

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

Table 9. List of Imperial Universities (Sept., 1935)

Name	Est'd	Location	President	Faculty	Departments	No. of Students
Tokyo Imp. Univ.	1886	Tokyo	M. Nagayo	672	Univ. Hall.....	674
					Law	2,321
					Medicine.....	800
					Engineering	1,046
					Literature	1,246
					Science	334
					Economics.....	1,231
Agriculture	663					
Total	8,325					
Kyoto Imp. Univ.	1897	Kyoto	M. Matsui	528	Univ. Hall.....	768
					Law	1,697
					Engineering	597
					Medicine.....	568
					Literature	657
					Science	301
					Economics.....	849
Agriculture	360					
Total	5,797					
Tohoku Imp. Univ.....	1910	Sendai	K. Honda	254	Univ. Hall.....	69
					Medicine.....	443
					Science	217
					Engineering	238
					Law & Lit.	702
Total	1,669					
Kyushu Imp. Univ. ...	1910	Fukuoka (Kyushu)	C. Matsuura	262	Univ. Hall.....	79
					Medicine.....	580
					Engineering	357
					Agriculture	276
					Law & Lit.	730
Total	2,021					
Hokkaido Imp. Univ....	1918	Sapporo (Hokkaido)	K. Takaoka	296	Univ. Hall.....	19
					Agriculture	506
					Medicine.....	294
					Engineering	296
					Science.....	135
Prep. Course.....	890					
Total	2,220					
Keijo Imp. Univ.....	1926	Seoul (Chosen)	S. Yamada	562	Law & Lit.	—
					Medicine.....	—
					Total	930
Taihoku Imp. Univ. ...	1928	Taihoku (Taiwan)	T. Shidehara	157	Univ. Hall.....	5
					Lit. & Politics.....	70
					Science & Agri ...	83
					Total	158
Osaka Imp. Univ.	1931	Osaka	C. Kusumoto	192	Univ. Hall.....	25
					Medicine.....	753
					Science	147
					Engineering	399
Total	1,324					

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 coming in operation of the new regulations.

Table 10. List of Government Universities (Sept., 1935)

Name	Year of elevation	Location	President	Faculty	Students
Tokyo University of Commerce	1920	Tokyo	S. Miura	182	2,159
Niigata University of Medicine.....	1922	Niigata	T. Tominaga	41	352
Okayama University of Medicine.....	1922	Okayama	O. Tamura	41	442

Name	Year of elevation	Location	President	Faculty	Students
Kanazawa University of Medicine	1923	Kanazawa	S. Ishizuka	57	505
Nagasaki University of Medicine.....	1932	Nagasaki	M. Takayama ...	61	523
Chiba University of Medicine	1923	Chiba	N. Takahashi.....	52	689
Kumamoto University of Medicine.....	1929	Kumamoto	M. Akashi	38	343
Nagoya University of Medicine.....	1931	Nagoya	S. Tamura	57	337
Kobe University of Commerce	1929	Kobe	S. Sasaki	44	622
Tokyo University of Literature & Science	1929	Tokyo	T. Morioka	112	378
Hiroshima Univ. of Literature & Science	1929	Hiroshima	M. Tsukahara ...	82	337
Tokyo Technical University	1929	Tokyo	K. Nakamura ...	109	591

PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES

At present there are only two public universities, the one being prefectural, and the other municipal. They are all of single faculty system and have each a preparatory department of its own.

Table 11. List of Public Universities (Mar., 1935)

Name	Location	Year of elevation	President	Faculty	Students
Kyoto Pref. University of Medicine..	Kyoto	1921	T. Asayama	54	665
Osaka University of Commerce.....	Osaka	1928	S. Kawada	57	767

PRIVATE UNIVERSITIES

The private institutions recognized by the University Regulations total 25, as follows:—

Table 12. List of Private Universities (Mar., 1935)

Name	Location	Est'd	President	Faculty	Students
Keio University	Tokyo	1858	S. Koizumi	279	6,614
Waseda University	Tokyo	1882	H. Tanaka	370	7,986
Meiji University	Tokyo	1881	S. Uzawa	160	3,710
Chuo University	Tokyo	1885	K. Hara	146	2,408
Nihon University	Tokyo	1920	M. Yamaoka	331	4,186
Hosei University	Tokyo	1879	M. Koyama	177	2,396
Doshisha University	Kyoto	1920	H. Yuasa	91	1,459
Kokugakuin University	Tokyo	1893	S. Kono	89	561
Jikei University of Medicine	Tokyo	1881	E. Kanasugi	64	1,273
Ryukoku University	Kyoto	1922	R. Hanada	86	714
Otani University	Kyoto	1922	H. Kono	80	512
Senshu University	Tokyo	1880	Baron Y. Sakatani	134	887
Rikkyo University	Tokyo	1874	S. Kimura	115	1,423
Kansai University	Osaka Pref.	1886	K. Niho	126	1,482
Takushoku University	Tokyo	1920	H. Nagata	97	781
Ritsumeikan University	Kyoto	1900	S. Sasaki	129	1,015
Rissho University	Tokyo	1904	R. Sekimoto	95	381
Komazawa University	Tokyo	1883	Z. Omori	63	484
Tokyo Agr. University	Tokyo	1891	Y. Yoshikawa	72	588
Nihon University of Medicine....	Tokyo	1926	H. Shioda	55	975
Koyasan University	Wakayama	1886	S. Wada	48	215
Taisho University	Tokyo	1926	S. Kato	115	588
Toyo University	Tokyo	1887	S. Fujimura	71	304
Jochi University	Tokyo	1913	H. Hoffman	72	217
Kwansei Gakuin University	Hyogo Pref.	1932	C. J. L. Bates	25	401

TECHNICAL PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

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

Table 13. List of Government Technical and Special Schools (Sept., 1935)

	No. of Schools	Location	Faculty	Students	Graduates
Higher Agr. & For. School.....	7	{Morioka, Kagoshima, Miye, Utsunomiya, Gifu, Miyazaki Tokyo.}	280	2,363	778
Higher Agr. School	1	Tottori	30	232	66
Higher Schools	3	Uyeda, Tokyo, Kyoto	132	1,008	395
Higher Horticultural School...	1	Chiba	21	166	48
Higher Commercial Schools ...	11	{Nagasaki, Yamaguchi, Otaru, Nagoya, Fukushima, Oita, Hikone, Wakayama, Yoko- hama, Takamatsu, Takaoka.}	403	6,763	2,124
Higher Technical Schools.....	17	{Kyoto, Nagoya, Kumamoto, Yonezawa, Kiryu, Yokohama, Hiroshima, Kanazawa, Sen- dai, Moji, (Fukuoka), Tokyo, Kobe, Hamamatsu, Toku- shima, Nagaoka, Fukui, Yamanashi	791	7,316	2,226
Higher Mining School	1	Akita	50	331	90
Higher Nautical Schools	2	Kobe, Tokyo	121	1,344	277
Pharmaceutical Schools.....	2	Toyama, Kumamoto	38	507	153
Higher Dental School.....	1	Tokyo	42	406	104
Foreign Language Schools	2	Tokyo, Osaka	150	2,165	498
Fine Art Academy	1	Tokyo	73	608	112
Academy of Music	1	Tokyo	72	1,371	229

Table 14. Kinds of Special Schools

	Location	Faculty	Students	Graduates
Kyoto Municipal Painting School	Kyoto	16	271	46
Higher Commercial Department attached to Osaka University of Commerce	Osaka	36	544	176
Gifu Pharmaceutical School	Gifu	13	250	—
Fukuoka Pref. Women's Special School	Fukuoka	23	254	65
Osaka Pref. Women's Special School	Osaka	48	370	105
Miyagi Pref. Women's Special School	Sendai	20	313	62
Kyoto Pref. Women's Special School	Kyoto	16	262	84
Hiroshima Pref. Women's Special School.....	Hiroshima	20	291	65
Nagano Pref. Women's Special School	Nagano	9	81	22

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 1932-33 are as follows:—

Table 15. No. of Teachers, Students, etc.

	No. of Schools	Faculty	Students	Graduates
Technical	19	863	7,521	2,321
Agricultural	12	481	3,806	1,330
Commercial	21	681	10,275	3,064
Nautical	2	121	1,480	289
Total	54	2,146	23,082	7,004
Do. for 1932-33.	54	2,123	22,546	6,708
Do. for 1931-32.	52	2,048	21,952	6,543
Do. for 1930-31.	51	1,974	20,033	5,545

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE TECHNICAL & COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS OF SECONDARY GRADE

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

The latest available data are as follows:—

Table 16. Public and Private Technical and Commercial Schools of Secondary Grade (1933-34)

	Schools	Teachers	Pupils	Graduates
Technical	95	2,358	35,441	6,914
Agricultural	240	2,817	48,919	14,143
Commercial	292	6,337	148,628	26,300
Nautical	10	142	2,434	614
Fishery	12	143	1,986	408
Others	190	2,526	39,574	15,330
Total	839	14,323	276,982	63,709
Do. for 1932-33	822	13,812	260,988	61,799
Do. for 1931-32	809	13,421	256,128	59,891
Do. for 1930-31	786	12,882	252,965	57,993
Technical	29	241	5,323	1,611
Agricultural	96	769	17,308	5,229
Commercial	44	473	11,650	3,338
Nautical	1	10	62	33
Fishery	1	—	44	9
Others	31	341	5,477	2,983
Total	202	1,834	39,864	13,203
Do. for 1932-33	202	1,798	37,905	13,341
Do. for 1931-32	196	1,792	35,887	12,325
Do. for 1930-31	189	1,710	35,716	12,482
Technical	98	397	13,179	5,787
Agricultural	12,160	16,204	967,767	322,371
Commercial	535	922	53,262	22,308
Nautical	1	2	78	19
Fishery	248	176	16,877	5,224
Total Including Others	15,140	21,951	1,271,530	431,853
Do. for 1931-32	15,091	20,932	1,270,874	433,171
Do. for 1932-33	15,083	20,351	1,271,971	433,453
Do. for 1930-31	15,248	19,078	1,277,338	432,070

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.

Table 17. Statistics of Teachers' Training School

Year (Mar.)	No. of schools	Instruc-tors	Students	
			Male	Female
1929	104	2,827	30,473	14,587
1930	105	2,780	29,341	14,526
1931	105	2,672	27,228	14,505
1932	104	2,525	26,334	12,534
1933	103	2,433	24,935	11,932
1934	103	2,334	21,898	10,919

PREFECTURAL NORMAL SCHOOLS

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

HIGHER SCHOOLS FOR TEACHERS

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.

Table 18. Statistics of Higher Normal Schools Sept., 1935

	Director	Faculty	Students	Graduates
Tokyo.....	T. Morioka.....	112	1,140	284
Hiroshima	M. Tsukahara	75	673	166
Tokyo (Women's).....	I. Shimomura	62	464	123
Nara (Women's)	H. Inaba.....	43	411	128

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

Table 19. Organization of Imperial Academy

	Membership	
	Regular	Actual
1st Department	50	45
(Director: Dr. Kiheiji Onozawa)		
1st Section (Law, Politics and Economy)	25	22
2nd Section (Philosophy, History and Literature)	25	23
2nd Department	50	44
(Director: Dr. Sankichi Sato)		
1st Section (Mathematics and Astronomy)	7	7
2nd Section (Physics and Chemistry)	11	9
3rd Section (Geography and Geology)	8	6
4th Section (Biology and Medicine)	16	14
5th Section (Engineering and Agriculture)	8	8

SCHOOLS NOT UNDER CONTROL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

There are several schools outside the control of the Education Department, but under that of the Army, Navy, Railways, or Communications Departments, 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. At the end of 1934, the school had 913 boys matriculating in different courses. The children of the Imperial House and those of the Imperial Princes are all educated at this 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. It was originally known as the Kwazoku Jogakko. The course is divided into three,

the same as the Peers School. At the end of 1934, the enrolment numbered 708 for all departments. Location: Aoyama, Tokyo. Director—Dr. Junji Nagaya.

The Fishery Institute

Founded in 1890 by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce (now extinct), 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 1935, the teaching staff comprised 114 and enrolment 355. Location: Etchujima, Tokyo. Director—Y. Sugiura.

The Jingu Kogakukan

This is a special institution for giving instruction in the Shinto classics, in order to train aspiring Shinto priests. In September 1935 the faculty numbered 42, and students roll 340 for regular and special courses. Location: Uji-yama, 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 a 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 the President, one Manager, and two sectional chiefs. The number of members is fixed at 100, and annuities are granted to 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 donations. Proceedings are occasionally published in Japanese and also in German, English and French. The President is Dr. J. Sakurai, (Privy Councillor); Manager, Dr. M. Anesaki; Directors, Baron Dr. M. Tomii, Privy

Councillor (1st Section) and Baron 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 1935-36 numbering over 356. Patents acquired from foreign and home governments from its founding up to the end of March 1935 numbered 549.

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 re-

searches 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.

Table 20. Organization of National Research Council

Departments	Membership	Directors
Astronomy	8	S. Hirayama, Dr. Sc.
Geophysics	10	A. Imamura, Dr. Sc.
Chemistry	15	Y. Matsubara, Dr. Eng.
Physics	10	H. Nagaoka, Dr. Sc.
Geology & Geography	8	T. Ogawa, Dr. Sc.
Biology & Agriculture	10	H. Ando, Dr. Agr.
Medicine	12	S. Sato, Dr. Med.
Engineering	18	M. Shibusawa, Dr. Sc.
Mathematics	7	S. Takagi, Dr. Sc.

FINANCIAL ASPECTS OF 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 expenditure to swell in a remarkable degree. The following table shows the total educational expenditure during the five fiscal years ending 1933-34 (figures in unit of ¥1,000):—

Table 21. Educational Expenditure Borne By Public Bodies

Fiscal Year	Prefectures		Cities			Towns and Villages			Total
	Salaries	Total incl. others	Salaries	Rents	Total incl. others	Salaries	Rents	Total incl. others	
1928-29	43,780	113,295	39,515	1,101	101,833	140,978	1,041	256,132	471,322
1929-30	45,272	114,503	41,326	1,124	96,687	143,540	1,071	235,899	447,168
1930-31	45,747	111,299	42,051	1,136	81,642	143,189	912	213,334	406,349
1931-32	—	106,856	—	—	77,766	—	—	197,724	382,345
1932-33	—	97,886	—	—	87,580	—	—	199,346	384,901
1933-34	—	100,106	—	—	102,319	—	—	202,903	405,328

Table 22. Educational Expenses Borne By Prefectural and Communal Treasuries

	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Elementary Schools ..	284,123,461	250,609,686	234,882,069	245,589,734	260,681,505
Normal " ..	15,796,483	13,462,375	10,915,855	9,738,796	9,215,376
Middle " ..	26,133,324	24,388,427	22,540,511	21,349,570	21,078,550

	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Girls' High " ..	21,787,818	20,742,815	18,983,617	18,134,131	18,263,315
Higher " ..	753,007	799,424	799,424	715,310	521,324
Universities	4,232,457	4,408,775	2,380,881	2,125,810	2,571,437
Special Schools (collegiate)	624,954	565,976	422,855	532,283	468,107
Technical Schools (collegiate)	42,635,370	40,341,082	38,093,534	37,473,708	38,479,648
Training Institutes for Technical Continuation School Teachers	496,678	445,473	381,008	335,188	302,817
Blind Schools	867,960	765,215	806,724	708,911	787,813
Dumb & Deaf Schools	183,755	196,651	305,107	226,402	483,313
Others Schools	438,771	411,651	383,849	398,799	548,395
Young Men's Training Institutes	5,786,084	5,268,513	4,713,687	4,786,405	5,113,320
Kidergartens	1,489,561	1,467,518	1,411,610	1,394,041	1,483,803
Libraries	2,374,244	1,635,127	1,452,703	1,390,333	1,444,245
Others	39,444,385	40,839,096	43,873,997	40,002,020	43,885,382
Total	447,168,312	406,347,929	382,344,631	384,901,441	405,328,350

Table 23. Educational Fund (In ¥1,000)

	Prefectures			Cities			Towns and villages			Total including others
	Pro- perties	Of which funda- mental properties	Reser- ves	Pro- perties	Of which funda- mental properties	Reser- ves	Pro- perties	Of which funda- mental properties	Reser- ves	
1928-29	307,278	14,353	6,353	422,100	6,528	1,571	617,034	69,626	8,396	1,431,988
1929-30	315,553	13,605	7,421	447,081	6,329	2,331	619,935	69,228	8,514	1,431,988
1930-31	328,949	12,911	7,862	461,649	6,117	2,339	609,003	68,753	8,396	1,431,988
1931-32	314,757	12,457	7,121	466,421	7,000	2,306	599,965	69,329	8,323	1,431,988
1932-33	217,623	12,456	7,115	516,603	8,215	2,415	551,997	68,482	7,003	1,431,988
1933-34	323,103	8,675	9,238	538,786	8,182	2,597	569,688	68,369	6,848	1,431,988

Details of the above for 1933-34 are shown below:—

Table 24. Details of School Properties (1933-34)

(in ¥1,000)

Properties:	Prefectures	Cities	Towns & villages	Total including others
Land	100,776	226,684	100,689	428,232
Buildings	163,917	263,637	369,766	797,566
Other articles	58,410	48,466	99,233	206,190
Total	323,103	538,786	569,688	1,431,988
Of which fundamental properties:				
Cash, Deposits & Securities	8,277	6,265	43,612	58,165
Land	377	1,769	24,654	26,800
Buildings	15	148	94	257
Total incl. other articles	8,675	8,182	68,369	85,226
Reserves	6,238	2,597	6,848	15,683

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 expense, however, is met by the State Treasury, in order that the teachers may be well paid and the burdens on the rate-payer may not be too heavy. For the four financial years ending 1933-34, the sum of ¥85,000,000 was yearly defrayed for this purpose. Destitute cities, towns and villages receive special consideration in the appointment of the grant.

Special Educational Fund

An educational endowment fund of ¥10,000,000 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 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 for promoting and developing social as well as elementary education.

Table 25. School Expenditure Borne by Parents

	No. of students or pupils or children	Minim. aver. expenditure per head one year (yen)	Total (yen)
Elementary Schools } Higher	8,536,521	7.40	63,170,255
Elementary Schools } Ordinary	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
Higher Schools	20,256	379.00	7,677,024
Universities	69,406	437.00	30,330,422
Special Schools	68,142	319.00	21,787,298
Special Technical Schools	19,049	321.00	6,114,729
Technical Schools	280,904	175.75	49,386,878
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	237.00	121,971
Teachers' Institutes for Technical Continuation Schools	1,299	180.75	234,794
B. D. D. Schools	7,728	66.85	516,616
Others Schools	228,512	133.32	10,796,248
Kidergartens	114,749	30.00	3,442,470
Total	12,664,121	—	*359,754,446

SCHOOL HYGIENE

Health of Students in Government Schools

Health data of students in the Imperial Universities, Higher Schools and various Professional (collegiate) Schools are as follows:—

Table 26. Condition of Health of Male Students of Government Schools

Year	No. of students examined	General development			Nutrition			Spinal column	
		A	B	C	A	B	C	Normal	Abnormal
1928-29	50,423	22,916	17,627	9,880	30,191	19,000	1,232	48,688	1,740
1929-30	50,864	23,971	17,506	9,387	30,970	18,879	1,015	49,529	1,335
1930-31	49,806	22,590	16,998	9,718	29,776	18,579	951	47,918	1,893
1931-32	51,013	24,078	17,114	9,821	31,592	18,739	682	49,878	1,140
1932-33	49,994	24,038	16,844	9,112	31,381	17,904	709	48,933	1,061

Year	Normal		Long-sight		Short-sight		Astigmatism, etc.	
	Both eyes	One eye	Both eyes	One eye	Both eyes	One eye	Both eyes	One eye
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
1931-32	23,362	3,282	107	52	23,656	3,261	455	269
1932-33	23,065	3,051	149	75	23,226	3,040	370	202

Table 27. Condition of Health of Female Students of Government Schools

Year	No. of students examined	General development			Nutrition			Spinal column	
		A	B	C	A	B	C	Normal	Abnormal
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
1931-32	2,362	1,061	1,122	179	1,354	987	21	2,214	148
1932-33	2,367	1,127	1,048	192	1,389	996	12	2,234	133

Year	Normal		Long-sight		Short-sight		Astigmatism, etc.	
	Both eyes	One eye	Both eyes	One eye	Both eyes	One eye	Both eyes	One eye
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
1931-32.....	1,652	58	—	—	627	58	24	1
1932-33.....	1,590	98	4	1	646	94	26	9

Health of Pupils and Students in Public and Private Schools

Health data of girls in Higher Normal Schools, Girls' High Schools attached thereto and for the fiscal year 1932-33 are as follows:—

Table 28. Health of Public and Private Schools (1932-33)

Boys.	No. pupils examined	General development			Nutrition			Spinal column	
		A	B	C	A	B	C	Normal	Abnormal
Elementary...	1,581,664	326,129	915,914	339,621	792,967	745,149	43,548	1,520,860	60,804
Middle	324,720	121,972	158,494	44,254	183,189	185,194	6,337	309,886	14,834
Girls:									
Elementary...	1,478,711	299,333	854,139	325,239	751,975	687,639	39,097	1,415,348	63,363
Middle	314,981	123,722	151,441	39,819	190,039	119,064	5,878	304,309	10,672

Age	Boys				Girls			
	No. examined	Height (cm.)	Weight (kg.)	Girth of chest (cm.)	No. examined	Height (cm.)	Weight (kg.)	Girth of chest (cm.)
7	247,885	108.5	18.0	54.5	240,305	107.4	17.4	52.7
10	226,831	123.0	24.0	60.3	221,294	121.8	23.2	58.1
13	108,277	136.3	31.6	66.1	78,596	137.1	32.6	65.5
16	354	147.5	40.0	73.0	133	143.8	39.6	72.8

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	56,455	139.4	33.1	66.8	68,637	140.5	34.7	66.7
16	60,419	157.2	47.9	81.6	68,919	149.9	45.4	75.1
18	21,628	161.8	53.2	81.6	5,519	151.0	47.8	76.6
20	1,632	162.1	55.1	83.1	132	150.8	48.5	78.0

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 much lower in the 25 Government Higher Schools than that for institutions of similar or higher grade. Admission ratio of middle schools, girls' high schools, and normal schools is as follows:—

	Middle schools	Girls' high schools	Normal schools
Number admitted.	71,837	92,725	11,618
Percent of total admission	68.66	68.68	23.03
1932-33:			
Applicants	110,938	148,182	40,692
Number admitted.	73,314	97,713	9,766
Percent of total admission	66.09	65.94	24.00
1933-34:			
Applicants	121,074	164,545	42,253
Number admitted.	76,816	103,855	9,408
Percent of total admission	63.45	63.12	22.26

Table 29. Admission Ratio of Middle Schools, etc.

	Middle schools	Girls' high schools	Normal schools
1930-31:			
Applicants	110,448	143,611	64,049
Number admitted.	76,173	97,349	14,509
Percent of total admission	64.11	68.07	22.67
1932-33:			
Applicants	104,616	134,998	50,442

Table 30. Admission Ratio of Government Higher Schools

Year	Applicants	No. admitted	Percent of total admission
1929-30	35,283	6,155	17.48
1930-31	34,498	6,162	17.86
1931-32	28,577	4,837	16.92
1932-33	28,944	4,783	16.80
1933-34	27,913	5,078	18.19

The condition at the Government special schools is not much better, the record for the four years ending 1933-34 being as follows:

Table 31. Admission Ratio of Government Special Schools

	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
18 Technical and Mining Schools	Applicants 16,822	17,208	16,232	17,433
	No. admitted.. 2,510	2,584	2,527	2,598
	%	15.41	15.22	14.90
12 Agr., Forestry and Sericultural Schools...	Applicants 7,456	7,287	7,244	8,325
	No. admitted.. 1,397	1,464	1,291	1,469
	%	18.87	20.09	17.82
21 Commercial Schools	Applicants 13,318	13,730	9,580	15,805
	No. admitted.. 3,165	3,508	2,386	4,013
	%	23.77	25.55	24.91
2 Nautical Schools	Applicants 2,456	2,403	2,180	1,479
	No. admitted.. 320	316	244	198
	%	13.30	13.16	11.19

The congestion is much eased in the Government universities, the record for the three years ending 1934 being as follows:—

Table 32. Admission Rates of Imperial Universities

	State (Imp.) Universities	Gov't. & Pub. Universities	Private Universities	State (Imp.) Universities	Gov't. & Pub. Universities	Private Universities
1931-32:						
Applicants	15,747	11,408	34,726	Admission	6,873	2,781
Admission	6,953	4,422	17,664	%	49.83	34.99
%	44.15	38.78	50.86	1933-34:		
1932-33:				Applicants	14,205	8,575
Applicants	13,794	7,947	55,943	Admission	7,022	2,577
Admission				%	49.43	30.05
%						

LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS

LIBRARIES

The number of libraries throughout the country in March, 1934, was 4,634, consisting of one Government (Imperial Library), 3,277 public and 1,356 private establishments. Besides, there are libraries belonging to the Imperial and other universities. Of the above, the Imperial Library

and the Library of the Tokyo Imperial University surpass the rest as to accommodation, etc. The Libraries of the Kyoto Imp. University, of the Cabinet and of the Imperial Household Department are also worthy of mention. Statistics on libraries, books stored, visitors, etc., in recent years are as follows:—

Table 33. Nos. of Libraries and of Visitors

Fiscal year	No. of Libraries			No. of Visitors			Visitors per day per library
	Government & Public	Private	Total	Government & Public	Private	Total	
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
1931-32	3,266	1,343	4,609	19,276,410	5,702,804	24,979,214	11
1932-33	3,297	1,389	4,686	20,033,000	4,773,000	24,766,000	20
1933-34	3,298	1,356	4,634	20,153,000	4,796,000	24,949,000	21

Table 34. No. of Books

Fiscal year	Government & Public		Private		Total
	Japanese & Chinese	European	Japanese & Chinese	European	
1930-31	6,211,954	288,916	2,980,722	153,974	9,635,566
1931-32	6,716,897	292,434	2,976,003	153,447	10,188,281
1932-33		7,289,000		3,274,000	10,563,000
1933-34		7,508,000		3,254,000	10,762,000

The Imperial Library

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

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

Table 35. Statistics of Imperial Library

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	396,256	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, 1926, has been reconstructed with the sympathetic co-operation of intellectual organizations, both at home and abroad. In the United States, Prof. K. Takayanagi, of the Law College of the Imperial University, 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. Takayanagi 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 honour 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 a poor showing compared with those mentioned above. In the provinces, the Osaka Prefectural Library possessing 237,905 books as on April 1, 1933, heads the list in the number of books stored. In 1921 the Hibiya Municipal Library, Tokyo, added to the list 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. Shintaro Ohashi, 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 library. Dr. Morrison's famous library acquired by Baron Hisaya Iwasaki in 1917 for ¥350,000 is also noteworthy, 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, things on display therein 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 1812. Among the articles on show there are also various ancient costumes, utensils, etc., showing the customs and habits at different times and places, and 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 predominating 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 out.

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 purposes 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 to-day 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.

Association for Physical Culture

The Martial Art Association.—Organized in 1908 in Kyoto for the purpose of promoting martial arts, it now enrolls 2,520,000 members, with Gen. Soroku Suzuki (ret.) as president. The gymnastics practised in the association are

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 Regulations practically every autonomic 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,

Table 36. Statistics of Young Men's Training Institutes

Year	No. of institutes	No. of attendants	Those completing course	Instructors
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
1932-33	15,546	735,723	122,223	90,644
1933-34	15,576	819,968	112,878	92,346

FOREIGN STUDENTS STUDYING IN JAPAN AND JAPANESE ABROAD

The number of foreign students enrolled in Japanese schools, at the end of March, 1933, totalled 2,372 consisting of 1,830 males and 542 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 (1868-1912) 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

"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.

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 1933, 15,576 institutes existed throughout the country including 211 private establishments. The roll of attendants and number of institutes for the last five years are tabulated as follows:—

Table 37. No. of Students Abroad

Name of Country	No. of students
England	17
U. S. A.	11
France	8
Germany	52
Italy	2
Austria	2
Czechoslovakia	1
China	1
Total incl. others	136

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 higher schools is tabulated as follows:—

Table 38. Licenses for Elementary School Teachers

Year	Without examination	On examination	Total
1929-30	14,973	8,258	23,231
1930-31	11,919	6,340	18,259
1931-32	12,400	5,028	17,428
1932-33	10,793	4,543	15,336
1933-34	12,320	4,623	16,943

Table 39. Licenses for Kindergarten Nurses

Year	Without examination	On examination	Total
1929-30	1,131	100	1,231
1930-31	1,049	29	1,078
1931-32	893	24	917
1932-33	943	42	985
1933-34	952	57	1,009

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 to-day 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 "Ken-Ji-no-sha" (Association of Robust Boys) that formerly existed among samurais' boys, especially of the clan of the Lord of Satsuma

Table 40. Licenses for Normal, Middle and Girls' High School Teachers

Year	Without examination	On examination	Total
1929-30	10,134	688	10,822
1930-31	10,482	672	11,154
1931-32	10,532	607	11,139
1932-33	11,476	574	12,050
1933-34	14,187	592	14,779

Table 41. Licenses for High School Teachers

Year	Without examination	On examination	Total
1929-30	784	47	831
1930-31	875	8	883
1931-32	571	41	612
1932-33	1,111	13	1,124
1933-34	1,104	13	1,117

Table 42. Licenses for Technical School Teachers

Year	Without examination	On examination	Total
1928-29	587	147	736
1929-30	457	161	618
1930-31	548	125	672
1931-32	473	113	586
1932-33	392	116	508
1933-34	487	110	597

(Princely House of Shimazu) to inculcate in the minds of samurai's 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, Viscount 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.

References: Table 2-7, 12, 14-17, 21-24, 29-34, 38-42—Mombu-sho Tokel (Annual Statistical Report of the Education Department), 1935. Tables 1, 8, 26-28, 37—Nippon Teikoku Tokel Nenkan (Official Statistical Annual), 1935. Tables 9, 10, 11, 13, 18—Researches of the Technical Education Bureau. Tables 19-20—Researches of the Imperial Academy. Table 25—Researches of the Education Department. Table 35—Researches of the Imperial Library.

CHAPTER XII

JUDICATURE

JUSTICE

The Judicial System

The Japanese Courts of Justice consist of Local Courts (Ku-Saibansho), District Courts (Chiho-Saibansho), Court of Appeal (Koso-in), 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 immediate 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.

Acknowledgments.—These can be made in the presence of a 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 acknowledgment 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 lawyers' 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 for 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 jurisdiction 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 for 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.

Table 1. Composition of Courts (End of Dec., 1934)

	Supreme	Appeal	District	Local	Total
No. of Courts	1	7	51	282	341
No. of Judges	46	102	1,228		1,376
No. of Procurators	8	41	594		643

(In Chosen there existed at the end of 1934 altogether 231 courts with 190 judges and 84 procurators.)

Table 2. Number of Civil Cases in 1934

Courts	Kind of cases	No. of cases	Cases disposed of	Cases remaining in hand	
Local Courts	1st instance	598,040	554,432	43,608	
	Summary procedure	302,954	302,935	19	
	Compromise	31,263	30,750	513	
	Compulsory execution	53,582	47,323	6,259	
	Trial other than law-suit	304,621	286,751	17,870	
	Bankruptcy	4,602	3,427	1,173	
	Reconciliation	157	111	46	
	Complaint on registration	12	12	—	

Courts	Kind of cases	No. of cases	Cases disposed of	Cases remaining in hand
	Disposition of lease & rented-houses	20,611	19,299	1,312
	Disposition of commercial matters	2,434	2,191	243
	Temporary disposition of money debts	79,744	74,545	5,199
	Total	1,398,020	1,321,776	76,242
	Retrial	32	21	11
District Courts	1st instance	71,508	50,473	21,035
	Trial for appeal	22,381	15,049	7,332
	Trial for complaint	4,287	3,463	824
	Trial other than law-suit	3,726	3,373	353
	Tenancy disposition	5,634	4,843	791
	Bankruptcy by old law	312	24	288
	Total	107,848	77,225	30,623
Appeal Courts	Retrial	41	24	17
	Trial for appeal	11,345	5,723	5,622
	Special trial	8	5	3
	Trial for complaint	271	223	48
Supreme Court	Total	11,624	5,951	5,673
	Retrial	17	8	9
	Trial for revision	4,612	3,452	1,160
	Special trial	—	—	—
Total	Trial for complaint	1,831	1,744	87
	Total	6,443	5,196	1,247
	Retrial	32	22	10
Total	1st instance	669,548	604,905	34,643
	Trial for appeal	33,726	20,772	12,954
	Trial for revision	4,612	3,452	1,160
	Trial for complaint	6,389	5,430	959
	Total	1,523,935	1,410,148	113,787
	Retrial	122	75	47

N.B.—Above table includes all the criminal cases handled during the year 1934 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, tendency disposition, etc. Special trial in Appeal Courts is included in the 1st instance.

