

## CHAPTER X

## RELIGION

## Introductory Remarks

In Japan there exists three religions, namely, Shintoism, Buddhism, and Christianity of which the latter two are of alien origin while the first named is the native religion. The State treats Shintoism, Buddhism and Christianity as they exist in Japan with equal tolerance and perfect fairness, strictly in conformity with the Constitution which guarantees absolute freedom of faith. The State therefore follows the policy of secular education, though this seems to be less rigid lately, for the authorities, it seems, are now inclined to allow the teaching of religious doctrines in the classroom for the proper guidance of young peoples' thought. At any rate, in administrative control the same principle of indiscriminate fairness is acted upon and no difference is observed in the treatment of the three, only the absence as yet of a law of religion in Japan prevents Buddhists and Shintoists.

## HISTORY

**Shintoism.**—Shinto (Way of Gods), the indigenous cult of Japan that has existed from time immemorial, is essentially a system of nature-worship and ancestor-worship, with especial application to the rites and ceremonies performed to do homage to the Imperial ancestors among whom stands foremost the Sun-Goddess, the Great Ancestress of the Imperial House, and also to the spirits of warriors of worthy deeds and loyal subjects of renowned service.

**Buddhism.**—The first image of Buddha and the sacred texts were presented to the Imperial Japanese Court by a Korean King in 552 A.D. in the reign of Kimmyo Tenno, and in the reign of the Empress Sulko (593-628 A.D.) Buddhism was elevated to the status of the state religion through the zealous efforts of the Prince Imperial Shotoku who was a devout convert. What contributed far more to the spread of the Buddhist doctrines was the ingenious adaptation by the great Buddhist reformers Saicho and Kukai of the transmigration theory of Hinduism to the Shinto tradition. The Shintoist prejudice overcome by this clever conception, the two

rival faiths were brought into a state of alliance, and for more than one thousand years till soon after the restoration of the Imperial regime, a hybrid form of religion, partaking of both Shintoism and Buddhism, known as Ryobu-Shinto, was much in evidence throughout the land.

**Christianity.**—This dates with the landing of St. Francis Xavier in 1549 at Kagoshima, and till 1637 when the Shimabara rebellion was suppressed, Christianity had gained a great influence among military commanders in Kyushu. For more than two centuries thenceforward Christianity was forbidden under penalty of severe punishment till the country was thrown open to foreign intercourse about the middle of the 19th century.

As regards the part which the three religions played in the history of civilization and intellectual development of Japan, Buddhism stands foremost. The rise of Buddhism in Japan is so loosely interwoven with the history of her civilization that it is almost impossible to treat the two separately.

**Confucianism.**—This system of secular moral teaching was introduced in 285 A.D. in the reign of Ojin Tenno, though some authorities put the probable date of its introduction some 120 years later.

Relative number of followers in Japan proper for the three years ending 1930 is as follows:—

	Shintoism	Buddhism	Christianity
1928 .....	17,253,000	41,179,000	248,000
1929 .....	17,485,000	41,334,000	254,000
1930 .....	16,526,000	41,082,000	273,000

Confucianism has no figures, as it lacks organization.

## SHINTOISM

The ancestor-worship as practised by Shintoist devotees is confined to praying for the welfare of the Emperor, as they implicitly believe that the welfare of the Emperor is entirely identical with theirs. The idea comes from the orthodox tradition that as the Japanese nation is one huge family of homogeneous origin, the praying for its patriarchal chief the Em-

peror covers the whole people. Hence Shintoism is also called by some Mikadoism.

**Cleanliness and Purity.**—Purity and purification underlie all Shinto service, and hence with true Shinto believers cleanliness in body and heart is a cardinal article of faith. The "Harai" or wind-purification and the other "Misogi" or water purification are the principal forms of purification ceremonies. Washing of the hands and, if possible, rinsing of the mouth, is thought necessary when one approaches a Shinto shrine for worship. Some zealots even carry this washing practice to the extent of bodily ablution. Death and blood are considered especially contaminating, hence Shinto priests formerly kept aloof from burial services. In the town of Yamada, the seat of the Grand Shrine of Ise, dead bodies had to be carried out stealthily under the cover of darkness.

The same idea of cleanliness also symbolises "Shimenawa," a straw festoon hung in front of Shinto edifices and similar places of worship for averting, according to popular superstition, pestilence. Another common symbol is "Gohei," a rod supporting a tuft of cut paper or other things. The Shinto emblems jealously preserved in the sanctum are a mirror, a sword and curved jewels, after the Sacred Treasures of the Imperial Court. The Shinto votives consist of products of the soil and the sea, an evergreen, saké and sometimes woven cloth.

Shintoism is treated by religious writers as a cult distinct from Buddhism or Christianity, for the only thing worth mentioning in Shinto theology is that it believes in immortality of soul. However, during the period of its subordination to Buddhism for about one thousand years, Shintoism acquired religious guise, the existence of number of sects, for instance, being traceable to this fact.

**Two Forms of Shintoism.**—There are two forms of Shintoism, i.e. Shintoism standing aloof from all sects, and next, sectarian Shintoism organized for convenience of propagandism.

The non-sectarian Shinto now forms an essential part of the general system of statecraft, and on all important occasions calling for august rites and ceremonies the service of Shinto priests is requisitioned. Of late Shintoism has grown quite liberal in its practices and it has become customary of late for Shinto priests to officiate in funeral services and also at mar-

riage ceremonies. Another thing that is interesting about Shintoism is that Ministers of State, especially on their installation, generally visit the Great Shrine and some other important shrines, as if to thank the divine spirits for the favor of political eminence attained by them.

## SHINTO SHRINES AND THEIR "KEEPERS"

**Classification of Shrines.**—Shinto shrines are classified into seven grades, viz., the Jingu or the Great Shrine of Ise, "Kampei" or State shrines, "Kokuhei" or National shrines, and "Fu" (prefectural), "Ken" (prefectural), "Go" (communal), "Son" (village) and "Mukaku" (nonrecognized) shrines. The "Kampei" and "Kokuhei" shrines form part of the regular mechanism of State, being maintained at the expense of the Treasury, but shrines of other ranks are under the care of local communities and parishioners. The offerings made on the occasion of regular festivals come from the Imperial Court in regard to the "Kampei", and from the Treasury for the "Kokuhei." The "Kampei" shrines are subdivided into four classes, and the "Kokuhei" three classes. Of the 54 first class "Kampei" shrines the greater number are dedicated to the major deities of the age of gods and the rest to Emperors who generally figure on the pages of authentic history, while all the special "Kampei" shrines are dedicated to loyal subjects. There is no particular distinction between the Kampei and the other grade shrines as to the deities selected for worship.

**Keepers and Priests.**—The Government use the term "Shinkan" or Shinto officers for those who minister at the Great Shrine and "Shinshoku" or Shinto functionaries for others attending the "Kokuhei" and lesser shrines. The "Shinkan" are under the Civil Service Regulations, and they and the "Shinshoku" of the "Kokuhei" shrines are appointed by the Government, but for shrines of lower rank the parishioners make the choice, subject to the approval of the supervising authorities.

It will be seen that those on service at non-sectarian Shinto shrines are quite different in their function from those at sectarian shrines and are more properly ritualists whose business is to see to all matters relative to rites and festivals as well as the upkeep of their shrines. They keep proudly aloof from preaching and the work of propaganda which demand no small attention from the sectarian Shinto priests.



### Shinto Sects

Thirteen officially recognized sects exist, and they all profess as a cardinal article of faith reverence to deities and observe precepts handed down by the "divine ancestors." The established Shinto sects are: Taisha (revived by Sompuku Senge, 1845-1918); Taisei (founded

by Shosai Hiroyama, 1815-'90), Jikko (by Hanamori Shibata, 1809-'90); Kurozumi (by Muntada Kurozumi, 1780-1850); Shinseiha (by Kunimatsu Nitta, 1829-1920); Mitake Misogi (by Masakane Inouye, 1790-1849); Konko (Daijin Konko, 1814-1883); Tenri (by Mrs. Miki Nakayama, 1798-1887).

### NO. OF SHINTO SHRINES AND PRIESTS

	Shrines							Total
	Great Shrine	State Shrines	National Shrines	Prefectural Shrines	Communal Shrines	Village Shrines	Ungraded Shrines	
1930.....	1	109	85	951	3,557	44,875	62,157	111,835
1931.....	1	109	85	977	3,580	44,875	61,712	111,339
1932.....	1	109	85	998	3,596	44,860	61,500	111,149

	Priests							Total
	Great Shrine	State Shrines	National Shrines	Prefectural Shrines	Communal Shrines	Village Shrines	Ungraded Shrines	
1930.....	73	508	298	1,283	3,298	8,636	946	15,042
1931.....	73	507	297	1,302	3,323	8,621	946	15,069
1932.....	73	471	281	1,295	3,305	8,471	879	13,131

### BUDDHISM

**Buddhism and Civilization.**—The debt Japan owes to Buddhism, especially in early days, in the development of her civilization must be said to be incalculable. The study of the masterly specimens of sculpture, painting and architecture, as preserved in Nara and Kyoto, the treasures kept in the Horyu-ji temple, itself a splendid Buddhist structure, classical works of ancient writers, and so forth make one doubt whether without the help of Buddhism, accompanied as it was by the introduction of the material civilization prevailing in India, China and Korea, which were more advanced than Japan in those days, it would have been possible for Japan to attain such a high stage of refinement as she presented when she opened her doors to foreign intercourse. Further, Buddhism was a foster mother and guardian of learning when the country was torn by civil strifes in the Kamakura and Ashikaga periods, supplied an inspiring factor in moulding the samurais' code of honor universally known as Bushido and has also deeply tinged our literature and art. The high priests of ancient days guided the people and furnished models in matters of social welfare, taught them how to build roads and bridges, and introduced useful plants from China and Korea, for driven by their fervent desire to study the doctrine they dared even to face the perils of the sea and crossed to China in frail craft.

**Buddhism and the Imperial Court.**—During

the period of its ascendancy Buddhism stood in high favor with the Court, reducing Shintoism and Confucianism to comparatively insignificant positions. Such close relation bound it with the Court prior to the Meiji Restoration (1868), that Princes of the Blood were customarily installed as head priest at one or other noted monastery. At the time of the Restoration, the Prince-abbot (afterward Prince Komatsu) of the Ninna-ji temple, Kyoto, was ordered to return to secular life, and as Prince Komatsu, led an Imperial army sent to subjugate the rebellious followers of the fallen Shogunate. The late Prince Kita-Shirakawa (d. 1895) was also a Prince-abbot of the Kan-eiji temple, Tokyo. It was in consideration of the past relation that the Court conferred titles of nobility on the chief abbots of the three headquarters of the Shinshu sect, when the peerage was instituted in 1884.

### Buddhist Sects

The earliest Buddhist sects in Japan were all introduced from China during the Nara period, and these are Sanron, Hosso, Jijitsu, Kushu, Ritsu and Kegon. Of these only Hosso, Kegon and Ritsu have survived, though more as a relic of historical interest than religious sects of living force. As classical models of our ancient Buddhist architecture introduced from China and Korea, the existing temples of these time-honored sects possess inestimable value, these being, as head-temples of the Hosso sect, the

celebrated Horyu-ji near Nara, the Kofuku-ji and Yakushi-ji near Nara, the Todai-ji in Nara for Kegon, and the Toshodai-ji in Nara for Ritsu. The rise of Tendai and Shingon which tried to reconcile the Buddhist doctrine with the Shintoist prejudice marks the development of Buddhism as a popular religion.

For about four hundred years till the rise of military regency in Kamakura, the two sects swayed not only matters of religious belief but even secular affairs. Their headquarters, one on Mt. Hiei near Kyoto and the other on Mt. Koya in Kii, grew so powerful that they even defied the command of the central government. Corruption and degeneration soon followed and the two sects were reduced to a state of impotence and ineptitude. It was not long before the need for new faith was supplied by the rise of the Zen sect as introduced from China by Yeisai (1140-1215) and Dogen (1199-1253), and especially by the establishment of the Yuzu-Nembutsu sect by Ryonin in 1117, the Jodo by Honen in 1174, the Shin by Shinran (1173-1262), the Nichiren or Hokke by Nichiren (1222-1281), and the Ji by Ippen (1239-1289). Of the above, the Zen sect stands apart as a doctrine that originated in China. It demands of its followers a certain form of bodily and mental discipline as a means of attaining enlightenment and found many zealous believers in those troubled days among warriors who were weary of a life of bloodshed and worldliness, and hence incidentally contributed to the development of Japanese knight-hood commonly called "Bushido." The Zen has three sub-sects, viz., Rinzaï, Sodo and Obaku, the last of which was introduced by a naturalized Chinese priest Yingen in 1653. The popularizing movement of the abstruse Buddhist tenets started by Saicho and Kukui was carried still further by Honen and his more famous disciple Shinran and by the fiery Nichiren. The latter two so far modified the teaching of Sakyamuni to adapt it to Japanese needs that there is hardly any similarity between them and Continental Buddhism. Shinran was really a radical reformer and an arch iconoclast. He discarded all ascetic practices such as celibacy and meat-eating, and also the worship of the Buddhist images, with the exception of his own as an interpreter of Buddhist truths for all his faithful followers, and finally he denounced the current superstitions about days, directions, and so forth. The four sects, Zen, Jodo, Shin, and Nichiren, practically divided the

Buddhist world of Japan for about four centuries till about the time of the downfall of the Tokugawa shogunate regime and the restoration of the Imperial Government in 1868, the two other sects being of local importance. The long period of undisputed supremacy which Buddhism exercised over the spiritual and intellectual world sapped its sound growth, while the policy which the Tokugawa shogunate adopted of encouraging the Confucian cult as a moral guide for the samurai class robbed it of healthy stimulus. Degeneration and decay followed, and when, with the advent of the Imperial restoration, Japan began to introduce with feverish hurry the civilization of the West, Buddhist priests found themselves left behind in the forced march of the times. They lost touch with the general tendency of the new era with its novel requirements and strange culture. It was only when Japan, after some decades of this hurried transformation, called a halt at the bidding of nationalistic reaction, that Buddhism, already roused from its long torpor and now busy to regain self-consciousness, could recover its lost position to some extent. The Zen, Nichiren and Shin sects are most notable in this respect, and they can count among their followers both clergymen and laymen, some of the ablest thinkers of the day.

### Buddhist Temples and Priests

The number of Buddhist temples and priests, classified by sects, throughout the country in recent years, based on the report of the Religion Bureau, is as follows:—

	No. of Temples							Total incl. others
	Tendai	Shingon	Jodo	Rinzaï	Sodo	Obaku		
1930...	4,501	12,096	8,313	5,977	14,227	523		
1931...	4,494	12,075	8,307	5,976	14,226	522		
1932...	4,508	12,089	8,316	5,976	14,225	523		

	No. of Priests							Total
	Tendai	Shingon	Jodo	Rinzaï	Sodo	Obaku		
1930.....	2,830	7,694	6,541	4,602	11,709	343		
1931.....	2,847	7,766	6,523	4,611	12,185	354		
1932.....	2,900	7,875	6,472	4,578	12,249	361		

	Shin	Nichiren	Ji	Yuzu	Hosso	Kegon	Total
1930...	15,958	4,077	343	246	14	17	54,374
1931...	15,940	4,080	343	225	13	17	54,904
1932...	15,932	4,119	342	236	13	17	55,094



## CHRISTIANITY

**Early Christianity.**—As previously indicated, Christianity, having been introduced into Japan by Francis Xavier in 1549, had made rapid progress, and in less than a century, by 1637, when it was suppressed, it had spread with very great rapidity, first throughout Kyushu, among the feudal barons and their retainers, and then in many parts of the main island, especially among the higher circles. It is thought that there were then as many as 300,000 Christian converts, with perhaps 250 organized Churches, all of them, of course, Roman Catholic. This work was led by the Jesuits, many of them Portuguese, and it was perhaps owing to their excess of zeal, as well as the jealousy of the Dutch traders in Nagasaki, and the widely spread reports that these fathers were much too meddling with political affairs that invited the suppression. At any rate the foreign padres were expelled, and in 1613 an edict was issued, prohibiting any form of Christian worship on pain of death. There are many tales of the heroic martyrs of those days, and the blood of these martyrs proved again to be the seed of the Church, blossoming again after a repression of two and more centuries. The open rebellion at Shimabara in 1637 which was partly religious in nature was the final act leading to the absolute prohibition of the foreign religion. And for long years thereafter the cross-roads of the Empire were marked with the edict boards which threatened death to any who should introduce the Christian religion again.

**New Beginnings.**—It was inevitable that, when Japan was forced to emerge from her long isolation and enter the fellowship of nations, the Christian gospel should again be introduced. The year after the first treaty between Japan and America was ratified the first missionaries came. This was in 1859, and several representatives of both Protestant and Catholic Societies reached Japan before the end of that year. Some came from China, where they had already served as missionaries, and some directly from America. The first Protestant missionaries were from the American Episcopal and Dutch Reformed Boards. Centers of work were opened in Yokohama and Nagasaki. At first any Japanese who associated with these foreigners was under suspicion. The missionaries engaged in teaching English or in studying Japanese language; some were physicians and introduced Western science of medi-

cine. Williams in Nagasaki, Verbeck in Nagasaki and Tokyo, Brown and Hepburn in Yokohama were some of the pioneers who helped to reintroduce the forbidden faith into the newly opened empire.

**Protestant Work.**—The edict boards against Christianity were not taken down until 1872. Previous to that year Christian activities were necessarily restricted and quiet. The two main forms of missionary work were the so-called evangelistic and educational. Schools were early established, at first on a very small scale, but gradually these have developed into large and influential institutions. Among these may be mentioned the Doshisha in Kyoto, an institution of university grade, co-educational, established by Jo Neeshima and J.D. Davis of the American Board (Congregational), in 1875, and now taking a leading part in educational work in Central Japan. The Aoyama Gakuin (Tokyo), Rikkyo Dai Gaku (Tokyo), Meiji Gakuin (Tokyo), Tohoku Gakuin (Sendai), Kwan-sai Gakuin (Kobe), Kanto Gakuin (Yokohama), all having College or University departments, and a considerable number of other schools of Higher Grade, are part of the large Christian educational system that has grown up through these years. The Christian schools for girls, including the Woman's Christian College (Tokyo Joshi Daigaku) in Tokyo, and the Kobe Girls College (Kobe Jogaku-in) in Kobe, and excellent schools in all the larger cities of the empire, early took a lead in the education of women, and are steadily growing in number and strength. Christian kindergartens also have multiplied very largely.

In the establishing of Christian Churches throughout the empire, in the earlier days, when all foreigners had to live in certain concessions, there was wide travelling, but not much living in the interior for direct evangelistic work. However, it was during this period that Christianity gave promise of great triumphs, and many people were optimistic as to the early sweep of the country. Soon afterwards there came a reaction. This was partly due to the general change of attitude toward foreign influence after Japan's victorious wars in the Orient, partly to the anti-foreign sentiment caused by the unfair treaties, a suspicion of the cosmopolitan character of Christianity, a fear in many circles that Christianity was not as intensely loyal to all Japan's national fundamentals as the other faiths. Several of these causes combined to effect a setback in the pro-

gress of Christianity about the beginning of the present century. Since that time, however, there has been a slow and steady growth. It is probably true, as has often been stated, that the real Christian population far exceeds the number that the statistics would indicate, and the practical influence of Christianity runs far wider still.

One of the outstanding features of Protestantism today is the development of self-government Churches. In the larger bodies the control is in the hands of Japanese leaders, or in the hands of those most capable of leadership, irrespective of nationality. In the Japan Methodist Church there has been a Japanese bishop with exclusive episcopal powers since 1907. In the Episcopal Churches two of the bishops are Japanese, the first having been consecrated eight years ago. Several of the smaller churches are still largely controlled from abroad as Mission Churches, but this is becoming the exception, and the great mass of the Christian bodies of Japan may now be called autonomous, and many of them are in every way self-supporting. There is a body known as the Japan Christian Council, with representatives from most of the Churches and Missions, and this body furnishes the basis upon which many of the Churches and Missions cooperate in various ways. A delegation from this body, comprising four Japanese and three missionary leaders, represented Japanese Christianity at the World Conference in Jerusalem in 1928. Dr. John R. Mott's visit to Japan in 1929 was chiefly in connection with the activities of this Council. The president is Y. Chiba and the headquarters are at 13 Nishiki-cho 1-chome, Kanda-ku, Tokyo. The Federation of Missions and Christian Council cooperate in conducting the Christian Literature Society (Kyo Bun Kwan) which was reorganized in March 1933 as kabushiki kaisha (joint stock company) with Hampei Nagao as Chairman of Board and Dr. S. H. Wainright as Manager. There is a hearty spirit of cooperation among the various churches. Rural evangelism is attracting the attention of many of the leaders at this time. Social evangelism under such leaders as Toyohiko Kagawa has also had marked success in many places.

Medical Missions have never had a very prominent place in Japan, but the St. Luke's Hospital in Tokyo, international in name, but owned and controlled by the American Episcopal Mission, completed a few years ago a success-

ful campaign in America and Japan for raising funds for the reconstruction of its buildings on a large scale, and an exceedingly fine plant was completed in 1933 on the premises of the former structure. There are other hospitals and creches under special Christian direction in other parts of the Empire.

**Roman Catholic Work.**—After a lapse of two hundred years a Roman Catholic priest again entered the borders of Japan in the person of Fr. Forcade, of the Society of the Foreign Missions of Paris, who was permitted to enter Naha, the capital of the Luchu Islands, in 1844. Two years later he was appointed Vicar Apostolic of Japan, but no Catholic priest was permitted to enter Japan proper until 1859, in which year, shortly after the arrival of several Protestant missionaries, several Roman Catholic priests arrived in Nagasaki, Yokohama and Hakodate. The first Church was opened at Yokohama in 1862, and three years later another was opened at Nagasaki. It was on this occasion that a remarkable event in Christian history occurred. About a month after the opening of this Church, some 3,700 villagers living near Nagasaki, who had been secretly professing the Roman Catholic faith as handed down in their families during the past generations, came to the Church and openly declared themselves Christians, much to the surprise of the local officials. For this had been the center of the former persecutions, and the edict boards against Christianity were yet standing, and were not to be taken down yet for some years. This group of zealous Christians really formed the nucleus of the future Roman Catholic Church in Japan.

The work has extended to many parts of the Empire. Most of the missionaries who have come are from France, though there are some also from Germany and other European countries and from America. There is an arch-bishop in Tokyo and there are bishops in Fukuoka and Nagasaki. In 1927, the first Japanese bishop was consecrated in the person of Rev. Januarius Hayasaka, Bishop of Nagasaki. Bishop Hayasaka journeyed to Rome on the invitation of Pope Pius XI, and was personally consecrated to the episcopacy by Pope Pius in the Basilica of St. Peter's, Rome. The Apostolic Delegate resides in Tokyo. Although the priesthood is preponderatingly foreign in its personnel, the number of Japanese priests is growing. There are about 250 foreign missionaries, and 300 religious men and 700 religious



women from abroad, from Europe and America. Seven different orders of religious men and eleven orders of Sisters are represented in Japan, and are carrying on works of spiritual service, education and benevolence. There are also three distinctly Japanese sisterhoods, Bernadotte Kai in Hokodate, Seishin Aishi Kai in Akita, and Homon Aiku Kai in Omori, Tokyo. There are Leper Asylums, Day Nurseries and Dispensaries of much the same order as those conducted under Protestant Churches. Hospitals and orphanages, too, are part of the work of the Roman Catholic Missions.

In educational work the Sisters of St. Maur have taken the lead in schools for girls, the first having been opened in Tokyo in 1873, but other organizations, the Sisters of the Infant Jesus, Sisters of St. Paul of Charters, the Sisters of the Sacred Heart, and other similar Sisterhoods have opened schools for girls in many parts of the Empire. The education of boys was begun at a later date than that for girls, the first Middle School having been opened by the Marianists in 1888 in Tokyo. There are also schools for boys in Yokohama, Osaka and Nagasaki. The Jesuits returned to Japan in 1908, and at the instance of Pope Pius X, opened a University in Tokyo. This university follows largely the curriculum or endorsed by the Government Department of Education, and concludes with the course in Scholastic Philosophy, characteristic of Jesuit universities in Europe and America.

The monastic life is represented by Trappist monasteries in Hakodate and in Kyushu, and that of the Trappistines near Hakodate.

The Catholic population of Japan is estimated at about 90,000, but there are no exact sta-

istics to depend upon. The above is the figure reached by the Roman Catholic authorities themselves.

Roman Catholic work in the Pacific Islands subject to the Japanese mandate has in recent years been in the hands of the Spanish Jesuits. These missions have an agent resident at the Roman Catholic University (Jochi Daigaku) in Tokyo, who gives consideration to their temporal affairs and their relation to the Imperial Government. There are about fifteen thousand members. The work in Taiwan is under the direction of the Spanish Dominicans, where the Roman Catholic population is about five thousands. Chosen has Bishops stationed at Keijo, Taiku and Gensan, who oversee a Roman Catholic population of about 87,000.

**Russian Orthodox Church.**—Early in the Meiji period, Nikolai, a Russian priest, came to Hakodate as a missionary of the Russian Orthodox Church. He later came to Tokyo, and built the imposing Russian Cathedral in Tokyo. He sent priests to many centers of Japan, and there were also many lay workers. Since the World War this work has considerably waned. Bishop Serge, in Tokyo, has undertaken to reconstruct the cathedral, but religious and political conditions in Russia have made the work in Japan very largely self-supporting, and the old system had not prepared the Japan Church for such an emergency, so that the present work of that Church in the Empire is largely quiescent.

**Statistics.**—The number of churches was 1,815 at the end of March 1932, the figures given below being those of principal bodies, Protestant and older churches:—

Name of Churches	Representatives	Headquarters	No. of Churches	No. of Workers		*No. of Members
				Japanese	Foreigners	
Roman Catholic	A. Cambon	Sekiguchi Dai-machi, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo	233	99	174	89,119
Japanese Christian Church	M. Ota	3, Shinmachi, 4-chome, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo	290	312	37	34,737
Japan Congregational	H. Hatanaka	Daido Bldg., Tosabori-dori, Nishi-ku, Osaka	159	160	27	24,974
Seikokai (Episcopal)	N. Yoshizawa	8, Sakae-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo	233	261	91	27,238
Japan Methodist	M. Akazawa	22, Midorigaoka-machi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo	234	266	118	28,116
Russian Orthodox	M. Sato	Surugadai, Kanda, Tokyo	100	114	1	13,012
Japan Baptist	R. Nakajima	4, Misaki-cho 1-chome, Kanda-ku, Tokyo	76	88	17	6,553
Christian Church	Y. Hirai	56, Nakazato, Takinogawa, Tokyo	29	36	21	3,786
Salvation Army	G. Yamamuro	5, Hitotsubashi, Kanda, Tokyo	114	219	5	9,623
Total incl. others			1,815	1,985	589	272,826

\*At the end of September 1933.

The headquarters of almost all these bodies are in Tokyo, the exception being the Congregational Church, whose central office is in Osaka.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

The Association was first established in 1880 at Tokyo and has spread steadily until now there are twenty city Associations with a membership of 9,274, and one hundred and four Student Associations with 5,835 members. There are fifty-one Japanese Secretaries and nine foreign Secretaries, American and British.

The current budgets of all local Associations amount to ¥100,000 annually, practically all of which is raised in Japan.

The material equipment owned by Associations includes 22 student buildings and dormitories, 13 cities buildings, and a thoroughly equipped conference plant near Gotemba. The total value of this property is ¥4,050,000. The Japanese Associations are organized along lines similar to those in the United States, Canada, and other islands. The work is divided into Religious, Educational, Social, Physical, Industrial and Employment Departments. The chief divisions are Student, City and Boys' Work. The influence of the Association is well recognized as shown by the support given it by public spirited citizens and by several Imperial gifts.

The National Committee consists of about 50 Christian laymen of whom one-third are representative business men, one-third teachers and secretaries, and one-third under-graduate students.

**Young Women's Christian Association.**—The National Committee of the Young Women's Christian Association of Japan was organized in 1904. At present there is a total membership of 6,800 belonging to 5 city Associations, 12 student (college) Associations, and 27 high school Associations. The National Committee owns and maintains a conference site at the foot of Mt. Fuji, Fujiokaso, Gotemba, where summer conferences are held during July and August, and a camp for girls during part of August with an approximate registration of 600 for the conferences and camp (in 1928). The official organ of the national organization is a monthly publication called the "Young Women of Japan" (Joshi Seinen Kai). The City Associations are in Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka, Kyoto and Kobe. Their activities are, in general, educational classes in English, home economics,

commercial subjects and Japanese etiquette; Bible classes and religious work; Self-governing clubs among students, high school girls, girls in factories, shops and offices, girls of leisure and young married women; Physical educations, etc. Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka and Kyoto have boarding homes for Japanese girls. Kyoto and Tokyo also have rooms for transients—Japanese and foreign women. The Chairman of the National Committee is Mrs. Matsu Tsuji, and the national headquarters are at 13, Nishiki-cho 1-chome, Kanda, Tokyo.

THE SALVATION ARMY

For some years after the Salvation Army's advent to Japan (1895) progress was somewhat slow, but its share in 1900 in stirring up public opinion in the interests of the women in the Tokyo licensed quarters, bringing about a modification of the existing law, and effecting the immediate release of large numbers, resulted also in a more favourable opinion of the Army and its methods. The visit of the Founder, General William Booth, who was graciously received in audience by the late Emperor Meiji, stimulated all-round advance, and today the Salvation Army is carrying on its work in 330 centers in Japan, consisting of evangelistic activities, social and general relief work, etc.

Two noteworthy items in the Salvation Army's reconstruction program were the Tokyo Hospital and the National Headquarters and Central Hall. In connection with the former, very generous help from America, England, the Japanese Government, Prince Tokugawa's Earthquake Committee, and other sources has made possible an earthquake-fire-proof building with accommodation for 45 in-patients and facilities for out-patients, who approximated 100,000 in 1933, as well as containing X-ray, dental, gynecological and other special sections. This building, costing with land ¥450,000, was opened by Commander Evangeline Booth when in Japan recently.

The tuberculosis sanatorium at Nakano (Tokyo) was enlarged, with an additional land covering 700 tsubo, giving the institution a total area of over 2,000 tsubo. The sanatorium is reputed as one of the finest of the kind in the country.

The progress of the Salvation Army in Japan since the great earthquake has been greater than ever. Throughout the Army's history in Japan a succession of capable overseas leaders and missionary officers has contributed tremen-



dously to the growth and development of the Army's work, and the appointment of Commissioner Yamamuro in 1926, in connection with the visit of the late General Bramwell Booth, as territorial commander for the land of his birth marked the consummation of the founder's ideal in Japan.

The Army's annual maintenance cost of spiritual and social work in Japan is now approximately ¥500,000, and only about one-tenth of this sum is received from abroad in the form of an annual grant, this eloquently speaking for the progress which has been made towards self-support. Again, of 700 officers, cadets, and whole-time employees, all but 9 are Japanese. The annual self-denial appeal, from which an allocation to the central missionary fund at international headquarters is made, rose from ¥26 in 1896 to ¥103,000 in 1930, and even during the years of depression remains above the 90,000 mark. There are at present 330 centers of work throughout Japan including 144 corps ( a sana-

#### CHRISTIAN SOCIAL REFORM ORGANIZATIONS

##### 1. National Prohibition League of Japan (Nihon Kinshu Domei)

The temperance movement in Japan was first started in 1886 by S. Hayashi in Yokohama and by K. Ito in Sapporo, the latter under the inspiration of Dr. Clark of the Sapporo Agricultural College. For many years Taro Ando (d. 1925) and Shō Nemoto (d. 1932) were leaders in the local and national movement.

The Minor's Prohibition Bill was annually introduced into the Imperial Diet for twenty years, finally becoming a law in 1922.

The present National Prohibition League was formed in 1920 by a federation of existing societies. The League now has 1,200 local societies, with a total membership of about 300,000. The league publishes two periodicals, the "Kinshu no Nippon" with a circulation of 25,000 and the "Kinshu Shimbun" with a circulation of about 50,000. The Student Prohibition Federation, affiliated with the League, has 56 branches with a membership of 3,000 in colleges and universities.

The headquarters of the National Prohibition League is at 10 Omote Sarugaku-cho, Kanda, Tokyo, and Hampei Nagano is its representative.

##### 2. The Aoki Foundation

The Aoki Foundation was established in Feb. 1923 with funds given by Shozo Aoki. It carries on special research work on various phases

torium for consumptives, 6 rescue & juvenile homes, 3 workmen's homes, an ex-prisoners' home, a large slum settlement & day-nursery, a students hostel, medical dispensaries, labor & enquiry bureau, a central rescue & advice section, etc.).

For some years the Salvation Army has been graciously favored with recognition by the Japanese Imperial Family, together with the annual and periodic donations for social work. Grants of money are also regularly received for social and special purposes from the Government and civic authorities.

"Commissioner" Yamamuro is the author of numerous Christian books and pamphlets, the most popular being his "Common People's Gospel", which has now reached 350 editions. He is a powerful Evangelist, preaching to packed audiences, and seeing hundreds decide for Christ in his meetings. He has been the recipient of three Imperial decorations.

of the alcohol problem, publishing the results in special bulletins, available on request. (Address—Aoki Foundation (Aoki Kyosazaidan), 777 Shinden, Nishi-sugamo, Tokyo).

##### 3. Women's Christian Temperance Union of Japan (Kirisutokyo Fujin Kyofukai)

The W.C.T.U. of Japan was formed in 1896. The President and recognized leader for many years was the late Mrs. Kaji Yajima, a well-known educator. There are now 147 branches in Japan and outlying districts with a total membership of over 7,450. Believing that Licensed Prostitution and the Geisha (Dancing Girls) are the greatest foes of the home life of Japan, the leaders of the W.C.T.U. movement have from the beginning taken an active part in the Purity Movement and in general movements for the education and social uplift of women. The W.C.T.U. maintains a Women's Home at Hyakunin-machi Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo, for the rescue and reformation of women and girls. Affiliated with the W.C.T.U. are 11 branches of the Young Women's Auxiliary with 500 members, and 147 branches of the Children's Loyal Temperance Legion, with 70,000 members. There is a Foreign Auxiliary (composed of resident American and European women) which cooperates with the National Union. The President of the National W.C.T.U.

is Mrs. Chiyo Kozaki. The Headquarters are at 360 Hyakunin-machi 3-chome, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.

##### 4. The Social Purity Federation (Kakusei Kwai)

The Social Purity Federation, founded in 1910 with (late) Saburo Shimada, M.P. as President, has since taken the lead, with the active cooperation of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, in the campaign for the abolition of licensed prostitution in Japan. The strategy of the movement has been to seize special occasion for wide spread and intensive educational campaigns. Influenced by the press and the circulation of petitions, five prefectures soon decided against licensed houses. The Purity Federation publishes a monthly periodical, "Kakusei". The Headquarters of the Federation are at 41 Otsuka-nakamachi, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

#### TENRIKYO

Tenrikyo, a sect of Shintoism founded by Mrs. Miki Nakayama (1798-1887), is a religion of salvation founded upon Divine Revelation. Its fundamental principle is the salvation of mankind. It is a pure and simple doctrine, going forward toward salvation. The members believe that God the Parent descended from universe into the person of the foundress, Miki Nakayama who designated him by the names:—"Tenriō-no-Mikoto", or "God the Parent". Following these revelations, Tenrikyo is endeavouring to help millions of re-born men and women to live a life of happiness by saving them from anguish and pain.

Through its staunch unshaken faith, Tenrikyo has been developed by divine revelation to lead mankind from darkness into the light, to realize a world of supreme bliss by purging it of evils, and through these efforts to attain the highest good for the world. The divine revelation was conveyed directly to the foundress, who acted as mediator between God the Parent and mankind.

It was therefore only the foundress who could attain this ideal perfect union with God by direct response to Tenriō-no-mikoto, or God the Parent who created the earth and mankind in the very beginning. She was indeed at once divine and human. This seemingly illogical statement is, however, in the eyes of faith, quite adequate and consistent, when it is understood that the adherents of Tenrikyo take a super-

rational view about their doctrine. As with the saying, "Credo quia absurdum" so often quoted with regard to the Christian faith, the commands and messages of the foundress were expressions of the divine will.

The deifying of the foundress, which has been done likewise in other religions, occurred very early in the history of Tenrikyo. Miki herself seems to have acknowledged her divinity, for she was conscious that, in her dwelt the spirit of Tenriō-no-mikoto, through divine command. Her heart was aglow with an increasing sense of her mission to impart the mercy and protection of "God the Parent" to mankind. Only by doing this, could she hope to attain a joyous life.

In spite of hardships and privations, restraints and persecutions, the foundress knew no other desire but to obey the divine revelation with fortitude. The members of Tenrikyo, therefore, work diligently and with no ulterior motive, for the relief of mankind, and endeavour to follow the example left for them by the foundress.

The life led by great religious leaders is seldom strewn with roses of contentment and happiness. For the most part it is a road of suffering, a road of thorns. Through mountain passes, bramble-strewn paths, stony hillsides, spiked, blazed trails, narrow channels and highways,—the Foundress passed through them all until she reached the realm of complete union with God the Parent. This testimony, the followers of Tenrikyo have in own words, and these are the very paths that her followers must tread.

The life lived by the foundress is, in the belief of her adherents, also the way of God the Parent. In consequence, the messages and deeds recorded by her as she followed that way, constitute the essence of the doctrine of Tenrikyo, the expression of divine revelation. The specific instructions of the religion are to be found in the Mikagura-uta (the Holy Psalm) and the Ofudesaki (Sacred Text).

Believers in Tenrikyo declare that Miki Nakayama was born in this world destined by God the Parent to become the Foundress of this new religion, and that is what constitutes belief in "the Soul of the Foundress." The "Residence" was the center where God the Parent created the universe, "Jiba" the home of mankind, the cradle of salvation where the "Kanrodai" is to be erected when the reformation both of men's minds and of the world is to be accomplished.



Finally, there is the belief that the foundress became divine at the moment appointed by God the Parent, on the twenty-sixth day of the tenth month, Tempo era, 1838. That is the interpretation of the "Important Moment."

The adherents of Tenrikyo believe that Tenriō-no-mikoto is "God the Parent" who created man and all else on the earth. He is the "Real God" who protects and helps all human beings to procreate and progress daily without a moment's pause now and for all time. This would explain their seeking after God the Parent and daily offering him their gratitude for his benefits. He has declared "God the Parent is the father of mankind and man is the child of God the Parent."

Furthermore the doctrine of Tenrikyo declares that the protection and help rendered by God the Parent emanates from his all-pervading grace and all-unifying virtue, which may be considered as "Divine Truth" or "Truth." To be brief, Tenriō-no-mikoto is the great motivating power which exercises Divine Truth in the

universe, and God the Parent is the Divine Parent who loves men and sends them salvation as to his children, with boundless mercy.

Tenrikyo, though of comparatively late origin, is the most popular of all sects of Shintōism, having a large number of believers and votaries among peoples of almost all classes. Its religious activities and propaganda now embrace nearly all quarters of the world. The foreign mission work was first started in 1904 at Fusan (Chosen), and after the Russo-Japanese war (1904-05) through which Japan gained prestige among the great powers of the world the foreign mission work was gradually and steadily spread to Manchuria, China, North America and the South Sea Islands. At present there are 36 churches in Manchoukuo, 11 in China, 27 in North America (mostly in the Pacific coast states), 6 in Hawaiian Islands, 1 in British Columbia, and 4 in the South Sea Islands. The believers throughout the country and abroad now aggregate upward of five millions. The headquarters of the central church is at Mishima, Tambaichi, Nara prefecture.

## CHAPTER XI

### EDUCATION

#### PREFATORY REMARKS

The real educational system in Japan dates only from the beginning of the Meiji era (1868), strictly speaking, from 1872, when the public school system on the Occidental model was adopted in accordance with the Imperial Rescript promulgated in the same year.

**Educational Reform and Expansion.**—Among the many reforms undertaken by the Government, that effected in 1916 was most memorable, being democratic in principles and liberal in spirit as it regulated that all High and University institutions, both State and private schools, be given the same status, etc. In 1919, the Government decided to increase the number of schools as well as to expand the scope of the existing schools, and as a result, Government High and Higher Industrial Schools increased two or three times in number, while all medical colleges were elevated to the status of university.

The Tokyo and the Hiroshima Higher Normal Schools, the Tokyo and the Osaka Higher Technical Schools, and the Kobe Higher Commercial School were reorganized as university in

1929, and they are now called the Tokyo and the Hiroshima Universities of Literature and Science, the Tokyo and the Osaka Technical Universities and the Kobe University of Commerce respectively.

**Entrance Examination "Hell".**—The entrance examination of secondary higher grade and even primary schools proved such a torture to the young aspirants and hence to their parents and guardians, for all those schools hold selective examination, owing to the excessive number of applicants, that loud complaints had been heard for years urging that something should be speedily done to relieve the poor boys and girls of this cruel strain. The authorities, after deliberate investigation, put in force a new system of selective examination beginning April 1928.

**Co-education.**—It is only at the Tohoku and the Kyushu Imperial Universities, the Tokyo Academy of Music, and a few private universities (Toyo, Meiji, etc.) that the co-education system is in practice though only scantily, owing to the number of applicants being still few.

General Statistics of Educational Institutions in Japan Proper for the Year ended March 31, 1932

	No. of Schools	Instructors	Students or pupils	Graduates
Elementary Schools.....	25,665	233,862	10,381,290	1,941,684
Government .....	4	93	2,391	449
Public .....	25,572	282,976	10,352,785	1,937,156
Private.....	89	793	26,114	4,080
Blind Schools.....	77	625	4,550	1,048
Government .....	1	48	256	72
Public .....	37	322	2,866	677
Private .....	39	255	1,418	299
D. & D. Schools .....	59	500	4,144	584
Government .....	1	36	214	50
Public .....	33	325	2,952	418
Private .....	25	139	968	116
Normal Schools (Public).....	104	2,525	38,868	11,033
Higher Normal Schools, Government...	2	186	1,844	402
Do. for Girls, Government.....	2	111	850	203
Teachers Institutes, Government.....	9	240	418	289
Middle Schools .....	558	13,802	336,186	59,157
Government .....	2	59	997	167



	No. of Schools	Instructors	Students or pupils	Graduates
Public .....	435	10,994	277,382	47,337
Private.....	121	2,749	57,807	11,653
Girls' High & Domestic High Schools.	980	15,257	362,625	88,345
Government .....	3	56	1,247	277
Public .....	736	10,686	273,552	66,980
Private.....	241	4,515	87,826	21,088
High Schools .....	32	1,288	18,498	5,354
Government .....	25	1,072	16,044	4,631
Public .....	3	87	1,344	396
Private.....	4	129	1,110	327
Universities .....	46	5,984	69,985	20,182
Government .....	20	2,987	27,589	7,677
Public .....	2	98	371	385
Private.....	24	2,899	41,025	12,120
Special Schools (Collegiate) .....	111	5,079	67,913	16,509
Government .....	8	383	4,342	892
Private.....	8	197	2,590	2,372
Technical Schools (Collegiate) .....	52	2,048	21,952	6,642
Government .....	42	1,778	18,424	5,642
Public .....	2	42	726	230
Private.....	8	228	2,800	770
Do. (Secondary grade) .....	1,003	15,213	292,015	72,216
Government .....	1	—	158	54
Public .....	733	10,355	210,049	49,822
Private.....	268	4,958	81,819	22,870
Supplementary Technical Schools .....	15,083	20,351	1,271,971	433,453
Government .....	3	—	610	167
Public .....	15,026	19,878	1,264,843	430,425
Private.....	54	473	6,518	2,861
Training Institutes for Technical School Teachers .....	44	98	1,122	656
Other Schools .....	1,935	16,457	196,903	166,138
Total.....	45,766	333,779	13,073,854	2,824,568
Do. for 1930—31.....	45,898	332,841	12,847,730	2,639,337
Do. for 1929—20.....	45,803	328,485	12,549,320	2,628,216

Note 1.—Teaching at the Training Institutes of Technical School Teachers and at supplementary schools is undertaken by those specified higher schools to which they are generally attached.

Note 2.—Schools and Colleges under control of Departments other than the Education, i.e.

Fishery Institute, various military and naval schools and colleges, Peers' school, Peeresses school, and Post and Telegraph schools, are excluded.

Note 3.—"Other" Schools include various schools and colleges that are not recognized by the Government as such.

PRIMARY EDUCATION

THE "SHO-GAKKO" (ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS)

The Ordinary Elementary & Higher Elementary Grade and School-Years.—Both are generally combined. The Ordinary course which is compulsory receives children of 6 to 14 and extends six years and the Higher course two or three years.

Tuition.—Though in principle elementary education is free, a small amount of tuition may be charged under special permission, and this charge is a rule in the Higher course, in which English may be included in the curriculum for schools in urban districts.

Text-books.—These are compiled by the Education Department, to be published and sold by the specified publishers.

Statistics of Elementary Schools

End of March	No. of schools			No. of pupils	
	Ordinary	Ord. and Higher	Higher	Ordinary	Higher
1928 .....	7,327	18,074	145	8,193,000	1,305,000
1929 .....	7,186	18,271	149	8,350,000	1,324,000
1930 .....	7,121	18,348	157	8,543,000	1,322,000
1931 .....	7,114	18,397	162	8,780,000	1,326,000
1932 .....	7,090	18,414	161	9,067,448	1,310,800

Number of Children of School Age under Obligation to Attend Schools

End of Mar.	Receiving the prescribed course of instruction			Not receiving the prescribed course of instruction		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1928 .....	4,842,000	4,671,000	9,514,000	24,000	26,000	51,000
1929 .....	4,911,000	4,751,000	9,663,000	25,000	27,000	53,000
1930 .....	4,993,000	4,839,000	9,832,000	24,000	26,000	50,000
1931 .....	5,101,000	4,955,000	10,056,000	24,000	24,000	49,000
1932 .....	5,245,153	5,099,489	10,344,642	23,935	24,217	48,152

Continued	Total No. of children under obligation			Percentage attending schools		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1928 .....	4,867,566	4,698,386	9,565,952	99.49	99.43	99.46
1929 .....	4,937,647	4,779,410	9,717,657	99.48	99.42	99.45
1930 .....	5,018,163	4,865,622	9,883,725	99.51	99.46	99.48
1931 .....	5,125,852	4,980,089	10,105,941	99.52	99.50	99.51
1932 .....	5,269,088	5,123,706	10,392,794	99.55	99.53	99.54

THE "YOCHI-EN" (KINDERGARTENS)

Kindergartens that admit children of 3 to 7 years limit the number of enrolment to 120 at one kindergarten, and to 200 in special cases, and children under charge of one conductor should not exceed 40.

End of Mar.	No. of schools	No. of conductors	No. of pupils	Percentage of pupils per 1 school	Percentage of pupils per 1 conductor
1928 .....	1,182	3,598	99,374	91.8	27.6
1929 .....	1,294	3,919	107,236	82.9	27.4
1930 .....	1,397	4,301	114,749	82.1	26.7
1931 .....	1,512	4,657	121,975	80.8	26.2
1932 .....	1,662	5,012	126,564	78.0	25.3

ment institutions and 134 public and private schools, and the two Government schools (Tokyo Blind School and the Tokyo Deaf and Dumb School) are provided with ordinary, professional and normal courses. The latest available data are as follows:—

End of Mar.	No. of schools	Teach-ers	Blind		Deaf & Dumb		Gradu-ates	
			Pupils	Gradu-ates	Schools	Pupils		
1928.....	73	522	3,475	776	45	339	3,168	464
1929.....	72	537	3,766	773	47	379	3,464	495
1930.....	73	545	4,088	912	49	414	3,640	499
1931.....	74	584	4,306	922	51	443	3,831	578
1932.....	77	624	4,550	1,029	59	500	4,144	583

Blind, Deaf and Dumb of School-age.—The number of blind or mute children of school-age and their ratio per 10,000 of normal children of the same age are shown below:—

BLIND, DEAF AND DUMB SCHOOLS

Number of Schools.—There are two Govern-

End of Mar.	Blind and mute of school-age			Receiving instruction at schools			Defectives per 10,000 children	
	Blind	Mute	Total	Blind	Mute	Total	Blind	Mute
1928 .....	3,621	6,426	10,047	427	1,252	1,679	2.36	5.78
1929 .....	2,531	6,107	8,638	432	1,440	1,872	2.24	5.41
1930 .....	2,465	5,990	8,455	498	1,555	2,053	2.14	5.21
1931 .....	2,427	6,285	8,712	520	1,709	2,229	2.07	5.36
1932 .....	2,356	6,611	8,967	646	2,075	2,721	1.94	5.47



A New D.D. Kindergarten.—A new kindergarten was established in April, 1928, to receive

deaf and dumb children under school-age, it being attached to the Tokyo D.D. School.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

THE "CHU-GAKKO" (MIDDLE SCHOOLS)

Number of School-Years.—5 years, but those who have finished the 4th year course are allowed to enter a High School on examination.

Qualification and Selective Examination.—In principle, graduates of ordinary elementary school course are qualified, but in practice, owing to the excessive number of applicants, the boys are obliged to undergo selective examinations at most schools of first standing. To modify the evil of the examination a new system has been tentatively passed by the special council to be put in force beginning of April 1930. The main features in the proposed change are to divide the school course into two courses, one for those desirous of entering into active life, one completing the course, and the other for those proceeding to higher grade schools. In the dual-course school some changes will be made in the curriculum. Then it has been decided to recognize night schools of the middle grade and standing, while measures shall be taken to give support to private middle schools. For statistics of Middle Schools, see General Statistics.

THE "KOTO JOGAKKO" (GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOLS)

Kinds of Schools.—There are Girls' High Schools, giving ordinary liberal education, and Girls' Domestic High Schools for those desirous of studying such arts as are necessary for females. A higher course of three years may also be provided for the benefit of those who having finished Girls' High Schools desire to pursue further study.

THE "KYOTO GAKKO" (HIGH SCHOOLS)

School-Years and Purposes.—There are two classes of Koto-Gakko, namely 7-years Schools and 3-year Schools. All the Government High Schools (25 in number, except one at Tokyo) belong to the latter, and only three Public and four Private Schools are of seven-year courses, the first four years' course corresponding to the same stage of the Middle School. All private universities have their own 3-year Preparatory Course. The Koto-Gakko proper is divided into two parts, Literary and Scientific. One foreign language (English, German or French) is compulsory and another, also English, German or French, optional. In April 1929 another 7-year school, The Tokyo Prefectural High School was established.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

As stated before "Private" universities, thanks to the new regulations enacted in 1919, now enjoy the same status as that of the State Universities. The recognition of a single college university, establishment of universities by prefectures and cities is another point of the new Regulations.

Academic Titles.—The degree of "Gakushi", corresponding to M.A., is conferred by all universities on their graduates. The Presidents of all the Government, Public and Private universities are equally privileged, subject to the approbation of the Minister of Education, to confer the highest academic title "Hakushi" or "Hakase", corresponding to Doctor of Science, Civil Law, etc., as the case may be. The title of "Hakushi" is of twelve kinds, the number of "Hakushi" (living) being as follows (at end of March, 1933):—

Law .....	192
Medicine .....	5,785
Pharmacy .....	63
Engineering.....	488
Literature .....	188
Science .....	394
Agriculture .....	244
Dendrology .....	38
Veterinary .....	15
Commerce .....	9
Economics .....	31
Pol. Science.....	2
Total.....	7,449

STATE UNIVERSITIES

The Teikoku Daigaku (Imperial Universities)

There are six Imperial Universities, each consisting of several departments of colleges, and

University Halls. Graduates of High Schools are admitted, in principle, on diploma, but owing to the excessive number of High School graduates, selective examination is held.

List of Imperial Universities (August, 1933)

Name	Est'ed	Location	President	* Faculty	Departments	Student
Tokyo Imp. Univ.....	1877	Tokyo	K. Onozuka	173	Univ. Hall..... 642 Law ..... 2,300 Medicine ..... 655 Engineering ..... 1,020 Literature ..... 1,237 Science ..... 265 Economics..... 1,289 Agriculture ..... 684 Total ..... 8,192	
Kyoto Imp. Univ.....	1897	Kyoto	M. Matsui	239	Univ. Hall..... — Law ..... 1,642 Medicine ..... 426 Engineering ..... 628 Literature ..... 1,016 Science ..... 324 Economics..... 830 Agriculture ..... 361 Total ..... 5,287	
Tohoku Imp. Univ. ....	1907	Sendai	K. Honda	99	Univ. Hall..... 62 Medicine ..... 435 Science ..... 238 Engineering ..... 251 Law & Lit. .... 651 Total ..... 1,627	
Kyushu Imp. Univ. ....	1910	Fukuoka (Kyushu)	C. Matsuura	121	Univ. Hall..... 98 Medicine ..... 446 Engineering ..... 344 Agriculture ..... 251 Law & Lit. .... 759 Total ..... 1,898	
Hokkaido Imp. Univ. ....	1918	Sapporo (Hokkaido)	K. Takaoka	185	Agriculture ..... 334 Medicine ..... 274 Engineering ..... 291 Science ..... 167 Prep. Course ... 884 Total ..... 1,950	
Keijo Imp. Univ. ....	1926	Seoul (Chosen)	S. Yamada	238	Law & Lit. .... — Medicine ..... — Total ..... 579	
Taihoku Imp. Univ. ....	1928	Taihoku (Taiwan)	T. Shidehara	112	Lit. & Politics ... 70 Science & Agri.. 87 Total ..... 157	
Osaka Imp. Univ.....	1931	Osaka	C. Kusumoto	151	Medicine ..... 372 Science ..... 46 Engineering ..... 399	

\*—Represents number of professors excluding those of Keijo and Taihoku Imperial Universities.

There are also Government universities of later creation which formerly existed as colleges or as special schools. They have all been elevated to the status of university with the coming in operation of the new regulations.

List of Government Universities (April, 1934)

Name	Year of elevation	Location	President	Faculty	Students
Tokyo University of Commerce.....	1920	Tokyo	Z. Sano .....	149	820
Niigata University of Medicine .....	1922	Niigata	T. Tominaga .....	40	313
Okayama University of Medicine .....	1922	Okayama	O. Tamura .....	45	319
Kanazawa University of Medicine .....	1923	Kanazawa	S. Ishizaka .....	42	305
Nagasaki University of Medicine .....	1923	Nagasaki	M. Takayama .....	51	497



Name	Year of elevation	Location	President	Faculty	Students
Chiba University of Medicine.....	1923	Chiba	N. Takahashi.....	43	331
Kumamoto University of Medicine .....	1929	Kumamoto	M. Akashi .....	27	311
Nagoya University of Medicine.....	1929	Nagoya	S. Tamura .....	43	368
Kobe University of Commerce .....	1929	Kobe	S. Tasaki.....	54	625
Tokyo University of Literature & Science	1929	Tokyo	T. Morioka.....	124	310
Hiroshima Univ. of Literature & Science.	1929	Hiroshima	*T. Inui .....	85	287
Tokyo Technical University .....	1929	Tokyo	K. Nakamura.....	114	538

\*—Acting director.

**PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES**

At present there are only two public universities, the one being prefectural, and the other

municipal. They are all of single college system and have each a preparatory department of their own.

**List of Public Universities (Sept., 1934)**

Name	Location	President	Faculty	Students
Kyoto Pref. University of Medicine .....	Kyoto	T. Asayama .....	59	560
Osaka University of Commerce .....	Osaka	S. Kawada .....	110	772

**PRIVATE UNIVERSITIES**

The private institutions recognized by the

University Regulations total 24, they being tabulated below:—

**List of Private Universities (Sept., 1934)**

Name	Location	Est'ed	President	Faculty	Students
Keio University .....	Tokyo	1856	S. Koizumi .....	310	6,871
Waseda University .....	Tokyo	1886	H. Tanaka.....	807	16,558
Meiji University .....	Tokyo	1881	S. Uzawa .....	177	4,050
Chuo University .....	Tokyo	1885	K. Hara .....	100	1,538
Nihon University .....	Tokyo	1889	M. Yamaoka.....	350	2,800
Hosei University .....	Tokyo	1879	M. Akiyama.....	332	4,370
Doshisha University .....	Kyoto	1874	*R. Wada .....	298	4,562
Kokugakuin University .....	Tokyo	1890	S. Ichimura .....	90	565
Jikeikai University of Medicine ...	Tokyo	1881	E. Kanasugi .....	80	1,120
Ryukoku University .....	Kyoto	1922	R. Hanada.....	93	2,217
Otani University .....	Kyoto	1922	H. Kono .....	84	653
Senshu University.....	Tokyo	1921	Baron Y. Sakatani .....	94	1,114
Rikkyo University.....	Tokyo	1874	S. Kimura .....	132	1,470
Kansai University.....	Osaka Pref.	1922	K. Niho .....	79	1,440
Takushoku University.....	Tokyo	1900	H. Nagata .....	97	951
Ritsumeikan University .....	Kyoto	1900	S. Sasaki .....	101	2,200
Rissho University .....	Tokyo	1904	R. Sekimoto .....	90	350
Komazawa University .....	Tokyo	1882	Z. Omori .....	130	1,000
Tokyo Agr. University .....	Tokyo	1925	Y. Yoshikawa .....	115	1,273
Nihon University of Medicine .....	Tokyo	1926	H. Shioda .....	65	960
Koyasan University .....	Wakayama	1926	R. Takaoka .....	41	240
Taisho University.....	Tokyo	1926	S. Kato .....	81	327
Toyo University.....	Tokyo	1928	J. Takakusu .....	86	1,330
Jochi University .....	Tokyo	1928	H. Hoffman .....	57	320

\*—Acting director.

**TECHNICAL AND PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION**

**GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL AND SPECIAL (PROFESSIONAL) SCHOOLS OF HIGHER GRADE**

Qualification.—Admits graduates of Middle

Schools and Technical Schools of Secondary grade on diploma, though owing to the number of applicants most of them hold selective examination. They are of 3 to 4 school-years.

**List of Government Technical and Special Schools (April, 1934)**

	No. of Schools	Location	Faculty	Students	Graduates
Higher Agr. & For. Schools...	6	{Morioka, Kagoshima, Miye, Utsunomiya, Gifu, Miyazaki}	266	1,973	614
Higher Agr. School .....	1	Tottori .....	26	214	66
Higher Ser. Schools .....	3	Uyeda, Tokyo, Kyoto .....	130	1,015	388
Higher Commercial Schools...	11	{Nagasaki, Yamaguchi, Otaru, Nagoya, Fukushima, Oita, Hikone, Wakayama, Yokohama, Takamatsu, Takaoka}	439	6,340	1,682
Higher Technical Schools.....	17	{Kyoto, Nagoya, Kumamoto, Yonezawa, Kiryu, Yokohama, Hiroshima, Kanazawa, Sendai, Meiji (Fukuoka), Tokyo, Kobe, Hamamatsu, Tokushima, Nagaoka, Fukui, Yamanashi .....	786	7,140	2,092
Higher Mining School .....	1	Akita .....	54	298	93
Higher Nautical Schools .....	2	Kobe, Tokyo .....	134	1,645	283
Pharmaceutical Schools.....	2	Toyama, Kumamoto.....	46	305	149
Higher Dental School .....	1	Tokyo .....	43	400	80
Foreign Language Schools ...	2	Tokyo, Osaka .....	166	1,416	321
Fine Art Academy.....	1	Tokyo .....	45	731	156
Academy of Music.....	1	Tokyo .....	122	1,111	116

Note.—Schools of the same status attached to universities are not included in this table (Vid. University).

**PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS OF HIGHER GRADE**

These are mostly of collegiate standing, and are divided into two groups, (A) those giving technical or professional education, (B) those giving higher liberal education.

School-years.—The course sometimes extends for five or six years.

Statistics of public and private collegiate institutions for 1931-32 are as follow:—

	No. of Schools	Faculty	Students	Graduates
Technical.....	19	855	7,417	2,234
Agricultural ...	12	440	3,632	1,156
Commercial.....	19	630	9,224	2,975
Nautical .....	2	123	1,679	277
Total.....	52	2,048	21,952	6,642
Do. for 1930-31	51	1,974	20,033	5,545
Do. for 1929-30	50	1,809	19,049	5,574

**PUBLIC AND PRIVATE TECHNICAL & COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS OF SECONDARY GRADE**

These schools are divided into 3 grades, (A) the Middle School grade for 14-17 year boys, (B) the Higher Elementary School grade for 12-15 year boys, (C) the continuation (or supplementary) grade for 12-13 year boys and girls.

The latest available data for 1931-32 are as follows:—

	Schools	Teachers	Pupils	Graduates
Technical .....	92	2,151	32,452	6,708
Agricultural .....	232	2,744	47,819	14,142
Commercial .....	280	5,981	135,427	23,938
Nautical .....	11	161	2,726	538
A. Fishery .....	13	145	1,950	433
Others .....	179	2,239	35,754	14,229
Total .....	807	13,421	256,128	59,988
Do. for 1930-31.....	786	12,882	252,965	57,993
Do. for 1929-30.....	760	12,186	243,526	54,526
Technical .....	29	372	4,882	1,391
Agricultural .....	102	800	16,700	5,572
Commercial .....	38	367	9,625	2,859



Name	Year of elevation	Location	President	Faculty	Students
Chiba University of Medicine.....	1923	Chiba	N. Takahashi.....	43	331
Kumamoto University of Medicine .....	1929	Kumamoto	M. Akashi .....	27	311
Nagoya University of Medicine.....	1929	Nagoya	S. Tamura .....	43	368
Kobe University of Commerce .....	1929	Kobe	S. Tasaki.....	54	625
Tokyo University of Literature & Science	1929	Tokyo	T. Morioka.....	124	310
Hiroshima Univ. of Literature & Science.	1929	Hiroshima	*T. Inui .....	85	287
Tokyo Technical University .....	1929	Tokyo	K. Nakamura.....	114	538

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	Schools	Teachers	Pupils	Graduates
B. Nautical.....	1	10	96	80
B. Others.....	26	243	4,584	2,426
B. Total.....	196	1,792	35,887	12,328
Do. for 1930-31.....	189	1,710	35,716	12,482
Do. for 1929-30.....	197	1,759	37,378	13,065
C. Technical.....	107	400	13,971	6,935
C. Agricultural.....	12,381	15,286	1,000,363	333,319
C. Commercial.....	519	950	50,142	17,879
C. Nautical.....	2	2	189	76
C. Fishery.....	242	160	17,110	5,084
C. Total incl. others.....	15,083	20,351	1,271,971	433,463
Do. for 1930-31.....	15,248	19,078	1,277,338	432,070
Do. for 1929-30.....	15,284	18,052	1,266,835	408,240

TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR TEACHERS

Training schools for teachers are divided into two grades:—

(A) Normal Schools, maintained by prefectures, for preparing teachers of elementary schools.

(B) Higher Normal Schools for training teachers of Middle, Normal, and Girls' High Schools.

PREFECTURAL NORMAL SCHOOLS

Each prefecture is under obligation to maintain at least one normal school, with two courses, one extending 4 or 5 years and receiving boys from elementary schools, and the other training Middle School graduates for one year. The latest available figures are as follows:—

Year (Mar.)	No. of schools	Instructors	Students	
			Male	Female
1928.....	102	2,784	30,684	14,639
1929.....	104	2,827	30,473	14,587
1930.....	105	2,780	29,341	14,526

SCHOOLS NOT UNDER CONTROL OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

There are several schools outside the control of the Education Department, but under that of the Army, Navy, Government Railways, Communications Department, etc.

The Peers' School ("Gakushu-In")

Founded in 1877, this is an institution maintained by the Imperial Household Department as a special educational organ for the children of the titled class. The course is divided into three grades, viz. elementary school, middle school and higher courses. In September 1933, the school had 917 boys matriculating in different courses. The children of the Imperial

1931.....	105	2,672	27,228	14,505
1932.....	104	2,525	26,334	12,534

HIGHER NORMAL SCHOOLS

No. of Schools.—There are two State institutions for boys (the Tokyo and the Hiroshima Higher Normal Schools), and two State Schools for girls (the Tokyo and the Nara Higher Girls' Normal Schools), the former two corresponding to the former establishments.

Statistics of Higher Normal Schools (Sept., 1933)

	Director	Faculty	Students	Graduates
Tokyo.....	J. Ose	118	1,120	265
Hiroshima.....	K. Yoshida	110	674	155
Tokyo (Women's).....	K. Yoshioka	73	459	112
Nara (Women's).....	H. Inaba	48	325	69

Note.—There are also 9 special institutions for training teachers for Middle, Normal and Girls' High Schools.

House and those of the Imperial Princes are all educated at the institution. Location: Mejiro, Tokyo. Director—Dr. Torasaburo Araki.

The Peeresses School ("Joshi Gakushu-in")

This is also an educational organ for the daughters of the titled class and was founded in 1885. Its original name was Kwazoku Jogakko which was later changed into the present name. The course is divided into three, same as the Peers School. In September 1933, the enrolment numbered 735 for all departments. Location: Aoyama, Tokyo. Director—Dr. Junji Nagaya.

The Fishery Institute

Founded in 1899 by the Department of Agriculture and Forestry, it is divided into Regular Course (catching, manufacture & rearing), Pelagic Fishery, Post-graduate and Special Courses, the first two extending over three years. In September 1933, the teaching staff comprised 102 and enrolment 341. Location: Etchujima, Tokyo. Director—Y. Sugiura.

The Jingu Kogakkan

This is a special institution for giving instruction in the Shinto classics, in order to train aspiring Shinto priests. In September 1933 the faculty numbered 47, and students roll 335 for regular and special courses. Location: Uji-yamada, Miye prefecture. Director—K. Hirata.

SOCIETIES AND COUNCILS

The Imperial Academy of Japan

This institution corresponding to the Royal Society of Great Britain or the Academic Francaise was established in 1879 for the promotion of science and art, with the view to exercising a beneficial influence on culture in general, and is placed under the control of the Education Minister. Its members are selected from amongst seniors of learning and appointed by the Emperor, being accorded the treatment of "Chokunin" rank (for which see Chapter on Civil & Mil. Service). In 1906 it joined the International Academic Union. The Academy consists of two sections, viz. (1st Section) Literature and Social Science and (2nd Section) Science, pure and applied, the members belonging either to the 1st or 2nd section according to their speciality.

The officials consist of one President, one Manager, and two sectional chiefs. The number of members is fixed at 100, and annuities are granted on members above 60 years old. Since 1910 the Academy has received from the Imperial Household an annual grant of money and Barons Mitsui, Iwasaki and Sumitomo have also offered donation each. Proceedings are occasionally published in Japanese and also in German, English and French. President is Dr. J. Sakurai, (Privy Councillor); Manager, Dr. M. Anesaki; Directors, Baron Dr. M. Tomii, Privy Councillor (1st Section) and Dr. S. Sato (2nd Section). Location: Ueno Park, Tokyo.

Chemical & Physical Research Institute

This is a laboratory founded in 1917 at the instance of the late Dr. Jokichi Takamine to promote the fundamental development of industries through scientific researches. Its fund amounting to ¥6,300,000 consists of Imperial donation, State grants and contributions by leading businessmen.

The chief officials are:—Pres., H.I.H. Prince

Fushimi; Superintendent, Vis. Dr. M. Okochi; 13 directors, and a number of research staff.

At present about 363 persons are engaged in researches, the subjects of researches undertaken in 1933-34 numbering over 300. Patents acquired from foreign and home governments since its founding up to the end of August 1933 numbered 487.

National Research Council

The Council, which is under the superintendence of the Education Minister, was created in June 1919 for the purpose of regulating international relations with regard to scientific researches and application of their results, as a member of the International Scientific Research Council. It despatches representatives to the conferences of the International Research Council, answers inquiries and consultations of the State Ministers concerned, and make suggestions about matters relating to science and its practical application. The number of members is fixed at 100, these being appointed by the Government at the Council's recommendation.

The chief officials and the scientific departments are as follows:—

Chairman, J. Sakurai, Dr. Sc. (Privy Councillor); Deputy Chairman, A. Tanakadate, Dr. Sci.

Departments	Membership*	Directors
Astronomy.....	14	S. Hirayama, Dr. Sc.
Geodesy.....	17	A. Imamura, Dr. Sc.
Chemistry.....	18	Y. Matsubara, Dr. Eng.
Physics.....	13	H. Nagaoka, Dr. Sc.
Geology & Geography	10	T. Ogawa, Dr. Sc.
Biology & Agriculture	10	H. Ando, Dr. Agr.
Medicine.....	12	S. Sato, Dr. Med.
Engineering.....	25	M. Shibusawa Dr. Sc.
Mathematics.....	10	S. Takagi, Dr. Sc.

\* The figures include those connected with two or more departments.



FINANCIAL MATTERS RELATING TO EDUCATION

Education in Japan is principally controlled by the State, though it is partly delegated to local public bodies and partly carried on by private individuals or organizations by permission of the Government. Consequently, educational expenditure is met from these three different financial sources. No investigation having been made as to the amount of private money spent on education, the figures given in the following table refer only to the amount expended by the local public bodies.

In recent years the educational undertakings have been greatly extended and the treatment of teachers considerably improved in accordance with the post-war programme of the country, and this has caused the educational expenditures to swell in a remarkably degree. The following table shows the total educational expenditures during the five fiscal years ending 1931-32 (figures in unit of ¥1,000):—

Year	Prefectures		Cities			Towns and Villages			Total
	Salaries	Total incl. others	Salaries	Rents	Total incl. others	Salaries	Rents	Total incl. others	
1927-28	41,193	111,888	37,632	1,087	106,632	135,514	999	241,213	459,733
1928-29	43,780	113,295	39,515	1,101	101,894	140,978	1,041	256,132	471,322
1929-30	45,272	114,503	41,326	1,124	96,766	143,540	1,071	235,899	447,168
1930-31	45,747	111,299	42,051	1,136	81,714	143,189	912	213,334	406,349
1931-32	—	106,856	—	—	77,765	—	—	197,724	382,345

Educational Expenses borne by Prefectural and Communal Treasuries

	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
Elementary Schools	237,833,997	308,398,804	284,123,461	250,609,686	234,882,069
Normal	16,609,218	15,964,227	15,796,483	13,462,375	10,915,855
Middle	28,899,422	28,617,945	26,133,324	24,388,427	22,540,511
Girls' High	20,985,746	21,792,563	21,787,818	20,742,815	18,983,617
High Schools	670,983	638,815	753,007	799,424	796,624
Universities	4,275,149	4,833,253	4,232,457	4,408,775	2,380,881
Special Schools (collegiate)	340,464	477,645	624,954	565,976	422,855
Technical (collegiate)	41,834,271	41,156,732	42,635,370	40,341,082	38,093,534
Training Institutes for Technical Continuation School Teachers.	487,711	503,574	496,678	445,473	381,008
Blind Schools	459,554	564,569	867,960	765,215	806,724
Dumb & Deaf Schools	196,701	178,408	183,755	196,651	305,107
Other Schools	496,741	458,357	438,771	411,276	383,849
Young Men's Training Institutes	5,739,394	5,900,357	5,786,084	5,268,513	4,713,687
Kindergartens	1,318,455	1,588,752	1,489,561	1,467,518	1,411,610
Libraries	2,103,028	2,199,924	2,374,244	1,635,127	1,452,703
Others	37,483,431	38,048,026	39,444,385	40,839,096	43,873,997
Total	459,734,265	471,322,951	447,168,312	406,347,929	382,344,631

Educational Funds (in ¥1,000)

Year	Prefectures			Cities			Towns & villages		
	Properties	Of which fundamental properties	Reserves	Properties	Of which fundamental properties	Reserves	Properties	Of which fundamental properties	Reserves
1927-28	291,325	13,880	6,600	381,667	6,017	2,087	580,693	68,921	9,713
1928-29	307,278	14,353	6,339	422,100	6,528	1,571	616,034	69,626	8,396
1929-30	315,553	13,605	7,421	447,081	6,329	2,331	619,935	69,238	8,514
1930-31	328,949	12,911	7,862	461,649	6,117	2,339	609,003	68,753	8,369
1931-32	314,757	12,457	7,121	466,421	7,000	2,306	599,965	69,329	8,328

Details of the above for 1931-32 are shown below (in unit of yen):—

Properties:	Prefectures	Cities	Towns & Villages	Total
Land	¥97,092,080	¥205,937,371	¥111,076,917	¥414,106,368
Buildings	162,043,272	221,576,200	390,092,376	773,711,860
Other articles	55,621,959	38,906,918	98,795,208	193,324,085
Total	314,757,311	466,420,541	599,964,501	1,381,142,313
Of which fundamental properties:				
Cash, Deposits & Securities	11,656,370	5,166,048	43,019,486	59,841,904
Land	782,456	1,686,260	26,208,574	28,677,290
Buildings	15,854	147,718	85,418	248,990
Total	12,457,239	6,991,279	69,328,576	88,785,841
Reserves	7,120,948	2,305,943	8,032,145	17,459,036

Grants to Cities, Towns and Villages for Compulsory Education

Cities and towns and villages are responsible for the establishment and maintenance of ordinary elementary schools. Part of the expenses, however, is met by the State Treasury, in order that the teachers may well be paid and the burdens on the rate-payers may not be too heavy. Formerly the sum of 10,000,000 yen was yearly defrayed for this purpose, but it has been recently increased to 75,000,000 yen or more, and destitute cities, towns and villages receive special consideration in the apportionment of the grant.

Special Educational Fund

An educational endowment funds of 10,000,000 yen was set aside in 1889 for various educational purposes. Part of the interest accruing from them is distributed among Hokkaido and prefectures in proportion to the number of school age children, and the rest is expended on items which are considered necessary for the spread and improvement of elementary education. Hokkaido and prefectures come, on the receipt of the aforesaid allotments, under obligation to add further equipment of elementary schools or meet the medical expenses of elementary school teachers, and expenses necessary in promoting and developing social as well as elementary education.

School Expenditure borne by Parents

	No. of students or pupils or children	Minim. aver. expenditure per person one year (Yen)	Total (Yen)
Elementary Schools { Ordinary	8,536,521	7.40	63,170,255
{ Higher	1,324,356	10.44	13,826,276
Middle Schools	348,584	201.20	70,135,100
Girls' High Schools	367,726	148.95	54,772,787
High Schools	20,256	379.00	7,677,024
Universities	69,406	437.00	30,330,422
Special Schools	68,142	319.00	21,737,298
Special Technical Schools	19,049	321.00	6,114,729
Technical Schools	280,904	175.75	49,368,878
Technical Continuation Schools	1,226,835	12.27	15,053,265
Girls' High Normal Schools	892	197.00	175,724
Normal Schools	47,444	120.00	5,693,280
Teachers' Institutes	1,345	240.00	322,800
Teachers' Institutes for Technical Schools	373	327.00	121,971
Teachers' Institutes for Technical Continuation Schools	1,299	180.75	234,794
B.D.D. Schools	7,728	66.85	516,616
Other Schools	228,512	133.32	10,796,248
Kindergartens	114,749	30.00	3,442,470
Total	12,664,121		*359,754,446

N.B.—Other schools exclude 1,321 schools (pupils 140,878) owing to their disparity of expenses and the lack of suitable data; \* includes elementary school tuition ¥6,264,509



SCHOOL HYGIENE

Health of Students in Gov't. Schools and Universities, High Schools and various Professional (collegiate) Schools are as follow:—

Year	No. of students examined	General development			Nutrition			Spinal column	
		A	B	C	A	B	C	Normal	Abnormal
1926-27	46,353	20,680	17,366	8,307	27,332	17,935	1,086	44,670	1,683
1927-28	49,083	21,568	17,419	10,096	29,011	18,780	1,292	47,254	1,829
1928-29	50,423	22,916	17,627	9,880	30,191	19,000	1,232	48,683	1,740
1929-30	50,864	23,971	17,506	9,387	30,970	18,879	1,015	49,529	1,335
1930-31	46,306	22,590	16,998	9,718	29,776	18,579	951	47,913	1,393

The data as regards eye-sight are as follow:—

Year	Normal		Long sight		Short-sight		Astigmatism, etc.	
	Both eyes	One eye	Both eyes	One eye	Both eyes	One eye	Both eyes	One eye
1926-27	23,046	2,273	275	67	19,887	2,318	724	184
1927-28	24,141	2,525	279	112	21,776	2,509	247	134
1928-29	24,272	2,926	359	138	22,263	2,851	426	291
1929-30	23,682	3,107	339	112	23,138	3,059	443	246
1930-31	22,740	3,022	288	90	22,746	3,007	392	161

Health data of girls in Higher Normal Schools, Girls' High Schools attached thereto and in other professional schools are:—

Year	No. of students examined	General development			Nutrition			Spinal column	
		A	B	C	A	B	C	Normal	Abnormal
1926-27	2,414	1,086	1,105	223	1,342	1,036	34	2,305	109
1927-28	2,533	1,087	1,188	258	1,406	1,114	13	2,429	104
1928-29	2,473	1,139	1,141	193	1,427	1,012	34	2,400	75
1929-30	2,242	1,029	1,042	171	1,265	948	29	2,159	85
1930-31	2,376	1,078	1,091	207	1,386	986	22	2,255	121

The data as regards eye-sight are as follow:—

Year	Normal		Long-sight		Short-sight		Astigmatism, etc.	
	Both eyes	One eye	Both eyes	One eye	Both eyes	One eye	Both eyes	One eye
1926-27	1,762	58	14	3	539	58	32	15
1927-28	1,841	73	9	6	556	62	49	15
1928-29	1,740	46	25	1	621	42	43	3
1929-30	1,527	52	3	1	632	45	28	6
1930-31	1,658	57	3	1	636	56	17	10

Health of Pupils and Students in Public and Private Schools

Health returns of the pupils and students of elementary, middle and girls high schools for the fiscal year 1930-31 stands as follows:—

Boys:	No. pupils examined	General development			Nutrition			Spinal column	
		A	B	C	A	B	C	Normal	Abnormal
Elementary ...	1,465,591	282,498	848,473	334,620	747,304	681,279	37,008	1,407,366	58,225
Middle .....	346,332	122,761	171,096	52,475	197,597	141,779	6,956	328,020	18,312
Girls:		General development			Nutrition			Spinal column	
Elementary ...	1,358,571	251,846	783,734	322,991	687,083	635,001	36,487	1,295,492	63,079
Middle .....	329,469	121,075	161,240	47,154	196,416	127,003	6,050	318,449	11,020

The health data as regards height, weight, etc. of the pupils and students of elementary, middle and girls high schools for the fiscal year 1930-31 are given below:—

Age	Boys				Girls			
	No. examined	Height (cm.)	Weight (kg.)	Girth of chest (cm.)	No. examined	Height (cm.)	Weight (kg.)	Girth of chest (cm.)
7	223,808	108.1	17.9	54.4	218,144	106.9	17.3	52.6
10	218,458	122.6	23.8	60.3	212,445	121.3	23.0	58.1
13	108,836	135.8	31.2	66.0	76,124	136.7	32.3	65.3
16	442	146.6	40.1	73.0	184	142.4	38.1	71.6
Age	Middle School				Girls' High School			
	No. examined	Height (cm.)	Weight (kg.)	Girth of chest (cm.)	No. examined	Height (cm.)	Weight (kg.)	Girth of chest (cm.)
13	54,842	138.9	32.7	66.5	66,649	140.4	34.2	66.3
16	62,931	156.7	47.5	76.9	71,285	149.6	45.0	74.7
18	25,809	161.1	53.2	81.1	7,010	150.7	47.3	76.8
20	2,547	162.0	54.7	82.6	171	149.8	47.9	77.5

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION

Competitive Entrance Examination

The steadily growing number of aspirants to schools of higher and university grade compels the authorities to erect the barrier of competitive examination, so that the rejected students, theoretically qualified to get admission on their diploma, have to shift themselves as best as circumstances admit. The admission ratio is very low in the 25 Government High Schools than that for institutions of similar or higher grade.