Table 3. Civil Cases Disposed of

Year	Total No. of cases	Decided	Withdrawn	Reconciled	In other ways	Remaining in hand
1930	839,934	123,445	93,116	50,321	492,025	81,027
1931	849,043	125,723	76,796	52,474	514,112	79,938
1932	841,387	119,784	77,123	53,560	514,019	76,901
1933	737,275	101,011	78,223	49,007	439,444	69,590
1934	669,548	87,721	73,566	43,119	400,499	64,643
Average	787,437	111,557	79,765	49,696	472,014	74,414

Year	Total No. of cases	Quashed	Rejected	Withdrawn	Reconciled	In other ways	Remaining in hand
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	6,135	3,295	2,587	14,814
1933	36,382	3,099	7,085	6,025	3,164	2,575	14,434
1934	33,726	2,864	6,578	5,862	3,251	2,217	12,954
Average	38,023	3,421	7,976	6,206	3,310	2,380	14,705

Year	Total No. of cases	Quashed	Rejected	Withdrawn	In other ways	Remaining in hand
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
1933	7,045	4,030	464	429	1,186	936
1934	6,389	3,596	336	396	1,102	959
Average	6,415	3,652	466	378	1,003	919

Year	Total No. of cases	Quashed	Rejected	Withdrawn	In other ways	Remaining in hand
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
1933	5,030	335	2,896	252	68	1,476
1934	4,612	369	2,795	189	98	1,160
Average	5,046	365	2,682	220	144	1,634

Table 4. Nature of Civil Cases Settled at 1st Instance

Year	No. of cases	Personal affairs	Land	Buildings & ships	Money	Cereals	Goods	Documents	Others
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
1933	228,216	5,151	7,552	22,996	164,637	1,505	2,735	871	22,769
1934	214,731	5,415	7,500	20,761	145,198	1,616	2,641	878	20,722
Average	241,966	5,048	7,076	22,260	178,524	1,484	2,860	753	21,962

Table 5. Bankruptcy

Year	No. of cases	Decided	Quashed	Rejected	Compromise	In other ways	Remaining in hand
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
1933	4,948	693	2,644	214	10	24	1,362
1934	4,602	650	2,542	204	16	15	1,178
Average	5,517	804	2,852	306	25	23	1,507

Table 6. Bankruptcy & Rehabilitation handled By Old Law

Year	No. of cases	Adjudicated for Bankruptcy				Total	Cases remaining in hand	Amount of credit (Yen)	Rehabilitation	
		Individual	Partnerships	Partnerships (Ltd.)	Joint Stock Cos.				Sanctioned	Rejected
1930	395	14	3	—	10	27	367	4,501,839	1	1
1931	367	2	1	—	8	11	355	938,166	1	—
1932	354	—	—	1	2	3	351	58,622	—	—
1933	351	34	—	1	4	39	312	857,153	1	—
1934	312	15	—	2	7	24	288	942,094	—	—
Average	356	13	1	1	6	21	335	1,459,575	1	—

Table 7. Cases of Insolvency handled By Old Law

Year	No. of cases rehabilitated	Sanctioned	Rejected	Others	Remaining in hand
1930	19	12	—	1	6
1931	13	8	—	2	3
1932	8	2	—	—	6
1933	9	5	1	1	2
1934	1	1	—	—	—
Average	10	6	—	1	3

Civil Cases in Recent Years

The condition of civil cases handled in the last five years ending 1934 is shown in the following comparative table:—

Table 8. Conditions of Civil Cases for Five Years

Year	No. of cases	No. of cases disposed of	No. of cases in hand	% to total cases	
				Disposed of	In hand
1930	18,174	17,783	391	98	2
1931	23,903	23,405	498	98	2
1932	30,298	29,780	518	98	2
1933	32,416	31,958	458	98	2
1934	31,263	30,750	513	100	—

	Year	No. of cases	No. of cases disposed of	No. of cases in hand	% to total cases	
					Dispos- ed of	In hand
Summary procedure	1930	430,867	430,866	1	100	—
	1931	471,931	471,897	34	100	—
	1932	431,852	431,850	2	100	—
	1933	350,139	350,079	60	100	—
	1934	302,954	302,935	19	—	—
1st Instance	1930	839,970	758,937	81,033	90	10
	1931	849,060	769,112	79,948	91	9
	1932	841,400	764,498	76,902	91	9
	1933	737,275	667,685	69,590	90	10
	1934	—	—	—	—	—
Trial for appeal	1930	41,012	25,214	15,798	61	39
	1931	40,255	24,729	15,526	61	39
	1932	38,738	23,924	14,814	62	38
	1933	36,382	21,948	14,434	65	35
Trial for complaint	1930	4,430	2,675	1,755	60	40
	1931	5,537	3,515	2,022	63	37
	1932	5,618	3,862	1,756	69	31
	1933	5,618	3,554	1,756	69	31
Trial for revision	1930	5,699	4,960	739	87	13
	1931	6,130	5,278	852	86	14
	1932	6,813	5,706	1,107	84	16
	1933	7,045	6,109	936	70	30
Compulsory execution	1930	48,824	42,943	5,881	88	12
	1931	57,618	50,290	7,328	87	13
	1932	64,379	57,031	7,348	89	11
	1933	58,680	51,857	6,823	89	11
	1934	53,582	47,323	6,259	—	—
Bankruptcy	1930	5,853	4,231	1,622	72	28
	1931	6,019	4,265	1,754	71	29
	1932	6,164	4,542	1,622	74	26
	1933	4,947	3,585	1,362	72	28
	1934	4,602	3,427	1,173	—	—
Reconciliation	1930	256	173	83	68	32
	1931	256	172	84	67	33
	1932	274	202	72	74	26
	1933	174	123	51	70	30
	1934	157	111	46	—	—
Trial other than law suit (Local courts)	1930	284,787	266,238	18,549	93	7
	1931	287,344	264,876	22,468	92	8
	1932	300,082	277,630	22,452	93	7
	1933	303,213	282,937	20,276	93	7
	1934	304,621	286,751	17,870	—	—
Disposition of lease and rented houses	1930	20,864	19,532	1,332	94	6
	1931	19,618	18,470	1,148	94	6
	1932	20,381	19,015	1,336	93	7
	1933	21,499	20,142	1,357	93	7
	1934	20,611	19,299	1,312	—	—
Disposition of commercial matters	1930	3,347	3,067	280	92	8
	1931	3,076	2,818	258	92	8
	1932	2,839	2,571	268	91	9
	1933	2,886	2,625	259	90	10
	1934	2,434	2,191	243	—	—
Bankruptcy by old law	1930	395	27	367	7	93
	1931	367	13	354	4	96
	1932	354	3	351	1	99
	1933	351	39	312	11	89
	1934	312	24	288	—	—

	Year	No. of cases	No. of cases disposed of	No. of cases in hand	% to total cases	
					Dispos- ed of	In hand
Trial other than law suit (District Courts)	1930	3,586	3,202	384	89	11
	1931	3,533	3,237	296	92	8
	1932	3,497	3,132	365	90	10
	1933	3,802	3,457	345	90	10
	1934	3,726	3,373	353	—	—
Tenancy disposition	1930	3,410	2,661	749	78	22
	1931	4,107	3,628	479	88	12
	1932	3,685	3,189	496	87	13
	1933	5,379	4,760	619	88	12
	1934	5,634	4,843	791	—	—
Total	1930	1,711,474	1,582,509	128,964	92	8
	1931	1,778,754	1,645,705	133,049	93	7
	1932	1,756,374	1,626,935	129,439	93	7
	1933	1,569,216	1,450,858	118,385	92	8
Retrial (reproduced)	1930	88	58	30	66	34
	1931	109	75	34	69	31
	1932	112	71	41	64	36
	1933	130	81	49	62	38

N.B.—Special trials handled at the Supreme Court and Appeal Courts are included in the 1st instance.

Criminal Cases in Recent Years

The condition of criminal cases handled during the five years ending 1934 is tabulated as follows:—

Table 9. Condition of Criminal Cases for Five Years

	Year	No. of cases	No. of cases disposed	No. of cases in hand	% to total cases		
					Dispos- ed of	In hand	
Search carried out	1930	427,092	421,932	5,160	98.7	1.3	
	1931	440,577	433,305	7,272	98.3	1.7	
	1932	457,285	450,481	6,804	98.5	1.5	
	1933	509,355	502,974	6,381	98.7	1.3	
	1934	545,360	539,736	5,624	99.0	1.0	
Preliminary inquiry	1930	6,429	4,957	1,472	77.3	22.7	
	1931	6,317	4,935	1,382	78.1	21.9	
	1932	6,676	5,102	1,574	76.4	23.6	
	1933	7,737	5,601	2,136	72.4	27.6	
	1934	7,660	5,889	1,771	76.9	23.1	
Summary	1930	70,910	70,395	515	99.3	0.7	
	1931	65,720	65,121	599	99.1	0.9	
	1932	62,459	61,865	594	99.0	1.0	
	1933	72,343	71,512	831	98.9	1.1	
	1934	78,925	78,309	616	99.2	0.8	
1st instance	Jury	1930	1,704	1,586	118	93.1	6.9
		1931	1,991	1,831	160	92.0	8.0
		1932	2,278	2,103	175	92.3	7.7
		1933	2,132	1,952	180	91.6	8.4
		1934	2,275	2,149	126	94.5	5.5
Ordinary	1930	37,546	35,110	2,436	93.1	6.9	
	1931	37,694	34,639	2,755	92.6	7.4	
	1932	40,012	37,386	2,626	93.4	6.6	
	1933	43,330	40,706	2,624	93.9	6.1	
	1934	45,639	43,272	2,367	94.8	5.2	

	Year	No. of cases	No. of cases disposed	No. of cases in hand	% to total cases	
					Disposed of	In hand
Appeal trial	1930	7,253	6,341	912	88.8	11.2
	1931	6,778	5,663	1,115	83.5	16.5
	1932	7,374	6,263	1,111	84.9	15.1
	1933	7,814	6,674	1,140	85.4	14.6
	1934	7,301	6,365	936	87.2	12.8
Trial for complaint	1930	2,437	2,109	328	86.5	13.5
	1931	2,152	1,791	361	83.2	16.8
	1932	2,257	1,880	377	83.3	16.7
	1933	2,493	2,011	482	80.7	19.3
	1934	2,270	1,923	347	84.7	15.3
Cases for complaint	1930	88	82	6	93.1	6.9
	1931	88	84	4	95.5	4.5
	1932	104	99	5	95.2	4.8
	1933	77	75	2	97.0	3.0
	1934	69	65	4	94.2	5.8
Revision trial	1930	32	25	7	78.1	21.9
	1931	47	44	3	93.6	6.4
	1932	38	33	5	86.8	13.2
	1933	39	35	4	89.7	10.3
	1934	36	30	6	83.3	16.7
Special revision trial	1930	2	2	—	100.0	—
	1931	2	2	—	100.0	—
	1932	1	1	—	100.0	—
	1933	1	1	—	100.0	—
	1934	2	2	—	100.0	—
Total	1930	553,493	542,539	10,954	98.0	2.0
	1931	561,066	547,415	13,651	97.6	2.4
	1932	578,484	595,213	13,271	97.7	2.3
	1933	645,321	631,541	13,780	97.9	2.1
	1934	689,537	677,740	11,797	98.0	2.0

Table 10. Sentence Carried Out

	Year	No. of offenders	Capital punishment	Imprisonment & confinement	Penalty, fine, etc.	Total	No. of offenders	
							Acquitted	per 100,000 population
1st instance	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
	1933	53,819	26	41,665	11,754	53,445	374	79.7
	1934	54,120	28	44,586	9,131	53,745	375	79.0
Summary judgment	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
	1933	123,622	—	—	123,622	123,622	—	183.0
	1934	128,297	—	—	128,297	128,297	—	187.3
Summary judgment police offence	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
	1933	972,773	—	133,146	838,067	971,213	1,318	1,439.9
	1934	1,161,185	—	129,588	1,027,013	1,156,601	4,584	1,695.0
Total	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
	1933	1,150,214	26	174,811	973,685	1,148,522	1,692	1,703.1
	1934	1,343,602	28	174,174	1,164,441	1,338,643	4,959	1,961.3

Foreigners' Civil Cases

Foreigners' civil cases handled at the 1st instance during 1934 numbered 527, showing an increase of 8 as compared with the previous year, the figures in recent years being as follows:—

Table 11. Foreigners' Civil Cases

Year	No. of cases	Decided	Rejected	Reconciled	In other way	Remaining in hand
1930	923	343	150	127	52	251
1931	713	240	155	131	4	185
1932	646	209	119	113	12	193
1933	519	126	128	29	8	178
1934	527	170	110	75	10	162
Average	666	218	132	105	17	194

Table 12. Foreigners' Criminal Cases

Year	No. of offenders	Capital punishment	Imprisonment	Fine	Total incl. others	Released
1929	152	—	80	62	152	—
1930	140	—	85	51	140	—
1931	173	—	109	61	173	—
1932	138	—	87	49	138	—
1933	169	—	65	99	169	—
1934	110	—	56	50	108	2
Average	146	—	79	64	146	0

Table 13. No. of Offenders By Nationality

Year	Chinese	Russian	German	American	British	Others
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
1933	140	14	—	5	6	4
1934	88	2	2	3	1	14
Average	126	6	1	3	5	5

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:

Table 14. Cases at Juvenile Courts

Year	No. of cases			Without trial	Cases disposed of		
	Males	Females	Total		Placed under protection	Transferred to procurators	Cases in hand
1928	12,493	1,005	13,498	8,450	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
1933	15,808	1,159	15,967	11,967	5,306	—	489

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 honour 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 a fine under ¥20. Offences liable to detention are four. They are 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' business or other ceremonial procession, or obstructing traffic or disorderly act on the road, fortune-telling, etc., practising hypnotism, tattooing one's own or others' body, intruding on scenes of fire, flood or other calamities, 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 labour 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 object 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 station 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:—

Table 15. Staff of Police Officers

Year	No. of offices	Superintending generals	Police inspectors	Assistant inspectors	Police men	Total
1927	1,187	282	1,648	3,118	55,696	60,744
1928	1,227	324	1,764	3,246	61,116	66,450
1929	1,227	326	1,795	3,307	56,761	62,183
1930	1,229	318	1,562	3,319	57,984	63,183
1931	1,230	307	1,504	3,272	57,069	62,152
1932	1,232	317	1,544	3,524	57,768	63,148
1933	1,223	339	1,544	3,545	56,898	62,826
1934	1,224	339	1,546	3,590	59,481	64,966

Table 16. No. of Arrests By Police

	1930		1931		1932		1933	
	No. of cases	Arrested	No. of cases	Arrested	No. of cases	Arrested	No. of cases	Arrested
Riot	30	30	17	18	9	9	5	5
Incendiarism	2,359	1,905	2,614	2,163	2,610	2,173	2,496	2,353
Forgery of coins	896	223	1,289	927	1,229	520	1,226	601
Forgery of documents	11,426	36,328	17,876	19,452	13,725	15,886	16,261	17,529
Forgery of Securities	1,318	1,920	2,216	2,601	1,467	2,049	2,127	2,420
Obscenity	3,058	3,596	1,784	2,490	1,982	2,355	2,685	3,015
Gambling & lottery	28,697	28,894	31,223	31,349	28,948	29,100	35,325	35,921
Disgrace of official								
honour	1,645	1,672	1,661	1,660	1,519	1,539	1,765	1,768
Murder	1,071	1,042	1,197	1,149	1,228	1,185	1,284	1,255
Battery & assaults	24,420	24,417	24,576	24,574	24,624	24,710	26,246	26,265
Accidental battery & assaults	15,929	15,814	16,668	16,452	17,089	17,047	18,071	17,979
Abortion	770	938	608	629	517	582	846	1,027
Desertion	437	377	391	339	398	332	435	344
Abduction	1,287	1,501	1,190	1,325	1,179	1,343	1,327	1,455
Larceny	543,200	405,484	585,090	456,312	667,635	514,580	705,748	547,124
Fraud, black-mailing, etc.	369,027	454,970	440,656	519,123	469,101	565,962	667,253	771,801
Violation of military & naval laws	278	272	194	212	256	289	194	203
Violation of police regulations	289,511	289,405	243,224	243,978	249,737	249,516	311,726	310,335
Violation of adm. rules	363,683	363,644	376,013	375,571	371,172	370,977	460,775	459,095
Violation of other rules	296,704	297,692	280,220	281,100	289,891	292,088	387,731	392,106
Total incl. others	2,001,333	1,978,103	2,082,419	2,038,098	2,210,465	2,161,255	2,713,729	2,665,497

Table 17. No. of Convicts

	1932	1933	1934
Criminal Law:			
Riot	311	121	230
Incendiarism	1,063	1,002	1,057
Forgery of coins	78	87	86
Forgery of documents	3,167	3,653	3,781
Murder	1,211	1,293	1,395
Battery and assault	30,067	31,431	33,881
Accidental battery & assault	11,507	12,227	14,628
Abortion	512	728	956
Desertion	145	129	150
Intimidation	1,329	1,599	1,932
Disgrace of official honour	263	280	309
Disgrace of trust & official duty	468	451	400
Larceny	111,398	118,311	122,472
Robbery by force	976	914	870
Fraud	49,039	53,742	61,082
Blackmailing	3,932	4,660	5,078
Usurpation	32,754	36,136	41,051
Stolen goods concealed, etc.	3,503	4,404	4,911
Concealment, etc.	705	842	636
Total	334,779	372,034	412,187
Special laws	872,068	1,095,927	1,277,380
Grand Total	1,206,847	1,467,961	1,689,567

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

Table 18. Number of Suicides

	By hanging	By drowning	By edged tools	By Fire-arms	By Poison	Run over by trains	Run over by cars	Total incl. others
1927	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	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	4,397	1,584	358	104	1,317	1,225	176	9,318
Female	1,824	1,918	126	10	971	520	92	5,517
1930	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	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
1932	5,004	1,911	387	123	1,571	1,571	339	11,250
Female	2,093	2,197	149	10	1,143	584	160	6,499
1933	4,488	1,804	329	100	1,916	1,347	347	10,945
Female	1,978	2,205	107	10	1,350	569	127	6,582

Table 19. Suicides Classified By Cause and Age

The cases of suicides in 1933, classified by principal causes and age are as follows:—

		Age							Total
		Under 16 years	16-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	Over 50	Unknown	
Mental derangement	Male	25	82	313	270	270	725	10	1,695
	Female	10	52	244	205	182	385	1	1,079
From illness	Male	15	168	693	315	280	1,086	16	2,573
	Female	7	76	351	254	219	714	2	1,623
Poverty or misery	Male	3	8	69	86	87	225	2	485
	Female	7	11	49	34	32	77	—	210
Double suicides	Male	1	16	276	55	18	10	9	380
	Female	4	91	275	21	6	2	9	408
Poverty or jealousy	Male	1	2	25	14	5	5	—	52
	Female	2	12	40	23	9	6	—	92
Remorse	Male	6	24	73	20	18	31	—	172
	Female	1	7	20	10	2	7	—	47
Domestic discord	Male	1	18	100	44	27	99	2	291
	Female	10	32	168	62	27	81	—	380
Fear for detection of crimes or impending punishment	Male	1	11	49	18	20	26	—	125
	Female	1	1	4	9	1	2	—	18
Pessimism	Male	18	156	707	262	229	627	26	2,021
	Female	16	144	370	108	112	359	2	1,111
Business failure and debts	Male	—	2	40	45	50	109	—	246
	Female	—	1	12	2	6	6	—	27
Divorce	Male	—	1	23	16	3	3	—	46
	Female	—	4	36	10	9	6	—	65
Total incl. others	Male	192	721	3,293	1,456	1,211	3,535	537	10,945
	Female	150	661	2,069	849	681	2,028	144	6,582
Do. for 1932	Male	157	751	3,264	1,498	1,297	3,813	470	11,250
	Female	132	721	1,985	873	664	2,029	95	6,499
Do. for 1931	Male	133	541	2,919	1,595	1,434	3,815	497	10,934
	Female	93	581	1,766	896	604	2,043	98	6,081
Do. for 1930	Male	144	616	2,637	1,433	1,378	3,743	497	10,439
	Female	126	579	1,757	788	631	1,931	98	5,920

Table 20. Unnatural Deaths

	1929		1930		1931		1932		1933	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Murdered	843	506	695	535	777	566	828	588	846	593
Accidental deaths:										
Tidal waves	40	16	75	43	38	34	61	22	826	908
Floods	7	4	3	2	9	4	20	5	30	15
Shipwrecks	408	49	619	73	560	54	624	49	534	155
Fires	276	213	219	164	245	192	277	178	210	147
Earthquakes	1	—	109	139	10	9	1	1	2	—

	1929		1930		1931		1932		1933	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Snow or frozen	262	58	186	24	282	46	188	32	232	52
Landslips, Collapsed houses, trees, etc...	217	39	211	42	189	23	260	46	618	85
At mines	693	105	646	45	442	36	595	26	748	34
Beasts & poisonous insects	103	24	95	40	86	53	87	27	100	39
Railways, motor cars, tramcars, etc.	7,521	2,805	7,666	2,723	5,486	2,184	6,206	2,525	2,657	741
Falling ill on the road	1,081	235	1,137	244	1,047	188	990	217	626	111
Total incl. others	11,927	3,793	12,006	3,810	10,914	3,611	11,965	3,896	14,585	5,407

Table 21. Number of Foundlings

	Living		Found dead		Total		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
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	86	73	159
1932	79	57	11	12	90	69	159
1933	71	48	21	22	92	70	162

Classified as to ages the figures for 1933 are tabulated as follows:—

	Living		Found dead		Total		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Under 1 year	48	36	16	16	64	52	116
" 2 years	—	2	2	5	2	7	9
" 3 "	8	2	2	—	10	2	12
Over 3 "	15	7	1	1	16	8	24
Unknown	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
Total	71	48	21	22	92	70	162

No. of Sufferers from Robbery, Peculation and Fraud

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

Table 22. Sufferers From Various Crimes

Year	Robbery by force	Larceny	Pickpockets	Fraud and blackmailing	Total incl. others
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

Number of Fires

In 1933 the cases of fires numbered 19,380. The number of buildings and houses destroyed, totally and partially was 23,361 and 5,081 res-

pectively, the area damaged 1,931,732 tsubo and the number of households 20,179, the damage amounting to ¥34,935,445. Below are given the statistics for recent years:—

Table 23. Statistics of Fires

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			
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	—	55,232,587
1931	17,738	26,142	5,258	17,043	4,954	*4,216,049	2,568	52,177,380
1932	18,501	31,123	5,635	19,919	5,224	*2,735,731	2,981	60,539,039
1933	19,380	23,361	5,081	14,766	5,413	*1,931,732	2,480	34,935,445

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. Workhouse are closed twelve days in a year, and a prisoner whose father or mother dies is allowed release from labour 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 detection 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 lightheartedness 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 appear to be gloomy more amenable to reform and better able to mix in society after discharge.

Table 24. No. of Prisons, Prison Officers and Prison Inmates

Year	No. of prisons	No. of prison officers	Prison Inmates					Total
			Convicts	Suspects	Accused	In separate cells	Infants	
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
1933	155	7,646	49,922	109	6,062	530	4	56,627
1934	155	7,735	48,904	80	5,273	572	8	54,837

Table 25. Convicts Classified

Crime	Sex	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
		Theft	Male	20,937	21,103	23,282	23,942	26,116
	Female	227	231	247	229	218	250	265
Burglary	Male	2,657	2,759	2,976	3,141	3,443	3,562	3,419
	Female	9	7	4	3	3	3	2
Gambling	Male	470	474	500	391	465	466	509
	Female	6	7	8	1	5	2	6
Fraud, blackmailing	Male	3,467	3,664	4,129	4,190	4,606	4,993	4,997
	Female	41	56	38	42	35	46	76
Usurpation	Male	1,011	1,131	1,361	1,330	1,374	1,613	1,642
	Female	8	4	2	2	4	—	4
Stolen goods concealed, etc.	Male	205	206	255	289	302	392	411
	Female	2	—	2	2	4	2	12
Forgery of coins	Male	93	100	95	96	108	128	131
	Female	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Forgery of documents	Male	564	550	617	714	745	707	557
	Female	3	10	10	8	5	3	3
Obscenity, illicit sexual intercourse, etc.	Male	507	470	495	498	554	663	696
	Female	5	3	8	6	4	3	7

Crime	Sex	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
		Battery & assaults	Male	1,488	1,431	1,583	1,557	1,706
	Female	16	11	13	17	15	15	12
Murder	Male	2,718	2,293	2,183	2,242	2,408	2,521	2,419
	Female	108	89	96	94	104	111	119
Abortion	Male	7	3	5	10	15	8	11
	Female	15	7	15	14	4	16	7
Sedition	Male	71	25	18	20	40	49	21
	Female	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Incendiary	Male	1,439	1,460	1,496	1,619	1,870	2,124	2,215
	Female	176	164	134	154	172	174	187
Others	Male	617	592	756	807	879	914	893
	Female	11	17	6	5	6	12	6
Special Laws	Male	428	598	844	825	1,099	1,331	1,461
	Female	5	28	10	5	15	13	32
Total	Male	35,779	36,859	40,595	41,671	45,730	49,272	48,165
	Female	632	634	593	582	594	650	739
Grand Total		36,411	37,493	41,188	42,253	46,324	49,922	48,904

Table 26. No. of Convicts Classified By Age

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Under 18	734	756	735	717	858	918	817
Under 20	1,528	1,674	1,826	1,950	2,059	2,199	2,023
Over 20	34,149	35,063	38,627	39,586	43,407	46,805	46,064
Total	36,411	37,493	41,188	42,253	46,324	49,222	48,904

Table 27. No. of New Convicts

Year	Convicts	Suspects	Accused	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	36,387	18,100	36,533	11,385	23	102,428
1933	39,480	17,560	37,125	10,851	34	105,050
1934	42,094	16,744	39,078	10,747	46	108,709

Table 28. New Convicts Classified By Kind of Crime

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Theft	12,069	12,970	14,807	15,498	17,771	19,259	20,646
Gambling	1,527	1,514	1,444	1,379	1,144	1,405	1,652
Fraud & usurpation	4,269	4,503	5,175	5,141	5,990	6,792	7,372
Forgery of documents	451	417	495	484	500	508	451
Battery & assaults	1,346	1,342	1,460	1,402	1,561	1,528	1,523
Stolen goods concealed, etc.	288	245	303	350	340	516	544
Murder	625	413	490	558	666	684	709
Burglary	621	641	673	651	800	757	776
Incendiary	416	416	444	613	772	818	758
Disturbing official duty	65	82	55	97	83	94	94
Concealment, etc.	22	16	14	11	9	18	18
Forgery of coins	27	37	26	31	50	68	46
Abortion	43	24	26	39	32	30	44
Obscenity, illicit sexual intercourse, etc.	178	183	221	204	243	279	332
Trespass into another's house	212	261	298	248	282	288	245
Perjury	41	35	37	38	38	46	43
Others	429	378	448	452	457	454	571

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Military	46	42	41	28	46	56	19
Forestry	55	44	40	37	40	37	43
Special Law							
Military summons	6	9	18	8	9	12	14
Post & tele-graph rules	5	1	7	7	5	2	5
Others	567	559	924	858	971	1,368	1,203
Police	5,591	5,222	5,744	5,504	4,478	4,461	4,986
Grand total	28,899	29,354	33,190	33,938	36,287	39,480	42,094

Table 29. New Convicts Classified By Age

Year	Under 18	18-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	Over 70	Total
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
1933	712	1,668	14,740	10,152	4,883	2,175	589	75	34,994
1934	659	1,637	15,958	10,438	5,225	2,361	711	76	37,065

Table 30. New Convicts Classified By Education

Year	High school education	Middle school education	Elementary school education	Elementary school unfinished	Illiterate	Unknown	Total
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
1933	226	1,920	24,818	7,100	920	10	34,994
1934	265	2,061	26,905	6,739	1,085	10	37,065

Table 31. New Convicts Classified By Property

Year	With property	With small property	Without property	Indigence	Unknown	Total
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
1933	162	994	24,901	8,920	17	34,994
1934	178	962	25,066	10,825	34	37,065

Table 32. New Convicts Classified By Occupations

Year	Agriculture	Industry	Commerce	Civil and Professional occupations	Others	Without occupations	Total
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
1933	3,270	6,772	6,923	1,193	4,032	12,804	34,994
1934	3,154	7,357	6,096	1,575	4,590	14,293	37,065

Table 33. 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
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	445	9.5
1932	48,583	133	0.98	425	8.8
1933	53,224	146	0.96	521	9.4
1934	52,522	144	0.97	559	10.3

Table 34. Ratio of Prison Officers and Prison Inmates

Year	No. of officers	Inmates per officer	Male inmates per turnkey	Fem. inmates per female keeper
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
1933	7,646	8.2	8.9	7.5
1934	7,735	7.8	8.4	7.7

Wage Earnings of Convicts

The wage earning rate of convicts still stands very low in Japan, compared with advanced countries in the West. Formosa, however, is an exception, for the wages earned by its convicts meet the expenses of maintenance, and its prisons are practically self-supporting.

Table 35. Wage Earnings of Convicts

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
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	1,301,906	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	2,052,561	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
1933-34	4,907,710	3,883,493	6,470,484	1,368,699	788,862	1,186,682	28.5	21.3	18.0
1934-35	4,734,225	4,803,662	5,414,812	1,351,161	1,169,801	1,101,178	28.5	22.5	19.4

Table 36. Revenue & Expenditure of Prisons

	Revenue (in yen)					
	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
Ordinary:						
Earning from labour	6,321,118	5,623,853	5,356,625	5,941,406	7,796,938	8,230,197
Rental of property	1,520	671	391	376	386	361
Miscellaneous	14,448	15,468	16,454	14,371	16,091	33,556
Total	6,337,086	5,639,992	5,373,470	5,956,153	7,813,415	8,264,114
Extraordinary	38,071	34,955	29,911	27,954	31,284	36,927
Grand Total	6,375,156	5,674,947	5,403,381	5,984,106	7,844,699	8,301,041
(b)	Expenditure (in yen)					
Ordinary:						
Salaries to officers	666,949	666,010	622,744	599,821	603,850	603,798
Wages & sundries	6,715,491	6,614,713	6,291,819	6,210,932	6,268,170	6,263,584
Expenses for inmates	7,200,634	6,921,513	6,386,988	6,840,481	9,367,901	9,713,865
Total incl. others	14,601,692	14,214,383	13,309,625	13,667,720	16,255,330	16,603,593
Extraordinary	1,617,891	545,163	267,275	241,598	517,046	1,078,658
Grand Total	16,219,583	14,759,546	13,576,901	13,909,313	16,772,376	17,682,251

References: Tables 1-8 & 11—Minji Tokel Nempo (Statistical Annual Report of Civil Cases of the Justice Department), 1934. Tables 9, 10, 12, 13 & 17—Keiji Tokel Nempo (Statistical Annual Report of Criminal Cases of the Justice Department), 1934. Table 14—Researches of the Justice Department. Table 15—Nippon Teikoku Tokel Nenko (Official Statistical Annual), 1934. Tables 16, 18 & 19-23—Naimu-sho Tokel Hokoku (Statistical Annual Report of the Home Department), 1934. Tables 24-36—Gyokel Tokel Nempo (Statistical Annual Report of Prison Affairs of the Justice Department), 1934.

CHAPTER XIII

MEDICINE AND SANITATION

MEDICINE

Japan first came into contact with European civilization through medicine, strictly speaking, by that pioneer Christian missionary, St. Francis Xavier who arrived at 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 nation had with the outside world, whither our young aspirants for medicine and other useful sources of knowledge flocked from all parts of the country to get initiated into wonderful arts and sciences by the doctors whom a 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 Swede, and von Siebold (1823-29), an Austrian, who left valuable works on Japanese flora and other scientific subjects.

The first physician engaged by the Imperial Government after the opening of the country to foreign intercourse was an Englishman, Dr. William Willis, who was placed in the 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 the compiler of the first Japanese-English dictionary, Dr. Alexander E. Vedder, an American naval surgeon, Dr. Eldridge, who came to the Hokkaido with Gen. Capron and rendered valuable services 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 of the history of the development of Japanese medicine, the preference was given, as it is now done, 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 predominated. Among the German specialists who taught Japanese students, the names of Dr. Baelz for internal medicine and Dr. Scriba for surgery will long remain in the history of Japanese medicine.

Medical Practitioners, Dentists, Pharmacists, etc.