Admission ratio of middle schools, girls' high schools, and normal schools for three years ending 1931 is as follows:—

	Middle schools	Girls' high schools	Normal schools
1929-30: Applicants .....	124,758	150,639	73,680
Number admitted .....	80,972	100,560	17,602
Percent of total admission	71.91	66.75	23.88
Applicants .....	110,448	143,611	64,049

	1930-31:	Middle schools	Girls' high schools	Normal schools
Number admitted .....	76,173	97,349	14,509	
Percent of total admission	64.11	68.07	22.67	
1931-32:				
Applicants .....	104,616	134,998	50,442	
Number admitted .....	71,837	92,725	11,618	
Percent of total admission	68.66	68.68	23.03	

Admission ratio of 25 Government high schools is as follows:—

Year	Applicants	No. admitted	Percent of total admission
1927-28	39,719	5,950	14.98
1928-29	40,997	6,114	14.91
1929-30	35,283	6,155	17.48
1930-31	34,498	6,162	17.86
1931-32	28,577	4,837	16.92

The condition at the Government special schools is not much better, the record for the four years ending 1931-32 being as follows:—

	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
18 Technical and Mining schools	Applicants.....	16,959	17,244	16,822
	No. admitted....	2,658	2,465	2,510
	% .....	15.67	14.29	15.41
10 Agr., Forestry and Sericultural schools	Applicants.....	5,896	6,497	7,456
	No. admitted....	1,198	1,261	1,397
	% .....	17.38	19.40	18.87
12 Commercial schools	Applicants.....	13,323	14,308	13,318
	No. admitted....	2,876	3,127	3,165
	% .....	21.58	21.85	23.77
2 Nautical schools	Applicants.....	2,116	2,377	2,456
	No. admitted....	320	320	320
	% .....	15.12	13.45	13.30

The congestion is much eased in the Government universities, the record for the three years ending 1931 reading thus:—

	State (Imp.) Universities	Gov't. & Pub. Universities	Private Universities
1929-30: Applicants.....	15,075	10,523	66,996
Admission.....	6,590	2,939	26,277
% .....	43.71	27.92	39.22

	1930-31:	State (Imp.) Universities	Gov't. & Pub. Universities	Private Universities
Applicants.....	15,243	5,987	36,801	
Admission.....	6,699	2,141	17,015	
% .....	44.06	36.22	47.26	
1931-32:				
Applicants.....	15,747	11,408	34,726	
Admission.....	6,953	4,422	17,664	
% .....	44.15	38.78	50.86	



## LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS

## LIBRARIES

The number of libraries throughout the country in March 1932, totalled 4,609, including one Government (Imperial Library), 3,265 public and 1,343 private establishments. Besides, there are libraries belonging to the Imperial and other universities. Of the above, the Imperial

Fiscal year	No. of Libraries			No. of Visitors			Visitors per day per library
	Government & Public	Private	Total	Government & Public	Private	Total	
1927-28	2,963	1,343	4,306	18,260,182	3,904,414	22,164,595	20
1928-29	3,153	1,337	4,490	18,332,019	4,515,070	22,847,089	20
1929-30	3,192	1,361	4,553	17,394,238	5,441,086	22,835,324	19
1930-31	3,235	1,374	4,609	18,681,745	4,673,022	23,354,767	19
1931-22	3,266	1,343	4,609	19,276,410	5,702,804	24,979,214	11

## No. of Books

Fiscal year	Government & Public		Private		Total
	Japanese & Chinese	European	Japanese & Chinese	European	
1927-28	5,058,955	263,848	2,731,720	127,355	8,181,878
1928-29	5,419,908	270,971	2,770,258	130,475	8,591,612
1929-30	5,843,036	277,595	3,010,394	144,504	9,274,529
1930-31	6,211,951	288,916	2,980,722	153,974	9,635,566
1931-32	6,716,897	292,434	2,976,003	153,447	10,138,281

## The Imperial Library

The Imperial Library (Location—Uyeno Park, Tokyo) is the largest and oldest of the of-

Fiscal Year	No. of volumes			No. of days open during the year	No. of visitors	Aver. No. of visitors per day
	Japanese & Chinese	European	Total			
1928-29	590,994	115,949	706,943	337	396,872	1,177.6
1929-30	604,684	117,732	722,416	322	395,256	1,227.5
1930-31	617,661	119,733	737,394	329	417,553	1,269.2
1931-32	632,252	121,153	753,405	327	429,199	1,316.6
1932-33	648,996	122,951	771,947	326	428,553	1,315.0

## The Tokyo Imperial University Library

The Tokyo Imperial University Library, which, with its 800,000 volumes of books, both Occidental and Oriental, was totally destroyed by the disastrous earthquake fire of September 1, 1923, has been reconstructed with the sympathetic co-operation of intellectual organizations, both at home and abroad. In the United States, Prof. K. Takayanagi, Imperial University of Law College, despatched in 1925 to Europe and America on the mission of making appeal, obtained, among other gifts, Mr. Rockefeller's donation of ¥4,000,000 unconditionally given, for the construction of a model library building. His appeal in England, France, Italy, Belgium and other European countries was a complete success. Prof. Taka-

yanagi brought home 300,000 books he had collected either by purchase or as gifts, and these foreign books, together with those got at home, numbering over 552,000 vols. as in Feb. 1926, have all been housed in the fine Rockefeller library building reconstructed in the University grounds in honor of the donor's name, which was completed in Nov. 1928. With the largest collection of valuable Occidental books, the library is perhaps the best equipped of the institutions of the line in this country. The Nanki Library containing 100,800 books, established by Marquis Tokugawa, was also donated to the library in 1926.

## Public and Private Libraries

Public and private libraries present far poorer showing compared with those before

official establishments of the kind, and one of the best equipped in Japan. Its recent statistics are as follow:—

mentioned. In the provinces, the Osaka Prefectural Library possessing 232,000 books as at the end of Mar. 1932, heads the list in the number of books stored. In 1921 the Hibiya Municipal Library, Tokyo, added 2,000 new books published in the United States, and contributed to the Municipality by the Carnegie Peace Mission. Among private libraries of note, may be mentioned the Ohashi Library (Tokyo) established in 1906 by Mr. Ohashi Shintaro, the Nakanoshima Library (Osaka) founded by the Sumitomo family, the Shokado Library by the Iwasaki family (located at Toriizaka, Azabu, Tokyo, in the compounds of Baron Koyata Iwasaki), Mr. Kuhara's library in Osaka, etc. Private universities, especially Waseda, Keio and Hosei, have each a big one. Dr. Morrison's famous library acquired by Baron Hisaya Iwasaki in 1917 for ¥350,000 is also noteworthy, it containing over 200,000 books on China. The library has been much enlarged and reorganized into a seminary devoted to Oriental researches, under the name of Oriental Research Institute (Toyo Kenkyusho), the library house being located at Kago-

machi, Koishikawa, Tokyo, in the grounds donated by the Baron.

## MUSEUMS

The museums that exist in most important cities are generally of limited scope and of commercial interest. The three museums belonging to the Imperial Household Department, in Tokyo, Kyoto and Nara, are more general in nature, the exhibits displayed in them being principally historical relics, rare and valuable specimens of art and industry, etc. Of these three, the Tokyo Imperial Museum located at Uyeno Park is the largest and pioneer establishment of the kind in this country, its foundation dating back to 1872. Among the articles on show there are also various ancient costumes, utensils, etc., showing the customs and habits at different times and places, also specimens of various natural products. The Hyokei Kwan, erected in 1910 in commemoration of the wedding of the late Emperor Taisho and the Empress (the present Empress Dowager), forms a part of the Imperial Museum, and is devoted to the display of objects of fine arts and art industry.

## MORAL EDUCATION AND PHYSICAL CULTURE

## MORAL EDUCATION

The Imperial Rescript on Education issued in 1890 is regarded as the cornerstone of moral education in Japan. Even little children under ten is expected to have the text of the rescript by heart, even though the meaning is deep for their heads. At the same time, it is supplemented with text-books on ethics in which stories of famous men and women are predominant features.

**Secondary Schools.**—The Department of Education enforces the following general directions on the subject.

"The teaching of morals must be based upon the precepts of the Imperial Rescript on Education; its object is to foster the growth of moral ideas and sentiments, and to give the culture and character necessary for men and women of middle and higher grade, and to encourage and promote the practice of virtues. Besides explaining essential points of morals in connection with the daily life of pupils, by means of good works or maxims, a little more systematic exposition of the duties to self, to society, and to the State, together with elements of ethics, may be given."

**Higher Institutions.**—The Minister of Education issued in 1909 an Instruction, emphasizing the importance of moral culture in higher institutions, especially exhorting the faculties of the schools, to the end that the Emperor's wishes contained in the Rescript on Education and also the Imperial Message to the people (about thrift) may be carried.

**Military Training in Schools.**—Military training has been introduced, though not with success as anticipated, into schools, with the special object of cultivating wholesome moral education among school boys by way of physical training. The measure is included in the regular curriculum of the secondary grade and high schools, but optional for universities and others of higher grade, the training being given by the army officers specially detailed for the purpose. In November 1929, the Otani Girls' High School (a private institution in Hakodate, Hokkaido) introduced in its curriculum military training which is imposed on the students of higher classes. This is the first departure made by girls schools and its result is being watched with keen interest in educational circles.



## PHYSICAL CULTURE

## "Judo" or "Jujitsu"

This manly art of self-defence owes its present day popularity to the reform effected by Dr. J. Kano (see Who's Who, Appendix), who established for this purpose in 1886 a special training hall styled "Kodokwan", now in Koishikawa, Tokyo. The fame of the new style, suited both for the purpose of mental discipline and physical culture, eliminating dangerous features from the various styles formerly in vogue, began to spread not only in Japan, but even to foreign countries, especially after the Russo-Japanese war. At present in almost every school of secondary grade and higher, the exercise is practised as a method of physical culture. Private clubs and schools for the practice of "Jujitsu" are to be found in all cities and towns.

## Fencing

As practised today at schools, the art is merely a faint memory of past grandeur and importance. The practice sword is made of split bamboo, about four feet in length, with a hilt twelve inches in length for the double grasp. The points counted as effective hits are the head, both sides, the right hand and throat. The traditional method of the two-handed use of the sword is still preferred by the Japanese to the single grasp popular in Western countries. The practice of the exercise is still popular, especially among policemen and school-boys.

## Physical Culture for Girls

With the introduction of the Occidental system of exercise and the present unprecedented vogue of sports, physical culture for girls,

hitherto baffled by many obstacles, such as disfavour expressed by some conservative mothers, Japanese female garments, etc. are now gradually gaining ground. In the Girls' High Schools, the subject of gymnastics, 3 hours a week, is included in the curriculum, and the girls go through various methods of training.

## Physical Education Research Institute

With the object of conducting scientific research into physical training at schools and training instructors in physical education, the Physical Education Research Institute was founded in December, 1924. It has eight departments, each with a suitable force of staff, i.e., the Anatomical, the Physiological, the Chemical, the Hygienic, the Pedagogic and Philosophical, the Drill and Gymnastics and the Athletic and Budo ("Jujitsu", and fencing) Department.

## Associations for Physical Culture

**The Martial Art Association.**—Organized in 1908 in Kyoto for the purpose of promoting martial arts, its roll now reaches 2,520,000 members, with Gen. (ret.) Soroku Suzuki as president. The gymnastics practised in the association are "jujitsu", fencing, archery and boating. "Every year in May and August a tournament is held.

**The Y.M.C.A. Gymnasium in Tokyo.**—The Y.M.C.A. Gymnasium of Tokyo was destroyed in the 1923 earthquake fire, but the skeleton left being judged available, it was decided to reconstruct it on the former site, practically in the same style as before, only slightly enlarged. The work of the reconstruction was completed in 1929.

## YOUNG MEN'S TRAINING INSTITUTES

With a view to training young men in general both physically and mentally to develop their citizenship, Regulations for the Young Men's Training Institute were issued in April 1926 and the work started in July. Though not stated in the Regulation practically every autonomous corporation is obliged to maintain its own institute. The maintenance cost ¥5,240,000 in 1926, ¥6,060,000 in 1927 and ¥7,680,000 in 1928, but the Government subsidy to the fund is only 1 million yen a year, so that the bulk is to be borne by the corporations. They train boys from 16 to 20 years of age, free of charge,

in the course of morals, civics, military drill and ordinary and technical subjects for the period of four years. The minimum number of hours of training is 800 for the whole course, 400 for military training and 200 each for vocational and general education. For those who completed the course with good records, the regular conscription term may be shortened. At the end of March 1932, 15,550 institutes existed throughout the country including 198 private establishments. The roll of attendants and number of institutes for the last five years are tabulated as follow:—

Year	No. of institutes	No. of attendants	Those completed course	Instructors
1927-28.....	15,753	883,607	125,735	89,815
1928-29.....	15,766	843,702	112,375	88,640
1929-30.....	15,787	806,454	110,627	89,912
1930-31.....	15,617	794,171	108,754	88,061
1931-32.....	15,550	796,132	104,140	88,680

## FOREIGN STUDENTS STUDYING IN JAPAN AND JAPANESE ABROAD

The number of foreign students enrolled in Japanese schools, at the end of March, 1931, totalled 4,983, consisting of 3,861 males and 1,122 females. Of these the Chinese are the most important both in number and other respects. It was some years after the close of the Japan-China war that they began to arrive in Japan to acquire modern learning.

## Japanese Students Studying Abroad

The number of students of both sexes which Japan has sent to Europe, America, and other foreign countries since the beginning of the Meiji era (1860) must reach enormous figures, especially when students who have gone abroad at their own expenses are included. Up to March 1928, the number of those sent by the Education Department alone reached about 3,000. These are mostly selected from among those who have undertaken teaching at Gov-

ernment institutions. In general the allowance made is ¥4,320 for one in Europe or U.S.A., besides about ¥700 for the "Outfit Allowance".

Those staying abroad at the end of March 1933 made a total of 184, the figures being tabulated as follows:—

Countries where students are staying	No. of students
England.....	23
U.S.A.....	14
France.....	14
Germany.....	91
Italy.....	4
Austria.....	2
Turkey.....	1
Switzerland.....	2
India.....	1
Total incl. others.....	184

Note.—Other Government Departments have also their own students abroad.

## TEACHERS' LICENSE EXAMINATION

Teachers' license examination is annually held. The total number of the licenses for elementary schools, kindergartens, middle and high schools is tabulated as follows:—

## License for Elementary School Teachers

Year	Without examination	On examination	Total
1927-28.....	16,224	9,284	25,508
1928-29.....	15,688	9,110	24,798
1929-30.....	14,973	8,258	23,231
1930-31.....	11,919	6,340	18,259
1931-32.....	12,400	5,028	17,428

## License for Kindergarten Nurses

Year	Without examination	On examination	Total
1927-28.....	872	149	1,021
1928-29.....	751	75	826
1929-30.....	1,131	100	1,231
1930-31.....	1,049	29	1,078
1931-32.....	893	24	917

## License for Normal, Middle and Girls' High School Teachers

Year	Without examination	On examination	Total
1927-28.....	9,587	793	10,380
1928-29.....	9,961	709	10,670
1929-30.....	10,134	688	10,822
1930-31.....	10,482	672	11,154
1931-32.....	10,532	607	11,139

## License for High School Teachers

Year	Without examination	On examination	Total
1927-28.....	772	35	805
1928-29.....	735	11	746
1929-30.....	784	47	831
1930-31.....	875	8	883
1931-32.....	571	41	612

## License for Technical School Teachers

Year	Without examination	On examination	Total
1927-28.....	445	121	566
1928-29.....	589	147	736
1929-30.....	457	161	618
1930-31.....	548	125	672
1931-32.....	473	113	586



## BOY SCOUTS ORGANIZATION

This movement is still primitive in Japan, as it practically dates from the visit of the Crown Prince (the present Emperor) to Europe in 1921, when he saw Gen. Baden-Powell. The formation of the Association of Boy Scouts of Japan in 1921 at a grand meeting held in Shizuoka led to the general activity of this movement, and today upwards of 8,000 bodies exist throughout the country. On the occasion of the Prince of Wales' visit to Japan in 1922 all the different associations sent their representatives to Tokyo and for three days they conducted a Jamboree. Though the boy's organization in the modern sense is comparatively new, the spirit was pretty well represented by the "Kenji-no-sha" (Association of Robust Boys) that formerly existed among samurais' boys, especially of the clan of the Lord of Satsuma

(Princely House of Shimazu) to inculcate in the minds of samurais' boys, seven to twenty-five years in age, the spirit of Bushido or Japanese chivalry.

The Badge of the Boy Scouts is designed upon the three ancient sacred treasures of the Imperial House, i.e. Mirror, Sword, and Jewels. The Association is presided over by the Mayor of Tokyo, and its Board of Directors consists of Count Y. Futara, Visc. T. Mishima, Messrs. M. Ozaki, M. Oseko, etc. It sent its representatives to the World's Jamboree held at Copenhagen in the summer of 1924, and it was also represented in a similar event held at Birkenhead, England, in the summer of 1929, the delegation sent in 1929 being headed by Viscount T. Sano.

## CHAPTER XII

## JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS

## JUSTICE

## The Judicial System

The Japanese Courts of Justice consist of Local Courts (Ku-Saibansho), District Courts (Chiho-Saibansho), Courts of Appeal (Kosoin), and the Supreme Court (Daishin-in). The Local Courts are held by single judges; District Courts and Courts of Appeal are collegiate courts, divided into several divisions, each consisting of three judges; the Supreme Court is also a collegiate court, divided into divisions, in each of which five judges sit. Besides these ordinary courts, there is the Court of Administrative Litigation (Gyosei-Saibansho) to deal with actions regarding individual rights encroached upon by an illegal administrative disposition.

**Actions.—(1) Procedure in Court.**—All proceedings are oral unless it is otherwise provided by law. For persons unacquainted with the Japanese language an interpreter is to be provided. In an action to which a foreigner is a party, the oral proceedings may be in foreign language, if the officials and all other persons concerned are acquainted with such language, but no instance of an actual application of this provision of the law has ever been known.

**(2) Appeal, Revision and Complaint.**—An appeal lies against a judgment rendered in the 1st Instance by a District Court to a Local Court. It must be lodged within one month from the service of the judgment. Proceedings before the Court of Appeal are oral, and new allegations of facts and new evidences may be introduced. Revision applies to judgment rendered in the 2nd Instance by a District Court or a Court of Appeal. It is only for errors in law. The time for claiming revision is the same as for appeal. Complaint can be made against any ruling or order of the court other than a judgment, by which an application relating to the proceedings is refused, and in such other cases as are prescribed by law. A decision on a complaint is generally made without oral proceedings. No period is fixed for a complaint, except that in certain cases an imme-

diately complaint is provided for, which must be made within one week from the service of the order or ruling.

**(3) Summary Proceedings.**—When a claim is for a fixed sum of money, or for the presentation of a fixed quantity of other tangible things, or of securities, the creditor, instead of bringing an action, may apply to the Local Court of the general forum of the debtor, or if the claim is secured by a lien on an immovable of the real forum, to make an "order of payment" against the debtor. The latter may object to this order within two weeks after it is served upon him, or any time before an order of execution is made. If he fails to do so an order will be made for the execution of the order of payment.

**Acknowledgements.**—These can be made in the presence of an Notary Public, but the drawback to employing a notary is that the proceedings must be conducted in the Japanese language, and that the notary's act must be recorded in Japanese script, this entailing much troublesome work. Among foreigners residing in Japan, the custom is to make acknowledgement before their respective Consuls, but the documents so acknowledged are neither deemed to be "Notarial Deeds" by the Courts, nor to possess evidential value in judicial sense.

**Costs in Civil Procedure.**—These are paid by means of adhesive stamps affixed to the original written petitions. Costs of 1st Instance are as follows:—

Value of Subject-matter	Stamp duty
Not exceeding ¥ 500	¥ 12.00
" " 750	15.00
" " 1,000	18.00
" " 2,500	25.00
" " 5,000	30.00

For amounts exceeding ¥5,000, three yen is to be added for each ¥1,000. If the value of a suit is ¥50,000 the costs will be ¥30 for the first ¥5,000 and ¥3 per each subsequent ¥1,000, i.e. ¥30 plus 45×3=¥135 (=¥165).

Costs of Appeal Instance are the same as



stated above, but with a surcharge of 50 per cent added thereto. Costs in the Supreme Court are double those of 1st Instance.

**Sundry Fees.**—The law provides for certain small fees to be paid in respect to incidental petitions and statements, varying from 20 sen to ¥1 each. Process-Servers' Fees depend upon the work entailed, as provided for in the law. All papers must be served by an official Process Server.

**Lawyers' Fees.**—There is no official scale, and the question of fees is one of custom and arrangement. As a rule, the Japanese lawyers charge on "percentage" basis which varies with the difficulty and importance of the case, value of the subject-matter of the suit, time taken up, etc. The professional standing of the practitioner has also to be taken into consideration. It must be borne in mind that the party defeated is only bound to pay the "judicial costs" occasioned by the suit, and that these do not include the lawyer's fees, as between solicitor and client, incurred by the successful party.

**The Age-limit for Judicial Officials**

The President of the Supreme Court, formerly allowed to remain in office indefinitely, must now retire when he attains 65 years of age while judges and procurators are to resign at 63 years. They may be allowed to retain their office 5 years longer with the approval of a general meeting of the members of the Supreme Court or the Courts of Appeal.

**The Jury System**

The Jury System Law, enacted in 1923, was enforced on Oct. 1, 1928. The special feature of the Japanese system is that it does not authorise the jury to inquire into the crimes, its function being only to decide whether the accused is guilty or not, so that its decision has no binding power on the opinions of the judges as is the case with the Occidental system.

The cases to be submitted to trial by jury are limited to crimes punishable with death penalty, life servitude or imprisonment, or servitude or imprisonment for a period exceeding 3 years, all of which come under the jurisdic-

tion of District Courts (Chiho-Saibansho).

The jury for each case is made up of 12 members, selected from among Japanese male subjects of over 30 years, who have had their domiciles in the same city or town or village for over two years and are payers of direct tax of over ¥3 and who can read and write. The judgment of the jury does not affect the judges who reserve the right to dismiss a jury and empanel another as often as they please if they are not satisfied with the verdict.

The jury system enforced since October 1, 1928, is claimed to be working satisfactorily. Of eighty-one cases tried by the jury during the first 7 months only four cases were submitted to retrial owing to the variance of opinions between the jury and the presiding judges. Other prominent features that mark the working of the new system are:

- (1) The accused's request for retrial was very few from consideration of costs involved;
- (2) the juries' verdict was generally of lighter penalty than the ruling of procurators;
- (3) the period required in the jury trial was very short, the average time spent being 1 1/6 day per case, etc.

**The New Civil Procedure Law**

The revised civil procedure law, enacted in April 1926, was put into force on October 1, 1929. The new measure principally aims at simplifying the process and shortening the time of legal proceedings, and its principal features are (1) to be more circumspect in preparatory procedure; (2) to abolish judgment by default; (3) to prohibit postponement of trial by mutual agreement of parties concerned; (4) to take preventive steps against perjury, etc.

**Composition of Courts (End of December, 1933)**

	Supreme	Appeal	District	Local	Total
No. of Courts.....	1	7	51	282	341
No. of Judges.....	45	95	1,216		1,356
No. of Procurators...	8	40	596		636

(In Chosen there existed at the end of 1931 altogether 231 courts with 196 judges and 86 procurators.)

**Number of Civil Cases in 1932**

Courts	Kind of cases	No. of cases	Cases disposed of	Cases remaining in hand	
Local Courts.....	1st instance .....	762,791	707,369	55,422	
	Summary procedure .....	431,852	431,850	2	
	Compromise .....	30,298	29,780	518	
	Compulsory execution .....	64,379	57,031	7,348	
	Trial other than law-suit .....	300,082	277,630	22,452	
	Bankruptcy .....	6,164	4,542	1,622	
	Reconciliation .....	274	202	72	
	Complaint on registration .....	9	6	3	
	Disposition of lease & rented-houses .....	20,381	19,015	1,366	
	Disposition of commercial matters .....	2,839	2,571	268	
	Temporary disposition of money debts .....	22,376	16,050	6,326	
	Total .....	1,641,445	1,546,046	95,399	
	Retrial .....	27	17	10	
District Courts...	1st instance .....	78,596	57,117	21,479	
	Trial for appeal .....	25,898	17,681	8,217	
	Trial for complaint .....	4,679	3,753	926	
	Trial other than law-suit .....	3,497	3,132	365	
	Tenancy disposition.....	3,685	3,189	496	
	Bankruptcy by old law .....	354	3	351	
	Total .....	116,709	84,875	31,834	
	Retrial .....	45	25	20	
	Appeal Courts ...	Trial for appeal .....	12,840	6,243	6,597
		Trial for violation of election law .....	6	6	—
Trial for complaint .....		328	263	65	
Total .....		13,174	6,512	6,662	
Retrial .....		10	8	2	
Supreme Court...	Trial for revision.....	5,618	3,862	1,756	
	Trial for violation of election law .....	7	6	1	
	Trial for complaint .....	1,806	1,690	116	
	Total .....	7,431	5,558	1,873	
	Retrial .....	30	21	9	
Total .....	1st instance .....	841,400	764,498	76,902	
	Trial for appeal .....	38,738	23,924	14,814	
	Trial for revision.....	5,618	3,862	1,814	
	Trial for complaint .....	6,813	5,706	1,107	
	Total .....	892,569	797,990	94,579	
Retrial .....	112	71	41		

N.B.—Above table includes all the criminal cases handled during the year 1932 at various courts. The total figures include all the cases in various trials except reconciliations, search carried out, compulsory execution, trial other than law-suit, bankruptcy, tenancy disposition, etc. Special trial in Appeal Courts is included in the 1st instance.

**Civil Cases Disposed of**

Year	Total No. of cases	Civil Cases Disposed of					Remaining in hand
		Decided	Withdrawn	Reconciled	In other ways		
1928.....	433,099	124,873	73,284	37,805	75,643	121,494	
1929.....	342,725	132,947	30,058	43,595	74,960	101,165	
1930.....	839,934	123,495	93,116	50,321	492,025	81,027	
1931.....	849,043	125,723	76,796	52,474	514,112	79,938	
1932.....	841,387	124,155	76,423	76,092	543,295	86,901	
Average	679,237	125,354	80,076	64,519	367,823	92,105	

Cases of 1st instance.



	Year	Total No. of cases	Quashed	Rejected	Withdrawn	Reconciled	In other ways	Remaining in hand
Cases appealed.....	1928.....	25,164	1,065	4,892	3,254	1,253	78	13,767
	1929.....	30,914	2,665	6,767	3,495	1,898	57	15,996
	1930.....	41,012	3,943	9,030	6,956	3,356	1,918	15,798
	1931.....	40,255	3,702	8,777	6,051	3,486	2,602	15,526
	1932.....	38,738	3,496	8,411	6,085	3,295	2,581	14,814
	Average	35,216	3,154	7,576	5,170	2,658	1,474	15,181
Cases complained ...	1928.....	4,920	3,312	453	283	78	790	
	1929.....	4,947	3,303	503	311	139	691	
	1930.....	5,699	3,164	507	363	935	739	
	1931.....	6,130	3,499	597	345	837	852	
	1932.....	6,813	3,971	426	356	953	1,107	
	Average	5,698	3,446	497	331	586	836	
Cases demanding revision .....	1928.....	1,912	241	933	231	—	507	
	1929.....	2,555	274	1,141	191	—	950	
	1930.....	4,430	272	1,799	174	430	507	
	1931.....	5,537	396	2,854	209	56	2,022	
	1932.....	5,618	450	3,066	275	70	1,756	
	Average	4,010	326	1,959	216	110	1,398	

## Nature of Civil Cases Settled at 1st Instance

Year	No. of cases	Personal affairs	Land	Buildings & ships	Money	Cereals	Goods	Documents	Others
1928.....	329,605	5,168	7,837	12,953	171,667	2,305	3,080	644	87,949
1929.....	231,560	5,679	8,167	14,717	206,091	2,280	3,214	730	90,682
1930.....	249,955	4,895	6,412	21,066	191,211	1,576	2,979	572	21,244
1931.....	261,749	4,763	6,578	23,399	200,080	1,223	3,020	674	22,012
1932.....	255,182	5,015	7,338	23,079	191,492	1,500	2,927	767	23,064
Average ...	282,010	5,104	7,266	19,043	196,108	1,777	3,044	678	48,990

## Bankruptcy

Year	No. of cases	Decided	Quashed	Rejected	Compromise	In other ways	Remaining in hand
1928.....	4,698	673	2,203	320	38	2	1,462
1929.....	5,231	762	2,709	326	28	11	1,395
1930.....	5,853	908	2,886	369	33	35	1,622
1931.....	6,019	928	2,962	329	32	14	1,754
1932.....	6,164	840	3,228	411	35	28	1,622
Average ...	5,593	822	2,798	351	33	18	1,571

## Bankruptcy &amp; Rehabilitation handled by Old Law

Year	No. of cases	Adjudicated for Bankruptcy					Cases remaining in hand	Amount of credit (Yen)	Rehabilitation	
		Individual	Partnerships	Partnerships (Ltd.)	Joint Stock Cos.	Total			Sanctioned	Rejected
1928.....	445	14	1	1	13	29	416	2,108,514	7	—
1929.....	416	5	1	1	1	8	408	47,193,829	1	—
1930.....	395	14	3	—	10	27	367	4,501,839	1	1
1931.....	367	2	1	—	8	11	355	938,166	1	—
1932.....	354	2	1	—	8	11	355	58,622	1	1

## Cases of Insolvency handled by Old Law

Years	No. of cases rehabilitated	Sanctioned	Rejected	Others	Remaining in hand
1927.....	15	11	—	—	4
1928.....	25	20	—	—	5
1929.....	20	14	1	—	5
1930.....	19	12	—	1	6
1931.....	13	8	—	2	3
Average.....	18	13	—	1	5

## Civil Cases in Recent Years

The condition of civil cases handled in the last five years ending 1932 is shown in the following comparative table:—

	No. of cases	No. of cases disposed of	No. of cases in hand	% to total cases	
				Disposed of	In hand
Compromise .....	1928.....	11,086	10,796	290	97
	1929.....	12,749	12,417	332	97
	1930.....	18,174	17,783	391	98
	1931.....	23,903	23,405	498	98
	1932.....	30,298	29,780	518	98
Summary procedure.....	1928.....	360,844	360,844	—	100
	1929.....	365,170	365,156	14	100
	1930.....	430,867	430,866	1	100
	1931.....	471,931	471,897	34	100
	1932.....	431,852	431,850	2	100
1st Instance .....	1928.....	433,167	311,644	121,523	72
	1929.....	432,756	331,579	101,177	77
	1930.....	839,970	758,937	81,033	90
	1931.....	849,060	769,112	79,948	91
	1932.....	841,400	764,498	76,902	91
Trial for appeal .....	1928.....	25,164	11,397	13,767	45
	1929.....	30,914	14,918	15,996	48
	1930.....	41,012	25,214	15,798	61
	1931.....	40,255	24,729	15,526	61
	1932.....	38,738	23,924	14,814	62
Trial for complaint.....	1928.....	1,913	1,405	508	73
	1929.....	2,556	1,606	950	63
	1930.....	4,430	2,675	1,755	60
	1931.....	5,537	3,515	2,022	63
	1932.....	5,618	3,862	1,756	69
Trial for revision.....	1928.....	4,920	4,130	790	84
	1929.....	4,963	4,271	692	86
	1930.....	5,699	4,960	739	87
	1931.....	6,130	5,278	852	86
	1932.....	6,813	5,706	1,107	84
Compulsory execution...	1928.....	40,175	35,177	4,998	88
	1929.....	43,735	38,379	5,356	88
	1930.....	48,824	42,943	5,881	88
	1931.....	57,618	50,290	7,328	87
	1932.....	64,379	57,031	7,348	89
Bankruptcy .....	1928.....	4,698	3,236	1,462	69
	1929.....	5,231	3,836	1,395	73
	1930.....	5,853	4,231	1,622	72
	1931.....	6,019	4,265	1,754	71
	1932.....	6,164	4,542	1,622	74



## Sentence Carried Out

	Year	No. of offenders	Capital punishment	Imprisonment & confinement	Penalty, fine, etc.	Total	Acquitted	No. of offenders per 100,000 population
1st instance	1928	40,075	25	28,799	10,187	39,011	1,064	64.2
	1929	37,543	21	30,136	6,742	36,899	644	59.4
	1930	47,887	28	34,877	12,263	47,168	719	74.0
	1931	44,411	29	35,308	8,545	43,882	529	67.6
	1932	51,072	37	38,516	11,988	50,541	531	76.7
Summary judgment	1928	101,138	—	—	101,138	101,138	—	162.3
	1929	114,827	—	—	114,827	114,827	—	181.8
	1930	116,024	—	—	116,024	116,024	—	179.2
	1931	107,366	—	—	107,366	107,366	—	163.5
	1932	96,905	—	—	96,905	96,905	—	145.5
Summary judgment for police offence	1928	661,998	—	106,369	536,045	642,413	19,585	1,062.2
	1929	712,723	—	118,007	580,767	698,774	13,949	1,128.3
	1930	773,877	—	135,033	621,382	756,415	17,462	1,195.4
	1931	790,166	—	123,089	647,538	770,627	19,539	1,203.2
	1932	778,652	—	117,427	651,233	768,660	9,992	1,169.1
Total	1928	803,211	35	135,167	647,370	782,562	20,649	1,288.7
	1929	865,093	21	148,143	702,336	850,500	14,593	1,369.5
	1930	937,788	28	169,910	749,669	919,607	18,181	1,448.4
	1931	941,943	29	158,397	763,449	921,875	20,068	1,434.4
	1932	926,763	37	155,943	760,260	916,240	10,523	1,391.5

## Foreigners Civil Cases

Foreigners civil cases handled at 1st instance during 1932 numbered 646, showing a decrease of 69 as compared with previous year, the figures in recent years being as follows:—

Years	No. of cases	Decided	Rejected	Reconciled	In other ways	Remaining in hand
1928	664	174	118	52	70	247
1929	681	180	121	83	104	193
1930	923	343	150	127	52	251
1931	715	240	155	131	4	185
1932	646	209	119	113	12	193
Average	726	229	133	101	48	214

## Foreigners Criminal Cases

Year	No. of offenders	Capital punishment	Imprisonment	Fine	Total incl. others	Released
1928	157	—	94	62	157	—
1929	152	—	80	62	152	—
1930	140	—	85	51	140	—
1931	173	—	109	61	173	—
1932	138	—	87	49	138	—
Average	152	—	89	57	152	—

No. of offenders classified by nationality is as follows:—

Year	Chinese	Russian	German	American	British	Danish & other
1928	148	1	1	—	2	5
1929	142	1	—	1	3	5
1930	129	4	—	2	—	5
1931	161	4	2	1	4	1
1932	115	4	2	2	12	3
Average	139	2	1	2	4	4

## Juvenile Courts

Two juvenile courts, one in Tokyo and the other in Osaka, were established in 1923, another court being created in Hiroshima in 1930.

The cases handled at the three courts during the past few years are tabulated below:

Year	No. of cases			Cases disposed of			
	Males	Females	Total	Without trial	Placed under protection	Transferred to procurators	Cases in hand
1928	12,493	1,005	13,498	8,405	4,605	9	459
1929	12,346	1,019	13,365	8,325	4,636	2	376
1930	12,835	998	13,833	8,893	4,528	3	392
1931	13,141	1,015	14,156	9,127	4,982	7	352
1932	13,402	1,154	14,556	9,148	4,984	1	405

## POLICE

The Japanese policeman has generally earned a well deserved praise for integrity and clean-handedness. Exceptions may occur now and then, but the most important point is that, whereas in other countries, police constables are generally known to wink at peccadillos for a consideration, the rules and tradition in Japan bid these petty guardians of public peace sternly to uphold the honor of the service. Whenever a distinguished foreign visitor wishes to reward a policeman for a signal service rendered him the latter feels annoyed, and when the reward is received, with the cognition of his chief, owing to the insistent offer of the visitor, it is generally used for purposes of common benefits. With a pittance of a salary, ¥45-70 in the service of the Metropolitan Police Board, besides a petty allowance below ¥7, the lot of policemen is anything but enviable, and they certainly deserve better treatment from the central and local treasuries. As a consolidation, a policeman of diligent and meritorious services may rise to the post of a chief police commissioner drawing ¥900-2,400 a year. New policemen are admitted on examination, and they are then made to go through six months' training at regular headquarters. A Police Friendly Society is in operation for the purpose of mutual aid and protection.

## Police Offences

Police offences are liable to detention not exceeding 20 days or fine under ¥20. Offences liable to detention are four, they being hiding in others' buildings or ships, prostitution, vagrancy and intimidation. Offences liable to either detention or fines number 37, some of them being beggary and forced selling of anything, exaggerated or false advertisements, practical joke or obstruction to others' busi-

ness or festival or other ceremonial procession, or obstructing traffic or disorderly act on the road, fortune-telling, etc., practising hypnotism, tattooing one's own or other's body, intruding on scenes of fire, flood or other calamity, shadowing others without justification, mixing foreign ingredients in articles of food or drink, selling unripe fruits or rotten meat. Offences liable to fine number 17, some of which are: wanton discharging of fire-arms, refusing summons of competent officers, doctors and midwives refusing summons of clients, exposing shoulders bare, presenting any other indecent appearance, or committing a nuisance on the road, maltreating animals, etc. Police offences are summarily judged at police offices concerned, and this system dates from 1885. By the revised criminal code enforced in 1909 cases liable to this judgment are limited to detention for a period not exceeding 20 days or to fines not exceeding ¥20. An attempt was made in the 1909-10 session of the Diet to abolish this police court judgment system and to transfer it to the jurisdiction of Local Courts, but the measure was not adopted.

## Peace Police Regulations

The formation of societies or fraternities and public meetings of a political character are under the control of the Peace Police Regulations in force since 1900. Any political association or fraternity must, according to the regulations, be duly reported to the police authorities concerned, within 3 days after its organization, together with the rules, articles of association, etc. When a public meeting or an open air meeting of a political character is to be held its promoter or promoters must apply in writing to the police authorities concerned and obtain their permit. The Regulations forbid men in active service of the Army



and Navy, those in reserve service temporarily called out, police officers, Shinto and Buddhist priests, teachers and students of schools, and minors to join or promote such societies or meetings. Women were also included in the list, but were expunged from it in 1922, as a step towards their political emancipation. Article 17 of the Regulations provides for the control of various labor movements.

**Peace Preservation Law**

The Peace Preservation Law, enacted in 1925 with a view to providing against the spread and infusion of dangerous thought, was put into force on May 11 that year. The principal item of the Regulations, Article 1, provides that those who have organized an association or fraternity with the object of altering the national constitution or of repudiating the private property system, or those who have joined such an organization with full knowledge of its ob-

ject are to be punished with penalty ranging from death to servitude of over 5 years. The Regulations also apply to foreign residents and visitors.

**The Burglary Prevention Law**

The Burglary Prevention Law, which justifies murder or infliction of injury on burglars provided there is imminent danger to life, person or chastity, was enacted in 1930 and approved in the 58th session of the Imperial Diet. The new measure became operative on June 11 the same year.

**Police Offices and Police Force**

Police stations in Japan proper are subordinate to the Police Bureaus attached to the Prefectural Governments except in Tokyo where the Metropolitan Police is placed under control of the Home Office.

The recent condition is as follows:—

Year	No. of offices	Superintending generals	Police inspectors	Assistant inspectors	Police men	Total incl. others
1927-28	1,165	279	1,488	3,111	55,695	60,624
1928-29	1,205	318	1,577	3,232	56,777	61,955
1929-30	1,205	318	1,589	3,295	56,757	62,010
1930-31	1,207	318	1,562	3,319	57,984	62,346
1931-32	1,208	307	1,504	3,272	57,069	62,205

**No. of Arrests by Police**

	1929		1930		1931	
	No. of cases	Arrested	No. of cases	Arrested	No. of cases	Arrested
Riot	17	16	30	30	17	18
Incendiarism	2,241	1,745	2,359	1,905	2,614	2,163
Forgery of coins	425	178	896	223	1,289	927
Forgery of documents	15,968	16,922	11,426	36,328	17,876	19,452
Forgery of Securities	1,368	1,710	1,318	1,920	2,216	2,601
Obscenity	2,470	2,596	3,058	3,596	1,784	2,490
Gambling & lottery	29,296	29,611	28,697	28,894	31,223	31,349
Disgrace of official honour	1,506	1,512	1,645	1,672	1,661	1,660
Murder	997	956	1,071	1,042	1,197	1,149
Battery & assaults	22,933	22,998	24,420	24,417	24,576	24,574
Accidental battery & assaults	14,484	14,535	15,929	15,814	16,668	16,452
Abortion	620	639	770	938	608	629
Desertion	385	323	437	377	391	339
Abduction	1,377	1,567	1,287	1,501	1,190	1,325
Larceny	465,653	350,519	543,200	405,484	585,090	456,312
Fraud, black-mailing, etc.	307,943	364,765	369,027	454,970	439,656	519,123
Violation of military & naval laws	416	416	278	272	194	212
Violation of police regulations	216,717	216,582	289,511	289,405	243,224	243,978
Violation of adm. rules	328,277	328,124	363,683	363,644	376,013	375,571
Violation of other rules	270,023	269,981	296,704	297,692	280,220	281,100
Total incl. others	1,728,916	1,674,095	2,001,333	1,978,103	2,082,419	2,038,098

**No. of Convicts for 1931**

Criminal Law:

Riot	723
Incendiarism	949
Forgery of coins	63
Forgery of documents	4,269
Murder	1,117
Battery and assault	23,691
Accidental battery & assault	10,861
Abortion	596
Desertion	126
Intimidation	1,391
Disgrace of official honor	335
Disgrace of trust & official duty	455

Larceny	99,807
Robbery by force	818
Fraud	46,062
Blackmailing	3,380
Usurpation	31,242
Stolen goods concealed, etc.	3,254
Concealment, etc.	735
Total	324,385
Special laws	878,416
Total	1,202,801

N.B.—Special laws include violation of military and naval laws, violation of police regulations and violation of adm. rules.

**Number of Suicides**

Year	By hanging	By drowning	By edged tools	By Fire-arms	By Poison	Run over by trains	Run over by cars	Total incl. others	
1927	Male	4,458	1,539	369	96	1,397	1,289	190	9,686
	Female	1,985	2,020	140	14	1,045	586	75	5,953
1928	Male	4,407	1,500	348	111	1,374	1,166	189	9,256
	Female	1,946	2,014	132	14	1,143	499	64	5,858
1929	Male	4,397	1,584	358	104	1,317	1,225	176	9,313
	Female	1,824	1,918	126	10	971	520	92	5,517
1930	Male	5,022	1,728	345	140	1,366	1,373	267	10,439
	Female	2,052	2,027	135	13	998	531	99	5,920
1931	Male	5,224	1,856	346	132	1,363	1,407	275	10,934
	Female	2,058	2,102	135	14	971	564	114	6,081

**Suicides Classified by Cause and Age**

The cases of suicides in 1931, classified by principal causes and age are as follow:—

		Under 16 years							Total
		16-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	Over 50	Unknown		
Mental derangement	Male	20	88	388	343	336	775	16	1,966
	Female	8	58	225	241	144	426	3	1,105
From illness	Male	15	98	576	344	358	1,167	26	2,584
	Female	5	67	351	249	178	479	8	1,607
Poverty or misery	Male	3	8	85	124	134	338	2	694
	Female	4	11	39	49	36	95	—	234
Double suicides	Male	1	20	190	40	10	9	6	276
	Female	10	60	178	25	7	2	6	288
Poverty or jealousy	Male	—	4	19	6	7	5	—	41
	Female	1	14	35	25	8	4	—	87
Remorse	Male	3	20	65	11	12	30	1	158
	Female	—	6	11	27	7	5	1	41
Domestic discord	Male	11	15	83	39	25	115	—	288
	Female	10	29	133	52	27	74	—	325
Fear for detection of crimes or impending punishment	Male	—	6	51	20	30	36	—	143
	Female	1	2	6	2	—	8	—	19
Pessimism	Male	14	114	634	256	236	588	26	1,868
	Female	20	121	315	109	95	332	3	995
Business failure and debts	Male	—	1	44	70	96	180	—	391
	Female	1	3	11	5	5	16	—	41
Divorce	Male	—	—	21	13	4	5	—	43
	Female	—	9	39	14	4	1	—	67
Total incl. others	Male	133	544	2,919	1,595	1,434	3,815	497	10,934
	Female	93	51	1,766	896	604	2,043	98	6,081



	Under 16 years	16-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	Over 50	Unknown	Total	
Do. for 1930	Male	144	616	2,637	1,433	1,378	3,743	488	10,439
	Female	120	579	1,757	788	631	1,931	114	5,920
Do. for 1929	Male	115	504	2,456	1,305	1,246	3,327	360	9,313
	Female	88	560	1,587	748	606	1,853	73	5,517

**Family Suicides**

Statisticians record that between July 1930 and June 1933 about 773 cases of suicides of a whole family occurred in Japan, 1,283 children being made victims of the family tragedy. Of the above figure, 280 cases occurred

during the one year from July, 1932, to June, 1933, the number of parents and children victimised being 308 and 426 respectively. Poverty, family trouble and sickness are chiefly responsible for the deplorable tendency which is on the increase.

**Unnatural Deaths**

	1929		1930		1931	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Murdered	843	506	695	535	777	566
Accidental deaths:						
Tidal waves	40	16	75	43	38	34
Floods	7	4	3	2	9	4
Shipwrecks	408	49	619	78	560	54
Fires	276	213	219	164	245	192
Earthquakes	1	—	109	139	10	9
Snow or frozen	262	58	186	24	282	46
Landslips, Collapsed houses, trees, etc.	217	39	211	42	189	23
At mines	693	105	646	45	442	36
Beasts & poisonous insects	103	24	95	40	86	53
Railway, motor cars, tramcars, etc.	7,521	2,805	7,666	2,723	5,486	2,184
Falling ill on the road	1,081	235	1,137	244	1,047	188
Total incl. others	11,927	3,793	12,006	3,810	10,914	3,611

**Number of Foundlings**

Year	Living		Found dead		Living		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1927	80	53	25	19	105	72	177
1928	74	45	19	14	93	59	152
1929	82	44	27	21	109	65	174
1930	88	69	26	18	114	87	201
1931	70	55	16	18	87	73	159

Classified as to ages the figures for 1931 are tabulated as follow:—

	Living		Found dead		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 1 year	47	38	14	18	61	36
" 2 years	6	4	1	—	7	4
" 3 "	8	4	—	—	8	4
Over 3 "	9	9	1	—	10	9
Total	70	55	16	18	86	73

**No. of Sufferers from Robbery, Peculation and Fraud**

Number of houses, boats or persons that suffered from robbery, fraud, etc. is as follows:—

Year	Robbery by force	Larceny	Pick-pockets	Fraud and black-mailing	Total incl. others
1928	1,949	366,452	12,390	241,469	523,349
1929	2,325	366,497	12,788	168,780	551,474
1930	2,180	499,041	13,006	199,734	715,137
1931	2,199	529,085	15,942	229,592	778,101

**No. of Fires**

In 1931 the cases of fires numbered 17,738 of which accidental fires numbered 14,484, incendiarism 1,578, unknown 1,235 and others 441. The number of buildings and houses destroyed,

totally and partially was 26,142 and 5,258 respectively, the area damaged 4,216,049 square meters and the number of households 22,002, the damage amounting to 52,177,389. Below are given the statistics for recent years:—

Year	No. of cases	Buildings and houses destroyed		No. of households		Building area affected (Tsubo)	No. of persons (deaths, injured, etc.)	Amount of damages (Yen)
		Totally	Half	Totally	Half			
1928	17,966	12,228	3,090	18,140	5,669	694,385	—	67,134,917
1929	18,528	13,570	3,179	18,821	5,512	710,722	—	71,276,005
1930	17,514	11,553	3,111	15,790	4,476	641,960	—	55,282,587
1931	17,738	26,142	5,258	17,043	4,954	*4,216,049	2,568	52,177,380

**PRISONS AND PRISONERS**

Just as in Western countries associate and solitary confinement arrangement is in force in Japanese prisons. All prisoners under the age of 18 are kept in cells different from those for older ages. To Japanese generally living in a house which is practically one big room, though usually divided into a number of smaller rooms with sliding doors, the solitary confinement seems to be too sudden a change, and is apt to exert a morbid influence upon the prisoners. The solitary system is therefore sparingly enforced in Japan. Prisoners in penal servitude from compulsion and other inmates from option, are made to work at the workhouse, and rewards at certain rate are given. Workhouses are closed twelve days in a year, and a prisoner whose father or mother dies is allowed release from labor for three days. Moral instruction is given on holidays or Sundays, and ordinary education is given under 4 hours a day for prisoners of primary education grade and under 2 for those of higher grade. Those of still higher grade are left to their own devices, 3 books being allowed at

one time, exclusive of a dictionary. The daily ration per capita of prisoners consists of .95 pint of inferior rice and barley mixture and side-dish costing not more than 10 sen. The bath is opened once in every 5 days in warm season and 7 days in the other. An interview, for 30 minutes or less, with relatives is allowed once every day for detention prisoners, once a month for those under sentence of imprisonment and once every two months for those in penal servitude. The number of letters to be sent or received is one in every ten days for a detention criminal, one in every month for an imprisonment and one in every two months for a servitude criminal. Taken altogether, the national characteristic of simplicity and light-heartedness is reflected even on prison life, and while the management is less stern, prisoners look less gloomy and dejected than the convicts in Western prisons. The Japanese prisoners appear to be more amenable to reform and better able to mix in society after discharge.

**No. of Prisons, Prison Officers and Prison Inmates**

Year	No. of prisons	No. of prison officers	Prison Inmates					
			Convicts	In suspect	Criminal defendants	In separate cells	Infants	Total
1927	157	7,574	37,990	141	2,550	293	7	40,981
1928	156	7,582	36,411	123	2,818	265	7	39,624
1929	154	7,628	37,493	85	3,934	322	8	31,842
1930	154	7,608	41,188	127	4,634	481	7	46,437
1931	154	7,475	42,253	100	4,642	505	7	47,507
1932	155	7,486	46,324	77	5,624	477	6	52,580

**Convicts Classified**

Crime	Sex	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932																							
		<table border="0"> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Theft</td> <td>Male</td> <td>20,937</td> <td>20,037</td> <td>21,103</td> <td>23,282</td> <td>23,942</td> <td>26,116</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Female</td> <td>251</td> <td>227</td> <td>231</td> <td>247</td> <td>229</td> <td>218</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Burglary</td> <td>Male</td> <td>2,534</td> <td>2,657</td> <td>2,759</td> <td>2,976</td> <td>3,141</td> <td>2,443</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Female</td> <td>11</td> <td>9</td> <td>7</td> <td>4</td> <td>3</td> <td>3</td> </tr> </table>	Theft	Male	20,937	20,037	21,103	23,282	23,942	26,116	Female	251	227	231	247	229	218	Burglary	Male	2,534	2,657	2,759	2,976	3,141	2,443	Female	11	9	7	4
Theft	Male	20,937		20,037	21,103	23,282	23,942	26,116																						
	Female	251	227	231	247	229	218																							
Burglary	Male	2,534	2,657	2,759	2,976	3,141	2,443																							
	Female	11	9	7	4	3	3																							



Crime	Sex	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Gambling	Male	622	470	474	500	391	465
	Female	11	6	7	8	1	5
Fraud, blackmailing	Male	3,594	3,467	3,664	4,129	4,190	4,606
	Female	43	41	56	38	42	35
Usurpation	Male	1,103	1,011	1,131	1,361	1,330	1,374
	Female	8	8	4	2	2	4
Stolen goods concealed, etc.	Male	210	205	206	255	289	302
	Female	4	2	—	2	2	4
Forgery of coins	Male	99	93	100	95	96	108
	Female	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forgery of documents	Male	617	564	550	617	714	745
	Female	9	3	10	10	8	5
Obscenity, illicit sexual intercourse, etc.	Male	542	507	470	495	498	554
	Female	12	5	3	8	6	4
Battery & assaults	Male	1,555	1,488	1,431	1,583	1,557	1,706
	Female	15	16	11	13	17	15
Murder	Male	2,924	2,718	2,293	2,183	2,242	2,408
	Female	123	108	89	96	94	104
Abortion	Male	12	7	3	5	10	15
	Female	7	15	7	15	14	4
Sedition	Male	82	71	25	18	20	40
	Female	—	—	—	—	—	—
Incendiary	Male	1,416	1,439	1,460	1,496	1,619	1,870
	Female	181	176	164	134	154	172
Others	Male	659	617	592	706	807	879
	Female	13	11	17	6	5	6
Special Laws	Male	382	428	598	844	825	1,099
	Female	14	5	28	10	5	15
Total	Male	37,288	35,779	36,859	40,595	41,671	45,730
	Female	702	632	634	593	582	594
Grand Total		37,990	36,411	37,493	41,188	42,253	46,324

No. of Convicts Classified by Age

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Under 18	876	734	756	735	717	858
Under 20	1,760	1,528	1,674	1,826	1,950	2,059
Over 20	35,354	34,149	35,063	38,627	39,586	43,407
Total	37,990	36,411	37,493	41,188	42,253	46,324

No. of New Convicts

Year	Convicts	In suspect	Criminal defendant	In separate cells	Infants	Total
1927	31,311	17,466	27,755	5,062	33	81,627
1928	28,899	18,132	27,085	5,261	33	79,410
1929	29,344	16,644	27,995	5,456	30	79,469
1930	33,190	16,864	34,413	7,909	31	92,407
1931	33,938	16,635	33,737	9,658	32	94,000
1932	36,287	18,100	36,533	11,385	23	102,328

New Convicts Classified by Kind of Crime

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Theft	12,763	12,069	12,970	14,807	15,498	17,771
Gambling	2,020	1,527	1,514	1,444	1,379	1,144
Fraud & usurpation	4,681	4,269	4,503	5,175	5,141	5,990
Forgery of documents	513	451	417	495	484	500
Battery & assaults	1,430	1,346	1,342	1,460	1,402	1,561
Stolen goods concealed, etc.	251	288	245	303	350	340
Murder	699	625	413	490	558	666
Burglary	578	621	641	673	651	800
Incendiary	512	416	416	444	613	772
Disturbing official duty	85	65	82	55	97	83

Criminal Law

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Concealment, etc.	32	22	16	14	11	9
Forgery of coins	27	27	37	26	31	50
Abortion	52	43	24	26	39	32
Obscenity, illicit sexual intercourse, etc.	236	178	183	221	204	243
Trespass into another's house	226	212	261	298	248	282
Perjury	42	41	35	37	38	38
Others	459	429	378	448	452	457
Military	53	46	42	41	28	46
Forestry	39	55	44	40	37	40
Military summons	13	6	9	18	8	9
Post & telegraph rules	2	5	1	7	7	5
Others	419	567	559	924	858	971
Police	6,179	5,591	5,222	5,744	5,504	4,478
Grand Total	31,311	28,899	29,354	33,190	33,938	36,287

Special Law

New Convicts Classified by Age

Year	Under 18	18-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	Over 70	Total
1927	651	1,565	10,530	6,845	3,490	1,570	397	42	25,090
1928	556	1,319	9,624	6,350	3,475	1,522	378	53	23,277
1929	659	1,368	10,229	6,506	3,398	1,530	374	40	24,104
1930	616	1,305	11,484	7,771	3,964	1,772	444	54	27,410
1931	550	1,396	11,950	8,224	3,977	1,837	431	54	28,419
1932	665	1,580	13,603	9,118	4,287	1,973	498	50	31,774

New Convicts Classified by Education

Year	High school education	Middle school education	Elementary school education	Elementary school unfinished	Illiterate	Unknown	Total
1927	110	1,186	17,125	5,209	1,446	14	25,090
1928	104	1,184	16,668	4,209	1,090	22	23,277
1929	121	1,242	17,329	4,335	1,046	30	24,104
1930	150	1,410	18,691	5,895	1,236	28	27,410
1931	177	1,557	19,286	6,255	1,129	16	28,419
1932	202	1,635	21,881	6,865	1,181	10	31,774

New Convicts Classified by Property

Year	With property	With small property	Without property	Indigence	Unknown	Total
1927	118	926	18,564	5,390	46	25,044
1928	148	928	17,587	4,576	38	23,277
1929	233	780	17,883	5,157	46	24,104
1930	191	889	20,046	6,254	30	27,410
1931	152	850	20,621	6,775	21	28,419
1932	148	804	23,221	7,563	38	31,774

New Convicts Classified by Occupations

Year	Agriculture	Industry	Commerce	Civil and Professional occupations	Others	Without occupations	Total
1927	2,590	7,110	4,098	1,003	4,677	5,612	25,090
1928	2,450	6,702	3,592	1,133	4,340	5,060	23,277
1929	2,282	6,561	3,192	1,794	4,192	6,083	24,104
1930	2,626	7,394	4,289	1,486	3,982	7,633	27,410
1931	2,692	6,668	5,078	1,018	4,087	8,876	28,419
1932	2,917	6,446	5,266	1,042	3,860	12,243	31,774



Sick Rate and Mortality of Prison Inmates

Year	No. of sick inmate	Aver. no. of sick inmate per day	Sick rate per inmate per annum	No. of mortality	Mortality per 1,000 inmates
1927	39,681	109	0.96	403	9.8
1928	41,522	114	1.00	400	9.7
1929	39,226	107	0.98	466	9.0
1930	42,211	116	0.88	475	10.7
1931	50,166	137	1.05	454	9.5
1932	48,583	133	0.95	425	8.8

Ratio of Prison Officers and Prison Inmates

Year	No. of officers	Inmates per officer	Male inmates per turnkey	Fem. inmates per female keeper
1927	7,574	5.8	6.3	5.4
1928	7,582	5.8	6.3	6.0
1929	7,628	5.7	6.2	6.7
1930	7,608	6.4	6.9	6.3
1931	7,475	7.1	7.7	7.6
1932	7,486	7.7	8.4	7.0

Wage Earning of Convicts

Wage earning rate of convicts stands still very low in Japan, compared with that in England and Germany, being 42 per cent of

the United States. Taiwan, however, is an exception, for the wages earned by its convicts meet the expenses of maintenance, and its prisons are practically self-supporting.

Year	Number of workers			Wages (Yen)			Wages per day per capita (Sen)		
	Gov't work	Contract work	Trust work	Gov't work	Contract work	Trust work	Gov't work	Contract work	Trust work
1927-28	3,981,585	1,881,125	5,851,815	1,455,520	701,059	2,388,353	36.6	37.3	40.8
1928-29	3,895,636	1,806,106	5,807,347	1,427,233	708,630	2,374,496	36.6	39.4	40.8
1929-30	3,782,399	2,018,282	5,592,366	1,304,906	739,498	2,017,094	35.5	30.3	33.4
1930-31	3,894,006	2,555,593	5,952,642	1,257,394	716,976	1,628,909	33.5	30.3	26.8
1931-32	3,787,981	3,052,561	6,351,317	1,082,554	692,045	1,450,329	29.5	24.8	21.9
1932-33	4,332,038	3,914,421	5,744,572	1,174,793	765,522	1,019,720	28.3	21.6	18.3

Revenue & Expenditure of Prisons

	Revenue (in yen)					
	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34*
Ordinary:						
Earning from labor	6,496,152	6,321,118	5,623,853	5,356,625	5,941,406	5,053,009
Rental of property	1,374	1,520	671	391	376	414
Miscellaneous	14,064	14,448	15,468	16,454	14,371	14,842
Total	6,511,590	6,337,086	5,639,992	5,373,470	5,956,153	5,068,265
Extraordinary	42,872	38,071	34,955	29,911	27,954	31,542
Grand total	6,554,462	6,375,156	5,674,947	5,403,381	5,984,106	5,099,807

	Expenditure (in yen)					
	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34*
Ordinary:						
Salaries to officers	609,297	666,949	666,010	622,744	599,821	603,728
Wages & sundries	6,245,468	6,715,491	6,614,713	6,291,819	6,210,932	6,269,784
Expenses for inmates	7,498,106	7,200,634	6,921,513	6,386,988	6,840,481	6,599,238
Total incl. others	14,368,020	14,601,692	14,214,383	13,309,625	13,667,720	13,486,781
Extraordinary	1,858,935	1,617,891	545,163	267,275	241,598	687,887
Grand total	16,229,955	16,216,583	14,759,546	13,576,901	13,909,313	14,174,668

\*—Estimate.

CHAPTER XIII

MEDICINE AND SANITATION

MEDICINE

Japan first came into contact with European civilization through medicine which was introduced, strictly speaking, by that pioneer Christian missionary, St. Francis Xavier who arrived in Kagoshima in 1549. For about two centuries beginning with the middle of the 17th century, Nagasaki was the only point of contact which the semi-hermit Japan had with the outside world, and whither our young aspirants in medicine and other useful knowledge flocked from all parts of the country to get initiated into the wonderful arts and sciences by the doctors whom the small Dutch colony maintained for its benefit and for the enlightenment of such Japanese as came to them for instruction. Among the foreign doctors engaged by the colony were Thunberg (1776-77), a Swedish, and von Siebold (1823-29), an Austrian, who left valuable works on Japanese flora and other scientific subjects.

The first medical doctor engaged by the Imperial Government after the opening of the country to foreign intercourse was an Englishman, Dr. William Willis, who was placed in charge of the first military hospital established in Tokyo. For the Naval hospital Dr. W. Anderson, the author of a famous work on Japanese fine art, was engaged. Among the pioneer Americans in this field stand first Dr. J. C. Hepburn, also well known as compiler of the first Japanese-English dictionary; Dr. Alexander E. Vedder, an American naval surgeon; Dr. Eldridge, who came to Hokkaido with General Capron and rendered valuable service in framing Japanese regulations and training Japanese officers as regards quarantine. The first dentist, as the term is now understood, was also an American, Dr. Eastlake.

In the later stage in the history of development of Japanese medicine, preference was given, as it is still now, to German specialists, and they were also given chairs in the Imperial University created in the meanwhile. In naval surgery, however, the British method and in dental surgery the American predominate. Among the German physicians who taught

Japanese students, the names of Dr. Baclz for internal medicine and Dr. Scriba for surgery will long remain in the history of Japanese medicine.

Medical Practitioners, Dentists, Pharmacists, etc.

The medical practitioners throughout Japan proper at the end of 1932 numbered 50,068 against 48,105 of the previous year, the figure being further classified as follows:—

	Male	Female
University graduates	13,561	—
Graduates of Medical Schools (Govt., public & private)	22,828	1,532
Graduates of Foreign Schools	52	6
Passed examination	10,809	343
Established right (in practice before the enforcement of law)	880	—
Others	57	—
Total	48,187	1,881
Per 10,000 pop.	0.9	

Statistics for the other classes of professionals are as follow:—

	1929	1930	1931	1932
Dentists	15,573	16,065	15,988	17,164
Pharmacists	18,366	19,107	18,647	20,470
Midwives	48,399	50,312	52,537	54,655
Nurses				
{ Female	68,627	75,607	82,798	93,684
{ Male	121	128	130	142
Acupuncturists	69,949	70,248	70,724	71,176
Shampooers	35,417	35,352	35,433	35,812
Moxicauterists	4,698	4,744	4,788	4,712
Others	24,541	24,835	30,503	30,652

The number of blind acupuncturists is 26,463, the figure including 11,517 females.

Hospitals

Hospitals occupy a most important part in the welfare scheme of Japanese people who, owing to inadequate provisions even in the best families and to imperfect training of housewives in nursing, prefer to enter hospitals when cases are serious. The number of



hospitals and of in-patients for the three years ending 1931 is as follows:—

Year	No. of hospitals	No. of beds	Of which		Inpatients from previous year	New inpatients	Aggregate No. of inpatients
			For epidemics	For tuberculosis			
1929	80	9,102	642	208	3,795	83,239	2,010,099
1930	82	9,337	681	223	4,017	82,309	1,977,628
1931	82	8,467	622	256	2,606	70,962	1,665,960
<b>Private Hospitals</b>							
1929	1,979	58,776	3,332	1,245	19,447	398,346	7,812,489
1930	2,023	59,555	3,335	1,339	19,537	404,198	7,622,132
1931	2,113	62,419	3,414	1,388	17,793	397,840	7,430,133
<b>Charity Hospitals</b>							
1929	36	2,791	—	—	1,840	28,725	786,742
1930	36	3,290	—	—	1,859	33,828	905,594
1931	37	3,562	—	—	2,364	41,606	1,068,934

N.B.—The figures for charity hospitals include those at their own expenses.

The more important hospitals are as follow:—

**Saiseikai.**—This owes its origin to Imperial donation and public contribution. The work embraces establishing of free hospitals, and distributing of free tickets for treatment in the provinces. The fund subscribed by June, 1918, totalled about ¥24,302,400 of which over ¥15,117,500 is called. It has now hospitals, sanatoriums and dispensaries in Tokyo, Osaka, Kanagawa, Hyogo, Aichi and a few other prefectures. Location.—Shiba, Tokyo.

**St. Luke's International Medical Center.**—The institution was founded in 1895 by, and is under the direction of the American Episcopal Church Mission. It cares for the sick and suffering of all people, irrespective of race, colour, language or creed, and is controlled by the Mission which extends financial support. Dr. S. Osada, the first director, was succeeded in 1900 by the late Dr. R. B. Teusler (d. 1934). The director receives his appointment from the Bishop who is the head of the Mission. The property of the Hospital is held by the Foundation of American Episcopal Missionaries, and it also receives an annual appropriation from the Board of Missions of the Episcopal Church in America. The Hospital had to fight hard for its existence, for it was destroyed in the quake-fire of September 1, 1923, and suffered a similar disaster soon after. A magnificent new structure housing the hospital was completed in 1932. The service of the late director Dr. R. B. Teusler for restoring the

usefulness and prosperity of the institution is well known. The staff consists of three or four foreign and 12 to 15 Japanese doctors. In 1927 the hospital established a school for training female nurses under its control. Location.—Tsukiji, Tokyo.

**Dojinkai.**—The Society was founded in 1902 for diffusing medical knowledge in China and other Asiatic countries and to establish for that purpose free hospitals and to supply doctors and nurses. Maintains such hospitals at Peiping, Keijo (Seoul) and about 30 other places to which 320 practitioners and nurses have been despatched. Location.—Kanda, Tokyo.

**Izumibashi (Mitsui) Charity Hospital.**—This is the largest private charity hospital in Japan and was founded by the Mitsui family which gave ¥1,250,000 for the purpose. The work began at the end of 1908, a sum of ¥1,500,000 being added to the fund in 1919. The staff numbers 53. Location.—Izumibashi, Kanda, Tokyo.

**Tokyo Charity Hospital (Jikei-i-in).**—This is a private institution established in 1882 and is under special patronage of the Imperial House. Attached to the hospital is the Jikei-kai Medical College (a private university) founded in 1881. Location.—Shiba, Tokyo.

**Tokyo Municipal Charity Hospital.**—The Hospital was opened in 1911 at an estimated expense of ¥60,000 and with scope for 400 patients at one time. The staff consists of naval surgeons. Location.—Tsukiji, Tokyo.

Other important hospitals are the Tokyo Imperial University Hospital (Hongo-ku, Tokyo), the Keio University Hospital (Yotsuya-ku, Tokyo) and the Japan Red Cross Society Hospital (Shibuya-ku, Tokyo).

#### Leper Hospitals

For the care and protection extended to this unhappy class of fellow mortals, Japan owes to the initiation and efforts of foreign missionaries. In 1907 the Imperial Diet voted a measure for establishing leper hospitals at

State expenses, and five leper asylums were established, one each near Tokyo, Osaka, Kumamoto, Takamatsu (Kagawa prefecture) and Aomori.

There are at present one government, six prefectural leper asylums and seven private hospitals throughout Japan with beds numbering over 4,000 and the aggregate number of inpatients over 1,400,000. The following figures show the number of beds and the inpatients for 1931:—

Hospital	Location	No. of beds	Patients from last year	New inpatients	Aggregate No. of inpatients
Zensei Hospital (Pref.)	Tokyo	1,000	1,053	250	376,796
Hokubu Hoyo-in ( " )	Aomori	296	207	152	90,433
Sotojima Hoyo-in ( " )	Osaka	575	562	69	201,394
Oshima Ryoyo-jo ( " )	Kagawa	370	380	62	147,483
Kyushu Ryoyo-jo ( " )	Kumamoto	704	629	165	247,972
Miyako Ryoyo-jo Okinawa Hoyo-in (Pref.)	Okinawa (Luchu)	60	—	23	5,432
Nagashima Aisei-in (Gov't.)	Okayama	400	—	503	94,868
Fukusei Hospital (Private)	Shizuoka	150	105	18	37,365
Tairo-in ( " )	Kumamoto	75	69	23	26,267
Kwaishun Hospital ( " )	"	80	79	30	31,870
Total including others		4,119	3,490	1,475	1,400,975
Do. for 1930		3,333	3,266	948	1,263,624
Do. for 1929		3,380	3,001	1,081	1,133,843

#### Morphine, Cocaine & Salts; Medical Opium

All these drugs are placed under the strict control of the Home Minister and opium is a Government monopoly, the drug being imported mostly from Persia. A small quantity of poppy is cultivated in Osaka and Wakayama prefectures.

#### SANITATION

Sanitation in the modern sense may be said to have its genesis in Japan in the despatch of Sensai Nagayo (d. 1910) to America and Europe not long after the establishment of the Imperial Government, and he is usually known as "father" of Japanese sanitation. For vaccination Japan was indebted to the Dutch physicians in Nagasaki.

As the existing system of sanitary administration stands, there is the Sanitary Bureau in the Home Office as a central organ for controlling all matters of public hygiene, and subordinate to it are a number of consulting bodies and also experimental laboratories or research institutes. Thus the two hygienic laboratories, one in Tokyo and the other in

#### Patent Medicines

The patent medicines on the register of the Home Office at the end of 1931 numbered 253,918 as against 238,042 in 1930 and 221,253 in 1929, while the retail-dealers in them numbered no less than 258,017 at the end of 1931 as against 241,799 and 237,263 in 1930 and 1929 respectively.

Osaka, take charge of matters relative to medicines, food, beverages, and hygienic examinations and investigations; the Institute for Alimentary Researches studies questions of national alimentation; the Central Board of Health presents its views in response to inquiry put by the Home Minister as regards public health or the health of domestic animals, and so on.

#### Epidemic Laboratories

Two epidemic laboratories exist in Tokyo, one affiliated to the Tokyo Imperial University and the other (private) conducted by the late Dr. Baron Kitazato, a noted bacteriologist. Epidemic research work in Japan dates from



his return in 1892 after prolonged study in Germany under Dr. Koch. At the instance of the late Yukichi Fukuzawa (founder of the Keio University) and the late Baron Morimura a laboratory was established in Tokyo with Dr. Kitazato as its director, and seven years later it was transferred to State control on the recommendation of the late Dr. T. Hasegawa, then an M.P. From that time till its thorough reorganization in 1914, the laboratory was the only center of bacteriological research and training in Japan. When in 1914 the laboratory was transferred from the Home Department to the Department of Education, the Director (Dr. Kitazato) and all his assistants resigned and established the Kitazato Epidemic Laboratory. The Government laboratory was placed in charge of the late Dr. Baron Aoyama,

		Tokyo	Kyoto	Osaka	Yokohama	Kobe	Nagoya
Rubbish	{ Total (1,000 kgs.).....	295,466	84,750	355,702	86,645	141,138	118,453
	{ Per household .....	0.723	0.543	0.694	0.641	0.817	0.657
Dirt	{ Total (1,000 kgs.).....	130,186	11,036	119,527	10,759	52,939	4,880
	{ Per household .....	0.318	0.070	0.233	0.076	0.306	0.027
Night-soil	{ Total (1,000 kilolitres)	—	—	—	—	250	297
	{ Per household .....	—	—	—	—	0.001	0.001

#### Tuberculosis

The alarming spread of pulmonary tuberculosis recently even in the Army and the Navy, and especially among the students of universities and other high grade schools and the elementary school teachers have been arresting the earnest attention of both Government and public. The Department of Education has discovered that in the two prefectures of Okayama and Fukushima about six teachers are affected per 100. The Government has ordained that teachers affected with diseases judged prejudicial to the health of pupils shall be granted medical allowance ranging from ¥50 to ¥250, and from ¥100 to ¥400 when they are permanently placed on the retired list.

In 1914 and 1919 a law was enacted for establishing sanatoria for consumptives in cities that have a population of more than 300,000, and for a city of at least 50,000 souls. The latter is to be established and maintained by a public corporation when the Home Minister judges its creation is necessary for the benefit of those who have no means to receive treatment. The National Treasury is to give a subsidy of 1/5 to 1/3 of the expenditures defrayed by the city. There are six sanatoria coming under the law, and eight others are in contemplation.

Dr. H. Hayashi, and others, it being now supervised by Dr. Yoneji Miyagawa, Professor of the Tokyo Imperial University.

#### Removal of Foul Matter

For 102 cities and two towns where the law for removal of foul matter is in force the average amount of such refuse removed per household in 1929 was 0.716 kilograms of rubbish, 0.170 kilograms of dirt, and 0.001 kilolitre of night-soil. Roughly 2,860,572 households were cleaned of such matter, the filth removed totalling 2,193,928,000 kilograms of rubbish, 508,269,000 kilograms of dirt, and 643,000 kilolitres of night-soil. In the six premier cities, Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka, Yokohama, Kobe and Nagoya, the total quantity and average figure per household were as follows:—

A tuberculosis research society was organized in 1916 with the late Dr. Kitazato as president, while in 1917 the Takeo Tuberculosis Laboratory at Osaka was opened.

In 1932, fatal cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were 87,427 as against 89,192 in 1931 and 86,082 in 1930. What is significant is that of that number 35,997 were young persons of 15 to 24 years old, or nearly one-half of the total, then those who were 25 to 29 years old numbered 12,894. The total of deaths from other tuberculosis diseases in the same year from 15 to 24 numbered 12,510.

The number of hospitals and the number of beds for tuberculosis in recent years are shown below:—

	No. of hospitals	No. of beds	No. of inpatients from previous year	No. of new inpatients	Aggregate No. of inpatients
1929	51	4,180	3,081	7,178	1,045,187
1930	54	4,412	3,350	7,168	1,230,921
1931	61	4,821	3,422	7,500	1,287,543

To check the spread of consumption which annually victimizes more than 218,000 souls throughout the country a number of smaller hospitals for treating the disease at early stages are about to be established by the Home Office at various important places. Regular hospitals for treating tubercular patients now number

only 14 throughout the country with accommodation for about 2,000 patients. The Government grants a subsidy of about ¥155,000 annually.

In this connection the laudable work of the Salvation Army headquarters in Tokyo is worth mentioning. In 1916 the Salvation Army established a sanatorium for consumptives at Nakano, then outskirts of Tokyo, as a memorial to its founder William Booth who visited Japan in 1907. This sanatorium has since developed in usefulness and efficiency until today it is reckoned as the finest of the kind in this country, it having accommodation for 230 patients, and is always filled to capacity. The "colony" plan is the unique feature of the arrangements of this institution, the cured patients being given the opportunity of engaging in light garden work on the adjoining land close to the institution and thus preparing themselves to again take some active part in ordinary life.