The total number of medical practitioners throughout Japan at the end of 1934 was 55,016, showing an increase of 2,224 over the previous year. The number of medical practitioners classified according to sex and qualifications is tabulated below:—

Table 1. Number of Medical Practitioners By Sex and Qualifications

	Male	Female
University graduates	17,034	—
Graduates of Medical Schools (Govt., public & private) ...	24,542	2,304
Graduates of Foreign Schools	61	8
Passed examination	10,023	329
Established right (in practice before the enforcement of law)	680	—
Others	37	—
Total	52,377	2,693
Per 10,000 pop.....	7.23	

Issue of Licences.—The total number of licences issued in 1934 was 3,321, showing an increase of 180 in comparison with the previous year. The number of persons to whom licences were given in the year under review classified according to qualifications and compared with the preceding year is listed below:—

Table 2. Recipients of Licences by Qualifications

	1934	Inc. or Dec. on 1933
University Graduates	1,692	43
Completed course in government or public colleges.....	239	124
Completed course in designated private colleges	1,377	3
Completed course in foreign colleges (inclusive of successful candidates for examination).....	8	6
Total inc. others	3,321	180

Statistics of the other classes of professionals are as follows:—

Table 3. Dentists, Pharmacists and Other Professionals

	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Dentists	15,573	16,065	15,988	17,164	17,984	18,998
Pharmacists	18,366	19,107	18,647	20,470	21,802	23,283
Midwives	48,399	50,312	52,537	54,655	56,590	58,270
Nurses { Female.....	68,627	75,507	82,798	89,684	96,020	102,921
{ Male.....	121	128	130	142	172	205
Acupuncturists	69,949	70,248	70,724	71,176	72,563	73,088
Shampooers	35,417	35,352	35,433	35,812	35,902	35,902
Moxicauterists	4,698	4,744	4,788	4,712	4,886	4,890
Others.....	24,541	24,835	30,503	30,652	31,775	32,296

Hospitals

Hospitals occupy a most important welfare scheme of Japanese people who, owing to inadequate provisions in the best families and to

imperfect training of housewives in nursing, prefer to go to hospital when cases are serious. The number of hospitals and of inmates for the five years ending 1934 is shown in the tables appended:—

Table 4. Public Hospitals

Year	No. of hospitals	No. of beds	Of which		In-patients from previous year	New in-patients	Aggregate No. of in-patients
			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
1932	87	8,729	593	266	3,155	72,345	1,714,305
1933	88	8,999	699	266	3,439	81,926	1,920,383
1934	102	10,125	641	259	4,000	95,136	2,184,921

Table 5. Private Hospitals

Year	No. of hospitals	No. of beds	In-patients from previous year	New in-patients	Aggregate No. of in-patients
1929	1,979	58,776	3,332	1,245	19,447
1930	2,023	59,555	3,335	1,339	19,537
1931	2,113	62,419	3,414	1,428	17,793
1932	2,351	66,836	3,441	1,614	17,189
1933	2,453	69,738	3,742	2,252	19,311
1934	2,725	77,162	4,235	2,504	23,491

Table 6. Charity Hospitals

Year	No. of hospitals	No. of beds	In-patients from previous year	New in-patients	Aggregate No. of in-patients
1929	36	2,791	—	—	1,840
1930	36	3,290	—	—	1,859
1931	37	3,562	—	—	2,364
1932	36	3,566	—	—	2,378
1933	35	3,360	—	—	2,319
1934	30	3,049	—	—	2,119

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

Insane Asylums.—At the end of 1934 there were throughout the whole country 130 insane asylums. Of these, nine were public institutions and 121 private ones. The number of private

asylums showed an increase of nine over the preceding year and that of public institutions one.

Table 7. Statistics of Insane Asylums (1934)

Number of Hospitals	130	Average capacity per Asylum	133.06
Admitting capacity.....	17,298		
Number of In-patients:			
Carry-over from preceding year	7,431		
Admitted in 1933	*5,023	Average number of in-patients per Asylum.....	106.65
Left Asylum	4,001		
Died in Asylum	*11,197		
At the end of the year	1,985		
Aggregate Number of In-patients treated a day	*9,448	Average number days spent by a patient in Asylum	346.46
	1,272		
	*1,130		
	8,175		
	*5,642		
	2,726,527	Percentage of paying patients	40.83
	*2,060,524		

(The asterisk indicates the number of paying patients).

Tuberculosis Hospitals.—The total number of tuberculosis hospitals at the end of 1934 was 91, consisting of 25 public and 66 private ones, two of which were run by foreigners. Contrasted

with the end of the previous year, the number of public institutions shows an increase of five and that of private ones ten.

Table 8. Condition of Tuberculosis Hospitals (1934)

Number of Hospitals	91	Average capacity per hospital	79.90
Admitting Capacity	7,271		
Number of In-patients:			
Carry-over from preceding year	3,232	Average number of in-patients per hospital	64.61
Admitted in the year	*1,827		
Left Hospital	5,368		
Died in Hospital	*7,342	Average number of days spent by a patient in hospital.....	38.92
At the end of the year	2,368		
Aggregate Number of In-patients treated a day	*5,336	Percentage of paying patients.....	35.69
	2,516		
	*1,669		
	3,781		
	*2,099		
	1,279,947		
	*714,410		

(The asterisk indicates the number of paying patients).

Of the abovementioned tuberculosis hospitals, 21 were municipal sanatoria established by order

of the competent Minister under the provisions of the Law for the Prevention of Tuberculosis.

Table 9. Conditions in Sanatoria (1934)

Number of Sanatoria	51	Average capacity per sanatorium	89.20
Admitting Capacity	4,549		
Number of In-patients:			
Carry-over from previous year	2,291	Average number of in-patients per sanatorium	71.88
Admitted in the year	*1,274		
Left Sanatorium	2,908		
Died in Sanatorium.....	*4,399	Average number of days spent by a patient in sanatorium	347.00
At the end of the year	1,375		
Aggregate Number of In-patients treated a day.....	*3,139	Percentage of paying patients	38.27
	1,311		
	*1,042		
	2,263		
	*1,403		
	790,007		
	*481,114		

(The asterisk denotes the number of paying patients).

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 leprosaria at state expenses, and five leprosaria were established one each near Tokyo, Osaka, Kumamoto, Takamatsu and Aomori.

At the end of 1934 there were 14 leprosaria (each with the capacity of accommodating not less than ten). One of them was run by foreigners and three were Government, five public and six private institutions. Three of them were located at Kumamoto, two each at Gumma and Tokyo prefectures, and one each at Aomori, Yamanashi, Shizuoka, Okayama, Kagawa, Fukuoka and Okinawa prefectures.

Table 10. Conditions in Leprosaria

Number of Leprosaria	14	Average capacity per leprosarium	318.35
Admitting Capacity	4,457		
Number of In-patients:			
Carry-over from previous year.....	4,287	Average number of in-patients per leprosarium	356.35
Admitted in the year.....	*36		
Left Leprosarium	1,394		
	*5		
	415		
	*4		

Died in Leprosarium.....	309	Average number of days spent by a patient in leprosarium	333.05
At the end of the year	*5		
Aggregate number of In-patients treated a day	4,957	Percentage of paying patients	0.65
	*32		
	1,649,739		
	*11,839		

(The asterisk denotes the number of patients paying the whole or part of their expenses).

Of the abovementioned leprosaria, four (Aomori, Tokyo, Kagawa and Kumamoto) are those established by order of the competent minister

under the provisions of the Law for the Prevention of Leprosy. Conditions in those four special leprosaria are tabulated below:—

Table 11. Conditions in Special Leprosaria (1934)

Admitting Capacity	2,830	Average capacity per leprosarium	707.00
Number of In-patients:			
Carry over from preceding year	2,796	Average number of in-patients per leprosarium	768.75
Admitted in the year	630		
Left Leprosarium	191	Average number of days spent by a patient in leprosarium	340.45
Died in Leprosarium.....	199		
At the end of the year	3,035		
Aggregate Number of In-patients treated a day	1,033,278		

The following are the conditions in the three Government leprosaria, viz., the "Nagashima

Aiseien," the "Kuryu Rakusen" and the "Miyako Ryoyojo."

Table 12. Conditions in Government Leprosaria (1934)

	Aiseien	Rakusen	Miyako Ryoyojo
Admitting capacity	732	115	60
Number of in-patients:			
Carry-over from preceding year	751	93	52
Admitted in the year	364	98	41
Discharged	61	—	6
Died	46	8	6
At the end of the year	1,008	183	81
Aggregate number of in-patients treated a day	313,377	47,145	27,595
Average number of days spent by a patient in Leprosarium	310.89	263.09	340.68

Hospitals for Prostitutes:—At the end of 1934 there were throughout the whole country 133 hospitals for prostitutes. Their accommodating capacity was 5,430. Compared with the preceding year, the number of hospitals shows no change and the capacity an increase of 100. The number of inmates brought over from the

previous year was 1,331 and that of new entrances for the year under review 48,920, making a total of 50,251. Of this number, 592 represented clandestine prostitutes, who were admitted under the provisions of Art. 3 of the Administrative Execution Law.

Table 13. Conditions in Hospitals for Prostitutes (1934)

Average capacity per hospital	40.08
Average number of patients admitted per hospital.....	377.83
Average number of days spent by a patient in hospital	18.98
Average number of days spent by a clandestine prostitute in hospital	24.20

The number of prostitute quarters at the end of 1934 was 422 including licensed quarters. The number shows a decrease of 54 on the preceding year. The daily average during the year of licenced prostitutes in their quarters was 45,880, showing a decrease of 2,807 on the previous year.

Infectious Disease Hospitals.—The total number of infectious disease hospitals throughout the whole country as at the end of 1934 was 1,286. Their accommodating capacity was 27,476, which works out at 21.03 per hospital.

Isolation Wards:—At the end of 1934 there were 7,251 isolation wards which had an ad-

mitting capacity of 66,319, or 9.15 per ward on the average.

Isolation Houses:—The total number of isolation houses existing at the end of 1934 was 66. The accommodating capacity was 1,715, or 25.98 on an average.

Disinfecting Stations:—At the end of 1934 there were 47 disinfecting stations (established under the provisions of the Law for the Prevention of Infectious Diseases). The number showed an increase of three in comparison with the preceding year.

Patent Medicines

Patent Medicines Manufactured and Imported:—The output and imports of patent medicines for 1934 totalled ¥85,468,377. Of this amount ¥512,919 represented imports (inclusive of consignments from colonies). Contrasted with the previous year, it showed an increase of ¥3,841,189 (imports decreased by ¥33,671). The value of the output and imports combined was ¥1.25 per capita, which was ¥0.04 more than for the preceding year.

Traders in Patent Medicines:—The number of traders in patent medicines at the end of 1934 was 41,548. Contrasted with the previous year, it shows an increase of 703. Tokyo comes first on the list with 6,968 traders, followed by Osaka with 3,705, Hyogo prefecture with 2,255.

Morphine, Cocaine and 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.

Sanitation

Sanitation in the modern sense of the term in Japan may be said to have its genesis in the dispatch of Sensai Nagayo (d. 1910) to America and Europe not long after the establishment of the Imperial Government, and he is usually known as the "father" of Japanese sanitation. For vaccination Japan was indebted to the Dutch physicians at 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 Osaka, take charge of matters relative to medicine, 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 an inquiry which may be 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 Imperial University of Tokyo and the other (private) founded by the late Dr. Shibusaburo Kitazato, the noted bacteriologist. Epidemic research work in Japan dates from Dr. Kitazato's return home in 1902 from his long study in Germany with Dr. Koch. At the instance of the late Yukichi Fukuzawa (founder of the Keio University) and the late Baron Ichizayemon Morimura, a laboratory was established in Tokyo with Dr. Kitazato as the director. 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 centre of bacteriological research and training in Japan. When in 1914 the laboratory was transferred from the Home Office 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, Dr. H. Hayashi and others. It is now supervised by Dr. Yonejiro Miyagawa, Professor of the Imperial University of Tokyo.

Tuberculosis

The alarming spread of pulmonary tuberculosis recently among the nation, especially among the students of universities and other high grade schools and the elementary school teachers has been arresting the attention of both the Government and public. The Government has ordained that teachers affected with diseases and considered as prejudicial to the health of pupils shall be granted medical allowance ranging from ¥50 to ¥25, and from ¥100 to ¥400 when they are permanently placed on the retired list.

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

The following table shows the results of health examinations conducted in 1934 by the prefectural governments, in accordance with the provisions of Art. IV, Clause 1 of the Law for the Prevention of Tuberculosis:

Table 14. Proportion of Men Affected With Tuberculosis

	1934	Inc. or Dec. on Previous Year
Estimated Number Requiring Health Examination	1,878,039	Inc. 42,047
Number of Persons Examined	1,563,268	Do. 37,126
Number of Persons Diagnosed as Affected With Tuberculosis	*82,434	Do. *61,108
Ratio of Patients per 1,000 of the Examined	0.27	Do. 0.01
Number of Persons Ordered to Suspend Work	63	Dec. 1

Note:—The figures with the asterisk denote those who were twice examined.

Trachoma

Control of the infectious eye-disease trachoma is regulated by a law which provides, among other things, that the fisc grants a prefecture aid of $\frac{1}{6}$ of the expenses incurred by enforcing preventive measures, while in turn a civic corporation is granted by the prefectural treasury

$\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ 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 1934 the number of sufferers from the eye-disease was 581,317, which show a decrease of 28,519 in comparison with the previous year. Details are tabulated below:—

Table 15. Proportion of Men Affected With Trachoma

	1934	Inc. or Dec. over 1933
Number of Persons Examined	5,681,134	Dec. 220,210
Number of Persons Affected	*947,731	*Do. 40,377
With Trachoma:		
Severe Cases	37,634	Do. 4,758
Mild Cases	424,234	Do. 20,316
Suspected Cases	119,449	Do. 3,445
Total	581,137	Do. 28,519
Ratio of Patients per 100 Persons Examined	8.77	Do. 0.08
Number of Patients Ordered to Suspend Work	227	Inc. 25

Note:—The figures with the asterisk denote those who were twice examined.

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, (inclusive of croup), plague, paratyphus, and cerebrospinal meningitis.

In the financial year of 1934-35 the sum of ¥1,460,605.58 was defrayed by the National Treasury for prevention of infectious diseases. In addition to the above, the amount of grants-in-aid from the National Treasury for infectious diseases prevention expenses incurred by the Hokkaido and other prefectures was as follows:—

	Yen
For notifiable infectious diseases ...	530,249.30
For other infectious diseases	990,741.84

Vaccination

Vaccination is compulsory. Everybody has to get vaccinated twice, first in the period ending June of the year following his birth and next when he has completed his ninth year. The total number of the first period vaccination performed in 1934 was 2,038,512, of which 1,891,150 proved positive and 87,943 negative, while 59,419 were not examined of the result of the vaccination.

Compared with the previous year, there was a decrease of 44,159 in the total number of vaccination and of 41,612 in the number of positive vaccination and an increase of 674 of negative vaccination and a decrease of 3,221 cases where results are not yet examined.

The total number of the second period vaccination was 2,006,892, of which 1,191,144 proved positive, 783,637 negative and 32,111 yet unexamined. Contrasted with the foregoing year, the total number of vaccination shows an increase of 108,500, that of positive vaccination 86,187, that of negative vaccination 22,180 and that of unexamined cases 139.

Burial and Cremation

Though existing grave-yards are left uninterfered with, those in newly-grown 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 number of corpses cremated in 1934 bore a percentage of 51.63 to the number of corpses interred and cremated combined. The number of grave-yards, crematoria, etc., are shown in Table 16.

Table 16. Number of Grave-yards, Crematoria, etc.

Year	Grave-yards		No. of Crematoria	Burials	
	No.	Area (hectare)		Cremated	Uncremated
1929	978,761	21,713	35,388	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
1932	976,962	22,336	34,701	606,069	648,931
1933	977,418	22,560	34,728	639,261	645,535
1934	977,558	22,847	34,832	690,490	646,845

Table 17. Epidemic Mortality

	1930		1931		1932		1933		1934	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Enteric fever	41,434	7,827	38,259	7,599	35,519	6,501	28,518	7,229	42,695	7,732
Dysentery	29,680	12,375	29,655	12,316	32,251	12,865	38,051	14,220	42,942	14,771
Diphtheria	18,557	3,802	21,087	4,391	21,866	4,358	28,518	5,270	30,110	5,089
Small-pox	7	2	23	1	305	45	375	56	323	36
Cholera	—	—	—	—	4	2	628	—	—	—
Scarlet fever	6,025	307	6,480	324	8,257	335	12,628	406	16,691	509
Cerebrospinal meningitis	275	168	280	175	238	162	359	219	1,191	650
Pest	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total incl. others	100,509	24,871	99,881	25,143	103,266	24,669	123,279	27,599	137,909	29,127

Table 18. Percentage of Number of Cured and Dead

		Enteric fever	Dysentery	Diphtheria	Small-pox	Cholera	Scarlet fever	Cerebrospinal meningitis
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	14.70	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
1934	Cured	81.89	65.60	83.10	88.75	—	96.95	45.42
	Dead	18.11	34.40	16.90	11.15	—	3.05	54.58

The position of other and the lesser epidemics in the record of national health as measles, whooping cough and influenza in 1932, 1933 and 1934 is as follows:—

Table 19. Lesser Epidemics

1932:	Measles	Whooping cough	Influenza	1933:	Measles	Whooping cough	Influenza
Total mortality	6,220	14,657	5,370	Total mortality	8,442	6,157	4,765
Children under 4	5,811	14,346	2,199	Children under 4	7,979	6,002	2,067

Deaths Classified by Causes

The number of deaths taking place throughout the whole country during 1934 was 1,234,684. The number of deaths classified by causes is tabulated below:—

Table 20. Number of Deaths By Causes

	1931	1932	1933	1934
Diarrhoea and enteritis	140,062	137,351	142,259	127,853
Pneumonia and bronchial pneumonia	129,380	112,681	105,484	151,141
Deformity and congenital weakness	64,271	62,175	61,261	59,553
Cerebral hemorrhage, etc.	107,178	107,148	109,443	114,447
Tuberculosis (pulmonary, etc.)	121,875	119,196	126,143	121,525
Decrepitude, etc.	85,650	77,529	82,932	87,323
Nephritis or Bright's disease	64,241	61,360	61,103	72,802
Total including others	1,240,391	1,175,344	1,193,987	1,234,684

Port Quarantine

The infectious diseases which are subject to inspection of quarantine officers are cholera, small-pox, scarlet fever, plague and yellow fever. There are ten permanent quarantine stations. They are situated at Yokohama, Osaka, Tsuruga, Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki, Miike, Kuchinotsu, Matsushima and Sakito. Besides, there are five temporary quarantine stations, which are situated at Hakodate, Nogaya, Yokkaichi, Karatsu and Kagoshima.

The total number of vessels inspected in 1934 by both harbour offices and temporary quarantine stations was 19,461 Japanese vessels (with a total tonnage of 67,077,129) and 4,041 foreign vessels (with a total tonnage of 29,619,403), making a total of 23,505 vessels (with a total tonnage of 96,696,532). The total number of persons inspected was 2,384,746, of which ships' crew numbered 1,365,477 and passengers 1,019,269. Compared with the previous year, the number of vessels shows an increase of 893 and that of crew and passengers 95,906. By these inspections four persons were found suffering from small-pox, nine from scarlet fever and twenty-eight from other notifiable infectious diseases, making a total of 41 cases (1 death). Contrasted with the preceding year, this shows an increase of patients.

Of the abovementioned vessels inspected, 14 vessels with 263 persons on board were subjected to disinfection. By comparison with the previous year, the number of vessels shows an increase of 4 and that of persons 29. The vessels subjected to detention numbered 9, being an increase of 3 in comparison with the foregoing year. The destruction of rats and insects was carried out on 1,297 vessels and 6,007 rats were caught. Contrasted with the preceding year, the number of vessels shows an increase of 39 and that of rats 689.

Aerial Quarantine

With the establishment of international aerial routes the regulations pertaining to aerial quarantine were promulgated in April, 1927 and enforced on September 1, the following year. The legislation 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.

Death Rates and Average Expectancy

According to the fifth life table published by the Cabinet Statistics Bureau in August, 1935, the average length of life in Japan is a little over 44 years in the case of men and 46 years in the case of women. This is two or three years longer than has been believed to be the case. The table was prepared on the basis of the 1930 census figures.

According to this table, the average death rate is 20 per 1,000 population. In the case of infants under one, the death rate is 140 (male) and 124 (female). As children grow, the death rate gradually drops, the eleven year-old boy rate being 2.6 and the ten year-old girl 3.1. After these ages are touched, however, the death rate begins to advance. The average death rate for 20 year-old youths is 9.8 per thousand and that for 21 year-old girls 10.6.

Compared with the fourth life table (for 1921-1925), though fluctuations of the death rates are about the same, the figures have fallen a little. The average length of life is now 44.82 years for men and 46.54 for women, an increase of 2.76 and 3.34 years respectively, from the previous figures. Details are tabulated below:

Table 21. Death Rates and Expectancy of Life

Ages	Male		Female	
	Previous	Present	Previous	Present
Under 1	162.0	140.1	144.0	124.2
1	48.5	43.1	47.5	42.1
2	22.4	22.4	22.7	22.7
5	7.0	6.4	7.8	7.1
10	3.2	2.6	3.7	3.0
15	6.0	5.0	9.0	7.3
17	9.2	8.0	11.2	9.5
18	10.3	9.1	11.7	10.1
19	10.8	0.7	12.0	10.4
20	10.8	9.8	12.1	10.6
21	10.6	9.7	12.1	10.6
22	10.4	9.5	14.1	10.4
23	10.2	9.3	11.8	10.2
24	9.9	9.0	11.5	9.9
25	9.5	8.6	11.2	9.6
30	8.2	7.4	10.5	8.9
40	10.5	9.6	11.3	10.1
50	18.6	17.5	13.8	12.6
60	39.2	36.7	26.4	24.2
60	84.8	80.4	61.6	57.7
80	182.7	170.2	150.3	138.5
90	372.8	341.4	353.5	322.7
100	666.2	604.8	694.0	642.3

Average Expectancy of life

Under	1	2	5	10	20
42.06	44.82	43.20	46.56	49.14	51.07
49.14	51.07	49.42	52.10	50.62	53.35
50.62	53.35	50.86	53.37	50.35	51.85
50.35	51.85	50.71	53.00	46.53	43.58
46.53	43.58	47.00	48.18	39.10	40.18
39.10	40.18	40.38	42.10		

Ages	Male		Female	
	Previous	Present	Previous	Present
25.....	36.06	37.01	37.72	39.23
30.....	32.59	33.43	34.69	35.98
40.....	25.13	25.74	28.09	29.01
50.....	18.02	18.49	20.95	21.67
60.....	11.87	12.23	14.12	14.68
70.....	7.11	7.43	8.44	8.88
80.....	3.87	4.15	4.41	4.73
90.....	1.95	2.17	2.04	2.24
100.....	0.83	1.09	0.89	1.01

According to investigations of the same source, deaths per 1,000 for 1931 were 19.0 in Japan Proper, 16.3 in France, 11.2 in Germany (exclusive of the Saar district), 12.5 in Italy, 11.1 in the U.S.A.

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 favoured 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 at Wuchang (1911-12), the World War (1914-18). During the World War the Japan Red Cross 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 China on the occasion of the civil war, and to

Manchuria and Chosen in 1931-32.

The Society keeps a hospital (Japan Red Cross Hospital) in Tokyo, and branch hospitals in different parts of the country for the benefit of the general public. The Red Cross Hospital 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 three years.

At the end of 1935-36 the Society had thirty-one hospitals in all including one each in Formosa, Korea, Mukden, Dairen and Harbin. During the year under review there were 74,763 in-patients (1,850,697 in the daily average) and 623,753 out-patients (6,786,899 in the daily average).

At the end of 1935-36 there were 170 relief units or corps with 496 doctors and 6,930 nurses.

As for the state of relief ministered to wounded soldiers and sailors and members of the bereaved families of service men in the year under review, there are the following figures:—

Number of in-patients	188
(Daily average)	10,660
Number of out-patients	32,285
(Daily average)	34,759

During the same year the Society set up relief stations in various parts of the country for the purpose of ministering first aid to the sick and wounded. These relief stations were 5,497 in number and 808,023 persons received treatment therein. On the occasions of natural calamities and other accidents in the year under consideration the Society instituted temporary relief stations and assisted in the relief of the people in distress. The number of people cared for at these relief stations was 88,879 (74,096 in the daily average). Of these natural calamities and other accidents, which numbered 920, the most notable were an earthquake in Formosa on April 21, 1935, storms and floods in various districts in Japan proper in July, etc.

Regular relief stations in different parts of the country inclusive of Formosa and Manchoukuo in the year under notice were 59 in number. Out-patients receiving treatment were 192,507 in number (2,101,219 in the daily average) and in-patients 4,727 (69,146 in the daily average).

The total membership of the Society at the end of 1935 was 2,858,744, consisting of 59 honorary members, 80,195 special members and 2,778,490 ordinary members.

Contrasted with the end of the previous year, the total membership shows an increase of 46,925.

The expenditure of the Society for 1935-36

totalled ¥64,771,266.28 and assets ¥78,012,582.23.b

The Honorary President of the Society is H.I.H. Prince Kan-in, and the President, Prince Iyesato Tokugawa, and the Vice-Presidents, Prince R. Tokugawa and Mr. N. Nakagawa.

As for the staff of the Society, it consisted of 81,647 members at the end of 1935. Of this number, 77,925 were honorary members and 3,722 paid members.

International Red Cross Congress.—The Fifteenth International Red Cross Congress was held in Tokyo in October 1934 under the auspices of the Japan Red Cross Society. The congress was opened on October 17 and lasted for thirteen days. It was attended by over 160 foreign delegates representing sixty-four nations, including the United States, Great Britain, France, Belgium, Germany, Holland, Czecho-

Slovakia, Soviet-Russia, Perue, 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 held in this country, and moreover, as it was the first international conference in Japan after her withdrawal from the League of Nations in consequence of the Manchurian incident of 1931-32, the event was of great significance, especially because it has largely contributed not only to the advancement of the welfare of humanity but also to the promotion of the comity of nations.

References: Tables 1-19 & 21—Eiseikyoku Nempo (Annual Report of the Sanitation Bureau), 1935. Table 20—Nippon Teikoku Tokel Nenkan (Official Statistical Annual), 1935.

CHAPTER XIV

PRESS AND PUBLICATIONS

PRESS—NEWSPAPERS AND 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 by the name of a newspaper was the "Batavia Shimbun" printed in Yedo towards the close of the fifties of the last century. Its contents were mostly translation 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

There are two outstanding features of the Japanese Press. One is the necessity of depositing with the authorities by any daily or by any periodical discussing current politics a security ranging from ¥2,000 to ¥750, according

to the frequency of publication, and the other is that almost all vernacular papers use dummy editor or publisher, the 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 measures 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 of contribution 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 the 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 prohibited 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 in regard 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-majesty. 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 on 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 yen 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 range between ¥1 to ¥1.60 per line of 15 characters, the two leading Osaka papers (Asahi and Mainichi) exacting a higher rate. The revenue from this source reaches the neighbourhood 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 ranking 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 last four years as follows:—

Table 1. No. of Dailies and Periodicals

	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
With deposit:					
Daily	1,083	1,131	1,179	1,219	1,223
Weekly	476	463	461	470	506
Others	4,731	4,667	5,038	5,392	5,451
Total	6,290	6,261	6,678	7,081	7,179
With deposit:					
Daily	197	205	210	215	219
Weekly	247	429	260	258	295
Others	3,932	4,065	4,711	4,611	4,407
Total	4,376	4,699	5,182	5,084	4,921

Leading Newspapers

There are over 1,300 dailies throughout the whole country. Most of them are local papers with limited circulation and hardly worth being called newspapers as the term generally understood. The list appended represents leading dailies (vernacular newspapers) in Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya and other big cities.

Chugai Shogyo Shimpō (started in 1876). Economic and Commercial paper, issues both morning and evening editions, Pres., T. Tanaka; Ed., T. Obama. Office—Kitajimacho 1-chome, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.

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

Jiji Shimpō (started in 1882). Issues both morning and evening editions. Pres., M. Yamamoto; Ed., E. Nishizawa. Office—Marunouchi 2-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Kokumin Shimbun (started in 1892). Founded by Iichiro Tokutomi who retired in 1928; issues both morning and evening editions. Pres., M. Shiki; Ed., I. Yamanouchi. Office—Ginza-Nishi 7-chome, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

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

Tokyo Asahi Shimbun (started in 1888). Sister paper to the Osaka Asahi Shimbun; issues both morning and evening editions. Pres., S. Uyeno; Ed., T. Ogata. Office—Yurakucho 8-chome, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Tokyo Nichi-Nichi (started in 1872). Sister paper to the Osaka Mainichi, issues both morning and evening editions. Pres., M. Oka; Ed., S. Takaishi. Office—Yurakucho 1-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Yomiuri Shimbun (started in 1874). Issues both morning and evening editions. Pres., M. Shoriki; Ed., K. Shibata. Office—Ginza-Nishi 3-chome, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Kobe Yushin Nippo (started in 1884). Rep., K. Nakai; Ed., T. Yamada. Office—Sakaecho, Kobe.

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

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

Fukuoka Nichinichi (started in 1877). Issues both morning and evening editions. Pres., M. Nagae. Ed., A. Kikutake. Office—Watanabedori, Fukuoka City.

Hokureku Times (started in 1907). Issues both morning and evening editions. Pres., S. Tanaka; Ed., J. Shibuya. Office—Soguruwa, Toyama City.

Kahoku Shimpo (started in 1897). Issues both morning and evening editions. Pres., J. Ichiriki; Ed., G. Ichiriki. Office—Higashi-Sanbancho, Sendai City.

Shin-Aichi (started in 1889). Issues both morning and evening editions. Pres., U. Oshima; Ed., H. Tanaka. Office—Miyuki-honmachi, Nishi-ku, Nagoya.

Nagoya Shimbun (started in 1906). Pres., M. Koyama; Ed., Y. Shibata. Office—Nishi-Kawabatacho, Naka-ku, Nagoya City.

Hokkai Times (started in 1901). Issues both morning and evening editions. Pres., Y. Abe; Ed., K. Nagauchi. Office—Ohdori, Sapporo City, Hokkaido.

Chugoku Minpo (started in 1892). Pres., M. Ohmori; Ed., T. Koriyama. Office—Higashi-Nakayamashita, Okayama City.

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 foreign 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 many years ago, the latter having been incorporated with the Japan Times. At present there remain only five papers, two run by Japanese and the rest 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 Chro-

nicle), 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 follows:—

Japan Advertiser (est. 1905). An American paper; Subscription (per annum)—¥36.00 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., E. A. Kennard. 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 ¥37.000 abroad. Pres., H. Ashida; Mng.-Ed., Mook Joya. Office—Uchisaiwaicho 2-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

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-General; 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 since the World War. At present there are about a dozen news agencies in Tokyo and 8 in Osaka, Kobe, Yokohama and Nagoya.

Domei Tsushinsha (est. 1936) The Domei Tsushinsha was established by the co-operation of the leading newspapers and the Japan Broadcasting Association through the good offices of the Government and opened to business on January 1, 1936 using the Shimbun Rengo Tsushinsha as its nucleus. Subsequent negotiations with the Nippon Dempo had induced it to participate in the Domei's news service. As a result, the Nippon Dempo's news service department, together with the domestic and overseas branches, joined the Domei on May 31. Almost all city and rural newspapers also joined it on the same day. Thus, the Domei has come to control 70 branches at home and abroad. At the same time its advertising department joined that of the Nippon Dempo. So the Domei and the Nippon Dempo are destined to co-operate closely, the former as the greatest news agency and latter as the greatest advertising agency. Pres. Y. Iwanaga, Managing Dir. T. Hatakeyama, I. Furuno, S. Uyeda, Y. Hori.

Press Associations and Clubs

Of the press associations the most 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 department 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.

Foreign Newspapers and News Agencies Represented in Japan

Many foreign newspapers and news agencies are represented in Japan. Their names and representatives are listed below:

Table 2. Foreign Correspondents in Tokyo

(May 25, 1936)

Name	Newspapers & Agencies	Address
Allessi, V.	Stefani Agency, Italy	c/o Domei Tsushin-sha.
Alsot, G. (absent)	L'Agence Havas, Paris.	6 Reinanzaka-machi, Akasaka-ku.
Babb, G.	Associated Press.	c/o Domei Tsushin-sha.
Balikoff, B.	Ilustrirovannaya Russia, Paris & Harbinskoe Vremia, Harbin.	3 Yushima-cho, 3-chome, Hongo-ku.
Balk, A.	Hamburger Nachrichten, Hamburg.	29 Mikawadai-machi, Azabu-ku.
Bertland, G. (Miss)	L'Intransigent.	c/o Imperial Hotel
Brown, D.	Chicago Daily News, Chicago.	c/o Japan Advertiser.
Byas, H.	London Times and New York Times.	13 Reinanzaka-machi, Akasaka-ku.
Catto, A. R.	Exchange Telegraph Co., Ltd., London	"
Chamberlin, W. H.	Cristian Science Monitor, Boston.	258 Shirokane-sanko-cho, Shiba-ku.
Cox, M. J.	Reuter Ltd., London.	48 Shinsaka-machi, Akasaka-ku.
Crane, B.	Wall Street Journal, N. Y. & Financial Times, London.	c/o Japan Advertiser.
Edgers, N. W.	Sun, London.	c/o Central Radio Station, Shiba-ku.
Enosawa, G. H.	D-M-H-M Newspapers, Manila.	Osaka Building, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku.
Fabius, J.	Haagsche Courant (Haagu) & Berliner Tageblatt (Berlin).	48 Shinsaka-machi, Akasaka-ku.
Fleisher, W.	New York Herald Tribune, N. Y.	c/o Japan Advertiser,
Gantenbein, R. (Miss)	Der Bund, Bern.	P.O. Box 538, Tokyo-Central.
Hatai, J. H.	Register & Tribun, Des Moines.	c/o Japan Times.
Hedges, F. H.	Washington Post, N.A.N.A.	c/o Imperial Hotel.
Ilievtch, V.	Le Journal.	7 Tamura-cho 6-chome, Shiba-ku.
Janta, A.	Gazetta Polska, Warsaw.	c/o Polish Legation.
Kudriavtzev, V. L.	Tass.	c/o Domei Tsushin-sha.
Baron de Lapromarede	Echo de Paris.	c/o Sanno Hotel, Akasaka-ku.
Marshall, R. G.	United Press.	13 Reinanzaka-machi, Akasaka-ku.
Marcuse, F. E.	Havas.	c/o Domei Tsushin-sha.
Metzger, F.	Corriere Della Sera, Milano.	393 Moto-machi, Hommoku, Yokohama.
Mutsu, Y.	Daily Mail, London.	c/o Japan Advertiser.
Naghi, A. L.	Tass.	c/o Domei Tsushin-sha.
Nakajima, S.	Honolulu Star Bulletin, Honolulu.	c/o Japan Times.
Millot, J.	Havas.	35 of 2 Shingu-dori, Shibuya-ku.
Ohl, L.	Petit Parisien.	181 Kogai-cho, Azabu-ku.
Radford, N.	Daily Mail, London.	c/o Japan Advertiser.
Redman, H. V.	Fortnightly Review, London.	500 Shibahara, Zaimokuza, Kamakura.
Sheba, K.	Chicago Tribune, Chicago.	c/o Japan Times.