#### Burial and Cremation

Though existing grave-yards are generally left uninterfered with, those in newly-risen industrial towns have not unfrequently been removed by administrative order. A new cemetery must be laid out in a place at least 120 yards from the nearest dwelling houses. Cremation still claims a lesser half of all the bodies buried, the ratio for 1931 being 48.48% for uncremated burials. The following figures show the number and area of grave-yards, the number of crematorium, burials cremated and uncremated, for five years ending 1931:—

Year	Grave-yards		No. of crematoriums	Burials	
	No.	Area (hectare)		Cremated	Uncremated
1927	981,716	20,713	35,850	580,000	693,307
1928	984,663	21,368	35,745	606,531	703,708
1929	978,761	21,713	35,383	622,492	711,072
1930	981,933	22,141	35,012	593,052	662,354
1931	980,933	22,357	34,727	635,808	675,793

#### Epidemic Mortality

	1930		1931		1932		1933	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Enteric fever	41,434	7,827	38,259	7,599	35,519	6,501	38,254	7,192
Dysentery	29,680	12,375	29,655	12,316	32,251	12,865	37,772	14,110
Diphtheria	18,557	3,802	21,087	4,391	21,866	4,358	28,463	5,258
Small-pox	7	2	23	1	305	45	376	56
Cholera	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	—
Scarlet fever	6,025	307	6,480	324	8,257	335	12,589	406
Cerebrospinal meningitis	275	168	280	175	238	162	355	217
Pest	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total incl. others	100,509	24,871	99,881	25,143	103,266	24,669	123,279	27,599

#### Vaccination

Vaccination is compulsory and is to be undergone twice, first in the period ending in June of the following year of birth and next when the child completes its ninth year. In 1932 the total cases of the 1st period vaccination numbered 2,049,564 (of which 1,907,867 successful) while the 2nd period numbered 2,459,101 (1,166,205 successful) as against 1,948,381 (1,809,864 successful) of the 1st period and 1,863,416 (1,065,642 successful) of the 2nd period in 1931.

#### Trachoma

Control of the infectious eye-disease trachoma is regulated by a law which provides, among other things, that the Treasury allows to a prefecture aid of 1/6 of the expenses incurred in enforcing preventive measures, while in turn a civic corporation is granted by the prefectural treasury 1/6 to 1/4 of its expenditure for similar purposes. The Home Office has trained a large number of specialists for fighting the spread of the disease. At the end of 1931 those suffering from this eye-disease totalled 598,179 as against 630,320 in 1930, 539,549 in 1929 and 611,173 in 1928.

#### Infectious Diseases

The infectious diseases as recognized by law are cholera, dysentery (including "ekiri"), typhoid or enteric fever, scarlet fever, small-pox, exanthematous typhus, diphtheria (including croup), plague, paratyphus, and cerebrospinal meningitis. In 1930 the National Treasury spent on its own account for prevention of infectious diseases roughly ¥1,600,000 while the aids granted to the prefectures for the same purposes amounted to a little over ¥1,000,000.



The following figures show the percentage of the number of cases cured and those dead to the total cases for the five years ending 1933:—

	Enteric fever	Dysentery	Diphtheria	Small-pox	Cholera	Scarlet fever	Cerebrospinal meningitis
1929	Cured.....	79.91	58.25	77.01	89.47	43.41	95.67
	Dead.....	20.09	41.75	22.99	10.53	56.59	4.33
1930	Cured.....	81.11	58.31	79.51	71.43	—	94.90
	Dead.....	18.89	41.69	20.49	28.57	—	5.10
1931	Cured.....	80.14	58.47	79.18	95.65	—	95.00
	Dead.....	19.86	41.53	20.82	4.35	—	5.00
1932	Cured.....	81.70	60.11	80.07	85.26	50.00	96.94
	Dead.....	18.30	39.89	19.93	14.74	50.00	4.06
1933	Cured.....	81.20	62.64	81.52	85.11	—	96.77
	Dead.....	18.80	37.36	18.48	14.89	—	3.23

Compared with the record for 1900 the number of cases in later years shows a marked decline except in the case of enteric fever. Thus the 24,945 cases of dysentery in 1900 compare with 21,397 in 1927 and 646 cases of pest in 1900 with only 8 in 1926. On the other hand enteric fever increased from 25,988 in 1900 to 58,368 in 1924 and to 41,434 in 1930, though the figures decreased to 35,519 in 1932 and 38,254 in 1933.

The position of other and lesser epidemic in the record of national health, as measles, whooping-coughs and influenza, in 1931 and 1932 is as follows:—

	Measles	Whooping-cough	Influenza
1931:			
Total mortality .....	13,691	8,260	15,673
Children under 4 ...	12,989	8,072	5,895
1932:			
Total mortality .....	6,220	14,657	5,370
Children under 4 ...	5,811	14,346	2,199

#### Number of Deaths Classified by Causes

Deaths through various causes totalled 1,175,344 in Japan proper in 1932, and of the number those under four years of age occupied 34.2%, the rest being those above 5 years. The mortality rate of young people of 18 to 35 of age was rather high in 1918-1920 compared with the preceding years, but since 1921 the rate has gradually declined. As regards the causes diarrhoea and enteritis took the largest number of lives with 11.6%, followed by 9.5% of pneumonia and bronchial pneumonia, 7.4% of pulmonary tuberculosis, 9.1% of cerebral hemorrhage and softening, 6.4% of deformity, congenital weakness and diseases peculiar to sucklings, 6.5% of decrepitude, and 5.2% of nephritis or Bright's disease. Next come in order the cases of heart troubles and ailment of digestive organs. The

number of mortality for three years, 1930 to 1932, classified by causes, is as follows:—

	1930	1931	1932
Diarrhoea and enteritis...	142,583	140,062	137,351
Pneumonia and bronchial pneumonia .....	101,046	129,380	112,681
Deformity and congenital weakness .....	62,103	64,271	62,175
Cerebral hemorrhage, etc.	104,735	107,178	107,148
Tuberculosis (pulmonary, etc.).....	114,588	115,799	119,196
Decrepitude, etc.....	76,591	85,650	77,529
Nephritis or Bright's disease	63,435	64,241	61,360
Total including others..	1,170,867	1,240,891	1,175,344

#### Port Quarantine

The infectious diseases subject to inspection of quarantine officers are cholera, small-pox, scarlet fever, plague and yellow fever. The ports where such inspection is carried out are Yokohama, Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki, Miike, Kuchinotsu, Sakito, Matsuyama, Osaka and Tsuruga, and in case deemed necessary, vessels coming from foreign ports, Chosen and Taiwan may be subjected to similar inspection at Hakodate, Karatsu, Yokkaichi, Kagoshima and Nagoya.

#### Aerial Quarantine

With the establishment of international aerial routes the aerial quarantine system was created in 1928 and the regulations pertaining thereto was promulgated in April 1927 and enforced on September 1 the following year. It provides that the flying machines arriving in Japan proper from places outside Japan or from Chosen or Taiwan are to be subject to sanitary inspection of the authorities concerned at the airports or other places where a flying machine lands or has been permitted to land. If any of the crew or passengers is

found to be carrying bacilli of plague, cholera, small-pox or such other infectious diseases as designated by ordinance the patient is to be properly treated, the machine and all aboard the machine being detained and disinfected.

#### Veneral Diseases

Local governors are under obligation to establish and supervise hospitals for giving treatment to those who are engaged in occu-

pations that demand control from consideration of public morality.

At the end of 1933 those pursuing this particular trade numbered 49,302, licensed quarters 521, medical examination offices 452 and hospitals including offices giving treatment 182. The aggregate number of prostitutes who received medical examination during 1931 amounted to 3,043,255 of which 64,074 were found suffering from the disease. The latest available figures for this trade are shown below:—

Year	No. of licensed quarters	No. of prostitutes	No. of examination offices	Hospitals & offices giving treatment	Prostitutes received medical examination		
					Per day	Aggregate No.	Of which diseased
1927 .....	535	50,056	482	223	47,436	2,956,438	69,277
1928 .....	516	49,058	467	202	48,096	2,878,665	63,906
1929 .....	511	49,477	462	201	48,180	2,843,587	59,772
1930 .....	509	52,117	461	195	48,895	2,952,648	63,989
1931 .....	500	52,064	452	182	50,663	3,043,255	64,073

The number of inpatients suffering from disease for 1931 was 54,628, the two extremes of the number of diseased being 27% for Osaka and 16% for Tokyo, and 0.06% for Akita and 0.01% for Ishikawa. The following figures show the number of hospitals and the inpatients treated for the last five years:—

Year	No. of hospitals	No. of beds	No. of inpatients		Aggregate number
			From previous year	New	
1927.....	149	5,633	1,854	58,308	1,086,574
1928.....	148	5,562	1,444	54,549	1,085,188
1929.....	148	5,593	1,486	55,424	997,120
1930.....	145	5,489	1,484	54,477	993,849
1931 .....	139	5,348	1,506	54,628	1,023,914

#### THE JAPAN RED CROSS SOCIETY

The Japan Red Cross Society originated in the voluntary relief service under the name of "Hakuaisha" and administered treatment to the sick and wounded during the Civil War (Satsuma Rebellion) of 1877. In November 1886, the Japanese Government joined the Geneva Convention, and the Japan Red Cross Society, modifying its constitution in March 1887, became a member of the International Red Cross Union in Geneva. In May 1919, the Japan Red Cross Society became officially affiliated with the League of Red Cross Societies. Since its formation the Japan Red Cross Society has been favored with the patronage of Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress.

In 1901 the Japan Red Cross Society was incorporated as a juridical person in conformity with the provisions of the Civil Code and the

regulations relating to the Japan Red Cross Society promulgated the same year. The Regulations require the institution to assist in sanitary service conducted by the Army and the Navy under the supervision of the respective Ministers, and the President and Vice-Presidents of the Society shall be commissioned by the Emperor on the recommendation of the Ministers of the Army and the Navy.

The activities of the Society in time of war and in ordinary times are well known and since its establishment it has rendered meritorious services, notably on the occasion of the Sino-Japanese war (1894-95), the Boxer Rebellion in North China (1900), the Russo-Japanese war (1904-05), the Chinese civil war in Hankow (1911-12), and the World War. During the World War the Society sent relief



The following figures show the percentage of the number of cases cured and those dead to the total cases for the five years ending 1933:—

	Enteric fever	Dysentery	Diphtheria	Small-pox	Cholera	Scarlet fever	Cerebrospinal meningitis
1929	{ Cured..... 79.91	58.25	77.01	89.47	43.41	95.67	39.83
	{ Dead..... 20.09	41.75	22.99	10.53	56.59	4.33	60.17
1930	{ Cured..... 81.11	58.31	79.51	71.43	—	94.90	38.91
	{ Dead..... 18.89	41.69	20.49	28.57	—	5.10	61.09
1931	{ Cured..... 80.14	58.47	79.18	95.65	—	95.00	37.50
	{ Dead..... 19.86	41.53	20.82	4.35	—	5.00	62.50
1932	{ Cured..... 81.70	60.11	80.07	85.26	50.00	96.94	31.93
	{ Dead..... 18.30	39.89	19.93	14.74	50.00	4.06	68.07
1933	{ Cured..... 81.20	62.64	81.52	85.11	—	96.77	38.87
	{ Dead..... 18.80	37.36	18.48	14.89	—	3.23	61.13

Compared with the record for 1900 the number of cases in later years shows a marked decline except in the case of enteric fever. Thus the 24,945 cases of dysentery in 1900 compare with 21,397 in 1927 and 646 cases of pest in 1900 with only 8 in 1926. On the other hand enteric fever increased from 25,988 in 1900 to 58,368 in 1924 and to 41,434 in 1930, though the figures decreased to 35,519 in 1932 and 38,254 in 1933.

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number of mortality for three years, 1930 to 1932, classified by causes, is as follows:—

	1930	1931	1932
Diarrhoea and enteritis...	142,583	140,062	137,351
Pneumonia and bronchial pneumonia .....	101,046	129,380	112,681
Deformity and congenital weakness .....	62,103	64,271	62,175
Cerebral hemorrhage, etc.	104,735	107,178	107,148
Tuberculosis (pulmonary, etc.).....	114,588	115,799	119,196
Decrepitude, etc. ....	76,591	85,650	77,529
Nephritis or Bright's disease	63,435	64,241	61,360
Total including others..	1,170,867	1,240,891	1,175,344

#### Port Quarantine

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found to be carrying bacilli of plague, cholera, small-pox or such other infectious diseases as designated by ordinance the patient is to be properly treated, the machine and all aboard the machine being detained and disinfected.

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					Per day	Aggregate No.	Of which diseased
1927	535	50,056	482	223	47,436	2,956,438	69,277
1928	516	49,058	467	202	48,096	2,878,665	63,906
1929	511	49,477	462	201	48,180	2,843,587	59,772
1930	509	52,117	461	195	48,895	2,952,648	63,989
1931	500	52,064	452	182	50,663	3,043,255	64,073

The number of inpatients suffering from disease for 1931 was 54,828, the two extremes of the number of diseased being 27% for Osaka and 16% for Tokyo, and 0.06% for Akita and 0.01% for Ishikawa. The following figures show the number of hospitals and the inpatients treated for the last five years:—

Year	No. of hospitals	No. of beds	No. of inpatients		Aggregate number
			From previous year	New	
1927	149	5,633	1,854	58,308	1,086,574
1928	148	5,562	1,444	54,549	1,085,188
1929	148	5,593	1,486	55,424	997,120
1930	145	5,489	1,484	54,477	993,849
1931	139	5,348	1,506	54,628	1,023,914

#### THE JAPAN RED CROSS SOCIETY

The Japan Red Cross Society originated in the voluntary relief service under the name of "Hakuaisha" and administered treatment to the sick and wounded during the Civil War (Satsuma Rebellion) of 1877. In November 1886, the Japanese Government joined the Geneva Convention, and the Japan Red Cross Society, modifying its constitution in March 1887, became a member of the International Red Cross Union in Geneva. In May 1919, the Japan Red Cross Society became officially affiliated with the League of Red Cross Societies. Since its formation the Japan Red Cross Society has been favored with the patronage of Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress.

In 1901 the Japan Red Cross Society was incorporated as a juridical person in conformity with the provisions of the Civil Code and the

regulations relating to the Japan Red Cross Society promulgated the same year. The Regulations require the institution to assist in sanitary service conducted by the Army and the Navy under the supervision of the respective Ministers, and the President and Vice-Presidents of the Society shall be commissioned by the Emperor on the recommendation of the Ministers of the Army and the Navy.

The activities of the Society in time of war and in ordinary times are well known and since its establishment it has rendered meritorious services, notably on the occasion of the Sino-Japanese war (1894-95), the Boxer Rebellion in North China (1900), the Russo-Japanese war (1904-05), the Chinese civil war in Hankow (1911-12), and the World War. During the World War the Society sent relief



units to England, France and Russia (1914-16), and also to East Siberia in 1918-22, to Saghalien in 1921-25, to Siberia in 1922-23, to Tsinan (China) in 1925-26 and again in 1928-29, to the civil war in China in 1928, and to Manchuria and Chosen in 1931-32.

The Society maintains a hospital (Japan Red Cross Hospital) in Tokyo and branch hospitals in different prefectures for medical treatment of general public. The Red Cross Hospital in Tokyo is reputed as being the best in accommodation and general arrangements in the Far East. It attends to the training of nurses, the course of study extending over 3 years. Every local chapter or branch of the Society also maintains a hospital and a similar service of 3 years course. The latest statistics returned at end of 1931 are as follow: 27 hospitals, 160 relief units or medical corps, 237 doctors and 6,639 nurses, attendants and probationers. Besides, there are several maternity hospitals, sanatoriums, etc., in different parts of the country. The number of ward patients and day patients treated at the hospitals annually reaches upwards of 490,000 according to the figures ascertained in May 1931. The total membership of the Society in December 1931 was 2,554,595 including 54 honorary and 70,717 special members. The expenditure in the 1930-31 fiscal year was ¥12,258,881 and total assets consisting of fixed funds ¥42,856,994.

Besides, the Society maintains several hospitals in Kwantung Leased Territory and various other parts of Manchoukuo for extending medical and other relief to the Manchu people as well as Japanese and other alien residents

there, expending no small amount of funds for their maintenance annually. (For further details as to the activities of the Society in Manchoukuo vide Chapter on Public Health & Sanitation, Manchoukuo Section).

The honorary president of the Society is H.I.H. Prince Kan-in; President, Prince Iyetsato Tokugawa and Vice-Presidents, Prince Y. Tokugawa and N. Nakagawa.

**International Red Cross Conference.**—The 15th International Red Cross Conference was held in Tokyo in October 1934, under the auspices of the Japan Red Cross Society. The session opened on October 17 and lasted for thirteen days, it being attended by over 160 foreign delegates representing sixty-four nations, including the United States, Great Britain, France, Belgium, Germany, Netherlands, Czechoslovakia, Soviet Russia, Peru, New Zealand, etc., all being member-states of the international red cross league. The delegates consisting of prominent people of the countries concerned, including several distinguished personages, sat in conference for eleven days and discussed various important problems concerning the Red Cross work. It was the first international conference of the kind ever held in this country, and moreover, as the first international conference in this country after Japan's withdrawal from the League of Nations consequent upon the Manchurian affair of 1931-32, the event was of great significance especially in that it has largely contributed not only to the advancement of the welfare of humanity but also to the promotion of happy relations of the comity of nations.

## CHAPTER XIV

### PRESS AND PUBLICATION

#### PRESS—NEWSPAPERS & MAGAZINES

##### Introductory Remarks

Journalism in Japan in its modern sense is only about sixty years old. But it had existed in a crude and incipient form for nearly three centuries. As soon as the country began to settle down in peace and quiet under the stern but benevolent administration of the Tokugawa Shogunate, there appeared in Yedo (present Tokyo) occasional news-letters containing the latest scandals in towns and the happenings at the Shogun's court. These sheets were popularly called "Yomiuri," meaning "sold by hawking about" and were printed from wooden blocks. It was in memory of these historical sheets that the present "Yomiuri Shimbun" was named.

The first periodical publication which went under the name of a newspaper was the "Batavia Shimbun" printed in Yedo towards the close of the fifties of last century. Its contents were mostly translations from Dutch papers published in Batavia. It was followed by "Shimbunshi" at Yokohama and the "Seiyo Zasshi," "Chugai Shimbun" and "Koko Shimbun" in Tokyo. None of these, however, was printed more than once a week.

The first Japanese daily newspaper was the "Yokohama Mainichi Shimbun," which made its appearance at Yokohama in 1871. It was followed in quick succession by the "Nichi Nichi" in 1872, "Hochi" in 1873, "Yomiuri" in 1874, all published in Tokyo, and so on. The spread of education and the steady growth of wealth, combined with epoch-making events like the wars with China and Russia, and the inauguration of the representative form of government, have led in recent years to a remarkable development of the Press both in its influence and its circulation. There are now papers that claim a daily circulation of as much as a little over a million copies.

##### Peculiar Features of Japanese Press

One is the necessity of depositing with the authorities by any daily or by a periodical

discussing current politics a security ranging from ¥2,000 to ¥750, according to the place or in the case of a periodical to the frequency of publication, and the other is that almost all vernacular papers use dummy editors or publishers, this peculiar device being a relic of bygone days when the censors were authorized to fine or even imprison at their own discretion editors or publishers for an article judged prejudicial to public order or social decency.

**The Press Law.**—The revised law is much conformable with the increasing liberal spirit of the times, and at present no editor or publisher can be fined or otherwise punished except by a decision of a court of law. Under the measure in force those amenable to the law are:—

(1) One who actually edits the paper, as well as the nominal editor; (2) One who signs published matter; (3) In regard to a correction or contradiction of matter published, one who demands the insertion of the correction or contradiction.

The 13th article of the Press Law provides for the protection of the interests of private individuals, especially as regards libels. It entitles the party concerned to oblige the newspaper to insert a contradiction in one of the three following issues and using the same type as that in which the original paragraph appeared, and in columns equally conspicuous as those in which the offensive matter was printed. The contradiction must be accompanied by the name and address of sender and must not exceed the length of the original statement, any excess to be paid for at the journal's usual advertising rates. Failure to comply with this requirement involves a penalty of from ¥500 to 2,000.

The newspapers are not allowed to publish details of the preliminary examination of a criminal case before the case comes up for public trial; nor to publish matters relating to criminal cases under preliminary examination when their publication has been prohibit-



ed by procurators; nor to publish the proceedings of law cases which are being heard in camera.

#### Censorship and Freedom of Discussion

As applied at present censorship is strict only to those articles or publications that are prejudicial to public order or good morals. In other words, the attention of censors is chiefly directed towards controlling the spread of rapid socialism, communism, and also ideas implying lese-majeste. The vigilance of censors has lately become very much tightened as regards matters prejudicial to good morals and "dangerous thoughts." On the other hand freedom of discussion, which too often invited official interference in former days, is now treated with due respect. Opposition papers can attack a government policy with perfect impunity. In short the power wielded by the Press in guiding public opinion is far more potent in Japan than is generally thought by the foreign students of Japanese journalism.

#### Circulation, Capital and Prices

The daily volume of circulation of newspapers in Japan proper is roughly estimated at 5 million copies per day, i.e. 1 per 11 to 12 people, so that Japan may be said to occupy a respectable position in the world's statistics of newspaper subscribers. In the relative strength of individual papers as regards circulation the Osaka Asahi and Osaka Mainichi stand foremost with a daily circulation of over 1 million each. Even the best circulated paper of Tokyo hardly issues half as many.

The newspaper publication is now a highly risky enterprise, for one must be prepared to lose at least 2 million in starting a new daily. At present there are 9 newspaper concerns with subscribed capital of 1 to 5 million yen.

Most papers are issued in the morning, but all leading papers in Tokyo and Osaka now issue evening editions.

#### Advertisement Tariff

For papers with large circulation the tariff ranges between ¥1 to 1.60 per line of 15 characters, the two leading Osaka papers (Asahi and Mainichi) exacting the higher rate. The revenue from this source reaches the neighborhood of ¥400,000 a month for some of the best earners. Some leading papers specialise in certain advertisements, for instance, the Tokyo Asahi and the Tokyo Nichi Nichi rank-

ing first in the line of publishers' advertisements.

#### Statistics on Press

The returns compiled by the Police Bureau give the number of dailies and periodicals existing at the end of the respective years as follows:—

	1930	1931	1932	1933
With deposit:				
Daily .....	1,031	1,083	1,131	1,179
Weekly .....	428	476	463	461
Thrice a month	4,536	4,731	4,667	5,038
Total .....	5,995	6,290	6,261	6,678
Without deposit:				
Daily .....	184	197	205	210
Weekly .....	221	247	429	260
Thrice a month	3,730	3,932	4,065	4,711
Total .....	4,135	4,376	4,699	5,182

#### Leading Dailies in Tokyo, Osaka & Kobe

Over 1,300 daily newspapers exist throughout the country, but most of them is local newspapers with small circulation, hardly worth calling newspapers as the term is generally understood, though they are classed as newspapers. Of that figure, more important newspapers published in Tokyo, Osaka, and other large cities number about 182 including 20 in Tokyo, 19 in Osaka, 2 in Yokohama, 4 in Nagoya, 4 in Kyoto, and 4 in Kobe. Besides, there are 6 dailies published in Taiwan, 12 in Chosen, and 6 in Dalren (Kwantung Leased Territory). Leading dailies (vernacular newspapers) in Tokyo, Osaka and Kobe are listed below (in alphabetical order):—

**Chugai Shogyo Shimpō** (Started in 1876). Economic and commercial paper; Independent; issues both morning and evening editions. President, T. Tanaka; Editor, T. Kohama. Office—Kitajimacho 1-chome, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo.

**Chuwo Shimbun** (started in 1900). Believed friendly to the Seiyukai Party; issues both morning and evening editions. Pres., K. Horikawa; Ed. R. Okamura. Office—Uchiyamashita-cho 1-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

**Hochi Shimbun** (started in 1872). Independent; issues both morning and evening editions. Pres., S. Noma; Ed., S. Hirota. Office—Yuraku-cho 1-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

**Kobe Yushin Nippo** (started in 1884). Independent; a morning paper. Representative, K. Nakai; Ed., T. Yamada. Office—Sakaemachi, Kobe.

**Kokumin Shimbun** (started in 1892). Found-

ed by I-ichiro Tokutomi who retired in 1928; Independent; issues both morning and evening editions; Pres., Z. Katsuta; Ed., K. Hasegawa. Office—Ginza-nishi 7-chome, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

**Miyako Shimbun** (started in 1885). Social paper; Independent; a morning paper. Pres., E. Fukuda; Ed., H. Watanabe. Office—Uchisaiwaicho 1-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

**Niroku Shimpō** (started in 1918). Independent; issues both morning and evening editions. Prop. & Ed., Y. Hashimoto. Office—Shimbashi 2-chome, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

**Osaka Asahi Shimbun** (started in 1881). Independent; issues both morning and evening editions. Pres., S. Uyeno; Ed., J. Harada. Office—Nakanoshima, Kita-ku, Osaka.

**Osaka Mainichi Shimbun** (started in 1889). Independent; issues both morning and evening editions and also an English edition. Rep., M. Oka; Ed., S. Okumura. Office—Dojima, Kita-ku, Osaka.

**Tokyo Asahi Shimbun** (started in 1888). Independent; a sister paper to the Osaka Asahi; issues both morning and evening editions. Pres., S. Uyeno; Ed., T. Ogata. Office—Yuraku-cho 2-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

**Tokyo Maiyu Shimbun** (started in 1898). An evening paper, friendly to the Seiyu-kai. Prop. M. Kimura; Ed., T. Kusuda. Office—Ningyo-cho 1-chome, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo.

**Tokyo Nichi-Nichi Shimbun** (started in 1872). Independent; a sister paper to the Osaka Mainichi; issues both morning and evening editions. Rep., M. Oka; Ed., S. Takaiishi. Office—Yuraku-cho 1-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

**Yomiuri Shimbun** (started in 1874). Friendly to the Seiyukai; issues both morning and evening editions. Pres., M. Shoriki; Ed., K. Shibata. Office—Ginza-nishi 3-chome, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

#### Foreign Journalism in Japan

The publication of English newspapers by foreigners, mostly British and American, is a feature of journalism in Japan. Formerly there existed 9 papers in Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki, and some of them date much earlier in creation than the vernacular papers, these being the Japan Gazette and the Japan Mail both of which, however, went out of existence several years ago, the latter having been incorporated with the Japan Times. At present there remain only five papers, two

run by Japanese and the other two by foreigners. The circulation being necessarily limited, subscription rate is relatively high.

About the time of the Japan-China war (1894-5) there existed three English dailies in Yokohama, namely, the Japan Mail, the Japan Gazette and the Japan Herald, three in Kobe, namely, the Kobe Chronicle (present Japan Chronicle), the Hyogo News and the Kobe Herald, two in Nagasaki, namely, the Nagasaki Rising Sun and the Nagasaki Press, besides one weekly in Yokohama, namely, the Eastern World edited by a German-American (late F. Schroeder) and one Russian paper in Nagasaki. They were all conducted and edited by foreigners and there existed no paper edited in any foreign language conducted by Japanese until the Japan Times appeared in 1897 in Tokyo as the only English paper edited by Japanese. Of the above mentioned, there remain now only three, the rest having disappeared one after another. The extant leading English dailies are as follow:—

**Japan Advertiser** (est. 1905)—An American paper; Subscription (per annum)—¥35.00 at home and ¥50.00 abroad. Pub. & Ed. B. W. Fleisher; Mng.-Ed. Wilfrid Fleisher. Office—Uchiyamashita-cho 1-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

**Japan Chronicle** (est. 1868)—An English paper (former Kobe Chronicle incorporated with Hyogo News). Subscription (per annum)—Daily ¥33.00 at home and ¥45.00 abroad; Weekly ¥15.00 at home and ¥20.00 abroad. Mng.-Dir., D. G. Young; Ed. & Pub., A. Morgan Young. Office—65 Naniwa-machi, Kobe.

**Japan Times & Mail** (est. 1897)—Founded by the late S. Yamada, Motosada Zumoto, late Yoshitaro Takenobu and others, as the then only English newspaper conducted and edited by Japanese; incorporated with the Japan Mail (started by the late Capt. Brinkley) in 1914. Subscription (per annum)—Daily ¥25.00 at home and ¥37.00 abroad. Pres. H. Ashida; Ed. Y. Nitobe. Office—Uchisaiwaicho 2-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

**Kobe Herald & Osaka Gazette** (est. 1889)—Subscription (per annum)—¥20.00 at home and ¥24.00 abroad. Prop. S. Yamamoto, Ed., T. Satchel. Office—Naniwamachi, Kobe.

**Osaka Mainichi English Edition** (est. 1922)—Subscription (per annum)—¥15.60 at home and ¥24.00 abroad. Ed., M. Yamaguchi; Pub. & Printer, R. Araki. Office—Dojima, Kita-ku, Osaka.



**Seoul Press** (est. 1910)—Originally founded by Motosada Zumoto (who also started the Japan Times in 1897) as the semi-official organ of the Government; absorbed in 1932 by the Keijo Nippo, an influential Japanese paper in Seoul. Subscription (per annum)—¥27.50. Pres. H. Ikeda. Office—Yamato-cho, Keijo, Chosen.

**News Agencies**

This form of news supply organs has made a marked development in recent years, especially after the World War. At present there are about a dozen news agencies in Tokyo and 8 in Osaka, Kobe, Yokohama and Nagoya. The Nippon Dempo and the Shimbun Rengo, for instance, are flourishing establishments of the line ranking with the leading news agencies of the world. Leading news agencies in Tokyo are as follows:—

**Shimbun Rengo-sha** (est. 1926)—Former Kokusai News Agency (est. 1914 by the late J. R. Kennedy and others) was incorporated with the Toho Tsushin (est. 1922) and assumed the present name in 1926, with the backing of all leading newspapers in Tokyo, its organization being modelled on the Associated Press of America. It has connection with Reuter's, Associated Press, Havas and other leading news agencies in Europe. Pres. Y. Iwanaga; Gen. Manager, E. Furuno. Office—Ginza-nishi 8-chome, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

**Nippon Dempo Tsushin** (est. 1901)—One of the two flourishing establishments in the line, the other being the Shimbun Rengo. Has connection with the United Press and other news agencies in Europe. Pres., H. Mitsunaga; Ed. S. Nakane. Cap. ¥1,000,000. Office—Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

**Teikoku Tsushin** (est. 1888)—One of the old-

est establishments of the line, the other being the Nippon Tsushin. Pres. E. Miyoshi; Ed. Y. Tomita; Cap. ¥500,000. Office—Ginza-nishi 5-chome, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

**Nippon Tsushin** (est. 1889)—Prop. S. Uruma; Ed. G. Mizuno; Cap. ¥500,000. Office—Ginza-nishi 5-chome, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

**Foreign News Agencies.**—Several leading foreign newspapers or news agencies have their representatives or branch bureaux in Tokyo. Formerly these were limited to the Reuter, the Associated Press of America, the United Press (also of America) and the Times, but now several other leading papers, mostly American, have their special representatives or correspondents in Tokyo.

**Reuter's.**—Rep., Melville James Kox. Office—Care Shimbun Rengo-sha, Ginza-nishi 8-chome, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

**Associated Press.**—Rep. Glen Babb. Office—Care Shimbun Rengo-sha, Ginza-nishi 8-chome, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

**Press Associations and Clubs**

Among the press associations more important is the Shimbunkisha Kyokai (Journalists Association), intended to represent the press of Tokyo on all important questions of public interest. It has membership of over 300. The Shunju Kai containing some 50 members is a social club of leading members of the vernacular newspapers. To facilitate reporting newspaper men organize themselves, with official approval, into clubs identified with various departments of the Government or other leading institutions of State. The International Journalists Association chiefly functions as a social club composed of native journalists (active or retired) and resident foreign journalists.

**Leading Magazines Published in Tokyo**

(m.—monthly. w.—weekly. f.—fortnightly. t.—thrice a month. q.—quarterly \*—in English).

Title	Interests and Subjects	Publishers
Asahi (m)	General	Hakubun-kwan
Atelier (m)	Art	Atelier-sha
Bungaku-jidai (m)	Literature	Shincho-sha
Bungei Club (m)	"	Hakubun-kwan
Bungei Shunju (m)	"	Bungei Shunju-sha
Chugai Iji Shimpō (t)	Medicine	Chugai-iji-shimpō-sha
Chuo Koron (m)	General	Chuo-koron-sha
Contemporary Japan (q)	General	Foreign Affairs Association
"Diamond" (t)	Finance	"Diamond"-sha
"Economist" (w)	Economics	Osaka Mainichi Office
Engei Gaho (m)	Theatrical	Engei Gaho-sha

Title	Interests and Subjects	Publishers
Engei Shincho (m)	Theatrical	Shincho-sha
Fuji (m)	General	Kodan-sha
Fujin-Gaho (m)	For women	Tokyo-sha
Fujin-kai (m)	"	Shimei-sha
Fujin Koron (m)	"	Chuo-koron-sha
Fujin-Kurabu (m)	"	Dai-nihon-yubenkai
Fujin-Mondai (m)	For women	Fujin-mondai-kenkyu-sha
Fujin-Sekai (m)	"	Jitsugyo-no-Nihon-sha
Fujo-kai (m)	"	Fujo-kai-sha
Gaiko Jiho (f)	Diplomacy	Gaiko-jiho-sha
Gakwan (m)	General	Gakwan-sha
Gendai (m)	"	Dai-Nihon-Yubenkai
Hinode (m)	General	Shincho-sha
Hogaku Kyokai Zasshi (m)	Law	Hogaku Kyokai
Hogaku Ronso (m)	"	Kyoto Imperial University
Horitsu Hyoron	"	Horitsu Hyoron-sha
Horitsu-Jiho (m)	"	Nihon Hyoron-sha
*Japan Magazine (m)	Things Japanese	Japan Magazine Pub. Office
*Japan Medical World (m)	Medicine	J. M. W. Office
*Japan Review (f)	General	Japan Review Office (Yokohama)
Jishin	Seismology	Jishin Publishing Office
Jitsugyo-no-Nihon (f)	Economic and trade	Jitsugyo-no-Nihon-sha
Jutaku (m)	Housing	Jutaku-kairyo-kai
Kagaku Kogei (m)	Chemical Industry	Kagaku-kogei-sha
Kagaku Chishiki (m)	Natural science	Kagaku-chishiki-fukyu-kai
Kagaku Gaho (m)	"	Shinko-sha
Kaizo (m)	General	Kaizo-sha
"Camera" (m)	Photography	"Ars"-sha
Katsudo Zasshi (m)	Moving picture	Katsudo-zasshi-sha
Keizai Chishiki (m)	Economics	Keizai-Chishiki-sha
Keizai-Orai (m)	"	Nihon-Hyoron-sha
Keizai-Ronso (m)	"	Kyoto Imperial University
"King" (m)	General	Kodan-sha
Kokka (m)	Fine art rep'tion	Kokka-sha
Kokka-gakkai Zasshi (m)	Political science	Kokka-Gakkai
Kokumin Keizai Zasshi (m)	Economics	Hobun-kwan
Kokusai Chishiki (m)	Diplomacy	Kokusai-Renmei Kyokai
Kokusaiho-Gaiko Zasshi (m)	"	Kokusaiho-gakkai
Kuroshio (m)	Literature	Shun-yo-do
Kyoiku Jiron (f)	Education	Kaihatsu-sha
Mita Bungaku (m)	Literature	Keio University
Nihon-no-Ikai (t)	Medicine	Nihon-no-Ikai-sha
Nihon-oyobi-Nihonjin (f)	Pol. & Review	Seikyo-sha
Nogyo Sekai (m)	Agriculture & horticulture	Hakubun-kwan
Omoshiro Club (m)	Popular	Kodan-sha
*Oriental Economist (m)	Economic & Financial	Toyo Keizai Shimpō-sha
Rekishu Chiri (m)	History and geography	Rekishu Chiri-sha
Rikugo Zasshi (m)	Religion	Rikugo-zasshi-sha
Seikai-Orai (m)	Politics	Seikai Orai-sha
Shakai-Kagaku (m)	Social science	Iwanami Book-Store
Shakai-Seisaku Jiho (m)	Social politics	Kyocho-kwai
Shashin Geijutsu	Photography	Toshi Shoten
Shigaku-Zasshi (m)	History	Shigaku-kai
Shincho (m)	Literature	Shincho-sha
Shinri-Kenkyu (m)	Psychology	Shinri-gakkai
Shoko-Jiho (m)	Commerce and Industry	Shoko-Jiho-sha



Title	Interests and Subjects	Publishers
Shokubutsu Kenkyu Zasshi (m)	Botany	Tsumura Institute
Shoten-kai	Store management	Shotenkai-sha
Shufu-no-tomo (m)	For woman	Shufu-no-tomo-sha
Teiyen (m)	Gardening	Teiyen Kyokai
Teiyu-Rinri-Koenshu (m)	Ethics	Dai-Nihon-Tosho-Kaisha
Tetsugaku Kenkyu (m)	Philosophy	Iwanami Book-Store
Tetsugaku Zasshi (m)	"	"
To-a-no-Hikari (m)	Religion	Toa-no-Hikari-sha
Tokei Shushi (m)	Statistics	Tokyo Tokei-kyokai
Tourist (m)	Travel	Japan Tourist Bureau
Toyo Keizai	Economic	Toyo Keizai Office
Undo-kai (m)	Sports	Undo-kai-sha
Waseda Bungaku (m)	Literature	Waseda Bungaku-sha
Yakyu-kai (m)	Base-ball & sports	Yakyu-kai-sha
Yuben (m)	Oration	Dai-nihon-yubenkai
Zaisei Keizai Jiho (m)	Economics	Zaisei Keizai Jiho-sha
*Trans-Pacific (w)	Commerce & Industry	Japan Advertiser Office

## PUBLICATION

The number of books and periodicals yearly published is on the increase, particularly after the World War. Reprint of old costly works by subscription and on the instalment plan has of late become a special feature in publishing enterprise. On the whole, books are published at higher prices than before, for obvious reason. The statistics on books for the last five years is as follows:—

Year	Original works	Translations & others	Periodicals
1929	21,111	10,341	37,402
1930	22,476	10,339	39,339
1931	23,110	9,896	41,456
1932	22,104	9,296	53,957
1933	24,025	10,381	91,489

N.B.—Official publications are excluded.

Classified as to subjects the following lead the list of original works in 1931, 1932 and 1933, omitting minor items:—

	1931	1932	1933
Literature	2,229	2,271	2,652
Education	2,482	2,224	2,727
Music	1,169	1,009	915
Religion	1,404	933	1,045
Language	780	813	862
Geography	853	780	755
Social problem	1,279	1,322	990
Arts	817	712	844
Politics	518	641	581
Law	580	574	699
Medicine	703	695	771
Economic	914	1,036	1,128
Engineering	574	373	387
Industry	473	384	435

	1931	1932	1933
History	309	421	455
Biography	315	284	302
Philosophy	566	548	564
Physics	422	461	458
Miscellaneous	2,510	2,547	3,027
Total incl. others	23,110	22,104	24,025

## Publication by Subscription

Publication by subscription having been grossly abused and even made use of as means of fraud, a measure to deal with this special kind of publication was enacted as law in April 1910. The principal provisions are that the publisher is to deposit with the authorities as security a sum of ¥500 if the price of the book to be published is below ¥10 and of ¥1,000 if the price is above that sum.

The publication of collected works by subscription in cheap form was an outstanding feature in Japan's publishing community in recent years. The enterprise was started by the Kaizosha in 1927, with "Contemporary Japanese Literature," followed in rapid succession by the "World Literature" series by the Shinchosha, the "World's Great Thought" series by the Shunjusha, the "Popular Literature" by the Heibonsha, the "World's Dramatic Works" by the Kindaisha, the "Modern Plays" by the Daiichi Shobo and so on. The two first named series have secured 300,000 and 400,000 subscribers respectively. A translator of "Les Miserables" included in the "World Literature" series is said to have pocketed the royalty of over ¥100,000. The activity of this popular

enterprise has affected seriously other publication business, especially periodicals which are relatively more costly than the collection books. The result was that a few magazines ceased to appear, while those that kept up saw their circulation fall by 20 to 50%.

## Copyright

By the law revised in 1910 and 1934 and based on the resolution of the International Convention of Copyright held at Berne in 1908, the protection covered by the new legislative act has been considerably enlarged in scope. The law no longer requires the registration of copyright merely for purpose of protecting it against piracy, but registration is required when copyright is to be used as an object of pledge, and generally as an object of market value. The fee is ¥10 for a book, 50 sen for a

newspaper or periodical, 45 sen for a drama or photo.

## Import and Export of Books

The import of foreign books did not exceed ¥500,000 a year in the pre-war times, but grew to ¥1,884,000 in 1921 and ¥4,458,000 in 1924, about 80 percent of the total value passing through the port of Yokohama. The value of import and export in the six years ending 1933 is as follows:—

Year	Import	Export
1928	¥2,287,646	¥1,389,979
1929	2,703,268	1,285,999
1930	2,385,350	1,433,795
1931	2,080,755	1,649,522
1932	1,775,625	1,348,451
1933	1,531,506	1,383,137



## CHAPTER XV

### ARTS AND CRAFTS

(Also Tea Ceremony)

#### JAPANESE PAINTING IN MEIJI ERA AND AFTER

Japanese painters in the early part of the Meiji era may conveniently be divided into two circles, Tokyo and Kyoto, each presenting a marked contrast to the other. Broadly speaking, the style of Tokyo painters was characterized by a dash of masculine treatment while their brother craftsmen of Kyoto were refined and aristocratic in their manner of delineation.

Similar difference separates the subjects treated by the two schools, those of Tokyo being strong in historical pictures based on antiquarian researches, landscape colour prints as modified by the technique of European style painting, "ukiyo-e" of the freest style showing a development of purely Japanese technical skill, "bunjinga" or pictures of the Southern Chinese school, while the Kyoto artists mainly painted what may be defined as pictures of popularized court style, as represented by the Shijo and Maruyama schools as they were then called. The Tokyo painters derived the motifs from literature, while their Kyoto brethren mostly devoted themselves to depicting from nature, though somewhat superficially, their favourite subjects being birds, flowers, animals and landscape. In fine, Tokyo was idealistic and Kyoto realistic.

About the middle of the Meiji era (1887) the Tokyo Fine Art School was founded by the Government with the object of coordinating the efforts of artists of the two capitals and for studying the principles and technique of Western style painting. In 1909 another institution with a similar purpose, the Kyoto School of Pictorial Art, was established in Kyoto by the authorities of that ancient capital.

In 1894 a national industrial exposition was held in Kyoto and the occasion served to show the characteristics of the painters of the two cities in a way more distinct and conspicuous than before. Thus while Kyoto artists were inclined to imitate the objective method of representing things in European style, the artists of Tokyo were more eclectic, inclined to studying various phases of Oriental and Occidental

painting. In 1907 the first Annual Art Exhibition of the Education Department was opened. The Tokyo painters showed how far they had succeeded in digesting and assimilating both the spirit and technique of Western painting and in many respects they strongly influenced the Japanese school painters of the country, but in Kyoto the Western influence remained rather superficial; it chiefly consisted in improving the technique of painting from life. On the whole, however, the progressive artists of the two capitals were so keenly affected by the foreign style that in about seven or eight years after the inception of the Government Art Exhibition, those painters who stuck to the traditional style and went no further found themselves left behind in the general march of aesthetic movement. As an instance showing how Tokyo painters were bent on opening a new field, it may be stated that toward the close of the Meiji era the "heroic" touch disappeared from their works.

The opening years of the Taisho era that followed the Meiji were marked by a systematic development of art. In 1919 the "Teikoku Bijutsu-in" or Imperial Academy of Art was created. It took over from the Education Department the task of holding an annual art exhibition. Before this transfer the Education Department had held twelve annual exhibitions, and these twelve years form an epoch in themselves. The consummation of the study of different schools of painting up to this period expressed itself in the secession of the more liberal elements from those artists who preferred to be generally faithful to the traditional orthodoxy. Some of the secessionists organized themselves into new schools and held their own exhibitions. Within a few years after the "Teiten" or the Imperial Academy Exhibition replaced the Education Department Exhibition, those "independent" organizations increased in number and what is worth special mention, even cubism was attempted in this country.

Another notable event is that the increasing

cosmopolitan spirit after the World War has brought about a highly interesting phenomenon as regards art, exchange show of works of living Japanese masters and those of European, especially French, German and Italian painters having become almost a regular function.

Naturally Japanese painters have become less strict and more and more free as regards the restraint of classical canon and traditional treatment, and with their observation grown increasingly accurate, and aided by new equipments borrowed or adapted from more scientific Western brother craftsmen a complete change has come over their production. They have had to appeal to a new taste of modern people who have become highly sentimental. Another thing to be especially noted is that the traditional monotony has disappeared and individual freedom is allowed unrestrained activity. What is interesting is that while Japanese painters now freely use imported colours they are also taking special pains in producing works full of modern significance with their traditional style of simple silhouette. In a word the pictures now in ascendency are those in which the Western style is suitably engrafted upon the stock of the traditional painting of Japan.

The principal styles and schools that represent the latest tendencies may be summed up as follow:—

1. **The new Yamato-e style.** This is gaining fair popularity. The favourite subjects treated are for the most part landscape, but some painters prefer human figures. The features of the style lie in the use of bright and beautiful colours, trying to bring out the sense of perspective by the contrast and combination of colours. In vigorousness it compares favourably with Western style paintings and is especially fit for ornamental purposes. This school is represented by Teruo (or Eikyu)

Matsuoka and is followed by Tekison Uda and a host of successful young artists scattered almost all over the country.

2. **Genre paintings.** These are pictures of women derived from colour prints, and aim at expressing sentiments in the concrete. The forms are often exaggerated and sometimes grotesque as in a caricature, but this method of expression is no doubt effective. Kiyokata Kaburagi, Keigetsu Kikuchi and Koba Yamamura stand as leaders of this school, with a large number of followers, especially among lady painters.

3. There are two schools in painting flowers and birds. One takes as a model Chinese masterpieces of Sung and Yuen schools, and devotes itself to depicting natural objects at rest minutely, while the other aims at them in motion by simple brush-strokes. Both schools have made remarkable progress in recent years. The champion of the former school may be found in Heihachiro Fukuda and that of the latter school in Seiho Takeuchi. These two schools will probably comprise the largest percentage of the Japanese painters of modern times.

4. Another school figuring of late is that of free technique. It is mostly represented by painters who were first initiated in Western style and have passed to the Japanese. Very often art critics and those who formerly took to realistic style draw pictures of this style. Insho Domoto, Kansetsu Hashimoto, Keisen Tomita and Ryushi Kawabata sit at the head of this group.

5. A revived painting in black and white has recently become much in evidence, especially among master-painters. It is characterized by freedom in technique and skill in expressing feeling. Its future development is expected with interest. Koichiro Kondo and Taikan Yokoyama are among the best known of this school.

#### ART SOCIETIES AND EXHIBITIONS

**The Imperial Academy of Art (Teikoku Bijutsu-in).**—Founded in 1919, this is the only art society under the Government control. It conducts an annual exhibition popularly known as "Teiten". The membership comprises foremost artists of the day (numbering less than 30), but naturally it excludes the more radical elements in the art world that are identified with such private institutions as the

Nihon Bijutsu-in and the Nika-kai.

The "Teiten" is composed of four sections: Japanese style paintings, Western style painting, Sculpture, and Applied arts, the last named having been added in 1927, when the colour printing was also included in the second section. The hanging committee consists of the Academicians who sit on it by rotation or ex-officio and those appointed every year from



among the artists of established fame. There are two ways of recognizing the merit of superior works, i.e. "Academy prize" and "Honorary mention." The Academy Prize, which had consisted of a certificate and a purse of ¥1,000, was, however, discontinued in 1931 and instead some excellent works that appear at annual exhibition are now purchased by the Government. Besides the Government purchase, some excellent works are also purchased by the Imperial Household annually.

Besides, a certain number of artists are "Recommended" every year from among those who distinguished themselves in previous exhibitions. They are privileged to exhibit their works without examination.

At present the Academy is composed as follows:—

President Naohiko Masaki; Managers, Yukio Yashiro, Shunsaku Kawahara; Members—Japanese painting—Gyokudo Kawai, Seiho Takeuchi, Keigetsu Matsubayashi, Goun Nishimura, Sui-un Komuro, Jippo Araki, Somei Yuki, Kako Tsuji, Keigetsu Kikuchi, Kiyokata Kaburaki, Suisho Nishiyama, Manshu Kawamura, Eikyu Matsuoka; Western painting—Eisaku Wada, Saburosuke Okada, Fusetsu Nakamura, Takeji Fujishima, Kunishi Mitsudani, Sanzo Wada, Kunzo Minami, Hiromitsu Nakazawa; Sculpture—Choun Yamazaki, Fumio Asakura, Seibo Kitamura, Tainu Tatebata, Shin Naito; Applied Arts—Hazan Itaya, Hozuma Katori, Rokubei Shimizu, Jitoku Akatsuka.

#### Hanging Committee of 1933 Exhibition

The members of the hanging committee appointed for the 1933 exhibition were:—

**Japanese Painting:**—Jippo Araki, Keigetsu Kikuchi, Shinsui Ito, Shuho Ikegami, Aritsune Hattori, Insho Domoto, Shoko Kawasaki, Shuko Yoshida, Daisaburo Nakamura, Tekison Uda, Kyoson Yano, Ichiyo Madomoto.

**Western Painting:**—Eisaku Wada, Kunzo Minami, Saburo Ota, Kijiro Ota, Heizo Kanayama, Soshichi Takama, Yutaka Nakano, Yoshihiko Kuwano, Torao Makino, Gentaro Koito, Manjiro Terauchi, Jishu Aida, Kyuta Yuzuki, Ikunosuke Shirataki.

**Sculpture:**—Tainu Tatebata, Koun Takamura, Choun Yamazaki, Shin Naito, Seibo Kitamura, Kajun Yokoe, Ryo Goto, Teru Ando, Daiju Sasaki, Seishin Kitamura.

**Applied Arts:**—Hazan Itaya, Shushin Katori, Jitoku Akazuka, Rokubei Shimizu, Tozan Ito,

Yoshitsugu Isozaki, Ichiga Numata, Eiji Kashima, Yozei Tsuishi, Azumi Yamamoto, Shuetsu Mukaida, Kamezo Shimizu, Matsugoro Hirokawa, Kado Sugita.

#### Result of 1933 Exhibition

At the 1933 exhibition the results of the Committee's selection were as follow:—

Section	Works submitted	Works accepted
Japanese painting .....	1,979	238
Western painting .....	3,696	237
Sculpture .....	470	132
Applied arts.....	976	223

The works of Kansetsu Hashimoto (a Japanese painting) and Heizaburo Kanayama (an oil painting) were purchased by the Government.

The Honorary Mention nominees were:—

**Japanese Painting:**—Mitsumasa Karino, Kenji Yoshioka, Hibaharu Tanikado, Bunki Tsuneoka, Tetsuzan Yano, Sokyū Yamamoto, Kiyoshi Kohayagawa, Shodo Anayama, Toshiko Mitani, Hakuho Mori.

**Western Painting:**—Gen-ichiro Ikuma, Seiji Hotta, Shigekichi Tanaka, Kenzo Noguchi, Shigeo Yamashita, Jumpei Edo, Makoto Subu.

**Sculpture:**—Chodo Tominaga, Sadahiro Ogasawara, Kin-ichiro Okamoto, Kan-ichi Adachi, Ensho Morino.

**Applied Arts.**—Shinsuke Ito, Shoshu Toyoda, Yuhei Ogawa, Tatsuo Okabe, Kyo Osuga, Genjuro Yoshida, Shozan Takano, Churoku Neya, Tetsushi Nagano, Junji Endo, Youn Sato, Sanka Kitahara, Waichi Kimura, Shizan Morikawa.

**Nihon Bijutsu-in** (Japan Fine Art Institute or "Inten" for short). This comprises a group of painters who may roughly be said to represent the new school of painting in Japanese style. It was founded in 1898, and fell into abeyance in 1913, but was revived by Taikan Yokoyama and Kanzan Shimomura (d. 1930). The admission to this group is very strictly guarded so that its membership is highly valued by artists and the public in general. At present it includes a coterie of sculptors led by Koyu Fujii. Besides keeping a training school, it holds an annual exhibition every autumn. Some of the more noted members are mentioned below:—

Taikan Yokoyama, Buzan Kimura, Yukihiko Yasuda, Kokei Kobayashi, Denchu Hirakushi, Keisen Tomita, Kampo Arai, Gakuryo Naka-

mura, Koka Yamamura, Koyu Fujii, Tsuruzo Ishii, Usen Ogawa, Tsunetomi Kitano, Gyoshu Hayami, Nampu Katayama.

**Nika-kai.**—Some artists of Western style painting who rebelled against the "Bunten" founded this society in 1914. More prominent among the members of this body are:—Ikuma Arishima, Hakutei Ishii, Tokusaburo Masamune, Shinlaro Yamashita, Tsuguji Fujita, and Sotaro Yasui.

**Shunyo-kai.**—Several artists who formerly belonged to the Nippon Bijutsuin rebelled against it and organized an art society of their own named the Shunyo-kai in 1922. The society holds an annual exhibition of the works of its members in spring. Among its prominent members are Misei Kosugi, Kanae Yamamoto, Noboru Hasegawa, Hakuyo Kurata, Gen-ichiro Adachi and others.

Besides these, there are several other art societies either of Japanese or Western school painters, or both combined. Of these more prominent are the Nippon Bijutsu Kyokai (Japan Fine Art Association), the Kokuritsu Bijutsu Kyokai, the Kokugwa-kai and the Kozosha. The Kokugwa-kai is the society devoted to the study of Japanese school painting and sculpture. These societies also hold annual exhibitions of the works of their members, in spring (between April and May).

#### Art Museums and Schools

Among the many art museums in various cities more noted and boasting of large collections of rare art works are as follow:—

#### NATIONAL TREASURES

Under the National Treasure Preservation Law amended in 1929 all valuable art objects and structures belonging to private persons, besides those owned by the State, religious or public bodies are to be registered and protected and placed under Government protection as "national treasures", the State granting aids for their upkeep and repair. The owners are under obligation to submit them to public inspection for a certain period at museums or galleries.

In June 1934 the national treasures numbered 4,152 in all, comprising 839 paintings, 1,907 sculptures, 381 applied art objects, 362 swords, 663 books, documents, Buddhist texts and scrolls, etc. Besides, there were 1,473 buildings

The Imperial Household Museums in Tokyo and Nara (one in Tokyo located at Ueno Park and that in Nara at Nara Park); Tokyo Museum at Yushima Nichome, Hongo-ku, Tokyo; The Tokyo Fine Art Academy Library at Ueno Park, Tokyo; the Toyo Bunko (Toyo Library) at Kamifujimae-cho, Hongo-ku, Tokyo; Okura Museum of Antiques at Aoi-cho, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo; Bijutsu Kenkyujo (Fine Art Institute) attached to the Imperial Academy of Art at Ueno Park; Onshi Kyoto Museum at Shichijo, Yamatokoji, Kyoto (donated to Kyoto Municipality by the Imperial Household); Uzumasa Koryuji Treasure House attached to Koryuji Temple at Uzumasa, Kyoto; Ninnaji Treasure House attached to Ninnaji Temple at Hanazonocho, Kyoto; Kitano Shrine Treasure House of Kitano Shrine at Kyoto; the Shosoin Temple in Nara.

Leading educational institutions devoted to the study of fine art are as follow:—

The Government Fine Art Academy, Ueno Park, Tokyo; Tokyo Higher Industrial Art School, Shiba-ku, Tokyo; Teikoku Bijutsu Gakko, Kichijoji, Tokyo; Osaka Bijutsu Gakko at Gotenyama, Osaka prefecture; Kyoto Higher Industrial Art School at Yoshidamachi, Kyoto; Kyoto Painting School at Imakumano Hiyoshi-cho, Kyoto; Kyoto Bijutsu Kogei Gakko at Imakumano Hiyoshi-cho, Kyoto.

Besides, there are the Kawabata Painting School in Tokyo which was founded by the late Kawabata Gyokusho, a master painter of Japanese school in the Meiji-Taisho era, and art schools maintained by the Shunyo-kai, the Nika-kai and other art societies.

under special protection, consisting of 501 Shinto, 669 Buddhist, 111 State, 33 communal and 159 private.

Mainly to check the outflow of rare or valuable art objects to foreign countries the Government enacted a law in 1933 for control of the sale or transfer of such objects to foreigners. According to the law the export of all rare or valuable art objects to foreign countries must obtain the permit of the competent authorities, those violating the law being punished with servitude or fine. The measure became operative on April 1 the same year.

#### Old Masterpieces and Curio Market

The earthquake disaster of 1923 destroyed in Tokyo and Yokohama innumerable number of



priceless art objects, while the banking panic and failures of several banks in 1927 obliged many peers and others to part with their valuable collections and heir-looms. The year 1928, for instance, witnessed more than 30 big auction sales, of which the more notable were those of Prince I. Matsukata (¥760,000), Prince Shimazu (¥1,060,000), Mr. Kajima (¥810,000), and Baron Iwasaki (¥2,050,000). The last mentioned set a record in the total amount of a single sale of this kind, though it is said to have formed only a part of his collection. The highest bid among the old pictures put to the hammer in this sale were Bokkei's Dharma (¥123,930) and Okyo's triplet kakemono of the Rising Sun, Deer and Cranes (¥112,900). At the sale of Mr. Anamizu's collection in Tokyo in 1933 a set of six-fold screens of Pine, Cranes and Moor-hens painted by Okyo was knocked down at ¥31,600, the sale realizing a goodly sum of ¥136,700 in all. Again the sale of a collection put to auction by a certain wealthy family the same year realized the amount of ¥126,900 and a screen depicting the scene of the Kinkaku-ji Temple by Hashimoto Gaho fetched a record

#### ARTISTS TO THE IMPERIAL COURT

This is an honorary post created in 1890 in order to encourage the development of art. At first the honor was limited to only Japanese painting, but the scope has lately been much extended and includes among others

#### PAINTERS OF NOTE IN THE MEIJI ERA AND AFTER (1868-1934)

Araki, Kwampo, d. 1915, master painter of Northern Chinese school.  
Hashimoto, Gaho, d. 1908, master painter of the Kano school.  
Hirafuku, Hyakusui, d. 1933, master painter of Japanese school.  
Hirano, Gogaku, d. 1893, celebrated painter of the Southern Chinese school.  
Hishida, Shunso, d. 1911, master of a new school.  
Kano, Hogai, d. 1888, master painter of Meiji era.  
Kawabata, Gyokusho, d. 1912, master painter of the Shijo school.  
Kawamura, Oshin (Ukoku), d. 1806, master of the Southern Chinese school.  
Kawanabe, Gyosai, d. 1889, originated a new popular school.  
Kawanabe, Mitate, d. 1905, Tosa school and

price of ¥11,630.

Calligraphic specimens by noted scholars and other great men are valued as much as pictorial masterpieces. In certain sales recently conducted in Tokyo and Osaka a small sheet of Ono Tofu's (d. 966 A.D.) handwriting was knocked down at ¥32,000, calligraphic "kake-mono" by Sorai (d. 1728) at ¥11,000, and a pair of folding screens with Chinese poems by the late Prince Ito fetched ¥20,000. Old vessels of repute used in tea-ceremony also command extraordinary prices. One of the chief attractions in Mr. Kajima's sale referred to before was an old Korean tea cup which fetched a record figure of ¥189,900, while a tea-caddy of note changed hands at Prince Shimazu's auction at ¥129,000.

All big sales are generally conducted by bodies of curio dealers, and there are several such organizations in Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka and Nagoya. Some of them are:—Tokyo Bijutsu Club (Shiba, Tokyo), Kyoto Bijutsu Club (Oike-Teramachi, Kyoto), Osaka Bijutsu Club (Awajimachi Shichome, Osaka), and Nagoya Bijutsu Club (Asahi-machi, Nagoya).

sword-making. The living artists who enjoy this honor are:—

Seiho Takeuchi (Painting), Taikan Yokoyama (Painting), Gyokudo Kawai (Painting), Iwajiro Sasaki (Architecture).

high authority in antiquities.  
Kikkawa, Reika, d. 1929, master painter of Tosa school.  
Kikuchi, Yosai, d. 1878, originated the Yosai style.  
Kishi, Chikudo, d. 1895, Kyoto painter.  
Kobori, Tomone, d. 1931, master painter of Japanese school (Yamatoye style). Mem. of Imperial Fine Art Academy, Prof. Tokyo Fine Art School and Artist to the Imperial Household. Was pupil of Senko Kawasaki.  
Koide, Narashige, d. 1931, master painter of the Western school (oil painting).  
Kodama, Kwatei, d. 1913, master painter of the Southern Chinese school.  
Kono, Bairei, d. 1905, Kyoto painter of the Shijo school.  
Kumagae, Naohiko, d. 1913, master landscapist of the Shijo school.

Kuroda, Seiki, d. 1925, painter of the Western school.  
Matsumura, Baiso, d. 1934, a Kyoto painter of "Ukiyoe" school and pupil of Imao Keinen, also a noted Kyoto painter.  
Mochizuki, Gyokusen, d. 1901, master painter of the Shijo school.  
Mori, Kwansai, d. 1894, one of masters of the Okyo school.  
Morikawa, Sobun, d. 1902, Kyoto painter of the Shijo school.  
Nakajima, Raisho, d. 1871, Okyo school.  
Nakanishi, Shoseki, d. 1883, Prof. in Kyoto Art Academy.  
Noguchi, Shohin, d. 1917, lady painter of the Southern Chinese school.  
Noguchi, Yukoku, d. 1898, Southern Chinese school.  
Nomura, Bunkyo, d. 1911, landscapist of the Shijo school.  
Okuhara, Seiko, d. 1903, lady painter of the Southern Chinese school.  
Saigo, Kogetsu, d. 1912, one of the best pupils of Hashimoto Gaho.  
Shibata, Zeshin, d. 1891, celebrated painter and Makiye artist.  
Shimomura, Kanzan, d. 1930, master painter of the Shijo school.  
Shiwokawa, Bunrin, d. 1877, landscapist of the Shijo school.  
Suzuki, Hyakunen, d. 1891, master of Okyo

style.  
Suzuki, Shonen, d. 1910, son of above, same school.  
Takahashi, Koko, d. 1912, at the age of 36.  
Taki, Kwatei, d. 1901, the Southern Chinese school.  
Taniguchi, Aizan, d. 1899, master painter of the Southern Chinese school.  
Tanomura, Chokunyu, d. 1906, Southern style.  
Tazaki, So-un, d. 1898, master painter of the Buncho school.  
Terasaki, Kogyo, d. 1919, master painter of new school.  
Tsutaya, Kyuko, d. 1933, a painter of the Japanese school and one of the pupils of Terasaki Kogyo.  
Watanabe, Shokwa, d. 1887, son of Kwazan and pupil of Chinzan.  
Yamada, Keichu, d. 1934, noted painter of the Shijo school and pupil of the late Kawabata Gyokusho (d. 1912). Was long on the hanging committee of the "Teiten."  
Yamamoto, Baiso, d. 1920, Southern Chinese school.  
Yamamoto, Shunkyo, d. 1933, noted landscapist. Studied under Kansai Mori (a noted painter of the later Tokugawa period). Was a member of the Imperial Fine Art Academy or "Teiten" and one of its hanging committee.  
Yasuda, Rozan, d. 1882, Southern Chinese school.

#### TEA CEREMONY (Cha-no-yu)

The entertainment of serving powdered tea, which is called Cha-no-yu in Japanese, is known as Tea Ceremony or Ceremonial Tea. There is indeed a set of formalities prescribed for serving and drinking powdered tea, but Cha-no-yu is more than etiquette; it is more than a set of formalities. Cha-no-yu would indeed be a polite but dull entertainment, if it were merely a systematized performance or conventional etiquette. If we only observe young women taking lessons, or are present when tea is served as a sort of side-show at an Occidental style reception or a garden party, it is natural that Cha-no-yu should seem to be a strange custom with complicated ritual.

The custom of drinking tea is universal. Tea is known all over the world, but the serving of powdered tea is practised in a section of the Japanese people. It was originally a monastic practice in China, and was introduced by

Japanese Buddhist priests, who had gone there for study. This custom is forgotten in China, and remains in Japan as a polite form of aesthetic pastime. The delicate aroma of choice green tea pulverized for Cha-no-yu is an excellent medium through which the devotees appreciate Art and worship Nature.

The tea ceremony as we have it today was instituted about 450 years ago. Different schools have since sprung up, but the practice is essentially the same, one school differing from another in formalities of minor importance.

Powdered tea is usually served in the presence of a small number of guests, and a graceful performance is a pleasing sight. It is customary therefore for young girls to take lessons under a professional tea-master. The experience is useful even when tea is not served. It is an excellent training for cultivating



refinement, poise and gracefulness in manners. Visitors from abroad will be interested to know that it is not uncommon for young ladies to take lessons in the etiquette of ceremonial tea during the forenoon and go to dancing academies in the afternoon. The one is just as important as the other in modern Japan.

A regular Cha-no-yu party is an exclusive entertainment. The usual number of guests is five. Not more than six are invited at a time. The guests are most carefully selected by the host or hostess in order to create a congenial atmosphere free from rigid ceremoniousness. There are various ways of giving a Cha-no-yu entertainment, and powdered tea is often served quite informally without an invitation. A large room may be used for entertaining many guests at a time, while a garden party is sometimes arranged to serve powdered tea in different pavilions.

Those unfamiliar with the general practice may find the first experience uncomfortable, but it is hoped that visitors to Japan interested in the aesthetic or cultural side of home life in Japan will avail themselves of any opportunity to observe or participate in a Cha-no-yu entertainment. Japanese friends will be pleased to pilot those unacquainted with the etiquette, telling them what to do and what not to do.

A landscape garden is generally attached to a tea ceremony house. It is often very small, but is always an exquisite piece of work,—a charming combination of Art and Nature. It is also interesting to observe how the host takes care of his garden before and during the entertainment. In trimming the garden, the tiniest shrub in an obscure corner receives just as much attention as any large tree. Water is sprinkled over all the rocks and stepping stones. The most painstaking care is given to keep them moderately wet until the entertainment is over, for dry rocks and parched stones are considered inartistic. It is essential to comprehend these underlying principles in order to appreciate more profoundly and intelligently any Japanese landscape gardens in other places.

Chaste simplicity is the key-note of the tea cult. Devotees enjoy discovering true beauty under plain and inornate aspect. In the waiting room where the guests assemble when they come and also in the tea room proper, they will find nothing gorgeous or colorful. But if the guests carefully observe, it will be found that every thing is arranged or displayed effectively

and artistically. Tea masters and devotees never overcrowd a room with too many objects of art. They believe in concentration, elimination and suggestion. They are supposed to know how to select right articles for right places and occasions. They always try to set any article off to advantage by contrasting one thing with another. It will be useful to bear this in mind when visiting a Japanese home where rooms are furnished in a regular Japanese way.

A few remarks about the repast known as kaiseki may not be out of place. This meal, which forms an important part of the entertainment, is prepared with the greatest care. There are not so many courses as in a conventional Japanese feast, at which some dishes are merely to look at. In the kaiseki meal the guests are expected to eat everything served, and as a general rule, it is not difficult to finish. Suki-yaki is popular, but those who learn to appreciate the kaiseki meal served at a Cha-no-yu party will realize that there is something better and more refined. There is subtle flavour in the Japanese art of cooking, which may seem too light or flat to those accustomed to heavy meat dishes.

The ceramic art of Japan is greatly indebted to ancient tea-masters and devotees. Some knowledge of ceramics is essential for full enjoyment of a Cha-no-yu entertainment. Architecture and lacquer ware are also important subjects allied with the tea cult. It is this kind of unique pleasure which the devotees derive from Cha-no-yu through the medium of powdered tea that makes it one of the most interesting aesthetic pursuits. A careful observer will obtain a deeper insight into Japanese culture even when powdered tea is served informally.

Tea-masters and devotees work hard and make an intensive study to please their guests. When the host's efforts are appreciated by the guests, he is the happiest man in the world. The spirit of hospitality is the same all over the world, but it is differently expressed by those interested in the tea cult.

Some time ago the writer was invited to an interesting sendoff party arranged by a veteran Chajin, or "Tea Man", as we call a devotee. The occasion was to bid farewell to three young ladies about to go to Chicago to demonstrate Cha-no-yu at the Exposition there. The first thing that greeted the guests in the waiting room was a farewell poem mounted as a hang-

ing scroll. This poem was a souvenir of the host's own foreign trip many years ago. It was composed by one of the greatest statesmen of modern Japan, and was given our host on the eve of his departure. The sentiment was greatly appreciated by the young guests. All the utensils used in the tea room proper were rare works of art, but the guests were particularly pleased to find that every thing used had something to do with travelling. This is an instance of Chajin's way of selecting articles appropriate for an entertainment.

The writer also recalls a tea party at which a young European prince was the guests of honour. In serving tea to the royal guest, the host used an ancient bowl about 800 years old. It has an interesting history of having once been used by the former owner in serving tea to the Emperor Meiji. The bowl itself is a treasure of great value, but the choice of such a bowl was more deeply appreciated by the prince. The host was careful not to use the same bowl for other guests, who had only the privilege of inspecting it when the entertainment was over.

Brief remarks about the flower arrangement, with which the prince and other guests

were highly pleased, may not be out of place. The entertainment was given in August, the hottest season of the year, and the day was particularly sultry. Wild flowers in a plain bamboo vase occupying the centre of the alcove were so arranged as to suggest the mountains and coolness. The alcove was slightly wet with water dripping from the vase and flowers therein. It was not due to carelessness on the part of the host, and the subtle art of suggestion was appreciated by the guests without explanation.

Those who are not accustomed to the Japanese mode of living will find that the etiquette as it is commonly observed is not conducive to physical comfort. It will however be worthwhile to understand the fundamental principles, because any knowledge of the tea cult will be of great help in understanding and appreciating Japanese customs and mentality.

(Editor's Note: There is an interesting book entitled "Cha-no-yu, Tea Cult of Japan" by Yasunosuke Fukukita published by Maruzen & Company, Tokyo. It is profusely illustrated and will be found useful for reference by those who care for more comprehensive information on the subject. The book is procurable at any leading book-store.)



# CHAPTER XVI

## PUBLIC WORKS

### INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

The administration of public works (works on roads and bridges, rivers and harbors, water supply and sewage, etc.) is in the hands of the Minister of Home Affairs, Prefectural Governors, etc. according to the kind of works specified in the Ordinance. In the present chapter only those works carried out in Japan proper are covered, those in Taiwan, Chosen, Karafuto, South Sea Islands and Kwantung Leased Territory being dealt with in the respective chapters.

The expenditure for public work is borne in various proportions by the State, Prefec-

tures, Municipalities, etc. according to the nature and importance of such works, and the localities or parties most benefited thereby. The amount of money expended in 33 years between 1885 and 1917 reached ¥1,126,640,000 (¥34,140,606 a year on an average) of which about 12 percent was borne by the State. The share of the State amounted to 10 percent in 1925, 11 percent in 1924 and 11 percent in 1923 of the total expenditures. The expenditure for the six fiscal years ending March 1933 is shown below (in yen):—

Expenditure Borne by State

Year	For river work	For sand arresting	For harbor work	Total incl. others
1928-29	19,938,197	1,087,147	8,095,274	30,564,433
1929-30	19,699,077	999,009	8,165,684	30,238,004
1930-31	14,824,513	665,889	7,741,001	24,524,098
1931-32	11,589,227	683,978	7,330,433	37,292,264
*1932-33	16,848,658	8,424,428	13,513,073	31,186,159

\*Figure for 1932-33 is estimate, those for other years being settled accounts.

Expenditure Borne by Prefectures, Etc.

Year	Prefectures	Cities	Towns & villages	Local Unions	Total
1926-27 (settled)	119,307,831	123,930,901	39,959,047	10,775,030	293,972,809
1927-28 ( " )	124,313,588	145,429,625	42,044,906	12,706,330	324,494,449
1928-29 ( " )	127,937,011	140,099,079	42,467,989	12,793,458	323,297,537
1929-30 ( " )	128,278,440	133,553,431	43,665,238	8,687,129	314,184,238

### ROADS

Under the Road Law promulgated in 1919 the roads are divided into 4 classes, viz. Koku-do, (National roads), Fuken-do (Prefectural roads), Shi-do (Municipal roads), and Choson-do (Town and Village roads).

The first class comprises roads from Tokyo to the Great Shrine of Ise, Headquarters of Army divisions, Naval stations, Prefectural capitals, etc. The prefectural roads are those connecting the Prefectural capitals and other important points within a Prefecture, and so forth. The normal widths of National and Prefectural roads are to be more than 24 ft. and 18 ft. respectively.

Important Municipal roads are to be more than 18 ft. in width, and town and village roads, 12 ft. The ruling grade for National roads is 1 in 30, and that of Prefectural roads 1 in 25 in the flat country, and 1 in 15 and 1 in 10 in mountain defiles. The bridges on National and Prefectural roads should carry a uniform load of 100 lb. per sq. ft., 12 ton steam roller, and 8 ton wagon. At the end of December 1931 the total length of roads in the country was: National 8,354.586 kms., Prefectural 104,075.917 kms., Municipal 30,368.614 kms., and others 808,690.755 kms. There were on these roads 386,624 bridges,

each with span length exceeding 6 feet, of which 9,887 were metallic (iron), 84,717 stone, the rest being of wood, etc. The total span length of those bridges aggregates 3,621.438

kilometres. The following statistics will serve to show the progress of the road construction work in recent years:—

Year	National roads (Km.)	Prefectural roads (Km.)	Municipal roads (Km.)	Town & Village roads (Km.)	Total (Km.)
1924	8,181.299	91,730.165	17,546.638	915,643.261	1,033,101.363
1927	8,237.184	92,807.229	20,480.531	824,850.509	946,375.453
1928	8,233.755	98,463.627	23,985.744	812,007.844	924,661.970
1929	8,290.255	100,873.018	27,350.885	805,678.014	942,192.172
1930	8,331.963	102,053.918	27,659.644	805,909.232	943,964.757
1931	8,354.586	104,075.917	30,368.614	808,690.755	951,489.872

The road and bridge outlay during 3 years from 1927-28 to 1929-30 averaged ¥196,701,081 a year, as follows (in yen):—

	1927-28 (Settled account)	1928-29 (Settled account)	1929-30 (Settled account)
National	{ Roads 7,964,974	{ Roads 8,130,209	{ Roads 8,766,680
	{ Bridges 4,689,255	{ Bridges 4,776,381	{ Bridges 5,191,959
Prefectural	{ Roads 45,891,776	{ Roads 47,854,453	{ Roads 47,860,561
	{ Bridges 14,309,365	{ Bridges 13,230,276	{ Bridges 14,550,002
Municipal	{ Roads 47,173,295	{ Roads 54,809,125	{ Roads 41,373,457
	{ Bridges 5,777,579	{ Bridges 10,148,622	{ Bridges 10,655,544
Town & Village	{ Roads 21,423,802	{ Roads 23,209,858	{ Roads 22,736,005
	{ Bridges 5,087,809	{ Bridges 5,098,169	{ Bridges 4,935,696
Other	{ Roads 13,200,495	{ Roads 1,445,987	{ Roads 16,266,632
	{ Bridges 294,862	{ Bridges 773,631	{ Bridges 549,918
Total	{ Roads 135,655,622	{ Roads 150,463,515	{ Roads 143,895,040
	{ Bridges 3,015,888	{ Bridges 34,047,079	{ Bridges 35,883,119

The road-making program as fixed by law in 1920 contemplates the improvement and reconstruction of about 8,000 kms. of National roads, 1,568 kms. of Prefectural roads, and streets of 6 great cities, viz. Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Yokohama, Kobe and Nagoya as a 30-year work at an outlay of ¥628,800,000 of which ¥282,800,000 is to be borne by the State.

The work was, however, retarded by the 1923 disaster and yearly State aid was curtailed to ¥3,500,000 from ¥10,000,000. During the 8 years ending 1926 the construction of about 128 kms. of National roads and 18 kms. of Prefectural roads, and pavement of a part of streets of six large cities were completed.

### TRAMWAYS

Tramways can be laid on roads subject to the approval of the Public Works Bureau of the Department of Home Affairs. At the end of June 1934, there were throughout Japan 140 tramways, including 98 electric, 8 steam, 8 steam and gas combined, 15 gasoline, 13 horse power and 6 manual power, total

length of open lines aggregating 2,620.2 kms., and those under construction, 625.7 kms. The gauges of tracks vary from 2 ft. 6 in. to 4 ft. 8½ in. The total investment amounted to ¥2,115,539,000. The profit arising from the working of tramways in 1931-32 approximated ¥100,391,000.

### RIVER WORKS

The river works in Japan are chiefly for the protection against inundations, the importance

of which may be seen from the following statistics of damage caused thereby:—

Year	Ordinary expenditure			Amount of damage	Total
	Cost of improvement	Cost of repairs	Other		
1927-28 (Settled account)	¥18,610,911	¥8,193,032	¥1,293,972	¥13,396,153	¥41,494,068
1928-29 ( " )	20,517,186	6,978,384	1,471,085	13,178,831	42,145,486
1929-30 ( " )	15,683,795	5,876,519	1,605,730	12,396,107	35,562,151



Great floods in the whole country on record between the years 566 and 1866 are no less than 426 in number, making the occurrence once in three years. The disastrous one in recent years was in 1896, which devastated more than 1,900,000 acres of farming land and caused damage estimated at ¥137,694,800. The River Law promulgated in 1896 defines the

Year	State	Prefectures	Cities
1927-28	5,877,928	25,332,801	8,031,063
1928-29	616,019	23,805,965	8,128,695
1929-30	6,225,059	19,206,999	5,846,254

Owing to the frequency of floods in late years and the increasing extent of devastations, the Government has since 1911 taken a more drastic measure, by which 20 rivers are to be improved in 18 years, as the work of the first period, at an estimated cost of ¥176,740,500.

These are to be followed by 45 more rivers, which are now being investigated. It is estimated that, on the completion of the aforementioned work of the first period alone, an annual increase of more than ¥43,000,000 in the amount of rice-crop will be realized.

Closely allied with and mainly pertaining to river work, and for that reason included in the latter, is the work of sand arrestation. The expenditure on this account, which amounted to ¥935,400 in 1915 and ¥917,900 in 1916, was for most part borne by prefectures.

**New River Work Program**

The last term program of the river work plan as adopted by the Government in 1911

part to be taken by Prefectural Central Governments for the maintenance of rivers, and up to 1917, 32 main rivers, 47 tributaries and 22 minor streams were dealt with according to the Law. The following table gives the cost of the work and the source of funds disposed of in the fiscal years 1927-'28 to 1929-'30 (in yen):—

Year	Towns & villages	Local unions	Contributions	Total
1927-28	2,229,966	1,142,315	1,000,295	43,616,364
1928-29	1,986,027	895,125	1,171,218	36,603,049
1929-30	2,270,049	946,701	1,067,097	35,562,151

was revised in 1922 in consequence of the decision to take up in the 1924-25 fiscal year, the work of 6 rivers as the Tenryu, Shinano, etc., that figure on the 2nd term program. The consecutive disbursements spread over 12 years and the burden to the State coffers are as follows as officially published in December 1922 (Figures in ¥1,000):—

Year	Total	Of which State disbursement
1923-24	30,150	18,000
1924-25	27,025	16,000
1925-26	26,799	16,000
1926-27	25,765	16,000
1927-28	23,892	16,000
1928-29	23,638	18,000
1929-30	20,199	18,000
1930-31	19,066	18,000
1931-32	18,606	18,000
1932-33	11,628	11,386
1933-34	4,519	4,177
1934-35	1,475	1,137

N.B.—The balance is to be borne by local governments.

**HARBOR WORKS**

While the history of harbor works in Japan is almost as old as that of navigation, modern works of magnitude date from the unsuccessful attempt at creating a harbor at Nobiru in 1878. Nearly ten years elapsed before the second one at Yokohama was undertaken. Since then about 80 harbors have been constructed or improved up to the end of September 1928.

Of these harbor works, more important ones, whose total cost or estimate thereof exceed ¥1,000,000 each, are listed below (arranged in chronological order, the Roman numerals indicating the number of periods into which the works were divided):—

(Abbreviations: B.W.—Breakwaters; J.—Jetties; D.—Docks; Q.—Quays; E.—Equipments; W.D.—Wet Docks; L.P.—Landing Piers; D.g.—Dredging; R.—Reclamation.)

Harbors	Works	Time	Cost
Nagasaki (I)	D.g.	1897-1904	4,599,000
Yokohama (I)	B.W., J., D.	1899-1905	2,304,000
Wakamatsu	D.g., R.	1890-1894	4,916,000
Niigata (I)	B.W., D.	1896-1903	1,196,000
Nagoya (III)	B.W., D.g., R.	1920-1925	8,670,000
Otaru (I)	B.W.	1897-1908	2,200,000
Osaka (I)	B.W., D., R.	1897-1916	22,881,000
Miike	B.W., D., W.D.	1902-1916	3,600,000
Niigata	B.W., D.	1915-1925	2,342,000
Otaru (II)	B.W., P., R.	1908-1921	4,939,000

Harbors	Works	Time	Cost	Harbors	Works	Time	Cost
Kushiro	B.W., D., J.	1909-1927	6,492,000	Sakai	B.W., D.g., Q., R.	1922-1927	1,800,000
Oita	B.W., L.P., D., R.	1910-1916	1,411,000	Nawa	Q., D.g., R.	1921-1925	1,500,000
Hakodate (II)	B.W.	1910-1919	1,274,000	Tokyo	B.W., Q., D.g., R.	1923-	6,800,000
Rumoi	B.W., D., R.	1910-1913	6,664,000	Fushiki	Q., L.P., D.g., W.D., R., B.W.	1924-1935	5,000,000
Yokkaichi	Y.W., D., J., W.D.	1910-1924	6,365,000	Shimonoseki	Q., D.g., R.	1921-1915	3,610,000
Funakawa	B.W., R., W.D., D.g.	1911-1928	4,980,000	Tsuruga	Q., D.g., B.W., R.	1922-1926	3,400,000
Aomori	Q., B.W., D., R.	1914-1923	1,950,000	Abashiri	B.W., D.g.	1919-1926	2,633,000
Shiogama	Q., B.W., D., R.	1914-1930	5,980,000	Wakanai	B.W.	1920-1927	2,577,000
Niigata (II)	D., R., Q., W.D.	1915-1925	3,000,000				
Moji	B.W., D., R., Q., E.	1916-1920	1,025,000				
Hakata	B.W., D., R.	1917-1921	3,700,000				
Osaka (II)	D., R., Q.	1918-1926	12,383,000				
Muroran	B.W., D.	1918-1927	4,330,000				
Samé	B.W., R.	1919-1924	1,550,000				
Shimizu	D., R., Q.	1921-1926	6,177,000				
Yokohama	D., Q., E., B.W., L.P.	1921-1934	31,025,000				
Kagoshima	Q., D.g., L.P.	1923-1932	3,000,000				
Takamatsu	B.W., R., D.g., L.P.	1922-1927	2,200,000				
Imaharu	B.W., Q., L.P., D.g., R., W.D.	1920-1929	3,800,000				
Komatsujima	B.W., Q., D.g., W.D.	1923-1932	3,449,000				

Including the colonial works, the total outlay for harbor work during the past 30 years amounts to something like ¥500,000,000, for which Yokohama and Kobe harbors were chiefly responsible.

The growth of pelagic fishing and in consequence an extensive use of motor boats has caused the construction of fishery harbors necessary at numerous places along the coasts. There are now 536 such harbors, large and small, throughout Japan proper, several of them completed at the cost of over ¥1,000,000 each.

**SANITARY WORKS**

Water-supply.—The oldest water-works in Japan was that in Tokyo which got supply of drinking water from the Tama river, 10 miles from the city, in open canals and conduits built 300 years ago in the Tokugawa era. The first modern waterworks constructed in Japan was in Yokohama in 1885, designed by an English engineer H.S. Palmer. Yokohama was followed by the cities of Hakodate and Naga-

saki. At the end of March 1932 there were 362 civic corporations provided with modern water-works, and more were in course of construction. The total cost involved up to the end of March 1932 reached upwards ¥462,572,643. The following table gives the figures relative to some of the more important ones at the end of March 1932:—

Cities	Cost of construction (Yen)	No. of Service pipes	Length of pipes (Meters)	Houses supplied	Yearly receipts (Yen)
Tokyo	102,580,449	322,398	1,755,374	359,647	7,618,427
Yokohama	15,876,826	100,392	856,474	113,614	6,563,795
Nagoya	16,372,533	93,683	985,573	122,324	1,542,051
Kyoto	6,990,919	165,897	630,275	134,419	1,466,524
Osaka	30,829,337	382,020	1,815,750	474,637	6,045,614
Kobe	21,800,351	90,311	541,578	143,343	2,206,329
Hiroshima	3,261,646	64,470	236,441	55,321	512,282
Shimonoseki	3,651,051	12,472	76,996	16,219	335,920
Moji	3,038,436	10,889	93,993	15,175	377,759
Total incl. others	462,572,643	2,163,875	20,097,884	2,541,035	49,536,613

The water supplied is generally filtered either by gravity or mechanically. The supply per head per day as designed varies from 1 to 4½ cubic ft., being 3.07 cubic ft. on an average. But the actual quantity supplied generally varies from 1 to 3 and exceptionally from 0.3 to 5.9 cubic ft.

Sewage.—Sewage systems are still sadly

backward even in most of the cities as compared with the water-works. One reason of the comparative absence of sewers such as are constructed in Europe and America is in the large use of fecal matters for agricultural purposes and the limited use of water in cleaning.

To facilitate the construction of sewage



works, the authorities intend to allow exaction of charge from the beneficiary, as in the case of water-works.

The total construction expenses are estimated at about ¥191,076,063, the period ranging from the fiscal year 1894-95 up to the end of 1942-43.

Cities	Construction Expenses	Period	Cities	State subsidies	Period
Tokyo	¥84,045,953	(1911-1932)	Tokyo	¥27,482,000	(1912-1953)
Osaka	51,398,199	(1896-1937)	Osaka	7,869,000	(1900-1955)
Nagoya	15,583,304	(1911-1932)	Nagoya	3,808,069	(1907-1952)
Kyoto	3,809,287	{ 1923-1927 1930-1932	Kyoto	1,092,271	(1931-1955)
Kobe	744,398	{ 1906-1910 1926-1928	Kobe	100,678	(1925-1928)
Hiroshima	1,531,041	(1907-1915)	Hiroshima	414,000	(1907-1920)
Shimonoseki	166,298	{ 1896 1927-1928	Shimonoseki	35,000	(1927-1955)

Expenditure and revenue of sewage works of principal cities in the last few years are shown below (in unit of yen):—

		1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
Tokyo	{ Revenue.....	785,856	825,107	862,629	964,002
	{ Expenditure...	10,132,026	7,243,519	4,669,169	6,211,148
Nagoya	{ Revenue.....	829,112	1,206,284	4,050,644	2,557,539
	{ Expenditure...	446,541	1,206,284	4,050,644	2,557,539
Kyoto	{ Revenue.....	—	—	—	1,045,011
	{ Expenditure...	—	—	—	1,045,011
Osaka	{ Revenue.....	924,811	1,827,795	1,919,010	2,967,636
	{ Expenditure...	880,690	1,999,799	2,079,931	2,967,636
Kobe	{ Revenue.....	—	—	—	—
	{ Expenditure...	199,596	16,496	16,327	15,534
Hiroshima	{ Revenue.....	—	—	—	—
	{ Expenditure...	—	—	—	58,561
Shimonoseki	{ Revenue.....	—	—	—	—
	{ Expenditure...	92,967	3,531	—	96,498
Total incl. othes	{ Revenue.....	2,704,280	4,642,941	8,614,142	10,355,934
	{ Expenditure...	13,155,334	11,767,436	13,288,158	15,511,293

#### COAST PROTECTION

For the protection of properties and safety of travel coast protection works are applied at places wherever judged necessary. The extent

of the damage caused by floods, waves and storms is indicated by the following figures:—

Year	Floods		Waves		Storms	
	Amount of damage (Yen)	Cost of repair (Yen)	Amount of damage (Yen)	Cost of repair (Yen)	Amount of damage (Yen)	Cost of repair (Yen)
1927	10,570,663	20,979,824	4,437,845	2,675,771	3,084,859	3,312,405
1928	15,826,933	87,057,792	52,132	429,513	2,002,301	3,821,240
1929	9,714,463	29,589,150	1,653,643	1,248,158	2,409,081	2,649,282
1930	19,560,627	37,302,637	161,082	630,635	10,540,882	4,198,711
1931	8,936,056	27,027,122	283,950	736,607	2,999,889	3,339,589

In most cases repairs are made by the use of wooden cribs or bulkheads, but of late per-

manent works either of concrete or stone are more common.

#### EARTHQUAKE DAMAGE TO PUBLIC WORKS

The damage caused by the seismic disturbances of September 1, 1923, to public works

in the afflicted area was estimated at a little over 100 million yen. Below is given the tech-

nical aspects of the earthquake damage.

**Slopes of Cuttings and Bankings**—Slopes are so designed as to keep the angle of repose. But at the time of earthquake intense acceleration both horizontal and vertical acts on the soil grain to diminish the angle of repose and finally to cause the collapse of the slope. It is customary to give an inclination of about 1 in vertical; 0.8 in horizontal to the slopes of hard clay and weathered volcanic rocks. Still at the time of severe shock the angle of repose for these formations diminishes to 45° or 1 in vertical: 1 in horizontal. For the banking of ordinary soil a slope of 1 in vertical: 1.5 in horizontal is generally admitted as proper. In a great shock the angle of repose is reduced to about 25° or 1 in vertical: 2 in horizontal, and followed by collapse.

**Retaining Walls and Earth Pressure**—The earth pressure shows a remarkable increase for the same reason that the angle of repose shows a decrease. For instance, the pressure of the ordinarily banked soil in severe earth tremor grows by from 1.5 to 2 times that of normal conditions, and the walls retaining it give way at once, their factor of safety being far smaller than in other structures. The retaining walls much adopted in this country may be classified into dry rubble, concrete and re-inforced concrete walls. The first have been widely adopted in Japan from olden times for protecting roads and riversides. They are constructed by laying one upon another large pyramid-shaped stones, with their bases turned outside, and filling in the gaps in the back with small rubbles. The banks of the moats surrounding the Imperial Palace in Tokyo afford an example of this construction. This kind of wall is the weakest against earthquake, but it seldom overturns or slips out en masse, the damage being generally limited to the upper part. In massive concrete walls the damage consists mostly of tilting or slipping out, and less often of horizontal cracks of execution joints. Tilting and cracks seldom occur in re-inforced concrete walls; only a weak formation causes more or less slipping out. The quay walls of Yokohama port, 30'-40' in height and consisting of large concrete blocks piled up one upon another, suffered severely from the quake, some portions overturning or tilting badly, and others sliding out several feet. Such construction having thus proved incapable of resist-

ing severe shocks, the authorities contemplate rebuilding those quay walls with large caissons of re-inforced concrete.

**Banking**—Almost all the roads and embankments built by banking up earth on soft ground suffered from the earthquake, sinking as a result of the diminished bearing power of the formation soil. At the time of great shocks the bearing power is reduced to one half in the soil whose angle of repose is less than 20°. In saturated silt the power almost disappears. In bankings upon silt longitudinal cracks are developed by the remarkable slipping which horizontal shocks bring about on the contact face of silt and banked earth.

**Abutments and Piers of Bridges**—The abutments and piers supporting permanent superstructures are mostly masonry work of bricks, concrete or stone, which can bear heavy vertical load but are very weak against bending from horizontal force, hence their cracking and splitting at the time of seismic disturbance. Investigation into the damaged bridges shows that the tensile strength of masonry work at execution joints is only 10-30 lb. per sq. in. In order to increase seismic stability it is necessary to adopt such construction as will resist bending, i.e. re-inforced concrete. Taught by the severe lesson of the 1923 catastrophe the Government has made it a principle to so design the substructures as to make them capable of resisting a horizontal force equivalent to 30 per cent of the vertical load and their own weight, acting at the center of their gravities.

**Superstructures of Bridges**—As permanent superstructures, steel girders, steel trusses, re-inforced concrete beams, steel arches, plain or re-inforced concrete arches have been widely in use. Heavy structures possess weak seismic stability when acted upon by strong horizontal vibration. Almost all bridges built of re-inforced concrete beams upon re-inforced concrete bents fell off into the stream, so that such design should not be used hereafter except in the case of short spans for lighter traffic. Steel girders and trusses are very strong and even when those of railway bridges were thrown off from the piers more than 30 ft. high, they were not so badly broken beyond repair but could be put to use again with more or less of mending or re-inforcing, if there were some water cushion. But those of high-way bridges with heavy solid floors sustained serious injury. Therefore to make-



it safe against earth tremor a steel bridge must be provided with a substructure and support construction strong enough to resist enormous horizontal force. The support adopted heretofore leaves much room for improvement, for a slightly severe shock is enough to bend or shear off anchor bolts, and to draw out bed-stones, causing the displacement of superstructure. Arch bridges generally suffered little from the calamity, partly because they are usually built with strong foundation upon firm ground and partly because of the statical property of the arch. On the whole those arch bridges so designed as to be safe against the change of  $\pm 15^{\circ}$  C. in the temperature were not affected at all by the catastrophe. Only radial cracks were seen where for the purpose of saving expenses reinforcement was not used.

**Tunnels**—The Miura Peninsula and adjoining districts are a hilly region of tertiary formation, and on their highways there are many tunnels, with a lining of brickwork about 2' 6" in thickness. All of these tunnels received more or less damage. In most cases it was due to the collapse of the cuttings at the portals, which blocked the entrances. In the lining longitudinal cracks on the upper part predominated, these being more serious near the entrances. To make the tunnels earthquake-proof, the cuttings at the approaches must be avoided as much as possible while the lining should be of re-inforced concrete or concrete re-inforced with steel frames. But this means great increase of cost of tunnel-driving. The authorities should dispense with tunnels so far as circumstances permit.

**Water-works and Sewage**.—The extensive damage on water-works in Tokyo and Yokohama is chiefly attributed to the weakness of pipe joints against the shocks and the non-resistance of the whole structure against the horizontal bending force. The pipe joint in this country consists of a socket filled with lead. The lead was thrust out by the motion of the pipes in different directions, leaving gaps for the high-pressure water to easily leak out. The settling basins, filter beds, pure water reservoir, etc. were mostly of brickwork, and they developed cracks both large and small. Especially in Yokohama they became incapable of holding water. In Tokyo three out of six delivery pipes at the pumping station were broken, causing much difficulty for repairs.

These pipes had been fixed at one end to the wall of the pump-house and at the other to the concrete mass outside. The result was the difference of motion at both ends caused by the quake and the great bending movement that occurred ultimately resulted in the dislocation of the pipes. The open channel which connects the river with the settling basin was damaged at three places through the collapse of concrete walls, and occasioned for a time the stoppage of water supply for the whole city.

The sewers in Tokyo city have been in recent years reconstructed of re-inforced concrete, and on the fatal occasion the canals and conduits all came out safe. Only some cracks occurred in the settling basin at the purifying plant which was built of plain concrete on a made-up ground, while 20,000 gallon elevated tank of re-inforced concrete fell down because of the weak stand giving way. Being old-styled conduits of brick or concrete, the sewers in Yokohama were mostly crushed under ground, and a great deal of difficulty was experienced in their reconstruction.

#### Earthquake-Proof Construction

The problem of earthquake-proof building is believed to have been practically solved in Japan as a result of prolonged researches of the Imperial Committee and similar bodies and especially in consequence of the terrible test to which a million or so of the buildings in Tokyo-Yokohama district were subjected in the cataclysm of September 1923, several buildings designed by foreign experts were badly damaged in contrast to those by Japanese architects with greater knowledge and experiences on quake-proof construction. The lesson of the 1923 disaster was fully taken into account by the Home Office in revising the Building Regulation now in force. The height of a high-class building, for instance, is generally limited to one hundred feet. Dr. T. Naito, Professor at Waseda University, of international fame for his anti-seismic designs, states that whatever be the nature of the skeleton structure, whether wood, steel or re-inforced concrete, rigid walls and rigid bents are absolutely necessary for minimizing the deformation due to lateral load. The several elements that constitute a building, i.e., flexible and rigid bents, partitions, bracing, and external walls, etc., should be tied together horizontally with monolithic floors at each story, and that a building should

be as rigid as possible so that it may satisfactorily resist the effect of the external lateral force upon it and minimize the danger of deflection. In the Regulation the seismic coefficient of 1/10 has been adopted. But it is as regards wooden-frame structures, or practically the entire residential houses in Japan, that a simple precaution enforced in the Regulation has proved highly effective. In the destructive

earthquake of March 1927 when most of the pre-Regulation unseismic-proof houses in the town of Mineyama collapsed, the simple station buildings with only diagonal bracings and with bolts at the joints, as specified in the Regulations, were left practically unhurt. To ensure perfect safety earthquake-proof buildings must of course be fire-proof.

#### ARCHITECTURE AND EARTHQUAKE

##### General Observation

It may be stated at the outset that in representing the strength of earthquake vibrations engineers generally use the seismic coefficient (K) and determine its relation to seismic force (F) according to the following formula:

$$F = \frac{W}{G} Ma = WK, \text{ where } M \text{ stands for "mass," } W \text{ "weight" and } a \text{ "maximum acceleration due to earthquake," and } G \text{ "acceleration due to gravity," i.e. } 9,800 \text{ mm/sec. }^2.$$

Except at places very close to the center of disturbance, the destructive force of an earthquake as acting upon buildings chiefly comes from horizontal vibrations. The force as affecting a building may therefore be considered as lateral and in proportion to its weight. Upon that hypothesis the value of (K) in Tokyo as regards the earthquake of September 1923 is represented as follows:

Up-town (alluvial formation), Tokyo.....	0.1
Down-town (alluvial formation), Tokyo .....	0.25

The late Dr. Omori, who made an exhaustive study of the natural vibration period of many high and low buildings made of steel or re-inforced concrete, observed that in all cases the period of the vibrations did not exceed one second, in some cases it being between 0.3 and 0.5 seconds, far shorter than 1 to 1½ seconds as in the late great earthquake. From this fact he came to the conclusion that each building was practically one simple body and is most strongly stressed at the base, this rule applying to almost all kinds of buildings. From the theoretical point of view and practical experience so far it may be said that the principle of the earthquake-proof system of construction of steel, re-inforced concrete and other buildings is to build them as one mass from the base to the roof with the greatest possible rigidity. Devices should also be em-

ployed to magnify to the greatest possible degree the resisting power of the buildings against their being compressed out of form on account of the lateral force exerted by earthquake vibrations. However, this is a matter of great difficulty, because the mode of construction and planning of buildings differ according to the different purposes for which they are intended. For instance some buildings have to be divided into many small rooms or sections, others require to be built so as to have spacious halls as in the cases of auditoriums, libraries, theatres and the like, while still others must be built so as to have spacious halls on the ground floor but with storeys above divided into many smaller rooms as in the case of banking houses. Such being the case, it is very difficult strictly to observe the aforementioned principle in the construction of all kinds of buildings. That many Japanese wooden framed buildings built with pillars, beams and girders fell easy victims to the late great earthquake and not a few American style buildings built with a steel skeleton and facing of hollow bricks were subject to severe damage in the same quake was due to their poor power of resisting the lateral force and the consequent increase of the possibility of their being compressed out of form. The only method to erect houses and other buildings as one whole body or mass is as follows:

(1) To protect the walls against their being compressed out of form, they should be braced or made of re-inforced concrete.

(2) The floors should be made as rigid as possible for which purpose re-inforced concrete answers very well.

**Walls and Floors**.—By following the above mentioned principles both walls and floors should be secured against the attack of the lateral force. Any massive buildings can be made as rigid as one simple body or mass because the walls thus secured against the lateral



force serve as a perpendicular canti-lever and the floor as a monolithic conveying to the walls the lateral force of the earthquake vibrations which act on the floor. The walls sustain more or less shock of the lateral force thus conveyed by the floor in due proportion to the degree of its rigidity; and this can be ascertained through minute calculations. To illustrate, take an open bottomless box and a closed box of the same make, and place them on the floor or ground with their sides upward and press forcibly upon them. The former will be crushed easily and destroyed, while the latter will remain tight and unchanged in shape, to stand as one concrete substantial mass however hard you may press upon it. This is because of its superior rigidity on account of the bottom which acts as walls supporting the box and protecting it against the lateral force which most strongly acts at the end or corner of the walls. The explanation holds good in the case of buildings in which the extra force acts on the pillars connected with walls, and hence the pillars and the base supporting them

must be made as strong as possible. To prevent the joints connecting the pillars and beams from being compressed out of form by the influence of the lateral force it is necessary to use brackets, knees or diagonal braces in the joints; at the same time the joints of each section of the building should be made as simple and rigid as possible, and above all it is very important to make the fixing perfect and strong. Again, the base of the building must be as strong as possible and utmost care should be exercised to make tight the connection of the pillars, because of partial sinking or displacement of the base very often causes the total collapse and destruction of the whole building. In wooden framed buildings, in particular, the joint connecting the pillars with the beam should be made as strong as possible, and care must be taken to form a triangular frame by using bolts, straps and struts in the joints and using bracing in the walls, because any object of triangular form becomes strong and firmly fixed in shape if its three sides are settled and secured.

#### REVISED CONSTRUCTION REGULATIONS

Based on the researches of the seismic disaster of September 1, 1923, the authorities revised the construction regulations as quoted below in part:

All buildings shall be provided with bracing or struts;

In case the walls of the buildings are made of stone or bricks, either steel beams or re-inforced concrete beams shall be provided at the top of the walls;

In steel buildings, the joints connecting the beams or other cross-pieces with pillars shall

be firmly fixed by using proper struts or panels or other skirting, except at the places where the walls are made of bracing or re-inforced concrete;

In steel buildings and re-inforced concrete buildings, they shall be provided with proper bracing or walls made of re-inforced concrete, etc. etc.;

In the calculation of the rigidity of the buildings, the unit of the horizontal vibrations of an earthquake shall be fixed at 0.1 degree and upwards.

## CHAPTER XVII

### COMMUNICATIONS

(POST, TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE)

#### POST

**Organization.**—There are three grades of Post Offices, namely, 1st, 2nd and 3rd classes, the 1st class offices in important centers of the country, as Tokyo, Osaka, etc., and the 3rd class in the provinces and the sub-sections of cities and towns, where business is conducted on the contract system.

**Business Attended to by Post Office.**—Besides ordinary matters relating to post and telegraph, the post offices receive taxes for conveyance to the proper taxation offices and paying of pensions, annuities, etc., on behalf of the Treasury. Since 1906 the Post Offices in Tokyo and other large cities have started a special mail service, namely the New-Year Greeting service, which is a special device to relieve congestion of mail business through the over-crowding of New Year cards or letters. To prevent this congestion the Post Offices receive from about December 15th such complimentary mail matters and deliver them to the respective addresses on New Year's Day.

**Delivery of Ordinary Mail Matters.**—The number of delivery is 6-5 times per day in Tokyo, Osaka and Kyoto, the average for all the 1st class offices being 4-5 times. The corresponding figures are 3-4 for 2nd class offices and 2 for 3rd class offices situated in villages. In Tokyo each post-man has to undertake in a day either five deliveries or six collections. It may be added that the maximum limit of sorting of ordinary mail matters is 60 per minute.

**Parcel Post.**—The Parcel Post Service was started in 1892 and as regards foreign connection the first arrangement was concluded with Hongkong in 1879. The scope of international service was gradually extended, and at present it covers almost all treaty countries.

#### Air Mail Service

The system of air mail service in Japan dates from April 1925 when a regular air service was inaugurated on the three lines, i.e. Tokyo-Osa-

ka, Osaka-Fukuoka and Sakai-Osaka-Imaharu lines, the last named line being extended to Oita (Kyushu) in May 1926. The service on these lines was maintained thrice a week by the Tozai Teiki Koku-kai (of the Asahi Shimbun), Japan Koku Kaisha and Japan Koku Yuso Kenkyusho respectively, under the State subsidy. On the establishment of the Japan Air Transport Co. which started a regular mail carrying business on the Tokyo-Fukuoka and Urusan-Dairen lines on April 1st, 1929, the air mail service between Tokyo and Osaka and between Osaka and Kyushu hitherto conducted by the Tozai Teiki Koku-kai and two other concerns was discontinued and the business transferred to the new concern. At the same time the Government enacted the air mail regulations, which took effect the same day. Later with the inauguration of the service on the intermediate line between Fukuoka and Urusan (Chosen) in July 1929 a direct connection of air mail service between Tokyo and Dairen via Chosen has been established, the time required for covering the distance by the air route being reduced to 1½ days from 4 days. Then, in June 1929, was commenced the conveyance of ordinary foreign mail matter and Japan-Manchuria mail by the newly opened air route.

With the opening on November 3, 1931, of the international air port at Haneda lying between Tokyo and Yokohama, the starting and landing spot of both mail and passenger carrying planes which hitherto used to leave from and alight at the Tachikawa military aerodrome has been changed to Haneda.

Then, commencing November 1, 1933, the Japan Air Transport Company started the night flight of air mail carrying planes on the line between Tokyo and Osaka. Signal stations or light-houses each with a capacity of 2,660,000 candle light power have been established at Ikomayama (Nara pref.), Hanazawayama (Shizuoka pref.) Jikkokutoge (Shizuoka pref.) and 26 other spots.

The regular air mail service run at present under the State subsidy is as follows:—



Lines	Sections	No. of Services	Conducted by
Tokyo-Dairen	Tokyo—Osaka (425 kms.)	12 times a week	Japan Air Transport Co.
	Osaka—Fukuoka (500 kms.)	6 times a week	
	Fukuoka—Urusan (240 kms.)	6 times a week	
	Urusan—Keijo (310 kms.)	6 times a week	
	Keijo—Heijo (200 kms.)	6 times a week	
Osaka—Shanghai	Heijo—Shingishu (160 kms.)	6 times a week	"
	Shingishu—Dairen (240 kms.)	6 times a week	
Osaka—Matsuyama	Osaka—Fukuoka (500 kms.)	6 times a week	Koku Yuso Kenkyusho
	Fukuoka—Shanghai (950 kms.)	(not open as yet)	
Tokyo—Shimizu	Osaka—Takamatsu (140 kms.)	6 times a week	Tokyo Koku Yuso-sha
	Takamatsu—Matsuyama (150 kms.)	6 times a week	
	Tokyo—Ito (105 kms.)	3 times a week	
*Tokyo—Niigata	Ito—Shimoda (45 kms.)	3 times a week	Asahi Teiki Koku-kwai
	Shimoda—Shimizu (110 kms.)	3 times a week	
	Tokyo—Niigata (380 kms.)	3 times a week	

\* Open between May 15 and October every year.

From October, 1934, the service on Tokyo—Osaka route began to call at Nagoya where an air port was newly established.

The business results of the regular mail service for 1931-32 are shown below:—

Japan Air Transport Company						
Tokyo-Dairen Line						
Section	No. of flights	Distance of flights	No. of passengers	Kilometers of passengers	Volume of goods (kgs.)	Volume of mail matters (kgs.)
Tokyo—Osaka and vice versa	1,120	476,000	2,131	905,675	6,989.10	7,667.61
Osaka—Fukuoka and vice versa	575	287,500	315	207,500	3,189.63	5,612.08
Fukuoka—Urusan and vice versa	621	149,040	773	185,520	2,969.58	8,282.05
Urusan—Keijo and vice versa	599	185,690	726	225,060	3,461.60	7,452.89
Keijo—Heijo and vice versa	608	121,600	1,104	220,800	5,649.61	3,149.51
Heijo—Dairen and vice versa	444	177,600	611	244,400	4,511.82	2,845.87
Heijo—Shingishu and vice versa	157	35,120	278	44,480	1,000.36	1,595.55
Shingishu—Dairen and vice versa	157	37,680	307	73,680	580.72	1,447.85
Osaka-Fukuoka Line						
Osaka—Fukuoka and vice versa	586	293,000	411	210,500	4,061.45	2,818.08
Total	4,867	1,753,230	6,706	2,317,615	32,413.87	40,871.49
Nippon Koku Yuso Kenkyusho						
Osaka-Matsuyama Line						
Osaka—Takamatsu and vice versa	568	79,800	586	82,040	718.61	2,007.47
Takamatsu—Matsuyama and vice versa	571	85,650	321	48,150	559.61	1,294.57
Total	1,141	165,450	907	130,190	1,278.22	3,302.04
Tokyo Koku Yuso-sha						
Tokyo-Shimizu Line						
Tokyo—Ito and vice versa	118	12,390	138	14,490	415.56	114.93
Ito—Shimoda and vice versa	118	5,310	138	6,210	415.56	36.73
Shimoda—Shimizu and vice versa	100	11,000	99	10,890	421.00	24.55
Total	336	28,700	375	31,590	1,252.12	175.21
Asahi Teiki Koku-kwai						
Tokyo-Niigata Line						
Tokyo—Niigata and vice versa	96	36,480	9	3,420	—	52.65
Grand total	6,440	2,083,860	8,057	2,482,815	34,944.21	44,401.39

For air mail matter an additional fee of 15 sen plus 3 sen (ordinary fee) for letters for each 4 momme or fraction thereof is charged in Japan proper, the rate for ordinary letters between Japan proper and Chosen or Kwantung being 33 sen for each 4 momme. Additional fees for mail to European countries, Persia and Turkey are 20 sen for each 20 grams

or fraction thereof. Fees for those addressed to or sent via U.S.A. for each 20 grams and fraction thereof range as follows:—

	Post cards		Other mail matters
	Single	Return	
To U.S.A. ....	20 sen	40 sen	20 sen
" Mexico .....	45 "	90 "	45 "
" Canada .....	45 "	90 "	45 "
" other countries..	25 "	— "	25 "

## TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE

### TELEGRAPH SERVICE

The first Telegraph Service Regulations were issued in 1872 and seven years after Japan joined the International Telegraph Convention. In 1883 the country became a member

of the International Union for the Protection of Submarine Cables. The latest statistics on the length of aerial lines, underground lines and submarine cables in Japan proper are as follows:—

### Length of Inland Telegraph Lines

End of Mar.)	Land Lines (Kms.)				Underground Lines (Kms.)		Total (Kms.)	Per 100 sq. kms.	Submarine Cables (Kms.)			
	Aerial Lines		Overhead Cables		Routes	Cores			Routes	Cores		
	Routes	Lines	Routes	Cores								
1927	35,586	230,955	51	14,035	255	35,052	35,892	280,042	9	73	15,314	18,123
1928	35,609	232,593	63	14,322	275	45,894	35,947	292,809	9	77	15,324	18,140
1929	35,647	233,568	78	14,738	317	56,420	36,042	304,726	9	80	15,298	18,248
1930	35,955	235,716	71	15,370	424	76,155	36,450	327,241	10	86	15,314	18,286
1931	35,935	235,040	77	17,306	501	87,605	36,513	339,951	10	89	15,324	18,390
1932	35,772	236,348	69	19,692	690	93,604	36,531	349,644	10	91	15,283	18,413
1933	35,713	235,079	74	20,302	707	94,892	36,494	350,273	—	—	15,286	18,357

### International Cable Service

The agreement made by Japan in 1870 with the Great Northern Telegraph Co. of Denmark for the exclusive right of landing on Japanese territory cables for international service expired in 1912, but in the same year the Company was granted a charter to carry on the service on Japanese territory. The Government then opened negotiations with the Company and also the Great Eastern Telegraph Co., as well as with China and Russia, with the object of laying a Nagasaki-Shanghai cable and also a special cable connecting Japan with Siberia. The negotiations having been satisfactorily concluded, it is expected that the Government will make arrangements before long to proceed with the work.

### Wireless Telegraphy, Home & International

**International Radio Service.**—Japan became a member of the International Wireless Union in 1908. For regulating the exchange of "wireless" between the Japanese coast stations and foreign steamers, or vice versa, a regulation

based on the International Radio-telegraph Convention of Berlin was put into effect in July, 1909. In November 1916, the Funabashi Wireless Station, of the Imperial Navy, was put for communication with Hawaii and America.

In March 1921, the Iwaki Wireless Station of the Communication Department was established at Hara-no-machi, Fukushima prefecture, to take charge of direct communication with the two-American Continents and the ordinary wireless exchange service hitherto attended to by the Funabashi Station. The Iwaki Wireless Station now specializes in outgoing service, a new station established at Fukuoka-mura, Saitama prefecture, in April 1927, attending to messages coming from the American Continent.

**The Japan Wireless Telegraph Co.**—From consideration of finance the Government approved the formation in April 1925 of the semi-official Japan Wireless Telegraph Co. (R.C.A. Communications, Inc.) with a capital of ¥20,000,000 of which the Government supplied ¥2,300,000 in the shape of its Iwaki Wireless Station. The Company started wireless exchange busi-



ness with America through the Iwaki Station early in 1928, the service being extended to Europe on the completion, in April the same year, of a new radio station erected at Kaizomura, Miye prefecture. The station can receive at the same time wireless messages from six European stations, i.e. Naouen (Germany), Stantachise (France), Bordeaux (France), Rugby (England), Corte (Italy) and Warsaw (Poland). Compared with the former service, the new wireless transmission is a great improvement in respect of time and charges. Another wireless station was erected by the same concern early in 1929 exclusively for sending messages to Europe, at Kariya (Aichi prefecture), it beginning to operate on April 15. With the completion of the station the direct connection of wireless communications between Japan and Europe also began to function. The station is equipped with 820 ft. antenna pole and 700 kilo high power Telefunken apparatus, claimed to be second to none the world over, the cost of construction being ¥5 millions.

The establishment of the direct wireless communications system with Europe is indeed an epochal event in the history of telegraphic communication between Japan and Europe. By the direct communication system the time covered in the transmission between Japan and Europe has been shortened to 1 hour from 3, while the rate of charges has been reduced by about 20%. Further the messages can now be despatched all day through, whereas under the former order the time of filing them were limited to certain fixed hours. Preparatory arrangements are already in progress for erecting a new station in the vicinity of Tokyo for sending out messages to South Seas and Australia.

**Radio Telegraph Fees.**—Regulations regarding radio telegrams to steamers at sea were issued in March 1924 by the Minister of Communications. Fees are as follow:—

Monthly fees	Japanese text	European languages
¥140.....	Under 1,000 letters	Under 200 words
200.....	" 1,500 "	" 300 "
260.....	" 2,000 "	" 400 "

**Wireless Service to Africa.**—Commencing December 15, 1932, the Nagoya Wireless Station began to handle wireless telegrams to and from Algeria, Tangier, Morocco and Tunis in Africa, the rate being ¥1.47 per word to Morocco and ¥1.38 per word to other places.

**Wireless on Ships.**—All Japanese vessels with gross tonnage of over 2,000 tons or carrying over 50 souls on board are obliged to install wireless apparatus; otherwise they cannot engage in either ocean or coastwise navigation. A fine not exceeding ¥2,000 is attached to the law, which is also applicable mutatis mutandis to foreign steamers coming under the above mentioned category in case they enter or leave the ports where the regulation is in force.

**Weather Reports by Wireless.**—To make known weather conditions to the vessels at sea the Central Meteorological Observatory installed wireless apparatuses at the Okinawa meteorological station (Luchu). The work was completed in July 1928 and the service was started in August same year. The station (denomination P.C.L.L.) is equipped with an apparatus of 15 kilo., capable of producing 4,000 meter wave, the messages sent out by the station reaching 1,500 miles circle and covering Hawaii, Kamchatka and Siam.

**Radio Stations.**—As existing at the end of 1932 there were in operation 17 Government and 6 private shore installations in Japan proper, besides 4 in the Kwantung Leased Territory, 4 in Taiwan, 1 in Karafuto, 6 in Chosen, and 7 in South Sea mandate islands. Those at sea number 50 Gov't, and about 800 private. In May 1927 a coast radio station was opened at Yokohama for exchanging messages with steamers at sea. Two new wireless plants were opened on the coast of the Japan Sea in April 1929 for similar service, the one being the Hakodate wireless station and the other the Wakasa wireless station situated near Tsuruga.

#### TELEPHONE SERVICE

It was in December 1896 that the service was opened for public use, but only in Tokyo and Yokohama and between these two cities. The long distance service was inaugurated in 1897 between Tokyo and Osaka, a distance of 350 miles. At first the convenience which the telephone service affords failed to receive the attention of the public, and the authorities took special pains to invite subscribers. The public were not slow to appreciate the usefulness of this convenient medium of communication, and hastened to apply for the connection, so that the authorities, who started the service as a Government monopoly, found it impossible to meet the applications. The number of

applications for telephone connection is far in excess of the number of installations which the authorities can undertake with the fund at their disposal, the outstanding applications throughout the country numbering 282,221 at the end of 1922. As each applicant must deposit a sum of ¥15 to 5 according to places, the sum held in trust by the authorities on this account reaches over ¥3 millions. The excess of demand over supply has given rise to the telephone broker business. The transfer of the privilege of the installation at a time commanded a price between ¥1,000 and 2,000 or more according to "number". To obviate the inconvenience the authorities have adopted a "hasty installation" expedient, the cost charged thereon being ¥1,400 in Tokyo, though the rate was reduced to ¥700 later. In April 1920 the number-of-call system was introduced, 2 sen per call, which rate was raised to 3 sen later, and the yearly charge was reduced from ¥66 to 40 for Tokyo and Osaka. The average number of calls per connection has been cut down by 30-50% since the innovation.

In 1929 the Government decided a telephone service expansion plan which was approved by the Diet and an outlay of about ¥584 millions spread over 12 years was voted for, the work being started the same year. Further, with a view to effect the direct connection of telephone communications between Japan proper and Chosen the Communications Department started in 1929 the laying of submarine telephone lines between Tobiko (Saga prefecture in Kyushu) and Fusan via Iki and Tsushima Islands, the work being completed in May 1933. The direct connection of telephone communications between Osaka and Fusan and between Fukuoka and Fusan became possible from June 1 the same year. Later, on the completion of the work of through connection of the telephone system between Fusan and Seoul (Keijo), which was originally taken up by the Chosen Government-General in 1929, the direct exchange of telephone messages between Tokyo and Seoul (a distance of 1,200 miles) was begun on July 15 1933.

**Radio Connection with Manila.**—The connection of radio telephone service between the Osaka Wireless Station and Manila Wireless Station was established in October 1927.

**Radio Connection with Taiwan.**—With a view to establishing the connection of radio communications between Tokyo and Tai-

wan the Communications Department established in 1931 two wireless stations (one at Kemigawa, Chiba prefecture, and the other at Iwatsuki, Saitama prefecture), the former attending to sending out messages and the latter specializing in incoming messages. Further, in 1932, two similar stations were established in Taiwan, one at Hankyo near Taihoku and the other at Tamsui, the former being sending station and the latter receiving station.

**Radio Connection with Argentina.**—A contract for wireless connection between Japan and Argentina having been concluded between the Communications Department and the Argentine Wireless Company a direct exchange of radio messages was commenced between the Tokyo Wireless Station and the Argentine Wireless station at Buenos Aires from December 1 1932.

#### Wireless Telephony—Home & International

**Wireless Exchange between Vessels and Land.**—The system of the wireless telephone exchange between sailing vessels and land was inaugurated on October 21st, 1928. At present the exchange service is attended to only by the telephone offices at Kobe, Moji, Hakodate and Wakasa, but it is to be gradually extended to the offices at Yokohama, Nagasaki and other principal ports. The exchange of wireless telephone communications is now possible between the steamers and land at those ports during about 6-7 hours before their arrival in and after their departure from the ports, this affording great convenience to traders, shippers, etc.

**Further Extension of Radio Service.**—With the gradual perfection of radio net system the wireless telephone service was extended to Manila and India (in January, 1933), to China, Manchoukuo, Netherland India (Bandoeng), Mexico, New York, and other places in 1934.

The service to Mexico was commenced on October 24 (1934), and that to Dutch Indies on October 26 through the medium of the Tokyo Central Telephone Office and the Bandoeng Telephone Office. At present, the service to Bandoeng is available during 9.30 a.m. to 10.00 p.m. except on Sundays. The service to New York via San Francisco is to be inaugurated on December 1.

Below is a comparative table showing the length of telephone lines and number of subscribers for the last few years ending 1932-33:—



Length of Inland Telephone Lines

(End of Mar.)	Land Lines (Km.)				Underground Lines (Km.)		Total (Km.)		Per 100 sq. km.		Submarine Cables (Km.)	
	Aerial Lines		Overhead Lines		Routes	Cores	Routes	Lines	Routes	Lines	Lines	Cores
	Routes	Lines	Routes	Lines								
1927	39,246	524,270	361	802,086	1,210	2,158,028	40,817	3,484,384	11	912	295	3,024
1928	44,484	554,645	737	938,000	1,457	2,554,020	46,378	4,046,665	12	1,061	397	3,625
1929	46,926	584,601	807	1,065,197	1,913	2,839,065	49,646	4,488,863	13	1,125	443	2,753
1930	50,493	597,177	1,459	1,218,018	2,247	3,079,316	54,199	4,894,511	14	1,282	673	5,487
1931	51,811	591,641	2,401	1,318,921	2,624	3,358,543	56,836	5,269,105	15	1,379	788	5,911
1932	52,986	583,896	3,305	1,418,141	2,946	3,424,264	59,237	5,426,301	15	1,420	808	5,948
1933	54,515	592,894	4,007	1,510,181	3,115	3,552,307	61,637	5,655,382	—	—	867	6,564

Number of Telephone Offices

(End of Mar.)	Telephone Offices				Public Telephones
	1st class	2nd class	Total	Stations	
1927	42	1	43	199	1,324
1928	44	1	45	192	1,800
1929	47	1	48	207	2,005
1930	49	1	50	229	2,045
1931	50	1	51	229	2,225
1932	51	1	52	226	2,373
1933	52	1	53	232	2,471

Number of Inland Telephone Subscribers

(End of Mar.)	Individual Sub- scription	Party Line Sub- scription	Extention Line Sub- scription	Total	Applicants for Telephone Connection
1928	595,049	10,350	3,747	609,146	200,001
1929	640,981	11,130	3,610	655,721	195,332
1930	673,615	12,809	3,618	690,043	182,217
1931	698,199	13,286	3,535	715,020	176,900
1932	710,916	13,673	3,325	727,914	172,150
1933	743,958	13,925	3,253	761,136	167,276

Number of Inland Telephone Messages

(End of Mar.)	In the Same Subscription District				
	No. of Messages between Subscribers	Hours of Conversation of Office & by Public telephone	Requests of Call	With Other District	
				Hours of Conversation	Requests of Call
1927	2,195,600,413	22,707,408	36,062	102,722,430	1,984,941
1928	2,439,878,924	26,708,234	36,488	119,466,774	2,042,051
1929	2,730,238,110	31,860,452	39,567	138,036,070	2,026,950
1930	2,881,123,698	34,057,430	38,829	155,614,560	2,083,377
1931	2,992,928,336	34,242,737	37,399	167,168,858	1,962,930
1932	3,111,359,022	34,755,091	37,131	180,033,609	1,954,216
1933	3,208,443,375	35,444,101	38,537	190,635,368	1,929,063

RADIO BROADCASTING

Wireless telegraphy is closely connected with the development of radio broadcasting. Japan was not slow in taking interest in the invention of wireless telegraphy, for the Electrical Experiment Station of the Department of Communications took up research work in Marconi system of wireless telegraph as early as 1897, the year following the great Marconi experiment.

The Tokyo Asahi Shimbun undertook radio broadcasting from its main office to the hall of the Peace Exposition held at Ueno Park in Tokyo in 1922. In 1925, the Osaka Asahi Shimbun installed a broadcasting station on its verandha and during 20 successive days it broadcasted music, lectures, news and fairy tale. This undertaking proved to be a remarkable success confirming the possibility of great success in broadcastig enterprises in Japan.

In 1925, radio broadcasting service was started in Tokyo, Osaka, and Nagoya, where private stations were established under the control of the Department of Communications. At the instance of the Department the three corporations were merged in August, 1926, the Japan Broadcasting Association. Among the three original stations, the Osaka radio station handles public telegrams from some European cities.

In April, 1928, the Association established four branch stations—namely, Hiroshima, Sendai, Kumamoto and Sapporo.

The enthusiastic public quickly recognized the value of radio as a very effective means of both education and amusements. Within the next four years the country had altogether thirty broadcasting stations in Japan proper and oversea territories.

The following is the latest data on the radio broadcasting stations in Japan, their denomina-

tions, kilowatt and wave-length in meters, etc.:

Station	Denomination	Service started	Monthly fee	Kilowatt	Frequencies in kilocycle	Wave length in meters
Tokyo Chuo	J.O.A.K.	Mar. 1925	75 sen	10.0	870	345
Tokyo Daini	J.O.A.K.	Dec. 1930	"	"	590	508
Osaka	J.O.B.K.	May 1925	"	"	750	400
Osaka Daini	J.O.B.K.	June 1933	"	"	1,085	—
Nagoya	J.O.C.K.	July 1925	"	"	810	370
Nagoya Daini	J.O.C.K.	June 1933	"	"	1,175	—
Hiroshima	J.O.F.K.	June 1928	"	"	850	353
Kumamoto	J.O.G.K.	June 1933	75 sen	10.0	790	380
Sendai	J.O.H.K.	" "	"	"	770	390
Sapporo	J.O.I.K.	" "	"	"	830	362
Kanazawa	J.O.J.K.	April 1930	"	3	710	422
Nagano	J.O.N.K.	Mar. 1931	"	0.5	940	472
Shizuoka	J.O.P.K.	" "	"	"	780	384
Kyoto	J.O.O.K.	" "	"	0.3	960	313
Okayama	J.O.K.K.	" "	"	0.5	700	429
Fukuoka	J.O.L.K.	" "	"	"	680	441
Kokura	J.O.S.K.	" "	"	"	735	408
Niigata	J.O.Q.K.	" "	"	"	920	375
Akita	J.O.U.K.	Feb. 1932	"	0.3	645	465
Hakodate	J.O.V.K.	" "	"	0.5	680	441
Matsuye	J.O.T.K.	Mar. 1932	"	"	625	480
Kochi	J.O.R.K.	" "	"	"	720	417
Keijo (Seoul)	J.O.D.K.	Feb. 1927	"	10.0	610	435
Keijo Daini	J.O.D.K.	—	"	"	610	—
Tokushima	J.O.X.K.	1933	"	0.5	980	441
Nagasaki	J.O.A.G.	"	"	0.5	930	322
Mayebashi	J.O.B.G.	"	"	0.5	970	309
Hanayama	J.O.D.G.	"	"	0.5	635	472
Fukui	J.O.F.G.	"	"	0.3	990	309
Dairen	J.Q.A.K.	1925	"	0.5	670	465
Taihoku	J.F.A.K.	1928	"	10.0	670	448
Tainan	J.F.B.K.	1932	"	1.0	720	417
Asahikawa	J.O.C.G.	Sept. 1933	"	0.3	655	458

The development of the broadcasting enterprises in Japan was remarkable in 1932. In February of the same year the number of listeners-in exceeded 1,000,000, and this number rose to 1,300,000 in the autumn the same year. Today Japan is counted one of the five greatest radio countries in the world. The following figures will be of some interest:—

Countries	No. of listeners-in	Per 100 pop.
United States	18,925,000	147.9
Great Britain	5,973,759	133.4
Germany	5,052,607	73.4
*Russia	2,385,000	—
Japan	1,627,836	14.7
Canada	761,288	73.5
Holland	648,275	79.8
Sweden	666,368	108.1
Denmark	532,992	150.1

\* estimates.

Although Japan holds the fifth place as to the number of listeners-in, her ratio of listeners-in to population is only one to ten households, whereas that of the United States and of Denmark is one to two households, and in Great Britain and Sweden it is one to three households. Nevertheless, the increase of the listeners-in in Japan in recent years is something remarkable. The following figures show the number of listeners-in in principal prefectures in 1926, 1932 and 1933 as well as the rate of installations per 100 households for 1933:—

Prefectures	1926 (Sept.)	1932 (Mar.)	1933 (Dec.)	Per 100 households
Tokyo	188,030	375,417	464,773	41.3
Kanagawa	14,336	34,644	57,999	17.9
Saitama	6,652	14,817	22,009	8.3
Chiba	8,904	16,402	24,044	8.5
Ibaraki	2,127	8,152	13,433	6.6



Prefectures	1926 (Sept.)	1932 (Mar.)	1933 (Dec.)	Per 100 household
Gumma .....	1,353	8,538	17,392	8.0
Shizuoka .....	1,246	21,837	38,208	11.7
Osaka .....	53,035	169,679	242,629	31.5
Hyogo .....	12,339	69,198	108,800	19.3
Kyoto .....	3,532	47,796	75,630	23.0
Nara.....	1,222	9,246	14,215	11.8
Aichi .....	34,770	68,798	99,599	19.1
Miye.....	3,377	12,540	18,757	8.0
Gifu .....	2,944	11,888	18,995	8.1
Hokkaido.....	737	24,388	36,321	7.1
Total incl. others ...	343,116	1,055,778	1,627,836	12.8

Several years ago, Japan was amazed to see the increase of some 400,000 listeners-in in one year in Great Britain and Germany, but she now finds herself in much the same condition.

The number of subscribers in recent years as compared with Great Britain and Germany is as follows:—

Year	Japan Proper	Great Britain	Germany
1928 .....	540,075	2,628,392	2,635,567
1929 .....	621,774	2,956,766	3,066,682
1930 .....	734,792	3,411,950	3,509,509
1931 .....	948,822	4,330,735	3,980,852
1932 .....	1,055,778	4,624,153	4,168,440
1933 .....	1,627,836	5,973,759	5,052,607

#### POSTAL SAVINGS

The Postal Savings system was inaugurated in 1875. The law in force limits the amount of deposits to ¥2,000 for one depositor. When the amount exceeds the limit the Post Office, at the request of the depositor, purchases Government bonds with the excess, and keeps them on behalf of the depositor. The rate of interest in Japan proper was raised in April, 1915, from 4.2% to 4.8% per annum, but it was restored to the former rate (4.2%) in October, 1930.

The amount of deposits, which was in the neighbourhood of ¥100 million in 1908, increased to ¥1,000 millions in 1923, to rise to ¥1,918 millions in 1929 and to more than ¥2,000 millions in 1931. Subsequent to the banking panic of 1927, the volume has made a striking advance despite the general economic depression.

The number of depositors, amount of deposits, etc. in the recent years are shown below:—

#### Postal Savings Transacted

	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
No. of Accounts Opened .....	4,769,327	4,598,115	4,325,968	4,595,230	5,483,184
No. of Accounts Closed .....	2,868,897	3,190,683	4,077,160	3,909,829	4,698,729
No. of Accounts remaining open at the end of fiscal year .....	31,895,042	33,319,632	33,587,980	34,279,844	39,838,438
No. of Deposits .....	98,086,896	105,113,127	103,585,074	103,636,697	116,630,813
No. of Withdrawals .....	26,257,150	29,052,373	33,390,480	36,233,397	43,813,093
Amount of Deposits (yen).....	1,335,949,165	1,540,235,665	1,691,299,098	1,794,312,581	1,954,397,250
Amount of Withdrawals (yen)...	1,111,237,106	1,206,989,335	1,392,471,604	1,485,520,254	1,998,260,517
Amount outstanding at the end of fiscal year (yen) .....	1,786,221,726	2,111,443,200	2,400,695,455	2,709,181,810	2,772,004,751
Average amount per depositor (yen).....	56.00	63.37	71.47	79.03	69.58

#### Number of Depositors and Amount of Deposits according to Occupations for 1932-33

Occupation	Number of depositors	Amount of deposits	Average amount of deposits per depositor	Percentage	
				Depositor	Amount
Agriculture .....	6,638,303	471,813,694	71.074	18.95	17.61
Fishery .....	290,606	19,049,359	65.550	0.83	0.71
Mining .....	111,069	6,180,025	55.641	0.32	0.23
Industry .....	3,648,048	264,310,086	72.452	10.42	9.87
Commerce .....	3,346,284	354,194,921	105.847	9.56	13.22
Transport and Communication.	1,127,938	85,299,853	75.625	3.22	3.18
Civil service and professional occupations .....	2,385,204	273,146,987	114.517	6.81	10.20
Domestic employees .....	451,885	24,845,744	54.982	1.29	30.9
Others .....	369,217	28,730,220	77.814	1.05	1.07

Occupation	Number of depositors	Amount of deposits	Average amount of deposits per depositor	Percentage	
				Depositor	Amount
Without occupations .....	6,165,623	677,257,195	109.844	17.61	25.28
Students and school boys .....	5,474,355	294,099,029	53.723	15.63	10.98
Shrines, temples, schools, etc...	365,160	67,085,663	183.716	1.04	2.50
Unknown .....	4,646,659	113,052,984	24.330	13.27	4.22
Total .....	35,020,351	2,679,065,760	76.500	100.00	100.00

#### STATISTICS ON POST, TELEGRAPH, ETC.

##### Post and Telegraph Offices

(End of Mar.)	Post Offices				Total	Telegraph Offices			
	1st class	2nd class	3rd class	Station		1st class	2nd class	Station	Total
1927.....	70	203	8,511	132	8,916	8	35	1,656	1,699
1928.....	70	208	8,593	243	9,114	7	35	1,704	1,746
1929.....	74	211	8,732	376	9,393	8	37	1,738	1,783
1930.....	74	217	8,950	449	9,690	9	41	1,748	1,698
1931.....	77	223	9,163	491	9,954	9	43	1,782	1,834
1932.....	80	223	9,330	575	10,208	9	44	1,805	1,858
1933.....	83	222	9,490	527	10,322	10	44	1,781	1,835

##### Inland Mail Routes (Kms.)

(At end of Mar.)	Land				Air mail	Waterway			
	Road	Motor car road	Railway	Total incl. others		Sea	River	Lake	Total
1927.....	27,055	—	16,781	43,946	—	20,127	230	126	20,483
1928.....	26,065	—	16,962	43,145	—	20,077	228	128	20,433
1929.....	16,691	10,808	17,775	45,392	1,215	20,521	247	161	20,929
1930.....	15,590	12,521	17,881	46,110	1,455	20,669	161	247	21,077
1931.....	14,484	13,472	18,996	47,060	3,005	21,820	204	28	22,052
1932.....	17,288	15,266	19,897	52,534	3,005	37,536	152	95	37,783
1933.....	16,594	16,648	20,178	53,485	3,038	35,927	152	94	36,173

##### Number of Ordinary Mail at Inland Post Offices

	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
Acceptance .....	4,764,671,266	5,096,611,368	4,409,551,651	4,490,202,875	4,253,759,031
Of which foreign .....	24,564,036	25,806,686	26,380,272	24,698,728	24,703,934
Registered .....	60,525,084	60,976,478	59,403,748	57,566,778	58,085,809
Declared .....	2,347,334	2,440,732	2,389,524	2,436,916	2,530,284
Cash-on-delivery .....	592,180	617,430	533,501	424,145	398,491
Special delivery .....	220,702	208,481	211,512	212,020	230,730
Certificate of time of posting (Charged) .....	3,414	3,028	3,709	3,215	4,675
Delivery certificates .....	2,376,761	2,263,047	2,334,384	2,346,599	2,511,714
Certification of letters documents .....	1,093,073	1,166,009	1,427,379	1,596,506	1,546,123
Post restante .....	733,286	941,209	—	—	—
Special service of judicial documents .....	1,688,415	2,004,045	2,440,117	2,638,667	2,588,676
Documents of patents .....	7,786	6,699	—	—	—
Quick delivery .....	4,727,931	4,554,084	4,311,511	4,157,107	4,244,681
Air mail .....	—	—	94,089	149,876	234,665
Contract mail .....	234,385,974	236,247,065	232,945,584	217,443,926	211,903,586
Special urban mail .....	112,097,838	128,139,301	107,228,611	124,198,731	132,712,375
Mail without stamps affixed .....	252,012,761	278,583,893	246,399,062	272,206,715	253,290,233
Acceptance per 10 pop. ....	767	809	684	687	642
Delivery .....	4,716,170,378	5,046,099,425	4,437,939,821	4,532,477,443	4,294,100,596
Of which foreign .....	38,707,808	38,164,157	41,410,764	38,805,324	34,213,102
Collection of cash .....	7,747,874	7,394,272	7,148,651	6,557,614	6,419,795



## Ordinary Foreign Mail Matters

(At end of Mar.)	Transmitted						
	Letters	Cards	Printed matters	Commercial papers	Samples	Frank	Total incl. others
1927.....	11,466,811	2,946,854	7,484,473	73,998	546,737	65,532	22,584,405
1928.....	11,301,257	2,849,258	7,340,074	103,321	586,068	56,802	22,236,780
1929.....	11,793,857	2,507,087	9,145,207	147,932	903,444	66,509	24,564,036
1930.....	12,123,888	2,971,770	9,108,651	233,119	1,277,377	91,881	25,806,686
1931.....	12,039,606	2,841,565	9,674,984	223,021	1,516,990	82,912	26,380,272
1932.....	11,417,491	2,562,114	8,960,996	170,683	1,510,294	74,550	24,698,728
1933.....	11,299,892	2,418,863	8,732,564	200,666	1,980,958	68,835	24,704,110

(At end of Mar.)	Arrived						
	Letters	Cards	Printed matters	Commercial papers	Samples	Frank	Total incl. others
1927.....	14,765,386	4,160,412	15,398,828	153,050	552,718	61,314	35,091,708
1928.....	14,984,867	3,466,333	16,997,765	257,707	762,109	38,527	36,507,308
1929.....	16,375,617	3,456,562	17,847,009	92,146	888,257	48,211	38,707,802
1930.....	16,827,349	4,676,004	15,896,099	72,103	657,631	34,971	38,164,157
1931.....	17,870,332	4,157,540	18,573,265	163,455	599,874	42,658	41,410,764
1932.....	17,221,053	3,331,819	17,469,482	156,285	576,677	41,912	38,805,324
1933.....	15,544,330	3,215,376	14,735,350	150,128	515,506	47,578	34,213,110

## Ordinary Foreign Mail Matters classified by Continents (1,000)

Continents	1929-30		1930-31		1931-32		1932-33	
	Transmitted	Arrived	Transmitted	Arrived	Transmitted	Arrived	Transmitted	Arrived
Europe.....	4,143	11,352	4,513	12,823	4,143	12,344	3,978	10,135
Africa.....	300	262	385	207	416	301	577	253
America... ..	5,954	11,451	5,759	13,615	5,707	11,883	5,236	10,648
Asia.....	14,358	14,324	14,654	13,983	13,438	13,543	13,792	12,352
Australia... ..	1,044	773	1,069	779	994	734	1,120	826
Total.....	25,806	38,164	26,380	41,410	24,699	38,805	24,704	34,213

## Disposition of Irregularities of Ordinary Mail Matters

	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
Total.....	1,062,613	1,490,836	1,335,613	1,383,516	1,282,811	1,255,319
Of which disposed.....	705,712	1,131,710	965,717	993,533	968,061	919,796
Foreign mails:						
Returned to.....	90,294	108,818	99,373	108,547	111,758	106,867
Returned from.....	135,646	129,237	136,569	127,699	133,936	172,973

## Disposition of Irregularities of Parcels

	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
Total.....	13,116	11,634	14,270	11,409	10,180	9,005
Of which foreign.....	10,343	8,502	12,172	9,438	9,032	7,867
Foreign mails:						
Returned to.....	1,724	1,910	1,871	1,890	1,567	1,107
Returned from.....	5,954	4,468	7,001	6,029	5,327	5,449

## Number of Parcels at Inland Post Offices

	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
Acceptance					
Charged.....	60,781,930	61,013,967	57,490,526	55,575,465	55,834,140
Free.....	2,553,099	2,636,616	2,577,227	2,626,466	2,638,173
Total.....	63,335,029	63,650,583	60,067,753	58,201,931	58,472,313
Of which foreign.....	490,510	479,119	437,616	357,873	430,377
Registered.....	25,776,100	25,348,108	23,106,871	21,526,203	21,945,295
Declared.....	5,205	3,083	2,661	1,988	2,313
Cash-on-delivery.....	7,911,127	8,107,929	7,620,814	7,359,620	7,694,074

	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
Special delivery.....	17,694	14,386	13,569	13,617	17,768
Delivery certificate.....	211,616	181,030	150,782	156,738	186,751
Post restante.....	61,383	66,143	—	—	—
Quick delivery.....	212,123	215,960	196,115	181,062	166,529
Air mail.....	—	—	1,606	3,091	6,307
Acceptance per 10 population.....	9.8	10.1	9.3	8.9	8.8
Delivery.....	60,465,163	60,654,644	57,724,881	55,654,599	54,849,774
Of which foreign.....	259,788	265,980	249,540	208,845	140,133

## Number of Telegrams dealt with at Inland Post and Telegraph Offices

(End of Mar.)	Domestic			Foreign			Transit
	Charged	Free	Total	Charged	Free	Total	
1927							
Despatched.....	59,423,634	6,726,475	66,150,109	1,164,610	115,317	1,279,927	116,328,004
Arrived.....	59,543,552	8,869,745	68,413,297	1,210,597	122,044	1,332,641	
1928							
Despatched.....	59,657,039	6,745,184	66,402,223	1,153,942	113,318	1,267,260	118,162,198
Arrived.....	59,868,609	8,919,491	68,788,100	1,200,349	119,312	1,319,661	
1929							
Despatched.....	58,599,456	6,728,316	65,327,772	1,154,504	101,691	1,256,195	120,407,374
Arrived.....	58,843,317	9,100,552	67,943,869	1,183,874	107,601	1,291,475	
1930							
Despatched.....	57,241,974	6,664,003	63,905,977	1,183,544	118,460	1,294,828	117,898,056
Arrived.....	57,469,768	9,037,908	66,507,676	1,218,110	111,284	1,336,570	
1931							
Despatched.....	51,262,221	6,120,285	57,382,506	1,083,436	100,425	1,183,861	107,287,804
Arrived.....	51,418,554	8,507,062	59,925,616	1,117,657	107,317	1,224,974	
1932							
Despatched.....	49,844,342	5,662,938	55,507,280	1,093,956	99,698	1,193,654	102,771,973
Arrived.....	49,962,194	7,822,304	57,784,498	1,116,151	108,291	1,224,442	
1933							
Despatched.....	48,492,354	5,572,692	54,065,046	1,157,747	96,683	1,254,430	101,297,228
Arrived.....	48,692,802	7,588,361	56,281,163	1,137,546	106,379	1,243,925	

N.B.—The above figures include number of telegrams dealt with at wireless telegraph offices which are shown in the following table.

## Number of Telegrams dealt with at Wireless Telegraph Offices

(End of Mar.)	Domestic			Foreign		
	Charged	Free	Total	Charged	Free	Total
1927						
Despatched.....	196,371	36,317	232,688	25,037	7,145	32,182
Arrived.....	75,191	92,356	167,547	12,226	3,966	16,192
1928						
Despatched.....	246,517	44,128	290,645	30,403	9,152	39,555
Arrived.....	91,657	98,033	189,690	14,483	5,000	19,483
1929						
Despatched.....	291,456	52,084	343,540	36,052	12,251	48,303
Arrived.....	110,183	98,861	209,044	17,229	6,067	23,296
1930						
Despatched.....	302,487	76,810	379,297	35,432	13,981	49,413
Arrived.....	125,820	157,134	282,954	16,543	6,617	23,160
1931						
Despatched.....	276,649	100,304	376,953	36,939	19,748	56,687
Arrived.....	122,571	179,582	302,153	18,239	6,800	25,039
1932						
Despatched.....	284,109	102,880	386,989	33,804	20,125	53,929
Arrived.....	130,740	159,819	290,559	17,131	6,966	24,097
1933						
Despatched.....	276,131	111,235	387,366	30,540	19,863	50,403
Arrived.....	130,719	131,868	262,587	14,898	7,546	22,444

Number of foreign telegrams (charged), classified by countries, for the last five fiscal years ending 1932-33 is as follows:—



Nationality	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
China	937,414	957,105	828,667	760,926	776,228
U.S.A.	343,967	348,021	308,967	319,342	292,644
Britain	183,446	190,813	168,850	191,070	186,214
India	175,165	188,241	161,408	180,793	226,881
Hongkong	95,658	96,635	89,541	86,394	71,251
Dutch India	73,517	80,605	89,121	101,938	116,961
U.S.S.R.	50,123	58,262	46,883	41,751	35,161
Australia	54,175	49,449	44,396	54,468	74,225
Straits Settlements	49,185	51,585	49,489	50,657	54,427
Philippine Islands	43,277	48,911	53,292	52,530	48,251
France	36,447	37,281	35,936	43,238	43,037
Germany	82,429	85,685	73,253	73,737	70,324
Egypt	14,393	15,450	20,334	26,925	35,465
French Indo-China	14,412	13,619	9,664	8,570	9,474
Hawaii	8,091	7,564	7,490	8,657	9,201
Canada	26,273	24,791	23,118	20,872	17,582
Mexico	17,096	1,680	2,234	1,515	1,724
South America	97,365	18,615	19,204	17,690	19,946
Total incl. others	2,316,723	2,404,418	2,166,740	2,204,847	180,027

Domestic Money Orders

(End of Mar.)	No. issued	Amount	No. paid	Amount
1927	35,180,467	933,491,219	35,112,844	933,440,989
1928	36,692,523	989,907,263	36,592,913	990,298,211
1929	37,832,737	983,599,605	37,888,967	983,256,676
1930	38,193,070	963,460,800	38,198,215	963,792,783
1931	36,326,612	830,988,397	36,366,340	832,410,281
1932	36,070,000	783,692,189	36,065,846	783,917,340
1933	37,607,642	824,157,339	37,577,591	823,476,749

International Money Orders

(End of Mar.)	No. issued	Amount	No. paid	Amount
1927	58,065	2,516,306	140,731	6,600,175
1928	57,721	2,455,520	141,585	6,769,577
1929	62,646	2,560,092	141,490	6,317,066
1930	67,688	2,708,948	126,939	5,788,487
1931	70,240	2,499,775	109,828	4,580,736
1932	59,809	2,320,684	90,488	3,722,529
1933	39,167	1,562,547	107,339	4,992,594

Postage and Revenue Stamp Sale Agencies and Post Boxes

(End of Mar.)	Postage stamp sale agencies	Revenue stamp sale agencies	Post Boxes			Private Boxes	
			Pillar boxes	Receptacles	Total	Arranged	Used
1927	65,217	647	19,029	50,617	69,646	11,781	8,087
1928	65,697	572	19,860	50,493	70,353	12,479	8,810
1929	66,525	567	20,950	50,481	71,431	13,288	9,046
1930	67,151	562	22,347	50,699	73,046	14,112	9,805
1931	67,935	490	22,791	50,922	73,713	15,204	10,561
1932	68,397	485	23,359	50,831	74,190	16,313	11,388
1933	69,341	467	24,222	51,427	75,649	17,578	12,319

Post and Telegraph Receipts

(At end of Mar.)	Postage stamps (Yen)	Post (Yen)	Telegraph (Yen)	Telephone (Yen)	Total incl. others (Yen)
1927	82,387,728	20,410,487	12,867,973	107,183,339	223,177,357
1928	87,969,150	26,365,023	12,906,883	109,082,605	236,628,058
1929	89,433,035	25,456,242	12,784,221	105,436,851	233,412,966
1930	90,616,299	24,671,533	12,170,061	109,936,194	239,463,646
1931	84,755,992	24,673,114	10,600,550	108,852,197	229,263,789
1932	84,510,913	25,447,802	11,655,542	107,120,058	229,139,387
1933	85,876,777	25,118,533	14,073,839	117,511,589	243,019,626

Post and Telegraph Service Expenses

(At end of Mar.)	Salaries (Yen)	Working expenses* (Yen)	Refundments (Yen)	Total incl. others (Yen)
1927	15,361,200	101,844,726	10,092,863	127,312,594
1928	15,993,139	112,213,086	10,189,675	138,414,724
1929	16,464,804	115,484,157	9,919,813	141,881,450
1930	17,423,354	122,383,015	7,472,357	147,320,857
1931	18,071,755	199,509,683	6,254,848	143,868,458
1932	17,534,542	117,071,133	5,681,983	140,312,671
1933	17,137,581	115,961,397	6,310,082	139,438,035



# CHAPTER XVIII

## LABOR

### INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Japan has labor unions of one sort or another in plenty, but trade unions as the term is understood in Europe and America cannot yet obtain official recognition simply because a Trade Union Law is still absent in the Statute-book of the country. The existence of trade unions as a working labor machinery, however, is forcing itself upon the attention of Japanese capitalists, only the latter taking American employers as their model, cannot yet bring themselves to tolerate the very idea of trade unions. Most of 35 serious labor disputes that occurred during the one year ended July 1927 originated from the animosity of employers or capitalists towards the members of labor unions and from their summary dismissal or threats to dismiss those workers who were discovered to be members of unions. The trouble that occurred at a certain silk mill in Nagano prefecture in September that year is typical. The proximate cause was the written request submitted by the union manager to the directors that he be notified in case a worker belonging to the union acted in any improper manner so that the worker be led back to the right path. The directors took this as a height of presumption and encroaching upon their sovereign right. So enraged were they that they summarily dismissed the entire members of the Union, 1,300 in all, that constituted the whole of the workpeople in that factory.

On the other hand, there are not wanting some exceptions, the most notable being the Seamen's Union and the Tokyo Cordage Co. Workers' Union both of which exist with the tacit consent of the employers concerned, who also recognize the right of collective bargaining of the two bodies of workpeople. It was owing to this understanding between employers and workpeople that the dispute that arose at Kobe in June 1928 on account of the minimum wage demand preferred by the latter was peacefully solved through mutual compromise. The Seamen's Union is comparatively strong financially and is well organized so that it could make a strong stand to its rival the Ship-owners League. Such sane understand-

ing between masters and wage-earners is absent in almost all other lines of trade, and indeed the two, employers and employed, cannot emerge yet from the primitive stage of class antagonism, and while capitalists are bent on exploiting their workpeople the latter, still lacking discipline and imperfectly educated, retaliate the repressive treatment of their masters or employers with direct action and destructive movements. Co-operative relations between the two classes for their common benefit cannot be hoped for to grow in such congenial atmosphere. One thing worth mentioning in this connection is the understanding reached at between the Labor Delegates of Japan and those of India to the International Labor Congress at Geneva in 1928 to formulate a Labor Congress of Asiatic peoples, though this has not been materialized as yet.

Labor unions in Japan do not owe their origin to normal development of democratic awakening of the work-people but to the exigency of disputes between labor and capital, and they still lack solid basis. They are essentially an expedient for making an effective stand against exploitation and generally for getting up a strike, and once an immediate object has been attained an organization sinks into insignificance. Weak in discipline and devoid of fund the labor unions of Japan are still incoherent bodies and they will take time before they can grow to be a power in the machinery of the State. The fact that they do not yet obtain official recognition as trade unions as the term is understood in the West makes their position precarious.

It must, however, be stated that the day is slowly dawning for the birth of organized democracy, the enforcement of the General Manhood Suffrage Law in 1928 marking a decided stage in the progress of democratic movement, the labor parties having in the first election under the general manhood suffrage system secured eight seats in the national assembly, while far larger success has been achieved in the local and municipal elections.

### LABOR UNIONS & MEMBERSHIP

At the end of 1933 there were 942 labor unions with membership totalling 384,613, showing an increase of 10 in the number of unions and of 6,988 in membership over the previous year. The foregoing number of organized laborers in Japan Proper occupied about 7.4% of the total number of laborers under the Factory Law which numbered 5,126,719 at the end of the same year, the absence of a trade union law in Japan accounting for this glaring difference between the two figures. The following figures showing the number and membership of labor unions of all descriptions in Japan are based upon the investigation of the Social Affairs Bureau of the Home Office:—

### Number of Laborers, Unions and Membership

Year	Total No. of laborers	Organized laborers	% to total
1926.....	4,641,681	284,739	6.1
1927.....	4,703,757	309,493	6.5
1928.....	4,824,780	308,900	5.3
1929.....	4,873,081	330,985	6.8
1930.....	4,713,002	354,312	7.5
1931.....	4,729,436	368,975	7.9
1932.....	4,860,276	377,625	7.8
1933.....	5,126,719	384,613	7.4

### Classified by Kind of Laborers for 1932

	Total No. of laborers	Organized laborers	% to total
Factory .....	2,100,538	163,518	7.8
Mine .....	191,171	6,330	3.3
Traffic.....	521,079	151,557	29.1
Day-laborers ...	2,047,488	56,220	2.7
Total .....	4,860,276	377,625	7.8

Figures for 1931, 1932 and 1933 as classified by kinds of trade are as follow:—

	1931			1932			1933	
	No. of Unions	Total Membership	Female	No. of Unions	Total Membership	Female	No. of Unions	Membership
Machine and tool .....	93	95,353	( 1,345)	80	92,684	( 1,579)	80	88,559
Chemical .....	81	20,272	( 1,781)	84	19,487	( 1,574)	89	23,062
Dyeing and Weaving...	38	15,477	( 3,470)	44	16,540	( 6,700)	39	16,199
Food and Drink .....	22	4,874	( 264)	27	4,781	( 569)	25	6,323
Miscellaneous .....	120	17,140	( 1,092)	147	20,283	( 2,115)	140	19,642
Mining .....	24	6,945	( 197)	113	6,330	( 142)	20	5,711
Gas and Electric.....	17	10,002	( 189)	14	9,738	( 82)	23	9,306
Transportation.....	103	148,529	( 1,600)	109	148,507	( 1,459)	94	152,231
Communication .....	7	2,535	( —)	5	3,050	( 1)	7	2,903
Engineering .....	41	7,116	( —)	47	8,391	( —)	50	10,453
Others .....	272	40,732	( 1,948)	352	47,829	( 2,806)	375	50,224
Total .....	818	368,975	(11,886)	932	377,625	(17,027)	942	384,613

### MAIN CURRENT OF THOUGHT IN THE LABOR WORLD

As in the Occidental countries Japanese labor unions consist, outwardly at least, of three main groups, Right, Left and Central. Of these the bodies identified with the Right are most important and best organized. The Central Federation of Japan Labor, Japan Seamen's Union, Federation of Naval Laborers, and Federation of Government Workers are the principal Right organizations.