Name	Newspapers & Agencies	Address
Sorge, R.	Hamburger Fremdenblatt,	30 Nagasaka-cho, Azabu-ku.
Stien, G.	News Chronicle, London.	43 Honmura-cho, Azabu-ku.
Thomas, A. F.	Morning Post, London.	c/o Nihon Yusen Kaisha, Marunouchi.
Albrecht, Fuerst von Urach.	Voelkischer Beobachter, Muenchen.	166 Yoyogi Sanya, Shibuya-ku.
de Vukelitch, B.	Politika, Belgrade, Havas, Paris.	c/o Domei Tsushin-sha.
Weise, R.	Deutsches Nachrichtenburo, Berlin.	c/o Toyo Building, Kojimachi-ku.
Whiteing, P.	Australian Press Association.	55 Shimotakanawa, Shiba-ku.
Young, J. R.	International News Service.	2 Hiroo-cho, Azabu-ku.
	Universal Service, New York.	

Table 3. 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 Sports (m)	Sports	Asahi Shimbun-sha
Atelier (m)	Art	Atelier-sha
Bungei Shunju (m)	Literature	Bungei Shunju-sha
Chugai Iji Shimpo (t)	Medicine	Chugai-iji Shimpo-sha
Chuo Koron (m)	General	Chuo-koron-sha
*Contemporary Japan (q)	General	Foreign Affairs Association
Current History (m)	Foreign Opinions	Kokumin Keizai Kenkyu-jo
Dai Ajiya Shugi (m)	Asia	Dai Ajiya Kyokai
Dai-Horin (m)	Buddhism	Dai-Horin-sha
"Diamond" (t)	Finance	"Diamond"-sha
"Economist" (w)	Economics	Osaka Mainichi Office
Eiga-to-Engei (m)	Stage & Cinema	Asahi Shimbun-sha
Engei Gaho (m)	Theatrical	Engei Gaho-sha
Fuji (m)	General	Kodan-sha
Fujin-Gaho (m)	For women	Tokyo-sha
Fujin Koron (m)	"	Chuo-koron-sha
Fujin-Kurabu (m)	"	Dai-Nihon-Yubenkai
Fujin-Sekai (m)	"	Jitsugyo-no-Nihon-sha
Fujo-kai (m)	"	Fujo-kai-sha
Gaiko Jiho (f)	Diplomacy	Gaiko-jiho-sha
Gaikoku Boeki Geppo (m)	Foreign Trade	Finance Department
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
Hompo Zaikai Josei (m)	Economics	Mitsubishi Economic Research Office
Horitsu Hyoron	Law	Horitsu Hyoron-sha
Horitsu-Jiho (m)	"	Nihon Hyoron-sha
Hototogisu (m)	"Haiku"	Hototogisu-sha
Igaku-Chuo-Zasshi (m)	Medicine	Igaku-Chuo-Zasshi-sha
*Japan in Pictures (m)	Graphics of Japan	Asahi Shimbun-sha
*Japan Magazine (m)	Things Japanese	Japan Magazine Pub. Office
*Japan Medical World (m)	Medicine	J.M.W. Office
Jishin	Seismology	Jishin Publishing Office
Jitsugyo-no-Nihon (t)	Economic and trade	Jitsugyo-no-Nihon-sha
Jitsugyo-no-Sekai (m)	Economics	Jitsugyo-no-Sekai-sha
Jutaku (m)	Housing	Jutaku-kairyu-kai
Kagaku Chishiki (m)	Natural science	Kagaku-chishiki-fukyu-kai
Kagaku (m)	General Science	Iwanami Book-Store
Kagaku Gaho (m)	Scientific Graphics	Shinko-sha
Kagaku Kogei (m)	Chemical Industry	Kagaku-kogei-sha
Kaigun Graph (m)	Navy Photographs	Kaigun-Kenkyu-jo
Kaizo (m)	General	Kaizo-sha
Keizai Chishiki (m)	Economics	Keizai-Chishiki-sha
Keizai-Ronso (m)	"	Kyoto Imperial University
Kinema-Shuho (w)	Moving Pictures	Kinema-Joho-sha
"King" (m)	General	Kodan-sha
Kodomo-no-Kuni (m)	Children	Tokyo-sha
Kokka (m)	Fine art rep'tion	Kokka-sha
Kokka-gakkai Zasshi (m)	Political science	Kokka-Gakkai
Kokoku-Kai (m)	Advertisement	Kokoku-Kai-sha
Kokumin Keizai Zasshi (m)	Economics	Hobun-kwan

Title	Interests and Subjects	Publishers
Kokusai Chishiki (m)	Diplomacy	Kokusai Kyokai
Kokusaiho-Gako Zasshi (m)	"	Kokusaiho-gakkai
Kokusai Hyoron (m)	Politics & Diplomacy	Foreign Affairs Association
Kokusei Graph (m)	General State of Japan	Kokusei-sha
Mita Buigaku (m)	Literature	Keio University
Mita Gakkai Zasshi (m)	Law & Economy	Mita-Gakkai
Nihon Hyoron	General	Nihon Hyoron-sha
Nihon-oyobi-Nihonjin (f)	Pol. & Review	Seikyo-sha
*Nippon (q)	Graphics	Nippon Ko-bo
Nogyo Sekai (m)	Agriculture & horticulture	Hakubun-kwan
Ongaku-Sekai (m)	Music	Ongaku-Sekai-sha
*Oriental Economist (m)	Economic & Financial	Toyo Keizai Shimpo-sha
Rekishi-Chiri (m)	History and geography	Rekishi Chiri-sha
Rekishi-Kagaku (m)	History	Hayuyo-sha
Rikugun-Gaho (m)	Pictures of Army	Rikugun-Gaho-sha
Seikai-Orai (m)	Politics	Seikai Orai-sha
Sekai-Chishiki (m)	World News	Shinko-sha
Shukai Seisaku Jiho (m)	Social works	Kyo-cho-kai
Shigaku-Zasshi (m)	History	Shigaku-kai
Shigen (m)	Economic Resources	Cabinet Resources Bureau
Shincho (m)	Literature	Shincho-sha
Shin Seinen	for Yungmen	Hakubun-kan
Shinri (m)	Buddhism	Shinri-sha
Shojo-Kurabu (m)	for Girls	Dai-Nihon-Yubenkai
Shoko-Jiho (m)	Commerce and Industry	Shoko-Jiho-sha
Shokubutsu Kenkyu Zasshi (m)	Botany	Tsumura Institute
Shonen-Kurabu (m)	for Boys	Dai-Nihon-Yubenkai
Shoten-kai	Store management	Shotenkai-sha
Shufu-no-tomo (m)	For women	Shufu-no-tomo-sha
Shukan Asahi (w)	General	Asahi Shimbun-sha
Sunday Mainichi (w)	General	Tokyo Nichinichi Shimbun-sha
Sora	Aviation	Kojun-sha
Teiyu-Rinri-Koenshu (m)	Ethics	Dai-Nihon-Tosho-Kaisha
Tetsugaku Kenkyu (m)	Philosophy	Iwanami Book-Store
Tetsugaku Zasshi (m)	"	"
Toa (m)	Far East	Toa-Keizai-Chosa-Kyoku
To-a-no-Hikari (m)	Religion	Toa-no-Hikari-sha
Tohei (m)	Japanese Painting	Tohei-sha
Tokei Shushi (m)	Statistics	Tokyo Tokei-Kyokai
Tokyo Ginko Tsushin-Roku (m)	Banking	Tokyo Bankers' Club
Umi-to-Sora	Navy	Umito-Sora-sha
Waseda Bungaku (m)	Literature	Waseda Bungaku-sha
Yakuyu-kai (m)	Baseball & sports	Yakuyu-kai-sha
Yuben (m)	Oration	Dai-Nihon-Yubenkai
Zaisei Keizai Jiho (m)	Economics	Zaisei Keizai Jiho-sha

The number of books and periodicals published has yearly been on the increase, particularly since 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 of books for the last five years, excluding minor items:—

Table 4. Publications for Past Five Years

	Ordinary Publications (Original and Translation)	Periodicals
1931.....	23,110	41,456
1932.....	22,104	53,957
1933.....	24,025	91,489
1934.....	26,331	85,966
1935.....	16,658	65,426

N.B.—Official publications are excluded.

Classified according to subjects the following lead the list of original works in 1933, 1934 and 1935, excluding minor items:—

Table 5. Original Works By Subjects

	1932	1933	1934	1935
Literature	2,271	2,652	2,431	2,669
Education	2,224	2,727	2,798	2,041
Music	1,009	915	907	1,407
Religion	933	1,045	1,339	1,596
Language	813	862	1,339	967
Geography	780	755	1,114	1,191
Social problems ..	1,322	990	532	804
Arts	712	844	832	915
Politics	641	581	704	1,047
Law	574	699	635	774
Medicine	695	771	809	827
Economics	1,036	1,128	1,005	1,482
Engineering	373	387	724	804
Industry	384	435	1,166	1,488

	1932	1933	1934	1935
History	421	455	470	530
Biography	284	302	532	584
Philosophy	548	564	985	1,245
Physics	461	458	448	660
Miscellaneous ..	2,547	3,027	2,415	2,606
Total	22,104	24,025	26,331	30,347

Publication by Subscription

Publication by subscription having been grossly abused and even made use of as a 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 the sum of ¥500 if the price of the book to be published is below ¥10 and ¥1,000 if the price is above that sum.

The publication of collected works by subscription in cheap form has been 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 Shincho-sha, the "World's Great Thought" series by the Shunjusha, the "Popular Literature" by the Heibonsha, the "World Dramatic Works" by the Kindaisha, the "Modern Plays" by the Dai-ichi 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, businesses, especially periodicals which are relatively more costly than the collection books. The result is that a few magazines have ceased to appear, while those keeping up have fallen in circulation 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 the 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 days, but grew to ¥1,884,000 in 1921 and ¥4,458,000 in 1924, about 80 per cent. of the total value passing through the port of Yokohama. The value of import and export in the seven years ending 1935 is as follows:—

Table 6. Import and Export of Books

Year	Import	Export
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
1934	2,266,436	1,921,996
1935	2,066,678	2,255,883

Books, Magazines, Etc.

Owing largely to the diffusion of general education, Japan is a first rate country in the world in regard to the volume of various publications. According to the Publication Year Book issued by the Tokyo Book Dealers' Association, in 1932, the U.S.S.R. ranked first on the list of publications in the world with 35,100, (exclusively single series books and pamphlets), followed by Japan with 22,104 (exclusive of government publications and inclusive of drawings, atlas and music notes, etc.), Germany with 21,452 (inclusive of German publications in Austria and Switzerland), France with 15,699 (inclusive of music notes and collections of pictures), England with 14,833 (exclusive of government publications and pamphlets), Italy with 12,544 and the U.S.A. 9,032 (exclusive of pamphlets).

Review of Publications for 1935

The total number of books published in 1935 (exclusive of government publications) is given as 30,347 as against 26,331 for the previous year. The number of books, which had increased about 2,000 a year for the preceding three years, increased as many as 4,000 in the year under review. As stated under the same chapter in the previous issue, religious questions were the most prominent in the publications for 1934. The Manchurian incident caused a distinct change in the varieties of publications. For a few years following the incident, Leftist books were replaced by Rightist ones and those on Western culture by those on native culture. This tendency culminated in 1934 when Buddhist literature held sway over the publication world of the country. In the former half of 1935 Buddhist literature already showed signs

of decay. Last year the Government showed a definite policy in regard to the clarification of the national polity, which had become an important question. Numerous books including pamphlets on the subject were published. These publications also became less and less attractive. Art and literature exercised the most predominant influence in the year under review. It represented 2,669 books, followed by text books with 2,260, education with 2,041, religions with 1,596, philosophy 1,245.

As for magazines, there are no data available to verify an accurate number of magazines published in this country. The number of periodicals handled by the Tokyo-do, one of the most popular bookstores in Tokyo, is about 1,000. These are exclusive of such publications as periodicals published by scientific societies, or by a group of literary men, or by shops for propaganda purposes, etc. The number of periodicals

handled by that bookstore for the five years ending 1935 is as follows:—

1931	759
1932	579
1933	781
1934	883
1935 (as in Sept.)	947

Educational subjects come first on the list of the number of these periodicals with 102, followed by economics, finance, commerce with 97, politics, social affairs and general comments with 84, sciences 68, art and literature 63.

As for the sales of magazines for the year under review, the number of copies sold of 83 kinds of periodicals published by the members of the Japan Magazine Association, as shown by an investigation conducted by the Tokyo-do, was 65,473,000. Compared with the previous year, the number shows an increase of 3,313,000.

CHAPTER XV

ARTS AND CRAFTS

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" 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 (1868-1912) 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 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 1912-26 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, these "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 since 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 Yamatoe 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 Eikyū) 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 Kōka 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 Yuan 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 with interest. Koichiro Kondo and Taikan Yokoyama are among the best known of this school.

ART SOCIETIES AND EXHIBITIONS

Imperial Academy of Art and Its Reform

The Imperial Academy of Art (The Teikoku Bijutsu-in) was founded in 1919 and is the only art society under government control. It conducts an annual exhibition popularly known as "Teiten." This society has for years been vitiated with evils attendant on strife between various schools and groups to such an extent as to threaten to deteriorate the art and craft of the country. In view of this deplorable situation, Mr. Matsuda, Minister of Education, suddenly announced the reform of the organization of the institute on May 28, 1935. In carrying through this reform, which he had taken in hand about the beginning of the year, the

Minister of Education consulted with only a few leading members of the academy such as Taikan Yokoyama, Eisaku Wada, Gyokudo Kawabata, etc. Naturally this sudden announcement of the reform caused a serious convulsion to the art world of the country. With the exception of one or two all art societies raised a hue and cry against the step taken by the Government. Some societies were split in two, one party supporting the reform and the other vehemently attacking it. In some societies the more recalcitrant members retired therefrom. Some were even dissolved. In short, the art world was for a time plunged into such chaotic conditions as have been unprecedented. The membership of the academy, which was limited to 30 according to

the old organization, was increased to 50.

Another Reform of the Academy.—The Imperial Academy of Art, which was reformed last year by the late Mr. Matsuda, the Minister of Education, in the Okada Cabinet, was again reformed by the new Minister of Education, Mr. Hachisaburo Hirao. Early in June he invited to his official residence noted artists of both Japanese and Western schools and explained to them his plan of reorganization of the institute. According to his explanation then given, his plan is that a semi-annual exhibition should be held by the Imperial Academy of Art for established artists and a similar exhibition by the Department of Education for unknown artists as a solution of the protracted dispute in regard to the reorganization of the institute. To be more particular, in the case of the Academy's exhibition, which is to give an opportunity to established artists, invitations are to be sent to Academy members, artists recommended by the president and artists twice commended in the exhibitions sponsored by the Department of Education. The actual exhibits will be hung without examination. To the Department of Education's exhibition, any artist is to be allowed to send in, but all works are to be examined by a committee appointed by the Government. The exhibition was to be opened twice a year.

Mr. Seiho Takeuchi, leader of the Kyoto artists, supported the plan. But, Mr. Gyokudo Kawai and Mr. Kiyoshi Kaburagi were strongly opposed to it.

Dissatisfied with the proposed reorganization of the Imperial Academy of Art, Mr. Taikwan Yokoyama, Gyokudo Kawai, Kiyokata Kaburagi and twelve other artists tendered their resignation.

Including Mr. Ryushi Kawabata of the Seiryusha and Mr. Sui-un Komuro of the Nanga-in, the total number of deserters was 16. This made impossible the opening of a general meeting of the Academy. So a trial proposal for opening an exhibition of the Department of Education was submitted to a conversation by the remaining members. As a result it was decided to open the proposed exhibition from October to November as a temporary expedient. Those who retired from the Imperial Academy are determined to open exhibitions as private groups. The authorities are doing their best to cause them to rejoin the Academy, but the latter do not seem to be persuaded to do so.

The new Imperial Academy of Arts exhibition was held from February 25 to March 25, 1936.

Permanent Art Gallery Projected

A plan has been initiated by Mr. Hirao, the Minister of Education, for setting up a permanent art gallery for the exhibition of modern works of art. Efforts are being exerted jointly by the Government and the civilian parties interested for its realization. There are three art museums, namely, the Imperial Museums at Tokyo and Nara and the Kyoto Museums founded on an Imperial donation, but all of them are intended to put on display ancient works of art.

Table 1. List of Membership of the Imperial Academy of Art

President:

Dr. Tooru Shimizu.

Japanese Painting:

Goun Nishimura, Suisho Nishiyama, Manshu Kawamura, Seiho Takeuchi, Keigetsu Matsubayashi, Eikyu Matsuoka, Suiun Komura, Juppe Araki, Somei Yuki.

Western Painting:

Hakutei Ishii, Saburosuke Okada, Sanzo Wada, Fusetsu Nakamura, Hiromitsu Nakazawa, Shintaro Yamashita, Sotaro Yasui, Takeji Fujishima, Mizei Kosugi, Ikuma Arishima, Kunzo Minami.

Sculpture:

Taimu Tatehata, Shin Naito, Choun Yamazaki, Fumio Asakura, Sogan Saito, Seiho Kitamura, Koyu Fujii.

Applied Arts:

Hazan Itaya, Hozuma Katori, Rokubei Shimizu, Nobuo Tsuda.

Dr. Tooru Shimizu, President, is a noted jurist and Privy Councillor. The members consist of all the members of former academy and leading members of various art societies.

The "Teiten" referred to above is composed of four sections:—

The "Teiten."—The "Teiten" referred to above is composed of four sections: Japanese style painting, 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.

Hanging Committee for 1935 Exhibition

The members of the hanging committee appointed for the 1935 exhibition were as follows:—

Table 2. Members of Hanging Committee for 1935 Exhibition

Japanese Painting:	Suiun Komuro.
Wooden Sculpture:	Shin Naito.
Applied Arts:	Kamezo Shimizu.

Table 3. Results of 1935 Exhibition

Section	Works submitted	Works accepted
Japanese Painting	1,731	191
Sculpture (Wooden)	194	17
Applied Arts	797	214

Table 4. Honorary Mention Nominees

Japanese Painting:
Dogyu Okumura, Seiko Tanoguchi, Seiichi Murashima.
Applied Arts:
Takashi Osuga, Kajyo Okumura, Genjuro Yoshida, Shozan Takano, Haruchisato Inagi.

Private Art Societies

Principal private art societies are as follows:—

The Nippon Bijutsu-in.—This society 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 into this group is very strictly guarded so that its membership is highly valued by artists and the public in general. Besides keeping a training school, it holds an annual exhibition every autumn. Some of the noted members are mentioned below:—

Taikan Yokoyama, Buzan Kimura, Yukihiko Yasuda, Kokei Kobayashi, Denchu Hiragushi, Keisen Tomita, Kampo Arai, Gakuryo Nakamura, Koka Yamamura, Koyu Fujii, Tsuruzo Ichi, Usen Ogawa, Tsunetomi Kitano, Nampu Katayama.

Taikan Yokoyama and six other members of this society were chosen as members of the new academy following the 1935 reform.

The Nikakai.—This society was founded in 1914 by some artists of Western style painting. The more prominent among the members are:—Ikuma Arishima, Hakutei Ishii, Tokusaburo Masamune, Shintaro Yamashita, Tsuguji Fujita, and Sotero Yasui. Hakutei Ishii, Ikuma Arishima and three other members of the society joined the academy. These five members, one of whom Yuzo Fujikawa, sculptor died afterwards, seceded from the society owing to their conflict with the rest of the members. Later more than ten other members who had been associated with the sculptor Yuzo Fujikawa referred to above, also deserted the society and formed a sculptors' society of their own.

The Shunyo-kai.—Several artists who formerly belonged to the Nippon Bijutsu-in rebelled against it and organized an art society of their own named the Shunyo-kai in 1922. This society holds an annual exhibition of the works

of its members in spring. Among its prominent members are Mizei Kosugi, Kanae Yamamoto, Noboru Hasegawa, Hakuyo Kurata, Gen-ichiro Adachi. Mizei Kosugi was the only member of the society that joined the Imperial Academy.

Besides the above, there are several other art societies either of Japanese or Western school painters, or both combined or of sculptors, or painters and sculptors combined. Of these the more prominent are the Kokuga-kai (of which Kenkichi Miyamoto and Ryuzaburo Umehara joined the academy), the Seiryusha (of which Ryushi Kawabata joined the academy), the Kozosha (of which Sogan Saito joined the academy), the Asakura-juku (of which Fumio Asakura joined the academy).

Art Museums and Schools

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

The Imperial Household Museums in Tokyo and Nara (one located at Ueno Park, Tokyo and the other at Nara Park, Nara); Tokyo Museum at Yushima Ni-chome, 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 Aoicho, 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 arts are as follows:—

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.

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 1935 the national treasures numbered 4,255 in all, comprising 870 paintings, 1,920 sculptures, 392 applied art objects, 377 swords, and others, 796 in number. Besides, there were 1,569 buildings under special protection.

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 an innumerable number of priceless art objects, while the banking panic and failure 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 sea 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 Gaho Hashimoto fetched a record 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 (Asahimachi, Nagoya).

ARTISTS TO THE IMPERIAL COURT

This is an honorary post created in 1890 in order to encourage the development of art. At first the honour was limited to only Japanese painting, but the scope has lately been

much extended and includes among others sword-making. The living artists who enjoy this honour are:—

Table 5. List of Court Artists (1935)

Gyokudo Kawai (Japanese Painting)	Takeji Fujishima (Western Painting)
Seiho Takeuchi (Japanese Painting)	Saburotsuke Okada (Western Painting)
Iwajiro Sasaki (Architecture)	Eisaku Wada, (Western Painting)
Taikan Yokoyama (Japanese Painting)	Choun Yamazaki (Wooden Sculpture)
Kwansetsu Hashimoto (Japanese Painting)	Hazan Itaya (Applied Arts)
Yukihiko Yasuda (Japanese Painting)	Hozuma Katori (Applied Arts)
Keigetsu Kikuchi (Japanese Painting)	Kamezo Shimizu (Applied Arts)

Table 6. 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.
Hayami, Gyoshu	d. 1925	Master painter of Japanese school and member of "Nippon Bijutsu-in."
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, Hogaï	d. 1888	Master painting 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 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). Member of Imperial Fine Art Academy, Prof. of 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.
Kumagai, Naohiko	d. 1913	Master landscapist of the Shijo school.
Kume, Keichiro	d. 1934	Pioneer of Japanese Western Painting.
Kuroda, Seiki	d. 1925	Painter of the Western school.
Matsumura, Baiso	d. 1934	Kyoto painter of "Ukiyoye" 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 master 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. of 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.
Shokawa, 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 Gyokusho Kawabata (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.

CHAPTER XVI

PUBLIC WORKS

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

The administration of public works (works on roads and bridges, rivers and harbours, water supply and sewage, etc.) is in the hands of the Minister of Home Affairs, Prefectural Governor, 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, the South Sea Islands and Kwantung Leased Territory being dealt with in the respective chapters.

The expenditure for public works is borne in various proportions by the State, Prefectures,

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 per cent was borne by the State. The share of the State amounted to 10 per cent in 1925, 11 per cent in 1924 and 11 per cent in 1923 of the total expenditures. The expenditure for the six fiscal years ending March 1934 is shown below (in yen):—

Table 1. Expenditure Borne By State (settled accounts)

Year	For river work	For sand arresting	For harbour 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	27,259,297	930,007	13,513,073	59,302,960
1933-34	19,364,275	956,655	11,864,701	49,657,217

Table 2. 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
1930-31 (")	123,580,049	98,283,089	37,956,594	9,532,380	269,352,112
1931-32 (")	143,301,516	94,754,684	37,902,850	6,175,165	282,134,255

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 Chosen-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, 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:—

PUBLIC WORKS

Table 3. Road Construction 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	943,954.757
1931	8,354.586	104,075.917	30,368.614	808,690.755	951,489.872
1932	8,365.000	105,410.000	37,063.000	806,123.000	956,961.000

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

Table 4. Road and Bridge Outlay

		1927-28	1928-29	1929-30
		(Settled account)	(Settled account)	(Settled account)
National	Roads	7,964,974	8,130,209	8,766,680
	Bridges	4,689,255	4,776,381	5,191,959
Prefectural	Roads	45,891,776	47,854,453	47,860,561
	Bridges	14,309,365	13,230,276	14,550,002
Municipal	Roads	47,173,296	54,809,125	41,373,457
	Bridges	5,777,579	10,148,622	10,655,544
Town & Village	Roads	21,423,802	23,209,858	22,736,005
	Bridges	5,087,809	5,098,169	4,935,696
Other	Roads	13,200,495	1,445,987	16,266,632
	Bridges	294,862	773,631	549,918
Total	Roads	135,655,622	150,463,515	143,895,040
	Bridges	3,015,888	34,047,079	35,883,119

The road-making programme as fixed by law in 1920 contemplates the improvement and reconstruction of about 8,000 kms. of National roads, 1,508 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 the 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 March 1935, there were throughout Japan 141 tramways, the total length of open lines aggregating 2,615.20 kms. The gauges of tracks vary from 2 ft. 6 in. to 4 ft. 8½ in. The total investment amounted to ¥1,468,193,689. The profit arising from the working of tramways in 1934-35 approximated ¥42,421,833.

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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:—

Table 5. Statistics of River Works

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	¥13,896,153	¥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
1930-31 (")	13,821,860	5,241,458	1,353,907	10,418,765	30,835,980
1931-32 (")	15,845,926	5,830,402	2,220,793	11,147,650	35,035,771

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 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.

Owing to the frequency of floods in recent 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 Programme

The last term programme of the river work plan as adopted by the Government in 1911 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 programme. 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):—

Table 6. Disbursements for River Works

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	1,476	1,137

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

HARBOUR WORKS

While the history of harbour works in Japan is almost as old as that of navigation, modern works of magnitude date from the unsuccessful attempt at creating a harbour at Nobiru in 1878. Nearly ten years elapsed before the second one at Yokohama was undertaken. From that time about 80 harbours were constructed or improved

up to the end of September 1928.

Of these harbour 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):—

Table 7. Statistics of Harbour Works

Harbours	Works	Time	Cost
Nagasaki (I)	D.g.	1897-1904	4,599,000
Yokohama (I)	B.W., J., D.	1899-1905	2,804,000
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
Kushiro	B.W., D., J.	1909-1927	6,492,000
Oita	B.W., L.P., D., R.	1910-1916	1,411,000
Hakodate (II)	B.W.	1910-1919	1,274,000
Rumoi	B.W., D., R.	1910-1913	6,664,000
Yokkaichi	Y.W., D., J., W.D.	1910-1924	6,365,000
Funakawa	B.W., R., W.D., D.g.	1911-1928	4,980,000
Aomori	Q., B.W., D., R.	1914-1923	1,950,000
Shiogama	Q., B.W., D., R.	1914-1930	5,980,000
Niigata (II)	D., R., Q., W.D.	1915-1925	3,000,000

Harbours	Works	Time	Cost
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
Same	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.	1922-1932	3,000,000
Takamatsu	B.W., R., D.g., L.P.	1922-1927	2,200,000
Imabari	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
Sakai	B.W., D.g., Q., R.	1922-1927	1,800,000
Nawa	Q., D.g., R.	1921-1925	1,500,000
Tokyo	B.W., Q., D.g., R.	1923-	6,800,000
Fushiki	Q., L.P., D.g., W.D., R., B.W.	1924-1935	5,000,000
Shimonoseki	Q., D.g., R.	1921-1915	3,610,000
Tsuruga	Q., D.g., B.W., R.	1922-1926	3,400,000
Abashiri	B.W., D.g.	1919-1926	2,633,000
Wakkanai	B.W.	1920-1927	2,577,000

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.

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

The growth of pelagic fishing and in con-

sequence an extensive use of motor boats has caused the construction of fishery harbours necessary at numerous places along the coasts. There are now 536 such harbours, 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 Hokkaido and Nagasaki. At the

end of March 1934 there were more than 400 civic corporations provided with modern water-works, and more were in course of construction. The total cost involved up to the end of March 1934 reached upwards of ¥497,315,891. The following table gives the figures relative to some of the more important ones at the end of March 1934:—

Table 8. Statistics of Water-supply

Cities	Cost of construction (Yen)	No. of Service pipes	Length of pipes (Meters)	Houses supplied	Yearly receipts (Yen)
Tokyo	136,448,569	550,629	3,665,477	650,842	12,809,999
Yokohama	24,891,423	106,784	1,033,740	116,943	5,028,528
Nagoya	18,714,653	113,266	1,186,699	145,628	1,877,382
Kyoto	10,670,744	188,773	661,530	144,999	1,732,083
Osaka	47,829,337	425,348	1,982,124	505,237	8,487,993
Kobe	22,568,228	106,635	710,857	154,977	2,418,161
Hiroshima	4,990,407	75,111	341,525	59,968	654,192
Shimonoseki	3,682,243	12,934	81,698	16,327	328,358
Moji	3,149,077	12,140	99,852	15,479	411,997
Total incl. others	497,315,891	2,553,625	25,586,068	2,870,404	58,097,748

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 back-

ward 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 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.

State subsidies from the fiscal year 1900-01 up to the end of 1955-56 are estimated at about ¥47,989,778. The amount of construction expense and the State subsidies for the principal cities are as follows:—

Table 9. Construction Expense and State Subsidy for Sewage Work

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	Kyoto	1,092,271	1931-1955
		1930-1932			1925-1928
Kobe	744,398	1906-1910	Kobe	100,678	1925-1928
		1926-1928			1907-1920
Hiroshima	1,531,041	1907-1015	Hiroshima	414,000	1907-1920
Shimonoseki	166,298	1896	Shimonoseki	35,000	1927-1955
		1927-1928			

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

Table 10. Revenue and Expenditure of Sewage Works

		1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
Tokyo	Revenue	785,856	825,107	862,629	964,008
	Expenditure	10,132,026	7,243,519	4,669,169	6,241,148
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	2,967,676
	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. others	Revenue	2,704,280	4,642,941	8,614,142	10,855,984
	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 done by floods, waves and storms is indicated by the following figures:—

Table 11. Statistics of Coast Protection

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	8,892,746	26,642,642	283,950	738,607	2,999,889	3,389,589

In most cases repairs are made by the use of wooden cribs or bulkheads, but of late permanent works either of concrete or stone are more common.

EARTHQUAKE DAMAGE TO PUBLIC WORKS

The damage done 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 technical 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 river-sides. 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 con-

struction having thus proved incapable of resisting severe shocks, the authorities contemplate rebuilding those quay walls with large caissons of re-inforced concrete.

Banking.—Almost all the roads and embankment 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 1 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 re-inforcement 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 a great increase of the cost of tunnel-driving. The authorities should dispense with tunnels as 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 to 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 setting 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 $\frac{1}{10}$ 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 Regula-

tions, 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:

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

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 vibration did not exceed one second, in some cases it being between 0.3 and 0.5 seconds, far shorter than 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ 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 employed 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 cantilever 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 light 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.

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

POSTAL, TELEGRAPH, TELEPHONE, AND AIR SERVICES

Introductory Remarks

The postal system in Japan was inaugurated in the fourth year of Meiji, or 1871. During the sixty and more years that have since elapsed, it has made such marked developments that the number of post offices in Japan Proper, which was only 180 in that initial year, increased to 10,891 as at the end of the financial year of 1934-35, or the end of March, 1935. The number shows an increase of 280 over the like date of the previous year. The number of ordinary mails and those by parcel post despatched (exclusive of collection post and advertisement mails) by the post offices in Japan during the financial year under review was 4,740,060,406 (an increase of 0.73% over the previous year) and that received 4,834,761,122 (an increase of 0.84%). In 1871 in which the postal system was opened, the number of ordinary mails despatched (there was no parcel post at that time) is given as only 565,934. The number of ordinary mails received is not available. The postal system in the country is so perfect that it is one of the institutions that she can rightly be proud of. It is often charged with evils attendant upon state enterprise, but it lags in no way behind any advanced countries in the West in the thoroughness of its organization and its accuracy.