#### The Central Federation of Japanese Labor

The Central Federation which believes in the settlement of labor troubles by peaceful means and through compromises with employers is the mainstay of the Social Democratic Party described elsewhere and has the roll of about 40,000 members including some 7,000

women. Led by Bunji Suzuki (M.P.) who represented Japanese labor at the 14th session of the International Labor Conference at Geneva (June 1930), it denounced communistic movements as unhealthy but declared at the same time so long as an administration engineered by the rich and supported by the police was in power such underground movements were bound to spread. The Central Federation was chiefly instrumental in settling many of the grave labor troubles that occurred in recent years. The Federation of Naval Laborers consists of workers at seven workshops and exist under official recognition and in the manifesto issued in 1928 it pledged itself to carry to realization increase of average wages, the system of paid holidays and the conversion of re-



lief guilds as legal persons. The Government Railway Workers Committee is somewhat of different nature from the above, for it is more a consultative organ and not initiative. The workers number 200,000 of whom about 150,000 have the right to elect representative members. An important innovation was made in 1928 when it was decided to recognize similar right for women workers. The Central Union that supports the Japan Laborers Party comprises the Nippon Rodo Kumiai Domei with about 24,000 and the Nippon Rodo Kumiai Sorengo with over 10,000 members.

The Left Unions

Ordered dissolution by the Government in 1928 on suspicion of communist complication the left Unions do no longer exist as regular organizations, but their principles and traditions are by no means dead, and indeed it is believed that the suppressive measures taken by the Government that year have even had the effect of strengthening the position of the Red.

The Anarchists exist under the disguise of National Free Federation, and though used to take very active part in class warfare before the earthquake disaster of 1923 they are now outwardly powerless owing to the stern measures of the peace authorities.

The Union Movements

The aggravated pressure of hard times in consequence of the banking panic of 1927 and the attitude of stronger exploitation assumed by capitalists seem to have roused proletarians to the necessity of meeting their aggression with united front for their self-defence. The Central and Left men were specially loud in urging the necessity of unions, but the Right groups, afraid of being implicated by their more advanced comrades have preferred to keep aloof, saying that the united front movement should be made by those of similar leaning. However the spirit of combination is in the air, and on the occasion of M. Albert Thomas' visit to Japan in 1928 five important unions of the Right formed a league.

The May Day

Inaugurated in 1920 this grand review of proletarians has steadily gained in importance and what was once a local demonstration of only three principal cities till 1923 spread to 72 in 1928. The most popular slogans of the processions were "Eight hours work," "Minimum wage" and "Right of combination." The processions usually contain a goodly number of women and Korean laborers and are of course to be conducted under strict police supervisions.

NUMBER OF LABORERS

The number of laborers as classified by occupations made on the abstract statistics from the census taken on October 1, 1930, compared with the total number of population and percentage of laborers to the total are as follows:—

	Total No. of population	No. of laborers	% to total population
Total .....	64,067,050	19,708,280	67.4

Agriculture...	14,156,040	9,150,910	64.5
Fishery .....	568,040	340,030	59.9
Mining .....	238,180	223,180	94.5
Industry .....	5,290,560	3,689,520	69.7
Commerce ...	4,413,110	2,263,020	50.7
Traffic .....	1,108,560	915,550	82.5
Public works.	2,031,070	1,796,070	88.4
Employees ...	806,000	806,000	100.0
Others .....	561,000	524,000	93.4

The results of investigations as to the number of laborers made by various government departments in recent years are as follows:—

Laborers	No.	Date	Investigated by
Factory .....	2,100,538	Dec. 31, 1932	Social Bureau
Mine.....	191,171	" " "	" " "
	202,355	June 30, 1931	Mining Bureau
Agricultural .....	9,150,910	Oct. 1, 1930	Department of Agriculture & Commerce
Forestry .....	1,482,658	End of 1929-30	Department of Agriculture & Forestry
Fishing .....	1,482,403	End of 1931	" " " " "
Commercial .....	2,263,020	Estimate from the Census on October 1, 1930	
Traffic .....	915,500	" " "	" " " " "
Day-laborers & others	2,047,488	Dec. 31, 1932	Social Bureau

WAGES OF LABORERS

According to the investigation made by the Commerce and Industry Department on the average of thirteen principal cities, the monthly index figure of wages of laborers in Tokyo and Osaka in 1931 and 1932 as compared with the figures of thirteen cities are shown below:—

	1931			1932		
	Aver. of 13 cities	Tokyo	Osaka	Aver. of 13 cities	Tokyo	Osaka
Jan. ...	87.9	89	95	83.2	87	89

Feb. ...	87.7	89	94	83.3	88	89
Mar. ...	87.2	90	93	83.3	88	89
Apr. ...	86.4	90	93	83.0	87	89
May ...	86.1	89	91	83.0	87	89
June ...	85.7	88	91	82.6	86	89
July ...	85.2	87	91	82.0	86	88
Aug. ...	85.4	88	90	81.7	85	88
Sept. ...	84.8	88	90	81.9	86	88
Oct. ...	83.9	87	89	82.1	89	90
Nov. ...	84.2	87	89	82.3	88	90
Dec. ...	84.0	88	89	83.1	90	90

Index Number of Laborers and Wages

According to the report of the Bank of Japan, on the average wages in 1926 as 100 excluding those of reeling which were made on the aver-

age wages from March to November 1926 as 100, the index figure of laborers and wages in 1932 are shown below:—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Aver.
Total index:													
No. of laborers ...	72.9	73.0	73.5	74.5	74.6	74.5	74.5	74.7	75.5	75.8	76.4	77.0	74.7
Fixed wage .....	89.5	89.3	89.1	88.6	88.3	88.2	88.0	87.8	87.5	87.3	86.8	86.6	88.1
Actual wage .....	87.6	89.4	90.2	87.2	87.0	86.8	86.2	86.1	86.5	88.8	88.7	92.1	88.1
Male:													
No. of laborers ...	78.1	77.9	77.9	78.3	78.3	78.3	78.5	78.8	79.5	80.1	80.8	81.5	79.0
Fixed wage .....	90.0	89.8	89.7	89.5	89.1	88.9	88.8	88.6	88.3	88.2	87.6	87.5	88.8
Actual wage .....	91.0	93.0	94.4	91.6	91.2	91.3	91.1	90.7	91.7	93.9	94.6	98.5	92.7
Female:													
No. of laborers ...	67.8	68.3	69.2	70.9	71.0	70.7	70.6	70.7	71.6	71.6	72.1	72.6	70.6
Fixed wage .....	85.8	85.0	84.7	83.9	83.6	83.5	83.2	82.9	82.4	82.2	81.9	81.6	83.4
Actual wage .....	73.1	73.3	72.8	71.8	70.9	70.2	69.3	68.8	69.4	69.9	70.0	70.6	70.9

Classified by Kind of Business

*Reeling:													
No. of laborers ...	44.3	65.6	74.3	74.6	68.1	67.3	72.2	72.6	73.4	73.3	73.1	43.8	66.9
Fixed wage .....	69.2	67.6	64.6	63.7	63.1	62.6	61.8	62.1	62.2	62.1	62.0	63.6	63.7
Actual wage .....	67.6	65.6	61.6	60.2	59.1	59.0	59.2	60.1	60.8	61.1	61.7	62.2	61.5
*Spinning:													
No. of laborers ...	62.4	62.4	62.9	64.2	64.2	63.9	63.6	63.1	63.5	62.9	62.8	63.1	63.2
Fixed wage .....	79.4	78.0	77.2	76.4	75.7	75.6	74.7	74.1	73.2	73.0	72.8	73.0	75.2
Actual wage .....	69.6	69.2	68.4	67.4	66.5	65.4	64.4	63.8	63.5	63.9	64.1	64.2	65.9
*Weaving:													
No. of laborers ...	63.7	64.2	64.7	66.4	66.5	66.3	66.2	66.5	67.6	67.9	68.4	69.0	66.4
Fixed wage .....	75.2	74.3	74.4	73.4	73.1	72.5	72.3	72.4	72.2	72.4	72.6	73.0	73.1
Actual wage .....	70.0	70.4	69.7	68.9	68.1	68.1	67.6	67.2	67.8	67.7	67.9	68.4	68.5
Machine and tool works:													
No. of laborers ...	93.5	94.0	94.8	96.5	97.0	98.2	100.4	101.8	103.9	106.4	109.3	112.6	100.7
Fixed wage .....	90.3	89.9	89.8	89.3	89.0	84.7	88.5	89.0	88.9	88.8	88.5	88.3	89.1
Actual wage .....	87.4	93.5	97.3	94.4	92.5	92.4	94.3	93.3	95.7	100.9	103.5	110.9	96.3
Shipping:													
No. of laborers ...	73.7	73.3	74.0	74.9	75.0	74.1	73.3	73.0	73.0	73.9	74.0	74.4	73.9
Fixed wage .....	94.7	94.7	94.5	94.1	94.1	93.3	93.7	94.1	94.8	94.3	94.0	94.3	94.2
Actual wage .....	88.9	89.9	92.4	88.8	89.5	92.5	87.2	85.9	87.4	90.7	93.6	99.7	90.6
Vehicle:													
No. of laborers ...	78.0	77.7	77.4	77.3	77.0	76.1	75.8	76.7	76.9	76.8	78.3	78.4	77.2
Fixed wage .....	90.9	91.6	91.1	91.0	90.9	91.0	89.9	90.1	89.7	89.5	88.9	88.8	90.3
Actual wage .....	86.9	85.9	86.5	84.2	83.3	84.1	85.1	84.1	84.8	86.9	87.1	92.4	85.9



LABOR

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Aver.
<b>Mechanical:</b>													
No. of laborers...	87.5	88.3	88.9	88.7	88.7	88.6	88.7	89.3	90.8	92.0	92.7	93.6	89.8
Fixed wage .....	91.2	92.4	92.4	92.0	91.5	91.1	91.3	91.0	90.5	90.1	89.7	89.6	91.2
Actual wage .....	92.3	94.6	96.5	93.7	92.1	91.9	91.7	91.2	92.5	95.3	98.2	100.8	94.2
<b>Pottery:</b>													
No. of laborers...	66.2	65.9	64.8	65.4	65.8	65.9	66.0	66.0	66.2	66.7	67.0	67.3	66.1
Fixed wage .....	87.3	87.1	87.0	86.4	86.3	86.1	86.1	86.2	85.7	85.7	85.4	85.6	86.2
Actual wage .....	86.4	85.7	85.4	81.1	81.3	81.2	80.5	80.1	82.0	81.9	83.2	84.8	82.8
<b>Paper:</b>													
No. of laborers...	73.1	72.5	71.9	72.0	71.8	71.4	71.8	71.6	71.6	71.5	71.5	71.7	71.9
Fixed wage .....	92.3	92.1	92.4	92.1	92.0	92.3	92.2	92.3	92.4	92.1	91.5	91.3	92.1
Actual wage .....	92.9	90.6	89.8	90.1	90.6	90.1	90.4	90.7	90.3	90.0	90.6	89.0	90.4
<b>Artificial Fertilizer:</b>													
No. of laborers...	71.7	71.2	71.3	72.9	72.5	73.0	72.7	72.4	72.9	72.7	73.2	73.5	72.5
Fixed wage .....	99.4	99.2	99.3	98.9	98.7	99.7	100.1	99.9	99.9	99.5	99.3	98.6	99.4
Actual wage .....	97.2	94.7	94.8	94.2	94.2	96.0	96.2	95.1	94.4	93.6	94.8	95.0	94.9
<b>Food and Drink:</b>													
No. of laborers...	79.4	79.2	78.3	77.7	77.6	79.0	79.0	79.2	97.5	80.0	81.1	81.3	79.3
Fixed wage .....	94.6	94.8	94.7	94.3	94.2	94.4	94.5	94.6	94.5	94.1	93.9	94.0	94.4
Actual wage .....	95.4	92.5	91.4	90.9	91.5	91.1	92.7	92.9	92.2	93.0	92.7	94.7	92.4
<b>Printing and Bookbinding:</b>													
No. of laborers...	92.5	91.8	91.3	91.2	91.2	91.0	90.6	90.5	90.9	91.3	91.7	91.7	91.3
Fixed wage .....	87.3	87.1	86.9	86.0	85.5	85.6	85.6	85.2	85.0	84.7	84.1	83.6	85.6
Actual wage .....	93.2	93.2	92.7	91.8	88.5	89.2	87.9	88.5	91.2	90.7	92.6	90.0	91.4

N.B.—The figures with asterisks are for female workers.

DATA ON FACTORY LABOR

Factories and Factory Workers

1931.....	64,436	774,098	886,234	1,660,332
1932.....	67,318	846,307	887,204	1,733,511

At the end of 1909 there were 32,228 factories employing over 5 workmen. Taking the figure as 100, the index number decreased to 98 after five years, i.e. at the end of 1914. Then in 1919 it rose to 136, to increase in 1921 to 153, which was the highest in recent years. For this remarkable growth of labor the rapid development of foreign trade and the prosperity of commerce and industry during the World War was responsible. The following shows the number of factories each employing over 5 workmen and the number of their operatives, as investigated by the Department of Commerce & Industry:—

Year	No. of factories	No. of laborers		
		Male	Female	Total
1914.....	31,717	383,957	564,308	948,265
1925.....	49,161	852,554	955,827	1,808,381
1926.....	51,906	893,834	981,361	1,875,196
1927.....	53,680	923,201	975,671	1,898,872
1928.....	55,948	948,876	987,373	1,936,249
1929.....	59,887	855,187	969,835	1,825,022
1930.....	62,234	796,282	887,281	1,683,563

Year	Index No.		Percentage of laborers	
	Factories	Laborers	Male	Female
1914.....	100	100	40.5	59.5
1925.....	155	191	47.5	53.4
1926.....	164	197	47.6	52.3
1927.....	169	200	48.6	51.4
1928.....	176	204	49.0	50.9
1929.....	188	192	46.8	53.1
1930.....	196	177	47.3	52.7
1931.....	203	177	46.6	53.4
1932.....	212	182	48.8	51.2

As a general rule the number of female operatives always exceeds that of male operatives. But the recent statistics show a tendency of decrease in the former and increase in the latter. This may be attributed to the growing predominance in recent years of machine and tool manufacture and chemical industry, which have to depend chiefly on male workers. It is noteworthy in this connection that over 50 percent of factory girls in Japan are employed in spinning and weaving mills.

NUMBER OF FACTORY WORKERS

No. of Workers as Classified by Kind of Factories

Factories	1931		1932	
	No. of Workers	Percentage	No. of Workers	Percentage
Textile .....	898,792	54.1	881,459	50.9
Mechanical .....	84,269	5.1	97,469	5.6
Machine and tool .....	158,351	9.5	194,572	11.2
Pottery .....	56,731	3.4	61,813	3.6
Chemical .....	122,461	7.4	136,021	7.8
Wood .....	56,658	3.4	60,616	3.5
Printing .....	51,367	3.1	52,352	3.0
Food and Drink .....	133,516	8.1	137,433	7.9
Gas and Electric .....	8,248	0.5	7,968	0.5
Others .....	89,939	5.4	103,868	6.0
Total .....	1,660,332	100.00	1,733,511	100.0

No. of Factory Workers as Classified by Age

At the end of 1932 the total number of factory laborers amounted to 1,798,186, of which 1,733,511 or 96% were regular operatives and the others casual hands. Of the regular operatives those under 16 years numbered only 167,566 or 9.6% of the whole laborers. Male

operatives 16 years old or above numbered 802,081 and female 731,039. Only 20,710 of those under 16 were male, while the females occupied as much as 146,756. This large number of girls under 16 is accounted for by the greater number of females employed in filatures and cotton mills.

	Total (percent)	Regular Operatives (%)			Total	Casual hands
		Under 16	16 & above	Over 50		
Male .....	49.74	12.35	52.38	71.64	48.82	74.47
Female .....	50.26	87.65	47.62	28.36	51.18	25.53
Total .....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Male .....	100.00	2.43	88.55	2.65	94.63	5.38
Female .....	100.00	15.03	80.88	1.03	98.16	1.83

Wages

According to the investigation made by the Bureau of Statistics, the average daily wages of factory workers stood at ¥1.70 in 1926, ¥1.77 in 1927, ¥1.80 in 1928, ¥1.81 in 1929, ¥1.67 in 1930 and ¥1.91 in 1932. Similar figures for male operatives were ¥2.35 in 1926, ¥2.54 in 1927,

¥2.60 in 1928, ¥2.66 in 1929, ¥2.53 in 1930 and ¥2.50 in 1932, while those for the female were ¥0.96, ¥0.99, ¥1.00, ¥0.97, ¥0.95 and ¥0.77 in 1932 respectively. The average for male workers in 1932 was 1.73 over that for the female. The average movement of daily wages in 1932 is as follows:—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
<b>Total average:</b>												
Factories .....	683	693	696	699	709	716	735	735	732	737	732	732
Male (yen) .....	2.49	2.51	2.55	2.49	2.47	2.46	2.43	2.42	2.45	2.50	2.57	2.67
Female (yen) .....	0.80	0.79	0.79	0.76	0.75	0.77	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.75	0.77
<b>Porcelain and earthenware:</b>												
Factories .....	34	33	34	35	39	40	44	43	44	44	42	43
Male (yen) .....	2.23	2.16	2.21	1.95	2.00	1.95	1.98	1.93	1.95	1.96	2.01	2.10
Female (yen) .....	0.75	0.74	0.75	0.72	0.73	0.73	0.74	0.72	0.73	0.74	0.77	0.81
<b>Mechanical works:</b>												
Factories .....	64	64	64	64	63	61	67	67	67	67	67	67
Male (yen) .....	2.88	2.93	2.95	2.96	2.87	2.87	2.87	2.86	2.91	2.99	3.14	3.22
Female (yen) .....	1.20	1.18	1.17	1.19	1.16	1.16	1.18	1.17	1.22	1.21	1.24	1.25
<b>Machine &amp; tool works:</b>												
Factories .....	71	72	71	70	70	72	67	67	66	67	67	65
Male (yen) .....	2.84	3.07	3.25	3.04	2.97	2.95	2.92	2.84	2.92	3.00	3.07	3.26
Female (yen) .....	1.40	1.45	1.47	1.38	1.40	1.40	1.42	1.43	1.40	1.43	1.39	1.42



	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Chemical works:												
Factories .....	65	66	66	66	69	68	65	65	65	66	65	65
Male (yen) .....	2.20	2.29	2.30	2.17	2.14	2.15	2.16	2.22	2.16	2.19	2.22	2.32
Female (yen) .....	1.05	1.11	1.12	1.07	1.03	1.05	1.06	1.04	1.07	1.10	1.11	1.15
Spinning mills:												
Factories .....	177	181	184	186	191	192	194	195	195	197	197	199
Male (yen) .....	1.54	1.53	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.47	1.48	1.48	1.47	1.48	1.49
Female (yen) .....	0.70	0.70	0.67	0.66	0.67	0.68	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.66	0.67
Paper and printing works:												
Factories .....	60	61	60	61	60	60	62	62	62	62	62	61
Male (yen) .....	2.07	2.05	2.09	2.08	2.04	2.05	2.04	2.07	2.08	2.08	2.07	2.17
Female (yen) .....	1.14	1.12	1.11	1.12	1.08	1.14	1.13	1.20	1.18	1.16	1.19	1.12
Food and drink factories:												
Factories .....	79	80	80	80	80	79	80	80	78	81	82	81
Male (yen) .....	2.17	2.05	2.13	2.18	2.12	2.09	2.13	2.10	2.13	2.15	2.17	2.18
Female (yen) .....	1.19	1.06	1.12	1.15	1.01	1.01	1.10	1.00	1.05	1.08	1.11	1.21
Gas, electric and waterworks:												
Factories .....	15	15	16	15	17	19	18	19	18	18	17	18
Male (yen) .....	2.61	2.35	2.30	2.29	2.28	2.39	2.32	2.34	2.30	2.30	2.33	2.38
Female (yen) .....	1.29	1.26	1.18	1.27	1.22	1.41	1.23	1.26	1.21	1.25	1.27	1.28

#### Working Hours, Working Days, Recess and Holidays

According to the investigation carried out by the authorities concerned in 1927, the average fixed working hours at factories were 10.36, the researches being made on 7,496 factories and 1,381,931 laborers. The number of factories and laborers as classified by the working hours is as follows:—

Working hours per day	No. of factories	% to total	No. of laborers	% to total
Less than 6 hours	1	0.01	35	0.00
" " 7 "	2	0.03	136	1.00
" " 8 "	105	1.40	23,577	1.71
" " 9 "	462	6.17	85,922	6.22
" " 10 "	2,508	33.50	402,645	29.15
" " 11 "	2,614	34.92	488,855	35.38
" " 12 "	1,723	23.02	367,811	26.62
" " 13 "	58	0.78	11,902	0.88
Over 13 "	9	0.12	806	0.02
Others .....	4	0.05	242	0.01
Total .....	7,486	100.00	1,381,931	100.00

The average fixed working hours and the average actual working hours as classified according to kind of factories are as follow:—

	Average fixed working hours (H.)	Average actual working hours (H.)
Porcelain and earthenware ...	10.30	9.00
Mechanical .....	10.00	9.00
Machine and tool .....	9.00	8.54
Chemical .....	9.54	9.12
Spinning .....	11.18	10.18
Paper .....	11.06	9.00
Food and drinks .....	10.24	9.00
Engineering .....	10.06	9.00
Printing and bookbinding .....	9.36	8.42

According to the investigation carried out by the Bureau of Statistics, the average in 1932 are as follow:—

	Working hours (H.)	Recess (H.)	Working days
1932: Jan. ....	9.56	0.54	24.0
Feb. ....	10.00	0.55	26.0
Mar. ....	10.02	0.55	26.6
Apr. ....	10.01	0.55	26.7
May ....	10.01	0.53	26.4
June ....	10.00	0.55	26.4
July ....	10.02	0.56	26.5
Aug. ....	10.00	0.56	27.1
Sept. ....	10.00	0.55	27.0
Oct. ....	10.01	0.55	26.9
Nov. ....	10.01	0.55	26.9
Dec. ....	10.04	0.56	27.2
Average...	10.01	0.55	26.5
1930 (average)...	10.05	0.57	26.5
1931 ( " )...	10.00	0.55	26.4

The average working hours, average recess and average working days, as classified by kind of business, given to workers in 1932 were as follow:—

	Working hours (H.)	Recess (H.)	Working days
Porcelain and earthenware .....	9.33	0.55	26.6
Mechanical .....	9.41	0.49	26.4
Machine and tool ...	9.49	0.40	25.8
Chemical .....	9.57	0.55	26.7
Spinning .....	10.19	0.52	26.5
Paper and printing...	10.22	0.54	26.6
Food and drinks ...	10.20	1.20	27.3
Engineering and building .....	10.25	1.03	26.2
Gas, electric and water works .....	9.51	1.01	29.6

#### Recess

The average recess given to workers at various factories in 1932 was 0.55 hours. According to the 2nd investigation, the average fixed recess given to workers was 1.00 hours, the number of factories and laborers as classified by recess time being as follows:—

	No. of factories	%	No. of laborers	%
Without recess .....	4	0.05	194	0.01
Less than 0.30 hours	853	11.40	142,103	10.28
" " 0.40 "	120	1.60	35,600	2.58
" " 0.50 "	196	2.62	77,109	5.58
" " 1.00 "	4,955	66.19	980,858	70.98
" " 1.30 "	949	12.68	116,431	8.43
" " 2.00 "	351	4.69	25,117	1.83
" " 2.30 "	24	0.32	2,948	0.21
" " 3.00 "	22	0.29	976	0.07
Over 3.00 hours ...	7	0.09	325	0.02
Other .....	5	0.07	274	0.01
Total .....	7,486	100.00	1,381,931	100.00

#### Holidays

The reports of researches made by the Bureau of Statistics put the average monthly working days in 1932 at 26.5, showing a slight increase of about 0.1 over previous year. According to the 2nd investigation carried out in 1927, the factories with two days occupied the largest percentage of 75% to the total, with 48% of laborers as shown in the following table classified by number of holidays:—

#### DATA ON MINING LABOR

##### Number of Laborers

At the end of June 1932 there were 188,312 laborers, showing a decrease of 13,614 laborers or 6.7% as compared with previous year. The

number of mining laborers as classified according to kind of mines, ages and sexes are shown in the following table:—

Mines	Under 16		16 to 50 years		Over 50		Total	%	1931	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female			Total	%
Metal .....	303	74	34,216	3,429	1,487	189	39,698	21.35	39,596	19.56
Coal .....	426	211	117,285	15,985	3,642	426	137,975	74.25	154,398	76.30
Petroleum .....	5	—	3,720	186	174	18	4,103	2.20	4,254	2.11
Others .....	25	8	3,414	391	212	14	4,064	2.20	4,107	2.03
Total .....	759	293	158,635	19,991	5,515	647	185,840	100.00	202,355	10.00

##### Wages

According to the investigation made by the Bureau of Statistics, the average daily wages of

mining laborers as classified by kind of mines in the last two years are as follow (in unit of sen):—

	Average for 1931			Average for 1932		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Metal .....	188.3	70.5	177.7	162.7	62.8	154.7
Coal .....	174.3	112.1	165.6	147.0	69.9	140.2
Petroleum .....	173.0	82.5	167.2	162.0	81.6	158.1
Other .....	201.3	93.5	174.3	168.9	66.2	159.8
Total .....	177.8	104.8	168.6	152.3	68.2	145.2



Average monthly wages of mining laborers for 1932 are shown below (wages in unit of sen):—

Total:	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
No. of mines	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	90	91	91
Male.....	153.7	153.8	153.9	153.8	153.2	152.3	150.8	150.4	150.5	150.9	152.6	153.3
Female .....	72.0	70.7	70.7	70.5	68.7	68.2	68.7	67.9	67.5	67.7	67.7	67.8
<b>Metal:</b>												
No. of mines	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	22
Male .....	161.5	161.8	161.7	162.2	161.9	162.7	162.4	162.7	163.2	161.8	164.3	165.4
Female .....	62.7	62.1	62.6	62.7	62.3	62.8	63.2	63.0	62.2	62.0	62.6	62.7
<b>Coal:</b>												
No. of mines	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	49
Male .....	149.5	149.7	150.1	149.4	148.2	147.0	144.8	143.4	143.6	144.9	146.3	147.7
Female .....	75.0	73.5	73.3	73.1	70.7	69.9	70.4	69.5	69.1	69.5	69.3	69.6
<b>Petroleum:</b>												
No. of mines	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Male .....	170.3	164.0	163.9	163.1	174.3	162.0	161.7	165.2	161.7	162.6	161.3	162.7
Female .....	84.2	83.7	82.4	82.4	85.3	81.6	81.7	83.4	81.8	82.1	81.8	82.2
<b>Others:</b>												
No. of mines	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Male .....	164.1	163.5	164.8	168.8	168.4	168.9	164.3	164.9	166.2	167.6	165.1	164.8
Female .....	68.2	69.0	69.9	66.4	67.5	66.2	68.1	67.6	70.2	65.1	67.4	62.4

**Working Hours, Recess and Working Days**

Average working hours, recess and working days given to mining laborers in the last four years are shown below, with the average monthly figures for 1932:—

	Working hours	Of which recess	Working days
1929 (average)...	10.01	0.58	25.6
1930 ( " )...	9.95	0.59	26.1
1931 ( " )...	9.53	1.00	25.7
1932 ( " )...	9.53	1.01	26.0
1932: Jan. ....	9.49	1.01	25.3

**THE FACTORY LAW**

The Factory Law, put in force on September 1st, 1916, was revised in March 1923 and carried into effect on July 1st, 1926. The main feature of the revision is the wider scope of application, and the inclusion of smaller factories each employing 10 workers as against the minimum limit of 15 in the old system and also more kinds of factories engaged in dangerous or unhealthy work.

**Working Hours.**—The maximum working hours are fixed at 11 hours, this, however, being applicable only to factories employing the protected workers, i.e. male operatives under 16 years of age (formerly 15) and female operatives, there being no restriction as regards those employing adult males. The factories enforcing 11 hours day or less must allow their workers at least 2 off-days every

month, and when a day's work exceeds 6 hours over half an hour's recess must be given, and when 10 hours over 1 hour's.

**Night Work.**—The protected workers must not be employed in night work, from 10 p.m. to 5 a.m. (formerly to 4 a.m.), but the factories such as filatures where work is divided into two shifts or more were exempted from this provision till the end of June, 1929. In case these factories employ protected workers by dividing work into day and night shifts, the workers must be given at least 4 off-days a month, and the shifts must be changed in less than ten days.

**Women in Maternity.**—Women must not be employed 4 weeks before and 6 weeks after child-birth. But 4 weeks after child-birth they may be employed, when so desired by them

Feb. ....	9.51	1.00	24.5
Mar. ....	9.54	1.01	26.7
Apr. ....	9.55	1.01	25.5
May ....	9.57	1.02	26.1
June ....	9.56	1.01	25.8
July ....	9.56	1.01	26.4
Aug. ....	9.57	1.01	25.6
Sept. ....	9.56	1.00	26.1
Oct. ....	9.52	1.00	26.7
Nov. ....	9.90	1.00	26.1
Dec. ....	9.48	0.59	26.9

in work judged harmless by physicians. Women with children not over one year old must be allowed to suckle them twice a work-day, each time not exceeding half an hour.

**Workmen's Compensation.**—Workmen injured by accidents, falling ill or killed while attending to their duty are entitled to compensation by the employers as follow:—

1. Allowances for medical treatment till cured.
2. Allowances for temporary disablement:—not less than 60% wage-rate daily from the first day till cured, not less than 40% from the 181st day.
3. Allowances for permanent disablement:—
  - a. Invalidism for life—not less than 540 times the daily wage-rate.
  - b. Disablement for life—not less than 360 times the daily wage-rate.

c. Damaged working capacity, health permanently injured, or, in case of women, facial disfigurement—180 times of the daily wage-rate.

d. Permanent though slight disablement without damaging working capacity—not less than 40 times the daily wage-rate.

4. Allowances for bereaved family—not less than 360 times of the daily wage-rate of the deceased operative.

5. Funeral expenses—20 times the daily wage-rate, but 20 yen when the sum does not come up to 20 yen.

The investigation made by the Social Affairs Bureau, Home Dep't., puts the number of factories under the control of the old law at the end of 1924 at 27,073 with 1,493,811 workers, but the revision added 19,294 factories with 142,724 employees including 38,009 females and 2,800 males of "protected" age.

**LIVING EXPENSE OF WORKPEOPLE**

The following data on the living expense of salaried men and laborers are based on the research carried out by the Government Statistical Bureau during the one year ending Aug. 31, 1927. The researches for both are subdivided into nine grades between the minimum "¥60 or under" and the maximum "¥200 or over" per month.

**INCOME**

**Salaried Men.**—The researches were carried out on the household economy of 1,575 families composed of 6,565 members, the average figures of their household economy being tabulated below:—

Total income	Earned income		Un-earned income	Actual income outgoes	Earned income to actual outgoes	Actual income to actual outgoes
	By head	By members				
¥137.17	109.65	6.51	21.01	124.34	-8.18	+12.83

The balance sheet presents entirely different

aspect according to the standing of the family as to income. Thus for a family with an income under ¥140 per month the balance is always adverse whether the income is actual or earned. It is only in the book-keeping of a family with ¥160 or thereabout a month that the actual receipt produces more or less balance, this surplus amounting to ¥56.13 when the income is ¥200 or over. Even in those families of higher standing the earned income as balanced against actual outgoes is always short.

**Laborers.**—Similar data on laborers' domestic economy comprise 3,210 families with 13,513 souls. The average position of their livelihood is tabulated as in the case of salaried people.

Total income	Earned income		Un-earned income	Actual income outgoes	Earned income to actual outgoes	Actual income to actual outgoes
	By head	By members				
¥102.07	85.11	7.81	9.15	91.38	+1.54	+10.69

Topic	No. of Houses	No. of Members	Income (Yen)	Expense			Total incl. others (Yen)	Actual income to actual outgoes (Yen)
				Food (Yen)	Dwelling (Yen)	Clothing (Yen)		
Below ¥ 60 Sal. ....	9	29.28	53.31	23.43	9.41	6.79	54.10	—
lab. ....	191	722.62	52.86	26.38	7.42	5.12	52.52	0.34
" ¥ 80 Sal. ....	112	376.08	71.62	26.43	12.47	9.54	69.64	1.98
lab. ....	621	2,431.25	71.34	30.41	10.04	7.99	67.66	3.68
" ¥100 Sal. ....	255	938.24	90.55	31.58	15.70	11.72	86.12	4.43
lab. ....	968	3,952.74	90.03	34.53	12.71	10.29	82.23	7.80
" ¥120 Sal. ....	254	998.26	110.14	36.26	19.59	14.06	103.28	6.86
lab. ....	658	2,784.04	109.28	37.35	16.16	12.80	97.93	11.35



Topic	No. of Houses	No. of Members	Income (Yen)	Expense			Total incl. others (Yen)	Actual income to actual outgoes (Yen)
				Food (Yen)	Dwelling (Yen)	Clothing (Yen)		
Below ¥140 Sal. ....	290	1,239.59	130.25	40.22	22.51	16.77	120.25	10.01
	lab. ....	398	1,791.99	128.74	41.43	18.42	15.36	112.11
" ¥160 Sal. ....	217	926.93	149.22	43.12	24.61	18.62	132.81	16.41
	lab. ....	188	916.66	149.09	46.71	20.12	18.21	128.46
" ¥180 Sal. ....	151	706.32	170.23	48.02	26.42	21.34	152.78	17.45
	lab. ....	98	467.49	168.91	48.57	23.41	21.29	142.08
" ¥200 Sal. ....	131	602.59	188.85	49.88	30.98	22.70	165.96	22.89
	lab. ....	47	220.16	188.83	49.20	25.19	24.34	154.54
Above ¥200 Sal. ....	156	748.47	230.02	55.90	35.90	27.35	197.82	32.20
	lab. ....	41	226.85	231.41	57.38	27.68	24.36	177.35
Average Sal. ....	1,575	6,565.75	137.17	40.61	22.84	17.18	124.34	12.83
	lab. ....	3,210	13,513.81	102.07	36.33	14.42	11.87	91.38

Of the actual income amounting to ¥94.24 on the average, the earned income (¥86.24) occupies 91% and the unearned income (¥8.07) only 9%, this proportion between the two items comparing to 86 and 14% respectively in the case of salaried men's economy. Then the family members' earnings of laborers is in higher ratio than in the economy of the salaried men's families. When the family members' earnings are analyzed and the wife's and children's share is set apart, it is found that while in the case of the average salaried men's economy the wife's earning is much higher than that of the children the relation is reversed in the laborer's family.

OUTGOES

The outgoes are broadly analyzed for both salaried men and laborers under three heads, i.e. (1) living expense, (2) social expense, (3) culture expense. The first item consists of food, dwelling, clothing and other necessities for existence; in the second item are included medical, school, communication expenses and taxes, while the balance remaining constitutes the culture outlay. Thus analyzed the outgoes in the domestic economy of the two classes of work people, salaried men and laborers, may be tabulated as follows:—

	Average outgoes	Living expense	Social exp'nse	Culture expense
Salaried men.....	¥124.34	80.63 (65%)	25.32 (20%)	17.39 (14%)
Laborers....	91.38	62.62 (50%)	16.80 (18%)	11.96 (13%)

HOUSING OF LABORERS

The inquiry carried out by the Labor Capital Harmony Society on the housing condition of laborers from 1922 to 1924 assumes that as the majority of laborers' income per month aver-

Items forming the bare necessities of life are shown below in their relative weight to the general economy:—

	Food	Dwelling	Clothing	Lighting and heating	Others
Salaried men... (%)	32.6	18.3	13.8	4.5	29.8
Laborers ..... (")	39.6	15.7	13.0	4.5	26.8
Average..... (")	36.1	17.0	13.4	4.5	28.3

Higher Cost of Living in Japan

The data on the cost of living in Japan shown in the following table is from an article by Mr. Yasukawa, formerly Mng. Dir. of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, who made an elaborate study on the subject some years ago:—

Latest Wholesale Price of Staple Foodstuffs

	Tokyo	New York	London
Wheat (100 kin) ...	¥8.10	¥6.24	¥7.44
Barley ( " ) .....	6.44	3.63	6.48
Flour (1 sack) .....	3.60	3.62	3.43
Beef (1 lb. ) .....	0.64	0.52	0.35
Pork ( " ) .....	0.50	0.59	0.48
Sugar, refined (1 kin)	0.21	0.15	0.15

N.B.—1 yen is converted at 44 cents or 1s. 10d.

	Wealth	Earning per capita
Japan .....	1,667	¥218
U.S.A. ....	6,008	1,374
Great Britain .....	4,608	862

ages at ¥59 to ¥100, the general average of income of laborers for the whole country may be put at ¥73.92 to ¥79.06. The following data are based on that assumption:—

	1922	1923	1924	
No. of families reported.....	951	889	693	
No. of members .....	4.3	4.3	4.5	
Income (yen).....	73.92	79.06	74.53	
Average per family	No. of rooms..	2.6	2.6	2.6
	No. of mats...	11.1	11.3	11.5
	Rent (yen) ...	10.20	12.23	11.94
Deposit (yen).....	14.05	24.55	15.66	
Fixture (yen).....	15.18	18.57	24.58	
No. of mats .....	2.6	2.6	2.6	

Further particulars are picked out as follow from the report of the same inquiry:—

RECENT LABOR DISPUTES

The most memorable labor dispute that occurred recently is that of the Noda Soy Factory run by the Mogi family. Beginning on Sept. 16, 1927 it lasted till April 20, 1928, or 218 days, the strikers involved numbering about 1,100 corresponding to 240,000 days work. The trouble cost the workers about ¥250,000 and employers ¥3,000,000. The masters and workers had never been friendly, for since 1923 the employers incensed at what they considered the uncivil conduct of the workers had been secretly planning to crush the Noda Trade Union. This design was eventually effect, though they had to disburse ¥380,000 as dismissal grant, aids to the living expense, etc. The fact was the trouble having developed into one of national importance the Prefectural authorities of Chiba and the Kyocho-kai (Labor-Capital Harmony Society) were obliged from consideration of public order and welfare to step in as arbitrators, and the employers thought it inadvisable to persist in their original resolution to fight to the bitter end. Thus the dispute ended in the virtual victory of the masters and in the elimination of to them, objectionable elements.

LABOR TROUBLES

The cases of labor troubles which were on the increase yearly up to 1931 have come to decrease gradually afterwards. The figure for 1933 was 1,897 showing decreases of 559 and 320 on the figures for 1931 and 1932 respectively. As to the number of participants the figure for 1930 which reached over 190,000 was the largest on record, but the figure has since dropped year after year, it declining to about 150,000 in 1931, over 123,000 in 1932 and over 110,700 in 1933. The following statistics based on the returns of the Social Affairs Board (La-

	Maximum	Minimum
Rent.....	11.01-16.24 (Tokyo)	4.57-8.54 (Tohoku)
Rent per mat .....	1.05- 1.59 ( " )	.30- .60 ( " )
Deposit ...	24.18-39.04 (Tokyo)	1.35-2.30 (Chugoku)
Rent to income...	13-21% ( " )	8-13% (Nagoya)
Space per capita ...	2.3-3.9 mats (Tohoku)	2.1-2.6 mats (Kyushu)

N.B.—"Tohoku" designates Northeastern region and "Chugoku" middle section of the Main Island. A mat is a kind of rush carpet and in Japanese architecture is a unit of space measuring (3x6 ft.)

The Seamens Minimum Wage Dispute.—This trouble that arose between seamen and ship-owners of non-subsidized vessels run in coasting service was preceded by a ca'canny movement of the seamen extending some weeks but the open warfare lasted only five days. The ships laid up numbered some 300 with the total tonnage of roughly 1,500,000 tons. The two opposing bodies being compact bodies they could settle the trouble by submitting it to the decision of the arbitration committee on which both capital and labor were represented. The loss experienced by the shipowners is estimated not to have exceeded ¥600,000. The minimum wage scale agreed to is as follows:—

Tonnage	A class hands	B class hands	C class hands
3,000 or over tons .....	¥75	¥57	¥40
1,500-3,000 tons .....	70	55	38
500-1,500 tons .....	65	50	35

For apprentices of six months standing, ¥15; 7-12 months, ¥30; 13-28 months, ¥35; to be enrolled as ordinary hands after 18 months service. By clever manoeuvre the Seamen's Union has won in this dispute.

bor Section) of the Home Office will show the situation in the past eleven years:—

Year	Cases	No. of participants	Average No. of participants per case
1923 .....	647	68,814	106
1924 .....	933	94,047	101
1925 .....	816	89,387	110
1926 .....	1,260	127,267	101
1927 .....	1,202	103,350	86
1928 .....	1,021	101,893	100
1929 .....	1,420	172,144	121
1930 .....	2,289	191,805	82



Year	Cases	No. of participants	Average No. of participants per case	1924	Cases	Participants	Participants per case	No. of days
1924	333	54,526	164	1925	293	40,742	139	295,027
1925	293	40,742	139	1926	495	67,234	136	698,071
1926	495	67,234	136	1927	383	46,672	122	1,177,352
1927	383	46,672	122	1928	397	46,252	117	583,595
1928	397	46,252	117	1929	576	77,444	134	571,860
1929	576	77,444	134	1930	906	81,329	90	1,085,074
1930	906	81,329	90	1931	998	64,536	65	980,054
1931	998	64,536	65	1932	893	54,783	61	618,614
1932	893	54,783	61	1933	610	49,423	81	386,566
1933	610	49,423	81					

Of the above figures, the cases of strike, sabotage and lockout are tabulated as follow:—

Year	Cases	Participants	Participants per case	No. of days
1923	270	36,259	134	421,873

## Data for Strikes

Year	Strikes		Sabotage		Lock out		Total	
	Cases	Participants	Cases	Participants	Cases	Participants	Cases	Participants
1928	329	33,983	40	8,153	24	1,201	393	43,337
1929	490	59,956	53	12,110	28	5,215	571	77,281
1930	760	64,341	53	9,284	87	6,166	900	79,791
1931	853	53,959	57	4,666	74	4,680	984	63,305
1932	761	44,738	66	6,987	43	1,613	870	53,338
1933	525	35,880	59	12,029	26	1,514	610	49,423

## Strikes Classified by Causes for 1932

	Strikes		Sabotage		Lock out		Total	
	Cases	Participants	Cases	Participants	Cases	Participants	Cases	Participants
For higher wages	179	12,456	13	1,775	2	185	194	14,416
Against its decrease	126	6,300	8	612	3	56	137	6,968
For better treatment:								
Better reckoning of wages	45	3,138	5	1,059	—	—	50	4,197
Contraction of working hours	10	367	1	589	—	—	11	956
For retiring allowance &c.	36	1,061	6	220	11	338	53	1,619
Resumption of the discharged	157	6,848	17	1,924	9	468	183	9,240
Total incl. others	15	1,035	2	35	—	—	17	1,070
Against foremen	15	1,035	2	35	—	—	17	1,070
Others								
Grand total	761	44,738	66	6,987	43	1,613	870	53,338

## Strikes Classified by Kind of Business for 1932

	Strikes		Sabotage		Lock out		Total	
	Cases	Participants	Cases	Participants	Cases	Participants	Cases	Participants
Mechanical and tool works	97	3,270	16	2,063	11	293	124	5,626
Chemical	127	6,839	15	744	4	241	146	7,824
Weaving and Dyeing	128	7,850	9	2,200	1	14	138	10,064
Food and Drink	12	306	1	20	4	95	17	421
Miscellaneous	103	4,048	6	122	10	395	119	4,535
Mining	16	2,426	2	215	1	43	19	2,684
Gas and Electric	1	162	1	213	—	—	2	375
Transportation	80	5,872	4	718	2	365	86	6,985
Communications	3	32	—	—	—	—	3	32
Civil engineering	49	5,769	5	466	—	—	54	6,235
Total incl. others	761	44,738	66	6,987	43	1,613	870	53,338

## Strikes Classified by Results for 1932

	Strikes		Sabotage		Lock out		Total	
	Cases	Participants	Cases	Participants	Cases	Participants	Cases	Participants
Compromise effected	268	17,207	32	4,248	15	667	315	22,122
Demand accepted	180	10,477	14	1,342	11	477	205	11,296
Demand refused	294	13,618	20	1,397	14	411	328	15,426
Demand withdrawn	10	858	—	—	—	—	10	858
Remaining in hand	9	2,578	—	—	3	58	12	2,636
Total	761	44,738	66	6,987	43	1,613	870	53,338

## Number of Days Continued

	Strikes		Sabotage		Lock out		Total	
	Cases	Participants	Cases	Participants	Cases	Participants	Cases	Participants
1—3 days	243	18,786	35	4,048	7	145	285	22,979
4—10 days	232	10,205	19	1,815	12	619	263	12,639
Over 11 days	267	12,311	12	1,124	21	791	300	14,226
Withdrawn	10	858	—	—	—	—	10	858
Remaining in hand	9	2,578	—	—	3	58	12	2,636
Total	761	44,738	66	6,987	43	1,613	870	53,338

## PEASANT MOVEMENTS

Peasants as organized power is still incoherent, for the rivalry between those favouring advanced views and those inclined to be more moderate prevent their coming together into any influential league. They are growing sufficiently conscious of their power, thanks to the inauguration of the universal suffrage system, but at the same time they find their position rendered gradually precarious owing to the strong attitude taken by landowners, who till a few years ago were practically at the mercy of their aggressive tenants. Both landowners and tenants are now hard hit by the economic reverses caused by the war boom, the lot of the latter being naturally more desperate. The landowners try to improve their situation by means of the so-called capitalization of land and to get back the farms leased by eviction and similar forcible means and the tenants affected had to meet the high-handed dealings of the landowners with riot and other violent steps. It is significant that while cases of ordinary tenancy troubles have lately decreased those relating to eviction are on the increase.

What deserves notice in this connection is that while tenants are decreasing in number, tenants combining peasant-holders are showing the opposite tendency, and the figures for the yeomen class that were going down formerly remain on the whole constant. It

seems the measures taken by the Government for encouraging the yeomanship have not been wholly ineffectual. The pressing need for farmers at large is not political but economic, owing to the marked fall of market prices of rice and other products, this seriously affecting the value of land. For the low level of the market value of land the Rice Law in force since 1921 for adjusting the price of this staple foodstuff plays of course an important part, but this is a very complex problem, seeing that the State cannot allow the market price of the staple jump upward as at the time of the memorable Rice Riot of 1918.

The repressive policy lately adopted by the authorities further interferes with their movements and they seem sorely perplexed as to what course they should pursue. They are discussing the advisability of detaching their movements from politics and to devote themselves to such economic matters as cooperative societies, productive guilds, etc. The peasants of both the Right and the Left are trying hard to form their own national league, but as yet nothing particularly important have transpired.

## Agrarian Movements

The latest figures supplied by the Social Affairs Bureau on the situation of the movements in Japan are quoted below:—



Year	Landowners unions		Peasant unions		Combination unions	
	No.	Membership	No.	Membership	No.	Membership
1928...	695	55,695	4,353	330,406	1,909	190,358
1929...	655	55,138	4,156	315,771	1,986	244,943
1930...	640	53,278	4,208	301,436	1,980	247,880
1931...	645	50,556	4,414	306,301	2,047	255,088
1932...	662	50,454	4,650	296,839	2,098	258,613

The stern repressive treatment enforced by the authorities on the radical agrarian agitators since the communist trouble has very much attenuated their nominal strength, and in Kagawa prefecture, once notorious for the agrarian activity, the authorities have succeeded in stamping out the unions and causing the resignation of the four agrarian members of the prefectural assembly.

#### Tenancy Troubles

Tenants naturally lag behind factory-workers and mine-workers in their awakening and the

#### JAPAN AND INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION

The relation between Japan and the International Labor Organization, set up by Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles, has become closer year by year. From the beginning, Japan has actively participated in the International Labor Conference, despite considerable expenses involved in view of the great distance which separates Japan from Geneva. Moreover, a Japanese Government representative has regularly attended each session of the Governing Body of the International Labor Office. Japan is also the first country which established in Geneva a permanent delegation to the International Labor Organization, presided by the Japanese Government representative on the Governing Body. The present chief is Mr. Shunzo Yoshisaka who was appointed in 1929, succeeding to Mr. Akiō Kasama.

#### JAPAN AND INTERNATIONAL LABOR CONFERENCE

Since the first International Labor Conference at Washington (1919), Japan has never failed to send to the successive sessions a complete delegation composed of two representatives for the Government and one representative each for the employers and the workers respectively. According to Article 389 of the Treaty of Versailles, the workers' delegates shall be chosen in agreement with the most representative organizations of workpeople in the

fact that cases of the troubles have made a marked increase with the growing difficulty of living is significant.

Year	Cases	Participants
1926 .....	2,029	{ Landlords ..... 30,601 { Tenants ..... 116,669
1927 .....	2,052	{ Landlords ..... 24,136 { Tenants ..... 91,336
1928 .....	1,866	{ Landlords ..... 19,474 { Tenants ..... 75,136
1929 .....	2,434	{ Landlords ..... 23,505 { Tenants ..... 81,998
1930 .....	2,478	{ Landlords ..... 14,159 { Tenants ..... 58,562
1931 .....	3,419	{ Landlords ..... 23,768 { Tenants ..... 81,135
1932 .....	3,414	{ Landlords ..... 16,706 { Tenants ..... 61,499
1933 .....	3,384	{ Landlords ..... 11,636 { Tenants ..... 37,223

In view of the great industrial importance of Japan, the International Labor Office created in 1923 a Correspondence Office in Tokyo and appointed Mr. Z. Asari as Director.

The active participation of Japan in the work of the International Labor Organization has considerably influenced and naturally gave an impetus to the workers of Japan. The great progress which has been achieved in the realm of social legislation as well as in the trade union movement since 1919 proves most eloquently how great was the repercussion of the International Labor Organization upon the Japanese workers. The necessity of continuing such participation is at present the more keenly felt as the toiling masses of the world at large are with greater eagerness looking to Geneva for the solution of their problems.

respective countries, if such organizations exist. At first, the Japanese Government, however, in nominating the workers' delegate, did not take the trade unions into consultation, contending that a "most representative organization of workers" was not yet in existence in Japan. Consequently, protests against such nomination were presented at every session of the Conference until 1923 (Fifth Session).

In the meantime, trade unions were making

headway and were consolidated so that the Government could now devise a new method of consulting with the more important trade unions. This was in 1924.

Besides the problem referred to above, the following, among many others, may be worth mentioning:—

At successive sessions of the Conference, India made vigorous protests against the so-called unfair competition in the cotton industry between Japan and India, alleged to be caused by the non-ratification by Japan of the Hours Convention. This led invariably to stormy discussions on either side. This dispute, however, was nearly settled in 1927 when Japan put into force the Amended Factory Act and decided that the prohibition of night work of women

#### JAPAN AND THE LABOR CONVENTIONS

Up to the present, Japan has ratified the following eleven Draft Conventions adopted by the International Labor Conference.

1. Draft Convention concerning unemployment (First Session, Washington, 1919).
2. Draft Convention fixing the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment (First Session, 1919).
3. Draft Convention fixing the minimum age for admission of children to employment at sea (Second Session, Genoa, 1920).
4. Draft Convention for establishing facilities for finding employment for seamen (Second Session, Genoa, 1920).
5. Draft Convention concerning the age for admission of children to employment in agriculture (Third Session, Geneva, 1921).
6. Draft Convention concerning the compulsory medical examination of children and young persons employed at sea (Third Session, Geneva, 1921).

and young persons would be carried into effect from July 1929.

Acting on the decision of the Governing Body, M. Albert Thomas, Director of the International Labor Office, accompanied by certain members of his staff, paid a visit in 1928-29 to the Far East, for the purpose of studying the conditions at first hand as well as promoting a better understanding and cooperation between the Far Eastern countries and the International Labor Organization. He was offered a hearty welcome in Japan, where he inspected most closely the existing labor and social conditions. His report on this score was submitted to the 12th session (June, 1929) of the International Labor Conference.

7. Berne Convention concerning the prohibition of the use of white phosphorus, which had already been ratified.

8. Draft Convention concerning the workmen's compensation for occupational diseases.

9. Draft Convention concerning the equality of treatment of national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents.

10. Draft Convention concerning the simplification of the inspection of emigrants on board ship.

11. Draft Convention fixing the minimum age for admission of children to employment as coal heavers or firemen (Third Session, Geneva, 1921).

In addition to the above, the principles set forth in various Draft Conventions which still remain unratified have been incorporated as far as possible into her national legislation. Untiring efforts have been and are being made by the authorities to this end.



# CHAPTER XIX

## SOCIAL PROBLEMS

### General Remarks

Social affairs in Japan are grouped under eight heads, viz. control and granting of aids, relief arrangements, economic improvement, labor protection, health arrangements, protection of children, social education, and general arrangements. At least three characteristic features distinguish social affairs in Japan, i.e. the benevolence of the Imperial Court, the traditional custom of good neighborhood, and the deep-rooted spirit of ancestor-worship.

### SUMMARY OF PROMINENT SOCIAL AFFAIRS

**Poor People.**—No reliable census is yet available in Japan on this head, whatever figures there are being tentative and anything but accurate. According to the investigation carried out in 1929 by the Tokyo Municipal Office, the percentage of the poor is about 3.6 of the whole population. Later on, the Social Welfare Bureau of the same office reported that the ratio was 7.6%. Again, the Social Affairs Bureau of the Home Office calculates that the poor population is estimated to form at least 1% of the total population of Japan proper that amounts to roughly 60,000,000, and that the ratio of the destitute is probably 10% of the poor, i.e. 60,000.

**Housing Question.**—The housing question under consideration by the Home Office starts with the inquiry carried out in 1920 when the shortage of dwelling houses throughout the country was returned at 122,000. To fill this deficiency the authorities devised measures to supply easy term fund to the building guilds organized under law and took similar step of encouragement. From 1919 to 1926 the Deposit Department of the Treasury supplied about ¥67,600,000 to the guilds at the rate of interest of 4½, houses built by the guilds and

public corporations amounting to over 32,000. Besides, the Kanto districts that lost 466,299 houses in the great earthquake of September 1923 were granted a similar long term loan of ¥20,000,000 for erecting 10,000 houses. The Dojun-kai Building Society created soon after the disaster with the apportionment of ¥10 millions set apart from the disaster donations collected on the occasion also erected some 5,500 ordinary and temporary houses. Then there is the question of slum renovation, the slum statistics for the whole country being 216 colonies (41,448 houses) with a population around 314,000.

At the end of Nov., 1933, the building guilds numbered 2,740 with membership of 30,704. The construction expenses for the year amounted to ¥67,931,000.

**Other Economic Provisions.**—These are briefly described below:—

**Common Lodging Houses** at the end of March 1932 numbered 152, the average number of lodging days being 245,650 per month and average number of lodgers 19,393 one year per house.

**Public Markets** at the end of March 1933 numbered 291 with the total amount of turnover of ¥51,280,000.

**Public Dining Halls** at the end of March 1933 numbered 70 with number of meals served averaging 989,681 per month and turnover was returned as ¥1,457,908.

**Public Bathhouses** at the end of March 1932 numbered 216, visitors amounting to 26,311,972 during the year.

**Public Pawnshops.** The applicants numbered 1,432,000 with loans amounting to ¥8,475,092 of which ¥7,479,729 was repaid during the year.

The data for recent years are as follow:—

	Fiscal year (end of March)	No. of lodging houses	No. of lodgers	Aver. no. of lodgers per month	Aver. no. of lodgers one year per house
Common Lodging Houses .....	1931 .....	148	3,128,331	260,694	21,137
	1932 .....	159	3,374,738	231,228	21,225
	1933 .....	152	2,947,800	245,650	19,393

	Fiscal year (end of March)	No. of markets	Turnover (¥1,000)	Aver. turnover per month (¥1,000)	Aver. turnover one year per market (¥1,000)
Public Markets .....	1931 .....	319	64,910	5,409	203.4
	1932 .....	304	56,609	4,717	186.2
	1933 .....	291	51,280	4,273	176.2

		No. of halls	No. of visitors	Aver. no. of visitors per month	Turnover (Yen)
Public Dining Halls .....	1931 .....	80	15,433	1,286,151	1,864,509
	1932 .....	68	10,884	906,996	1,454,837
	1933 .....	70	11,876	989,681	1,457,908

		No. of Pawn shops	No. of applicants	Loans advanced (Yen)	Repaid (Yen)
Public Pawn Shops .....	1931 .....	261	1,228,672	6,479,853	5,409,736
	1932 .....	314	1,433,020	7,242,398	6,525,777
	1933 .....	—	1,731,476	8,475,092	7,479,729

**Protection of Labor.**—Employment agency and relief and workhouse are principal provisions under this head. Employment agencies numbered 484 at the end of July 1933 and during the same year they dealt with 1,528,291 applications for work, the number of acceptance being 633,315 or 41%. Similar returns for day-laborers were 20,124,270 applicants of which 16,779,159 or 83% were accepted, the number of agencies being 287 as at the end of 1932. The unemployment returns as in May 1933 amounted to 429,295, of which 69,614 were salaried men, 158,193 laborers and 201,488 day-laborers. To give work to those unemployed, especially at the lean season of the year, the six premier cities are made to undertake public works, the Treasury guaranteeing to pay one half the wages payable.

**Social Education Program** comprises the measures for the suppression of vices, such as anti-smoking and anti-drinking of minors now in force, the purity movement actively supported by various Christian and other bodies that are prepared to help those fallen girls desirous of their emancipation, the prevention of maltreatment of children and of cruelty to mute animals, etc. The other social education movement aims at fostering sound thoughts, thrifty habits, discipline, etc. The most important organization in this connexion are the Federation of All-Japan Young Men's Leagues consisting, at the end of March 1932, of 15,365 local leagues with a total membership of 2,518,173, and the Young Women's League consisting of 13,304 local leagues with a membership of 1,534,125. In October 1925 the Young Men's Leagues built their own hall in the precincts of the Meiji Shrine at the cost of over ¥300,000.

### ORGANS FOR CONTROL, DELIBERATION AND ARBITRATION

The Social Affairs Bureau of the Home Office was established in 1920 to attend to all matters relating to social questions. In 1930 a Social Education Bureau was created in the Department of Education. Then at all important offices, central and local, one or two special officers have been appointed for guiding the development of sound thoughts and preventing the spread of "dangerous thoughts." There are also a number of private institutes for investigating social problems. These are as follow:—

**The Kyocho-kai (Tokyo).**—Organised in 1919 by the Government authorities, university professors, business men, social workers, etc., to effect the "harmonization of capital and labor."

**Ohara Social Problems Research Institute (Osaka).**—Established in 1919 by Mr. Ohara, a millionaire in Okayama, it conducts all important researches on social problems in the country, the staff including Dr. Iwasaburo Takano (Chief) and a number of able experts.

**Kurashiki Institute for the Research of the Science of Labor (Kurashiki, Okayama prefecture).**—Also founded by Mr. Ohara. Investigates the scientific aspects of the labor problem.

**Industrial Labor Investigation Office (Tokyo).**—Established in 1924, chiefly by representatives of labor organizations and scholars, to investigate political, economical and social affairs of the country.

**Arima's Agrarian Research Institute (Tokyo).**—Established by Count R. Arima to devote



itself to the study of agrarian problems, which are now growing in importance and attracting the serious attention of the public, in consequence of the wide awakening of the peasant class.

**DEMOCRATIC AND COMMUNISTIC MOVEMENTS**

**Social Democrats**

The Social Democrat Party as modelled on British Fabians were organized in 1926 with Isoh Abe, then Prof. at Waseda Univ., as chairman, and already the Japanese Fabians secured in the general election of 1928 a firm footing in the Imperial Diet with four seats. The Fabians are more radical in their policy than their Western predecessors, for probably from eagerness to win over the masses as soon as possible to their cause they do not disdain, for instance, to approve such direct actions as strike. In a general conference held in 1928 they decided (1) to emancipate proletarians through change in capitalism, (2) to acknowledge the normal course of social development, and (3) to appeal to the masses. At the same time they pledged themselves to take active interest in current questions and advocated, for instance, the reduction of electric light tariff agitation that was started in 1928 in Toyama prefecture, and spread to other districts, this agitation ending with partial success to the consumers. At a later conference the Democrats declared they were equally opposed to the communistic principles as to capitalism.

Strictly speaking the Japanese Fabians have their predecessors in the Social Democratic Party formed in 1901 by Sen Katayama, who fled over 20 years ago from Japan and lived in Moscow as an exile till he died there in November 1933, Denjiro Kotoku, one of the twelve "anarchists" who were executed in January 1911 for a heinous crime, Isoh Abe, ex-M.P., Toshihiko Sakai (d. 1933) and a few others. This pioneer Social Democratic Party was ordered dissolution by the authorities on the very day of its organization.

**COMMUNISTS**

Communists in Japan organized their own party in 1922 as Japan branch of the Third International (Shanghai), but the police raids made that year and in the next and the arrest of some leaders caused the communists to be-

take themselves to underground intrigues. Their leaders even secretly visited Moscow to invoke its help, while in Japan they conceived bolshevisation plots for winning over students, troops and factory-workers, making each unit as a "cell" for purposes of propaganda. Their desperate attempt to return Ikuo Oyama in the general election of 1928 failed, and moreover the seditious handbills widely distributed on the occasion and afterwards when the troops were departing for Tsingtao (China) a few months later ultimately brought upon them a determined measure of repression by the authorities throughout the country. The Rono-to and other Left parties were ordered dissolution as also the students' associations for investigating Marxian and similar doctrines. The occasion was taken advantage of by the authorities for adopting stern legislative and executive measures aimed against the revolutionary conspiracy movements. The Peace Preservation Law, for instance, was amended in July as an emergency measure, it providing, among other things, that an offence aimed at altering the national polity be punishable with death, whereas the law as it originally stood could punish such culprits with imprisonment not exceeding ten years. Then a special service department was created on a large scale at the central and provincial offices, and besides Shanghai even London and Berlin were included in the sphere of this regular network of espionage.

On the face of such strong attitude of the authorities the communists had to suspend all organized attempts of propaganda, and the only efforts subsequently made by them in that direction as reported by their organ was (1) repeal of the Peace Preservation Law and (2) "Hands off China" movements. They also attempted to resuscitate the dissolved Rono-to and two other similar bodies. Their endeavor to effect trade union movement may also be mentioned in this connexion.

The communists may be divided into two wings, one radical and known as Fukumoto-ism, from K. Fukumoto, a graduate of the Tokyo Imperial University and ex-Professor at one or other Gov. College, who was a guiding spirit of the movement. It was around his bolshevist banner that many young men of radical views rallied and the desperate revolutionary conspiracy was attempted as suspected by the Government. Fukumoto and other newly risen leaders such as Manabu Sano (a graduate of

the Imperial University and ex-Professor at Waseda University) Sadachika Nabeyama, Shiro Mitamura and others were arrested in the raids in August 1931.

The other group is more academic and less aggressive and was once led by H. Yamakawa and his wife Kikue Yamakawa, but is held in utter contempt as impotent and out-of-date by the more active communists wedded to the bolshevist cause.

As the result of the repeated raids in 1932 and 1933 in which a large number of communistic leaders, sympathisers and agitators were arrested the communist activities have waned to all appearance and the remaining adherents of the radical thought have apparently betaken themselves to underground movements.

**PATERNALISM IN LABOR DISPUTES**

Small business establishments not covered by the Factory Law have so far retained the semblance of paternal practices obtaining in the pre-Restoration days when employees lived under the same roof with families of their masters and were on the whole treated not much different from the family members. Those diligent clerks were often made husbands of daughters of the heirless masters to keep up the family trade when the masters had died or retired, and there are found even today in Tokyo, Osaka and almost everywhere in Japan a large number of shop-masters of such origin. Then head-clerks of long meritorious service were allowed by their appreciative masters a share of the good-will and some capital and were made to set up their own shops as subsidiary establishments or branch stores. On the other hand there were of course cases where the employees were treated as mere tools and turned out at the

slightest pretext. Shop-employees now demand that the treatment be standardized and placed above the caprice of employers. That idea was at the root of the trouble when such well-known publishers and booksellers as the Kobundo of Kyoto and the Iwanami and the Ganshodo, both of Tokyo, and especially the Maruzen of Tokyo found their employees either in 1928 or 1929 going into strike demanding better wages, shorter hours, etc. The troubles generally ended in the virtual victory of the strikers. The day of traditional paternalism seems to be doomed in Japan.

**CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES**

The co-operative societies in Japan were established under the Co-operative Societies Law enacted in 1909, the object being to supply to middle class producers, agricultural, industrial, etc. funds at a low rate of interest and without mortgage. The societies are juridical persons and are classed as Credit Societies, Sales Societies, Purchase Societies and Productive Societies. These different lines may be combined in one society, so that there are altogether eleven other kinds consisting of two to four different lines. In order to make a society easily accessible to people, it is provided that one subscription should not exceed ¥50, while to prevent aggrandizement one member is not allowed to own more than ten such shares. Special privileges are afforded to co-operative societies by the Government, as exemption of taxes on income and business, reduction of registration taxes, etc., while the hypothec banks are permitted to advance funds without security and redeemable in five year instalments. At the end of June, 1933, there existed 14,404 societies with a total membership of over 5,000,000.

Below is given the statistics in recent years:—

Year (March)	Total no. of Societies	Of which investigated	Members	Capital			
				Subscribed (¥1,000)	Paid-up (¥1,000)	Reserves (¥1,000)	Loans with others (¥1,000)
1927	14,186	13,247	3,947,806	251,247	163,899	73,374	115,536
1928	14,171	13,197	4,157,404	266,849	181,977	81,654	148,143
1929	14,047	13,169	4,405,553	284,095	199,590	94,085	175,049
1930	14,082	13,170	4,571,785	299,558	216,249	104,594	197,225
1931	14,163	13,161	4,743,091	307,597	228,227	113,881	239,582
1932	14,352	13,122	4,813,140	313,024	234,573	120,622	255,914
1933 (June)	14,404	—	5,118,000	—	247,000	132,000	309,758

Classified by kind of business the figures are tabulated as follow:—



Year	Credit				Sales		
	No. of Societies	Members (1,000)	Deposits (¥1,000)	Loans (¥1,000)	No. of Societies	Members (1,000)	Amount of sale (¥1,000)
1927	11,847	3,389	781,404	641,609	7,541	2,248	221,296
1928	11,722	3,489	885,824	740,639	7,524	2,405	221,454
1929	11,578	3,636	1,011,242	845,355	7,515	2,547	245,775
1930	11,530	3,756	1,108,367	897,206	7,626	2,690	254,555
1931	11,449	3,861	1,102,574	984,476	7,777	2,845	192,474
1932	11,358	3,856	1,070,803	1,005,673	8,167	3,027	181,140

Year	Purchase			Productive		
	No. of Societies	Members (1,000)	Amount of purchase (¥1,000)	No. of Societies	Members (1,000)	Amount of utilization (¥1,000)
1927	9,851	2,744	153,548	4,348	1,415	1,189
1928	9,739	2,833	143,430	4,592	1,585	5,362
1929	9,559	2,927	149,031	4,761	1,756	5,671
1930	9,505	3,015	155,174	4,826	1,856	5,826
1931	9,576	3,152	127,271	5,073	1,988	5,728
1932	9,931	3,342	105,881	5,424	2,143	5,392

Mention must be made here of the "Shohi-Kumiai" or Consumers' Co-operative Societies. These do not form an independent class in the Co-operative Societies Law, but come under the Purchase Society. They numbered about 163 with a total membership of 138,169 as on March 31, 1932. There is an essential distinction between the consumers' co-operative societies and the other classes of co-operative societies. The one is merely a society for consumption, while the others are capitalistic organizations aiming at profit. At the time of the enactment

of the Law there already existed a consumers' society organized by subordinate government officials, called the Kyodosha. Since then this special kind of co-operative society made but insignificant progress, but in 1918 and the following few years, when the sudden advance of the prices of commodities menaced the living of propertiless classes, considerable stimulus has been imparted to its development.

The number of societies and the membership of the organizations for the last five years ending 1931-32 are shown below:—

Year	No. of Societies	Membership	Capital (paid-up) (Yen)	Reserves (Yen)	Amount of Sale (Yen)	Deposits (Yen)	Loans (Yen)
1925-26	129	119,946	1,780,668	597,300	21,372,081	1,251,578	3,098,408
1926-27	147	125,188	1,917,724	768,326	20,690,158	1,993,656	2,679,928
1927-28	159	133,036	1,832,904	999,872	21,684,581	1,992,577	1,473,751
1930-31	151	137,679	2,036,970	1,165,094	19,945,144	2,307,502	1,818,897
1931-32	163	138,169	2,035,870	1,203,456	17,188,412	1,955,566	1,921,907

Classified by kind and nature the figures for 1931-32 are:—

	No. of Societies	Membership	Capital (paid-up) (Yen)	Reserves (Yen)	Amount of Sale (Yen)	Deposits (Yen)	Loans (Yen)
Purchase	124	101,431	1,353,108	976,804	14,433,563	677,568	962,883
Credit & Purchase	17	12,995	332,783	99,217	1,339,733	932,110	217,045
Purchase & Productive	11	18,892	110,728	66,967	1,084,474	37,640	158,898
Credit, Purchase & Productive	11	4,851	239,251	60,468	330,642	308,248	583,081

#### MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATIONS OF WORKMEN

In almost all Government or private establishments of a large scope the mutual aid system of workmen or their families is in force.

The following shows the summarized figures for all such associations for the five years ending 1931-32:—

Year	Total membership	Receipts (¥1,000)					Total
		Fees	Gov't. grants	Deposits & Interest	Donations	Miscellaneous	
1927-28	554,315	15,640	12,759	8,480	0.329	843	37,724
1928-29	565,915	16,277	13,378	11,364	0.281	592	41,611
1929-30	574,383	16,283	13,348	11,405	0.275	238	41,275
1930-31	569,567	17,053	14,095	12,251	15.465	210	43,625
1931-32	548,282	16,471	13,540	12,680	0.389	472	43,170

Year	Deaths	Allowances (¥1,000)					Total no. of recipients
		Wounded & Sick	Medical treatment	Retirement	Continued service	Total incl. others	
1927-28	2,345	298	3,396	5,496	780	14,576	665,550
1928-29	2,511	634	2,837	6,086	1,013	15,221	650,640
1929-30	2,782	626	2,953	6,842	1,182	16,459	699,546
1930-31	2,818	646	3,073	6,711	1,113	17,463	712,702
1931-32	2,894	653	2,990	12,947	1,276	23,386	677,892

Classified by kind or nature the figures for 1931-32 are:—

	Membership	Receipts (Yen)	No. of recipients	Expenses (Yen)
Printing Bureau	3,436	328,783	20,801	425,789
Police Offices	63,659	1,906,598	32,764	1,160,561
Civil Engineering offices	6,214	661,711	4,055	324,277
Monopoly Bureau	23,945	1,302,352	79,249	778,613
Mint	454	58,691	2,632	23,546
Army Department	30,924	1,610,782	79,321	946,520
Navy Department	43,478	5,761,295	89,192	6,738,940
Forestry Offices	7,599	185,319	3,174	146,965
Mining Works	19,297	2,623,339	71,427	1,493,664
Communications Department	164,483	9,433,770	50,416	4,016,096
Railway Department	184,793	19,297,658	244,861	7,330,620
Total	548,282	43,170,298	677,892	23,385,591

#### HEALTH INSURANCE

The Health Insurance Law in force since January, 1927, divides the insured into (1) Compulsory, consisting of workers under the protection of the Factory Law or the Mining Law, excepting those drawing ¥1,200 or over a year, and (2) Voluntary, comprising those for whom the employers have, with the consent of majority of the workers, obtained the recognition of the Home Minister as insured to come under the Law. The insurers consist of the Government and the Unions organized as juridical persons by employers and workers concerned. The funds are made up of the State subsidies and the premiums, while the expenses are borne by the insured, employers and State. The State's share is 1/10 of the total from Government and Insurance Unions and is within the limit of ¥2 per insured. In principle the premiums are equally borne by the insured and employers, the maximum share of the insured being 3/100 of the standard daily wages. For the insured under the direct control of the Gov-

ernment, the daily rate of premiums is 8 sen for coal miners and 4 sen for others per 1 yen standard wage. The benefits allowed for sickness and injuries are within the maximum limit of 180 days. The burial or maternity benefits are in general ¥20.

#### Number of Unions

At the end of December, 1932, the total number of unions was 348, showing an increase of 3 unions over the previous year. Classified according to kind of business, the number of unions was as follows:—

Kind of business	End of 1931	End of 1932
Dyeing factories	137	136
Machine & tools factories	59	62
Chemical industry	38	37
Food & drink	12	12
Miscellaneous industries	13	13
Special industries	3	3
Metallurgical	19	19
Coal mining	51	51
Other non-metallic industry	1	1
Total incl. others	345	348



## Number of Insured

The number of insured at the end of same year totalled 1,632,171 as against 1,571,320 of the previous year. The following figures show the number of the insured under control of the Government and those under control of unions at the end of December, 1932:—

	Government	Union	Total
Compulsory .....	1,040,667	—	—
Of which under Factory Law .....	993,075	—	—
Of which under Mining Law.....	47,592	—	—
Voluntary (general) .....	4,238	—	—
" (continuing)...	162	—	—
Total .....	1,045,067	587,104	1,632,171
Do for 1931 .....	982,265	589,055	1,571,320

The number of the insured among the members of the mutual aid associations coming under Article 7 of the Health Insurance Law is as follows:—

	At end of 1931	At end of 1932
Compulsory .....	145,299	148,475
Of which under Factory Law.	148,325	145,139
Of which under Mining Law.	150	160
Voluntary .....	9,841	9,447

Year	Government		Unions		Total	
	Compulsory	Voluntary	Compulsory	Voluntary	Compulsory	Voluntary
1927-28 .....	1,113,438	1,783	745,565	28,458	1,859,003	30,241
1928-29 .....	1,158,740	2,213	742,810	29,850	1,901,550	32,063
1929-30 .....	1,143,997	2,260	727,239	26,396	1,871,236	28,657
1930-31 .....	930,072	3,611	588,404	25,688	1,518,476	29,304
1931-32 .....	1,043,702	3,851	555,528	30,156	1,599,230	34,007

## Cases and Amount of Disbursements

The cases and amount of disbursements for 1931-32 totalled 5,835,389 and ¥26,512,962 respectively, showing a heavy decrease as compared with previous year. The average case and amount of disbursement per person were 3.573 and ¥16.232 respectively, the comparative figures as to the number of cases and amount of disbursement per person being shown below:—

	1930-31	1931-32	
Government .....	Cases .....	3,000	3.29
	Amount (yen) .....	13,565	16,303
Unions .....	Cases .....	4,334	4.77
	Amount (yen) .....	19,907	23,677

The number of the insured for 1931-32, as classified by kind of business, is as follows:—

Kind of business	Insured	
	Government	Unions
Dyeing .....	492,623	265,438
Machine and tool .....	153,925	83,123
Chemical .....	139,558	31,377
Food and drink .....	38,924	7,234
Miscellaneous .....	151,274	11,113
Special factories.....	20,356	2,954
Metal mining .....	10,744	24,519
Coal " .....	28,935	118,307
Petroleum " .....	2,937	—
Other non-metallic .....	2,597	627
Total incl. others .....	*1,047,369	585,684

\* The figure does not include those voluntary insured (continued) which numbered 184 for the year under review.

The following statistics show the number of the insured, both compulsory and voluntary, for the five fiscal years ending 1931-32:—

## Rate of Premiums &amp; Average Standard Daily Wage

The rate of premiums under control of Government is 8 sen for coal mining and 4 sen for others per 1 yen standard wage. The average standard daily wage under control of Government, at the end of December 1932, was 86.5 sen for the former and 96.9 for the latter. The average amount of premiums and the average standard daily wage under control of unions are as follow:—

Fiscal year	Average premium	Average standard daily wage (Yen)	Average daily premium per insured (Sen)
1927-28.....	47	1.37	6.4
1928-29.....	47	1.36	6.4
1929-30.....	46	1.42	6.5
1930-31.....	44	1.40	6.2
1931-32.....	44	1.27	5.6
1932 (Dec) .....	—	1.24	—

## Amount of Premiums &amp; Annual Disbursements

Year	Government		Unions		Total	
	Premiums (Yen)	Disbursement (Yen)	Premiums (Yen)	Disbursement (Yen)	Premiums (Yen)	Disbursement (Yen)
1927-28 .....	17,411,336	16,726,697	18,050,862	17,507,633	35,462,198	34,234,330
1928-29 .....	18,735,546	16,655,838	18,081,831	16,493,535	36,817,377	83,149,373
1929-30 .....	18,864,142	17,664,505	18,264,164	16,385,925	37,128,306	34,050,430
1930-31 .....	17,754,974	17,593,322	15,458,454	15,129,762	33,213,428	32,723,084
1931-32 .....	15,598,925	14,854,272	11,983,270	11,658,690	27,582,195	26,512,962

Panel doctors in the Government health insurance service for 1930-31 numbered 31,609 doctors, 9,050 dentists and 6,802 pharmacists

as against 31,822 doctors, 8,690 dentists and 6,813 pharmacists for 1929-30.

## UNEMPLOYMENT &amp; EMPLOYMENT

The returns of 410 public labor exchanges existing in the country, though covering only a small portion of employment figures, give the latest data and are comparatively accurate. According to the Social Affairs Bureau, during 1933 vacancies numbered, on the public labor exchange registers, 1,650,959 against applications totalling 1,528,291 of which only 633,315 or about 41% were accepted. The day labor

exchanges for the same year numbered 287, vacancies totalled 16,897,143 while applications 20,124,272 of which 16,779,159 or 83% were accepted. The latest data on vacancies, applications, number of applications accepted, etc., as recorded on the ledgers of the public labor (including day labor) exchanges are given below:—

Year	Public Labour Exchanges				Day Labour Exchanges			
	No. of exchanges	Vacancies	Applications	No. of accepted	No. of exchanges	Vacancies	Applications	No. of accepted
1928 .....	199	690,275	750,791	215,717	30	2,977,146	3,373,867	2,973,237
1929 .....	241	720,521	882,491	263,669	41	3,015,195	3,473,237	3,010,280
1930 .....	282	904,730	1,168,114	336,197	61	5,128,345	6,174,973	5,122,110
1931 .....	345	1,134,951	1,366,161	481,293	204	11,861,650	14,196,691	11,748,118
1932 .....	410	1,217,457	1,502,468	540,725	287	13,870,280	17,391,341	13,778,103
1933 .....	—	1,650,959	1,528,291	633,315	—	16,897,143	20,124,272	16,779,159

## The Unemployment Situation

The number of the unemployed in 1932 totalled 286,000 of which about 47.6% represented industry, 14.3% commerce, 13.6% civil and pro-

fessional occupations, 9.8% traffic laborers and 6.6% agricultural laborers as shown in the following table:—

	Male	Female	Total	%
Total .....	267,000	19,000	286,000	100.00
Agriculture .....	18,000	1,000	19,000	6.6
Fishery .....	2,000	—	2,000	0.7
Mining .....	8,000	—	8,000	2.8
Industry .....	129,000	7,000	136,000	47.6
Commerce .....	38,000	3,000	41,000	14.3
Traffic .....	27,000	1,000	28,000	9.8
Civil & professional occupations...	35,000	4,000	39,000	13.6
Domestic .....	8,000	3,000	11,000	3.8
Others .....	2,070	—	2,000	0.7

The following statistics based on the monthly reports on the unemployed published by the Home Department Social Bureau will serve to

show the unemployment situation in 1932 (figures being those returned on the first day of each month):—



1932:		Laborers			Total
		Salaried-men	Day-laborers	Others	
Jan. 1	No. of men inspected	1,662,942	1,666,877	3,671,824	7,001,643
	Unemployed	78,068	193,192	214,626	485,886
	%	4.69	11.59	5.85	6.94
Feb. 1	No. of men inspected	1,664,283	1,677,086	3,680,241	7,011,610
	Unemployed	78,448	191,929	214,913	485,290
	%	4.71	1.51	5.84	6.92
Mar. 1	No. of men inspected	1,652,754	1,654,221	3,659,157	6,989,132
	Unemployed	77,428	189,350	206,979	473,757
	%	4.68	11.45	5.6	6.80
Apr. 1	No. of men inspected	1,662,891	1,661,954	3,691,800	7,016,645
	Unemployed	82,615	190,484	210,267	482,366
	%	4.91	11.46	5.70	6.87
May 1	No. of men inspected	1,669,283	1,670,945	3,702,414	7,042,642
	Unemployed	81,200	192,622	209,278	483,109
	%	4.86	11.53	5.65	6.86
June 1	No. of men inspected	1,670,071	1,680,780	3,696,074	7,046,925
	Unemployed	82,407	188,529	210,652	481,589
	%	4.93	11.22	5.70	6.83
July 1	No. of men inspected	1,674,836	1,691,904	3,725,910	7,092,650
	Unemployed	82,080	210,076	218,745	500,910
	%	4.90	12.42	5.87	7.20
Aug. 1	No. of men inspected	1,684,552	1,723,993	3,673,953	7,172,498
	Unemployed	82,257	208,207	219,116	509,580
	%	4.88	12.08	5.82	7.10
Sept. 1	No. of men inspected	1,691,267	1,724,375	3,775,661	7,209,304
	Unemployed	81,801	209,110	215,058	505,969
	%	4.84	12.00	5.70	7.02
Oct. 1	No. of men inspected	1,686,243	1,759,603	3,775,197	7,221,043
	Unemployed	88,668	207,770	207,520	503,958
	%	5.26	11.81	5.50	6.98
Nov. 1	No. of men inspected	1,687,731	1,795,200	3,784,747	7,267,678
	Unemployed	86,109	200,824	197,280	484,213
	%	5.10	11.19	5.21	6.66
Dec. 1	No. of men inspected	1,692,724	1,781,735	3,788,933	7,263,392
	Unemployed	83,659	193,813	185,931	463,403
	%	4.94	10.88	4.91	6.36

WOMEN PROBLEMS

Women in Politics

The 45th session of the Imperial Diet (1921-22) witnessed the repeal of Clause 2 of Article 5 of the Public Peace and Order Police Regulations prohibiting women from promoting or attending political meetings, the renovation making a step towards the political emancipation of the Japanese women. The inclusion of the subject of law in the curriculum of some girls' schools—Nippon Joshi Daigaku or Women's University (a private institution in Tokyo), for instance,—the departure made by some private universities in Tokyo and elsewhere

which have thrown open the lectures on law, political economy, sociology and other social or political science to the attendance of girl students and women—the Meiji University and the Nippon University, for instance,—are all proofs attesting to the gradual awakening of Japanese women.

Women are, however, still denied the right to vote for any public assembly, the only semblance to it being the decision of the Railway authorities in 1928 to allow women workers voting right in electing the workers' representatives to the Workers Council created in 1920 as

advisory organs on matters affecting the interest of railway workers.

The spirit of awakening is, however, already in the air and women's activity even in politics is a thing to be treated now seriously. In the last but one Parliamentary election women speakers were even in greater demand than the male, owing to scarcity of supply, and it is reported that these women orators altogether made some 276 speeches, the fair speakers being mostly in support of those candidates who had declared themselves in favor of granting franchise to women. Already these women of progressive views have organized two associations aimed at acquiring suffrage for women. Needless to say, women's organizations for promoting philanthropic, social and similar causes are many and diverse. Of these one of the latest is the Young Women's Leagues created in October 1927 under the encouragement of the Department of Education as a complement to the Young Mens Leagues already in existence, treated elsewhere. The Department aims to foster sound thought among the young generation.

In respect to the relative length of the roll of membership the Federation of Ladies Societies in Western Japan created in 1919 under the auspices of the Asahi stands foremost with over 3 million members, and next comes the Ladies Patriotic Society supported by half a million members. Both are social and philanthropic in aim. The National Female Teachers Union joined by over 20,000 out of the total force of approximately 70,000 in the country is showing great energy for promoting the position of those professionals in particular and of women in general.

Women in Labor Problems

The part played by Japanese proletarian women in the sphere of public activity is practically negligible, some three or four leagues created by them being practically ornamental adjuncts to the Right or Left organizations, as the case may be. It is true the proletarian women as also the bourgeois seem sufficiently conscious of their new mission in consequence of the progress of the times, but they have done nothing in the way of giving practical

demonstration of their awakening. Strictly speaking the bourgeois women have been active from about 1919 on political questions, as the right of women to take part in political meeting and about suffrage, but their proletarian sisters so far have made no particular achievement to their credit.

Women as Bread Winners

With the recent expansion of their field of activity, the number of women workers in Japan has considerably increased of late. Women are in greater demand than men, mainly because the salaries paid them are less than for men.

As the results of the 1930 official census returns shows, the number of women as bread winners throughout Japan proper aggregated 10,131,030 of which figure 355,000 were employers, 820,000 independent workers without employers and 8,958,000 employees. The following statistics shows the number of independent workwomen and women workers who are employees, occupied in commercial and transport lines and civil professional vocations, which cover greater portion of the field of the activities of women workers:—

	No. of women-workers	No. of male workers to 100 female workers	%
Agriculture	6,635,000	122.40	62.8
Fishery	47,000	1,108.60	0.5
Mining	38,000	521.53	0.4
Industry	1,004,000	426.95	9.9
Commerce	1,437,000	210.59	14.2
Traffic	81,000	1,268.59	0.8
Civil & professional occupations	346,010	487.00	3.4
Domestic employees	719,000	12.10	7.1
Others	94,020	496.68	0.9
Total	10,131,030	188.43	100.0

The number of women workers occupied in various commercial lines, transport and traffic business, and civil or public professional vocations, as classified according to employers, independent workers without employees or those working as employees, at the end of September, 1930, was as follows (figures being based on the results of the last quinquennial national census taken on October 1 the same year):—



	Commerce	Traffic	Civil & professional occupations	Total
Employers .....	108,000	1,000	8,000	117,000
Independent workers .....	386,000	1,000	54,000	441,000
Employees .....	943,000	79,000	284,010	1,306,010
Total .....	1,437,000	81,000	346,010	1,864,010

The number of the so-called "professional women" including those working as school teachers, physicians, mid-wives, nurses, pharmacists, clerks in Government or public offices such as the railway department, communications department, post-offices, etc., is rapidly in-

creasing year after year, but any exact figure covering the whole field of their activities is still unavailable. The following figures obtained from different official sources show the situation only for the lines indicated, for the four years ending 1931:—

Year	Physicians & pharmacists	Midwives, nurses & acupuncturists	School teachers	Communication clerks	State Railway clerks	"Geisha" & waitresses	Waitresses at cafes & bars
1928 .....	2,020	117,494	96,081	9,452	46,737	234,497	—
1929 .....	3,073	135,749	88,511	9,092	—	204,136	51,559
1930 .....	3,529	128,734	101,018	—	—	207,727	66,840
1931 .....	3,986	154,153	—	—	—	210,434	77,381

The following tables based on the results of investigations by the Tokyo Municipal Statistics Board show the working hours, holidays and scale of wages for workwomen engaged in various occupations including factory operatives,

the enquiries having made about 1,700 workwomen working at factories employing over 30 workwomen and at business establishments or companies each with a capitalization of over ¥500,000 during the month of March 1931:—

#### Workwomen Classified by Working Hour and Occupations

	Less than 6 hours	Less than 8 hours	Less than 10 hours	Less than 12 hours	Over 12 hours	On alternate days	Total
Factory girls .....	5	640	4,344	298	6	—	5,293
Female clerks .....	635	2,120	884	89	7	2	3,737
Shop girls .....	1	50	1,921	382	23	—	2,377
Typists .....	—	83	816	142	2	—	1,043
Telephone girls .....	6	437	368	13	—	—	824
Office girls .....	4	229	338	35	3	—	609
Waitresses at dining-halls .....	1	79	567	98	9	—	754
Guides .....	—	8	49	72	35	—	164
Sweepers .....	1	54	158	12	3	—	228
Other .....	1	25	128	30	12	—	196

#### Workwomen Classified by No. of Holidays & Occupations (Holidays per month)

	One day	2 days	3 days	4 days	5 days	6 days	7 days	Total
Factory girls .....	13	2,388	74	2,165	574	6	2	5,222
Female clerks .....	32	349	212	1,344	1,662	49	4	3,670
Shop girls .....	15	1,054	827	460	2	—	—	2,358
Typists .....	—	29	33	363	596	7	—	1,028
Telephone girls .....	6	72	99	302	332	3	—	814
Office girls .....	8	51	20	225	273	6	—	583
Waitresses at dining-halls .....	2	333	287	108	13	—	—	753
Guides .....	136	29	—	—	—	—	—	165
Sweepers .....	7	74	13	77	50	—	—	221
Other .....	3	94	5	47	36	1	—	186

#### Workwomen Classified by Wages and Occupations (Wage per month)

	Under ¥20	Under ¥30	Under ¥40	Under ¥50	Under ¥60	Over ¥70	Per 1 person	Total
Total .....	2,243	7,081	4,136	1,263	501	306	30.75	15,530
Female clerks .....	135	1,522	1,367	398	147	116	34.22	3,695
Shop girls .....	32	1,458	767	52	7	6	28.91	2,322
Typists .....	11	213	451	209	88	64	40.46	1,036
Telephone girls .....	29	286	328	100	36	35	35.75	814
Sweepers .....	13	91	99	18	4	1	34.57	226
Waitresses .....	288	250	21	—	—	—	21.95	569
Guides .....	40	114	36	5	—	—	25.79	195
Elevator girls .....	9	81	14	—	—	—	26.66	104
Waitresses of dining-halls .....	104	579	29	4	—	—	23.91	716
Factory girls .....	1,398	2,201	861	392	201	61	27.90	5,116
Other .....	131	205	113	70	14	12	—	545
% to total .....	14.44	45.59	26.63	8.13	3.23	1.98	—	100.0

#### LOCAL YOUNG MEN'S LEAGUES

These are associations of public-spirited young men derived in principle from the local young men's associations that were first created at Kamakura toward the end of the 12th century with the object of promoting and protecting the public welfare and the interests of different localities. To adopt themselves to the need of the times, the young men's leagues of today serve as something like auxiliary organs for helping the development of local autonomy. They are, for instance, doing various useful works such as attending to the promotion of the welfare and happiness of local people, spread of education and advancement of culture, relief of the poor, exploiting wild land, road-making and so forth. Encouragement and guidance have been extended them by the authorities, and stimulated by the strong patriotic sense which was the growth of the wars of 1884-5 and 1904-5 they have spread all over the realm. At the end of March 1932 15,365 such leagues existed throughout the country with a total membership of 2,518,173, the encouragement funds at the end of March 1932 amounting to ¥1,602,874 including those of Young Women's Leagues numbering 13,394 in all with a total membership of 1,534,125.

#### ELEEMOSYNARY WORK

##### Administrative Organs

Administrative arrangements for dealing with matters relating to relief and reformatory works comprise relief arrangements for the destitute and helpless, treatment of unclaimed travellers fallen sick or who die, succor of sufferers from natural calamities, protection of persons afflicted by insanity and tuberculosis, reform of refractory boys, provision for controlling lepers, aids to private charity work, education of blind, deaf and mute, protection of discharged prisoners, etc.

##### Relief Rules for Paupers, Etc.

The rules were first enacted in 1874 and revised in 1929. The estimated outlay is ¥8,000,000, of which one-half is to come from the Treasury and the other half from the local and communal treasuries. The law provides for helpless decrepit persons (over 65 years old), children under 13 years, and maternity women.

It also provides schooling expenses for children of destitute parents. The number of helpless people to come under the law is estimated at 150,000.

Paupers, foundlings and sick travellers given relief under the old rules at State and communal expenses are as follow:—

Year	Paupers		Foundlings		Sick travellers	
	No.	Disbursement by State and communes (Yen)	No.	Dis'ts by State and communes (Yen)	No.	Dis'ts by communes (Yen)
1926-27 .....	9,627	460,617	677	101,913	2,749	509,960
1927-28 .....	10,460	527,937	653	102,524	2,706	476,618
1928-29 .....	12,332	549,000	604	98,081	2,585	527,415
1929-30 .....	14,321	644,211	611	146,415	2,959	574,597
1930-31 .....	17,403	727,384	617	92,123	3,126	602,328



### Relief of Sufferers from Natural Calamities

The law of 1899 relating to relief funds for sufferers from extreme calamity provides that each prefecture should lay aside a sum of not less than ¥500,000 as a fund for giving relief when such calamity overtakes the whole or part of its jurisdiction. When the amount of

the relief expenses exceeds 5 percent of the funds at the beginning of the year one-third of the sum thus disbursed is supplied by the State Treasury. The aggregate funds in hand on March 31, 1932, amounted to ¥9,969,102. The total disbursements from the funds for the five years ending March 1932 are as follow (in unit of yen):—

Year	Food	Clothing	Providing with work	Temporary lodging	Total incl. others
1927-28	255,552	91,253	140,774	81,823	879,845
1928-29	112,806	50,700	64,433	126,263	944,205
1929-30	131,665	35,181	257,986	79,904	651,048
1930-31	237,015	37,394	195,036	238,374	988,517
1931-32	223,970	46,116	653,648	70,177	1,141,554

### Military Relief Service

Year	Wounded or sick soldiers		Their families		Bereaved families		Total	
	No. of recipients	Amount (Yen)	No. of recipients	Amount (Yen)	No. of recipients	Amount (Yen)	No. of recipients	Amount (Yen)
1927-28	54	5,155	33,912	1,180,733	2,114	89,589	36,080	1,275,477
1928-29	64	5,581	42,836	1,382,142	2,047	86,355	44,947	1,474,078
1929-30	67	7,264	42,142	1,404,628	1,934	86,122	44,143	1,49,014
1930-31	55	4,685	50,006	1,504,323	1,795	77,779	51,856	1,586,787
1931-32	70	5,412	69,679	1,653,065	1,894	73,137	71,537	1,698,081

### SOCIAL WELFARE WORK EXPENDITURE

The expenditure on account of various social welfare works for the fiscal year 1931-32, borne by prefectures, municipalities, towns and villages, aggregated ¥65,554,904. Classified as

to different items, prefectures, cities, towns and villages, etc. the figure is apportioned as follows:—

Items	Disbursed by Prefectures	Disbursed by Municipalities	Disbursed by Towns and Villages	Total expenditure
Administrative organs	612,525	863,414	706,580	2,182,519
Relief of destitute	2,218,940	1,757,233	655,520	4,631,693
Military relief	99,734	7,303	28,693	135,730
Medical relief	3,424,170	4,192,349	1,139,623	8,756,142
Provisional relief	3,595,549	17,435,031	4,903,086	25,933,666
Social culture	1,212,110	1,101,085	2,985,651	5,298,846
Protection of children	1,700,915	1,754,857	771,399	4,227,171
Others	12,272,492	599,020	1,517,625	14,389,137
Total	25,136,435	29,710,292	12,708,177	65,554,904
Do for 1930-31 (estimate)	21,185,017	25,440,683	13,831,752	60,457,452

Of this total, ¥60,790,623 was expended in the undertakings conducted under direct management of prefectures, municipalities, towns and villages, the balance amounting to ¥4,764,281

having been granted as subsidies on private undertakings conducted by various charity and other bodies.

### Social Works Summarized

According to the investigation carried out by the Home Office, the social undertakings either under State, communal or private man-

agement make the following showing for 1930-31:—

Social Works:	No. of establishments	Funds in hand (Yen)	Expenses (Yen)	No. of beneficiaries
Controlling organizations	43	4,949,882	387,047	—
Investigation organizations	35	1,545	872	—
Encouragement organizations	15	26,546,020	3,630,295	—
Welfare commissioners	83	—	442,722	*1,127,181
Welfare commissioners' support	145	797,655	194,364	—
Child Protection:				
Maternity Protection { Midwives	391	11,841	109,276	{ 8,507
Free maternity hospitals	39	930,263	369,766	{ *18,636
Infant protection	18	231,000	106,718	33,243
Nurseries	506	2,782,398	857,859	{ 55,968
Orphanages	120	5,645,033	749,496	{ †218,647
Child welfare offices	121	89,735	125,595	{ 6,725
Protection for feeble minded	6	1,880,224	419,434	{ 125,328
Protection for invalids	17	33,670	28,318	{ * 77,894
Ragged schools	39	776,519	134,741	{ 758
Schools for nurses	15	20,016	6,475	{ †1,128,900
Schools for laborers' children	11	23,472	7,712	14,212
Reformatories	61	—	774,053	4,869
Reformatory protection	32	203,263	85,407	588
Schools for blind and deaf-mutes	6	1,204,782	95,398	526
Correction of stammering	4	41,464	18,692	3,763
Provisional Protection:				
Small dwelling houses	635	—	—	**32,803
Public lodgings	148	—	—	†3,128,331
Public markets	319	—	—	¥64,910,127 (Sale)
Public dining halls	80	—	—	†15,433,820
Public bath-houses	216	—	—	†26,311,972
Public pawn shops	216	—	—	¥6,479,853 (Loans) advanced
Unemployment Relief Works:				
Providing works	72	1,951,298	1,238,044	11,338
Labour exchanges	321	—	1,140,614	336,197
Others	6	102,170	186,473	422
Relief Works:				
Military relief	25	1,392,822	168,478	720
Relief of families of soldiers in service or of deceased soldiers	248	4,176,210	480,467	4,273
Others	291	13,452,467	1,591,248	21,008
Medical Relief:				
Charity hospitals	135	22,064,473	6,019,208	1,171,515
Medical consultation offices	265	3,551,712	1,411,518	523,174
Medical consultation agencies	61	311,373	75,707	11,527
Lunatic hospitals	39	1,299,678	534,096	7,994
Tuberculosis hospitals	26	4,070,170	1,539,936	6,165
Leper asylums	12	2,434,243	1,098,327	4,378
Others:				
Settlement works	115	5,137,190	797,009	—
Personal consultation offices	146	65,110	25,911	*46,705
Protection for women	18	623,724	113,624	{ 2,821
				{ *3,872



	No. of establishments	Funds in hand (Yen)	Expenses (Yen)	No. of beneficiaries
Providing shelter .....	10	51,757	11,881	{ 797 †8,637
Giving comfort to invalids.....	9	44,266	40,958	{ 1,776 *2,519
Promotion of public health .....	88	1,577,163	261,768	—
Aids for burial service .....	6	84,396	39,932	*18,040
Others .....	104	112,673,238	16,296,217	—
Grand total.....	5,370	222,266,309	41,627,077	

\* Counted by cases; \*\* No. of families; † Aggregate grand total.

N.B.—The above table does not cover those coming under law; the number of establishments does not coincide with the actual number of charity bodies as one or more works are often combined in one institution.

## CHAPTER XX

### INDUSTRIAL PROPERTIES

#### PATENTS, DESIGNS, TRADE-MARKS, UTILITY MODELS AND INVENTIONS

##### GENERAL REMARKS

"Sembai Ryaku Kisoku" or Brief Monopoly Regulations issued in 1871 was the first legislative measure Japan had adopted for the protection of industrial property, but the measure was not enforced but abolished before it went into force. The actual protection commenced in June 1884 when the Trade Mark Regulations were promulgated and enforced, this being followed by the enactment of the Monopoly Patent Regulations in 1885. Then in 1888, these two regulations were superseded by the newly enacted Patent, Design and Trade Mark Regulations. In those days Japan was still bound by extraterritorial treaties and because foreigners were beyond the control of the native laws their industrial property was not covered by the protection of the legislation. With the revision of treaties in 1894-95 the laws on industrial property were subjected to necessary amendment and for the first time the general system of protection as understood in Europe and America was put into force in the country. Subsequently the laws were amended twice, i.e. in 1909 and in 1921, when the present Patent, Utility Model, Design and Trade Mark Laws and rules appertaining to them came into existence, taking effect on January 11, 1922. Main features common to those four laws are as follow:—

(1) Japan from the first adopted the examination system, that is, when there are applications for patents, or registration of utility models, designs or trade marks, they are first examined by the examiners of the Patent Office, and obtain registration only when they are found conformable to the law. This principle remains unchanged. In the new law has been adopted the system of publication, that is to say, when the examiners are satisfied with applications, they first issue an order that publicity be given them, and if within a period of two months no objection appears against the published applications, then upon the expiration of the said period the examiner gives decision to register, and effects registra-

tion on payment of prescribed fees. The only exception to the above is in connection with applications for the registration of designs for which registration is effected by dispensing with the process of publicity.

The system of re-examination has been abolished in the new laws. If the examiner should decide to reject an application, he has to show to the applicant the reasons, if any, for the rejection in order to give him an opportunity to protest. In case the protest is overruled and the applicant is not satisfied with the ruling, he can request a trial-on-appeal.

A trial can be requested to invalidate a patent or a registration granted contrary to the laws, or to a person not entitled thereto; but this power of request lapses after expiration of five years from the day of registration in the case of patents and with regard to registrations effecting private interests, and three years in the case of utility models. A trial may also be requested to confirm the limits of claims. From a trial an appeal is open to a trial-on-appeal, and from a trial-on-appeal to the Court of Cassation, but this latter is in regards to points of law only.

(2) Formerly patents were granted only to first inventors, but in the new Patent Law they, as well as the registration of utility models, designs and trade-marks, are granted to the first applicants; and in case there are two or more applications on the same day on the same subject a patent or registration is granted according to an agreement among the applicants, but is withheld when no such agreement exists. In case a patent or registration has been granted to a person who is not entitled thereto, such patent or registration may be invalidated through a trial upon application, and shall be granted to a person entitled thereto.

(3) As regards an invention, a utility model or a design effected by an employe of a



private firm or public establishment, even when the invention, utility model, or design lies within the scope of business of the employer, and is accomplished by the employe in discharge of his duty and assigned to the employer according to stipulations in a contract or business regulations, the employer has to pay a reasonable compensation to the employe. In case such employe obtains a patent or registration thereof, owing to absence of such stipulations, the employer is entitled to work it.

(4) A patent, utility model or design, and right to work a patented invention, or registered utility model or designs as well as right of pledge having such patent, utility model, or design or right of working it as its object is transferable with or without limitation, but unless such transfer is registered at the Patent Office, it cannot be set up against a third party.

(5) With regard to patented articles, and registered utility models and designs, an indication that the article is patented or registered, must be attached thereto, otherwise no damages can be recovered for infringement. No such requirement is needed for trade

marks.

(6) When a patent is granted, letters patent shall be issued, and when a utility model or design is registered, a certificate of registration; but for the registration of trade mark no certificate shall be issued.

(7) A foreigner who is not domiciled, nor has a residence in Japan, is not entitled to enjoy industrial property, unless he is a subject or citizen of a country with which Japan has a treaty or anything corresponding thereto, pledging mutual protection of industrial properties. Even a national of such a country is not allowed to make an application or a request or take any other steps with regard to industrial property, unless he is domiciled or has a residence or bona fide place of business in Japan, or when he does so through an agent living in Japan.

(8) For persons residing in foreign countries or in remote districts where communication is difficult, the director of the Patent Office may, by virtue of his official authority or in compliance with request, extend the periods prescribed for procedures to be taken vis-a-vis the Patent Office.

#### PATENTS

**Not Patentable.**—The following are not patentable:

1. Articles of food or drink or taste (Genusmittel);
2. Medicines or methods of compounding them;
3. Substances manufactured by chemical processes;
4. Articles which are prejudicial to public order, morals or health.

**Not New.**—The following are not "new":—

1. Inventions which have been publicly known or publicly used in the Empire prior to application for patents therefor;
2. Inventions which have been described in publications distributed in the Empire prior to application for patents therefor to such an extent that the description can easily be put into practice.

**Term.**—The term of a duration of a patent is fifteen years, counting from the date of publication, a patent for addition expiring with its original.

This term of fifteen years may be extended for not less than three years and not more than ten years, if the invention is a very important

one and the inventor has not realized proper profits for his invention through no fault of his own.

**Patent Fee.**—The fee is ¥10 annually, 1st-3rd year; ¥15, 4th-5th year; ¥25, 6th-9th year; ¥35, 10th-12th year; and ¥50, 13th-15th year. The fee for an extended patent is:—

1. 1st year to 3rd year, inclusive, annually ¥100. First three years' fee to be paid at once.
2. From 4th year to 6th year, inclusive, annually ¥150.
3. From 7th year to 10th year, inclusive, annually ¥200.

**Use of Other's Patent.**—When a patented invention can not be worked without a patented invention or a registered utility model belonging to another person being used, a trial may be requested in case the person refuses to grant a license on reasonable terms without proper reasons. This use of a patented invention cannot be exacted unless three years have elapsed from the establishment of the patent right.

In case a patent remains unworked in the Empire without any good reason consecutive-

ly for three years or more, and if such patent is necessary for public interests, the Director of the Patent Office may upon receiving appli-

cation cancel the patent or order the patentee to grant a license on terms to be decided by him, or cancel it in virtue of his authority.

#### UTILITY MODELS

Any person who has conceived a new model of practical utility in regard to shape, construction or combination of articles may obtain the registration of a utility model with regard to the article. Prohibitive clauses concerning registration are practically identical to those for the registration of designs.

The term of the exclusive use of a utility model is ten years counting from the date of registration.

The fee is at the rate of ¥7 annually for the first three years, ¥15 annually for the next three years and ¥25 annually for the last four years.

#### DESIGNS

**Subject-Matters.**—Any new design consisting of forms, patterns, colorings, or their combinations and applicable to articles of industry may be registered with regard to the articles, excepting those which are the same or similar to the Imperial Chrysanthemum Crest, or those which are prejudicial to public order and so forth.

**Secrecy of Designs.**—A design may be kept secret pending the application and for a period

not exceeding three years from the date of its registration.

**Term.**—The term allowed for the exclusive use of a design is ten years from the date of registration, similar design expiring with the original.

**Fees.**—The fee is at the rate of ¥3 yearly for the first three years, ¥5 yearly from the fourth to the tenth year. Registration fee of a similar design is ¥3.

#### TRADE-MARKS

**Object of Trade-Marks.**—A trade-mark may be registered in order to distinguish the goods which are produced, manufactured, worked up, selected, certified, handled or sold by a person as a business. A trade-mark that is registrable must consist of letters, devices or signs, or their combinations and must be distinctive and conspicuous. A designation of colors may be registered.

The following marks are not registerable:

1. Those containing a device similar to the Imperial Chrysanthemum Crest;
2. Those similar to the national flag, the army or navy ensign, decoration, &c., or a foreign national flag;
3. Those similar to a Red Cross, or designation of characters therefor;
4. Those liable to disturb public order or morals;
5. Those containing a likeness, the name or other designation, or the trade-name of another person, unless consent is obtained therefor from the person concerned.
6. Those similar to a mark commonly used

with the same, or similar kind, of goods;

7. Those containing a device similar to a prize medal or the like given by an authorized exposition, except in the case when a person uses such medal which he has obtained, as part of the trade-mark;
8. Those similar to a mark of another person well known in trade and to be used with similar kinds of goods;
9. Those similar to registered trade-mark of another person and to be used for similar kinds of goods;
10. Those similar to a mark of another person, before the lapse of one year since the loss of validity of such mark, unless the mark remained unused for more than one year previous to the loss of its validity;
11. Those apprehended to cause mistake or confusion of merchandise.

Even in cases where the essential part of a trade-mark is not, when separated, unregistrable for its not being special and distinctive, such trade-mark shall be registered if



the owner disclaims any right to that part.

A trade-mark similar to another trade-mark owned by the same person and to be used for the same merchandise, or a mark identical with another mark owned by the same person and to be used for a similar kind of merchandise may be registered by the same person as associated trade-marks.

A mark used by a person in business the object of which is not profit, will be considered as a trade-mark and is registerable.

A mark of juridical person to be used by members of the corporation may be registered as a corporation mark.

When Transferable.—A trade-mark right may be transferred only when it is transferred together with the business; it may also be transferred by division according to the goods on which the mark is used.

#### STATISTICS ON PATENTS, UTILITY MODELS, ETC.

The number of applications filed with the Patent Bureau for patents and for the registration of designs and trade-marks and utility

models, number of patents granted and of designs, etc. registered in recent years are as follows:—

**Cancellation.**—A trade-mark right may be cancelled when, without proper reasons, the owner of a trade-mark right has failed to use his trade-mark within the Empire for more than one year from the date of registration, or has discontinued the use thereof for more than three years. Registered trade-mark of foreign countries are exceptions.

**Term.**—The term of the exclusive use of a registered trade-mark is twenty years. The term for a trade-mark already registered in another State, co-extends with the term allowed in that State, but in no case can it exceed twenty years. Registration of trade-marks can be renewed.

**Fee.**—¥30 for registration of a trade-mark and ¥50 for a renewal thereof; same for an associated trade-mark; and ¥100 for registration of a corporation mark and ¥150 for a renewal thereof.

#### Registration of Patent Right

Year	Applications			Registered		
	Japanese	Foreigners	Total	Japanese	Foreigners	Total
1926.....	10,617	1,878	18,495	2,498	1,022	3,520
1927.....	10,284	2,323	12,607	3,160	1,211	4,371
1928.....	10,357	2,702	13,059	3,271	1,433	4,704
1929.....	11,328	2,968	14,296	3,460	1,630	5,090
1930.....	12,568	2,862	15,430	3,366	1,610	4,976
1931.....	12,871	2,312	15,183	2,998	1,320	4,318
1932.....	12,176	1,702	13,878	2,637	1,309	4,846
1933.....	12,110	1,794	13,904	4,306	1,196	5,502
*1934.....	6,227	902	7,129	1,891	491	2,382

#### Registration of Utility Models

Year	Applications			Registered		
	Japanese	Foreigners	Total	Japanese	Foreigners	Total
1926.....	27,395	72	27,467	7,574	45	7,619
1927.....	27,575	100	27,675	9,336	50	9,386
1928.....	29,401	178	29,579	12,173	108	12,281
1929.....	32,928	187	33,115	11,930	130	12,060
1930.....	38,200	287	38,487	12,117	119	12,236
1931.....	37,954	342	38,296	11,917	163	12,080
1932.....	33,666	315	33,981	11,782	206	11,988
1933.....	32,502	341	32,843	15,680	260	15,940
*1934.....	17,259	182	17,441	6,728	152	6,880

#### Registration of Designs

Year	Applications			Registered		
	Japanese	Foreigners	Total	Japanese	Foreigners	Total
1926.....	7,277	77	7,354	3,747	27	3,774
1927.....	9,162	19	9,181	4,670	21	4,691
1928.....	8,207	14	8,221	4,357	9	4,366
1929.....	9,616	27	9,643	5,295	13	5,308
1930.....	12,006	32	12,038	5,925	19	6,014
1931.....	9,951	36	9,987	4,801	18	4,819
1932.....	9,172	23	9,195	4,547	20	4,567
1933.....	9,388	39	9,427	4,044	13	4,057
*1934.....	4,653	18	4,671	1,878	15	1,893

#### Registration of Trade-Marks

Year	Applications			Registered		
	Japanese	Foreigners	Total	Japanese	Foreigners	Total
1926.....	21,770	1,237	23,007	11,254	1,338	12,592
1927.....	19,516	1,428	20,944	8,291	948	9,239
1928.....	19,865	1,426	21,291	8,716	1,076	9,792
1929.....	21,560	1,462	23,022	9,190	941	10,131
1930.....	21,103	1,332	22,435	9,916	1,091	11,007
1931.....	21,288	1,132	22,420	10,953	928	11,881
1932.....	20,648	881	21,529	9,873	703	10,576
1933.....	22,986	1,056	24,042	11,867	763	12,630
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\*—Up to June.

#### ENCOURAGEMENT OF INVENTIONS

##### Society for Encouragement of Inventions

The Society for the Encouragement of Inventions was organized in 1905, and in 1919 the Government announced they would grant every year a certain amount of encouragement fund. The same year gold medals specially designed were awarded to 15 inventors of merit by the Society. In 1925 the Society received a donation of ¥30,000 from the Imperial Household in aid of the encouragement fund. The following year (1926) the Society awarded to 106 inventors special medals of merit and letters of praise, eleven of them being granted monetary gift of ¥300 each out of the Imperial donation. The Society is presided over by Baron Yoshiro Sakatani.

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Among many useful inventions effected in recent years may be mentioned the Stainless Silver invented by Dr. T. Tanabe, Prof. at Kyushu Imperial University, which was patented in

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## CHAPTER XXI

### TRANSPORTATION

(Land and Air)

#### LAND TRANSPORTATION

##### Introductory Remarks

It was in 1907 that the nationalization plan was effected and the Government acquired 2,823 miles out of the total private mileage of 3,248 then existing, and thus removed various drawbacks incidental to diverse managements and different methods of working.

The railway finance is completely independent of the General Budget and other State accounts, and for stabilizing matters pertaining to construction and improvement it is stipulated in the Government Railway Account Law that all the capital expenditure for railway construction, improvement and railway stores should be met with operating revenues. Only in case a railway shows a loss and revenues are insufficient to cover new construction and maintenance, the management is authorized to raise a public loan or incur any

indebtedness at the charge of the Special Railway Account.

Though working under serious handicap, for the lines are of narrow gauge, the Railway management is doing its best to carry out innovations as regards speed, comfort and safety. One of the features of the State traffic service, for instance, is its punctuality, the schedules being strictly observed and the trains working always on time. Another is the low level of fare tariff which stands as it was before the World War, though the market prices of commodities have risen by 150 to 200%.

The private railways now existing are those intended for local transportation, and are granted subsidies under the Local Railway Law.

Statistical abstract of railway working in Japan is tabulated thus for the year 1932-33:—

	State Railways	Local Railways	Tramways*
Operating lines (km) .....	15,372.1	7,142.7	2,499.4
Passenger mileage (km) .....	104,443,753	1,388,573	349,313,771
Passenger earnings (Yen) .....	203,542,267	56,997,786	105,756,281
Goods mileage (km) .....	49,200,727	6,129,537	7,418,876
Goods earnings (Yen) .....	172,156,623	17,938,981	1,368,096
Capital invested (Yen) .....	3,563,422,511	1,360,108,984	2,147,261,105

\* For 1931-32.

##### General Statistics of Railways

###### Mileage Open to Traffic (Kms.)

Year	State Railways	Local Railways	Tramways	Year	State Railways	Local Railways	Tramways
1927-28 .....	13,391.2	5,472.42	2,720.03	1930-31 .....	14,574.9	7,018.14	2,757.30
1928-29 .....	13,691.6	5,937.53	2,715.66	1931-32 .....	15,014.0	7,194.79	2,739.00
1929-30 .....	14,148.9	6,513.10	2,711.47	1932-33 .....	15,372.1	7,242.11	—

##### Capital Invested and Percentage of Profit

Year	State Railways		Local Railways		Tramways	
	Capital (Yen)	Profit % to cap.	Capital (Yen)	Profit % to cost of construction	Capital (Yen)	Profit % to cost of construction
1927-28 .....	2,907,004,129	8.3	1,068,118,636	7.1	2,257,081,979	9.4
1928-29 .....	3,109,089,387	7.9	1,071,441,210	6.4	2,205,831,510	9.1
1929-30 .....	3,285,165,893	6.9	1,169,932,738	6.1	2,212,569,844	8.2
1930-31 .....	3,382,820,115	5.3	1,282,118,738	5.4	2,146,483,495	6.9
1931-32 .....	3,462,322,623	4.9	1,313,782,488	4.2	2,147,261,195	5.9
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	State Railways	Local Railways	Tramways*
Operating lines (km) .....	15,372.1	7,142.7	2,499.4
Passenger mileage (km) .....	104,443,753	1,388,573	349,313,771
Passenger earnings (Yen) .....	203,542,267	56,997,786	105,756,281
Goods mileage (km) .....	49,200,727	6,129,537	7,418,876
Goods earnings (Yen) .....	172,156,623	17,938,981	1,368,096
Capital invested (Yen) .....	3,563,422,511	1,360,108,984	2,147,261,105

\* For 1931-32.

##### General Statistics of Railways

###### Mileage Open to Traffic (Kms.)

Year	State Railways	Local Railways	Tramways	Year	State Railways	Local Railways	Tramways
1927-28 .....	13,391.2	5,472.42	2,720.03	1930-31 .....	14,574.9	7,018.14	2,757.30
1928-29 .....	13,691.6	5,937.53	2,715.66	1931-32 .....	15,014.0	7,194.79	2,739.00
1929-30 .....	14,148.9	6,513.10	2,711.47	1932-33 .....	15,372.1	7,242.11	—

##### Capital Invested and Percentage of Profit

Year	State Railways		Local Railways		Tramways	
	Capital (Yen)	Profit % to cap.	Capital (Yen)	Profit % to cost of construction	Capital (Yen)	Profit % to cost of construction
1927-28 .....	2,907,004,129	8.3	1,068,118,636	7.1	2,257,081,979	9.4
1928-29 .....	3,109,089,387	7.9	1,071,441,210	6.4	2,205,831,510	9.1
1929-30 .....	3,285,165,893	6.9	1,169,932,738	6.1	2,212,569,844	8.2
1930-31 .....	3,382,820,115	5.3	1,282,118,738	5.4	2,146,483,495	6.9
1931-32 .....	3,462,322,623	4.9	1,313,782,488	4.2	2,147,261,195	5.9
1932-33 .....	3,563,422,511	—	1,260,180,984	3.8	—	—



## STATE RAILWAYS

## ADMINISTRATION AND STAFF

For convenience of administration the Government Railways are divided into six divisions, i.e., the Tokyo, the Nagoya, the Osaka, the Moji, the Sendai and the Sapporo.

The central administration is the Railway Department which is composed of the Minister's Secretariat and seven bureaux, namely, Private Railway Administration, Traffic, Construction, Way & Works, Mechanical Engineering, Electric and Finance. The whole is presided over by the Minister assisted by the Vice-Ministers and a large number of subordinates.

As existing on March 31, 1933, there were altogether 198,848 servants in the employ of the State Railways as against 198,678 in the preceding year, showing an increase of 170 as shown hereunder:—

	March 1932	March 1933
Higher officials of "chokunin" rank	30	28
Higher officials of "sonin" rank...	887	905
Clerical staff of "hannin" rank ...	24,765	25,616
Employees of "koin" class .....	78,742	78,732
Employees of "yonin" class.....	94,254	93,567
Total.....	198,678	198,848

Of the total number 7,646 are women who are mostly employees and day-laborers, only 17 of them being officials of "hannin" rank as at the end of March, 1933.

## MILEAGE

The mileage of lines worked and length of tracks during 1932-33 are given below in comparison with the figures in the past few fiscal years (kilometers):—

	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	
Route .....	Single .....	11,564.608	11,977.224	12,304.709	12,732.142	13,134.464
	Double .....	1,946.581	1,965.231	1,999.364	1,979.773	1,919.094
	Triple.....	22.320	22.320	26.570	29.960	29.960
	Quadruple.....	131.313	142.255	138.812	148.387	163.573
	Total incl. others...	13,672.022	13,121.290	14,487.325	14,910.532	15,267.361
Tracks .....	Main .....	16,090.412	16,626.456	17,045.065	17,498.406	17,840.114
	Side .....	6,537.139	6,817.801	6,963.699	7,085.130	7,153.163
	Total .....	22,627.551	23,444.257	24,008.764	24,583.536	24,993.277

Figures for 1932-33 are classified as follows:—

	Tokyo	Nagoya	Osaka	Moji	Sendai	Sapporo	
Route .....	Single .....	1,229.533	1,508.945	2,349.404	2,236.465	2,982.943	2,827.174
	Double .....	601.280	314.083	397.957	406.314	29.853	169.607
	Triple.....	2.910	11.160	4.660	9.360	1.870	—
	Quadruple.....	106.548	—	52.915	4.110	—	—
	Total incl. others...	1,954.531	1,834.188	2,810.946	2,656.249	3,014.666	2,996.781
Tracks .....	Main .....	2,954.245	2,170.591	3,407.018	3,093.613	3,048.259	3,166.388
	Side .....	1,508.649	990.899	1,304.686	1,219.516	1,115.549	1,013.864
	Total .....	4,462.894	3,161.490	4,711.704	4,313.129	4,163.808	4,180.252

## Main Lines and Mileage under Traffic, End of March, 1933

Name of Principal Lines	Open mileage (Kms.)		
Main Island:		U-etsu line .....	299.5
Ban-etsu line .....	317.9	Kyushu:	
Central " .....	560.8	Chikuho line .....	154.8
Hokuriku " .....	649.4	Hohi " .....	165.7
Kwansai " .....	729.0	Kagoshima " .....	716.2
O-u " .....	764.7	Nagasaki " .....	270.3
Riku-u " .....	165.0	Nippo " .....	706.4
San-in " .....	960.4	Shikoku:	
San-yō (Kobe-Shimonoseki) .....	1,094.6	Kochi line .....	81.4
Shin-etsu " .....	458.6	San-yō (Takamatsu-Matsuyama) ..	262.5
Sobu " .....	503.6	Takamatsu-Tokushima " .....	45.1
Tohoku " .....	2,282.8	Tokushima line .....	89.0
Tokaido " .....	1,088.5	Hokkaido:	
		Abashiri line .....	230.6

Name of Principal Lines	Open mileage (Kms.)
Kushiro-Abashiri line.....	166.2
Muroran line .....	292.4
Nayoro " .....	177.3
Nemuro " .....	629.8
Rumoi " .....	162.3
Soya " .....	408.8
Grand total .....	15,372.1

## TRAFFIC RESULTS

Passenger Traffic.—The fare scale was adopted in 1920. It fixes the 3rd class fare for a kilometer at 1.56 sen up to 80 kilometers, 1.31 under 160 kilometers, 1.06 under 320 kilometers, 0.87 under 480 kilometers, 0.75 under 640 kilometers, 0.69 under 800 kilometers and 0.63 above 800 kilometers. The 2nd and 1st class fares are twice and three times respectively as much as that of the 3rd class.

## Passenger Earnings

	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
1st class (yen) .....	858,506	887,228	829,470	678,681	567,680
2nd class ( " ) .....	23,732,447	23,935,696	22,293,201	18,322,394	15,487,721
3rd class ( " ) .....	209,925,954	223,024,600	220,118,319	203,035,155	192,821,483
Total ( " ) .....	234,216,907	247,847,524	243,240,990	222,036,230	208,876,884

## Passengers Carried, etc.

Year	No. of pass. carried (1,000)	No. of pass. carried per km. (1,000)	Av'ge km. of journey per pass.	Pass. per day per km.	Pass. per train km.
1928-29.....	847,300	21,582,542	25.5	4,413	192.2
1929-30.....	862,939	21,345,677	24.7	4,250	177.9
1930-31.....	824,153	19,875,113	24.1	3,839	154.3
1931-32.....	787,222	19,122,651	24.3	3,586	142.1
1932-33.....	781,150	19,001,523	24.3	3,488	136.8

Goods Traffic.—The freight tariff varies according to classes of goods and mode of loading. The former comprises 5 classes (1st to 5th) and the latter 2 kinds, i.e. piece and carload. The rate for carrying 100 kin (about 133 lbs.) for the first 5 miles is ¥0.075 for the 1st class piece goods and ¥0.50 per ton of 1st class carload goods.

## Goods Earnings

	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
Ordinary (yen) .....	40,007,918	37,367,798	34,430,061	28,049,739	26,603,002
Express ( " ) .....	7,997,856	14,707,169	18,450,446	17,312,905	16,951,854
Carload ( " ) .....	162,172,774	166,024,458	162,741,822	135,160,419	128,668,699
Total ( " ) .....	210,178,548	218,099,425	215,622,329	181,859,221	173,738,361

## Goods Hauled

Year	Volume of goods carried per km. (m. ton)	Volume of goods carried per km. (1,000 m.t.)	Aver. volume of goods carried per day (m. ton)	Aver. kilometer per metric ton (km.)	Aver. volume of goods carried per day per km. (m. ton)	Aver. volume of goods carried per train-km. (m. ton)
1928-29.....	79,762,959	12,769,639	218,529	160.1	2,588	224.0
1929-30.....	77,224,824	12,577,463	211,575	162.9	2,479	219.0
1930-31.....	64,087,099	10,901,241	175,581	170.1	2,078	208.1
1931-32.....	60,590,746	10,601,193	165,549	175.0	1,961	207.5
1932-33.....	61,732,756	10,560,557	169,131	171.1	1,911	203.1

Principal items of goods handled are coal, timber, stone, rice, manures, and fuel. Below are given the figures for the most important items handled by the State lines for the five fiscal years ending 1932-33 (metric ton):—

	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
Rice .....	3,016,642	3,127,354	2,899,931	2,985,220	3,014,311
Wheat .....	808,588	836,568	654,354	691,502	790,503



	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1931-33
Timber .....	7,077,992	6,943,791	5,514,807	4,670,408	4,732,021
Charcoal .....	1,511,542	1,425,425	1,215,731	1,172,772	1,117,760
Stone .....	1,313,862	1,210,737	798,715	684,388	661,830
Oil .....	807,535	849,294	775,494	821,015	819,048
Coal .....	24,397,596	24,992,272	22,446,305	19,658,296	20,228,615
Iron and steel .....	916,016	608,580	380,497	410,429	469,775
Fertilizers .....	1,378,949	1,493,299	1,382,793	1,337,361	1,539,500
Cement .....	1,819,378	1,737,472	1,516,382	1,363,291	1,391,745

## FINANCE

As mentioned elsewhere the railway finance is independent of the other State accounts, and all the disbursements are to be met with the receipts, while the expenses needed in construction or improvement are appropriated out

of the profit accruing from the traffic, and also from ¥20,000,000 to be set apart every year on the railway account or from the Government general account. The capital investment during the fiscal year 1932-33 amounted to ¥3,563,422,511, while the fixed property aggregated in value ¥3,503,893,026.

## Working Revenues and Expenses

Fiscal Year	Revenue (¥1,000)	Expenses (¥1,000)	Profit (¥1,000)	Per kilometer per day worked (yen)		
				Revenue	Expenses	Profit
1928-29.....	529,256	393,381	135,876	107,150	60,894	46,256
1929-30.....	518,016	399,027	118,990	101,935	59,875	42,060
1930-31.....	458,140	382,553	75,587	87,142	54,176	32,966
1931-32.....	433,540	365,089	68,452	80,009	49,207	30,802
1932-33.....	425,954	364,875	61,080	76,915	47,866	29,049

## Working Revenues Classified

Year	Coaching	Goods	Others	Total
1928-29.....	292,624,385	228,015,566	8,491,573	529,131,524
1929-30.....	286,046,265	223,265,311	8,483,265	517,794,841
1930-31.....	261,131,079	189,161,150	7,848,024	458,140,253
1931-32.....	254,349,729	180,365,934	7,824,626	433,540,289
1932-33.....	239,017,655	178,717,042	8,219,376	425,954,073

## Working Expenses Classified (¥1,000)

	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
General.....	6,325	6,270	5,982	5,364	5,714
Maintenance of ways and works	50,090	50,098	45,723	40,694	40,504
Maintenance of equipments .....	29,866	30,337	28,941	26,038	25,615
Transportation .....	81,124	81,389	74,537	66,666	65,808
Traffic .....	100,837	104,336	100,413	98,047	96,769
Shipping .....	7,036	6,967	6,114	5,502	5,203
Total incl. others .....	300,708	304,143	284,824	266,634	265,082

## Disposition of Net Earnings

Year	Survey and Private line inspection	Additional works	Interest charge	Subsidy to light rlys.	Total incl. others
1928-29.....	474,805	5,357,227	80,542,777	6,298,172	92,672,981
1929-30.....	583,849	4,337,837	82,993,964	6,968,545	94,884,195
1930-31.....	586,879	3,382,422	86,241,915	7,499,934	97,728,771
1931-32.....	615,149	2,433,856	87,885,730	7,498,118	98,454,047
1932-33.....	483,758	2,420,590	88,883,405	7,203,344	99,972,641

## Construction and Improvement Expenditure

Year	Construction	Improvement	Additional	Total incl. others
1928-29.....	51,824,496	139,634,863	5,357,227	217,130,882
1929-30.....	68,906,647	125,199,688	4,337,837	203,980,139
1930-31.....	41,715,774	66,735,913	3,382,422	122,837,123
1931-32.....	37,706,907	54,714,747	2,433,856	99,405,522
1932-33.....	47,743,369	51,991,055	2,420,590	105,057,008

## Railway Stores and Materials

Some amount of railway materials is purchased from foreign manufacturers, and it is yearly decreasing. The State railway cars are generally supplied at home either by having them built at their own works with neces-

sary materials procured from approved foreign makers or by placing orders with the three leading carriage works in Japan, viz., Osaka Railway Car Co., Nagoya Railway Car Co., and Amano Works in Tokyo.

The materials under contract for supply in the last five years were as follows (in yen):—

Year	Railway stores purchased			Amount of stores on hand		
	Home purchase	Foreign purchase	Total	Stores in stock	Articles in process of manufacture	Total
1928-29.....	152,627,699	10,006,877	162,634,576	23,395,059	547,953	23,913,012
1929-30.....	147,632,275	8,396,094	156,028,369	22,821,829	340,431	23,162,260
1930-31.....	107,598,231	3,121,766	110,719,997	22,837,495	571,299	23,408,794
1931-32.....	81,378,117	3,085,193	84,463,310	15,544,341	159,953	15,704,294
1932-33.....	99,428,262	3,647,413	103,075,675	16,980,187	—	—

## ROLLING STOCK

Types of the principal steam locomotives used on the Government railways are Mogul 2-6-0 and Pacific 4-6-2 superheated tenders for passenger trains, and Consolidation -2-8-0 and Mikado -2-8-2 superheated tenders for freight trains. Mogul -2-6-0 came in use in 1914 and 877 locomotives of this type are pulling ordinary passenger trains. Of the total stock of passenger carriages, bogie cars claim 94%. They are for the most part corridor cars with center aisle, except a small number of sleeping cars of compartment type.

A special feature as regards the rolling stock is that after 1926 the side framing both of passenger carriages and covered goods wagons has been built of steel instead of wood for the greater safety of passengers and goods, though this innovation has made them 8%

heavier. The repair work is marked by high efficiency. In the Government shops a locomotive receives complete overhauling in 5.9 days on an average, a practice almost unknown elsewhere.

Automatic Coupling.—Up to 1925 both screw and buffer couplings were in use except in Hokkaido. In view of the frequent casualties which befell coupler hands whilst at work and the breakage of trains due to weakness of screw couplers, the adoption of powerful automatic couplers was decided upon, and after some years' preliminary work the innovation was carried out on July 17, 1925, upon vehicles in service in the Main Island, while for the Kyushu region the change was effected on July 20. The vehicles thus recoupled were 41,661 in all, costing about 25 million yen.

## Number of Locomotives

Year	Steam			Electric	Total number incl. others	Weight in working order (with tender)	Average weight per engine
	Tank	Tender					
1928-29.....	1,165	2,936	97	4,200	319,938	76.2	
1929-30.....	1,088	3,034	97	4,222	335,145	79.4	
1930-31.....	1,039	3,049	97	4,189	336,886	80.4	
1931-32.....	903	2,984	119	4,016	334,769	83.4	
1932-33.....	967	2,986	131	4,094	339,251	82.9	



	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1931-33
Timber .....	7,077,992	6,943,791	5,514,807	4,670,408	4,732,021
Charcoal .....	1,511,542	1,425,425	1,215,731	1,172,772	1,117,760
Stone .....	1,313,862	1,210,737	798,715	684,388	661,830
Oil .....	807,535	849,294	775,494	821,015	819,048
Coal .....	24,397,596	24,992,272	22,446,305	19,658,296	20,228,615
Iron and steel .....	916,016	608,580	380,497	410,429	469,775
Fertilizers .....	1,378,949	1,493,299	1,382,793	1,337,361	1,539,500
Cement .....	1,819,378	1,737,472	1,516,382	1,363,291	1,391,745

## FINANCE

As mentioned elsewhere the railway finance is independent of the other State accounts, and all the disbursements are to be met with the receipts, while the expenses needed in construction or improvement are appropriated out

of the profit accruing from the traffic, and also from ¥20,000,000 to be set apart every year on the railway account or from the Government general account. The capital investment during the fiscal year 1932-33 amounted to ¥3,563,422,511, while the fixed property aggregated in value ¥3,503,893,026.

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1931-32.....	433,540	365,089	68,452	80,009	49,207	30,802
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## Working Expenses Classified (¥1,000)

	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
General.....	6,325	6,270	5,982	5,364	5,714
Maintenance of ways and works	50,090	50,098	45,723	40,694	40,504
Maintenance of equipments .....	29,866	30,337	28,941	26,038	25,615
Transportation .....	81,124	81,389	74,537	66,666	65,808
Traffic .....	100,837	104,336	100,413	98,047	96,769
Shipping .....	7,036	6,967	6,114	5,502	5,203
Total incl. others .....	300,708	304,143	284,824	266,634	265,082

## Disposition of Net Earnings

Year	Survey and Private line inspection	Additional works	Interest charge	Subsidy to light rlys.	Total incl. others
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1929-30.....	68,906,647	125,199,688	4,337,837	203,980,139
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1931-32.....	37,706,907	54,714,747	2,433,856	99,405,522
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## Railway Stores and Materials

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1929-30.....	147,632,275	8,396,094	156,028,369	22,821,829	340,431	23,162,260
1930-31.....	107,598,231	3,121,766	110,719,997	22,837,495	571,299	23,408,794
1931-32.....	81,378,117	3,085,193	84,463,310	15,544,341	159,953	15,704,294
1932-33.....	99,428,262	3,647,413	103,075,675	16,980,187	—	—

## ROLLING STOCK

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## Number of Locomotives

Year	Steam		Electric	Total number incl. others	Weight in working order (with tender)	Average weight per engine
	Tank	Tender				
1928-29.....	1,165	2,936	97	4,200	319,938	76.2
1929-30.....	1,088	3,034	97	4,222	335,145	79.4
1930-31.....	1,039	3,049	97	4,189	336,886	80.4
1931-32.....	903	2,984	119	4,016	334,769	83.4
1932-33.....	967	2,986	131	4,094	339,251	82.9



## Number of Passenger Carriages &amp; Electric Cars

Year	Passenger Carriages					Electric Cars		
	No. of bogies	No. of 4-wheels incl. others	Total	Seat capacity		No. of cars	Seat capacity	
				No.	Aver. per car		No.	Aver. per car
1928-29	8,037	2,172	10,209	537,389	58.9	976	95,913	98.3
1929-30	8,372	2,091	10,463	559,200	59.4	1,038	102,185	98.4
1930-31	8,513	1,941	10,454	563,741	59.4	1,128	111,818	99.1
1931-32	8,616	937	9,553	533,641	58.7	1,219	120,565	98.9
1932-33	8,678	477	9,155	524,506	58.8	1,269	126,883	100.0

N.B.—Passenger carriages include those for Imperial use and for Department use, and steam motor cars.

## Number of Goods Wagons

Year	Number			Capacity (ton)	
	Covert	Open	Total incl. others	Total	Average per vehicle
1928-29	35,228	29,546	65,896	846,918	12.9
1929-30	35,947	30,362	67,434	879,274	13.0
1930-31	36,544	30,676	68,353	896,266	13.1
1931-32	34,835	29,210	65,138	686,945	13.3
1932-33	35,142	28,735	64,923	864,737	13.3

## CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION

**Railway Construction Law.**—First enacted in 1891, and revised in 1922, the Law embraces a construction program for 149 lines with an aggregate length of 6,349 miles, the period for completing each line and its cost to be determined by the Diet. The total length now provided for is 4,578.6 miles of which 755 is under construction at an estimated outlay of ¥200,000 per mile on an average. The yearly extension is about 250 miles with more or less elasticity according to the financial policy of the Administration of the day.

**The Gauge.**—The gauge is of 3 ft. 6 ins., it having been adopted when the first railway in Japan was laid. The rails used being generally 60 pounds, in speed and carrying capacity Japanese railways are much behind those in Europe and America. As yet with the exception of the Tokaido line, most of the lines are in a single track. On the San-yo, Tohoku and a few other lines, however, partial doubling has either been effected or is nearing completion.

**Gradient.**—The maximum gradient is 1 in 40 in ordinary cases with a minimum radius of 15 chains. A notable exception is the case of the Usui pass on the Tokyo-Nagano line for which the Abt system was adopted. The gradient for it is 1 in 15, for the section of 7 miles from Yokogawa to Karuizawa, with a minimum radius of 13 chains. There are on this section 26 tunnels with the aggregate length

of 14,645 ft. Altogether this section forms the worst portion in the whole work of railway construction in Japan. The steam locomotives at first used on this section have been recently replaced with electric locomotives with the double object of increasing the hauling power and of getting rid of the nuisance of smoke. The change has proved highly satisfactory.

**Tunnels.**—In regard to tunnelling work, there are 22 tunnels of over 1,500 meters. That bored at Sasago on the Tokyo-Shiojiri of the Central line was the longest (4,656 meters) until the completion of two new tunnels longer than the Sasago, i.e. the Shimizu tunnel (9,702 meters) on the Joetsu line which was opened in September, 1931, at a cost of ¥6,500,000 after about 8 years work, and the Tanna tunnel (7,807 meters) on the Atami line, which was completed in 1933 and is to be opened in the autumn of 1934. The former is the 7th longest tunnel in the world while the latter is of wide notoriety on account of tough engineering work involved. The total length of all tunnels throughout the country aggregated 540,676 meters at the end of August 1933.

**Rails.**—Rails used are in most cases 68 lbs. per yard steel rail, but they are to be replaced by the 75 lb. type for trunk lines, in view of the steady expansion of the volume of traffic and the necessity in consequence to run heavier trains. The rails were formerly supplied from abroad, but of late the rails turned out at the Government Steel Works at Wakamatsu, Kyushu, and some other works are used.

**Sleepers.**—The standard dimensions of sleepers are 8" x 5½" x 66"0", and 14 to 16 are laid for every 30 ft. of rails. Chestnut wood is predominant, but owing to growing scarcity of this particular lumber, softer varieties as pines, "tamo," cercidiphyllum, "sen," beech, etc., are also made use of, after they are properly creosoted.

**Bridge Work.**—The total length of bridges of all kinds on the State Railways at the end of August 1933 was 539,191 meters, being an increase of 19,533 meters as against that of the previous year. The longest structures are that over the River Agano (1,243 m.) on the Uetsu line, the second over the Tenryu (1,209 m.) and the third over the Oi (1,018 m.), the latter two being on the Tokaido line. The foundation work for all such bridges is in the shape of cylindrical brick wells with steel girders. In rare cases wrought iron girders used in bridges made in the early days of railway construction in Japan are mixed with them.

**Speed, Carrying Capacity, etc.**—The maximum carrying capacity of a train on the Tokaido and San-yo lines is 591 tons for the passenger traffic and 935 tons for the freight traffic. The fastest speed developed is that on the Tokyo-Yokohama section, being 49 miles an hour. In the long distance running, the typical record is that between Tokyo and Shimonoseki 702.8 which is covered in 22 hrs. 45 mins. by the up train, and in 22. 55. by the down train.

**Train Operation.**—The average number of trains run per day per mile is 32.9 throughout the system, while the vehicles coupled per train number on an average 7.07 for a passenger and 35.7 for a goods train. On all double-track sections, the Shinagawa-Yokohama section (exclusive of electric car line), Tokaido line, heads the list in point of frequency of runs with 82 runs each way, while the Tachikawa-Tamagawa section, Central main line, stands first on the list of single-track sections with 41 runs, Yokogawa-Karuizawa section, on the Shin-etsu main line, ranking second with 25 runs.

**Ferry Service.**—As an accessory service the State railways maintain and operate ferry service at places where it is judged absolutely necessary for facility and comfort of the public. At present the State railways run this service at five localities, i.e., Aomori—Hakodate ferry service connecting the Main Island

with the Island of Hokkaido; Shimonoseki—Moji connecting the Main Island with the Island of Kyushu; Shimonoseki—Fusan route which connects the Island communication with that of the Asiatic Continent; Uno—Takamatsu which links the Sanyo line (Main Island) with the Island of Shikoku; and Hokkaido—Karuizawa route linking Japan proper with the Island of Karafuto or Saghalien. Besides, there are a few minor routes provided with smaller steamboats or motor-boats for linking such places of note for sightseeing as Miyajima in the Inland Sea. At the end of 1931-32 there were 61 steamers consisting of 31 ferry steamers and 30 harbor boats owned by the State railways excepting those chartered to private companies. The gross tonnage of these ships amounted to 48,066.49 tons, or a decrease of 1 ferry boat but an increase of 1 harbor boat, showing a decrease of 1,776 tons in capacity as against the corresponding figure of the previous year.

**Inauguration of Joint Traffic with Private Motor-Car Service.**—Hitherto joint traffic of the State railways was limited to that with local railways, tramways and marine companies, that of motor-car transportation being denied. The recent development of the latter, however, is so remarkable in Japan that it is now regarded one of the most important land transportation means in modern Japan. In view of the situation the joint traffic of some of more important motor-car companies was created on June 1, 1931, at first the service being limited to transport of passengers, parcel goods and luggage. The companies that joined in the joint traffic comprised the Nikko Motor-car and five other companies.

## ELECTRIFICATION

The electrified sections now operated by the State railways are the steep Usui Pass section of the Shin-etsu line, the portion of heavy trunk lines in and near Tokyo and its suburban loop lines.

**Lines in and around Tokyo.**—The first railway line in Japan on which electric traction was applied was the city portion of the Central line. The conversion was effected in 1905 between Manseibashi, then the metropolitan terminus of the line, and Nakano on the outskirts of Tokyo, a distance of 8 miles. Later on, the line was extended to Tokyo Station on one hand and to Tachikawa on the other.



Next the Yamate line, which is a suburban loop line of Tokyo, was similarly converted in 1910.

To meet the ever-increasing traffic all the suburban service has since been electrified, the total mileage reaching 67.1 at the end of March 1930 as follows:—

Tokyo—Yokohama—Sakuragicho (Keihin Line) .....	19.1 m.
Tokyo—Tachikawa (Central Line).....	23.4 „
Shinagawa—Ikebukuro—Tabata (Yamate Line) .....	12.9 „
Ikebukuro—Akabane (Yamate Line)...	3.4 „
Tokyo—Akabane (Tohoku Line) .....	8.3 „
Total .....	67.1 „

All the sections are of double track, and 543 motor cars and 1,032 trailers are operating at intervals of between 2 and 16 minutes, each train being composed of 2-7 bogie cars.

**Tokaido Line.**—The electrification of Numazu-Osaka-Akashi Section, a distance of 299.9 miles, was planned completion within the period of 1923-1928 at an estimated cost of ¥21,983,000. As the first step the section between Tokyo and Odawara (52 miles) including the branch line from Ofuna to Yokosuka, was taken in hand in August 1922. Though the progress of the work was seriously delayed by the earthquake of 1923, it was brought to completion in August, 1925, and Odawara-Atami in 1929, the total mileage worked coming to 75.4 m. as shown below:—

Tokyo—Kozu (Tokaido Line).....	48.7 m.
Ofuna—Yokosuka (Yokosuka Line) ..	9.9 „
Kozu—Atami (Atami Line) .....	16.8 „
Total .....	75.4 „

These sections are double-tracked at present, to be quadrupled in near future. The electric locomotives used number 71, while the power for operating them amounts to 136,800 kw., part of which is supplied by the Government plant at Akabane and 18 other sub-stations and the rest by private companies.

**Schemes on Program.**—All main lines radiating from Tokyo are to be electrified in near future. They represented 83 miles in all according to the original program which was later somewhat modified and of which about 80 miles have been converted already. The Hachioji-Kofu section (53 miles), which is of steep gradient and full of tunnels and which runs through the district commanding good supply of cheap current, was changed to electric trac-

tion system in 1933. An important item of the electrification project is the erection of a 60,000 k.w. steam power plant near Tsurumi on the Tokyo-Yokohama line, and a 84,000 k.w. water power plant on the River Shinano that traverses the central region of middle Japan.

**The Usui Pass.**—The Abt rackrail system section across the Usui Pass is located 3,000 ft. above sea level, and the difference in level reaches 1,817 ft. in a length of 6.9 miles. This steep section was electrified in 1912. There are at present 28 electric locomotives for the regular train service, a couple of them being used for pulling each train. The power is supplied by the power station at Yokogawa, specially erected for the purpose and containing three 1,000 k.w. vertical turbo-generators. There are substations at the highest and the lowest points of the rack section.

INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC ARRANGEMENTS

With Russia and Europe

**Through Passenger Traffic between Japan and North Manchuria and the Maritime Province.**—The service was established in April, 1910, between the former Chinese Eastern Railway and the Russian Volunteer Fleet on the Russian side, and the Government Railways, the South Manchuria Railway, and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha on the Japanese side, and was joined by the Chosen Railways two years later. The service gives option of travelling between Japan and Harbin by any of the three following routes:—

(a) via the Chosen, the South Manchuria, and the North Manchuria Railway lines; (b) via Dairen route, on the South Manchuria Railway and North Manchuria Railway (former Chinese Eastern Rly.) lines; (c) via Vladivostok route, on the Ussuri Railway line (the Maritime Province).

**Through Goods Traffic Service with Russia.**—This through goods traffic between Japan and Russia was brought about in January, 1914, and is limited in scope, covering North Manchuria and the Maritime Province on the Russian side.

**Restored Trans-Siberian Through Passenger Service.**—After the suspension lasting about 14 years the Trans-Siberian through passenger service was reopened on August 1, 1927. Services and approximate fares between London and Tokyo are as follows:—

London to Tokyo	No. of services	Days required
Via Fusan route.....	Thrice a week	15 days
„ Dairen route .....	„ „ „	15-19 days
„ Vladivostok route.	Once a week	17 days

Fares including Express and Sleeping-berth Charges

London to Tokyo (via Warsaw and Fusan).....	1st class	2nd class
Paris to Tokyo (via Warsaw and Fusan).....	\$340	\$230
Berlin to Tokyo (via Warsaw and Fusan).....	\$330	\$225
Moscow to Tokyo (via Warsaw and Fusan).....	\$295	\$195
	\$230	\$149

Japan-China Through Passenger and Luggage Service

Participated in by—Japanese State Railways, South Manchuria Rly Co., Chinese State Railways, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Harada Kisen Kaisha, Nisshin Kisen

Kaisha, Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., China Navigation Co.

**Kind of Service.**—(A) Single and return trips, (20% discount for railways and 10 for steamships for return trips). Three routes are available, namely, via Chosen, via Shanghai (single trips only) and via Tsingtao.

(B) Circular trips (30% discount for railways and 10 for steamships.—The service started in October 1915 for the benefit of 1st class passengers on board an ocean-going steamer on an extended tour embracing the Yokohama-Shanghai section either via Pukow or Hankow but preferring to cover it by rail.

(C) Party travellers.—Ordinary and student parties, discount 25 to 50%.

(D) Through parcel service.—Participants same as for the through passenger and luggage service, and two routes, via Chosen and via Tsingtao, are open.

LOCAL RAILWAYS

The State acquisition of the seventeen leading private companies' lines in 1906 and 1907 left in the private hands an insignificant length of less than 413.28 kilometers at the end of 1907 which consisted of short, local lines. It being provided in the Railway Nationalization Law that "all railways constructed for the purpose of general traffic shall be owned by the State," kinds of private lines to be granted charters were limited to those minor local lines. Besides, the Private Railway Law which had then controlled private railways, being based on the standard railway, was found too exacting for those private lines remaining in private hands after the nationalization, and in consequence there was no appreciable construction for a few years since then. In view of the situation the Government promulgated the Light Railway Law in 1910 to encourage light railway enterprises. The Government, thereupon, intended to encourage the speedy development of railway network in the country embracing state lines, light railways, and tramways—the three kinds of railways which were to be made interdependent upon one another in order to effect the improvement of communication facilities as a whole. Again as a means of encouraging light railway projects the Light Railway Subsidy Law was enforced in 1912. This law guaranteed the private light

railways the profit of 5 per cent on the cost of construction for five years after the opening of business on condition that the railways are not of a less width than 2 ft. 6 in. in gauge, and that they have not been in operation more than 10 years after the enforcement of the law. The subsidy did not cover the portion of the deficit of the earnings against the working expenses. In case the annual profit of any light railway so subsidized exceeds 8 per cent on the cost of construction, it had to pay back half the sum in excess of 8 per cent per annum until the whole indebtedness be cleared off. The Government originally had fixed the maximum amount of subsidy at 1,250,000 yen per annum, but, in consequence of the partial revision of the law in 1914 which extended the period of subsidy to 10 years and also discharged the subsidized railway from the obligation of redeeming the subsidy, the estimated fund was found inadequate, and in 1917 the law was revised whereby the maximum amount of subsidy being raised to 1,500,000 yen. At present a maximum amount of 7,500,000 yen is allocated for the purpose. The enforcement of the two laws gave a stimulus to the rise of light railway projects from year to year, while, on the other hand, the promotion of private railways or charters granted under the Private Railway Law have markedly declined in number. Besides, the number of private railways



in operation was yearly on the decrease as the result of the conversion of them into light railways under the new Light Railway Law; so that in 1918 there were no private railways operating in accordance with the Private Railway Law. On the other hand, the Light Railway Law proved somewhat defective to meet the requirements of the times. In view of these circumstances the Government Railways decided to promulgate the new Local Railway Law to replace the two old laws, at the same time the Light Railway Subsidy Law being revised and promulgated under the title of the Local Railway Subsidy Law. Since then the

Year	No. of railway lines	Open miles (kms.)	No. of passenger cars	No. of seats	No. of goods-wagons			Capacity (Tons)
					Covert	Open	Total	
1928-29.....	239	5,937.53	3,644	226,244	3,461	7,121	10,582	103,758
1929-30.....	252	6,513.10	4,085	270,138	3,616	7,731	11,347	110,187
1930-31.....	262	7,018.14	4,286	291,426	3,674	7,832	11,506	110,248
1931-32.....	266	7,194.79	4,411	301,481	3,711	7,901	11,612	113,872
1932-33.....	268	7,242.11	4,478	307,070	3,694	7,864	11,558	113,185

**Train & Vehicle Kilometers.**—The train kilometers of the local railways in 1932-33 totalled 19,311,848 consisting of 1,279,075 kilometers of passenger trains, 6,369,456 kilometers of goods trains and 11,662,717 kilometers of mixed trains, showing a decrease of 108,898 kilometers in passenger trains and of 1,516,501 kilometers in mixed trains and an increase of 239,919 kilometers in goods trains. The vehicle kilometers

Year	Train Kilometers				Vehicle Kilometers	
	Passenger trains	Goods trains	Mixed trains	Total	Passenger cars	Goods wagons
1928-29.....	1,681,153	5,862,016	17,453,165	24,996,334	234,297,684	120,376,600
1929-30.....	1,848,593	6,218,425	16,724,355	24,791,373	283,752,918	121,321,682
1930-31.....	1,505,188	5,923,227	15,646,981	23,075,396	308,453,333	113,945,089
1931-32.....	1,388,573	6,129,537	13,179,218	20,697,328	312,164,786	112,087,410
1932-33.....	1,279,675	6,369,456	11,662,717	19,311,848	314,086,600	112,027,928

**Passenger and Goods Traffic.**—The average working kilometers for passenger traffic in 1932-33 were 7,174.8 kilometers, the number of passengers carried 427,668,098 and the number of passengers carried per kilometer 3,727,530.962, the receipts amounting to 55,430,020 yen. The average kilometers of journey per passenger was 8.7 kilometers, the average receipts per passenger 0.130 yen, and the average receipts per passenger per kilometer was 0.1 sen. The total amount of goods hauled in 1932-33 was 22,252,511 metric tons and the volume of goods hauled one kilometer 505,669,515 ton kilometers,

open kilometer of local railways was yearly on the increase. The number of local railways in operation at the end of the year 1932-33 was 268 and their total length 7,242.111 kilometers with the capital invested amounting to ¥1,204,113,426.

**No. of Railways and Cars.**—At the end of March 1933 there were 268 railway lines in operation with their open miles reaching to 7,242.11 kilometers. The number of passenger cars totalled 4,487 and the number of goods-wagons 113,185. Below are given the statistics on local railway lines and number of cars in the last few fiscal years:—

in the same year amounted to 427,932,395 kilometers consisting of 314,183,101 kilometers of passenger cars and 113,749,294 kilometers of goods wagons. As compared with previous year the passenger car kilometers increased by 2,018,315 kilometers and the wagon kilometers increased by 1,661,884 kilometers, the total increase amounting to 3,680,199 kilometers.

the receipts amounting to 17,845,070 yen, showing a decrease of 592,537 metric tons in the volume, 93,911 yen in the goods receipts and an increase of 36,850,505,538 ton-kilometers in the volume carried per kilometer. The average length of goods hauled per metric ton in the same year was 22.7 kilometers and the average goods receipts per metric ton 0.802 yen, an increase of 1.1 kilometers for the former and a decrease of 0.026 yen for the latter. The goods receipts per metric ton per kilometer was 3.5 sen showing a decrease of 0.3 sen as compared with the previous year.

Year	Working kilometres	No. of passengers carried (1,000)	No. of passengers carried 1 km. (1,000)	Receipts from passenger traffic (¥1,000)	Average kms. per passenger	Goods hauled (1,000 m. tons)	Goods hauled 1 km. (1,000 ton.-kms.)	Receipts from goods traffic (¥1,000)
1928-29.....	5,545.8	366,278	2,975,305	52,094	8.1	25,093	531,827	22,882
1929-30.....	6,088.5	415,740	3,528,989	60,552	8.5	26,466	536,839	23,399
1930-31.....	6,734.8	428,370	3,623,819	59,390	8.5	22,949	463,458	19,732
1931-32.....	7,025.6	420,725	3,646,235	56,998	8.7	21,659	468,819	17,939
1932-33.....	7,174.8	427,668	3,727,531	55,430	8.7	22,253	505,670	17,845

**Finance.**—The total working revenue of the local railways in 1932-33 aggregated 81,680,939 yen as against the total working expenses of 47,451,820 yen, leaving a balance or profit of 34,229,119 yen. As compared with the previous year, the working revenue shows a decrease of 1,265,384, the working expenses 305,852 yen and the profit 959,532 yen. The earnings per day per kilometer were 31.143 yen, the working expenses per day per kilometer 18.092 yen,

and the profit per day per kilometer 13.051 yen. The percentage of working expenses to working revenue stood at 58.1 per cent and that of working profit to the construction expenses at 3.6. The following figures show the amount of capital, construction expenses, revenue and expenses of local railways (open lines) in the last few fiscal years (money being in unit of ¥1,000):—

Year	Capital	Construction expenses	Revenue	Working expenses	Profit	% of profit to cost of construction	Aggreg. monthly compensation of employees
1928-29.....	956,818	626,883	82,477	46,016	36,462	6.1	1,764
1929-30.....	1,175,841	774,012	93,637	52,273	41,364	5.4	1,926
1930-31.....	1,158,299	1,399,084	87,917	52,564	35,353	4.2	2,539
1931-32.....	1,160,475	951,945	83,132	47,859	35,273	3.8	2,332
1932-33.....	1,204,113	965,040	81,681	47,451	34,229	—	2,254

**Lines open to Business.**—15 local railways with the total working length of 64.01 kilometers were open to business during the fiscal year 1932-33, showing a decrease of 16 in number and 127.74 kilometers in length respectively compared with the preceding year.