In the telegraph service, too, which was started two years earlier than the postal service, or the second year of Meiji (1869), Japan is behind no country in the world. The number of telegraph offices, which was only two in the year in which it was initiated, had increased to 1,074 by the end of 1934-35. Inclusive of 6,481 post offices, which all handle the telegraph service, the total is 7,555. Contrasted with the previous year, the number shows a decrease of 658. The number of inland telegrams inclusive of Manchoukuo and foreign telegrams despatched during the financial year under consideration was 60,436,445 and the number received 62,863,770. Compared with the preceding year, the former shows an increase of 4.6% and the latter also 4.6%. In 1869 in which the telegraph service was opened, the number of telegrams despatched was only 19,448. The number received in that year cannot be ascertained.

As for the telephone service, it was opened in 1890. The number of subscribers in Japan Proper as at the end of September, 1935 stood at 861,397, which is 0.38% larger than at the like date of the previous year. Those who were applying at the end of September numbered 146,909. Although thus the telephone service has progressed considerably during the four decades and more that have passed since its inauguration, yet it is, unlike the postal and telegraph services, far behind the advanced countries of the West. That is due solely to its being state enterprise, while the above named two services owe their high state of development to their being conducted by the Government.

As may be gathered from what is stated under Chapter on Transportation, the aerial service in this country is still far behind the advanced countries of the West. The mail service was started in April, 1925 under the subsidy of the Department of Communications. As at the end of October, 1935 there were four lines for both the mail and passenger services under state subsidy operated by four aerial transport companies. The total length of the routes was 4,813 km.

POST

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

Business Done by Post Offices.—Besides ordinary mail matter 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 cities have conducted a special mail service, namely, the New Year Greeting service, which is a special device to relieve congestion of mail business through the overcrowding of New Year cards or letters. To prevent this congestion the Post Offices receive about December 15th such complimentary mail matter and deliver them to the

respective addresses on New Year's Day.

Delivery of Ordinary Mail Matter.—The number of delivery is 6 to 5 times per day in Tokyo, Osaka, and Kobe, 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 posts-man has to undertake in a day either five deliveries or six collections. It may be added that the maximum limit of the sorting of ordinary mail matter is 60 per minutes.

Parcel Post.—The Parcel Post Service was started in 1892 and as regards foreign connec-

tion the first arrangement was concluded with Hong-Kong in 1879. The scope of international service was gradually extended, and at present it covers almost all treaty countries.

Table 1. Number of Post Offices

(End of Mar.)	1st class	2nd class	3rd class	Station	Total
1929	74	211	8,732	376	9,393
1930	74	217	8,950	449	9,690
1931	77	223	9,163	491	9,954
1932	80	223	9,330	575	10,208
1933	83	222	9,490	527	10,322
1934	84	222	9,714	591	10,611
1935	87	222	9,929	653	10,891

Table 2. Inland Mail Routes (Kms.)

(At end of Mar.)	Land				Air mail	Waterway			Total
	Road	Motor car road	Railway	Total incl. others		Sea	River	Lake	
1929	16,691	10,808	17,775	45,392	1,215	20,521	247	161	20,929
1930	15,690	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	157	95	37,783
1933	16,594	16,648	20,178	53,485	3,038	35,927	152	94	36,173
1934	16,343	16,821	20,769	54,015	3,038	32,880	196	46	33,122
1935	15,855	17,215	21,352	54,502	3,160	27,460	59	59	27,578

Table 3. Number of Ordinary Mail at Inland Post Offices

	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
Acceptance	4,409,551,651	4,490,202,875	4,253,759,031	4,294,132,150	4,608,876,851
Of which foreign	26,380,272	24,698,728	24,708,934	30,147,919	58,876,094
Registered	59,403,748	57,566,778	58,085,809	60,543,739	63,319,389
Declared	2,389,524	2,436,916	2,530,284	2,649,711	2,790,737
Cash-on-delivery	533,501	424,145	398,491	426,203	463,902
Special delivery	211,512	212,025	230,730	245,216	271,499
Certificate of time of posting (Charged)	3,709	3,215	4,675	5,957	8,021
Delivery certificates	2,334,384	2,346,599	2,511,714	2,655,833	2,722,096
Certification of letters documents	1,427,379	1,596,506	1,546,123	1,370,794	1,297,015
Post restante	—	—	—	—	—
Special service of judicial documents	2,440,117	2,638,667	2,588,676	2,442,101	2,268,216
Documents of patents	—	—	—	—	—
Quick delivery	4,311,511	4,157,107	4,244,681	5,603,382	6,673,044
Air mail	94,089	149,876	234,865	364,140	1,107,486
Contract mail	232,945,584	217,443,926	211,903,586	218,140,322	224,587,725
Special urban mail	107,228,611	124,198,731	132,712,375	140,743,180	143,824,264
Mail without stamps affixed	246,399,062	272,206,715	253,290,233	270,979,399	284,659,430
Acceptance per 10 pop.	684	687	642	—	—
Delivery	4,437,939,821	4,532,477,443	4,294,100,596	4,402,200,835	4,706,489,987
Of which foreign	41,410,764	38,805,324	34,213,102	35,344,548	40,897,748
Collection of cash	7,148,651	6,557,614	6,419,795	6,327,373	6,537,825

Table 4. Ordinary Foreign Mail Matter

(At end of Mar.)	Transmitted						Total incl. others
	Letters	Cards	Printed matters	Commercial papers	Samples	Frank	
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	9,108,751	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
1934	13,359,498	2,824,136	10,807,177	217,841	2,690,704	99,653	30,147,919
1935	17,471,603	3,397,018	13,047,676	258,291	4,577,659	114,892	38,876,094

Arrived

(At end of Mar.)	Letters	Cards	Printed matters	Commercial papers	Samples	Frank	Total incl. others
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	17,870,322	4,157,540	18,573,265	168,455	599,874	42,658	41,410,764
1932	17,221,053	3,331,819	17,469,482	156,285	576,677	41,912	38,305,324
1933	15,544,330	3,215,376	14,735,350	150,128	515,506	74,578	34,213,110
1934	17,000,229	3,419,955	14,021,590	189,118	494,624	59,293	35,344,548
1935	21,096,409	4,410,713	14,121,245	155,252	502,790	100,361	40,394,743

Table 5. Ordinary Foreign Mail Matter By Continents (1,000)

Continents	1931-32		1932-33		1933-34		1934-35	
	Transmitted	Arrived	Transmitted	Arrived	Transmitted	Arrived	Transmitted	Arrived
Europe	4,143	12,344	3,978	10,135	4,868	9,748	5,547	9,961
Africa	416	301	577	253	867	381	1,487	622
America	5,707	11,883	5,236	10,648	5,705	10,927	7,627	10,739
Asia	13,438	13,543	13,792	12,352	17,338	13,297	22,342	17,832
Australia	904	734	1,120	826	1,369	992	1,872	1,191
Total	24,699	38,805	24,704	34,213	30,148	35,345	38,876	40,395

Table 6. Disposition of Irregularities of Ordinary Mail Matter

	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
Total	1,383,516	1,282,811	1,255,319	1,204,669	1,114,803
Of which disposed	993,533	968,061	919,796	883,956	801,779
Foreign mails:					
Returned to	108,547	111,758	106,867	84,954	81,342
Returned from	127,699	133,936	172,973	154,773	149,417

Table 7. Disposition of Irregularities of Parcels at Inland Post Offices

	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
Total	11,409	11,180	9,005	14,598	17,541
Of which disposed	9,438	9,032	7,897	13,657	15,775
Foreign mails:					
Returned to	1,890	1,567	1,107	704	958
Returned from	6,029	5,327	5,449	11,100	13,738

Table 8. Number of Parcels at Inland Post Offices

	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
Acceptance					
Charged	57,490,526	55,575,465	55,834,140	58,520,698	62,265,483
Free	2,577,227	2,626,466	2,638,173	2,719,644	2,807,946
Total	60,067,753	58,201,931	58,472,313	61,240,342	65,073,429
Of which foreign	437,616	357,873	430,377	637,749	764,430
Registered	23,106,871	21,526,208	21,945,203	22,531,130	21,952,153
Declared	2,661	1,988	2,313	2,080	2,208
Cash-on-delivery	7,620,814	7,359,620	7,694,074	7,884,555	7,985,659
Special delivery	13,569	13,617	17,768	18,483	18,908
Delivery certificate	150,782	156,738	186,751	267,655	334,682
Post restante	—	—	—	—	—
Quick delivery	196,115	181,062	166,529	225,481	277,454
Air mail	1,606	3,091	6,307	19,473	21,967
Acceptance per 10 population	9.3	8.9	8.8	9.1	9.5
Delivery	57,724,881	55,654,599	54,849,774	57,762,972	61,847,875
Of which foreign	249,540	208,845	140,133	140,047	161,881

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:—

Table 9. Lengths of Inland Telegraph Lines

(End of Mar.)	Land Lines (Kms.)						Total (Kms.)	Per 100 sq. kms.	Submarine Cables (Kms.)			
	Aerial Lines		Overhead Cables		Underground Lines (Kms.)				Routes	Lines		
	Routes	Lines	Routes	Cores	Routes	Cores						
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	86,155	36,450	327,241	10	86	15,314	18,286
1931	35,935	235,040	77	17,308	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	94,897	36,494	359,273	—	—	15,286	18,357
1934	35,583	234,188	87	21,839	724	97,519	36,394	353,546	—	—	15,271	18,331
1935	35,241	234,594	90	22,233	794	99,316	36,125	356,143	—	—	15,274	18,342

Table 10. Number of Telegraph Offices

	Telegraph Offices					Telegraph Offices			
	1st class	2nd class	Station	Total		1st class	2nd class	Station	Total
1928	7	35	1,704	1,746	1932	9	44	1,805	1,858
1929	8	37	1,738	1,783	1933	10	44	1,781	1,835
1930	9	41	1,748	1,693	1934	10	44	1,761	1,815
1931	9	43	1,782	1,834	1935	10	44	1,680	1,724

Table 11. Number of Telegrams Dealt with at Inland Port and Telegraph Offices

(End of Mar.)		Domestic			Foreign			Transit
		Charged	Free	Total	Charged	Free	Total	
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	
1934	Despatched	51,025,842	5,504,079	56,529,921	1,140,182	97,011	1,237,193	107,537,308
	Arrived	51,324,240	7,518,776	58,843,016	1,133,136	109,711	1,242,847	
1935	Despatched	53,437,542	5,736,364	59,173,906	1,163,123	99,416	1,424,203	114,464,906
	Arrived	53,880,212	7,711,646	61,621,959	1,157,409	114,602	1,272,011	

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

Table 12. Number of Telegrams Dealt with at Wireless Telegraph Offices

(End of Mar.)		Domestic			Foreign		
		Charged	Free	Total	Charged	Free	Total
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	30,549	19,863	50,403
	Arrived	130,719	131,868	262,587	14,898	7,546	22,444
1934	Despatched	307,978	118,727	426,705	30,587	23,422	53,999
	Arrived	146,217	137,399	283,616	17,100	9,010	26,110
1935	Despatched	354,636	182,737	537,373	31,614	32,242	63,856
	Arrived	170,438	156,603	327,041	19,345	11,302	30,647

Table 13. No. of Foreign Telegrams

Nationality	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
China	828,667	760,926	776,228	565,599	554,731
U. S. A.	308,967	319,342	292,644	306,561	310,272
Britain	168,850	191,070	186,214	185,056	182,268
India	161,408	180,793	226,881	230,558	250,045
Hongkong	89,541	86,394	71,251	63,762	66,078
Dutch India	89,121	101,938	116,961	115,250	104,620
U. S. S. R.	46,883	41,751	35,161	30,713	27,120
Australia	44,396	54,468	74,225	76,810	86,217
Straits Settlements	49,489	50,657	44,427	65,473	72,699
Philippine Islands	53,292	52,530	48,251	52,985	61,289
France	35,936	43,238	43,037	41,695	40,238
Germany	73,253	73,737	70,314	71,822	67,267
Egypt	20,334	26,925	35,465	35,713	49,419
French Indo-China	9,664	8,570	9,474	10,432	10,165
Hawaii	7,490	8,657	9,201	7,987	7,984
Canada	23,118	20,872	17,582	16,037	13,998
Mexico	2,234	1,515	1,724	2,343	3,498
South America	19,204	17,690	19,946	31,553	43,879
South Africa	—	—	—	22,403	27,929
Central America & West Indies	—	—	—	15,446	27,599
Total incl. others	2,166,740	2,204,847	180,027	2,143,463	2,200,264

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.

Table 14. Submarine Cables and Land Lines

Submarine cable	Connecting Japan with
Submarine cable Tokyo-Bonin (Japanese Government) connecting	United States
With the cable system of the Commercial Pacific Co.	China
Submarine cable Nagasaki-Shanghai (Japanese Government)	China
Submarine cable Nagasaki-Shanghai (Great Northern Telegraph Co.)	U.S.S.R.
Submarine cable Nagasaki-Vladivostok (Great Northern Telegraph Co.)	U.S.S.R.
Land line Keijo-Vladivostok connecting with the Russian land line system at the frontier (Japanese Government)	China
Submarine cable Sasebo-Tsingtao (Japanese and Chinese Governments)	China
Submarine cable Taiwan-Sharp Peak (Japanese Government)	U.S.S.R.
Land line Saghalien South to Saghalien North connecting with the Russian land line system at the frontier	U.S.S.R.

CABLE TO MANCHOUKUO

Cable to Manchoukuo

As a joint undertaking between the Manchoukuo Telegraph and Telephone Company and the Japanese Department of Communications, the big scheme to lay a cable connecting Japan and Manchoukuo is in the course of materialization at the estimated cost of some ¥20,000,000. The Engineering Bureau of the Department of Communications will appropriate ¥10,000,000 in the budget of the Communications' special account as the cost to be defrayed in the two fiscal years of 1936-37 and 1937-38.

The Manchoukuo Telegraph and Telephone Company is responsible for the completion of the work between Mukden and Antung, and the Department of Communications for that between Antung and Fusan, a distance of 950 kilometres. At Mukden and at Fusan the new cable will be connected with the cables already existing, so that Hsinking and Tokyo may be brought into direct cable communication.

On the completion of the new cable the present strain on the telegraph and telephone services between the two countries will be greatly relieved.

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 Communications 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 conducted by the Funabashi Station. Now international wireless telegraph communications are operated by the Department of Communications through the stations of a semi-official company called "Japan Wireless Telegraph Co." (R. C. A. Communications Inc.). This company was established in April, 1925 with a capital of ¥20,900,000, of which ¥2,300,000 was supplied by the Government in the form of its Iwaki Wireless Station, under a special law, the Japan Wireless Company, Limited Law. It has for its object setting up international wireless telegraph equipments by order of the Government and maintaining and managing the receiving and transmitting equipments so as to enable the Government to effect their external wireless telegraph communications with promptitude and accuracy. In a word, the Company is intended to co-operate with the Govern-

ment to develop and progress the international radiograph of the country with a private fund. Since its establishment, the Company has set up the following four stations—

The Fukuoka Receiving Station.
The Yokkaichi Receiving Station.
The Yosami Transmitting Station.
The Oyama Transmitting Station.

The Fukuoka Receiving Station was established on March 31, 1927 at Fukuoka-mura, Iruma-gun, Saitama-ken. The Yokkaichi Receiving Station which is at Yokkaichi City, Miye-ken, was set up just a year later, or March 31, 1928. The Yosami Transmitting Station, which was established at Yosami-mura, Aichi-ken on March 31, 1929 for direct wireless communications with Europe, is equal to none of the kind in the world in the scope of equipments. The Oyama Transmitting Station was established on December 20, 1930 at Oyama, Tochigi-ken, for communications with America, the South Seas and the Far East. It is one of the most modern and up-to-date wireless stations in the world. Thus, wireless communications with America, the South Seas and Far Eastern countries are conducted by the Tokyo Wireless Telegraph Office under the control of the Department of Communications through the Oyama Transmitting Station and the Fukuoka Receiving Station, while wireless communications with Europe are done by the Nagoya Wireless Telegraph Office of the Department of Communications through the Yosami Transmitting Station and the Yokkaichi Receiving Station.

Table 15. International Radiotelegraph Communications

Through Tokyo Telegraph Office

Name of Country	Direct Circuit	Corresponding Foreign Administration or Company
U. S. A. Canada Mexico Central and South America *Europe *Africa	Tokyo-San Francisco	R. C. A. Communications Inc. Mackay and Radio Telegraph Co.
Mexico	Tokyo-Mexico City	Mexican Telegraph Administration
Hawaiian Islands	Tokyo-Honolulu	R. C. A. Communications Inc.
All Countries of South America	Tokyo-Buenos Aires and Tokyo-Rio de Janeiro	Transradio International and Companhia Radiotelegraphica Brasileira

Name of Country	Direct Circuit	Corresponding Foreign Administration or Company
Manchoukuo China	Tokyo Hsinking Tokyo-Shanghai Tokyo-Tientsin Nagasaki-Shanghai	Manchuria Telegraph and Telephone Co. Chinese Radio Telegraph Administration Japanese Telegraph Office Great Northern Telegraph Co.
French Indo-China	Tokyo-Saigon	Cie Generale de Telegraphie Sans Fil.
Philippine Islands	Tokyo-Manila	Radio Corporation of America
Netherland Indies Netherlands and all points in Europe, the West Indies and Surinam.	Tokyo-Bandoeng Tokyo-Amsterdam	Netherland Indian Telegraph Administration Netherland Telegraph Administration
Siam	Tokyo-Bangkok	Siamese Telegraph Administration
British-India Burma Ceylon Afghanistan	Tokyo-Bombay	Indian Radio and Cable Co.
All countries in Near East Arabia and Africa	Tokyo-Beirut	Radio Orient, S. A.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark	Tokyo-Oslo	Norwegian Telegraph Administration
Russia in Europe	Tokyo-Moscow	USSR Telegraph Administration

* R C A only.

Through Nagoya Post Office

Official Designation of the Circuits and Their Via Indications	Corresponding Administration or Company
Nagoya-Berlin "via NGG"	Reichpost Ministerium
Nagoya-Paris "via NGF"	Cie Radio-France
Nagoya-Warsaw "via NGP"	Polish Telegraph Administration
Nagoya-London "via NGB"	Cable and Wireless Limited
Nagoya-Geneva "via NGS"	League of Nations
Nagoya-Rome "via NGI"	Italo-Radio Co.

As in July, 1936 Japan was in direct wireless communication with the following countries:

Table 16. Direct Wireless Communications with the Outside World

Name of Country	Opened
America (between Tokyo and San Francisco R. C. A.)	Sept. 1, 1923
France (between Nagoya and Paris)	Apr. 15, 1929
Germany (between Nagoya and Berlin)	"
Poland (between Nagoya and Warsaw)	"
Netherlands Indies (between Tokyo and Batavia)	Oct. 5, 1929
England (Nagoya and London)	Jan. 26, 1930
Philippines (between Tokyo and Manila)	May 1, 1931
French Indo-China (between Tokyo and Saigon)	"
Switzerland (between Nagoya and Geneva)	Feb. 2, 1932
Siam (between Tokyo and Bangkok)	Mar. 1, 1932

Name of Country	Opened
Argentina (between Tokyo and Buenos Aires).....	Dec. 1, 1932
India (between Tokyo and Bombay).....	Jan. 11, 1933
Syria (between Tokyo and Beirut).....	June 1, 1934
China (between Tokyo and Shanghai).....	June 1, 1934
Italy (between Nagoya and Rome).....	Oct. 24, 1934
Mexico (between Tokyo and Mexico).....	Nov. 1, 1934
America (between Tokyo and Mexico).....	Feb. 25, 1935
Netherlands (between Tokyo and Amsterdam).....	Mar. 1935
Brazil (between Tokyo and Rio de Janeiro).....	July 5, 1936
Soviet Russia (between Tokyo and Moscow).....	July 5, 1936

Wireless on Ships.—All Japanese vessels with gross tonnage of 2,000 tons or more or carrying over 50 souls on board are obliged to instal 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 regulations are 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 the 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.

TELEPHONE SERVICE

It was in December, 1890 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 reached 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 on 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 effecting 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 Government-General of Chosen in 1922, the direct exchange of telephone messages between Tokyo and Seoul (a distance of 1,200 miles) was begun on July 15, 1933.

International Radiotelephone Service.—The international radio telephone operations of Japan have made such astounding developments in recent years as to be in no way behind the ad-

vanced countries of the West notwithstanding the fact that it is not yet long since the operations were started and there have been comparatively a small number of opportunities of exchanging radio programmes with countries in Europe and America, which lie much too far away from Japan.

The most notable feature of the international radiotelephone during 1934 was the opening of an international telephone circuit. In this connection, mention must first of all be made of the International Wireless Telephone Company of Japan, Limited. The company was established on December 24, 1932 with a capital of ¥10,000,000, of which ¥2,500,000 is paid up. The Company has for its object setting up, preserving and operating wireless telephone equipments appropriate to international communications which may be deemed necessary by the minister of communications, conversations with the colonies and ships at sea and to the transmission of

radio broadcast and their accessories and offering them for the service of the Government and those running radiophone business. As soon as it was established, the Company set up a transmission station at Nazaki-mura, Ibaraki-ken and a receiving station at Komuro-mura, Saitama-ken. On June 20, 1934 the radiotelephone service was formally opened between Japan and Taiwan, between Japan and the Philippines in September, between Japan and Java in October, between Japan and America in December, between Japan and Europe, or Great Britain and Germany in March, 1935. In 1936, services between Japan and Shanghai, Cape Town, Rio de Janeiro and French Indo-China were opened. The stations of the Company are utilized by the Department of Communications for effecting communications with Taiwan, Manchoukuo, the Philippines, the Dutch East Indies, North America, Europe, Africa, South America and also with ships at sea.

Table 17. Charges for International Calls

Except Taiwan and Manchoukuo

(For every additional minute or fraction one-third of the charge for the first 3 minutes is charged)

Places	Charge for the first 3 minutes Yen	Cancellation charge		Places	Charge for the first 3 minutes Yen	Cancellation charge	
		Person-to-person call. Avis d'appel call Yen	Station-to-station call Yen			Person-to-person call. Avis d'appel call Yen	Station-to-station call Yen
China	15.00	1.50	0.75	Paniqui	39.00	3.50	1.75
Shanghai				Capas			
Philippine Islands				Gerona			
1st Zone	35.00	3.50	1.75	Moncada			
Luzon				San de Guerre			
Rizal				Tarlac			
Caloocan				Tarlac			
Manila				Other places			
Malabon				3rd Zone	45.00	3.50	1.75
Paranaque				Luzon			
Pasay				La Union			
Pasig				Bauang			
Fort Mackinley				Damortis			
San Juan				Naguilian			
Tram Miscoot				San Fernando			
Other places				La Union			
2nd Zone	39.00	3.50	1.75	Other places			
Luzon				Mountain			
Bulacan				Baguio			
Bocaue				Nueva Ecija			
Calumpit				Cabanatuan.			
Marilao				Other places			
Malolos				Pangasinan			
Meycauayan				Bautista			
Quingua				Bayambang			
Other Places				Dagupan			
Pampanga				Malasiqui			
Camp				San Carlos			
Stotsenberg				Other places			
San Fernando				Netherland Indies			
Other places				1st Zone	60.00	6.00	3.00
Tarlac				Java			
Bamban				Ambarawa			
				Babat			

(Continued)

Places	Cancellation charge			Places	Cancellation charge		
	Charge for the first 5 minutes Yen	Person-to-person call. Avis d'appel call Yen	Station-to-station call Yen		Charge for the first 5 minutes Yen	Person-to-person call. Avis d'appel call Yen	Station-to-station call Yen
Bandjar	60.00	6.00	3.00	Belawan	80.00	6.00	3.00
Bandjarnegara				Bireuen			
Bandoeng				Koetaradja			
Bangil				Kwalasimpang			
Banjoewangi				Lengsa			
Batavia				Lhoseumawe			
Blitar				Medan			
Blora				Sabang			
Bodjonegoro				Sigli			
Bondowoso				Tandjongpoera			
Buitenzorg				Tebingtingge			
Cheribon				Tisaran			
Demak				Celebes			
Djember				Makassar			
Djokjakarta				United States of America			
Djombang				1st Zone	90.00	9.00	4.50
Garoot				Arizona			
Grisee				California			
Keboemen				Idaho			
Kediri				Nevada			
Kendal				Oregon			
Kertosono				Utah			
Koedoes				Washington			
Kraksaan				2nd Zone	100.00	9.00	4.50
Krawang				Colorado			
Lamongan				Kansas			
Lawang				Montana			
Loemandjang				Nebraska			
Madioen				New Mexico			
Magelang				North Dakota			
Malang				Oklahoma			
Modjokerto				South Dakota			
Ngandjoek				Texas			
Pandeglang				Wyoming			
Pasoeroean				3rd Zone	110.00	9.00	4.50
Pati				Alabama			
Pekalongan				Arkansas			
Poerwakarta				Illinois			
Poerwodadi				Indiana			
Poerworedjo				Iowa			
Probolinggo				Kentucky			
Rangkasbetoeng				Louisiana			
Rembang				Michigan			
Salatiga				Minnesota			
Semarang				Mississippi			
Serang				Missouri			
Sidoardjo				Ohio			
Sitoebondo				Tennessee			
Soekaboemi				Wisconsin			
Soerabaya				4th Zone	120.00	9.00	4.50
Solo				Connecticut			
Tasikmalaja				Columbia District			
Tegal				Delaware			
Tjepoe				Florida			
Tjiandgoer				Georgia			
Tjilatjap				Maine			
Toeban				Maryland			
Toeloengagoeng				Massachusetts			
Wonosobo				New Hampshire			
Madura				New Jersey			
Bangkalan				New York			
Pamekasan				North Carolina			
Soemenep				Pennsylvania			
2nd Zone	--	--	--	Rhode Island			
3rd Zone	80.00	6.00	3.00	South Carolina			
Northern parts of Sumatra							

(Continued)

Places	Cancellation charge			Places	Cancellation charge		
	Charge of the first 5 minutes Yen	Person-to-person call. Avis d'appel call Yen	Station-to-station call Yen		Charge of the first 5 minutes Yen	Person-to-person call. Avis d'appel call Yen	Station-to-station call Yen
Vermont	120.00	9.00	4.50	Germany	100.00	15.00	5.00
Virginia				Gibraltar	125.00	23.00	5.00
West Virginia				Great Britain			
Canada				England			
British Columbia	90.00	9.00	4.50	Isle of Man			
Alberta				Northern	100.00	10.00	5.00
Manitoba	100.00	9.00	4.50	Ireland			
Saskatchewan				Scotland			
Ontario, except Southeast Portion	110.00	9.00	4.50	Wales			
New Brunswick				Ireland, Free State of (Dublin only)	102.50	11.00	5.00
Nova Scotia				Hungary	117.00	21.00	5.00
Prince Edward Island	120.00	9.00	4.50	Italy	112.00	19.00	5.00
Quebec				Latvia	103.00	16.00	5.00
Southeast Portion of Ontario				Latvia	103.00	16.00	5.00
Mexico	120.00	9.00	4.50	Lithuania	102.00	16.00	5.00
Cuba	140.00	9.00	4.50	Luxembourg	101.00	15.00	5.00
Austria	100.00	18.00	5.00	Netherlands	103.00	16.00	5.00
Balearic Islands	125.00	23.00	5.00	Norway	111.00	19.00	5.00
Belgium	103.00	16.00	5.00	Poland	107.00	17.00	5.00
Canary Islands	140.00	28.00	5.00	Portugal	125.00	23.00	5.00
Czechoslovakia	107.00	17.00	5.00	Rumania	122.00	23.00	5.00
Danzig Free City	100.00	15.00	5.00	Spain	125.00	23.00	5.00
Denmark	103.00	16.00	5.00	Spanish Morotco Ceuta	133.00	26.00	5.00
Estonia	106.00	17.00	5.00	Sweden	110.00	18.00	5.00
Finland	119.00	21.00	5.00	Switzerland	103.00	16.00	5.00
France	108.00	18.00	5.00	Vatican City	113.00	19.00	5.00
				Yugoslavia			
				Eastern parts	119.00	21.00	5.00
				Western parts	112.00	19.00	5.00

List II. For Calls to Taiwan and Manchoukuo

Places	Charges for every 5 minutes or fraction			Places	Charges for every 5 minutes or fraction		
	Ordinary charge Yen	Urgent charge Yen	Cancellation charge Yen		Ordinary charge Yen	Urgent charge Yen	Cancellation charge Yen
Taiwan	6.00	12.00	0.30	Pulantien	7.00	14.00	0.50
Taihoku				Anshan			
Kiirun				Liaoyang			
Shinchiku				Fushun			
Taichu				Kaiyuan			
Tainan				Ssuping kai			
Kagi				Kunghuling			
Takao				Kuokiatien			
Karenko				Fankiatun			
Manchoukuo	7.00	14.00	0.50	Kirin			
Hsinking				Tiehling			
Dairen				Wafangtien			
Mukden				Sinchengtze			
Harbin				Sintaitze			
Port Arthur				Chinhsjen			
Chinchow							

Table 18. Length of Inland Telephone Lines

(End of Mar.)	Land Line (Km.)				Underground Lines (Km.)		Total (Km.)		per 100 sq. km.		Submarine Cables (Km.)	
	Aerial Lines		Overhead Lines		Routes	Cores	Routes	Lines	Routes	Cores	Lines	Cores
	Routes	Lines	Routes	Lines								
1929	46,926	584,601	808	1,092,976	1,913	2,839,065	49,646	4,488,863	13	1,125	465	4,101
1930	50,393	597,177	1,458	1,219,016	2,246	3,072,954	54,199	4,894,511	14	1,282	673	5,322
1931	51,810	591,641	2,402	1,318,924	2,623	3,358,544	56,836	5,269,105	15	1,379	706	5,910
1932	52,985	583,895	3,306	1,418,141	2,947	3,424,262	59,237	5,426,301	15	1,420	804	5,948
1933	54,515	592,894	4,007	1,510,181	3,115	3,552,307	61,637	5,655,322	--	--	887	6,564
1934	57,515	588,378	5,165	1,658,551	3,370	3,791,777	66,050	6,038,706	--	--	970	7,278
1935	58,867	595,595	6,023	1,788,115	3,595	3,944,504	68,485	6,323,214	--	--	1,064	8,493

Table 19. Number of Telephone Offices

(End of Mar.)	Telephone			Stations	Public Telephones	(End of Mar.)	Telephone			Stations	Public Telephones
	1st class	2nd class	Total				1st class	2nd class	Total		
1928	44	1	45	192	1,800	1932	51	1	52	226	2,373
1929	47	1	48	207	2,005	1933	52	1	53	232	2,471
1930	49	1	50	229	2,045	1934	52	2	54	248	2,899
1931	50	1	51	229	2,225	1935	53	2	55	262	3,151

Table 20. Number of Inland Telephone Subscribers

(End of Mar.)	Individual Sub- scription	Party Line Sub- scription	Extension Line Sub- scription	Total	Applicants for Telephone Connection
1929	640,981	11,130	3,610	655,721	195,332
1930	673,615	12,809	3,918	690,433	182,217
1931	698,199	13,286	3,535	715,020	179,900
1932	710,816	13,673	3,325	727,914	172,150
1933	743,958	13,925	3,253	761,136	167,276
1934	778,781	14,649	3,108	796,538	161,357
1935	881,830	15,210	3,001	830,041	154,345

Table 21. Number of Inland Telephone Messages

(End of Mar.)	In the same Subscription District			With Other District	
	No. of Message between Subscribers	Hours of Conversation of Office & by Public Telephone	Requests of Call	Hours of Conversation	Requests of Call
1929	2,730,238,110	31,860,452	39,567	138,036,070	2,026,950
1930	2,881,123,698	31,057,430	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
1934	3,564,536,772	36,949,570	43,165	211,604,540	2,003,246
1935	3,788,991,018	40,202,841	42,124	236,789,514	2,110,144

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 the 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 verandah and during 20 successive days it broadcast music, lectures, news and fairy tales. This undertaking proved to be a remarkable success confirming the possibility of great success in broadcasting enterprises in Japan.

In 1925, radio broadcasting service was start-

ed 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, into 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 over-sea territories.