**Lines under Construction.**—Lines projected but not yet open to traffic by the end of the same year amounted to 183 with the aggregated length of 3,745.99 kilometers and their estimated capital of 800,959,930 yen, a loss of 18 in number, of 589.16 kilometers in length and of 41,555,946 yen in capital respectively against the preceding year.

**Charters granted.**—The number of railways granted charters for construction by the Government during the same fiscal year was 19, with an aggregate length of 56.42 kilometers, their estimated construction expenditure amounting to 6,567,685 yen. As compared with

the previous year the number of railways granted charters increased by 2, the total length being 13.57 kilometers and the estimated construction expenditure decreased by 13,397,273 yen. The number of railways whose charters were invalidated was 12, with an aggregate length of 49.74 kilometers representing the estimated construction expenditure of 2,426,290 yen, or a decrease of 2 in number of railways, 27.22 kilometers in length and 1,076,862 yen in the estimated construction expenditure against the similar figures of the preceding year.

#### Leading Local Railways in Japan

Local open railways over 60 kms. in length at the end of March, 1929, numbered 17 and those over 50 miles 27. The following is a list of leading local railways of over 60 miles in length:—

Names of Railways	Office	Length of open lines (Kilometers)	Motive Power	Gauge (ft. in.)	Paid-up capital (¥1,000)
Aichi Electric Railway	Nagoya	123.41	steam & electricity	3.6	17,091
Bantan Electric ..	Kakogawa	90.45	steam & gasoline	3.6	6,000
Chichibu Electric ..	Kumagai	63.89	steam & gasoline	3.6	12,000
Chugoku Electric ..	Okayama	76.20	steam	3.6	4,300
Fuji-Minobu Electric ..	Tokyo	87.57	steam & electricity	3.6	16,000
Geibi Electric ..	Hiroshima	90.97	steam & gasoline	3.6	6,000



Names of Railways	Office	Length of open lines (Kilometers)	Motive Power	Gauge (ft. in.)	Paid-up capital (¥1,000)
Hokkaido Electric Railway	Shiraishi	129.81	steam	3.6	10,000
Ina Electric	Tokyo	79.80	steam	3.6	25,565
Iwate Keiben	Hanamaki	65.48	steam	2.6	1,500
Mikawa	Kariyamachi	71.49	steam & electricity	3.6	6,250
Nagano Electric	Nagano	70.86	electricity & steam	3.6	7,000
Nagoya Electric	Nagoya	119.43	electricity	3.6	14,500
Nankai	Osaka	125.97	electricity	3.6	70,000
Odawara-Express	Sendagaya (Tokyo)	82.98	electricity	3.6	30,000
Seibu	Tokyo	65.26	electricity, steam & gasoline	3.6	13,000
Tobu	Tokyo	244.37	steam	3.6	50,000
Tokachi	Obihiro (Hokkaido)	65.07	steam	3.6	3,000

## TRAMWAYS

The tramways in Japan date from 1880, when an application was tendered for the construction of the Tokyo Horse Tram Co's line which was completed and opened to traffic in 1883. By Imperial Ordinance No. 266 issued in October, 1908, the matters in connection with tramways came under the control of the Minister of Communications and subsequently by Imperial Ordinance No. 307, the jurisdiction was shifted to the State Railways. As provided by the Tramway Law now in force, all the tramways in Japan are constructed as a rule on highways. The street railways, a certain number of suburban railways and others laid in localities are placed under the control of the Law. Such public bodies as cities, towns and villages may take the management of tramways without restriction. Steam and electricity are mostly employed as motive power except a few local tramways where gasoline, horse or human power is used

for the purpose. On March 31, 1933, there were 142 tramways open to business with a total length of 2,740.43 kilometers and an aggregate capital of 2,157,810,235 yen, being a loss of 4 in number and of 16.87 kilometers in length, but an increase of 11,326,740 yen in capital. Classified according to kinds of motive power they are as follows:—

Power	No. of tramways	Kilometers	Capital (yen)
Electric	93	2,103.92	2,120,276,416
Steam	8	127.30	1,861,000
Steam and gasoline combined	9	101.23	3,795,000
Gasoline	16	231.68	23,864,156
Horse power	16	145.04	7,703,000
Human power	7	31.26	310,663
Total	142	2,740.43	2,157,810,235
Comparison with previous year...	-4	-16.87	+11,326,740

The following table shows the working results of tramways for the past five years ending 1932-33:—

Fiscal Year	No. of tramways	Total length of lines (kms.)	Capital invested (¥1,000)	Cost of construction (¥1,000)	Working revenue (¥1,000)	Working expenses (¥1,000)	Profit (¥1,000)
1928-29	155	2,720.03	2,257,081	679,721	143,198	82,541	60,658
1929-30	152	2,715.66	2,205,832	715,689	140,529	81,562	58,967
1930-31	148	2,711.47	2,212,569	746,800	128,774	77,637	51,137
1931-32	146	2,757.30	2,146,483	764,651	115,881	71,233	44,648
1932-33	142	2,740.43	2,157,810	781,648	109,670	68,128	41,542

Year	% of profit to cost of construction	No. of locomotives	Passenger carriages		Goods wagons		No. of passengers carried (1,000)	Receipts from passenger traffic (¥1,000)
			No.	Seats	No.	Tonnage		
1928-29	9.1	229	6,942	435,185	2,088	7,032	1,872,007	129,903
1929-30	8.2	188	7,071	450,925	1,965	6,848	1,819,758	126,570
1930-31	6.9	171	7,043	453,265	1,928	6,859	1,690,871	115,599
1931-32	5.9	145	6,863	443,838	1,900	6,841	1,566,476	105,756
1932-33	5.3	118	6,623	432,445	1,790	6,111	1,466,674	99,140

Year	Goods hauled (M. tons)	Receipts from goods traffic (Yen)	Kilometers of vehicles run (1,000)		No. of employees	Aver. monthly compensation of employees (¥1,000)
			Passenger carriages	Goods wagons		
1928-29	1,910,315	2,508,118	345,249	11,786	57,915	5,107
1929-30	1,865,008	2,170,361	351,240	10,096	57,915	5,295
1930-31	1,668,872	1,655,748	351,030	9,013	57,682	5,009
1931-32	1,483,865	1,368,096	349,314	7,419	54,972	4,790
1932-33	1,356,921	1,251,969	346,815	7,185	52,092	4,480

## Municipal Tramways in Tokyo and Osaka

**Tokyo.**—The system as existing at the end of December, 1933, comprised 42 sections with total mileage of 346.779 meters and 526 stops. The cars numbered 1,358 and the working staff 7,828, the result of business for the same year being as follows:—No. of passengers, 295,686,000; Average No. of passengers per day, 809,000; Total receipts, ¥18,853,000 and Average receipts per day ¥51,652. The fare is uniform 7 sen for single and 14 sen for return ticket. Reduced fare of 10 sen for return ticket is allowed to workmen and students in early morning.

**Osaka.**—The figures at the end of March, 1932, were:—Total working mileage 104 kms.; Number of cars 804, made up of 245 singles and 558 bogies.

The working result in recent years is as follows:—

Year	Working mileage (kms.)	No. of passengers (1,000)	Receipts (¥1,000)
1928	97	305,367	17,249
1929	103	301,748	16,986
1930	103	285,568	16,036
1931	104	257,747	14,170
1932	104	232,804	13,133

## MOTOR CAR SERVICE

The motor-car service operated as pioneer enterprise by the Railways in 1930 between Okazaki—Tajima and Setokinenbashi—Kozoji (65.8 km.) in Nagoya region having proved successful a similar service for passengers was inaugurated on Mitajiri—Yamaguchi section in Moji region (17.6 km.) on May 11, 1931, on Kameyama—Mikumo and Omiyamachi—Kuro-

kawa sections in Osaka region on March 25, 1932. The total number of passengers carried over those routes during 1932-33 was 1,210,431, the volume of goods handled 9,552 metric tons and the earnings from passengers 226,033 yen and that from goods traffic 16,651 yen. Data in recent years are shown below:—

Year	Working mileage		Passengers carried		Goods hauled		Passenger receipts		Goods receipts	
	Passenger (kms.)	Wagon (kms.)	Total	Per day	Total (M. ton)	Per day (M. ton)	Total (Yen)	Per day (Yen)	Total (Yen)	Per day (Yen)
1930-31	65.8	65.8	124,864	1,224	1,684	17	24,545	249	2,849	30
1931-32	126.2	108.6	784,527	2,144	6,014	16	154,092	434	9,921	28
1932-33	308.0	290.0	1,210,431	3,316	9,552	26	226,033	617	16,601	47

The figures for 1932-33 distributed to four regions are apportioned as follows:—

Region	Passenger (kms.)	Wagon (kms.)	Total	Per day	Total (M. ton)	Per day (M. ton)	Total (Yen)	Per day (Yen)	Total (Yen)	Per day (Yen)
Tokyo	51.0	51.0	81,783	224	275	1	12,589	37	514	2
Nagoya	111.8	93.8	668,397	1,831	5,646	15	103,838	302	11,018	31
Osaka	67.6	67.6	249,042	682	6,584	10	48,362	140	5,008	14
Moji	77.6	77.6	211,209	579	47	—	61,244	168	111	—

## BOARD OF TOURIST INDUSTRY

The Bureau of Tourist Industry was organized in July, 1930. It is under the supervision of the Department of Railways. Principal lines of business to be handled by the Board are:—

Control and support of the foreign tourist industry; business concerning statistics and investigation; business concerning propaganda abroad; better accommodation and improvement of tourist points and sightseeing facilities; development of the hotel business and improvement of hotel accommodation; over-



seeing of guides and persons coming in direct contact with foreign tourists.

Affiliated with this office, a Government Committee of Tourist Industry, composed of carriers, hotel men, Government officials, and scholars, has been organized as an auxiliary organ.

The Japan Tourist Bureau, which had been the only institution in this field of business in Japan, will be able to fulfil its proper function thoroughly, through the control and systematization of the industry, which will be brought about by the establishment of these organs.

JAPAN TOURIST BUREAU

For the purpose of introducing Japan to foreign countries, the Bureau was established in 1912 as a joint enterprise of the Japanese Government Railways, and other railway and steamship companies, hotels, and firms dealing with foreign tourists. The Bureau affords special facilities gratis to tourists, such as furnishing all necessary informations as to travelling, issuing letters of introduction, securing admission to places of interest, arranging itineraries, giving estimates of expenses, supplying general information, booklets, etc. For the convenience of tourists utilizing the organization, the Bureau also conducts tourist business in general, booking for railways and steamers to points at home and abroad, selling travellers' checks, etc. The head office is situated in the Tokyo Station Building (Tokyo), and Branches or In-

quiring Offices at Dairen, Keijo, Taihoku, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Shimonoseki, Nagasaki, Mukden, Hsinking (former Changchun), Harbin, Manchouli, Peiping (Peking), Tientsin, Shanghai, New York, etc.

TANNA TUNNEL FINISHED

With the completion in 1934 of the Tanna tunnel on the State Railway line (new Tokaido route) one of the most gigantic engineering projects in Japan has been carried to a successful conclusion. The tunnel (25,614 feet or 4.86 miles in length) runs from Atami to Kawanami,

Digging operations were started sixteen years ago, on April 1, 1918. The total cost of construction approximated ¥65,000,000. Sixty-three workers lost their lives within the tunnel during construction. The difficulties encountered seemed insurmountable, and at times it was advocated that the undertakings be abandoned. The greatest obstacle to the completion was the sudden inrush of hot water from beneath the Tanna basin, but this difficulty was overcome.

The plan of the tunnel was first conceived by Dr. Ryutaro Nomura (formerly president of the defunct Railway Board and now director of the Tokyo Subway Co.), and it was the late Count Shimpei Goto who approved and aided the undertaking. Commencing December 1, 1934, the tunnel will be used by trains, thus eliminating the line from Kozu to Numazu through the Hakone Pass, saving 30 minutes for express trains and one hour and a half for slow freight trains.

AIR TRANSPORTATION

(For air mail also see under Chapter on Communications)

Though dating about 15 years ago, it was not till the creation of the Aviation Bureau in August 1920, first as part of the Army, but now under control of the Minister of Communications, that a new epoch opened in the history of aviation in Japan. So marked has been the progress in recent years that regular flying services, for instance, are now conducted between Tokyo and Dairen via Osaka, Kyushu and Chosen, and between Tokyo and Niigata and between Sakai (near Osaka) and Shikoku. The International Convention pertaining to Aerial Navigation, signed at Paris in October 1919, became effective in Japan in June 1922, and Japan enacted in April 1921 the Aerial Navigation Law, which took effect in June 1927.

The Army Aviation Board at first controlled both military and civilian aviation, but the latter branch was transferred to the Communications Department in 1923, and at last the long pending scheme to create two aerial routes (Tokyo-Dairen via Chosen and Osaka-Shanghai via Fukuoka) was carried into effect in the spring of 1929, the State aerodromes (landing stations) having been established at Tachikawa (near Tokyo), Osaka, Fukuoka, Keijo and Dairen, these being open to the free use of aviators in general. The radio stations have been established at important points along the air routes, these being located at Hakone, Kamayama, Fukuoka, Tsushima and Goto. Together with the completion of the arrangements

for international aerial routes an international air port has been established at Haneda, Tokyo, which was opened on November 3rd, 1932. Then with the gradual increase of air mail matters the Communications Department started on August 1, 1933, a mail carrying night flight service between Tokyo and Fukuoka, the service being conducted by the Japan Air Transport Company.

Regular Air Transport Service.—The Japan Air Transport Co. started the air service in April 1929, on the lines between Tokyo and Fukuoka and between Urusan (Chosen) and Dairen. The service on the intermediate line, i.e. between Fukuoka and Urusan, was commenced in June same year, and at the same time a direct air mail service between Tokyo and Dairen was established. On July 15 of the same year (1929) was started the passenger carrying service on the Tokyo-Osaka-Dairen line, this departure being memorable as the first oversea air transport service undertaken in this country. The distance of 1,320 miles (2,108 kms.) between Tokyo and Dairen is covered by relay flights of 1 day and a half including five intermediate landings, the actual flying time being only 13 hours. In order to assure safety for passengers to Chosen and Manchuria who have to cross the Chosen Strait (a distance of 150 miles requiring a flight of 2 hours), tri-motored Fokker airplanes accommodating 8 persons are used, the planes being equipped with a life-belt for each passenger and 2 two-passengers life-boats of rubber. The schedule and tariff of the service are as follow:—

Line	Fare
Tokyo-Osaka and vice versa Twice daily (morning and afternoon) ...	¥30.00
Osaka-Dairen and vice versa 6 times a week (daily except Sundays) ...	115.00

The passenger fare between Tokyo and Dairen and vice versa is ¥145 which is divided into five sections as follows:—

Line	Fare
Tokyo-Osaka.....	¥30.00
Osaka-Fukuoka .....	35.00
Fukuoka-Urusan .....	18.00
Urusan-Keijo (Seoul) .....	22.00
Keijo-Heijo .....	13.00
Heijo-Dairen .....	27.00

Further, on the establishment of the Manchu Air Transport Company, a Japan-Manchu joint enterprise, and the inauguration of an aerial transport service on the lines between Shingishu and Hsinking (former Changchun) and between Dairen and Mukden in November 1933, the aerial transport service of the Japan Air Transport Company between Tokyo and Dairen has been brought into connection with the newly started Manchurian aerial service, which has been further extended to Harbin and Tsitsihar.

Besides the above, there are at present three air transport services, namely, (1) between Osaka and Matsuyama (Shikoku) maintained by the Nippon Koku Yuso Kenkyusho, (2) between Tokyo and Shimizu by the Tokyo Koku Yuso-sha and (3) between Tokyo and Niigata by the Teiki Koku-kai of the Asahi Shimbun Company, the last named being limited only to the conveyance of mail and parcels during the summer months. Appended is the schedule of the regular air services maintained by the respective concerns:—

Regular Air Service

Operators	Line	Distance (km.)	No. of flights (Per week)	Service	
Nippon Koku Yuso Kabushiki Kaisha	Tokyo-Dairen .....	Tokyo-Osaka .....	425	12 times	Passengers, parcels, mail
		Osaka-Fukuoka .....	500	6 "	
		Fukuoka-Urusan .....	240	6 "	
	Osaka-Shanghai .....	Urusan-Keijo .....	310	6 "	
		Keijo-Heijo .....	200	6 "	
		Heijo-Dairen .....	400	6 "	
Nippon Koku Yuso Kenkyusho	Osaka-Matsuyama ...	Osaka-Fukuoka .....	500	6 "	Passengers, parcels, mail
		Fukuoka-Shanghai ...	950	6 "	
Tokyo Koku Yuso (Kaisha).....	Tokyo-Shimizu .....	Osaka-Takamatsu .....	140	6 "	Passengers, parcels, mail
		Takamatsu-Matsuyama	150	6 "	
		Tokyo-Ito.....	150	2 times	
Teiki Kokukai .....	Tokyo-Niigata .....	Ito-Shimoda .....	45	2 "	Passengers, parcels, mail
		Shimoda-Shimizu .....	110	2 "	
		Tokyo-Niigata .....	380	3 "	

On the completion of an international air port in Nagoya in the autumn of 1934 the planes on the Tokyo-Osaka route began to regularly call at that city both on outward and return trip from October 1 (1934).

N.B.— (1) Fukuoka-Shanghai line is not yet open; (2) The service on Tokyo-Niigata line is open only between July and October every year.



**The Imperial Aero Association.**—Is the first organization of the kind created in Japan and was incorporated in 1914. It is presided over by H.H. Prince Nashimoto, while Baron Sakatani acts as Vice-President. The association is maintained on donations from interested public and subscriptions paid in by the members, but the fund at its disposal is still very small. In June 1919 the Association was formally admitted into the International Aviation Convention and sent its representatives to the general conferences held at Paris, London, etc.

**Civilian Aviators.**—As existing at the end of March 1932, civilian aviators possessing 1st, 2nd and 3rd class pilots licenses numbered 332. There were also 118 licensed navigators (1st & 2nd class) and 62 licensed engineers.

**Training of Aviators.**—Applicants for the training given at the expense of the Aviation Bureau must be single males of between 17 and 20 years of age, who pass first the physical examination according to the Military standard and next an examination of scholarship, the latter being modelled on the 3rd year course of the middle school. About 28 private aviation training institutes exist throughout the country, each having its own training ground or aerodrome. Under the Aerial Navigation Law in force since June 1927 the licenses for civilian aviators are specified as aerial navigators, aeroplane (hydroplane) pilots, airship pilots, balloon pilots (balloonists), aeroplane mechanics, etc.

**Encouragement, Bounty, etc.**—Besides giving special prizes to winners in flying contests, and also allowing, as mentioned elsewhere, one time bounty to those carrying on regular commercial air service, in 1923 a monetary prize (¥3,000) was awarded to the Shibaura Engineering Works for its high pressure magnetic motors and a similar prize (¥3,000) to the Japan Auto-Car Co. for its invention of special paint for coating the wings of aeroplanes. Then for the benefit of civilian aviators the Aviation

Board is granting small bounty for the upkeep and repairs and also for loss of planes, etc.

**Manufacture of Aeroplanes**

Japan has at present over 30 private factories turning out flying machines and their parts and accessories. The Army and Navy arsenals also have a share in this work. The leading private establishments are as follows:—

Aichi Watch & Elec. Co., Nagoya; Ishikawajima Aeroplane Works, Ishikawajima, Tokyo; Ito Aeroplane Works, Tsudanuma, Chiba prefecture; Kawanishi Aeroplane Co., Kobe; Kawasaki Dockyards (Hyogo Works), Hyogo, near Kobe; Mitsubishi Aircraft Works, Nagoya; Nakajima Aeroplane Works (Factories at Otamachi, Gumma prefecture and Ogikubo, Tokyo); Tokyo Gas & Elec. Industrial Co., Iriarai-machi, Tokyo; Fujisawa Denki Kogyo-sho, Tokyo; Japan Special Steel Co., Tokyo; Sumitomo Copper Works, Osaka; Nippon Gakki Seizo Kaisha, Hamamatsu, Shizuoka prefecture; Fujikura Industrial Co., Osaki-machi, Tokyo; Kikyū Seisakujo, Osaki-machi, Tokyo; Tokyo E. C. Industrial Co., Setagaya-machi, Tokyo.

Of the above establishments, the first eight undertake manufacture of flying machines and parts and motors, while the Nippon Gakki Seizo Kaisha specializes in propellers only and the last three in airships, balloons and accessories. All the rest engage in the manufacture of parts of flying machines or meters, gauges, etc., for aeronautical purposes.

**Aviation Record**

The Aviation Board has published the following figures showing the aviation record during the past five years ended 1933, i.e. number of cruise, hours of flights, cases of casualties, number of machines and motors damaged, percentage of accidents, etc. for each year:—

Year	No. of cruise	Hours of flights (H.)	Distance (km.)	Casualty		Machines damaged		Motors damaged	
				No. of killed	No. of injured	Serious	Slight	Serious	Slight
1928-29.....	17,528	8,393.35	1,106,802	17	7	12	17	7	20
1929-30.....	20,628	12,108.52	1,711,683	3	8	15	25	5	29
1930-31.....	30,018	15,459.50	2,346,025	1	4	6	16	3	24
1931-32.....	51,370	20,600.47	3,010,260	12	18	24	33	9	20
1932-33.....	51,984	19,422.09	2,807,113	14	10	11	30	16	30

**Percentage of Accidents**

Year	Casualty per 10,000 cruise		Casualty per 10,000 hours		No. of Accidents per 10,000 hours flight			
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Machines damaged		Motors damaged	
					Serious	Slight	Serious	Slight
1928-29.....	9.7	4.0	20.2	8.3	14.3	20.2	8.3	23.7
1929-30.....	1.5	3.9	2.5	6.6	12.4	20.6	4.1	23.9
1930-31.....	0.3	1.3	0.7	2.6	3.9	10.4	1.9	15.5
1931-32.....	2.3	3.5	5.8	8.7	11.7	16.0	4.4	9.7
1932-33.....	2.7	1.9	7.2	5.2	5.7	15.5	8.2	15.4



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				No. of killed	No. of injured	Serious	Slight	Serious	Slight
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Year	Casualty per 10,000 cruise		Casualty per 10,000 hours		No. of Accidents per 10,000 hours flight			
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Machines damaged		Motors damaged	
					Serious	Slight	Serious	Slight
1928-29.....	9.7	4.0	20.2	8.3	14.3	20.2	8.3	23.7
1929-30.....	1.5	3.9	2.5	6.6	12.4	20.6	4.1	23.9
1930-31.....	0.3	1.3	0.7	2.6	3.9	10.4	1.9	15.5
1931-32.....	2.3	3.5	5.8	8.7	11.7	16.0	4.4	9.7
1932-33.....	2.7	1.9	7.2	5.2	5.7	15.5	8.2	15.4



## CHAPTER XXII

### SHIPPING AND SHIPBUILDING

#### SHIPPING

##### Introductory Remarks

**Genius of Japanese Seafaring People.**—The insular position of the country would suggest to everybody that the seafaring propensity must have been well developed in this country. So it was, from about the close of the 16th century to the beginning of the 17th century Japanese trading vessels visited China and more than twenty other countries in the South Seas and East India for purpose of commerce. What is of special significance, Japan even sent diplomatic envoys to Europe and Mexico at that time.

**Japan to Depend on Foreign Supplies.**—Scantily gifted by nature, and especially limited as to resources and territorial area, it is imperative for Japan to push on her maritime enterprises, so that she may round off the balance of international account with the proceeds of the carrying trade. This is of special importance to her national economy when it is remembered that Japan has earned on an average some ¥120 millions net per annum from this source during several years that followed the war boom.

**Sailing Vessels.**—A noteworthy feature in the shipping statistics of Japan in marked contrast to what is generally observed in other countries is the constant increase of tonnage of sailing vessels side by side with the growth of steamships. This increase of sailing tonnage, however, really nominal, for smaller sailers of the type of lighters not exceeding 100 tons constitute about 60 per cent of the total, the combined tonnage of larger craft amounting to only about 300,000 tons. These sailing ships are engaged in coastwise trade around the country and dependencies. Mention should be made here that since 1921 the number of sailing vessels has gradually declined as is the case with other countries.

**Shipping Subsidies.**—The amount of subsidy granted to shipping by the Government is very small, really insignificant compared with what obtains in foreign countries, having been con-

siderably decreased in recent years. Then the grant of navigation encouragement bounty was discontinued long ago, followed by the discontinuation of shipbuilding bounty at the time of the war boom.

**Characteristics of Japanese Seamen.**—Though not absolutely immune from labor troubles, Japanese seamen, compared with their foreign comrades, are mild in temperament and diligent and faithful to their duties. When confronted by a strike of dock hands in a foreign port, for instance, the Japanese seamen would attend to the discharging or loading of cargo and enable the ship to leave port with no great inconvenience. Then when repairing hands are lacking they will improvise necessary work so that their ship can go on its voyage as scheduled. The strong sense of duty and excellent discipline of Japanese seamen are, indeed, hardly paralleled in other countries. It has been said that though Japanese seamen are willing to work at cheap wages their working efficiency is rather poor. This is an undeniable truth, and along with the growing use of internal combustion engines in the recent years the cheap labor of Japanese seamen may lose significance and cease to be one of their assets.

**Import Dues on Vessels in Kwantung.**—Until 1925 the import of second-hand foreign vessels to Kwantung Leased Territory was exempt from any levy. To check such wanton import an Imperial Ordinance was promulgated in April 1925 prohibiting the free import of foreign vessels to the territory in the future, the Ordinance providing that all foreign vessels to be imported to Kwantung hereafter should first be brought to Japan proper and subjected to the import tax before they can be imported to Kwantung. The rule does not, however, apply to those vessels imported by persons engaged in the transportation of passengers and goods entering or leaving the Kwantung leased territory and possessing their principal business offices there. The measure is believed to serve the purpose of checking the

abuse as regards import of second-hand foreign vessels to the territory.

**Wireless Telegraphy on Vessels.**—A Bill providing for compulsory installation of wireless telegraphy on all vessels of over 2,000 gross tons and also those carrying over 50 passengers, was passed by the Diet in 1925, and was enacted on November 1, 1926.

#### Shipping Safety Law

As a signatory power of the International Treaty for Assurance of Personal Safety on Sea and the International Ship Loadline Law, which took effect on January 1 1933, Japan decided to unify various laws and regulations pertaining to the safety of shipping, safety of passengers, etc. and enacted a new law pertaining thereto on the basis of those old regulations so modified as to adapt to the provisions stipulated for in the international agreement. The Shipping Safety Law promulgated in April 1933 is the embodiment of the elaborated efforts made by the authorities concerned with a view to meet the requirements occasioned by the enforcement of those international regulations. With the coming to force of the new law the Ship Inspection Law, the Ship Loadline Law, the Law pertaining to the installation of Wireless Telegraphy, the Law for Prevention of Ship Collision and other former regulations of similar character, all in force, were discontinued and superseded by the new enactment, which provides (1) regulations pertaining to the construction and equipments of vessels applicable to those not exceeding 20 tons, or those for river navigation or other smaller craft; (2) regulations pertaining to loadline, applicable to ships engaged in ocean voyage, and ships engaged in coastwise navigation exceeding 150 tons; (3) regulations pertaining to the installation of wireless, which are applicable to those ships of over 1,600 tons engaged in ocean voyage or coastwise navigation and not carrying passengers, all passenger carrying ships engaged in ocean voyage or coastwise navigation, or all fishing vessels exceeding 100 tons. The new enactment took effect on March 1, 1934.

#### Number and Tonnage of Vessels

(End of Dec.)	Steamers		Sailing Vessels	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
1927	Registered... 3,287	3,670,097	14,257	866,923
	Unregistered 4,804	58,603	28,986	406,172

1928	Registered... 3,321	3,753,765	14,728	878,007
	Unregistered 4,828	58,045	30,374	424,744
1929	Registered... 3,350	3,802,316	15,048	885,988
	Unregistered 4,991	59,574	31,464	341,689
1930	Registered... 3,351	3,907,908	15,379	896,231
	Unregistered 5,160	60,688	32,424	439,443
1931	Registered... 3,358	3,918,289	15,290	885,041
	Unregistered 4,719	55,878	33,687	449,536
1932	Registered... 3,308	3,874,619	15,038	867,958
	Unregistered 5,401	63,739	31,244	414,352
1933	Registered... 3,295	3,780,197	14,981	862,846
	Unregistered 4,401	52,260	—	—
*1934	Registered... 3,302	3,777,359	15,021	865,808
	Unregistered —	—	—	—

\* At end of May.

N.B.—Above table includes vessels registered in the jurisdiction of Kwantung, Chosen and Taiwan; the figures for 1934 are at the end of May.

#### Increase and Decrease of Registered Vessels

	Steamers		Sailing Vessels		
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	
1926	Newly registered.	194	178,874	644	27,496
	Register cancelled	90	67,987	544	37,547
	Inc. or dec.....	+59	+110,887	+100	-10,051
1927	Newly registered.	149	139,809	574	26,031
	Register cancelled	105	78,080	501	33,006
	Inc. or dec.....	+41	+61,729	+73	-6,975
1928	Newly registered.	149	176,930	950	40,064
	Register cancelled	115	94,439	479	29,405
	Inc. or dec.....	+34	+82,491	+471	+10,659
1929	Newly registered.	159	134,188	1,256	55,441
	Register cancelled	130	86,557	452	27,873
	Inc. or dec.....	+29	+47,631	+804	+27,568
1930	Newly registered.	158	218,118	886	45,490
	Register cancelled	157	112,444	555	36,002
	Inc. or dec.....	+1	+105,674	+331	+9,488
1931	Newly registered.	134	96,544	551	27,041
	Register cancelled	127	87,043	640	38,865
	Inc. or dec.....	+7	9,501	-89	-11,824

+ increase; - decrease.

Apart from the above table, the increase or decrease of the tonnage of vessels as the result of the remeasurement of capacity is as follows:—

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
Steamers (gross ton) .....	+1,330	+1,177	+920	+82	+880
Sailing Vessels (gross ton) ...	+394	+426	+762	+755	+634

+ increase; - decrease.



The condition of registered vessels is as follows:—

Year	Newly built at home		Broken up		Purchased from abroad		Sold abroad					
	Steamers	Sailing vessels	Steamers	Sailing vessels	Steamers	Sailing vessels	Steamers	Sailing vessels				
1928...	99	75,344	511	23,434	19	15,168	157	7,903	31	93,359	9	2,723
1929...	120	98,620	751	38,266	22	22,675	133	6,625	10	22,145	13	6,305
1930...	122	206,146	541	33,272	46	38,482	136	6,652	3	8,320	15	8,813
1931...	99	92,502	396	20,734	30	22,680	234	10,880	6	2,215	15	10,215
1932...	128	53,387	367	21,368	48	24,766	—	—	—	—	30	12,883
1933...	104	60,695	—	—	53	113,549	—	—	—	—	17	10,648

Following is the classification of registered steamers and sailing vessels of more than 1,000 ton gross, according to age and speed, for the last three years:—

Year	Number	Tonnage (1,000)	By Age						Total
			Under 5 year	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	
1931	102	532	94	431	80	60	88	165	1,020
1932	81	475	82	364	106	49	67	143	892
1933	68	438	80	255	222	49	60	120	856

Year	Number	Tonnage (1,000)	By Speed (knots)					Total
			8-10	10-13	13-16	16-20	20-21	
1930	128	249	423	1,578	355	50	5	924
1931	125	249	406	1,557	482	64	7	919
1932	113	223	382	1,584	545	73	7	892

N.B.—Figures do not cover those for dependencies.

#### Latest Shipping Returns

The number and tonnage of steamers registered in Japan proper (excluding Chosen, Taiwan, Karafuto, etc.) at the end of June, 1934, are as follow, according to the latest official returns:—

Capacity (Tons)	No. of steamers	Tonnage (Gross tons)	Tonnage (net)
20 to 100	1,716	73,955	33,639
100 to 300	418	75,116	35,094
300 to 500	132	52,465	27,359
500 to 1,000	159	146,946	84,081
1,000 to 2,000	198	284,266	167,964
2,000 to 3,000	154	370,725	225,368
3,000 to 4,000	130	433,639	261,752
4,000 to 5,000	76	338,749	220,736
5,000 to 6,000	132	742,907	490,755
6,000 to 7,000	54	333,276	226,398
7,000 to 8,000	45	331,564	209,453
8,000 to 9,000	18	151,781	94,442
9,000 to 10,000	18	171,691	104,975
10,000 tons and over	19	234,598	136,622
Total	3,305	3,760,678	2,318,629
Of which			
1,000 tons and over	844	3,412,196	2,138,455

Similar returns for sailing vessels is as follows:—

Capacity (Tons)	No. of ships	Tonnage (Gross tons)	Tonnage (net)
20 to 100	13,157	593,119	425,647
100 to 300	1,821	255,436	209,456
300 to 500	20	7,537	5,076
500 to 1,000	3	1,720	1,130
1,000 to 2,000	—	—	—
1,000 tons	4	9,507	4,311
Total	15,005	867,319	645,710

The number and tonnage of those vessels whose tonnage is indicated by "Koku" are as follow:—

Capacity (koku)	No. of ships	Aggregate "koku" Capacity
200 to 300	131	33,080
300 to 400	78	26,795
400 to 500	30	13,170
500	8	5,175
Total	247	78,220

#### LEADING SHIPOWNERS

The latest available registered record of Japanese shipowners owning more than 30,000 tons gross is as follows (June, 1933):—

Owners	No. of vessels	Gross ton
Tatsuma S.S. Co.	15	62,484
Nisshin S.S. Co. (Japan-China S.S. Co.)	17	41,508
Ishihara Partnership, Un-limited, Co.	11	59,403
Nihon Tanker	5	34,531
Nippon Godo	17	63,045
Hiromi Shoji	8	36,236
Kuribayashi S.S. Co.	12	33,956
Shimatani S.S. Co.	8	32,025
Toyo S.S. Co.	12	72,279
Mitsubishi Co.	5	33,026
Karafuto S.S. Co.	7	33,916
Kyoritsu S.S. Co.	12	34,331
Kita Nihon S.S. Co. (North Japan S.S. Co.)	19	38,025

#### ALLOCATION OF JAPANESE SHIPPING

The tonnage of vessels engaged in the coastwise and ocean voyage in the last seven years (each on December 1) is classified as follows according to service:—

Year	Europe	N. America (Pacific coast)	N. America (Atlantic coast)	Australia & India	South Sea Is. & Straits Settlements	S. America (Pacific coast)	S. America (Atlantic coast)	In docks	Stranded	Total incl. others
1928	212,463	213,381	688,478	179,930	320,621	—	—	165,377	52,911	3,437,355
1929	212,675	151,029	602,907	227,066	402,737	—	—	249,812	62,674	3,461,584
1930	227,436	332,793	469,241	190,388	350,275	88,000	42,000	103,280	321,716	3,431,246
1931	363,782	184,903	558,915	211,816	358,639	41,000	42,000	141,388	308,697	3,420,819
1932	711,216	213,875	380,169	248,738	312,188	41,000	41,000	87,659	128,754	3,400,057
1933	474,621	237,517	431,329	159,824	523,216	—	—	151,825	66,124	3,330,716
*1934	186,824	343,691	387,022	149,516	601,239	—	—	201,341	16,134	3,301,952

\* On June 1st.

#### Coastwise Voyage

Year	Hokkaido & Karafuto	Dairen & Vladivostok	North China & Chosen	Kyushu & Shanghai	Taiwan & Hongkong	Yokohama & Shibaaura	Ise, Shimizu & Hanshin	Japan Sea	Total incl. others
1928	257,650	250,381	165,264	263,466	177,408	176,872	170,631	79,845	1,548,672
1929	264,047	240,669	64,824	367,585	97,263	200,724	179,952	77,021	1,520,041
1930	183,259	295,812	78,311	270,434	166,043	314,625	150,218	58,120	1,422,719
1931	63,269	293,834	28,040	228,316	87,059	168,135	152,207	82,418	1,259,390
1932	120,036	317,833	119,719	240,271	113,089	152,855	118,964	74,837	1,288,957
1933	134,825	218,256	121,349	268,238	112,657	135,419	124,033	70,596	1,229,807

N. B.—The foregoing tables are based on the investigation made by the Koba Shipping Association on ships of over 2,000 tons.

#### Regular Oversea Service

According to the Oversea Navigation Subsidy Law revised in 1917, Japanese navigation companies are given mail subsidy for maintaining regular service to Europe, North and South America, and Australia, under contract with the Government for not more than 5 years. The vessels qualified for the service are steamships of over 3,000 tons with a speed of 12 knots or over, built and registered in

Japan, and not more than 15 years old. The subsidy is granted at the rate of not more than 50 sen per 1,000 miles run for a vessel having a speed of 12 knots per hour, and for every additional mile of speed over 12 knots the limit of 50 sen is increased by 10%. The companies receiving the subsidy are under obligation to get the approval of the Minister of Communications for their passenger and freight tariff, to carry mail matters or materials without charge, to



equip the vessels on service with wireless apparatus, etc. steamers used under the Law as existing on July 1st, 1934, are as follow:—

The overseas services run and class of

Line	Ports	No. of steamers used	No. of service per year	Operating company
European .....	Yokohama-London.....	10 or more	26	N.Y.K.
Australian.....	Yokohama-Melbourne .....	3	12	"
North American .....	Yokohama-Hongkong-San Francisco .....	3	17	"
	Yokohama-Hongkong-Seattle .....	5	10 or more	"
South American .....	East coast.....	5	11	O.S.K.
	West coast .....	4	10	N.Y.K.
Africa.....	Kobe-Durban .....	4	12 or more	O.S.K.
South Seas .....	Kobe-Sourabaya.....	4	20	Nanyo Yusen

**Near Sea and Coastwise Services**

"Near Sea".—The Near-sea service zone as arranged at present covers 95°-130° E. and 11°-27° S., comprising the Philippines, Straits Settlements, Java, Borneo, Celebes, etc. Steamers of over 1,000 tons gross or sailers of over 500 tons are allowed to run, subject to the approval of the competent authorities. The regulations controlling near-sea, coastwise and calm-water services in Japan proper are applicable to those Japanese vessels engaged in the carrying trade between foreign ports or in the rivers and lakes of Chosen, Taiwan,

Karafuto and foreign countries.

**Subsidy to Near Sea and South Sea Services**

The Government grants a subsidy to navigation companies to maintain regular services to the South Sea, China and Near Sea ports. The contracts for the subsidy is renewed every year and covers the carrying of mail matters and other obligations.

The principal subsidized lines, number of steamers used, number of services, etc. as existing on July 1st, 1934, are shown in tabular form as follow:—

Line	Ports	No. of steamers used	No. of service per year	Operating company
China (south coast) .....	Shanghai-Hongkong-Canton ..	2	36 or more	Nisshin Kisen Co.
China (north coast) .....	Shanghai, Tientsin, Tsingtao ..	2	36	"
Yangtze-kiang .....	Shanghai-Hankow .....	8 or more	256	"
	Hankow-Ichang .....	3	84 or more	"
	Hankow-Hsiaotang.....	2	68	"
	Hankow-Changteh.....	1	12	"
	Ichang-Chunking .....	2	40 or more	"
Dairen .....	Kobe-Dairen.....	4	120	O.S.K.
Shanghai .....	Nagasaki-Shanghai .....	2	90	N.Y.K.
	Kobe-Shanghai .....	4	104	"
	Yokohama-Shanghai .....	3	60 or more	"
Tientsin .....	Kobe-Tientsin .....	3	52	Kinkai Yusen Co.
Newchwang .....	Yokohama-Newchwang .....	4	48	"
Tsingtao .....	Kobe-Tsingtao.....	3	72	{ N.Y.K. O.S.K. Harada S.S. Co.
Vladivostok .....	Tsuruga-Vladivostok.....	1	46	Kita Nihon S.S. Co.
	Otaru-Vladivostok .....	1	18	Kawasaki S.S. Co.
Saghalien .....	Hakodate-Odomari.....	2	80 or more	Kinkai Yusen Co.
Petropavlovsk .....	Hakodate-Petropavlovsk .....	1	7	Kuribayashi
Chosen (west coast) .....	Tokyo-Jinsen .....	2	24	Chosen Yusen Co.
Nawa (Ryukyu) .....	Kagoshima-Nawa .....	2	104 or more	O.S.K.
	Osaka-Nawa.....	2	48	"
Main Island-Hokkaido ..	Aomori-Muroran .....	2	365	Kita Nihon S.S. Co.

Coastwise.—Vessels flying foreign flags are forbidden to carry passengers and cargo between Japanese ports except on a continuous voyage from a foreign country. It should be

remembered that the coasting trade of Japan and Great Britain was dealt with in the revised Anglo-Japanese Treaty of Commerce and Navigation dated April 3, 1911, which provides that the trade should be regulated according to the laws of the United Kingdom and Japan

respectively.

**Tramp Steamers**

The close of the World War found Japanese ship-owners encumbered with superfluous bottoms which they were at a loss how to turn to best account.

**Allocation of Tramp Steamers (Tonnage in 1,000)**

	1931		1932		1933*		1934*	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
Europe .....	52	380	89	582	32	247	20	149
South America (Atlantic) ...	5	41	5	41	—	—	—	—
" (Pacific) .....	5	42	5	41	—	—	—	—
North America (Atlantic) ...	24	166	78	195	28	516	37	601
" (Pacific) .....	70	505	50	378	40	1,309	40	1,376
Australia .....	48	273	29	161	25	216	20	149
India .....	44	233	43	223	79	471	92	601
Coastwise .....	229	496	269	6.5	311	1,367	295	1,367
Others .....	543	2,033	425	1,609	59	369	47	265
Total .....	1,020	3,936	993	3,881	574	4,495	551	4,508

Note.—Ships under 1,000 tons are excluded.

\* At end of June.

Of the principal tramp-owners, elsewhere given in the list of leading shipowners, the two that stand out prominent are the Kokusai Kisen and the Yamashita Kisen,

**Kokusai Kisen Kaisha (International S. S. Co.)**.—Organized in 1919 by shipowners to save individual owners and new concerns from the post-war slump in mercantile marine and shipbuilding industry, the Company is engaged in cargo carrying business in the Atlantic and elsewhere. The company owns a fleet of 30 steamers (228,000 tons gross) and its president is Mr. Shinjiro Kurokawa, formerly Vice-

President of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. The head office, formerly in Kobe, is now in Tokyo. (Capital ¥80,000,000).

**Yamashita Kisen Kaisha (Yamashita S. S. Co.)**.—Founded in 1902 by Mr. K. Yamashita who as a coal-merchant purchased that year a steamer for carrying his goods, and around it ultimately established the present company, with a capital of ¥20,000,000 fully paid up. The Company's activity was world-wide at the time of the World War and even today is known as the largest charterer and is operating on a very extensive scale and running 85 ships of over 800,000 d.w.

**LEADING STEAMSHIP COMPANIES**

**Nippon Yusen Kaisha (Japan Mail S.S. Co.)**.—Founded in 1885 by the amalgamation of the two rival companies, the Mitsubishi and the Kyodo Un-yu, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha was in a position to furnish to the Government 57 steamers with 130,000 tons gross when war broke out between Japan and China in 1894. The company's service during the Russo-Japanese war reached the maximum of 74 ships with 252,000 tons in May 1904. In 1896 the company put into execution the scheme of opening a regular service to Europe, and in the following year that to America and Australia. The company is also carrying on services to the neighbouring Asiatic ports. It has since opened the New York-via-Panama

line and the South American line as its latest expansion. In September 1915 the Yusen Kaisha doubled its capital i.e. to ¥44,000,000 and in 1918 further increased it to ¥100,000,000. In May, 1926 the company took over the business of the San Francisco and South American services of the T.K.K. together with 8 steamers totalling 85,916 gross tons, and at the same time increased its paid-up capital by ¥6,250,000. The company opened several years ago a high-speed service between Nagasaki and Shanghai by placing on the line steamers specially built for the purpose.

**Osaka Shosen Kaisha (Osaka Mercantile S.S. Co.)**.—The company was created in 1884 as the result of amalgamation of small shipowners



who had steamers plying between ports in the inland sea. The field of operation has subsequently been enlarged and at present the company's steamers regularly visit Taiwan, Chosen, Chinese, other Asiatic and South Sea ports, also African, S. American and European ports.

Unlike the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, this company was created by the merger of several small steamship concerns operating in home waters, and this origin accounts for the active part the Company's fleet plays in the coastwise trade as well as in ocean service.

**Toyo Kisen Kaisha (Oriental S.S. Co.)**—The Toyo Kisen Kaisha is the youngest sister of the three, having been established in 1896, and a regular monthly service was opened at the end of 1898 between San Francisco and Shanghai-Hongkong and in December 1895 a two-monthly service to South America. In May 1926, the American lines were transferred to the N.Y.K. and the company has since been carrying on freight business with 6 cargo boats, at the same time reducing its capital to ¥8,125,000.

**Nisshin Kisen Kaisha (Japan-China S.S. Co.)**—The company was formed by the amalgamation of the Hunan S.S. Co. and the Daido S.S. Co. (both exclusively carrying on inland service on the Yangtze), and the same service of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha. The company opened in 1920 South China coast service and has lately extended the coasting line as far as Tientsin and Dairen and also to Osaka.

**Nanyo Yusen Kaisha (South Seas Mail S.S. Co.)**—To encourage the South Sea exploitation the company (formerly "Nanyo Yusen Gumi") was organized in October, 1912, and opened service with 4 steamers between Kobe, Sourabaya and Java, calling at Hongkong, Batavia and Semarang. The service is once every three weeks.

**The Kinkai Yusen Kaisha (Near Sea Mail S.S. Co.)**—Was formed in 1923 with the capital of ¥1,000,000 by detaching from the N.Y.K.'s fleet smaller boats run along the coast and between Japan and North China, and the neighbouring seas.

Business Returns of Leading Companies

Nippon Yusen Kaisha

(Operator of N.Y.K. Line; Cap. ¥106,000,000)

Year	No. of Ships	Tonnage	Passengers carried	Goods hauled (Tons)	Receipts (Yen)		
					Passenger	Goods	Total
1929-30.....	102	729,709	176,000	3,804,000	17,466,943	49,980,687	68,447,630
1930-31.....	101	732,597	162,000	3,684,000	13,916,163	38,836,411	52,753,574
1931-32.....	100	730,147	145,000	2,639,000	12,271,246	37,065,059	49,336,305
1932-33.....	95	693,698	134,000	3,210,000	14,638,190	53,096,809	67,734,999

Osaka Shosen Kaisha

(Operator of O.S.K. Line; Cap. ¥100,000,000)

Year	No. of Ships	Tonnage	Passengers carried	Goods hauled (Tons)	Receipts (Yen)		
					Passenger	Goods	Total
1929.....	132	490,329	2,026,913	92,492,271	12,838,855	52,469,368	65,308,163
1930.....	134	525,574	1,886,371	79,273,364	12,127,661	43,216,649	55,344,310
1931.....	123	506,246	1,700,212	81,965,254	10,347,418	42,554,413	52,901,821
1932.....	—	—	1,386,074	79,954,820	11,130,339	43,602,114	54,732,453
1933.....	129	523,438	1,556,510	99,589,186	13,497,600	55,744,678	69,242,278

Nisshin Kisen Kaisha

(Japan-China Steamship Co.; Cap. ¥16,200,000)

Year	No. of Ships	Tonnage	Passengers carried	Goods hauled (Tons)	Passenger	Goods	Total
1929-30.....	27	55,576	—	—	6,635,499	6,047,595	6,683,094
1930-31.....	27	55,568	—	—	4,633,324	4,130,574	1,800,021
1931-32.....	26	53,838	—	—	279,447	1,800,021	2,079,468
1932-33.....	26	53,838	—	—	97,581	1,485,553	1,583,134
1933-34.....	21	41,322	—	—	73,112	1,135,969	1,209,081

N.B.—The business term of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha is from October to May next year and that of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha from April to May the following year.

FREIGHT AND CHARTER MARKET

The movements of coal freight between Wakamatsu and Yokohama, of bean cake freight between Dairen and Yokohama, and of timber between Karafuto and Japan proper, in recent years, are shown below:—

Coal (Wakamatsu—Yokohama):

	Jan.	Mar.	May	July	Sept.	Nov.	Dec.	Aver.
1931 { High.....	¥0.70	1.30	1.20	0.95	0.87	0.65	0.76	2.30
1931 { Low.....	¥0.65	1.15	1.10	0.90	0.75	0.60	0.60	0.70
1932 { High.....	¥0.75	1.20	0.95	0.80	1.10	1.25	2.30	2.30
1932 { Low.....	¥0.70	1.05	0.80	0.75	0.95	1.05	1.40	0.70
1933 { High.....	¥1.70	1.30	1.45	1.65	1.50	2.10	1.90	2.10
1933 { Low.....	¥1.30	1.00	1.20	1.45	1.40	1.85	1.75	1.00
1934 { High.....	¥1.75	2.20	2.10	1.70	—	—	—	—
1934 { Low.....	¥1.40	2.00	1.90	0.35	—	—	—	—

Bean Cake (Dairen—Yokohama):

	Jan.	Mar.	May	July	Sept.	Nov.	Dec.	Aver.
1931 { High.....	9.6 sen	12.0	11.0	7.5	6.0	6.0	7.5	13.5
1931 { Low.....	6.0 sen	10.0	10.0	7.5	6.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
1932 { High.....	7.0 sen	10.0	7.5	6.5	8.5	11.5	12.5	12.5
1932 { Low.....	6.5 sen	8.0	7.0	6.5	8.5	9.0	12.0	6.5
1933 { High.....	12.5 sen	10.0	8.0	8.0	8.5	10.0	11.0	12.5
1933 { Low.....	10.0 sen	9.0	7.5	8.0	7.5	9.0	10.0	7.0
1934 { High.....	11.0 sen	12.0	12.0	—	—	—	—	—
1934 { Low.....	9.0 sen	10.0	11.0	—	—	—	—	—

Timber (Karafuto—Japan Proper):

	Jan.	Mar.	May	July	Sept.	Nov.	Dec.	Aver.
1931 { High.....	¥ 80	130	115	87.5	77.5	50	—	87.5
1931 { Low.....	¥ 75	115	75	72.8	55	45	—	45
1932 { High.....	¥ 105	125	85	75	92.5	100	150	150
1932 { Low.....	¥ 75	100	75	65	70	73	150	60
1933 { High.....	¥ 145	120	120	115	110	150	—	150
1933 { Low.....	¥ 145	120	92.5	107.5	85	140	—	85
1934 { High.....	¥ 135	137.5	150	140	—	—	—	—
1934 { Low.....	¥ 135	137.5	145	100	—	—	—	—

Freight Rate for General Goods on Open Sea Lines

Year	European (with 10% rebate)	American	Australian (with 10% rebate)	Bombay (with 10% rebate)	Calcutta (with 10% rebate)
1928.....	75.0 s.	\$10	60 s.	¥21	¥20
1929.....	75.0 s.	10	60 s.	21	20
1930.....	75.0 s.	10	60 s.	21	20
1931.....	75.0 s.	10	60 s.	21	20
1932.....	75.0 s.	10	60 s.	21	20
1933.....	90.0 s.	10	72 s.	21	20

Charter Market

According to the reports made by Japan Mail S.S. Company (Nippon Yusen Kaisha), the average monthly movements of charterage per ton in recent years are as follow (in unit of yen):—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1929:												
Larger sized.....	2.10	2.45	2.10	1.90	2.08	2.70	1.85	1.55	1.35	1.35	1.40	—
Medium ".....	2.55	2.15	2.07	2.30	2.60	2.17	1.80	2.00	1.90	1.23	1.45	1.15
Smaller ".....	3.65	3.20	3.20	3.90	3.17	2.75	2.40	1.63	1.35	2.00	2.42	2.00
1930:												
Larger sized.....	1.40	1.40	1.30	1.40	1.65	1.10	1.10	0.80	1.15	1.00	0.85	0.85
Medium ".....	1.20	1.80	1.85	1.70	1.75	1.30	1.30	0.92	1.20	1.15	1.00	1.00
Smaller ".....	1.50	2.70	2.55	2.65	2.65	2.15	2.15	1.00	1.35	1.25	1.25	1.40



1931:	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Larger sized.....	—	1.30	1.60	1.45	1.35	0.85	1.10	1.15	1.05	—	0.70	0.80
Medium „ .....	1.05	1.60	1.90	1.90	1.85	1.20	1.35	1.30	1.15	0.80	0.60	0.90
Smaller „ .....	1.65	2.30	2.20	2.45	2.60	1.95	1.90	1.80	1.25	—	1.30	1.05
1932:												
Larger sized.....	—	1.40	1.50	1.30	1.20	1.00	1.15	0.95	1.20	1.10	1.35	—
Medium „ .....	1.30	1.45	1.70	1.45	1.25	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.35	1.35	1.50	2.60
Smaller „ .....	1.70	1.50	2.05	1.80	1.85	2.15	1.90	1.65	2.00	2.00	1.85	2.85
1933:												
Larger sized.....	1.95	—	1.95	1.50	1.40	1.70	1.85	1.85	1.70	4.30	2.05	2.10
Medium „ .....	1.90	2.05	2.10	2.00	2.00	2.15	2.25	2.20	2.10	2.33	2.60	2.50
Smaller „ .....	2.85	2.80	2.65	3.10	2.70	3.15	2.90	3.20	3.10	2.95	3.05	3.30

N.B.—Larger sized—over 7,000 tons, medium sized—from 4,000 to 7,000 tons and smaller sized under 4,000 tons.

NAVIGATION

The seamen's certificates issued to licensed mariners are of three kinds, viz. "A" class (Captains, 1st & 2nd class mates), "B" class (Captains, 1st & 2nd class mates), and "C" class (Captains and mates). Besides, there are certificates for engineers, these also being classified into four kinds, namely, those for (1) chief engineers, (2) 1st class engineers, (3) 2nd class engineers and (4) 3rd class engineers. The number of holders of certificates for captains and mates (all classes) as at the end of 1932, was returned as 8,799 of "A" class, 15,436 of "B" class and 28,239 of "C" class. Of the above figures, there was 6 foreigners (one captain and 5 mates). The holders of engineers' certificates (all classes) numbered 36,826 composed of 2,862 chief engineers (including 79 foreigners), 4,157 1st engineers (43 foreigners), 3,814 2nd engineers (2 foreigners) and 25,953 3rd engineers (2 foreigners). The figures for recent years are as follow:—

Year	Japanese	Foreigners	Total
1929 .....	71,630	132	71,762
1930 .....	76,787	132	76,919
1931 .....	85,821	132	85,955
1932 .....	89,177	132	89,309
1933 .....	90,629	132	90,761

The Pilotage Law promulgated in 1890 restricts pilotage only to Japanese subjects except foreign pilots licensed under Japanese

law and also those foreigners sanctioned within five years from 1898. The figures are as follow:—

Year	No.
1928 .....	52
1929 .....	51
1930 .....	52
1931 .....	57
1932 .....	56

N.B. No foreigners since 1925.

Lighthouses, Marks and Signals

The first regular lighthouse was erected in Japan at Kannozaki, in the Bay of Tokyo, on January 1, 1809. The Kannozaki lighthouse and those at several other places erected before 1880 were all built under the supervision of foreign experts. In 1881 Japan could dispense with the service of foreign experts, all the lighthouses and other signals built since then being the work of native experts.

The number of light-houses, buoys and beacons in recent years is as follows:—

End of Dec.)	Lights		Day marks	Fog signals	Signal stations	Radio stations	Total
	Light-houses	Others					
1928 ...	250	178	537	41	11	2	1,019
1929 ...	263	203	542	42	11	2	1,063
1930 ...	273	243	565	43	12	2	1,136
1931 ...	285	269	127	24	11	4	737
1932 ...	298	295	130	43	11	14	792
1933 ...	303	304	129	43	11	18	80

Shipwrecks

Number of Vessels Lost, Damaged, Etc.

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Steamers {	Total loss .....	42	44	37	36	41	29
	Serious damages .....	1,674	1,716	1,661	260	243	218
Sailing Vessels {	Total loss .....	85	114	115	112	166	98
	Serious damages .....	285	342	353	142	179	143
Total .... {	Total loss .....	127	158	152	148	207	127
	Serious damages .....	1,959	2,058	2,014	402	422	361

Number of Lives Lost, Wounded, etc.

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Steamers {	Lives lost .....	169	69	71	49	94	75
	Men wounded .....	33	34	53	64	49	97
	Unknown .....	455	193	163	112	105	103
Sailing Vessels {	Lives lost .....	20	47	51	19	19	38
	Men wounded .....	5	28	2	11	10	11
	Unknown .....	69	75	49	51	51	73
Grand Total {	Lives lost .....	189	116	122	68	113	113
	Men wounded .....	38	62	55	75	59	108
	Unknown .....	524	268	212	163	156	176
Total .....	751	446	389	306	328	497	397

Warned by the frequency of shipwrecks off the coast of this country and moved by the earnest representation of all those interested, the Government appropriated in the Budget of 1929-30 about ¥1 million as working expense and ¥1½ millions for the erection of 11 lighthouses and 4 wireless stations with 12 connections, and also for repairing old lighthouses as an undertaking spread over 3 consecutive years. In the fiscal year 1929-30, 3 lighthouses and 3 wireless stations were erected, the rest being completed in 1932.

Salvage Work

The successful salvaging of £100,000 sterling specie early in August 1925 achieved by Captain Yumihachi Kataoka from the N.Y.K. s.s. Yasaka Maru sunk by a German submarine on December 21, 1915, at a spot about 70 miles off Port Said and about 40 fathoms deep, has won him a wide fame.

Prior to the remarkable salvage achievement of reclamation described above, the salvage work of Japan had nothing particular to commend it to public attention. In point of fact, it was as late as 1917 that the first com-

pany in this particular line was established in Osaka. At present there are two companies, the Teikoku Salvage Kaisha (capital ¥1,000,000 fully paid up), and the Tokyo Salvage Kaisha (capital ¥1,000,000 fully paid up). The two companies own several ships.

Imperial Marine Observatory at Kobe

The Institute was established in April 1919, at the cost of ¥230,000 subscribed by the leading businessmen interested in shipping. Its principal aims are to make scientific investigations in meteorology, oceanography, terrestrial magnetism and nautical astronomy, in the interests of the seamen of all nationalities, and also to repair and certify marine chronometers, mariners' compasses, sextants and other measuring instruments of navigation. Daily weather charts, weekly weather reports, bulletins and other scientific memoirs are being published. This is the 5th of the kind in the world and is provided with a wireless station. The present director is Dr. Takematsu Okada who is also Director of the Central Meteorological Observatory, Tokyo.

SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY

Recent Development

The Law for Encouraging Shipbuilding put in force in 1896 has given a powerful impetus to the development of shipping interests of the country, but it lapsed in 1920, and is now a matter of history. Fostered by this legislation the leading shipbuilding yards have successfully undertaken dreadnoughts of some 27,500 tons, not to speak of merchant steamers of 10,000-20,000 tons. The war boom highly stimulated the shipbuilding industry at one time, and today it has capacity of some 700,000 tons.

Be that as it may, all those yards were overtaken by the after-war reaction and recent depression, and no small number of shipbuilders have been obliged either to curtail the scope of their work or temporarily or even permanently adopt other lines of engineering work.

Ship Improvement Subsidy Law

With a view to placing the Japanese shipping interests on a favorable footing in the face of keen foreign competition, the Government en-



acted the Ship Improvement Subsidy Law in 1931, which approved at the 63rd session of the Diet took effect in October 1932. The object of the measure is to replace ships over 25 years old by modern crafts. The law provides a subsidy of ¥55 for every ton of new ships built in accordance with the specifications of the Communications Department together with the scrapping of two tons of vessels over 25 years old. The Government subsidy is valid for two years and a half from the date of the enforcement of the new measure. Since the enforcement of the Law up to March, 1934, the tonnage of ships built aggregated 200,000 tons and the scrapped tonnage amounted to 394,000,000. The number of vessels built, scrapped and their tonnage are shown below:—

	Vessels newly built		Vessels scrapped	
	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage
1932.....	13	94,050	49	197,295
1933.....	17	100,660	44	196,609
Total..	30	194,710	93	393,904

The companies which have benefitted from the measure are:—

Company	No. of Ships	Tonnage	Subsidy (in ¥1,000)
Nippon Yusen Kaisha .....	6	43,800	2,365
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha .....	5	32,800	
Toyo Kisen Kaisha .....	4	29,200	1,460
Kokusai Kisen Kaisha .....	3	20,900	1,129

Number of Ships Launched in Recent Years

Year	Steamers				Sailing Vessels (Under 1,000 tons)		Grand Total			
	1,000 tons & over		Under 1,000 tons		No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage		
1928.....	22	101,729	26	10,248	48	111,977	5	606	53	112,583
1929.....	27	154,831	36	9,791	63	164,622	16	2,743	79	167,365
1930.....	21	140,861	28	7,288	48	148,382	11	5,849	60	154,231
1931.....	15	77,310	17	4,451	32	81,771	17	2,233	49	84,004
1932.....	10	43,760	35	12,324	46	56,084	18	2,459	66	58,765
1933.....	10	68,685	29	7,222	39	75,907	28	3,913	67	79,820

SHIPYARDS AND DOCKS

Number of shipbuilding yards (with capacity for ships of 1,000 tons gross and over), docks and floating docks in the last five years is as follows:—

Year	No. & Tonnage of Ships Built									
	No. of yards	No. of docks	No. of floating docks	Steamers		Sailing vessels		Total		
				No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	
1926.....	319	49	1	27	51,303	5	560	32	51,863	
1927.....	356	46	1	31	51,658	4	815	35	52,473	
1928.....	401	45	1	48	103,058	5	606	53	109,664	
1929.....	405	45	1	63	164,622	16	2,743	79	167,365	
1930.....	430	42	1	48	148,382	11	5,849	60	154,231	
1931.....	465	43	1	32	81,771	17	2,233	49	84,004	
1932.....	—	—	—	45	56,084	20	2,679	66	58,763	

N.B.—The figures of yards do not include those for small vessels.

A comparison of the number of shipbuilding yards (with capacity for ships of 1,000 tons gross and over), and the berths, employees and ships (of 1,000 tons and over) built by them before and after the World War is given below:—

Year	No. of concerns	No. of yards	No. of berths	Em- ployees	Ships built	
					No.	Tonnage
1913 ...	5	6	17	26,139	4	34,478
1918 ...	53	57	157	95,179	189	518,786
1924 ...	18	24	82	47,743	21	66,200
1925 ...	18	24	82	45,711	14	14,390
*1927 ...	18	22	77	37,491	13	45,196

\* At end of June.

Principal Shipbuilding Yards (August, 1934)

Name	No. of berths	Establi- shed	Location
Kawasaki Shipbuilding Yard	6	1891	Kobe
Hakodate Dockyard	2	1896	Hakodate

Ishikawajima Shipbuilding Yard	2	1855	Tokyo
Asano Shipbuilding Yard	8	1916	Kanagawa
Yokohama Dockyard	5	1891	Yokohama
Uraga Dockyard	6	1894	Kanagawa
Harima Shipbuilding Yard	4	1908	Kobe
Osaka Iron Works Sakura-jima Yard	6	1880	Osaka
Aizawa Shipbuilding Yard	3	1911	"
Fujinagata Shipbuild. Yard	5	1874	"
Ono Iron Works	5	1877	"
Harada Shipbuilding Yard	1	1917	Kobe
Kizugawa Dockyard	1	1919	Osaka
Mitsubishi Shipbuilding Yard (Kobe)	4	1905	Kobe
Mitsubishi Shipbuilding Yard (Nagasaki)	6	1857	Nagasaki
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	3	1917	Okayama
Tochigi Shipbuilding Yard	1	1913	Fukuoka
Mukojima Dockyard	2	1918	Hiroshima



# CHAPTER XXIII

## FINANCE

### THE BUDGET FOR THE 1934-35 FISCAL YEAR

The general budget for the current fiscal year (Apr. 1934—Mar. 1935) amounts to ¥2,142,528,000 both in revenue and expenditure, including supplementary estimate coming up to ¥30,395,000 for both sections, as approved in the 56th session of the Diet. The total shows a decrease of about ¥177,000,000 below the figure of the previous fiscal year's budget, this being due to the exclusion from the general account of the appropriations for the Communications undertakings, which commencing the present fiscal year was made an independent item and for which a special account was created. When, however, squaring up the figures for the corresponding items in the previous year's estimate the figure of the present fiscal year indicates an increase of about ¥13,188,000 on the contrary. The increase is primarily due to the swell of the figure for the so-called new claims which aggregates over ¥754,000,000, the army and navy expenditure, especially the latter, taking the largest percentage of the total. Details are as follows:

	Revenue (¥1,000)	Expenditure (¥1,000)
Ordinary.....	1,248,543	1,247,562
Extraordinary .....	893,984	894,765
Total .....	2,142,528	2,142,528
Do for 1933-34 .....	2,129,339	2,129,339
Increase .....	13,188	13,188

Further details are shown below:—

General Account	
Revenue (in ¥1,000)	
<b>Ordinary:</b>	
Taxes and duties .....	775,263
Stamp duty receipts .....	73,582
State undertakings and property .....	254,708
Transferred from communication undertaking special account .....	78,000
Contribution by Bank of Japan .....	25,299
Miscellaneous receipts .....	33,405

Transferred from special account (educational reform and agrarian development fund) .....	8,045
Total.....	1,248,302
<b>Extraordinary:</b>	
Sale of State properties .....	3,868
Miscellaneous receipts .....	21,003
Contribution by public corporations to public works expenditure .....	6,299
Share of public corporations in public works expenditure .....	7,132
Transferred from scientific research encouragement fund .....	147
Transferred from special account .....	9,589
Contribution by insurance companies... ..	3,521
Export indemnification revenue.....	796
Balance of special account transferred... ..	7,000
Public loans .....	785,047
Surplus of previous year's account transferred .....	19,428
Total.....	863,831
Grand Total (both ordinary & extraordinary revenue).....	2,112,133

Expenditure (in ¥1,000)		Of which Extraordinary
Ordinary		
Civil List .....	4,500	
Foreign Office .....	27,665	10,711
Home Office.....	169,490	119,838
Finance Department .....	466,959	31,681
Army Department .....	449,170	280,514
Navy Department .....	487,871	288,534
Justice Department .....	35,571	2,226
Education Department .....	152,786	23,146
Agriculture & Forestry Department .....	87,712	57,976
Commerce & Industry Department .....	13,529	8,210
Communications Department .....	189,826	17,008
Overseas Affairs Department .....	27,058	25,082
Total .....	2,112,133	864,926

### SPECIAL ACCOUNT

The Special Account as distinct from the General Account nominally makes enormous figures both in revenue and expenditure, but as many of the items are repetitions of either the General Account or the Special Account items, the actual figures are far less. The Special Account items number about 30, of which the following are principal ones (¥1,000):—

	1934-35		1933-34	
	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure
Taiwan Government-General .....	¥110,737,283	¥110,737,233	¥231,122,409	¥231,122,409
Chosen Government-General .....	250,107,331	250,107,331	102,772,083	102,772,083
Kwantung Administration Office .....	22,911,058	22,911,058	25,864,792	25,864,792
Karafuto Administration Office .....	25,929,056	25,929,056	23,566,668	23,566,668
South Seas Islands Adm. Office .....	5,635,675	5,635,675	5,579,983	5,579,983
Government Railways .....	976,180,911	921,547,694	834,371,091	779,446,247
Mint .....	11,629,331	6,514,018	6,850,086	3,615,645
Printing Bureau .....	9,120,054	7,034,972	8,279,805	6,247,290
Monopoly Bureau .....	352,331,287	162,651,327	323,755,546	151,903,069
Deposit Department .....	164,839,976	116,404,924	180,753,158	133,028,102
National Loan Sinking Funds .....	3,279,341,883	3,279,341,883	1,600,323,814	1,600,623,814
Imperial Universities.....	27,736,607	27,736,607	27,814,346	27,814,346
Government Colleges .....	13,207,081	13,207,081	12,734,108	12,734,108
Post Office Insurance .....	223,532,638	156,237,911	18,728,720	18,728,720
Cultural Undertakings in China .....	9,324,145	2,998,645	7,797,534	2,947,044
Total including others .....	—	—	5,288,186,000	4,911,052,000

### CONTINUING EXPENDITURES

Extraordinary expenditures exist in greater part in the shape of continuing expenditures, some of which extend over 20 years. These disbursements as they existed at the end of March 1934 (in ¥1,000) are as follow:—

	General Account		To be disbursed in 1934-35 & after	Allotment for 1934-35	Allotment for 1935-36
	Total amount	Disbursed by 1933-34			
Home Office.....	951,652	725,747	225,905	37,224	27,682
Finance Dept. ....	200,766	161,265	39,500	10,381	6,561
Army Dept. ....	1,098,995	751,162	347,833	136,397	122,198
Navy Dept. ....	2,049,921	1,237,092	812,829	247,165	197,452
Justice Dept. ....	10,677	9,299	1,379	614	473
Education Dept. ....	153,213	133,026	20,186	3,644	2,215
Agr. & For. Dept. ....	1,977	1,199	778	199	206
Communications Dept. ....	18,133	17,842	291	236	14
Total .....	4,485,333	3,036,632	1,418,701	435,862	356,801

	Special Account		To be disbursed in 1934-35 & after	Allotment for 1934-35	Allotment for 1935-36
	Total amount	Disbursed by 1933-34			
Cultural Undertakings in China ...	7,474	6,874	600	150	150
Imperial Universities.....	9,395	6,522	2,873	1,803	631
Government Colleges .....	5,093	3,477	1,616	800	478
Communications Department .....	600,977	536,250	64,727	31,891	32,836
Government Railways .....	3,800,784	3,272,282	528,502	114,933	105,593
Chosen Govt.-General .....	705,182	484,861	220,320	29,628	36,517
Taiwan Govt.-General .....	142,526	117,704	24,822	9,747	6,708
Kwantung Adm. Office.....	12,712	12,371	340	340	—
South Sea Islands Adm. Office .....	16,970	10,856	6,114	4,357	400
Total .....	5,301,693	4,451,349	850,343	193,866	183,524

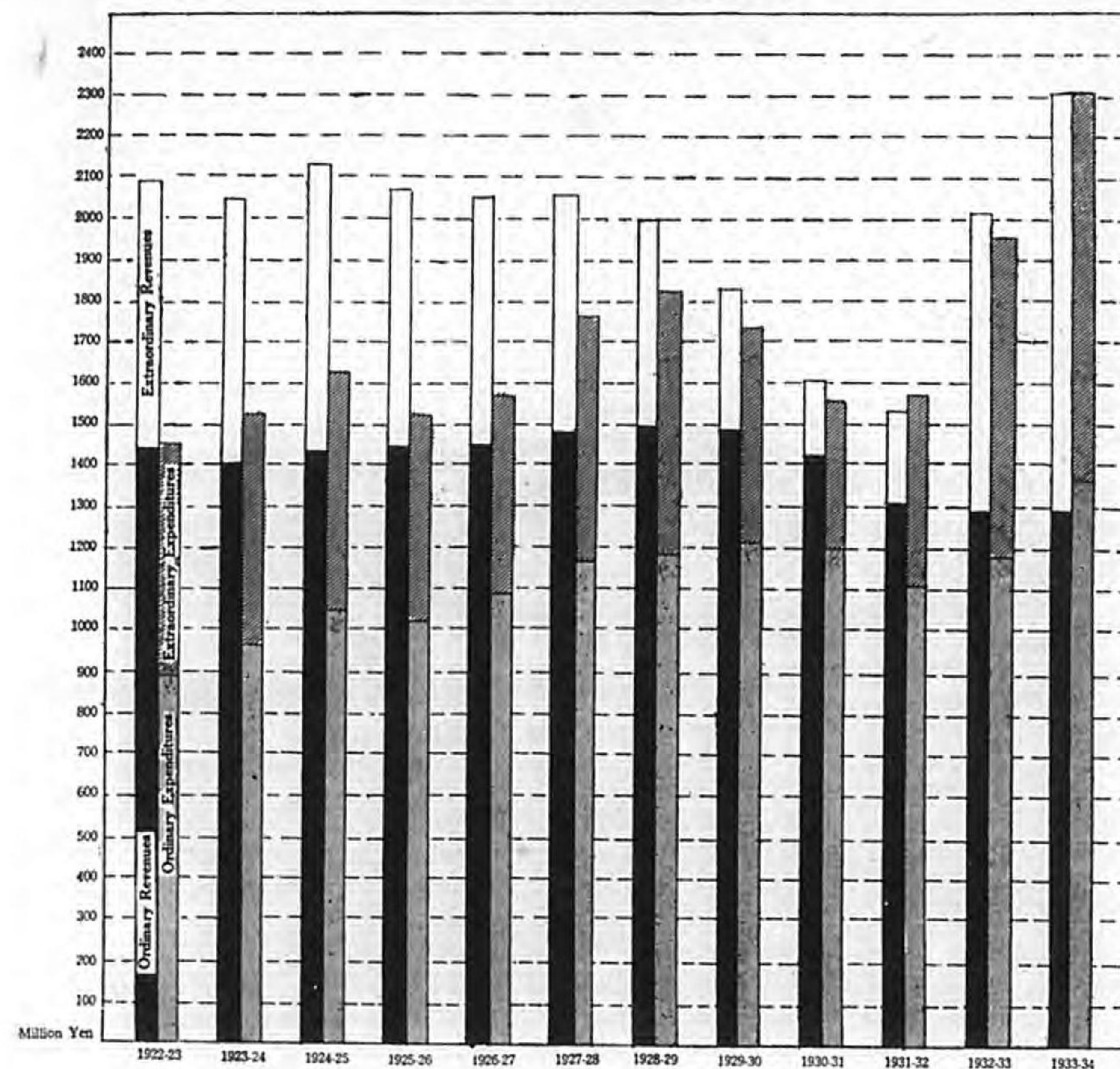


## COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR'S BUDGET

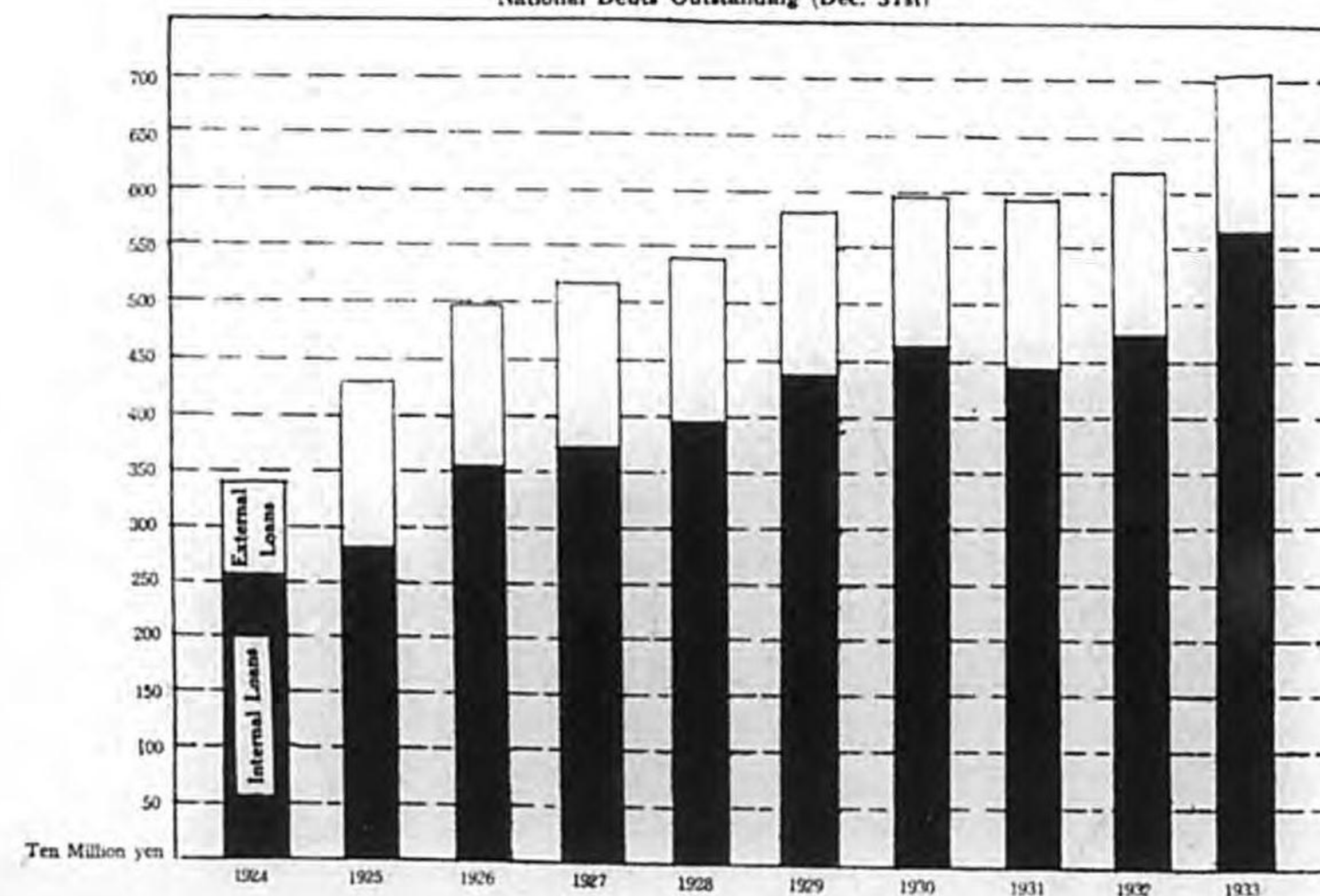
The following table shows a comparison between the figures of the 1934-35 budget and those of the previous year's estimate (the figures, however, excluding those of the supplementary budget):—

	Revenue		Increase (+) Decrease (-)
<b>Ordinary :</b>	1934-35	1933-34	
Rates & Duties .....	¥775,263,313	¥692,034,720	+83,228,593
Stamp receipts .....	73,582,269	67,346,502	+6,235,767
State enterprises & properties .....	254,708,106	460,075,108	-205,367,002
Transferred from Deposit Dep't. special account .....	—	8,700,000	-8,700,000
Transferred from Education reform & agrarian development funds .....	8,044,757	8,437,576	-392,819
Total .....	1,248,302,487	1,291,113,781	-42,811,294
<b>Extraordinary :</b>			
Sale of State property .....	3,867,757	3,910,358	-42,601
Miscellaneous receipts .....	21,003,449	19,027,612	+1,975,837
Local payments of expenses for public works .....	6,299,145	7,858,227	-1,559,082
Local contribution to expenses for public works.....	7,132,022	12,004,717	-4,872,695
Receipts from the issue of public loans .....	785,017,458	919,084,226	-134,036,768
Transferred from special accounts .....	19,427,688	18,304,003	+6,123,685
Transferred from previous year's account .....	863,830,996	1,018,301,196	-154,470,200
Total incl. other Receipts .....	2,112,133,483	2,309,414,977	-197,281,494
Total revenue .....	9,589,689	8,745,765	+843,924
<b>Ordinary :</b>	<b>Expenditure</b>		
Civil list .....	4,500,000	4,500,000	—
Foreign Office .....	16,954,613	16,342,449	+612,164
Home Office .....	49,651,515	49,726,244	-74,729
Finance Department.....	435,279,443	439,488,673	-4,209,230
Army Department.....	168,656,052	172,119,330	-3,463,278
Navy Department .....	199,337,475	178,822,411	20,515,064
Justice Department .....	33,344,999	32,887,622	+457,377
Education Department.....	129,639,771	129,250,973	+358,798
Agriculture & Forestry Department ...	29,734,897	28,880,947	+852,950
Commerce & Industry Department....	5,319,052	5,284,451	+34,601
Communications Department.....	172,817,623	305,663,199	-132,845,576
Overseas Affairs Department.....	1,971,825	1,954,106	+17,719
Total .....	1,247,207,265	1,364,950,405	-117,743,140
<b>Extraordinary :</b>			
Foreign Office .....	¥10,710,748	¥13,101,512	-2,390,764
Home Office .....	119,838,316	188,783,023	-68,944,707
Finance Department.....	31,680,531	42,528,997	-10,848,466
Army Department.....	280,514,094	275,563,898	+4,950,196
Navy Department .....	288,534,188	224,948,927	+63,585,261
Justice Department .....	2,226,441	1,766,081	+460,360
Education Department.....	23,146,018	22,891,587	+254,431
Agriculture & Forestry Department ...	57,975,772	93,934,464	-35,958,692
Commerce & Industry Department.....	8,210,383	8,720,061	-509,678
Communications Department.....	17,008,141	44,965,811	-27,957,670
Overseas Affairs Department.....	25,081,586	27,260,211	-2,178,625
Total .....	864,926,218	944,464,572	-79,538,354
Total expenditure .....	2,112,133,483	2,309,414,977	-197,281,494

State Revenues and Expenditures (1922-1934)



National Debts Outstanding (Dec. 31st)





Loan Project for 1935-36 Fiscal Year

The total expenditure for the 1935-36 fiscal year amounts to ¥2,124,528,000 while the amount of ordinary revenue is ¥1,248,543,000, which is ¥893,955,000 less than the amount of expenditure. Even appropriating the previous year's surplus and other extraordinary revenue amounting to ¥1,313,139,000 there still results a shortage of ¥811,189,000, which amount is to be met with funds to be raised through the flotation of fresh loans. Compared with the amount of loans for the previous fiscal year which reached ¥919,084,000 the figure for the current

year is over ¥100,000,000 less despite the fact that the total expenditure increased by over ¥10 millions, this being due to the natural increase in the amount of tax and other revenue. The details of the projected loans are as follow (figures in ¥1,000):—

		Comp. with previous year
Earthquake disaster adjustment loan .....	12,306	- 6,477
Road construction loan .....	6,590	- 10,086
Manchurian affair loan .....	159,325	- 7,005
Revenue repletion loan .....	632,968	- 50,345
Total amount.....	811,189	

The above loans are for the general account.