The following are the latest data on the radio broadcasting stations, their denominations and kilowatt, etc.:

Table 22. Radio Broadcasting Stations

Station	Denomination	Opened	Monthly fee	Kilowatt	Frequencies in kilocycle
Tokyo Chuo (No. 1)	J O A K	May, 1928	50 sen	10.0	870
Tokyo Chuo (No. 2)	J O A K	April, 1931	"	"	590
Osaka (No. 1)	J O B K	December, 1926	"	"	750
Osaka (No. 2)	J O B K	June, 1933	"	"	1,085
Nagoya (No. 1)	J O C K	July, 1925	"	"	810
Nagoya (No. 2)	J O C K	June, 1933	"	"	1,175
Hiroshima	J O F K	July, 1928	"	"	850
Kumamoto	J O G K	June, 1928	"	"	790
Sendai	J O H K	"	"	"	770
Sapporo	J O I K	"	"	"	830
Kanazawa	J O J K	April, 1930	"	0.3	710
Nagano	J O N K	March, 1931	"	0.5	940
Shizuoka	J O P K	"	"	"	780
Kyoto	J O O K	June, 1932	"	0.3	960
Okayama	J O K K	February, 1931	"	0.5	700
Fukuoka	J O L K	December, 1930	"	"	680
Kokura	J O S K	December, 1931	"	1.0	735
Niigata	J O Q K	November, "	"	0.5	920
Akita	J O U K	February, 1932	"	0.3	645
Hakodate	J O V K	"	"	0.5	680
Matsuyae	J O T K	March, "	"	"	625
Kochi	J O R K	"	"	"	720
Tokushima	J O X K	July, 1933	"	"	980
Nagasaki	J O A G	September "	"	"	930
Mayebashi	J O B G	June, "	"	"	970
Hamamatsu	J O D G	July, "	"	"	635
Toyama	J O I G	December, 1935	"	"	1,060
Kagoshima	J O H G	October, 1935	"	"	1,050
Asahikawa	J O C G	September, 1933	"	0.3	655
Fukui	J O F G	July, 1933	"	"	990
Keijo (Seoul) (No. 1)	J O D K	April, 1933	"	10.0	900
Keijo (No. 2)	J O D K	"	"	"	610
Fusan	J B A K	September, 1935	"	0.15	1,030
Dairen	J Q A K	August, 1925	"	0.5	650
Taihoku	J F A K	January, 1931	"	10.0	670
Tainan	J E B K	April, 1932	"	1.0	720
Taichu	J F C K	May, 1935	"	"	580

The development of broadcasting in Japan is so remarkable that the number of listeners-in, which stood at 13,000,000 in-1932 increased to 2,304,479 at the end of 1935.

To-day Japan is counted as one of the five greatest radio countries in the world. The following figures will be of some interest:

Table 23. Number of Listeners-in

Name of Countries	No. of Listeners-in	Per 1,000 pop.	Name of Countries	No. of Listeners-in	Per 1,000 pop.
United States	22,501,670	175	France	2,625,677	62.8
Great Britain	7,415,709	161	Japan	2,304,479	33.1
Germany	7,192,952	110			

The following figures show the number of listeners-in in principal prefectures in 1932, 1933, 1934 and 1935 as well as the rate of installations per 100 households for 1935:

Table 24. Number of Listeners-in By Prefectures

Prefectures	1931 (Dec.)	1932 (Dec.)	1933 (Dec.)	1934 (Dec.)	1935 (Dec.)	Per 100 households
Tokyo	325,417	415,353	485,725	560,817	638,523	50.0
Osaka	169,679	215,994	253,137	230,158	311,293	34.7
Hyogo	69,198	94,624	115,098	128,834	147,389	24.1
Aichi	68,798	87,838	106,617	124,760	144,563	25.4
Kyoto	47,796	67,409	79,017	88,004	101,200	28.6
Kanagawa	34,644	94,042	61,422	76,594	91,106	25.4
Fukuoka	27,953	40,774	49,348	61,782	75,420	14.1
Shizuoka	21,837	31,505	40,881	48,544	58,068	16.7
Hokkaido	24,388	31,174	38,543	46,407	55,452	10.2
Hiroshima	19,695	27,064	31,742	37,307	46,266	12.1
Chiba	16,402	21,261	25,336	29,336	36,613	9.8
Niigata	12,172	18,945	25,578	29,336	34,725	12.0

Prefectures	1931 (Dec.)	1932 (Dec.)	1933 (Dec.)	1934 (Dec.)	1935 (Dec.)	Per 100 households
Saitama	14,817	19,465	23,431	28,018	33,221	11.7
Okayama	13,524	20,258	25,034	27,670	33,034	11.8
Gifu	11,881	16,220	20,439	24,199	28,798	13.1
Miyagi	16,383	19,522	22,406	23,110	26,305	7.9
Nagano	11,688	15,704	19,083	23,654	26,168	10.7
Miye	12,540	16,661	20,144	22,813	25,740	9.9
Yamaguchi	7,340	12,736	16,612	20,556	25,581	9.6
Kumamoto	10,025	12,890	15,731	19,551	25,018	10.7
Gumma	8,538	13,371	18,286	20,769	23,992	10.0
Tochigi	8,264	11,639	14,049	16,553	21,376	4.9
Karafuto	1,275	1,903	2,284	2,738	3,214	—
South Seas	16	35	51	55	52	17.0
Total Inc. others	1,055,778	1,419,722	1,714,223	1,979,096	2,304,479	1.4
Chosen	14,337	20,562	32,058	40,671	53,099	2.0
Taiwan	—	—	—	16,996	23,023	—

International Radio Broadcasting

The international radiotelephone equipments referred to above were applied to radio broadcasting for the first time before the opening of the formal wireless telephone communications with Taiwan mentioned already, or on the Emperor's Birthday falling on April 29, 1934 when happy messages were exchanged between Japan and Pan-Pacific countries, or the Philippines, Java, Manchoukuo and North America. It was a signal success despite a large number of the countries involved. Since June 1 of that year the greater part of radio programmes in Japan has been transmitted to Taiwan and Manchoukuo, involving five hours and over thirty minutes on

an ordinary day and more than nine hours on Sunday and a national holiday. Prior to the opening of the radiotelephone equipments of the International Wireless Telephone Company of Japan, the Kemikawa Transmitting Station and the Iwatsuki Receiving Station had been made use of for international radio-broadcasting. Formerly, international broadcasting consisted largely in broadcasting specially prepared programmes from the stadium. Since 1935, however, it has come to be featured by the transmission of feats performed elsewhere to add to the interest of the listeners-in. During 1935 international broadcasting was effected twenty-five times each with great success.

CIVIL AVIATION

The data of the civil air service, which is also referred to under Chapter on Transportation, are tabulated below:

Table 25. Aerial Routes

Line	Sections	No. of Services	Conducted by
Tokyo—Dairen	Tokyo—Nagoya (297 kms.)	12 times a week	Japan Air Transport Co.
	Nagoya—Osaka (128 kms.)	" "	
	Osaka—Fukuoka (500 kms.)	6 times a week	
	Fukuoka—Urusan (240 kms.)	" "	
	Urusan—Keijo (310 kms.)	" "	
	Keijo—Heijo (200 kms.)	" "	
	Heijo—Shingishu (160 kms.)	" "	
Tokyo—Niigata	Tokyo—Niigata (380 kms.)	12 times a week	"
	Tokyo—Osaka	6 times a week	
Osaka—Kochi	Osaka—Tokushima (123 kms.)	" "	"
	Tokushima—Kochi (182 kms.)	" "	
Osaka—Matsue	Osaka—Tottori (280 kms.)	" "	"
	Tottori—Matsue (110 kms.)	" "	
Fukuoka—Taihoku	Fukuoka—Naha (910 kms.)	" "	"
	Naha—Taihoku (700 kms.)	" "	
Taihoku—Takao (Taiwan Island)	Taihoku—Taichu (825 kms.)	12 times a week	"
	Taichu—Takao (179 kms.)	" "	
Taihoku—Karenko	Taihoku—Giran (40 kms.)	" "	"
	Giran—Karenko (110 kms.)	" "	
Osaka—Matsuyama	Osaka—Takamatsu (140 kms.)	6 times a week	Koku Yuso Kenkyusho
	Takamatsu—Matsuyama (150 kms.)	" "	
Tokyo—Shimoda	Tokyo—Shimoda (150 kms.)	3 times a week	Tokyo Koku Yuso-sha

Table 26. Air Transport Companies
Japan Air Transport Company (1933-34)

Section	No. of flights	Distance of flights	No. of passengers	Kilometers of passengers	Volumes of goods (kgs.)	Volume of mail matters (kgs.)
Tokyo-Dairen Line						
Tokyo-Osaka and vice versa	1,040	442,000	2,223	944,775	7,590.90	18,165.04
Osaka-Fukuoka and vice versa	574	287,000	337	168,500	1,568.00	31,636.19
Fukuoka-Urusan and vice versa	616	147,840	1,295	310,800	3,496.90	46,841.60
Urusan-Keijo and vice versa	590	182,900	1,216	376,960	2,305.80	40,513.70
Keijo-Heijo and vice versa	604	120,800	1,729	345,800	3,527.80	30,458.30
Heijo-Shingishu and vice versa	609	97,440	1,693	264,880	3,297.50	30,090.20
Shingishu-Dairen and vice versa	608	145,920	1,872	349,280	1,494.20	11,707.20
Osaka-Fukuoka Line						
Osaka-Fukuoka and vice versa	583	291,500	627	313,500	4,768.20	10,148.00
Total	5,224	1,715,400	10,992	3,180,495	28,049.30	219,560.14
Nippon Koku Yuso Kenkyusho						
Osaka-Matsuyama Line						
Osaka-Takamatsu and vice versa	569	79,660	499	69,860	10,983.42	1,253.45
Takamatsu-Matsuyama and vice versa	569	85,350	257	38,550	10,567.66	917.89
Total	1,138	165,010	756	108,410	21,551.08	2,171.34
Tokyo Koku Yuso-sha						
Tokyo-Shimizu Line						
Tokyo-Shimoda and vice versa	84	12,600	31	4,650	—	21.73
Shimoda-shimizu and vice versa	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	84	12,600	31	4,650	—	21.73
Asahi Teiki Koku-kwai						
Tokyo-Niigata Line						
Tokyo-Niigata and vice versa	106	40,280	—	—	2,154.69	38.76
Grand Total	6,552	1,938,290	11,779	3,298,555	51,755.07	221,791.97

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 ¥2,938,015,805 millions at the end of March, 1935. Since the banking panic of 1927, the volume has made a striking advance despite the general economic depression.

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

Table 27. Postal Savings Transacted

	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
No. of Accounts Opened	4,595,230	5,483,184	6,149,077	6,483,014
No. of Accounts Closed	3,909,829	4,698,729	4,350,759	4,477,223
No. of Outstanding Accounts at the end of fiscal year	34,279,844	39,838,483	41,625,306	43,618,443
No. of Deposits	103,636,697	116,630,813	126,974,406	133,528,305
No. of Withdrawals	36,233,397	48,813,093	44,629,390	48,171,556
Amount of Deposits (yen)	1,794,312,581	1,954,367,250	1,968,412,976	1,976,961,889
Amount of Withdrawals (yen)	1,485,520,254	1,998,260,517	1,821,072,442	1,931,340,145
Amount outstanding at the end of fiscal year (yen)	2,709,181,810	2,772,004,751	2,919,345,286	3,064,611,574
Average amount per depositor (yen)	79.03	69.58	70.18	70.26

Table 28. Number of Depositors and Amount of Deposit according to Occupation for 1934-35

Occupations	Number of depositors	Amount of deposits	Average amount of deposits per depositors	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	19.42	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	3.13
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	0.93
Others	369,217	28,730,220	77.841	1.05	1.07
Without occupations	6,165,623	677,257,195	109.844	17.61	25.25
Students and school boys	5,474,355	294,099,029	53.723	15.63	10.98
Shrines, temples, schools, and other corporations	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	77.500	100.00	100.00

Table 29. Domestic Money Orders

(End of Mar.)	No. issued	Amount	No. paid	Amount
1929	37,832,737	983,599,605	37,888,967	983,256,676
1930	38,193,070	963,460,800	39,198,215	963,792,783
1931	36,326,612	930,988,397	36,366,840	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
1934	39,731,268	885,259,816	39,668,905	880,114,968
1935	42,446,683	948,632,070	42,403,465	948,247,224

Table 30. International Money Orders

(End of Mar.)	No. issued	Amount	No. paid	Amount
1929	62,646	2,560,092	141,490	6,317,066
1930	67,688	2,708,948	126,939	5,798,487
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
1934	44,672	1,843,757	172,211	5,772,686
1935	64,124	2,409,356	291,037	8,666,739

Table 31. 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
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	50,693	73,040	13,940	9,714
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	69,091	464	25,841	51,299	75,411	17,532	12,295
1934	69,654	474	25,837	50,255	76,096	18,714	13,431
1935	70,195	465	26,713	50,756	77,469	20,054	14,667

Table 32. Post and Telegraph Receipts

(At end of Mar.)	Postage stamps (Yen)	Post (Yen)	Telegraph (Yen)	Telephone (Yen)	Total incl. others (Yen)
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	109,636,194	239,463,646
1931	84,755,992	24,673,114	10,600,500	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
1934	90,866,916	25,782,202	18,792,058	125,736,343	261,715,226
1935	96,735,650	23,441,778	22,013,143	123,993,476	279,261,039

The number of foreign telegrams (charged), classified by countries, for the last five fiscal years ending 1933-34 is as follows; -

Table 33. Post and Telegraph Service Expenses

(At end of Mar.)	Salaries (Yen)	Working expenses (Yen)	Refundments (Yen)	Total incl. others (Yen)
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
1934	17,500,334	119,160,714	6,400,584	143,093,918
1935	17,370,253	127,715,730	5,341,769	175,360,316

References: Tables 1-13, 18-21 & 31-33—Tsushin Tokai Yoran (Official Statistical Summary of the Communication Department), 1936. Tables 14, 15 & 16—Researches of Kokusai Wireless Co. Tables 22-24—Radio Nenkan (Radio Year Book), 1936. Table 25—Koku Yoran (Aeronautic Statistical Annual of the Communication Department), 1936. Table 27—Chokin-kyoku Nempo (Annual Report of the Savings Bureau, Communication Department), 1935. Table 28—Yubin Chokin Gyomu Gaiyō (Report of Postal Savings Business), 1935. Tables 29 & 30—Teishin Ichiran (Statistical Annual of the Communication Department), 1936.

CHAPTER XVIII

LABOUR

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Japan has labour unions of one sort or another in plenty, but trade unions as the terms is understood in Europe and America cannot yet obtain official recognition simply because a Trade Union Law is still absent in the state book of the country. The existence of trade unions as a working labour 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.

Labour unions in Japan do not owe their origin to normal development of democratic awakening of the workpeople but to the exigency of disputes between labour and capital. 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 labour unions of Japan are still incoherent bodies and they will take time before they can grow to be a power in the machinery of 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 noted that the days are 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 labour parties having in the first election under the general manhood suffrage system secured eight seats in the national assembly, while far greater success has been achieved in the local and municipal elections.

Recent Situation in Labour Movements

In view of the continued prosperity of the munitions and export goods industries, recent conditions of labour circles in Japan appear to be good on the surface. That is not in reality, however. The effects of the inflation boom have been almost counterbalanced by a series of unfavourable factors such as a rise in commodity prices and the resultant rise in the cost of living, a consistent fall in labour conditions accompanying a great increase in the army of

workers for temporary services, the depression in labour movements, etc. Another striking feature of the labour circles of the country in recent years is that the principle of class strife, which was once in vogue, has been weakening since the Manchurian incident of 1931, while labour movements of Rightist leanings have been fast gaining strength. At the same time it is observable that this rise in the influence of the Rightists is considerably stimulating the Leftists, who are awakened to the necessity of unifying the labour front. Naturally the question of merger of labour unions has come to the fore. Already several cases of merger have been reported. The most notable of them is the union of the Nippon Rodo Sodomei (The Japan General Federation of Labour) and the Zenkoku Rodo Kumiai Domei (The National Trade Union Federation), two of the largest labour unions in Japan and supporters of the Shakwai Taishuto (The Social Masses Party). The merger was effected on January 15, 1936 and the new union was created under the name of the Nippon Rodo Sodomei (The Japan General Federation of Labour).

Labour Unions and Membership

As at the end of 1935 there were 993 labour unions with a total membership of 408,662 (inclusive of 23,927 women) in Japan. This number of organized labourers bore a percentage of 6.9 to the total number of work-people which was given as 5,906,589 (inclusive of 1,759,629 women). Contrasted with the end of the preceding year, the number of labour unions shows an increase of 28 and the membership 20,628. The number of organized women labourers bore a proportion of 1.5% to the total number of women labourers. The number shows an increase of 2,878 over the end of 1934.

To specify the number of organized labourers at the end of 1935, as given above, according to industry, transport workers come first with 168,892 (42% of the whole), followed by machinery and tool workers with 100,446 (24%), these two classes of workers occupying two-thirds of the number of the whole workers. The following figure show the number and mem-

bership of labour unions of all descriptions in Social Affairs Bureau of the Department of Japan as based upon the investigations of the Home Affairs:—

Table 1. Number of Labourers

Year	Total No. of labourers	Organized labourers	% to total	Year	Total No. of labourers	Organized labourers	% to total
1926.....	4,641,681	284,739	6.1	1931.....	4,729,436	368,975	7.9
1927.....	4,703,757	309,493	6.5	1932.....	4,860,276	377,625	7.8
1928.....	4,824,780	308,900	5.3	1933.....	5,126,719	384,613	7.4
1929.....	4,873,081	330,985	6.8	1934.....	5,764,277	387,964	6.7
1930.....	4,713,002	354,312	7.5	1935.....	5,906,589	408,662	6.9

Table 2. Various Kinds of Labourers at the End of 1935

(Total number of labourers inclusive of organized labourers)

	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Factory	2,791,902	1,629,869	1,162,033	Transport ...	544,475	472,101
Mine	274,804	247,668	27,136	Day-labourers.	2,295,408	1,797,322
						498,086

Table 3. Number and Membership of Labour Unions By Kinds of Trade

	1933			1934			1935	
	No. of Unions	Total Membership	Female	No. of Unions	Total Membership	Female	No. of Unions	Membership
Machine and tool	80	88,559	(2,052)	86	90,190	(1,819)	86	100,446
Chemical	89	23,062	(2,430)	105	24,320	(3,639)	113	27,822
Dyeing and Weaving ...	89	16,199	(8,458)	37	14,254	(6,458)	41	15,159
Food and Drink	25	6,323	(941)	34	5,937	(860)	33	5,190
Miscellaneous	140	19,642	(2,195)	135	18,338	(2,349)	109	18,754
Mining	20	5,711	(114)	29	6,465	(226)	16	5,799
Gas and Electric	23	9,306	(102)	20	7,266	(40)	22	9,106
Transportation	94	152,231	(2,255)	101	158,575	(2,674)	115	168,892
Communication	7	2,903	(2)	5	6,172	(123)	37	7,864
Civil Engineering	50	10,453	(1)	50	7,904	(3)	34	8,000
Others	375	50,224	(2,973)	372	48,548	(2,860)	377	41,621
Total	942	384,618	(21,523)	965	387,964	(21,046)	993	408,662

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 in 1923 spread to 72 in 1928. The most popular slogans of the processions were "Eight hours," "Minimum wage" and "Right of combination." The processions usually contain a goodly number of women and Korean labourers and are of course to be conducted under strict police supervisions.

The sixteenth May Day (May 1, 1935) was also characterized by separate demonstrations by Right and Left. Altogether 29 places throughout the whole country were the scenes of labour demonstrations that day representing roughly 21,650 participants (inclusive of 2,308 women). Compared with the previous occasion, the number of places shows a decrease of 1 and that of participants an increase of 50 (the number of women participants showing an expansion of 805). May Day demonstrations in the last nine years are tabulated below:—

Table 4. May Day Demonstrations for Nine Years

Year	Number of Places	Number of Participants
1927.....	48	42,100
1928.....	38	24,400
1929.....	23	23,000
1930.....	51	37,500
1931.....	51	39,300
1932.....	70	41,000
1933.....	37	25,490
1934.....	30	21,600
1935.....	29	21,650

As will be noted from the above figures, May Day demonstrations have of late years been on the wane. Principal causes accountable for that are, (1) labour unions and agrarian unions being in stagnation, (2) sensitiveness to the recent condition of society being represented by the spirit or "uncommon time" (3) suspicions being entertained about effects of May Day demonstrations (4) anti-May Day inclinations displayed by the labour unions of Japonism leanings, (5)

Table 8. Number of Factories and of Workers

Year	No. of factories	No. of labourers			Index No.		Percentage of labourers	
		Male	Female	Total	Factories	Labourers	Male	Female
1914.....	31,717	383,957	564,308	947,265	100	100	40.5	59.5
1925.....	49,161	852,554	955,827	1,808,381	155	191	47.5	53.4
1926.....	51,906	893,834	981,361	1,875,196	164	197	47.6	52.3
1927.....	53,686	923,201	975,671	1,898,872	169	200	48.6	51.4
1928.....	55,948	948,876	987,373	1,936,249	176	204	49.0	50.9
1929.....	59,887	855,187	969,835	1,825,022	188	192	46.8	53.1
1930.....	62,234	796,282	887,281	1,683,563	196	177	47.3	52.7
1931.....	64,436	774,098	886,234	1,660,332	203	177	46.6	53.4
1932.....	67,318	846,307	887,204	1,733,511	212	182	48.8	51.2
1933.....	71,940	967,659	933,432	1,901,901	227	200	50.9	49.1
1934.....	80,311	1,147,097	1,016,356	2,163,453	253	228	53.0	47.0

As a general rule, the number of female operatives exceeds that of male operatives. But, the recent statistics show a tendency to decrease in the former and a tendency to increase in the latter. This may be attributed to the growing predominance in recent years of machine and

tool manufacture and of the chemical industry, which have to depend chiefly on male workers. It is noteworthy in this connexion that over 50 per cent. of factory girls in Japan are employed in spinning and weaving mills.

Table 9. Number of Workers By Kind of Factories

	1933		1934	
	No. of Workers	Percentage	No. of Workers	Percentage
Textile	907,631	47.8	969,320	44.8
Mechanical	907,631	6.6	184,682	8.5
Machine and tool	249,323	13.1	314,669	14.6
Pottery	71,195	3.8	82,363	3.8
Chemical	163,706	8.6	192,270	8.9
Wood	66,439	3.5	76,584	3.5
Printing	53,679	2.8	56,891	2.6
Foods and Drinks	142,237	7.5	147,565	6.8
Gas and Electricity	8,320	0.4	8,260	0.4
Others	112,909	5.9	130,849	6.1
Total	1,901,091	100.0	2,163,453	100.0

NUMBER OF FACTORY WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY AGE

At the end of 1933 there were 1,901,091 factory workers. Of these those under 16 years numbered only 182,725. Male and female operatives 16 years old or above were 915,680 and 764,461, respectively, totalling 1,680,148. Of the abovementioned number of operatives un-

der 16 years of age, only 26,406 were males and 159,319 females. This large number of girls under 16 is accounted for by the greater number of females being employed by filatures and cotton mills.

Table 10. Factory Workers By Age

	Total (percent)	Regular Operatives (%)			Total	Casual hands
		Under 16	16 & above	Over 50		
Male	65.8	16.4	56.8	72.5	53.5	78.1
Female	43.2	83.6	43.2	27.5	46.5	21.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

WAGES

According to the investigation made by the Bureau of Statistics, the average daily wages of factory workers stood at 2.002 in 1930, at 1.870 in 1931, at 1.900 in 1932, at 1.879 in 1933, and at ¥1.891 in 1934. Similar figures

for male operatives were ¥2.551 in 1930, ¥2.430 in 1931, ¥2.506 in 1932, ¥2.544 in 1933 and ¥2.482 in 1934, while those for females were ¥0.913 in 1930, ¥0.821 in 1931, ¥0.765 in 1932, ¥0.735 in 1933 and ¥0.725 in 1934. The average movement of daily wages in 1934 is as follows:—

Table 11. Average Movement of Daily Wages in 1934

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Total average:												
Factories	953	958	959	960	954	954	957	955	952	974	976	973
Male (yen).....	2.57	2.58	2.59	2.53	2.45	2.43	2.41	2.41	2.40	2.45	2.48	2.54
Female (yen)	0.73	0.75	0.73	0.72	0.71	0.72	0.71	0.71	0.72	0.72	0.73	0.74
Porcelain and earthenware:												
Factories	54	54	54	54	55	56	56	56	56	55	55	54
Male (yen).....	2.08	2.04	2.02	2.01	1.98	1.99	1.96	1.96	1.96	1.98	2.00	2.02
Female (yen)	0.77	0.78	0.78	0.77	0.75	0.76	0.76	0.75	0.75	0.73	0.73	0.77
Mechanical works:												
Factories	77	77	77	76	76	77	77	77	77	78	78	78
Male (yen).....	3.18	3.19	3.17	3.18	3.12	3.11	3.06	3.06	3.06	3.13	3.20	3.28
Female (yen)	1.20	1.27	1.20	1.17	1.17	1.14	1.10	1.14	1.16	1.13	1.18	1.19
Machine & tool works:												
Factories	88	88	88	87	87	87	88	88	88	90	90	90
Male (yen).....	2.81	2.93	2.93	2.77	2.73	2.76	2.75	2.69	2.70	2.79	2.84	2.91
Female (yen)	1.21	1.24	1.24	1.22	1.22	1.24	1.22	1.25	1.20	1.21	1.22	1.24
Chemical works:												
Factories	87	86	87	87	87	85	86	86	86	85	86	86
Male (yen).....	2.10	2.14	2.13	2.08	2.10	2.11	2.05	2.04	2.06	2.09	2.16	2.17
Female (yen)	1.02	1.02	1.03	1.07	1.01	1.05	1.00	1.00	1.04	1.03	1.05	1.07
Spinning mills:												
Factories	264	268	270	272	273	273	274	272	271	289	290	287
Male (yen).....	1.43	1.43	1.41	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.38
Female (yen)	0.64	0.65	0.63	0.63	0.62	0.63	0.62	0.62	0.63	0.63	0.64	0.65
Paper and printing works:												
Factories	67	67	67	67	66	66	67	67	66	67	67	66
Male (yen).....	2.10	2.07	2.11	2.11	2.04	2.03	2.02	2.04	2.03	2.02	2.10	2.18
Female (yen)	1.10	1.09	1.10	1.10	1.09	1.06	1.06	1.14	1.09	1.06	1.13	1.13
Food and drink factories:												
Factories	108	108	109	109	105	104	105	194	104	105	107	108
Male (yen).....	2.12	2.01	2.03	2.11	2.07	2.08	2.07	2.05	2.07	2.10	2.10	2.11
Female (yen)	1.08	1.00	1.20	1.02	0.94	0.95	0.93	0.94	0.97	1.01	1.00	1.08
Gas, electric and water works:												
Factories	21	22	20	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
Male (yen).....	2.59	2.46	2.47	2.37	2.48	2.47	2.48	2.49	2.52	2.53	2.51	2.50
Female (yen)	1.26	1.27	1.21	1.24	1.17	1.25	1.28	1.30	1.31	1.29	1.34	1.23

Working Hours, Working Days, Recess and Holidays

According to official investigations, the average fixed working hours at factories in 1930 were 10.36 the researches being made on 7,514 fac-

ories and 1,300,263 workers. The number of factories and labourers as classified by the working hours is as follows:—

Table 12. Number of Factories and Workers By Working Hours

Working hours per day	No. of factories	% to total	No. of labourer	% to total
Less than 6 hours.....	3	0.04	125	0.01
" " 7 "	13	0.17	906	0.07
" " 8 "	124	1.65	16,358	1.26
" " 9 "	666	8.86	208,626	15.66
" " 10 "	2,724	36.25	515,376	39.63
" " 11 "	2,910	38.73	418,824	31.82
" " 12 "	1,023	13.61	145,521	11.19
" " 13 "	28	0.37	2,911	0.22
Over 13 "	14	0.18	1,309	0.10
Others	9	0.12	304	0.02
Total	7,514	100.00	1,300,263	100.00

According to the investigations carried out by the Bureau of Statistics, working hours, recess and working days are as follows:—

Table 13. Fixed Working Hours and Average

	Actual Working Hours	
	Average fixed working hours (H.)	Average actual working hours (H.)
(1934)		
Porcelain and earthenware ..	10.00	9.02
Mechanical	9.57	9.06
Machine and tool	10.13	9.28
Chemical	10.07	9.11
Spinning	10.26	9.32
P per	10.18	9.23
Food and drinks	10.16	8.58
Civil Engineering	—	—
Printing and bookbinding ...	10.18	9.23

The average fixed working hours and the average actual working hours as classified according to kind of factories are as follows:—

Table 14. Working Hours, Recess and Working Days

	Working hours (H.)	Recess (H.)	Working days
1934: Jan.	10 05	0.56	24.7
Feb.	10.07	0.56	26.1
Mar.	10.09	0.56	26.6
Apr.	10.12	0.57	27.1
May	10.10	0.57	27.4
June	10.13	0.57	27.2
July	10.13	0.58	27.3
Aug.	10.11	0.57	27.4
Sept.	10.12	0.56	27.1
Oct.	10.14	0.56	27.5
Nov.	10.14	0.57	27.4
Dec.	10.13	0.57	27.5
Average	10.11	0.56	26.9
1932 (Average)	10.01	0.55	26.5
1933 (Average)	10.10	0.57	2.69

MINING LABOUR

At the end of June, 1933 there were 202,320 miners amenable to the Mining Law consisting of 180,940 males and 21,380 females. Contrasted with the previous year, the total number

shows an expansion of 116,480. The number of miners specified according to the kind of mines, age and sex is given below:—

Table 15. Number of Miners By Kind of Mines, Age and Sex Wages

Mines	Under 16		16 to 50 years		Over 50		Total	%	1932	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female			Total	%
Metal.....	425	132	42,490	4,273	1,733	256	49,309	24.37	39,698	21.35
Coal	501	203	123,296	15,421	3,795	386	143,602	70.98	137,975	74.24
Petroleum	4	—	3,705	173	198	25	4,105	2.03	4,103	2.21
Others	20	4	4,530	491	243	16	5,304	2.62	4,064	2.19
Total	950	339	174,021	20,358	5,969	683	202,320	100.00	185,840	100.00

According to the investigation made by the Bureau of Statistics, the average daily wages

of miners as classified according to the kind of mines in the last two years are as follows:—

Table 16. Miners' Wages

	Average for 1933			Average for 1934		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Metal	169.9	64.3	162.1	170.8	64.9	163.8
Coal	157.5	70.0	151.1	170.7	73.0	163.7
Petroleum	167.2	83.3	163.0	168.1	83.7	163.7
Other	164.1	64.4	156.0	169.6	64.4	160.9
Total	161.5	68.6	154.7	170.6	71.1	163.7

Table 17. Monthly Wages of Miners

Total:	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
No. of mines.	82	87	87	89	88	87	87	86	85	85	84	88
Male	171.0	170.4	170.1	169.2	167.4	168.4	169.9	170.4	170.8	172.3	173.7	173.6
Female.....	71.3	71.0	70.9	70.9	70.2	70.2	70.6	71.1	70.7	71.6	72.2	72.0
Metal:												
No. of mines.	22	22	22	22	22	22	23	23	22	23	22	23
Male	172.6	172.0	172.2	172.8	170.6	171.7	170.3	169.5	170.7	169.5	170.9	169.2
Female.....	65.5	65.2	65.3	65.8	65.3	65.5	64.6	65.0	64.2	64.5	64.9	64.2

(Continued)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Coal:												
No. of mines.	46	47	47	49	48	47	48	46	45	45	46	47
Male	170.3	170.0	169.7	168.2	165.8	167.3	169.7	170.8	171.7	173.8	175.1	175.7
Female.....	73.1	72.5	72.4	72.3	71.6	71.4	72.9	73.2	72.9	74.2	74.5	74.9
Petroleum:												
No. of mines.	10	12	12	12	12	12	10	12	12	12	12	12
Male	172.4	169.4	167.1	164.6	177.7	164.7	171.6	168.7	165.2	165.5	165.9	166.3
Female.....	83.0	84.1	83.2	83.0	87.1	88.3	86.9	84.2	82.1	82.9	82.7	83.0
Others:												
No. of mines.	4	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	6	5	4	6
Male	169.5	168.5	166.4	172.2	171.7	174.9	170.7	173.2	164.6	165.7	166.4	171.1
Female.....	68.0	64.7	64.5	65.3	62.7	65.4	58.2	66.3	66.7	66.3	60.6	64.5

Working Hours, Recess and Working Days

Average working hours, recess and working days given to miners in the last four years are as follows:—

Table 18. Working Hours, Recess and Working Days

	Working hours	Of which recess	Working days
1930 (Average)	9.95	0.59	26.1
1931 (")	9.53	1.00	25.7
1932 (")	9.53	1.01	26.0
1933 (")	9.52	0.59	26.4
1934 (")	9.48	0.59	26.3
1934: Jan.....	9.45	1.00	25.7
Feb.	9.46	0.58	24.5
Mar.	9.49	0.59	27.3
Apr.	9.61	1.00	25.9
May	9.53	0.59	26.7
June	9.51	0.59	26.2
July	9.50	0.59	26.4
Aug.	9.49	1.00	25.9
Sept.	9.49	0.59	26.1
Oct.	9.46	0.59	27.2
Nov.	9.44	0.59	26.5
Dec.....	9.42	0.59	26.9

TRANSPORT WORKERS

State Railways

The number of employees on the State Railways (exclusive of officials of the rank of han-nin and upwards) at the end of 1934 was 163,721. Compared with the preceding year, it shows an expansion of 5,698. To classify the number of employees according to the places they serve, the station comes first with 61,849 (38% of the total number), followed by the engine with 29,785 (18%), the section with 28,504 (17%), etc.