STATE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Year	Revenue (¥1,000)			Expenditure (¥1,000)			Surplus	
	Ordinary	Extraordinary	Total	Ordinary	Extraordinary	Total	Gross	Net
1923-24 .....	1,303,832	741,466	2,045,298	960,594	560,457	1,521,050	524,248	141,519,583
1924-25 .....	1,438,640	688,751	2,127,391	1,051,010	574,014	1,625,024	502,367	224,099,454
1925-26 .....	1,443,235	628,134	2,071,369	1,016,289	508,699	1,524,989	546,381	178,046,963
1926-27 .....	1,452,410	603,952	2,056,361	1,081,993	496,833	1,578,826	477,535	102,923,106
1927-28 .....	1,484,780	577,975	2,062,755	1,171,777	593,946	1,765,723	297,032	52,512,673
1928-29 .....	1,505,013	500,678	2,005,691	1,184,242	630,613	1,814,855	190,836	42,665,325
1929-30 .....	1,481,143	345,301	1,826,445	1,212,727	523,500	1,736,317	90,128	—
1930-31 .....	1,422,060	174,913	1,596,972	1,202,153	355,711	1,557,864	39,108	5,991,200
1931-32 .....	1,314,912	216,170	1,531,082	1,111,824	365,051	1,476,875	54,207	19,193,075
1932-33 .....	1,287,039	758,237	2,045,276	1,182,863	767,278	1,950,141		95,134,945
1933-34 .....	1,291,106	1,018,309	2,309,415	1,364,977	944,438	2,309,415		—
1934-35 .....	1,248,302	863,831	2,112,133	1,247,207	864,926	2,112,133		—

N.B.—The figures for 1933-34 and 1934-35 are budget estimates, others being settled accounts. The gross surplus indicates the balance of revenue over expenditure for each financial year. Under the Budget and Account Act the surplus actually created in each financial year is transferred to the Budget of the succeeding year, and this gross surplus includes not only the accumulation brought forward from preceding financial years, but also the net surplus actually created in that year. Accordingly, the balance of the gross and the net surplus represents a part or a total of the surplus created in the preceding year. Part of the gross surplus is applied to disbursements and deferred expenditures during the succeeding year and the balance is carried forward as a surplus to be used in succeeding financial years.

Average per Capita of Population

Year	Rev. (Yen)	Exp. (Yen)	Year	Rev. (Yen)	Exp. (Yen)	Year	Rev. (Yen)	Exp. (Yen)
1925-26 .....	34.67	25.53	1928-29 .....	32.29	29.21	1931-32 .....	23.42	22.59
1926-27 .....	33.98	26.09	1929-30 .....	29.02	27.59	1932-33 .....	30.85	29.42
1927-28 .....	33.64	28.80	1930-31 .....	24.78	24.17	1933-34 .....	34.35	34.35

GENERAL ACCOUNT

Revenue (¥1,000)

Year	Taxes & duties	Stamp receipts	State enterprises & property	Miscellaneous revenue	Transferred		Total incl. others
					From Deposit Dept. special account	From education reform & mannan development fund	
1925-26 .....	894,809	91,538	427,606	20,754	5,529	3,000	1,443,235
1926-27 .....	886,999	82,338	451,405	20,650	7,719	3,300	1,452,410
1927-28 .....	898,673	81,446	471,480	22,106	9,750	3,324	1,484,780
1928-29 .....	915,910	85,595	474,178	18,239	6,767	3,324	1,505,013



Year	Taxes & duties	Stamp receipts	State enterprises & property	Miscellaneous revenue	Transferred		Total incl. others
					From Deposit Dept. special account	From education reform & agrarian development fund	
1929-30	893,505	79,277	473,945	16,215	6,901	5,300	1,481,144
1930-31	835,041	63,730	487,835	16,358	7,095	6,000	1,422,059
1931-32	735,504	65,463	472,785	24,973	7,492	8,700	1,314,917
1932-33	695,837	66,670	466,705	29,761	7,726	8,700	1,287,048
1933-34	692,035	67,346	460,075	27,172	8,438	8,700	1,291,114
1934-35	775,263	73,582	254,708	33,405	8,045	—	1,248,303

Year	Sale of State property	Miscellaneous revenue	Local payments of expenses for pub. works	Local contributions to expenses for pub. works	Receipts from issue of public loans	From previous year's account	Total incl. others	Total Revenue
1926-27	4,498	2,384	1,910	10,505	34,033	546,381	603,952	2,056,361
1927-28	3,680	2,212	3,944	11,467	61,094	477,535	577,975	2,062,755
1928-29	5,299	10,081	2,928	7,934	157,085	297,032	500,678	2,005,691
1929-30	4,209	15,288	2,905	5,093	99,863	190,836	345,301	1,826,445
1930-31	4,401	17,230	2,696	4,619	38,000	90,128	174,913	1,596,972
1931-32	3,641	14,390	2,726	8,737	120,272	39,108	216,165	1,531,082
1932-33	4,438	11,328	5,671	11,940	659,593	54,207	758,228	2,045,276
1933-34	3,910	19,028	7,858	12,005	919,084	13,304	1,018,301	2,309,415
1934-35	3,868	21,003	6,299	7,132	785,047	19,428	863,831	2,112,133

#### Expenditure (¥1,000)

Year	Civil List	Foreign Office	Home Office	Finance Dept.	Army Dept.	Navy Dept.	(Continued)					
							Justice Dept.	Education Dept.	Agr. & For. Dept.	Com. & Ind. Dept.	Communications Dept.	Overseas Affairs Dept.
1925-26	4,500	15,264	42,591	271,091	170,761	122,242	—	—	—	—	—	1,016,493
1926-27	4,500	15,558	44,854	286,762	167,561	127,428	—	—	—	—	—	1,082,793
1927-28	4,500	16,169	47,807	330,005	174,190	136,544	—	—	—	—	—	1,172,118
1928-29	4,500	16,465	49,577	332,778	167,620	143,026	—	—	—	—	—	1,184,356
1929-30	4,500	16,596	49,281	325,536	178,899	147,649	—	—	—	—	—	1,212,726
1930-31	4,500	16,152	45,719	313,913	174,546	146,888	—	—	—	—	—	1,202,153
1931-32	4,500	15,221	44,546	251,453	163,679	138,914	—	—	—	—	—	1,111,824
1932-33	4,500	15,654	49,823	326,517	148,266	140,740	—	—	—	—	—	1,182,863
1933-34	4,500	16,343	49,726	425,489	172,119	178,822	—	—	—	—	—	1,350,950
1934-35	4,500	16,954	49,652	421,279	168,656	199,337	—	—	—	—	—	1,233,207

Year	Foreign Office	Home Office	Finance Dept.	Army Dept.	Navy Dept.	Justice Dept.
1926-27	3,704	161,672	51,423	29,380	109,879	3,092
1927-28	6,137	223,406	54,900	43,914	136,992	6,020
1928-29	4,247	251,090	59,718	81,486	125,106	4,168

Year	Foreign Office	Home Office	Finance Dept.	Army Dept.	Navy Dept.	Justice Dept.
1929-30	6,632	170,861	26,909	48,356	120,016	2,570
1930-31	3,317	99,369	22,102	26,278	95,147	903
1931-32	8,248	92,884	15,528	63,808	88,214	1,041
1932-33	20,082	170,043	15,279	225,309	172,069	1,230
1933-34	13,102	188,783	22,529	275,564	224,949	1,766
1934-35	10,711	119,838	21,681	280,514	288,534	2,226

Year	Education Dept.	Agr. & For. Dept.	Com. & Ind. Dept.	Communications Dept.	Overseas Affairs Dept.	Total	Total Expenditure
1926-27	18,217	19,650	9,098	89,919	—	496,034	1,578,826
1927-28	20,402	24,139	6,750	70,944	—	593,605	1,765,723
1928-29	16,468	27,494	7,035	53,687	—	630,499	1,814,855
1929-30	22,229	28,564	6,271	60,877	30,305	523,590	1,736,317
1930-31	11,574	27,078	5,922	39,277	24,743	355,711	1,557,864
1931-32	8,015	26,898	5,657	31,509	23,248	365,051	1,476,875
1932-33	20,051	71,349	6,652	41,242	23,971	767,278	1,950,141
1933-34	22,891	93,934	8,720	44,966	27,260	924,465	2,309,415
1934-35	23,146	57,976	8,210	17,008	25,082	854,926	2,112,133

N.B.—The figures for 1933-34 and 1934-35 are budget estimate, others being settled accounts.

#### PUBLIC AND LOCAL FINANCE

##### Introductory Remarks

In reviewing the history of Japan's national finance since the Imperial Government was rehabilitated about sixty years ago, it may be convenient to subdivide the period into several stages, as explained below:—

**Financial Unification.**—From 1868 to 1871, when the feudatories, now subject to the Imperial Government instead of to the Tokugawa Shogunate, were displaced by so many prefectures, the attention of the Government was directed toward centralizing the control of State finance in its own hands. This involved thorough reform and unification of the currency and the taxation system which differed more or less according to districts. The taxes and imposts that had existed numbered no less than two thousands and these were superseded by a simpler and uniform system of taxation. It was chiefly by the late Marquis Inouye that all this difficult task was accomplished.

**Financial Crisis.**—The decade from 1872 to 1881 was a period of financial crisis, when the Government found its expenditure outrunning the revenue and the latter not yet acquiring any stability. Various measures calculated to remedy the matter were devised, such as the publication of budgets and settled accounts, the establishment of the Board of Audit, the unification of the mode of handling money coming into the national coffers, the reform of the

taxation system, and so forth. The time, too, proved adverse for financial adjustment. The "samurai" class who had been deprived of their hereditary pensions and the conservative section of the people who were still hankering after the "good old days" filled the country with loud cries of discontent, these culminating at last in civil troubles such as the uprisings at Saga, Kumamoto, Akizuki, and the gravest of all, the rebellion in Satsuma, not to speak of the expedition to Taiwan and the complications with Chosen and China. These occasioned enormous disbursements and compelled the impoverished Treasury to resort to the extraordinary expedient of issuing inconvertible notes. By 1878 the notes had fallen considerably below par and plunged both trade and industries into a state of unusual depression. During the greater part of this momentous period the Treasury was directed by the late Marquis Okuma.

**Financial Adjustments.**—Happily a favorable turn of affairs soon began to set in and during the period from 1881 to the inauguration of the Imperial Diet in 1890 the national finance steadily recovered its normal condition, mainly due to the strenuous efforts of the late Prince Matsukata. He first succeeded in restoring the depreciated currency to par and established the convertible system on a sound basis. The central bank (Nippon Ginko) was creat-



ed, the National Bank Regulations revised, while the loans were adjusted and the fiscal system rearranged. Moreover the taxes were completely remodelled on the approved principles of the science of finance. For the first time since the re-establishment of the Imperial Government the national finance was placed on a firm basis.

**The Period of Repose.**—With the opening of the Imperial Diet in 1890 the national finance entered a new era as to control. The estimates and settled accounts were now placed under the supervision of the Diet, so that in reviewing the progress of our financial affairs it is no longer possible to divide it conveniently into periods each associated with one or other prominent financier. Be that as it may, the Diet of the time directed its attention toward lowering the Land Tax as the most urgent financial question, and reduced the estimates in order to find ways and means. The curtailment of the expenditure resulted in a large surplus in the central coffer, a remarkable financial phenomenon in those days.

**Financial Expansion.**—The expansion tendency that soon set in should be treated for convenience' sake under three heads, namely, the expansion after the war of 1894-5 and the war of 1904-5 and the World War.

**The Japan-China War.**—Financially the direct result of this war was the issue of an enormous war loan, the increase of taxes and the raising of various loans to meet the large outlays involved in the post-bellum undertakings pertaining to industries, national defence and so forth. The receipt from China of the indemnity of ¥1,200,000,000 was used for introducing the system of gold monometallism. It was a measure of greatest moment and enabled Japan for the first time to take part in the economic affairs of the world.

**The Boxer Trouble and the Russo-Japanese War.**—The Boxer trouble in (1900) and the war with Russia (1904-05) were followed by another addition of taxes, while the war, besides occasioning heavy emergency taxes, was fraught with grave consequence to the finance of the country. The Portsmouth Treaty denied an indemnity to Japan, and the expenses amounting to about ¥2,000 millions were thrown on the shoulders of the nation. The result was the national debt increased by as much as ¥1,500 millions. The attention of both the Government and people

was concentrated subsequent to the war on the question of how to meet the heavy obligation incurred in the form of war debts of ¥1,500 millions, how to adjust the additional taxes amounting to ¥150 millions, and how to meet the increasing expenses incidental to the contemplated expansion of the armament and other necessary undertakings.

In these circumstances the question of increasing the Army by two Divisions was one that presented almost insuperable difficulty. At last the authorities decided to adopt a policy of contraction, on the one hand, by curtailing the expenditure that had been more than doubled since the war, and on the other to effect the redemption of debts on a larger scale than before.

**The World War.**—This policy was suspended with the outbreak of the World War, for the distance from the seat of operations soon placed Japan at great advantage in the economic relations of the world. A marked increase in exports over imports was the result, this favorable balance being estimated to have run up to ¥1,460 millions during the war years. There was also a gain of ¥1,320 millions in invisible trade. For the first time in her financial history Japan was able to extend help to the Allies and also to China, the two accounts reaching at one time to ¥1,400 millions. A reaction followed inevitably with the cessation of hostilities. The marked inflation of currency in consequence of the Government's sale of specie to the Bank of Japan, the upsetting of balance between medium of exchange and commodities, as also the short supply of commodities owing to the rush of exports pushed up prices to something like threefold the pre-war figures. It was natural that the balance of trade should have turned from 1919, as may be seen in the Chapter on Foreign Trade.

Their prudence relaxed by the temporary boom, both Government and public were led to adopt the policy of expansion in their undertakings, resulting in the abnormal swelling in national expenditure and feverish launching of private business projects. Thus between 1914 and 1922 the General Budget advanced from ¥650 millions to ¥1,500 millions and the Special Account from ¥690 millions to ¥3,130 millions. The provincial government and the self-governing civic bodies were equally expansive, their aggregate expenditure rising during the same period from ¥320 millions to ¥1,150 millions.

In other words, the people's public burden increased threefold, or from ¥1,300 millions to ¥3,900 millions, while the per capita taxation rose from ¥11.22 in 1914 to ¥32.70 in 1922. Similarly the per capita figure of public bonds, national and local, advanced at the same time from ¥49.43 to ¥75.38.

**The Contraction Policy.**—The question of how to readjust this expansive tendency began to arrest the serious attention of the successive Ministries, but all of a sudden the contemplated program was dislocated by the catastrophe of 1923 which, while causing a serious diminution of revenue, demanded an enormous sum of money for the urgent work of rehabilitation. As soon as the matters of pressing need were provided for as an emergency measure, the Government resumed the discussion of readjustment. The upshot was that it decided to keep down the accounts by reorganizing the administrative system, retrenching expenditures and postponing the prescribed undertakings. At the same time they adopted a principle not to float loans on general market, and to meet unfavorable ones with the post office savings and appropriations from the Deposit Department.

In 1925 the Kato cabinet decided to keep up the contraction policy and economize ¥256,000,000 in the prescribed program. On this reduced basis it framed the Budget for 1925-26

fiscal year, and also gave instructions to the local governments to curtail their expenditures with the result that the prefectural estimates for that fiscal year decreased by ¥10,000,000 as compared with the preceding year.

**The World Depression.**—The world economic depression, precipitated in 1929, was faced by Japan in two ways. The period until the fall of the Wakatsuki Cabinet in December 1932 saw the pursuance of a strict retrenchment policy. The total state expenditures for the fiscal year 1931-32 amounted to ¥1,476,875,000, the smallest since the fiscal year 1922-23. In the Inukai Cabinet that followed an inflationary policy was adopted and expenditures soared to ¥1,943,812,000 in 1932-33, registering an increase of ¥566,937,000 over the previous period. Incidentally, it was also a high record in annual state expenditures in the history of the country. The expansion in state expenditures was continued in the Saito Cabinet as the figures for the fiscal year 1933-34 and 1934-35 reveal, as shown elsewhere in this chapter. The increase in state expenditures was principally covered by the flotation of state bonds. Thus, an increase of ¥2,098,378,792 in the state debt was witnessed in 1933 over 1931. The Okada Cabinet on succeeding to the Saito administration showed little indication of changing the financial policy of its predecessor.

#### THE NATIONAL DEBT

Until a few years after the restoration of the Imperial regime, i.e. establishment of the Imperial Government in 1868, the national debt stood at a trifling sum of 4.8 million yen. In 1872 a sum of 173 million yen was raised for the purpose of pensioning the military clansmen disbanded consequent upon the abolition of the feudal system (Daimios). The Japan-China war (1894-5) added 143 millions to the debt, the total rising to 351 millions in 1896. During the subsequent ten years until the outbreak of the war with Russia, there was an increase of 187.8 millions. The Russian war (1904-05) increased the debt enormously by adding 1,500 millions, making the total 2,189 millions. For the railway nationalization, 606 millions was raised in 1906, the total rising to 2,585 millions, on the level of which the debt was stabilized with no remarkable increase until the end of the World War. Since the Armistice the national debt began to increase rather steadily, the amount swelling to 3,880

millions in 1923. The earthquake of 1923 caused an enormous increase by adding 545 millions for the rehabilitation and restoration of the quake-damaged districts. The financial crisis of 1927 added a further enormous sum of 700 millions. The total national debt outstanding on March 31, 1933, was 7,054,195,552 yen, with the annual charge of 350,131,637 yen.

For repayment of the national debt a sum equivalent to 1.16 per cent of the total funded debt outstanding at the beginning of each fiscal year is yearly budgeted for the Sinking Fund. In practice, the budget surpluses do not automatically go to the debt redemption, but under an Act of 1927 not less than a quarter of each year's surplus is made applicable for such purpose. A sum of 50,220,000 yen in the year 1926-27, rising to 98,550,000 in 1927-28 under the new regulations, but falling to 83,960,000 yen in 1928-29, was devoted to the debt redemption.

A summary of the position of the national



debt at the end of each of the past five years is given hereunder:—

Amount of the National Debt Raised, Redeemed and Outstanding (Yen)

Year	Amount issued	Amount redeemed	Outstanding at end of fiscal year	Increase or decrease on previous year	Debt per head	Interest
1927-28	742,479,325	516,378,960	5,397,866,581	+226,100,365	60.739	267,494,815
1928-29	689,146,350	255,747,549	5,831,261,057	+433,394,475	64.735	289,190,535
1929-30	558,942,975	430,746,945	5,959,457,087	+128,196,030	65.263	295,545,989
1930-31	530,072,300	533,712,627	5,955,816,760	- 3,640,327	63.201	298,981,108
1931-32	457,583,700	225,742,986	6,187,657,474	+231,840,714	65.450	310,503,179
1932-33	1,096,744,000	230,205,923	7,054,195,552	+866,538,077	—	350,131,637

Classified as to domestic and foreign loans, the above figures are tabulated as follows (in yen):—

Year	Domestic Loans			Foreign Loans		
	Amount issued	Amount redeemed	Outstanding at end of fiscal year	Amount issued	Amount redeemed	Outstanding at end of fiscal year
1928-29	689,146,350	253,649,800	4,379,965,700	—	2,097,749	1,451,295,357
1929-30	558,942,975	426,300,400	4,512,608,275	—	4,446,545	1,446,848,812
1930-31	265,608,800	301,424,775	4,476,792,300	264,463,500	232,287,852	1,479,024,460
1931-32	457,585,700	219,297,800	4,715,087,200	—	6,445,186	1,472,579,274
1932-33	1,096,744,000	148,068,225	5,663,753,975	—	82,137,698	1,390,441,577

NATIONAL LOANS (Domestic & Foreign)

The following table shows the amount of various national loans, both domestic and foreign, for the last ten years from 1925 to 1934, the figures being those as outstanding at the beginning of each year (in unit of yen):—

Year	Domestic Loans				
	5 percent bonds	Special 5 percent	"A" group 5 percent bonds	4 percent (1st issue)	4 percent (2nd issue)
1925	276,559,000	137,840,000	443,099,300	171,149,400	96,640,350
1926	535,137,475	135,099,150	429,015,800	171,081,000	96,564,200
1927	644,058,725	123,711,100	426,479,500	171,010,500	96,538,650
1928	779,313,125	120,837,600	419,536,100	170,532,200	96,222,850
1929	1,094,299,575	120,821,650	419,402,750	169,698,600	95,936,650
1930	1,236,231,550	120,821,600	418,096,250	169,373,800	95,784,900
1931	1,367,268,150	120,818,100	406,750,600	166,681,300	95,208,550
1932	1,414,604,900	120,817,750	396,717,850	166,329,700	95,053,300
1933	1,839,884,900	120,816,950	396,702,750	165,006,800	94,539,550
1934	1,869,147,300	120,816,950	396,698,550	164,978,700	94,523,350
*1934	1,869,150,075	120,816,750	396,698,300	164,896,650	94,501,550

(Continued)

Year	(Continued)				
	4 percent bonds	5 percent Treasury debentures	4½ percent Treasury debentures	4 percent bonds	Temporary Treasury bonds
1925	—	1,489,341,600	—	79,999,500	—
1926	—	1,637,731,975	—	79,999,500	440,280,075
1927	—	1,902,303,725	—	79,999,500	240,286,800
1928	—	2,065,338,850	—	79,999,500	169,998,575
1929	—	2,296,297,175	—	79,999,500	69,998,575
1930	—	2,338,515,900	—	79,999,500	—
1931	—	2,225,110,875	—	79,999,500	—
1932	—	2,291,947,725	—	79,999,500	—
1933	—	2,333,501,900	200,000,000	—	—
1934	8,145,550	2,330,749,650	715,000,000	700,000,000	—
*1934	14,420,725	2,240,761,725	715,000,000	1,315,814,800	—

Foreign Loans

Year	4 percent Sterling loan (1st issue)	4 percent Sterling loan (2nd issue)	5 percent Sterling loan	4 percent French loan	4 percent Sterling loan (3rd issue)	6½ percent American loan
1925	92,748,500	244,063,479	224,543,533	173,623,486	107,392,805	300,900,000
1926	91,656,020	243,638,008	223,315,347	170,815,222	105,760,626	294,036,271
1927	91,352,391	243,320,320	222,827,197	170,404,421	105,489,996	283,243,589
1928	91,338,723	234,638,475	222,732,301	169,743,811	105,430,637	275,117,052
1929	91,337,746	230,514,584	222,673,918	169,368,034	105,429,661	272,537,968
1930	91,337,746	228,906,422	222,672,551	169,366,680	105,429,661	269,447,525
1931	91,337,746	86,461,909	222,672,356	169,320,433	105,429,661	269,447,525
19 2	91,337,746	—	222,672,356	169,016,445	105,428,684	269,447,525
1933	91,337,746	—	222,670,989	161,067,078	105,428,684	260,359,342
1934	91,337,746	—	222,670,989	160,996,257	105,428,684	247,921,540
*1934	{ 91,337,747 (£9,355,500)	—	{ 222,670,794 (£22,807,620)	{ 160,990,646 (415,996,550 franc)	{ 105,428,684 (£10,798,800)	{ 238,869,465 (\$119,077,500)

Year	6 percent Sterling loan	5½ percent Sterling loan	5½ percent American loan	Railway Purchase loan	South Manchuria Railway Sterling loan	Total of domestic & foreign loans
1925	244,075,000	—	—	9,763,000	117,156,000	4,208,894,953
1926	244,075,000	—	—	9,763,000	117,156,000	5,026,124,668
1927	244,075,000	—	—	—	117,156,000	5,162,257,414
1928	244,075,000	—	—	—	117,156,000	5,362,010,829
1929	244,075,000	—	—	—	117,156,000	5,799,547,386
1930	242,578,088	—	—	—	117,156,000	5,905,718,173
1931	241,036,266	122,037,500	142,426,000	—	117,156,000	6,029,162,471
1932	237,812,475	122,037,500	142,426,000	—	117,156,000	6,002,805,456
1933	234,392,399	122,036,524	142,426,000	—	58,578,000	6,548,749,612
1934	230,763,052	122,036,524	142,426,000	—	97,630,000	7,821,270,842
*1934	{ 226,913,696 (£23,242,210)	{ 122,036,524 (£12,499,900)	{ 142,426,000 (\$71,000,000)	—	{ 97,630,000 (£10,000,000)	{ 8,340,364,130 —

\*—At end of August.

STATISTICS ON NATIONAL WEALTH

Attempts have repeatedly been made in Japan by one publicist or another to reduce to concise figures the probable estimate as to Japan's national wealth. The latest governmental data on the subject have been elaborated. The searches were intended to compare the wealth as it stood before the World War and at the end of 1930. The comparative figures are shown below (in ¥1,000):—

Items	End of 1913 Total	End of 1919 Total	End of 1924 Total	End of 1930		
				Total	Government & Public	Private
Lands	13,795,180	33,085,660	33,247,340	410,913,480	45,373,830	365,529,650
Mines	1,468,490	6,412,820	3,523,230	61,996,510	49,120	64,947,390
Seas, lakes, rivers and harbors	2,767,430	4,596,980	5,158,600	34,431,430	3,418,490	12,940
Trees	1,760,150	4,533,710	1,747,670	67,068,150	26,620,060	40,448,090
Buildings	3,631,630	8,560,060	16,326,150	228,433,000	21,108,500	207,324,500
Furniture and household effects	1,566,000	4,423,510	9,683,360	124,732,010	8,638,030	116,093,980
Machinery for manufacture	399,010	1,101,940	1,987,200	18,093,810	1,451,600	16,642,210
Domestic animals and fowls	154,400	502,850	526,010	3,463,560	236,350	—



## TAXATION

## History of Taxation

The decades following the Sino-Japanese war of 1894-95 and the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-05 were eventful as regards the financial devices for increasing the revenue necessary to meet the swollen State outlay incidental to the elevated prestige of the country. Prior to the war of 1894-95 the taxation system of Japan was very simple and its main resources consisted of only three taxes, i.e. taxes on land, income and the national liquor "saké". The outstanding features in the revised taxation measures enacted during the last thirty years were the perceptible lightening of the land tax, and repeated increases of levy on "saké" and other luxuries. The national liquor has always been the most favorite resource tapped by the successive Ministers of Finance whenever they were obliged to devise additional revenue program. It is significant to note that it was exploited during that period no less than seven times, the last in 1926.

The general reform plan enforced in 1926 is far more radical in nature and thorough in scope than any attempt made by the preceding administrations in a similar direction. It was intended to secure a fairer distribution of public burden upon the tax-payers and general people. The exclusion of cotton fabric from the textile excise, abolition of transit and soy taxes and patent medicine stamp duty, and the elevation of untaxable limit for income and succession taxes, and lastly the adoption of untaxable limit for land tax are believed to have favorable effect on the middle and lower classes. Then the business tax was also abolished while the business profit tax and the interest on capital tax were newly created. Other increased revenue measures carried into effect at the same time were the increase of rates on "saké" tax and succession tax, and the creation of tax on aerated drinks.

The Treasury's balance sheet due to the reform taxation is tabulated below in ¥1,000:—

Loss	
Income tax .....	10,210
Land tax.....	21,700
Cotton textile excise .....	25,300
Business tax abolished and business profit tax created, balance loss .....	4,100
Travelling tax .....	11,600
Soy tax .....	7,100
Patent medicine duty.....	10,000
Total loss .....	90,300

Gain	
Succession tax .....	6,200
Saké tax.....	38,800
Playing card duty .....	500
Tobacco monopoly .....	22,200
Interest on capital tax .....	14,800
Aerated drink tax .....	4,300
Total gain .....	82,000
Adverse balance .....	8,300

The loss of ¥8,300,000 to the Treasury from the reform is, however, only apparent, for simultaneously the Government effected thorough recasting of the Customs Tariff practically left standing since 1910, from which ¥19,300,000 more was expected to accrue to the national coffer in ordinary years.

**National and Local Taxes.**—Japan follows the French method in chiefly relying on sur-taxes as ways and means in raising revenue for prefectural and municipal and corporation treasuries. In the prefectural treasury the yield from sur-taxes supplies about 52% of the total revenue, and that from independent imposts the remaining 48%, while in the municipal treasury the corresponding figures are 70 and 30% respectively. The sur-taxes supply as much as 97 to 98% of the total revenue for the village treasury.

The income tax, or primary direct national tax, is supplemented by other direct taxes, namely, land tax, business profit tax and capital interest tax. There are, in addition, other kinds of taxes such as the succession tax, the tax on liquors (tax on saké, tax on alcohol and alcoholic liquors and beer tax), the table water tax, the sugar excise, the textile consumption tax, the tax on bourses, the registration tax, stamp duties, customs duties, etc.

The receipts from taxes during the fiscal year 1932-33 were as follow:—

	Receipts (Yen)	Ratio to Total Receipts (%)
Income tax .....	136,131,822	17.85
Land tax .....	58,348,487	7.65
Business profit tax .....	35,282,350	4.62
Capital interest tax .....	14,253,352	1.86
Succession tax .....	30,216,086	3.96
Mining tax .....	3,054,350	0.38
Tax on the issue of bank notes .....	13,831,136	1.81
Tax on liquors .....	171,395,301	23.32
Table water tax.....	3,030,649	0.39
Sugar excise .....	72,654,205	9.52
Textile consumption tax...	29,149,519	3.82

	Receipts (Yen)	Ratio to Total Receipts (%)
Tax on bourses .....	14,958,444	1.96
Customs duties .....	105,375,067	13.82
Tonnage dues.....	2,146,886	0.28
Stamp duties .....	66,633,502	8.73
Others .....	—	—
Total .....	762,470,571	100.00

## Per Capita Taxation

The burden of taxation has become very much onerous during the post-war years. The amount of national and local taxation per head of population for the 1933-34 fiscal year totalled was 19.45 yen. The following table shows per capita and per household taxation in the last few fiscal years:—

Year	National Tax			Local Tax			Total		
	Amount (¥1,000)	Per household (Yen)	Per capita (Yen)	Amount (¥1,000)	Per household (Yen)	Per capita (Yen)	Amount (¥1,000)	Per household (Yen)	Per capita (Yen)
1928-29.....	915,909	76.317	15.332	658,234	54.847	11.019	1,574,143	131.164	26.351
1929-30.....	893,505	74.450	14.957	667,546	55.622	11.175	1,561,051	130.072	26.132
1930-31.....	835,041	65.721	11.412	602,900	47.450	8.951	1,437,941	113.171	20.363
1931-32.....	735,504	57.837	11.412	534,028	42.030	8.286	1,269,532	99.917	19.698
*1932-33.....	708,006	55.723	10.985	558,466	43.953	8.665	1,266,472	99.676	19.650
*1933-34.....	692,034	54.466	10.738	561,613	44.201	8.714	1,253,647	98.667	19.452

\*—Budget accounts.

## Land Tax

The land tax has hitherto been levied on the basis of the assessment of 1875. In view, however, of the fact that after that year there was only a partial revision in the assessed value which, with the progress of economic conditions, became unadapted to actual circumstances and in many cases caused unfairness in the incidence of taxation, fundamental amendments were effected in 1930 in this tax, whereby the rental value was taken as the basis of tax assessment. At the same time, part of the surplus revenue arising out of the conclusion of the London Naval Treaty was devoted to the reduction of this tax.

**Basis of Assessment.**—The land tax is imposed on the basis of the rental value of land entered in the cadastre. From 1930 to 1937, it is levied according to the rental value assessed during the two years 1926 to 1927, but after that period it will be levied according to a rental value to be amended every ten years, the first amendment to be made in 1938.

**Tax Payers.**—All landowners are liable to land tax. In the case of land under mortgage, however, the tax is collected from the mortgagee; and in the case of land under superficies of more than one hundred years, it is collected from the superficiary.

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land. With the amendment of this tax by which the rental value was taken as the basis of tax assessment, however, the tax is levied on all categories of land at the rate of 3.8% with the exception of 4% in 1931.

## Income Tax

The Law first instituted in 1887 was subjected to thorough revision in 1899 and after repeated partial amendments made in 1901, 1905, 1913 and 1918, it was subjected to a general revision in 1920 and again in 1926.

Those coming under the following classes are under obligation to pay the tax:—

1. Those who have domicile or have a temporary residence for one year or over within the territory where the Income Tax Law is in force.
2. Those who, though not having domicile or a temporary residence for one year or over within the territory where the Income Tax Law is in force, derive income coming under any of the following items:—

(a) When having assets or doing business within the territory where the Law is in force; (b) When interest on public bonds, debentures, or fixed deposits in banks or deposits of corresponding nature is received in payment within the territory where the Law is in force; (c) When receiving from a corporation having a head office or a principal office within the territory where the Law is in force pro-



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(a) When having assets or doing business within the territory where the Law is in force; (b) When interest on public bonds, debentures, or fixed deposits in banks or deposits of corresponding nature is received in payment within the territory where the Law is in force; (c) When receiving from a corporation having a head office or a principal office within the territory where the Law is in force pro-



fit, dividend, a share of "excess or surplus income," or bonus incidental to the disposition of the profit or the "excess or surplus income," or gratuitous payment corresponding to such bonus.

The Law is applicable only to Japan proper (excluding Ogasawara islands and seven islands of Izu) and is not in force in Chosen, Taiwan and Karafuto.

#### Classification of Incomes:

##### 1. Class I.

**A. Ordinary Income of a Corporation.**—The balance remaining in each accounting period after deducting the gross losses from the gross profits for the said period;

**B. Excess Profits of a Corporation.**—When the ordinary income of a corporation for any accounting period exceeds 10% of the average net assets at the end of each month in the said period, that is to say, the average amount of paid-up capital and reserves, any excess over 10% is taxed;

**C. Net Assets of Corporation at Liquidation or Amalgamation.**—In the case of dissolution of a corporation, an excess of the value of remaining assets over the paid-up capital or the invested fund at the time of dissolution; in the case of amalgamation of corporations, an excess of the sum of the paid-up amount for shares and the amount of money, acquired by the shareholders or partners of the amalgamated corporations from the amalgamating corporation or a corporation created as the result of the amalgamation, over the paid-up capital or the invested fund of the amalgamated corporations at the time of amalgamation;

**D. Undivided Profits of a Family Corporation.**—Undivided profits in each accounting period of a family corporation, i.e., a corporation with half or more of its capital or invested fund consisting of shares owned by a shareholder or a partner and those who have special relations with the said shareholder or partner such as his relative or his employees, provided that such undivided amount comes under either of the following clauses (when there is a conflict between them the one that concerns the greater amount is applied); and the government decides all questions relating to the scope of the application of these provisions;

**E. Income of a Corporation without Head Office or Principal Business Office in the Territory where the Income Tax Law is in force.**

—Income derived from assets owned or business done within the territory where this law is operative by a corporation whose head office or principal business office is not situated within such territory.

"Income of corporations" means as a rule the balance remaining in each business year after deducting from gross receipts for the said period the total loss incurred in it. However, for insurance companies the "income" designated the profit or surplus for accounting period, while for corporations not maintaining their head or principal offices within the territory where the Law is applicable, the "income" means the balance of profit and loss on account of assets owned or business done within the territory.

When corporations are amalgamated, a new corporation resulting from such amalgamation is under obligation to pay the tax on the income of the amalgamated corporation.

##### 2. Class II.

**A. Interest on public bonds, debentures, fixed bank deposits, or bank deposits of similar nature receivable in places where the Law is in force.** This applies also to profit on trust funds employed in loans by a trust company.

**B. Distribution of profit or dividends, distribution of surplus money, or bonuses given by way of distributing profits or surplus money or allowances similar in nature to bonuses, as received by those who have neither domicile nor residence for one year or more in places where the Law is operative from corporations maintaining head or principal business offices in places where the Law is operative.**

In the foregoing two cases, the amount received shall constitute the assessable income.

##### 3. Class III.

Incomes of individuals not coming under Class II are calculated as follows:—

(1) Interest on loans made on a non-business basis and interest on public bonds, debentures and deposits that do not come under Class II.—receipts during the preceding year; (2) Income from forests—gross receipts during the preceding year less the necessary disbursement made; (3) Bonuses or allowances similar in nature to bonuses—receipts during the period between March 1 of the preceding year and the last day of February of that year; (4) The distribution of interest or profit, or allotments of

surplus received from a corporation—receipts during the period between March 1 of the preceding year and the last day of February of that year (in the case of dividends on unregistered shares the actual amount received) less 4/10; (5) Salaries, allowances, annuities, pensions, retiring pensions and other allowances of a similar nature—actual receipts during the preceding year when such incomes have been received continuously from January 1 of the year, or estimated annual receipts when such incomes have not been received continuously from January 1 of the preceding year; (6) Incomes other than those enumerated above—gross receipts of the preceding year less the necessary disbursement made when such incomes have been received from January 1 of the year, or estimated annual receipts when such incomes have derived from properties, business or professions that have not been practised continuously from January 1 of the preceding year.

When the sum received as repayment from a corporation in consequence of the redemption of shares or in the case of one's retirement from a partnership exceeds the sum actually paid for the said shares or the contribution actually made by the retiring partner, such excess shall be regarded as a dividend of profits from the said corporation.

The following may be deducted as necessary expenses in calculating the assessable incomes of Class III:—

Prices paid or expenses incurred in purchasing seeds, silk-worm eggs, manure, feeds for cattle or others, merchandise laid in as stock, raw materials, repair of ground or things, rent, public levy on ground and things or as paid incidental to conducting business, salaries and allowances to employees, and all other necessary disbursement incurred for procuring the incomes. Household and incidental expenses are not deductible.

The following revision has been made in this tax:—

(a) As regards incomes accruing from trust property, the tax is levied upon the beneficiary considering him as an owner of the trust property; (b) In case the beneficiary is not specified or not yet in being, the trustee shall be deemed to be the beneficiary and taxed accordingly.

#### Tax Rates:

##### Class I.

**A. Ordinary Income of a Corporation.**—A corporation that has its head office or principal business office within the territory where the Income Tax Law is in force—5%.

**B. Excess Profit of a Corporation.**—Excess profits of a corporation are divided into three classes with a separate rate for each class:

- |   |     |
|---|-----|
| a. That portion of the income in excess of 10% and under 20% of the capital ..... | 4%  |
| b. That portion of the income in excess of 20% and under 30% of the capital ..... | 10% |
| c. That portion of the income in excess of 30% of the capital .....               | 20% |

**C. Net Assets of Corporations at Liquidation or Amalgamation.**—Net assets of corporation at liquidation or amalgamation are divided into two classes with separate rates:

- |   |     |
|---|-----|
| a. The total of reserves and income exempted by law from the income tax ..... | 5%  |
| b. Others .....   | 10% |

**D. Undivided Profits of a Family Corporation.**—In fixing the rate of the tax, an annual income is calculated on the basis of ordinary income of the accounting period. To 10% of the portion under 50,000 yen of such annual income is added, 15% of the portion from 50,000 yen to 100,000 yen, 20% of the portion from 100,000 yen to 500,000 yen, 25% of the portion from 500,000 yen to 1,000,000 yen, and 30% of the portion in excess of 1,000,000 yen; and the percentage that the total bears to the ordinary income is the rate of the tax.

**E. Income of a Corporation having no Head Office or Principal Business Office in the Territory where the Income Tax Law is in force**—10%.

##### Class II.

- |   |      |
|---|------|
| A. Interest on public bonds .....   | 4%   |
| B. Other interest .....   | 5%   |
| C. Interest or dividend receivable from Japanese juridical persons by those having no residence or domicile in the territory where the Income Tax Law is not in force ..... | 7.5% |

##### Class III.

Income under this class is divided into the following categories and the progressive rates



are applied to the respective categories; but income from forests is assessed separately by multiplying by 5 the amount obtained by applying the following rates to one-fifth of such income.

	(Yen)	(%)
Income not exceeding	1,200.....	0.8
Income exceeding	1,200.....	2.0
"	1,500.....	3.0
"	2,000.....	4.0
"	3,000.....	5.0
"	5,000.....	6.5
"	7,000.....	8.0
"	10,000.....	9.5
"	15,000.....	11.0
"	20,000.....	13.0
"	30,000.....	15.0
"	50,000.....	17.0
"	70,000.....	19.0
"	100,000.....	21.0
"	200,000.....	23.0
"	500,000.....	25.0
"	1,000,000.....	27.0
"	2,000,000.....	30.0
"	3,000,000.....	33.0
"	4,000,000.....	36.0

The tax for the head and each of the other members or inmates of the family living together, if any, is determined by applying the rates to the total of their incomes and then working out the amount thus obtained in proportion to their respective incomes. The above provision applies also to the incomes of two or more than two members the family living together but not with the head.

#### Total Exemption:

Total exemption is granted where the total income does not amount to 1,200 yen less various deductions referred to below.

#### Earned Income Allowance:

(1) An allowance of one-fifth of earned income where the tax-payer's total income does not exceed 6,000 yen.

(2) An allowance of one-tenth of earned income where the tax-payer's total income does not exceed 12,000 yen but his investment income exceeds 6,000 yen.

(3) An allowance of one-fifth of the earned income up to 6,000 yen and of one-tenth of the remainder where the tax-payer's total income does not exceed 12,000 yen but exceeds 6,000 yen, of which his investment income is less than 6,000 yen.

#### Deduction for Children and Dependent Relatives:

A deduction of 100 yen may be claimed by a person whose assessed income does not exceed 3,000 yen in respect of each child under the age of 18 years and other dependent relatives.

#### Relief in respect of Life Assurance Premiums:

A deduction not exceeding 200 yen may be claimed in respect of premiums irrespective of the amount of the total income of the claimant.

#### Business Profit Tax

The business tax of 1896 was based upon external valuation of a business and the tax burden was not necessarily borne by tax-payers in proportion to their ability. In order to remedy this inequality, the business tax law was thoroughly revised and the business profits tax law, enacted for the purpose of imposing a tax on the net profits of a business, was promulgated in March, 1926 and put into effect on and after January 1, 1927. The important points of this law are given below:

#### 1. Persons liable to the Business Profit Tax:

A. A commercial corporation with head office, branch office or any business office in the territory where the Business Profits Tax Law is in force.

B. A person that engages in any of the following business in the territory where the Business Profits Tax Law is in force:

Sale of goods; Banking; Mutual Loan Business (Mujin); Money-lending; Renting of goods; Manufacturing (including the generating and supplying gas and electricity, and the repairing of articles); Transportation (including transportation agencies); Warehousing; Contracting; Printing; Publishing; Photography; Renting assembly rooms; Innkeeping (including boarding house keeping but excluding dosshouse keeping); Restaurant-keeping; Commission Agency (in transaction outside of what are defined as commercial transactions by the Commercial Law); Representation (of merchants in the transaction of regular business); Commission Agency (in commercial transaction defined by the Commercial Law); Common Business.

#### 2. Basis of Assessment.

The tax is assessed on net profits, viz., in the case of a corporation, the balance remain-

ing in each accounting period after deducting the total losses from the gross profits for the period and in the case of an individual, the balance remaining after deducting necessary expenses from the gross profits for the preceding year.

#### 3. General and Temporary Exemption.

a. No business profits tax is levied on the profits of the following business:—

(1) Dealing in postage and revenue stamps issued by the Government; (2) Manufacture, repairing and sale of sales, weights and measures; (3) Sale of minerals mined or extracted by the seller himself; (4) Publishing under the News Paper Law; (5) Business transacted in offices outside of the territory where the Business Profits Tax Law is in force; (6) Theatrical performances and fisheries when conducted by a corporation; (7) Sale of, or manufacturing done on, products from agriculture, forestry, livestockbreeding or marine industry; but such sale or manufacture in a place specially prepared for the purpose is not exempted.

b. Net profits derived from industries producing certain important goods specified by the Imperial Ordinance are exempted from the business profits tax under the provisions of the Ordinance during the first four years of operation of a factory.

#### 4. The Minimum Net Profits Assessable.

The minimum net profits assessable are 400 yen in the case of an individual, but there is not such exemption in the case of a corporation.

#### 5. Rate of Tax.

	(%)
Corporation .....	3.4
Individual:	
Less than 1,000 yen of net profit .....	2.2
Exceeding 1,000 yen of net profit:	
Fractions less than 1,000 yen .....	2.2
Fractions exceeding 1,000 yen.....	2.6

The tax has hitherto been levied at the rate of 3.6% on corporation and 2.8% on individuals, but a part of the surplus revenue arising out of the London Naval Treaty reduced the rates as mentioned above. For corporations this reduction was effective from the business year ending on and after April 1, 1932, and for individuals from 1931. The rate for individuals was, however, 2.5% in 1931 only for fractions less than 1,000 yen and 2.8% for those exceeding 1,000 yen.

#### Capital Interest Tax

The capital interest tax was put into force on April 1, 1926, with a view to supplementing, together with the land tax and the business profits tax, the income tax, our primary direct national tax. Thus, one of defects of our system of taxation, viz., unfair distribution of the burden of tax between income from invested capital and that from personal service, has been eliminated. The important points are as follows:—

#### 1. Persons liable to the Capital Interest Tax.

Receivers of interest on capital in the territory where the Capital Interest Tax Law is in force.

#### 2. Basis of Assessment.

##### Class A.

Interest on public bonds, that on debentures issued by ordinary business corporations or the Central Chest for Industrial Associations in Japan, or that on bank deposits; or profits from trust funds employed in loans by a trust company.

##### Class B.

Interest on loans made on a non-business basis or that on deposits among the income under Class III received during the previous year by a person liable to pay tax on income under Class III; and in this case income of a former owner is considered to be that of his heir.

#### 3. Exemption from Taxation.

No capital interest tax is levied on the following capital interest under Class A:—

(1) Interest received by persons exempted from the Class II income tax under the provisions of the Income Tax Law, etc.

(2) Interest on the Savings Bonds or the Reconstruction Savings Certificates.

#### 4. Rate of the Tax.

2% of the amount of capital interest.

#### 5. Time of Payment.

For the capital interest under Class A:—

At the time of payment of such interest.

For the capital interest under Class B:—

Semi-annually, viz., the first payment between the 1st and 31st of August of the year and the second payment between the 1st and 30th of November.

#### Tax on Liquors

Tax on "Saké".—According to the law now in force, the tax is imposed upon persons brew-



ing shurui, which is divided into five classes, namely, "Seishu" (refined saké), "Dakushu" (unrefined or muddy saké), "Shirozaké" (white saké), "Mirin" (sweet saké) and "Shochu" (dis-

tilled saké).

The tax is levied at the following rate for the year commencing on the 1st of October and ending on the 30th of September of the year:

1st kind	"Dakushu" containing not more than 23° of alcohol .....	36 yen per koku
2nd kind	"Seishu" and "Shirozake" containing not more than 23° of alcohol .....	40 yen per koku
3rd kind	"Shochu" containing more than 30° and not more than 45° of alcohol .....	1.50 yen per koku for each additional 1° over the rate for the 2nd kind, i.e. 40 yen.
4th kind	"Seishu," "Dakushu" and "Shirozake" containing more than 23° of alcohol .....	1.80 yen per koku for each 1° of alcohol
	"Mirin" containing more than 30° of alcohol .....	
	"Shochu" containing more than 45° of alcohol .....	

By the quantity of alcohol in the above table is meant the percentage of alcohol with the specific gravity of 0.7947, contained in the original fluid at the temperature of 15° C.

The number of koku of shurui and the basis of assessment are inspected and assessed when the brewing is finished.

**Beer Tax.**—The beer tax, created in 1901, is levied upon brewers of beer at the rate of 25 yen per koku on the quantity brewed.

**Tax on Alcohol and Alcoholic Liquors.**—Upon revision of the saké tax in 1901, the tax on alcohol and alcoholic liquors was separated from the saké tax. It is imposed upon alcohol and alcoholic liquors, except those subject to saké or beer tax, and wine at the rate of 1.80 yen for each per cent of pure alcohol contained in 1 koku of the original fluid. In no case, however, may the rate of the tax fall below 42 yen per koku.

No tax is levied upon wine or other alcoholic liquors made from fruits of all kinds.

#### Sugar Excise

The sugar excise, introduced in 1901, is imposed in respect of sugar, molasses and syrups, which are taken delivery of from manufacturing, custom-house compounds, bonded ware-

Class 1.	"Tama-ramune" (Aerated water sold in bottles with round glass stoppers suitable for permanent use) .....	7 yen per 1 koku
Class 2.	Aerated water sold in bottles other than those mentioned above	10 yen per 1 koku
Class 3.	Aerated water sold in receptacles other than bottles .....	3 yen per 1 kilogram of carbonic acid gas used.

The tax is ordinarily collected at the time of shipment of the goods. The manufacturers furnish declarations as to quantities and the

houses, customs temporary depots and in other places where the storage of foreign goods is permitted by laws and ordinances, for the purpose of domestic consumption. The rates vary from 0.9 yen to 9.5 yen per picul according to the kinds of articles. The former rates which were from 1 yen to 10 yen were thus reduced. These rates became effective from January 1, 1932.

Sugar:	Per picul (Yen)
Class 1. Under No. 11 Dutch standard...	0.90—2.25
Class 2. Under No. 18 Dutch standard...	4.55
Class 3. Under No. 22 Dutch standard...	6.75
Class 4. Above No. 22 Dutch standard...	7.75
Class 5. Sugar candy, lump sugar, etc. ...	9.50
Molasses .....	0.90—2.70
Syrup .....	6.75

#### Table Water Tax

The table water tax was established in April, 1926, and is levied on the consumption of all kinds of aerated drinks like "citron" or soda water, except those that contain less carbonic acid gas than 5/10,000 of the gross weight, or those that contain more alcohol than 1% of the gross weight. Manufacturers of aerated water are liable to pay the tax. The rates of the tax are as follows:—

Government uses those as the basis of taxation; the tax of the preceding month is due by the end of the next month.

#### Mining Tax

The mining tax is imposed upon persons holding mining rights under the Mining Law of 1905. The rates of the tax are as follows:—

##### I. Tax on mining sets:

- a. 30 sen for each 1,000 tsubo per annum in the case of prospecting;
- b. 60 sen for each 1,000 tsubo per annum in the case of mining.

##### II. Tax on mining products:

1 per cent of the value of products (gold, silver, lead and iron ores are exempted from this tax).

#### Placer Tax

The placer tax is imposed upon persons engaged in recovering gold-dust. The rates of the tax are as follows:—

- Alluvial—30 sen per annum per cho of placer area
- Non-Alluvial—30 sen per annum per 1,000 tsubo of placer area

#### Tax on Bourses

The tax on bourses has hitherto been levied upon bourses according to the amount of transactions carried on in such bourses; but in the revised tax law which came into force in September, 1914, this tax is subdivided into the bourse business tax and bourse tax.

The bourse business tax is levied upon bourses unless they are organized as corporations, at the rate of 15 per cent of the total sale commissions received by such bourses. With the revision in April 1922 of the Bourse Law, the bourse tax was revised as follows:—

1. In respect of marginal bargains carried on at a bourse the bourse tax is levied at the following rates according to the amount of transaction:—
  - Class I. Local loans and company debentures:
    - A. Bargains to be settled within the limits of 7 days ..... 0.6/10,000
    - B. Others ..... 1/10,000
  - Class II. Negotiable papers:
    - A. Bargains to be settled within the limits of 7 days ..... 1.5/10,000
    - B. Others ..... 2.5/10,000
  - Class III. Merchandise ..... 2.5/10,000
2. Bargains cancelled are not exempted from the tax.

#### Tax on the Issue of Bank-Notes

Since 1899, the issue of bank-notes against the security reserve within the limits prescribed by law has been subject to a tax of 12.5 per mille per annum on the average monthly amount of issue after deducting therefrom that portion which has, by special order of the Government, been advanced to the Government itself or to others without interest or at an interest not exceeding one per cent per annum.

#### Textile Consumption Tax

The textiles consumption tax established in 1905 is levied at the rate of 9 per cent of the value upon persons taking delivery, at the time of such delivery, of textiles from factories, custom-house compounds, bonded warehouses, temporary customs depots and other places where the storage of foreign goods is permitted by laws and ordinances. Formerly the tax has been levied at the rate of 10%, but reduced to 9%. Cotton fabrics and other fabrics of low grade defined by law are exempt from the tax.

#### Succession Tax

The Succession Tax Law was promulgated in January, 1905, and put in operation on April 1st of the same year. Since then it has been revised several times, the last revision being undertaken in April, 1926. According to this law, when a succession occurs, irrespectively of the question whether the place of its occurrence lies within or without the Empire, or whether the predecessor or the heir is or is not a Japanese subject, the tax is imposed upon the descendible property which lies in a place where the aforesaid law is in force. But the kind of descendible property subject to the succession tax and the method of valuation of the property differ according as the predecessor has or has not a domicile in a place where the said law is in force.

The following are taken as descendible property subject to this tax:—

A. When the predecessor is domiciled in a place where the said law is in force:

- (1) Movable or immovable property in a place where the said law is in force;
- (2) Rights existing in respect of immovable property in a place where the said law is in force;
- (3) Property-rights other than those specified in the foregoing two items.



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tilled saké).

The tax is levied at the following rate for the year commencing on the 1st of October and ending on the 30th of September of the year:

1st kind	"Dakushu" containing not more than 23° of alcohol .....	36 yen per koku
2nd kind	"Seishu" and "Shirozake" containing not more than 23° of alcohol .....	40 yen per koku
3rd kind	"Shochu" containing more than 30° and not more than 45° of alcohol .....	1.50 yen per koku for each additional 1° over the rate for the 2nd kind, i.e. 40 yen.
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houses, customs temporary depots and in other places where the storage of foreign goods is permitted by laws and ordinances, for the purpose of domestic consumption. The rates vary from 0.9 yen to 9.5 yen per picul according to the kinds of articles. The former rates which were from 1 yen to 10 yen were thus reduced. These rates became effective from January 1, 1932.

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- In respect of marginal bargains carried on at a bourse the bourse tax is levied at the following rates according to the amount of transaction:—

Class I. Local loans and company debentures:	
A. Bargains to be settled within the limits of 7 days .....	0.6/10,000
B. Others .....	1/10,000
Class II. Negotiable papers:	
A. Bargains to be settled within the limits of 7 days .....	1.5/10,000
B. Others .....	2.5/10,000
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- Bargains cancelled are not exempted from the tax.

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#### Succession Tax

The Succession Tax Law was promulgated in January, 1905, and put in operation on April 1st of the same year. Since then it has been revised several times, the last revision being undertaken in April, 1926. According to this law, when a succession occurs, irrespectively of the question whether the place of its occurrence lies within or without the Empire, or whether the predecessor or the heir is or is not a Japanese subject, the tax is imposed upon the descendible property which lies in a place where the aforesaid law is in force. But the kind of descendible property subject to the succession tax and the method of valuation of the property differ according as the predecessor has or has not a domicile in a place where the said law is in force.

The following are taken as descendible property subject to this tax:—

- When the predecessor is domiciled in a place where the said law is in force:

- Movable or immovable property in a place where the said law is in force;
- Rights existing in respect of immovable property in a place where the said law is in force;
- Property-rights other than those specified in the foregoing two items.



B. When the predecessor is not domiciled in a place where the said law is in force:

(1) Movable or immovable property in a place where the said law is in force; (2) Rights existing in respect of immovable property in a place the said law is in force.

In the following cases the property is exempted from the succession tax:—

(1) The value of a property which does not amount to 5,000 yen in the case of succession to the headship of a house is not subject to the succession tax; (2) The value of a property which does not amount to 1,000 yen in the case of succession to property is not subject to the succession tax; (3) When a succession occurs through death in a battle, or through death caused by wounds or sickness incurred in a battle, of officers and privates of the Army or Navy and others attached thereto, the property of the deceased is not subject to the succession tax; (4) When a succession occurs again within five years to the property upon which the tax has been imposed, the amount of succession tax corresponding to the amount of tax previously collected is remitted; (5) When a succession occurs again within seven years to the property upon which the tax has been imposed, half the amount of succession tax corresponding to the amount of tax previously collected is remitted.

The succession tax is, after the value of assessment has been classified, imposed by applying the proper rate of tax in the proper degree in each case according to the kinds of successors.

The tax-rates vary, in the case of succession to the headship of a family, from 0.50% to 16% and in the case of succession of property, from 1% to 21%, according to the amount of the property and to the kinds of the successors.

#### Death Duties

##### 1. Estate Duties

	In case of the direct descendant of the family (per cent)	In case of those designated by the deceased, appointed by from among members of the family or by parents (per cent)	In case of the heir chosen by the family council (per cent)
Under ¥ 5,000 .....	0.5	0.6	0.8
Over 5,000 .....	0.6	0.7	1.0
" 10,000 .....	0.7	0.8	1.5
" 20,000 .....	0.8	1.0	2.0
" 30,000 .....	1.0	1.5	2.5
" 40,000 .....	1.5	2.0	3.0
" 50,000 .....	2.0	2.5	4.0
" 70,000 .....	2.5	3.0	5.0

The lowest rate is applied to an estate under 5,000 yen in the case of succession to the headship of a family and to a legacy under 1,000 yen in the case of succession to a property, while the highest rate is applied to that portion of an estate of legacy exceeding 5,000,000 yen.

With respect to successions occurring in accordance with the laws of a foreign country, the tax-rates of the succession to property shall correspondingly apply.

When a donation, over 1,000 yen in value, of other properties than real estate within the territory where this law is in force or vessels, is made in the following cases, it is considered to be a legacy and the succession tax applies:—

(1) On donations to relatives; (2) On donations made by the head or a member of the main family to the head or a member of a branch family at or after the time of setting up such branch family.

The following revision has been made in this tax:

1. When a creator of a trust causes another person to possess the right to get the benefit accruing from the trust, that right shall be deemed to have been given or bequeathed at the time of such transfer, and the new possessor shall be taxed in conformity with the provisions of the Succession Tax Law.
2. When, in the case stipulated in the preceding paragraph, a beneficiary is not specified or does not exist at the time of creation of the trust, a direct descendant of the creator of the trust is considered to be the beneficiary and the trustee to be an administrator.
3. The right to receive the benefit from a trust shall be appraised by the Government at its discretion.

	In case of the direct descendant of the family (per cent)	In case of those designated by the deceased, appointed by from among members of the family or by parents (per cent)	In case of the heir chosen by the family council (per cent)
Over ¥ 100,000 .....	3.0	4.0	6.0
" 150,000 .....	4.0	5.0	7.0
" 200,000 .....	5.0	6.0	8.0
" 300,000 .....	6.0	7.0	9.0
" 400,000 .....	7.0	8.0	10.0
" 500,000 .....	8.0	9.0	11.0
" 700,000 .....	9.0	10.0	12.0
" 1,000,000 .....	10.0	11.0	13.0
" 2,000,000 .....	11.0	12.0	14.0
" 3,000,000 .....	12.0	13.0	15.0
" 5,000,000 .....	13.0	14.0	16.0

#### 2. Legacy Duties

	In case of direct descendants (per cent)	In case of man or wife or parents (per cent)	In case of other relatives (per cent)
Under ¥ 1,000 .....	1.0	1.2	1.7
Over 1,000 .....	1.2	1.4	2.0
" 5,000 .....	1.4	1.7	2.5
" 10,000 .....	1.7	2.0	3.5
" 20,000 .....	2.0	2.5	4.5
" 30,000 .....	2.5	3.5	5.5
" 40,000 .....	3.5	4.5	6.5
" 50,000 .....	4.5	5.5	7.5
" 70,000 .....	5.5	6.5	8.5
" 100,000 .....	6.5	7.5	9.5
" 150,000 .....	7.5	8.5	10.5
" 200,000 .....	8.5	9.5	11.5
" 300,000 .....	9.5	10.5	12.5
" 400,000 .....	10.5	11.5	13.5
" 500,000 .....	11.5	12.5	14.5
" 700,000 .....	12.5	13.5	15.5
" 1,000,000 .....	13.5	14.5	16.5
" 2,000,000 .....	15.0	16.0	18.0
" 3,000,000 .....	16.5	17.5	19.5
" 5,000,000 .....	18.0	19.0	21.0

#### LOCAL FINANCE

The estimate expenditure of the local administrative bodies in Japan proper for 1933-34 totalled 1,754,641,083 yen, an increase of 281,567,720 yen upon the previous year. As compared with 1918, the figure shows an increase of over ¥1,000 millions or an expansion of more than three and a half times during the past ten years. The decline in the purchasing power of money, the growth of population, and the widened scope of governmental activities have contributed to the expansion of local expenditures. As to the local services, education stands out most prominent.

The enormous expansion of local expenditure during the past decade has been accompanied by a corresponding growth in local taxation, and there is everlasting struggle on the part of local authorities to make both ends meet.

All the sources of revenues have been rather freely tapped. Local rates have already been imposed to an unbearable point; additions to a certain State taxes have in many cases been levied up to a statutory limit; and grants-in-aid on education have been increased several times, while loan debt has been rapidly increasing.



Annual Revenue & Expenditure of Municipal Corporations

Prefectures:	Revenue			Expenditure
	Rate	Receipts from other sources	Total	
Year				
1928-29	262,907,747	303,067,833	565,975,580	491,261,230
1929-30	264,801,968	281,123,097	545,925,065	489,489,861
1930-31	245,946,000	293,250,812	540,196,812	478,238,248
1931-32	221,940,127	317,361,188	539,301,315	502,572,907
1932-33	225,486,706	205,028,188	430,514,894	430,514,894
1933-34	220,734,996	273,963,508	494,698,504	494,696,393
Cities:				
1928-29	115,079,602	854,669,992	969,749,591	841,725,457
1929-30	122,789,419	702,604,925	825,394,344	695,547,423
1930-31	118,842,669	896,588,595	896,588,595	776,350,757
1931-32	107,828,291	639,635,669	746,463,960	634,459,007
1932-33	113,591,840	477,077,759	590,669,599	590,575,682
1933-34	133,242,238	675,063,664	808,305,902	808,197,698
Towns & Villages:				
1928-29	278,728,831	342,463,671	621,192,502	560,821,930
1929-30	277,877,112	307,330,994	585,208,106	529,609,528
1930-31	236,613,665	319,862,726	556,476,391	498,147,570
1931-32	199,883,543	390,561,887	540,445,430	588,937,099
1932-33	213,170,006	239,087,199	452,267,205	451,982,787
1933-34	200,785,074	251,136,729	451,921,803	451,746,992

N.B.—The figures for 1932-33 and 1933-34 are budget account, others being settled account.

FINANCE OF HOKKAIDO AND PREFECTURES

The revenue of a prefecture consists of taxes and rates and grants from the Central Treasury, etc. The sur-tax is levied on the five national taxes, i.e. Land, Business, Income, Mining and Placer Mining, the normal rate of sur-tax as revised in 1920 being for dwelling land 34/100 of the national tax, 3.6/100 for income, 29 for business tax and so on. The rate may be more or less increased with the consent of the central authorities. The prefecture levies a rate on each household, and this is one of the most

important items of prefectural finance. The business tax as imposed by the Prefectural Treasury is levied on those occupations that do not pay national tax, such as restaurants, public performances, ships, vehicles, etc., in all about 15. Of the grants from the National Treasury those on account of salaries and police expenses stand foremost. Treasury subventions are also made in connection with epidemics and leprosy, riverwork, industrial encouragement, etc. Repeated inundations have been a cause of heavy drain to both Prefectural and National Treasuries.

Revenue Items (¥1,000)

Year	Land tax rate	Business profit tax	Income tax rate	Other national tax rate	Special land tax	House tax	Business tax	Miscellaneous tax
1928-29	73,848	21,585	34,701	474	9,473	43,124	10,575	58,652
1929-30	72,994	23,351	35,693	470	9,389	43,164	10,273	59,906
1930-31	70,904	21,146	33,924	442	9,228	39,857	9,413	52,875
1931-32	67,699	17,037	26,297	425	8,470	38,741	8,516	50,472
1932-33	69,058	17,059	25,246	440	8,545	40,071	7,877	53,418
1933-34	68,557	16,046	24,445	405	9,100	39,051	7,389	52,016

(Continued)

Year	Proceeds from property	Rents and charges	Receipts from Central Treasury	National subsidies	Contributions	Loans	From previous year	Total incl. others
1928-29	1,450	30,009	22,815	56,336	12,270	86,104	53,751	565,976
1929-30	1,561	33,260	22,930	35,126	11,857	44,519	74,826	545,925
1930-31	1,560	35,235	21,589	33,515	8,341	83,085	55,420	540,197
1931-32	1,391	35,990	21,733	32,220	11,830	96,698	61,956	539,301
1932-33	1,486	38,067	21,707	29,441	9,321	51,338	5,108	430,515
1933-34	1,503	39,833	22,609	75,984	11,586	67,011	3,026	494,699

Expenditure Items (¥1,000)

Year	Police	Public works	Education	Industry	Sanitation	Salaries	Loans	Total incl. others
1928-29	84,489	131,006	103,373	54,633	10,533	18,850	44,020	491,261
1929-30	84,525	26,336	111,649	50,901	10,405	18,661	48,165	489,489
1930-31	81,533	119,088	108,892	48,022	9,953	17,783	50,134	478,238
1931-32	81,192	141,590	104,119	49,259	9,997	19,431	57,724	502,573
1932-33	78,346	106,375	101,450	41,400	8,655	18,751	50,874	430,515
1933-34	81,699	123,879	102,743	76,514	9,646	19,676	54,033	494,696

N.B.—The figures for 1932-33 and 1933-34 are budget account, others being settled account.

FINANCE OF CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES

The revenue of cities and rural corporations is derived from the rate charged to national or prefectural taxes and direct or indirect special taxes; and lastly national, prefectural and other subventions and miscellaneous receipts.

Revenue consists of proceeds from permanent properties. The rents are derived from the loan of property to companies or individuals, the charges and fees are obtained from issue of certificates as to property qualification, etc., copying of official registers, etc., and the proceeds from communal undertakings as electric trams, etc. There are taxes and rates, fees of common schools, grants from Central and Prefectural Treasuries, etc. Sur-taxes are imposed

on four national taxes (Land, Income, Business and Mining), and three prefectural taxes (Household rate, House-tax, etc.). The sur-tax on building land is 9/100 of the national tax, that on business and income 15/100 each. The household rate is not much different from poll-tax, being imposed on every member of the household. Cities, towns and villages have their own special taxes, as area-rate, land transfer other than that by inheritance, income not subject to the imposition of the national tax. Grants from the Central and Prefectural Treasuries are chiefly in consideration of the trouble and expense incidental to collecting their taxes.

Finance of Cities, Towns and Villages

Revenue Items

Year	* Rate charged to national taxes	† Rate charged to prefectural taxes	Special taxes	Proceeds from property	Subsidies from Treasury	Loans	Brought from last account	Total incl. others
1928-29	35,675	48,488	30,916	11,099	74,417	298,664	183,032	969,749
1929-30	47,010	54,813	30,966	9,479	32,062	215,717	138,429	825,394
1930-31	37,157	52,278	29,408	9,986	19,966	331,146	118,057	896,589
1931-32	30,464	56,371	20,993	10,304	9,829	215,205	115,983	746,464
1932-33	30,368	58,979	24,246	9,003	19,076	106,434	33,933	590,670
1933-34	36,402	71,759	25,079	9,032	23,553	286,122	35,505	808,306

Expenditure Items

Year	Office	Council	Public works	Education	Sanitation	Industry	Social works	Loans	Total incl. others
1928-29	27,818	1,267	63,517	95,013	81,358	14,761	14,171	170,709	969,750
1929-30	29,333	1,251	73,576	98,062	84,579	10,518	11,175	183,438	825,394
1930-31	27,841	1,203	61,055	82,105	67,943	8,408	12,439	334,879	896,589
1931-32	26,710	1,138	40,602	75,496	60,900	15,926	15,096	227,666	746,464
1932-33	27,144	1,257	39,800	79,474	59,294	5,938	16,898	149,295	590,670
1933-34	34,764	1,769	47,629	106,237	77,813	8,839	20,375	309,897	808,306

N.B.—The figures for 1932-33 and 1933-34 are budget account, others being settled account: \*—represents land tax rate, income tax rate, business profit tax rate, mining tax rate, tax rate on bourses and special land tax rate; †—represents house tax rate, business tax rate and miscellaneous tax rate.







Year	5% and below	5% and over	6% and over	7% and over	8% and over	9% and over	10% and over	Total
Municipal.. 1928.....	120,903	1,063,094	859,495	11,181	—	—	—	2,054,431
1929.....	57,122	581,945	453,497	3,867	—	—	—	1,096,431
1930.....	116,991	509,160	507,673	3,123	4	—	—	1,136,947
1931.....	23,438	76,332	24,630	—	—	—	—	124,400
1932.....	36,650	31,727	50,338	—	—	—	—	111,357
Banks' ..... 1928.....	1,075,744	871,658	1,011,579	627,694	23,370	—	—	3,610,045
1929.....	594,361	631,366	670,263	35,077	—	—	—	1,931,037
1930.....	826,945	536,116	733,827	22,636	—	—	—	2,119,524
1931.....	173,015	79,867	76,440	—	—	—	—	329,322
1932.....	210,348	46,899	168,130	—	—	—	—	425,377
Companies' 1928.....	36,706	608,883	2,257,775	1,927,852	254,023	34,187	28,337	5,147,763
1929.....	17,735	527,646	1,671,393	498,207	80,070	13,357	13,599	2,822,008
1930.....	23,309	547,609	1,797,889	466,599	84,541	5,940	12,919	2,938,806
1931.....	16,281	111,257	115,925	21,930	390	125	—	265,908
1932.....	11,646	21,470	209,440	44,700	200	—	—	287,456
Total ... 1928.....	3,382,619	11,308,636	5,244,955	2,611,950	288,236	34,187	28,337	22,898,918
1929.....	1,790,097	6,275,598	3,392,431	548,333	81,542	13,357	13,599	12,114,957
1930.....	1,945,843	6,395,001	3,650,088	502,155	85,567	5,940	12,919	12,597,513
1931.....	319,381	579,168	239,273	21,930	390	125	—	1,155,268
1932.....	527,837	718,610	465,177	44,700	200	—	—	1,756,524

## CHAPTER XXIV

### BANKING

#### INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

The establishment of banks, in the modern sense of the term, in Japan dates back to 1873 when the Dai-ichi Kokuritsu Ginko (1st National Bank) was founded in Tokyo after the system of the American national banks. By the end of 1879 there were in existence throughout the country 153 national banks, which were all authorized to issue bank-notes. In 1880, the Yokohama Specie Bank (Shokin Ginko) was established at Yokohama as a special money organ to conduct foreign exchange business and to afford banking facilities to trading circles. Later, in 1882, the Government established the Nippon Ginko (Bank of Japan) in Tokyo as a semi-official central bank with a view to gradually withdrawing the privilege of issuing bank-notes previously given to the national banks and giving the new central bank a monopoly of that privilege. Between 1896 and 1899, the 153 national banks scattered in various important cities were gradually abolished and these were reorganized as ordinary banks; meanwhile numerous ordinary banks were created throughout the country. Though commercial in form and denomination, most of these banks, especially those in the provinces, were practically agricultural organs in view of the predominance of the farming population in Japan, as is still the case though to a less extent. These banks generally made it their business to advance money to the agricultural community on mortgages consisting of immovable property. The savings bank business was inaugurated by the First and Tenth National Banks in 1878, but the pioneer bank in this line is the Tokyo Savings Bank established in Tokyo in 1880. To afford further monetary facilities to agricultural and industrial interests the Government established in 1897 the Nippon Kangyo Ginko (Japan Hypothec Bank) in Tokyo, this being followed by the establishment in 1898 of the "Noko Ginko" (Agricultural and Industrial Banks) in each prefecture and in 1900 of the Hokkaido Colonization Bank (Takushoku Ginko) in Hokkaido, and in 1902 of the Nippon Kogyo Ginko

(Japan Industrial Bank) as a movable property bank. As central money organs for the oversea territories, the Government established in 1899 the Bank of Taiwan (Taiwan Ginko) in Taiwan (Formosa) and in 1909 the Bank of Chosen (Chosen Ginko) in Korea (Chosen).

**Amalgamation of Banks and New Banking Regulations.**—After the World War the Government took measures to encourage the amalgamation and affiliation of minor banks with a view to solidifying their financial stability. As a result of these efforts many cases of amalgamations or affiliations occurred during the past several years, the number of amalgamations reaching the highest figure in the first half of 1923. The tendency waned for a while after the great earthquake disaster of September 1923, but it revived in 1925 when 69 banks were newly established through amalgamation while 95 banks were dissolved or discontinued for the same reason. There was also disappearance of about 180 minor banks in 1926 and 1927. Though there existed as many as 1,514 banks at the end of 1927 throughout the country, the result of these frequent reorganization has placed the control of the money market practically in the hand of about twenty leading banks mostly in large cities. To ensure sounder business the Banking Law was revised in 1927, the new regulations (enforced on Jan. 1, 1928) providing among other things that (1) A bank must be a joint stock company with a minimum capital of a million yen, but the amount to be two million yen for banks in Tokyo or Osaka; (2) no banks is allowed to undertake any enterprises irrelevant to banking business, except in special cases; (3) banks' auditors must report the result of their audit twice a year to the Government; (4) competent Government officials are authorized to participate in liquidation or audit and to examine with the bank auditors the books of the banks; etc.

Below is given a table showing number of the banking organs for the last several years,