LOCAL RAILWAYS

The number of employees on the local railways as at the end of March, 1934 was 35,525. It shows a decrease of 1,032 in comparison with the previous year. To classify the number according to the kind of railways, the electric railway came first with 20,901 (59% of the total number), followed by the steam and gasoline

railway with 6,120 (17%) the railway operated by steam and electric power combined with 5,571 (16%), steam railway with 2,759 (8%).

Trams

The number of employees in the tramways service as at the end of March, 1934 was 43,400. To classify the number by the kinds of trams, electric tramways came first with 42,625 (98% of the entire number).

Crew

The number of crews as at the end of 1933 was 57,353. Compared with the end of June, 1931, it shows an expansion of 947. Of this number 36,505 (64% of the total number) represented steamships and the rest, or 20,848 (36%) sailing craft.

Communications Workers

As at the end of March, 1934 there were 140,740 employees on the postal, telephone and telegraph services. Of this number, 93,383 were men and 47,357 women. By comparison with the preceding year, the number shows an expansion of 1,908 (1,476 for males and 432 for females).

Forest Workers

The number of employees serving in the state and public forests and in public afforestation for 1933 was 577,925. It shows a decrease of 21,596 in comparison with the foregoing year.

Marine Industry Workers

The number of marine industry workers (exclusively employees) for 1933 was 863,326 (consisting of 612,354 males and 250,972 females). Of this number 522,726 (408,669 males and 114,057 females) did their services as principal occupations and 340,600 (203,685 males and 136,915 females) as subsidiary ones. Contrasted with the preceding year, the former shows an increase of 3,873 and the latter 731, making a total increase of 4,604.

THE FACTORY LAW

The Factory Law, put in force on September 1, 1916, was revised in March 1923 and carried into effect on July 1, 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, 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 restrictions 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 worker 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 the protected worker by dividing work into day and night shifts, the worker 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 after child-birth. But 4 weeks after child-birth they may be employed, when so desired by them in work judged harmless by physicians. Women with children not over one year old must be allowed to suckle them twice a workday, each time not more than half an hour.

Workmen's Compensation.—Workers injured by accidents, falling ill or killed while attending to their duties are entitled to compensation by the employers as follows:—

1. Allowances for medical treatment till cured.
2. Allowances for temporary disablement:—not less than 60 per cent. wage-rate daily from the first day till cured, not less than 40 per cent. 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 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 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 Department, 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."

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY OF WORKPEOPLE

The following data of the family economy of salaried men and wage earners are based on the researches made by the Statistics Bureau of the Cabinet for the year ending August 31, 1934. The researches for both classes of people 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 made of 570 families composed of 2,222 members. The average actual income per family is ¥97.48. Of this sum ¥87.79 or 90.06% of the whole income represents earned income and the rest or ¥9.69 or 9.94% unearned income. Almost the whole portion of the former is earned by the head of the family. That part of the earned income by the wife or other member or members of the family is only 2.00% of the actual income. As for unearned income, presents occupy the largest percentage, or more than half of the total at 7.71%. On an average the income exceeds the outgoes by ¥11.23 a month in the family economy, or ¥2.88 per capita.

Labourers.—The average actual monthly income per family is ¥86.59. Of this amount, ¥80.53 or 93.00% of the whole income represents earned income and ¥6.06 or 7.00% unearned income. Of the former 89.92% is earned by the head of the family and only 3.08% by his wife or other member or members of his family. As to the unearned income, presents claim the largest percentage at 6.03%

LABOUR

On the average the income exceeds the outgoes by ¥11.54 a month, or ¥2.75 per capita.

Details of the actual income of salaried men and labourers are tabulated below:—

Table 19. Details of Actual Income

(a) Salaried Men	
Total income	¥ 97.48
Earned income:	
By head	85.84
By members	0.87

Unearned income	9.69
Actual outgoes	86.25
Earned income to actual outgoes	+ 1.54
Actual income to actual outgoes	+ 11.23

(b) Wage Earners

Total income	¥ 86.59
Earned income:	
By head	77.86
By members	1.45
Unearned income	6.06
Actual outgoes	75.05
Earned income to actual outgoes	+ 5.48
Actual income to actual outgoes	+ 11.54

Table 20. Details of Income and Expenses of Both Salaried Men and Wage Earners

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.	6	23.85	58.02	22.21	9.43	4.82	55.24	2.78
	Lab.	69	268.64	56.81	21.77	9.51	5.85	52.66
" ¥ 70 Sal.	38	131.12	65.90	22.55	13.14	6.80	68.47	2.43
	Lab.	192	753.84	65.26	23.35	10.50	6.27	59.41
" ¥ 80 Sal.	87	340.00	75.12	23.33	13.41	8.14	68.30	6.82
	Lab.	182	758.45	74.97	24.72	11.28	7.87	66.40
" ¥ 90 Sal.	104	381.44	85.13	24.35	14.46	9.43	77.32	7.81
	Lab.	182	785.24	84.66	27.17	12.37	9.05	73.60
" ¥ 100 Sal.	92	382.50	94.72	27.13	15.16	10.55	83.32	11.40
	Lab.	174	741.95	95.31	29.30	14.29	10.43	82.77
Above ¥ 100 Sal.	243	963.35	117.72	29.98	18.38	13.37	101.93	15.79
	Lab.	275	1,207.53	113.85	30.79	14.97	12.27	94.38
Average Sal.	95	370.38	82.77	24.92	14.00	8.85	74.93	7.84
	Lab.	179	752.61	81.81	26.18	12.15	8.63	71.54

OUTGOES

Salaried Men.—The average actual monthly outgoes per family are ¥86.25. Of this expenditure, ¥26.90 (31.19% of the total) is for foods and drinks, ¥15.94 (18.48%) for dwelling, ¥4.33 (5.02%) for lighting and heating, ¥10.87 (12.60%) for clothing and ¥28.21 (32.71%) for other purposes.

Labourers.—The average actual monthly outgoes per family are ¥75.05. Of this amount, ¥26.91 (35.90%) is for foods and drinks, ¥12.60 (16.79%) for dwelling, ¥3.59 (4.78%) for lighting and heating, ¥9.15 (12.19%) for clothing and ¥22.77 (30.34%) for other purposes.

GROSS INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

Salaried Men.—The gross average monthly income per family is ¥168.36. Of this amount ¥97.48 is the actual income, the latter bearing a proportion of 57.90% to the former. That portion of the income other than the actual income amounts to ¥70.88, or 42.10% of the gross income. The largest proportion of the latter is the amount brought over from the previous month, which accounts for 25.10%. It is followed by things bought on credit with 7.16% and deposits withdrawn with 7.12%. The gross outgoes are exactly the same as the gross income, or ¥168.36. The actual outlay is ¥86.25,

which is 51.23% of the total. Of the rest or ¥82.11 (48.77% of the total outlay) carry-forward to the succeeding month comes first with 25.06%, followed by savings with 10.80% and payment of bills with 7.16%.

Labourers.—The gross average monthly income of the workman's family is given as ¥154.11. As stated above, the actual income is ¥86.59, which occupies 56.19% of the former and receipts other than the actual income are ¥67.25, or 43.81%. Of the latter, the brought-over from the preceding month comes first with 28.13%, followed by things bought on credit with 7.61%, deposits withdrawn with 4.48%.

The gross outlay is exactly the same as the gross income or ¥154.11. The actual outlay is ¥75.05, which bears a proportion of 48.70% to the former. The outlay other than the actual outgoes is ¥79.06 (51.30%). Of the former carry-forward comes first with 28.50%, followed by savings with 8.79% and payment of bills with 7.59%.

* The outgoes are broadly analyzed for both salaried men and wage earners under three heads, i.e. (1) living expenses, (2) social expenses, (3) cultural expenses. The first item involves food, clothing, dwelling and other necessities of existence, the second item comprises medical,

educational, communication expenses, taxes, domestic economy of the two classes of work while the balance remaining constitutes the cultural outlay. Thus analyzed the outgoes in the follows:—

Table 21. Details of Outgoes

	Average outgoes	Living expense	Social expense	Culture expense
Salaried men	¥86.25	58.04 (67%)	11.18 (13%)	14.60 (17%)
Labourers	75.05	52.28 (70%)	9.05 (12%)	11.22 (15%)

Table 22. Expenses for Bare Necessaries of Life

	Food	Dwelling	Clothing	Lighting and heating	Others
Salaried men	(%) 31.2	18.5	12.6	5.0	32.7
Labourers	(%) 35.9	16.8	12.2	4.8	30.3
Average	(%) 33.6	17.7	12.4	4.9	31.5

MOVEMENT OF PRICES

Wholesale Prices.—According to the wholesale price indices prepared by the Bank of Japan in regard to 56 commodities in Tokyo by taking prices in October 1900 as a standard at 100, the average price index which stood at 96 in 1901, rose gradually until it reached a height of 129 in 1907, fell precipitately to 119 in 1909. Thence rising gradually the index rose to 155 in 1916. Rising further the number reached the peak at 343 in 1920. The following year index fell perpendicularly to 265. In 1922 the number further dropped to 259. In 1924 it reacted to 273. From the following year, however, the index resumed a downward movement falling to 267. In 1926 the number fell further to 237. It continued falling until in 1930 it went below the 200 mark to 181. The following year it dipped to as low as 153. In 1932 the index recovered somewhat and rose to a height of 180 in 1933, but fell again to 178 the following year.

Retail Prices.—Since December 1929 the Department of Commerce and Industry has had reports sent by the Chambers of Commerce and Industry of thirteen principal cities of the whole country in regard to retail prices of 100 commodities. Taking the prices for 1929 as a standard at 100, the average of retail price indices for 1930 was 91. The index fell to 79 in 1931. It rose to 80 in the following year, to 87 in 1933 and to 89 in 1934. To speak of the movement of retail prices by dividing the commodities into five broad groups, namely, foodstuffs, clothing and accessories, fuel, building material and miscellaneous goods, all the groups pursued a downward course until 1932, but in 1933 they all turned upward. In 1934 with the single exception of miscellaneous goods all articles registered the highest record since 1930. Foodstuffs, which stood at 92 in 1930, fell to 81 in 1931, but rose to 82 in 1932, to 87 in 1933 and to 88 in 1934. Clothing and accessories,

which were 87 in 1930, fell to 73 in 1932, but rose to 83 in 1933 and to 87 in 1934. Fuel stood at 95 in 1930, at 86 in 1931, at 83 in 1932, at 88 in 1933 and at 91 in 1934. Building materials stood at 88 in 1930, at 82 in 1931, at 85 in 1932, at 100 in 1933, and at 105 in 1934. As for miscellaneous goods, they stood at 91 in 1930, at 78 in 1931, at 77 in 1932, at 85 in 1933 and at 84 in 1934.

LABOUR DISPUTES

The number of labour disputes in 1934 numbered 623, which included three disputes which had been carried over from the previous year. Of this number 559 represented strikes, 48 sabotages and 16 lockouts.

The Situation in 1934.—The number of workers involved was 49,478. Of this number, 42,091 represented strikes, 6,975 sabotages and 412 lockouts. The average number of workers per dispute was 79.4, strike being represented by 75.3, sabotage by 145.3 and lockout by 258.

Situation in Past Twenty Years.—To review in outline the developments of labour disputes in the past twenty years, the number of disputes, which stood at only 50 in 1914, gradually increased until in 1919 the number reached 497. Due to the slump that came in 1920, the number of disputes precipitately fell to 282 in that year and further declined to 246 in 1921. From the following year, however, the number resumed an upward course, registering 250. In 1924 the number rose to 333. After moving erratically from 1925 to 1928, the number rose dramatically to 571 in 1929. Rising further the number registered 900 in 1930 and an unprecedented figure of 984 in 1931. In 1932, the number fell to 870 and to 579 in 1933. In 1934 the number of disputes was 25 larger than for the previous year and that of participants 2,691 larger.

Labour Disputes By Industries.—To specify labour disputes in 1934 according to industries,

the chemical industry came first with 155 (25% of the total number of disputes) followed by the machine and tool industry with 83 (13%), the dye industry with 80 (13%), the civil engineering industry with 58 (9%), the miscellaneous industry with 57 (9%), the transport industry with 44 (7%). Other industries were only slightly connected with disputes. The transport industry came first in the number of participants with 12,778, (26% of the total number of disputants), followed by the chemical industry with 8,862 (18%), the dye industry with 7,978 (16%), the civil engineering industry 4,719 (10%), the machine and tool industry 4,658 (9%) and the miscellaneous industry with 2,543 (5%).

Labour Disputes By Causes.—To specify labour disputes for 1934 by causes, demands for higher wages came first with 295 (47% of the total number of disputes), followed by opposition against dismissal or demands for re-employment with (13%), opposition against the way of computing wages or demands for their alteration with 46 (7%), demands for payment of wages 45 (7%). The demands for higher wages involved the largest number of participants with 18,458 (37% of the total number of participants in all disputes), followed by opposition against a reduction of wages with 11,749 (24%), opposition against dismissal, or demands for re-employment 5,400 (11%), agitation against supervisors 3,571 (7%). Of the abovementioned causes, demands for higher wages have greatly increased since 1931 after having inclined downwards for some years. In 1934 their number reached the highest on record at 295. The number of cases of disputes arising through opposition against a reduction of wages strikingly expanded in 1930. From the following year, however, the number gradually decreased until it fell to as low a level as 32. It is also since 1930 that the number of cases of disputes arising through opposition against dismissal or demands for re-employment and demands for payment of wages has begun to markedly increase. In 1934 the number of their cases sharply diminished.

Results of Labour Disputes.—As for the results of labour disputes taking place in 1934,

a total of 271 resulted in compromise. It was the largest number (44% of the total number of labour disputes), followed by demands being preferred in vain with 188 (30%), and demands being acquiesced in with 163 (26%). Besides, there was one dispute which settled itself. Formerly, the results of labour disputes were characterized by demands not being accepted. Since, 1933, however, compromise has become more conspicuous than any other way of settlement. As for the number of participants, unsuccessful demands involved the largest number with 20,846 (42% of the total number of participants in all the disputes), followed by compromise with 17,111 (35%), successful demands with 11,487 (23%), natural settlement with 34. The number of participants in demands being rejected registered the highest record in 1934, though the number had been gradually declining.

Statistics of labour disputes are given below:—

Table 23. Number of Labour Disputes and of Participants

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
1931	2,456	154,523	63
1932	2,217	123,313	56
1933	1,897	116,733	62

Table 24. Strikes, Sabotages and Lockouts and Participants

Year	Cases	Participants	Participants per case	No. of days
1923	270	36,259	134	421,873
1924	333	54,526	164	618,144
1925	293	40,742	139	295,027
1926	495	67,234	136	698,071
1927	383	46,672	122	1,177,352
1928	397	46,252	117	583,595
1929	576	77,444	134	571,860
1930	906	81,329	90	1,085,074
1931	998	64,536	65	980,054
1932	893	54,783	61	—
1933	610	49,423	81	—
1934	626	49,536	79	—

Table 25. Strikes, Sabotages and Lockouts

Year	Strikes		Sabotages		Lockouts		Total	
	Cases	Participants	Cases	Participants	Cases	Participants	Cases	Participants
1928	329	83,983	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	58,959	57	4,666	74	4,680	984	63,305
1932	761	44,738	66	6,987	43	1,613	870	53,337
1933	525	35,880	59	12,029	26	1,514	610	49,423
1934	562	42,149	48	6,975	16	412	626	49,536

Table 26. Strikes, Sabotages and Lockouts By Causes (1934)

	Strikes		Sabotages		Lockouts		Total	
	Cases	Participants	Cases	Participants	Cases	Participants	Cases	Participants
For higher wages	276	16,396	16	1,917	3	145	295	18,458
Against its decrease	31	11,691	1	58	—	—	32	11,749
Better reckoning of wages.	42	2,246	2	151	2	31	46	2,428
Contraction of working hours	10	487	2	47	—	—	12	534
For retiring allowance &c.	20	964	5	298	2	38	27	1,300
Resumption of the discharged	67	3,971	8	1,325	3	104	78	5,400
Against foremen	20	763	5	2,808	—	—	25	3,571
Total incl. others	559	42,149	48	6,975	16	412	623	49,536

Table 27. Strikes, Sabotages and Lockouts By Business (1934)

	Strikes		Sabotages		Lockouts		Total	
	Cases	Participants	Cases	Participants	Cases	Participants	Cases	Participants
Mechanical and tool works.	69	3,746	12	897	2	15	83	4,658
Chemical	140	7,933	10	808	5	121	155	8,862
Weaving and Dyeing	70	3,410	8	4,498	2	70	80	7,978
Food and Drink	27	2,405	—	—	—	—	27	2,405
Miscellaneous	51	2,132	2	271	6	183	59	2,586
Mining	28	2,075	4	201	—	—	32	2,276
Gas and Electricity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation	42	12,724	2	54	—	—	44	12,778
Communications	2	11	—	—	—	—	2	11
Civil engineering	52	4,581	6	138	—	—	58	4,719
Total incl. others	562	42,149	48	6,975	16	412	626	3,263

Table 28. Strikes, Sabotages and Lockouts By Results (1934)

	Strikes		Sabotages		Lockouts		Total	
	Cases	Participants	Cases	Participants	Cases	Participants	Cases	Participants
Compromise effected	248	14,871	20	2,119	5	165	273	17,155
Demand accepted	147	8,311	10	3,032	6	144	163	11,487
Demand refused	165	18,919	18	1,824	5	103	188	20,846
Demand withdrawn	2	48	—	—	—	—	2	48
Remaining in hand	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	562	42,149	48	6,975	16	412	626	49,536

Table 29. Strikes, Sabotages, Lockouts By Number of Days (1934)

	Strikes		Sabotages		Lockouts		Total	
	Cases	Participants	Cases	Participants	Cases	Participants	Cases	Participants
1-3 day	290	15,615	35	3,350	1	21	326	18,986
4-10 days	182	11,477	10	3,335	10	249	202	15,061
Over 11 days	88	15,009	3	290	5	142	96	15,441
Withdrawn	2	48	—	—	—	—	2	48
Remaining in hand	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	562	42,149	48	6,975	16	412	626	49,536

TENANT DISPUTES

Developments of Tenant Disputes.—The number of tenant disputes in 1933 was 4,000. They occurred in all parts of the country with the single exception of Okinawa Prefecture. Yamagata Prefecture in North Eastern Japan topped the list of the number of tenant disputes with 345, followed by Akita Prefecture with 299, the Hokkaido with 242, Fukuoka with 193, Niigata 185, Tochigi 160, Tokushima 152, Nagano 145, etc. Contrasted with the preceding year, the number shows an expansion of 586.

To survey the movement of the tenant dis-

putes since 1924, although it is difficult to ascertain the direction of the movement which has been much too irregular, the number of disputes for the first time exceeded the 2,000 level in 1925. In 1926 the number further increased to 2,751. After dwindling a little in the succeeding two years, the number resumed an upward course in 1929 and gradually increased until in 1933 it shattered all former high records at 4,000.

Participants in Tenant Disputes and the Area Affected.—The number of landlords who parti-

icipated in tenant disputes in 1933 was 14,312 and that of tenant farmers who were participants 48,073. Compared with the previous year, the former shows a decrease of 2,394 and the latter 13,426. The area affected by the disputes was 30,595.9 cho, of which the majority, or 23,412.8 cho was accounted for by paddy fields, 6,234.7 cho by upland farms and 948.4 cho by the other forms of land. Contrasted with the previous year, the total area shows a decrease of 8,431.7 cho, paddy fields 8,280.7 cho, upland farms 795.3 cho and others 644.3 cho.

Causes of Tenant Disputes. By far the largest

number of causes were in connexion with tenant rights and an increase of the rate. Tenant disputes arising through these causes numbered 2,275. They were followed by such causes as natural catastrophes like storms and floods and blight with 646, delay in payment of rent with 485. etc.

Agrarian Movements

The latest figures supplied by the Social Affairs Bureau in regard to the situation of the movements in Japan may be seen from the table given below:—

Table 30. Unions of Peasants and of Landowners

Year	Landowners Unions		Peasants 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
1933	686	49,645	4,810	302,786	2,309	279,431
1934	—	—	4,390	276,246	2,219	271,434

Expansion of Employment

The labour market in 1934 showed some improvement in the rate of employment owing to the promotion of new factories and extension of existing ones caused by the growing prosperity of the munitions and export goods industries and favourable conditions in industry in general due to the inflation boom. Employment indices prepared by the Bank of Japan (based on conditions in 1926) are tabulated below:—

Table 31. Employment Indices

	General Indices	Male Indices	Female Indices
1935			
Jan.	95.8	103.9	88.0
Apr.	100.7	107.4	94.1
July	100.9	109.3	92.7
Oct.	100.9	111.1	91.0
1934			
Oct.	94.1	101.7	86.7
Average for 1934	91.3	98.4	84.3
Average for 1933	81.9	87.0	76.8

Labour indices specified according to industry as furnished by the Bank of Japan are given in the table appended:—

Table 32. Indices for Number of Workers By Industry

Name of Industry	1935		Inc.	Inc. or Dec. on Oct. 1934	Average for 1934
	Jan.	Oct.			
Silk Yarn	52.3	63.5	11.2	5.7	60.2
Spinning	72.7	72.6	—	5.3	69.4
Tissues	77.7	78.6	0.8	4.7	75.9
Dyeing and Readjusting	110.4	117.5	7.1	12.8	104.7
Sewing and Weaving	88.3	95.0	6.7	4.8	89.0
Machine Making	184.0	203.8	19.8	23.4	168.8
Shipbuilding	112.6	119.6	7.0	19.2	101.9
Vehicle	112.9	122.3	9.4	15.8	104.6
Tool Making	139.6	157.1	17.5	18.7	128.6
Metal Ware Making	125.9	137.8	11.9	12.7	117.2
Pottery	83.2	87.7	4.5	4.6	80.7
Paper Making	82.3	85.8	3.5	2.2	80.4
Chemicals	130.9	137.5	6.6	11.8	124.2
Rubber	145.0	150.3	5.3	3.1	148.5
Fertilizer	89.1	101.3	12.2	6.5	83.4
Foods and Drinks	86.8	94.0	7.2	2.6	84.5
Printing and Binding	95.9	98.6	2.7	1.9	95.4
Lumbering and Furniture Making	78.6	80.0	1.4	1.4	75.9

As will be noted from the above table, indices for all industries for the ten months under review show an upward tendency. Especially noticeable is an expansion displayed by dyeing and readjusting, machine making, shipbuilding, vehicle building, tool making, metal ware making, and chemical manufacture. That reflects the prosperity of the spinning and textile industries

STATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT

To refer to the number of the unemployed as enumerated by the Social Affairs Bureau at the Department of Home Affairs, of the number of population of 7,517,118 about which investigation was made on December 1, 1934, 3,992,818 (53% of the whole number) were ordinary labourers, 1,785,367 (24%) day labourers, 1,738,933 (23%) salaried men. Of the total population under review, the number of the unemployed was 360,750. Of this num-

ber, 116,551 (32% of the number of the unemployed) were ordinary labourers, 176,642 (34%) day-labourers and 67,557 (19%) salaried men. As for the proportion of unemployment to the total number of population, day-labourers came first with 10%, followed by salaried men with 4% and ordinary labourers with 3%. (For particulars of unemployment see Chapter XIX on Social Problems.)

JAPAN AND INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

The relations between Japan and the International Labour 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 Labour 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 Labour Office. Japan is also the first country which established in Geneva a permanent delegation to the International Labour Organization, presided by the Japanese Government representative on the Governing Body. The present chief is Mr. Shunzo Yoshizaka who was appointed in 1929, succeeding Mr. Akio Kasama.

JAPAN AND THE LABOUR CONVENTIONS

Up to the present, Japan has ratified the following twelve Draft Conventions adopted by the International Labour 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 establishment of

facilities for finding employment for seamen (Second Session, Genoa, 1920).

- (5) Draft Convention concerning the age of 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).
- (7) Draft Convention concerning the workmen's compensation for occupational diseases (Seventh Session, Geneva, 1925).

(8) Draft Convention regarding the equality of treatment of national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents. (Seventh Session, Geneva, 1925).

(9) Draft Convention regarding the simplification of the inspection of emigrants on board ship. (Eighth Session, Geneva, 1926).

(10) Draft convention regarding the fixation of minimum age for admission of children to employment as coal heavers or firemen (Third Session, Geneva, 1921).

(11) Draft Convention in regard to marking

the weight of heavy packages carried by ship. (Twelfth Session, Geneva, 1929).

(12) Draft Convention regarding forced and obligatory labour. (Fourteenth Session, Geneva, 1930).

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, labour, protection, health arrangements, protection of children, social education, and general arrangements. At least three features distinguish social affairs in Japan, i.e. the benevolence of the Imperial Court, the traditional custom of good neighbourhood, 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 may be 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 a similar step of encouragement. From 1919 to 1926 the Deposit section 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 Kwanto district that lost 466,299 houses in the great earthquake of September 1923 was 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 donation 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 1934 numbered 152, the average number of lodgers per month being 267,523.

Public Markets at the end of March 1934 numbered 288 with the total amount of turnover of ¥52,090,000.

Public Dining Halls at the end of March 1934 numbered 74 with the number of meals served averaging 925,477 per month and turnover was returned as ¥1,226,874.

Public Bathhouses at the end of March 1933 numbered 167, visitors numbering 1,959,000 a day on an average.

Public Pawnshops.—The pawnbroking business has developed as a private enterprise since pre-Restoration days. It has been very widely utilized as an organ for monetary circulation for the masses. In view of the fact, however, that the pawnbroking business under private management is liable to be disadvantageous to the masses due to a high rate of interest and other matters, public organs of one form or another have of late years come to undertake the pawnbroking business for the benefit of the labourers and other classes of people of small income. The first public pawnshop was established in Miyazaki Prefecture in October, 1912. Then public pawnshops were established in various parts of the country. Having regard to the usefulness of these institutions, the Government promulgated the Public Pawnbroking Law on February 16, 1927, which went into force on August 10 of the same year. At the time of the enforcement of the legislation there were only over 70 public pawnshops throughout the whole country. Due to constant encouragement on the part of the Government and to the growing requirements of the times, the number

increased to 336 at the end of October, 1932. Owing to special encouragements started by the Government since September, 1932 their number has since further increased. As at the end

of 1933 there were 665 public pawnshops open to business, their advances amounting to ¥11,370,000.

Table 1. Various Economic Provisions for Masses

(a)	Fiscal year (end of March)	No. of lodging houses	No. of lodgers	Aver. No. of lodgers	
				per month	one year per house
Common Lodging Houses.	1931.....	148	3,128,331	260,694	21,137
	1932.....	159	3,374,738	281,228	21,225
	1933.....	152	2,947,800	245,650	19,393
	1934.....	152	3,211,727	267,523	21,128

(b)	Fiscal year (end of March)	No. of market	Turnover (¥1,000)	Aver. Turnover	
				per month (¥1,000)	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
	1934.....	288	52,090	4,341	180.8

(c)	Fiscal year (end of March)	No. of halls	No. of visitors (¥1,000)	Aver. No. of visitors per month		Turnover (Yen)
				per month	per month	
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	
	1934.....	74	11,106	925,477	1,226,874	

Protection of Labour.—Employment agencies and relief and workhouses 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 acceptances being 633,315 or 41%. Similar returns for day-labours were 20,124,270 applications, 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 labourers and 201,488 day-labourers. 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 Programme 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. Other social education movements aim 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 April 1935, of 17,725 local leagues

with a total membership of 2,454,337, and the Young Women's League consisting of 15,021 local leagues with a membership of 1,568,562.

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 to guide the development of sound thoughts and prevent the spread of "dangerous thoughts." There are also a number of private institutes for investigating social problems. These are as follows:—

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 labour."

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 Labour (Kurashiki, Okayama prefecture).—Also founded by Mr. Ohara. Investigates the scientific aspects of the labour problem.

Year	Purchase			Productive		
	Members	Capital (paid-up)	Reserves	Sales	Deposits	Loans
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
1933.....	10,086	3,499	129,111	5,647	2,281	5,731
1934.....	10,721	3,811	155,992	7,158	2,836	6,817

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 177 with a total membership of 199,281 as on March 31, 1934. 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 en-

actment of the Law there already existed a consumers' society organized by subordinate government officials, called the Kyodosho. Since then this special kind of co-operative society had 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 1933-1934 are shown below:—

Table 4. Details of Co-operative Consumers' Societies

Year	No. of Societies	Membership	Capital (paid-up) (Yen)	Reserves (Yen)	Sales (Yen)	Deposits (Yen)	Loans (Yen)
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
1932-33....	185	189,014	2,438,509	1,212,522	18,411,896	2,221,887	1,743,041
1933-34....	177	199,281	2,633,021	1,333,884	22,119,365	4,169,234	2,234,494

Table 5. Co-operative Consumers' Societies By Kind of Business

	No. of Societies	Membership	Capital (paid-up) (Yen)	Reserves (Yen)	Sales (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	139,251	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 1933-34:—

Table 6. Mutual Aid Associations

Year	Total membership	Receipts (¥1,000)					Total
		Fees	Gov't. grants	Deposits & Interest	Donations	Miscellaneous	
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	12,580	0.389	472	43,170
1932-33.....	564,723	16,808	13,177	14,565	0.511	416	44,967
1933-34.....	563,800	17,741	13,189	15,051	0.614	1,342	47,824

Year	Deaths	& Sick Wounded	Allowances (¥1,000)			Total No. of recipients
			Medical treatment	Retirement	Continued service	
1928-29.....	2,511	634	2,337	6,086	1,013	15,221
1929-30.....	2,782	626	2,953	6,842	1,182	16,459
1930-31.....	2,818	646	3,073	6,711	1,113	17,463
1931-32.....	2,894	653	2,990	12,947	1,276	23,386
1932-33.....	2,951	660	2,981	9,314	1,998	20,306
1933-34.....	2,973	1,406	2,454	9,548	2,022	23,012

Classified by kind or nature the figures for 1933-34 are:—

Table 7. Mutual Aid Associations By Kinds or Nature

	Membership	Receipts (Yen)	No. of recipients	Expenses (Yen)
Printing Bureau	3,558	1,096,396	20,197	821,641
Police Offices	69,911	1,909,777	36,283	2,036,204
Civil Engineering Offices	7,403	830,281	3,734	253,707
Monopoly Bureau	22,462	1,390,315	77,494	690,650
Mint	594	60,909	2,912	21,450
Army Department	44,366	1,950,932	107,392	1,303,788
Navy Department	49,910	6,860,471	86,682	2,549,549
Foreign Offices	8,700	198,778	3,251	125,378
Communications Department	177,520	10,672,148	61,190	5,913,986
Railway Department	193,376	22,353,618	392,465	9,295,654
Total	563,800	47,823,625	791,600	23,012,007

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 the 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 Government, the daily rate of premiums is 8 sen for coal miners and 4 sen for others per 1 yen standard wage. The benefit 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, 1934, the total number of unions was 344, showing an increase of 6 over the previous year. Classified according to kind of business, the number of unions was as follows:—

Table 8. Unions for Health Insurance Number of Insured

	End of 1933	End of 1934
Dyeing factories	132	133
Machine & tool factories	64	68
Chemical industry	36	36
Food & drink	12	12
Miscellaneous industries	13	13
Special industries	3	3
Metallurgical	19	19
Coal mining	49	49
Other non-metallic industry	1	1
Total incl. others	343	349

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, 1934:—

Table 9. Number of Insured

	Government	Union	Total
Compulsory	1,407,100	—	—
Of which under Factory Law	89,975	—	—
Of which under Mining Law	6,350	—	—
Voluntary (general)	125	—	—
" (continuing)	—	—	—
Total	1,503,550	823,144	2,326,694
Do for 1933	1,294,926	706,555	2,001,481

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:—

Table 10. Number of Insured Among Mutual Aid Associations

	At end of 1931	At end of 1932	At end of 1933
Compulsory	145,229	148,475	161,085
Of which under Factory Law	148,325	145,139	160,928
Of which under Mining Law	150	160	157
Voluntary	9,841	9,447	10,548

The number of the insured for 1933-34, as classified by kind of business, is as follows:—

Table 11. Number of Insured By Kind of Business

	Insured		Insured	
	Government 1934	Unions 1934	Government 1934	Unions 1934
Dyeing	582,812	322,379	Metal mining	22,707
Machine and tool ...	315,449	215,186	Coal "	50,379
Chemical	237,030	47,433	Petroleum "	3,238
Food and drink	50,963	7,246	Other non-metallic ..	6,173
Miscellaneous	198,007	11,715	Total incl. others..	1,503,425
Special factories ...	22,839	2,092		823,144

The following statistics show the number of the insured, both compulsory and voluntary, for the five fiscal years ending 1934-35:—

Table 12. Number of Insured Both Compulsory and Voluntary

Year	Government		Unions		Total	
	Compulsory	Voluntary	Compulsory	Voluntary	Compulsory	Voluntary
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
1932-33.....	1,117,478	4,663	567,031	31,027	1,684,509	35,690
1933-34.....	1,290,439	4,487	674,587	31,968	1,965,026	36,455
1934-35.....	1,497,075	6,475	809,247	13,897	2,306,322	20,372

Cases and Amount of Disbursements

The cases and amount of disbursements for 1933 and 1934 are tabulated below:—

Table 13. Number of Cases and Amount of Disbursements

	1933		1934	
	Cases	Amount (yen)	Cases	Amount (yen)
Government... {	3,024	12,436	3,038	12,416
Unions..... {	2,957	16,167	3,821	16,387

Premiums and Disbursements

The total premiums and disbursements for five years ended 1934-35 specified according to 1934-35 were ¥34,849,106 and ¥31,259,688 respectively. Premiums and disbursements for the sphere of control are appended:—

Table 14. Amount of Premiums and Annual Disbursements

Year	Governments		Unions		Total	
	Premiums (Yen)	Disbursement (Yen)	Premiums (Yen)	Disbursement (Yen)	Premiums (Yen)	Disbursement (Yen)
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	11,658,090	27,582,195	26,512,962
1932-33.....	15,177,291	13,648,413	10,942,230	9,909,162	26,119,521	23,557,575
1933-34.....	17,370,322	15,218,077	11,933,896	11,347,392	29,304,218	26,565,469
1934-35.....	20,421,257	17,697,443	14,427,844	13,562,245	34,849,106	31,259,688

UNEMPLOYMENT & EMPLOYMENT

According to the returns of the Social Affairs Bureau, the number of vacancies notified by the public labour exchanges, 618 in number, during 1934 was 1,794,042 against 1,596,982 applications. Of these applications, 672,462 were accepted. Vacancies notified by the day-

labour exchanges 39 in number, during the year under review numbered 14,367,778 against 16,724,102 applications, of which 14,213,876 were accepted. The situation for the five years ending 1934 is tabulated below:—

Table 15. Statistics of Labour Exchanges

Year	Public-labour Exchanges				Day-labour Exchanges			
	No. of Exchanges	Vacancies	Applications	No. of accepted	No. of exchanges	Vacancies	Application	No. of accepted
1930....	282	904,730	1,168,114	336,197	61	5,128,345	6,174,978	5,122,110
1931....	345	1,134,951	1,366,161	481,293	76	11,861,650	14,196,691	11,748,118
1932....	419	1,217,457	1,502,468	540,725	43	13,870,280	17,391,341	13,778,103
1933....	482	1,451,998	1,528,291	633,315	36	16,897,143	20,124,272	16,799,061
1934....	618	1,794,042	1,569,982	672,460	39	14,367,778	16,724,102	14,213,876

The number of the unemployed as enumerated at the census taken on October 1, 1930 was 319,813. Tokyo topped the list of the unemployed with 61,317, followed by Osaka with 36,570, Kanagawa, Fukuoka, Hyogo and Aichi each with more than 10,000.

The total population of the country as estimated by the Social Affairs Bureau on December, 1934 was 7,517,118. Of this number general labourers were 3,992,818 (53% of the whole population), day-labourers 1,785,367 (24%) and salaried men 1,738,933 (23%). The number of the unemployed was given as 360,750. Of this number general labourers accounted for 116,551 (32% of the whole number of the unemployed), day-labourers 176,642 (49%) and salaried men 67,557 (19%). As for the proportion of the unemployed to the total number of population, day-labourers came first with 10%, followed by salaried men with 4 and general labourers with 3%.

To review the course pursued by unemployment since September 1929, in which month the investigation was started, the number of unemployed on the whole pursued an upward course till July, 1932. Thus, the number which stood at 268,590 in September, 1924, increased,

to 300,000 and more in the following November, exceeded 350,000 in February, 1930, shot ahead of 400,000 in May, 1931, rose far above 450,000 in the following November and reached a height of 510,901 in July, 1932. From the following month, the number turned downward and went below the 500,000 mark in November the same year. The number fell below the 400,000 level in October, 1933 and dipped to 360,104 in November, 1934, the lowest level for the past four years.

The proportion of the unemployed, which stood at 4.07% in September, 1929, increased to 4.54% in the following December, to 5.02% in March, 1930, to 5.61% in February, 1931, to 6.01% in the following September, to 6.68% in December and to the highest level at 7.20% in July, 1932. From the following month the proportion began to pursue a downward course, falling to 6.98% in October, to 6.38% in December, 5.84% in March, 1933, to 5.45% in September, to 4.97% in July, 1934. The percentage further declined to 4.79% in November, which was the lowest level for the past five years. The following table will serve to show the monthly situation on the unemployment as prepared by the Cabinet Statistics Bureau.

Table 16. Unemployment Situation

1934:		Salaried-men	Day-labour Exchanges			Total
			Day-laborers	Others		
Jan. 1	{ No. of men inspected... }	1,714,358	1,787,249	3,909,126	7,410,733	
	{ Unemployed	68,546	185,102	128,667	822,315	
	{ %	4.00	10.36	3.29	5.16	
Feb. 1	{ No. of men inspected... }	1,722,192	1,790,213	3,928,179	7,440,584	
	{ Unemployed	69,498	190,997	129,748	390,243	
	{ %	4.04	10.67	3.30	5.24	
Mar. 1	{ No. of men inspected... }	1,725,026	1,798,228	3,929,736	7,440,584	
	{ Unemployed	68,854	190,535	125,954	390,243	
	{ %	3.99	10.60	3.21	5.17	

	Salaried-men	Day-labour Exchanges		Total
		Day-labourers	Others	
Apr. 1	No. of men inspected...	1,711,145	1,783,235	3,494,380
	Unemployed.....	68,626	188,112	256,738
	%	4.01	10.55	7.37
May 1	No. of men inspected...	1,726,154	1,779,329	3,505,483
	Unemployed	69,193	187,915	257,108
	%	4.01	10.56	7.37
June	No. of men inspected...	1,731,947	1,786,600	3,518,547
	Unemployed	69,635	184,950	254,585
	%	4.02	10.35	7.18
July	No. of men inspected...	1,731,178	1,780,802	3,511,980
	Unemployed	58,960	183,556	242,516
	%	3.98	10.31	7.15
Aug.	No. of men inspected...	1,733,720	1,780,202	3,513,922
	Unemployed	68,341	181,845	250,186
	%	3.94	10.21	7.07
Sept.	No. of men inspected...	1,735,389	1,784,842	3,520,231
	Unemployed	67,873	181,259	249,132
	%	3.91	10.16	7.02
Oct. 1	No. of men inspected...	1,737,362	1,789,786	3,527,148
	Unemployed	68,013	180,457	248,470
	%	3.91	10.08	6.99
Nov. 1	No. of men inspected...	1,739,561	1,787,084	3,526,645
	Unemployed	67,455	177,772	245,227
	%	3.88	9.95	6.92
Dec. 1	No. of men inspected...	1,738,933	1,785,867	3,524,800
	Unemployed	67,557	176,642	244,199
	%	3.88	9.89	6.86

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 their social or political sciences to the attendance of girl students and women—the Meiji University and the Nippon University, for instance,—are all proofs of 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 woman 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 woman orators altogether made some 276 speeches, the fair speakers being mostly in support of those candidates who had declared themselves in favour 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 divers. Of these one of the latest is the Young Women's Leagues created in October 1927 under the encouragement to the Department of Education as a complement to the Young Men's 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 memberships 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 philan-

tropic 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 Labour 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 organization, 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 since about 1919 on political questions, as the right of women to take part in political meetings and almost 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 re-

turn 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 show the number of independent workwomen and woman workers who are employees, occupied in commercial and transport lines and civil professional vocations, which cover the greater portion of the field of the activities of women workers:—

Table 17. Number of Women Workers

	No. of woman-workers	No. of male workers to 100 female workers	%
Agriculture	5,960,334	57.2	63.4
Fishery	43,120	630.2	0.4
Mining	40,934	487.8	0.4
Industry	1,228,696	228.5	13.1
Commerce	982,725	132.2	10.4
Traffic	77,248	1,101.3	0.8
Civil & professional occupations	289,186	530.1	3.1
Domestic employees	697,116	12.0	7.4
Others	78,383	715.3	0.8
Total	9,397,742	587.1	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 employers 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, 1930):—

Table 18. Number of Womentions (Exclusive of Workwomen)

	Commerce	Traffic	Civil & professional occupations	Total
Employers	126,242	806	4,772	131,820
Independent workers	355,228	925	58,390	414,543
Employees	982,725	77,248	289,186	1,349,159
Total	1,464,195	78,979	352,348	1,895,522

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 five years ending 1933:—

Table 19. Women's Occupations (Exclusive of Workwomen)

Year	Physicians & pharmacists	Midwives, nurses & acupuncturists	School teachers	Communi-cations clerks	State Railway clerks	"Geisha" & waitresses	Waitresses at cafe & bar
1929.....	3,072	135,749	88,511	9,092	—	207,727	51,559
1930.....	3,529	128,734	101,018	—	—	210,434	66,840
1931.....	3,986	154,153	99,621	—	—	212,507	77,381
1932.....	4,770	163,284	102,034	—	—	209,092	89,549
1933.....	5,670	171,754	204,136	—	—	—	99,312

LOCAL YOUNG MENS' 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 adapt themselves to the need of the times, the young men's leagues of to-day 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. 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 in the case of their illness or death, succor of sufferers from natural calamities, protection of persons afflicted with insanity and tuberculosis, treatment of the helpless and unclaimed travellers, reform of refractory boys, provision for controlling lepers, aids to private charity work, education of blind, deaf and mute, protection of released 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 the helpless decrepit persons (over 65 years old), children under 13 years, and maternity women. It also provides schooling expenses for children of destitute parents. Paupers, foundlings and sick travellers given relief under the old rules at State and communal expenses are as follows:—

Table 20. Statistics of Paupers, Foundlings and Sick Travellers

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)
1927-28.....	10,460	527,927	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	574,537
1930-31.....	17,403	727,384	617	92,123	3,126	602,328
1931-32.....	18,118	624,228	534	67,992	2,985	517,837
1932-33.....	—	—	—	—	2,863	505,459

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 the jurisdiction. When the amount of the relief expenses exceeds 5 per cent. of the funds at the beginning of the year one-third of the sum thus disbursed is supplied by the State Treasury. The total disbursements from the funds for the five years ending March 1934 are as follow (in unit of yen):—

Table 21. Disbursements for Relief Purposes

Year	Food	Clothing	Providing with work	Temporary lodging	Total incl. others
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
1932-33.....	737,355	200,766	368,340	370,548	4,633,249
1933-34.....	120,681	20,982	220,564	37,768	3,978,143

Table 22. Military Relief Service

Year	Sick or wounded soldiers		Their families		Bereaved families		Total incl. others	
	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	1,130,733	2,114	89,589	36,080	1,275,477
1928-29.....	64	5,581	42,836	1,382,142	2,047	83,355	44,947	1,474,078
1929-30.....	67	7,264	42,142	1,404,628	1,934	86,122	44,143	1,493,014
1930-31.....	55	4,685	50,006	1,504,323	1,795	77,779	51,856	1,586,787
1931-32.....	70	5,412	69,619	1,653,065	1,894	73,137	71,537	1,698,081
1932-33.....	105	7,635	96,622	2,334,039	2,296	85,822	99,023	2,427,496
1933-34.....	135	13,005	96,411	2,595,894	2,359	94,036	98,905	2,702,935

SOCIAL WELFARE WORK EXPENDITURE

The expenditure on account of various social welfare works for the fiscal year 1932-33, borne by prefectures, municipalities, towns and villages, aggregated ¥67,586,000 approximately.

Classified according to different items, prefectures, cities, towns and villages, etc., the figure is apportioned as follows:—

Table 23. Social Welfare Work Expenditure

Items	Disbursed by Prefectures	Disbursed by Municipalities	Disbursed by Towns and Villages	Total expenditure
Administrative organs.....	689,974	1,152,666	2,223,193	4,065,833
Relief of destitute.....	3,105,598	5,960,542	3,029,883	12,096,023
Military relief.....	4,714,117	6,625,874	1,499,988	12,839,979
Medical relief.....	3,457,498	16,456,882	12,722,581	32,636,961
Provisional relief.....	1,917,762	1,673,931	3,789,359	7,381,052
Social culture.....	2,314,327	1,813,133	1,095,729	5,223,189
Protection of children.....	4,644,729	2,520,609	1,574,004	8,739,342
Others.....	20,977,092	36,238,495	26,054,182	83,269,769
Total.....	—	—	—	—
Do. for 1933.....	28,883,471	33,747,855	21,009,827	83,641,153
Do. for 1932.....	23,998,000	28,439,000	15,148,000	67,586,000
Do. for 1931.....	25,136,000	29,710,000	12,708,000	65,555,000
Do. for 1930.....	21,185,000	25,441,000	13,832,000	60,457,000

Table 24. Social Works

According to the investigation conducted by the Home Office, the social undertakings either under State, communal or under private management as on March 31, 1933 make the following:—

Table 24. Social Works

	No. of establishments	Funds in hand (Yen)	Expenses (Yen)	No. of beneficiaries
General organizations:				
Controlling organizations.....	55	4,999,211	1,760,692	—
Investigation organizations.....	36	850	1,204	—
Encouragement organizations.....	17	30,300,150	1,934,189	—
Welfare commissioners.....	70	—	754,698	3,707,630*
Welfare commissioners' support.....	1,010	2,753,938	708,294	—
Child Protection.....				
Maternity Protection { Midwives.....	391	11,841	109,276	{ 8,507
Free maternity hospitals.....	45	1,188,442	507,482	{ 18,636*
Infant protection.....	19	231,473	82,419	{ 33,243
Nurseries.....	589	3,188,642	925,867	{ 12,655
Orphanages.....	127	5,495,723	722,230	{ 59,475
Child welfare offices.....	121	90,088	115,698	{ 819,408†
Protection for feeble minded.....	6	244,598	1,910,625	{ 7,015
Protection for invalids.....	17	33,670	27,440	{ 169,635†
Ragged schools.....	39	776,519	134,741	{ 55,103*
				{ 716
				{ 1,106,596†
				{ 12,124
				{ 4,869
				{ 451

	No. of establishments	Funds in hand (Yen)	Expenses (Yen)	No. of beneficiaries
Schools for nurses.....	15	14,042	6,290	824
Schools for labourers' children.....	11	83,709	15,196	2,364
Reformatories.....	59	—	677,312	—
Reformatory protection.....	31	88,718	60,237	145
Schools for blind and deaf-mutes.....	6	1,048,034	122,650	1,194
Correction of stammering.....	4	64,041	19,152	—
Provisional Protection:				
Small dwelling houses.....	642	—	—	38,500**
Public lodgings.....	152	—	—	2,947,800†
Public markets.....	291	—	—	51,280,228‡
Public dining halls.....	70	—	—	11,876,174†
Public bath-houses.....	167	—	—	23,513,340†
Public pawn shops.....	510	—	—	8,475,093§
Unemployment Relief Works:				
Providing works.....	72	1,887,054	1,262,354	13,332
Labour exchanges.....	479	—	1,479,876	540,725
Others.....	5	93,430	200,928	284
Relief Works:				
Military relief.....	26	1,501,372	167,712	555
Relief of families of soldiers in service or of deceased soldiers.....	248	9,325,912	903,495	40,588
Others.....	308	14,153,386	1,676,461	23,834
Medical Relief:				
Charity hospitals.....	142	22,203,020	6,188,448	1,038,521
Medical consultation offices.....	312	3,500,318	1,664,418	757,763
Medical consultation agencies.....	61	302,251	76,545	20,801
Lunatic hospitals.....	44	1,234,381	451,865	8,130
Tuberculosis hospitals.....	28	4,155,540	1,371,959	9,194
Leper asylums.....	12	1,905,854	905,930	4,446
Others:				
Settlement works.....	152	7,374,050	4,097,502	—
Personal consultation offices.....	146	165,818	23,477	43,446*
Protection for women.....	23	600,312	172,397	3,512
Providing shelter.....	14	63,257	11,883	8,405*
Giving comfort to invalids.....	12	37,873	33,611	1,071
Promotion of public health.....	89	2,334,988	1,092,667	—
Aids for burial service.....	6	93,752	28,092	6,116*
Others.....	106	104,337,582	16,034,007	—
Grand total.....	6,791	227,384,438	46,794,343	—

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.
 * Counted by cases.
 ** No. of families.
 † Aggregate grand total.
 ‡ Sales.
 § Loans advanced.

References: Tables 1, 5 & 19—Nippon Rodo Nenkan (Japan Labour Annual), 1935. Tables 2 & 3—Norin-sho Tokel (Statistical Annual of the Agriculture & Forestry Dept.), 1935. Tables 9-17 & 18—Rodo Tokel Yorin (Official Summary of Labour Statistics), 1936. Tables 4, 6-8, 20-22—Nippon Teikoku Tokel Nenkan (Official Statistics Annual), 1935. Tables 23 & 24—Naimu-sho Tokel Hokoku (Annual Statistical Report of the Home Dept.), 1935.

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 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 them came into existence, taking effect on January 11, 1922. Main features common to those four laws are as follows:

(1) Japan from the first adopted the examination system, that is, when there are applications for patent, 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 registration on payment of prescribed fees. The only exception to the above is in connection with applications for the registra-

tion 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 reason, 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-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 affecting 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 regard 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 employee of a private firm or public establishment, even when the invention, utility model, or design lies within the scope or business of the employer, and is accomplished by the employee 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 employee. In case such employee 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 designs, and right to work a patented invention, or registered utility model or designs as well as right of pledged 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 attained 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 registra-

tion; 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-à-vis the Patent Office.

PATENTS

Not Patentable.—The following are not patentable:—

1. Articles of food or drink or taste (Genusmittel);
2. Medicine 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 castly 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.

UTILITY MODELS

Any person who has conceived a new model of practical utility in regard to shape, construc-

tion or combination or articles may obtain the registration of a utility model with regard to

Patent Fee.—The fee is ¥10 annually, 1st-third 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 persons 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 can not 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 consecutively for three years or more, and if such patent is necessary for public interests, the Director of the Patent Office may upon receiving application cancel the patent or order the patented to grant a license on terms to be decided by him, or cancel it in virtue of his authority.

the article. Prohibitive clauses concerning registration are practically identical with 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, colourings, 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 Design.—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. Regulation 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, devotes or signs, or their combinations and must be distinctive and conspicuous. A designation of colours 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 esign, decoration, etc., 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 unusual 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 registrable.

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.

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 registered, 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

States, 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.

STATISTICS OF 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:—

Table 1. 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	4,946
1933	12,110	1,794	13,904	4,306	1,196	5,502
1934	13,821	1,900	14,721	3,743	930	4,673
1935	14,757	1,888	16,645	3,816	950	4,766

Table 2. 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	34,556	382	34,937	13,978	272	14,250
1935	40,578	408	40,986	14,015	225	14,240

Table 3. 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	9,566	45	9,611	4,026	26	4,052
1935	12,284	79	12,363	5,434	40	5,474

Table 4. 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	708	10,576
1933	22,986	1,056	24,042	11,867	763	12,630
1934	25,484	802	26,286	12,545	783	13,328
1935	28,912	693	29,605	13,875	562	14,437

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.

For encouragement of useful invention the Government is granting annually small amounts of subsidiary aids.

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 England, America, Germany, France and Japan; Super-heat Heavy Oil Diesel Engine (Japan Diesel) for small vessels, automobiles and aircraft, invented by Yasusaburo Hironaka, of the Urabe Iron Works (Osaka), which secured patent rights from the Japanese, British and French Governments; a special Magnetic Alloy made of nickel and aluminium invented by Dr. T. Mishima, Prof. at Tokyo Imperial University, which secured patent rights in England, America, Japan and three other foreign countries; a special process for the manufacture of synthetic camphor, invented by Prof. Kuwada of Tokyo Imperial University and others; etc. Some of these inventions have secured world-wide fame.

The Chemical & Physical Research Institute

Apart from the energetic efforts of private inventors, the establishment in 1907 of the Chem-

ical & Physical Research Institute, a Government laboratory organized as a foundational juridical person at the instance of the late Dr. Jokichi Takamine, (also see under Chapter on Education), has stimulated the development of scientific researches and the growth of useful inventions in recent years. The Institute which was established with the object of promoting the fundamental development of industries has rendered very valuable services in the past years to the cause it espouses and effected numerous useful inventions which have largely contributed to the progress and expansion of national industries. Some of the inventions effected by the experts of the Institute who comprise many eminent scientists specializing in different branches of chemical, physical and other scientific studies have won world-wide fame. Not only the Institute conducts scientific researches but also it carries on the industrialization of the results of its researches and inventions, such practical side of manufacture being conducted by the Chemical & Physical Industrial Company and several other concerns established for such purposes as subsidiary enterprises of the Institute.

The Institute is divided into twenty-seven departments according to different branches of scientific studies such as chemistry, physics, engineering, electricity, metallurgy, etc., each department being under supervision of a noted specialist of the particular line. The staff consists of, besides 27 departmental chiefs, 23 experts, 68 assistants, 117 sub-assistants and 84 specialists who are not official members of the Institute. At the factory attached to the Institute about 250 engineers, experts and mechanics are engaged in the manufacture of various products by the method or process invented by the experts of the Institute. Among the many inventions effected by the Institute those which have fetched wide fame and reputation are Vitamins, other biochemical products, the manufacture of magnesium from sea water, piston rings,

sensitized paper, corundam, adsol, ultragin glass, etc. The kinds of machines, electrical and optical apparatuses and appliances invented and manufactured by the Institute number upwards of sixty, while the chemical and biochemical

products also invented and prepared by the establishment reach about fifty in kind. About fifty of those inventions have been patented by the Japanese or foreign Governments.

Introductory Remarks

The railway service was started in Japan in the fifth year of Meiji, or 1872 when the line between Tokyo and Yokohama measuring 26.9 kilometres was opened. Ever since that time, the railway system of the country has made such rapid developments that now railway lines run lengthwise and crosswise throughout the whole country. At the end of 1934-35, or the end of March, 1935 the total length of the State Railway lines open to traffic was 16,427 kilometres and 480 metres. Contrasted with the previous year, it shows an increase of 690 kilometres and 403 metres. The total length of tracks at the end of the year under review stood at 26,520 kilometres and 170 metres, which was 907 kilometres and 527 metres more than the corresponding figure at the like date a year earlier. The length of local railway lines was 7,088.22 kilometres and that of tramways 2,615.20 kilometres. Compared with the previous year, the former shows a decrease of 96.33 kilometres and the latter 37.45 kilometres. The capital invested in the State Railways as at the end of the year under consideration amounted to ¥3,813,211,445 and that in the local railways to ¥1,233,342,593. Contrasted with the foregoing year, the former shows an improvement of ¥130,785,047 and the latter ¥2,212,594. Capital investment in the tramways was ¥1,658,587,395, which shows a decrease of ¥560,448,066. As for the traffic for the year under notice, the number of passengers carried by the State Railways was 913,564,566 and that of tons lifted 77,477,837. Compared with the previous year, the number of passengers exhibits an increase of 1,751,007,028 and that of tons 5,507,245. Fare receipts amounted to ¥238,681,479 and freight earnings to ¥215,615,301, the former being ¥16,434,335 more than for the preceding year and the latter ¥20,431,818. The number of passengers carried by the local railways was 499,878,493, fares amounting to ¥62,262,808. By comparison with the previous year, the number of passengers shows an increase of 37,515,823 and the amount of fares ¥3,195,217. The haulage of goods was 26,327,344 tons and

receipts therefrom ¥20,303,665. In comparison with the foregoing year, the former shows an expansion of ¥1,487,694 and the latter ¥994,004. The number of passengers carried by the tramways was 1,570,939,965 and fare receipts were ¥104,759,835, which compared with the preceding year, show a gain of ¥65,428,692 and ¥2,876,070 respectively. The amount of goods traffic on the tramways was 1,907,384 tons and receipts from freights ¥1,430,598, which are 366,623 tons and ¥161,370 respectively more than for the preceding year.

The length of railway lines in operation in Japan Proper as compared with other countries is appended:—

	(In kilometres)
Japan Proper (1933).....	29,922
Great Britain (1933).....	32,591
U.S.A. (1932).....	416,609
Germany (1932).....	58,436
France (1932).....	43,801
Italy (1933).....	22,892
U.S.S.R. (1932).....	83,313

Features of Japanese Railways.—To give notable features of Japanese railways, in the first place, the Japanese railways are in principle owned and managed by the State. It was in 1907 that the nationalization of railways was effected. The Government then acquired 2,825,000 miles out of the total mileage of 23,248 existing and thus removed various drawbacks incidental to diverse managements and different methods of working. Secondly, the number of goods wagons is smaller than that of passenger cars. This is due to the fact that as the country is surrounded by seas on all sides no small proportion of goods is carried on sea. Thirdly, the number of locomotives is very large for that of other vehicles. (Of the number of vehicles of 82,284 owned by the State Railways at the end of March, 1935, as many as 3,986 were locomotives). This is both because the country is hilly and each train consists of a comparatively small number of vehicles. Fourthly, the use of the railway service in Japan is very popular. This is due chiefly to a large number of passengers for short journeys. Fifthly, unlike other countries fare receipts are usually larger than

CHAPTER XXI TRANSPORTATION

LAND TRANSPORTATION

RAILWAYS

receipts from freights. In the sixth place, the Japanese railways, together with the German railways are noted for the punctuality of their services. The last feature of the Japanese railways, or their defect, is the narrow guage that marks almost the whole lines. (3 ft. 6 in. be-

ing the standard guage).

The private railways now existing are those intended for local transportation, and granted subsidies under the Local Railway Law.

Statistical abstract of railway working in Japan for the year 1934-35 is tabulated below:—

Table 1. General Condition of Railway Line in Japan

	State Railways	Local Railways	Tramways
Operating lines (km.)	16,535.1	7,088.22	2,615.20
Passenger mileage (km.)	107,147,411	1,207,110	367,571,773
Passenger earnings (Yen)	238,681,479	62,262,808	104,759,835
Goods mileage (km.)	59,510,059	7,264,720	7,218,405
Goods earnings (Yen)	215,615,301	20,303,665	1,430,598
Capital invested (Yen)	3,813,211,445	1,233,342,593	1,468,193,929

Table 2. General Statistics of Railways

(kms.)			
Year	State Railways	Local Railway	Tramways
1929-30	14,148.9	6,513.10	2,715.66
1930-31	14,574.9	7,018.14	2,711.47
1931-32	15,014.0	7,194.79	2,675.63

Year	State Railway	Local Railway	Tramways
1932-33	15,372.1	7,242.11	2,661.76
1933-34	15,844.5	7,183.19	2,652.43
1934-35	16,535.1	7,088.22	2,615.20

Table 3. Capital Invested and Percentage of Profits

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
1929-30	3,285,165,893	6.9	1,169,932,738	6.1	2,212,569,844	8.2
1930-31	3,382,320,115	5.3	1,282,118,738	5.4	2,146,483,495	6.9
1931-32	3,462,322,628	4.9	1,313,782,488	4.2	2,147,261,195	5.9
1932-33	3,563,422,511	—	1,213,613,426	—	2,270,234,409	—
1933-34	3,682,426,398	—	1,231,129,999	—	2,218,474,136	—
1934-35	3,813,211,445	—	1,233,342,593	—	1,468,193,929	—

STATE RAILWAYS

ADMINISTRATION AND STAFF

For the convenience of administration the Government Railways are divided into six sections, i.e., the Tokyo, the Nagoya, the Osaka, the Moji, the Sendai and the Sapporo.

The central administration is the Department of Railways which is composed of the Minister's Secretariat and seven bureaux, namely, Private Railway Administration, Traffic, Construction,

Ways & 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, 1935, there were altogether 209,456 servants in the employ of the Government Railways as against 201,538 in the preceding year, showing an increase of 7,918 as shown hereunder:—

Table 4. Number of Officials and Employees

	March 1932	March 1933	March 1934	March 1935
Higher officials of "chokunin" rank	30	28	37	36
Higher officials of "sonin" rank	887	905	980	1,007
Clerical staff of "hanin" rank	24,765	25,616	26,331	28,146
Employees of "koin" class	78,742	78,732	79,872	82,326
Employees of "yonin" class	94,254	93,567	94,318	97,951
Total	198,678	198,848	201,538	209,456

MILEAGE

The mileage of lines worked and length of tracks during 1934-35 are given below in comparison with the figures in the past few fiscal years (kilometres):—

Table 5. Mileage of Lines Worked and Length of Tracks

(kms.)					
(a) Whole Country					
Route	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
Single	12,304.709	12,732.142	13,134.464	13,608.033	14,261.384
Double	1,999.364	1,979.773	1,919.094	1,907.452	1,942.452
Triple	26.570	20.960	29.960	29.960	29.963
Quadruple	183.812	148.387	163.573	171.316	173.292
Total incl. others	14,487.325	14,910.532	15,267.361	15,737.077	16,427.480
Tracks					
Main	17,045.065	17,498.406	17,840.114	18,321.647	19,052.960
Side	6,963.699	7,985.130	7,153.163	7,290.996	7,467.205
Total	17,045.065	17,498.406	17,850.114	25,612.643	26,520.175

(b) Situation in Each Division (1934-35)

Route	Tokyo	Nagoya	Osaka	Moji	Sendai	Sapporo
Single	1,309,725	1,698,949	2,622,831	2,493,623	3,197,411	2,938,845
Double	616,265	314,107	402,880	409,844	29,858	169,599
Triple	2,910	11,163	4,660	9,360	1,870	—
Quadruple	114,328	—	54,854	4,110	—	—
Total incl. others	2,057,488	2,024,219	3,091,258	2,916,937	3,229,134	3,108,444
Tracks						
Main	3,095,527	2,360,652	3,698,185	3,357,831	3,262,727	3,278,043
Side	1,548,070	1,032,877	1,389,353	1,284,899	1,146,051	1,045,955
Total	4,643,597	3,413,529	5,087,538	4,642,730	4,408,778	4,323,998

Table 6. Main Lines and Mileage under Traffic, End of March, 1935

Name of Principal Line	Open mileage (Kms.)	Name of Principal Line	Open mileage (Kms.)
Main Island:		Kagoshima	736.0
Ban-etsu	337.2	Nagasaki	321.2
Central	669.1	Nippo	644.3
Hokuroku	614.1	Shikoku:	
Takayama	298.0	Kochi	92.7
Kwansai	794.9	San-yo (Takamatsu-Matsuyama)	316.1
O-u	822.0	Takamatsu-Hiketa	88.3
Riku-u	165.0	Tokushima	89.0
San-yo (Kobe-Shimonoseki)	1,243.9	Hokkaido:	
San-in	1,027.3	Hakodate	703.4
Shin-etsu	497.1	Abashiri	230.6
Sobu	514.6	Kushiro-Abashiri	166.2
Tohoku	2,399.0	Muroran	292.4
Tokaido	972.5	Nayoro	177.3
U-etsu	311.4	Nepuro	679.9
Kyushu:		Rumoi	176.1
Chikuho	154.8	Soya	408.8
Hohi	165.7	Grand total (incl. other lines)	16,535.1

TRAFFIC RESULTS

Passenger Traffic.—The fare scale was adopted in 1920. It fixes the 3rd class fare for a kilometre at 1.56 sen up to 80 kilometres, 1.31 0.87 under 480 kilometres, 0.75 under 640 kilo-

metres, 0.69 under 800 kilometres and 0.63 above 800 kilometres. The 2nd and 1st class fares are twice and three times respectively as much as that of the 3rd class.

Table 7. Passenger Earnings

	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
1st class ..	¥ 829,470	¥ 678,681	567,680	—	—	—
2nd class ..	22,293,201	18,322,394	15,487,721	—	—	—
3rd class ..	220,118,319	203,035,155	192,821,483	—	—	—
Total ...	243,240,990	222,036,230	208,876,884	203,542,267	222,247,143	238,681,479

Table 8. 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.
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
1933-34	841,315	20,822,013	24.7	3,715	141.9
1934-35	913,565	22,573,020	24.7	3,888	141.7

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.

Table 9. Goods Earnings (in yen)

	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
Ordinary ...	34,430,061	28,049,739	26,603,002	—	—	—
Express	18,450,446	17,312,905	16,951,854	—	—	—
Carload	162,741,822	135,160,419	128,668,699	—	—	—
Total	215,622,329	181,859,221	173,738,361	172,156,623	195,183,482	215,615,301

Table 10. Goods Hauled

Year	Volume of goods carried per km. (m. ton)	Volume of goods carried per km. (1,000 m.t.)	Aver. volume of good carried Per day (m. ton)	Aver. kilometre 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)
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
1933-34	71,970,592	11,992,353	197,180	166.6	2,112	210.6
1934-35	77,477,837	13,347,226	212,268	172.3	2,270	212.9

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 1934-35 (metric tons):—

Table 11. Important Goods Handled by State Railways

	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
Rice	2,899,931	2,985,220	3,014,311	3,056,754	3,572,737
Wheat	654,354	691,502	790,503	717,330	787,736
Timber	5,514,807	4,670,408	4,732,021	5,837,525	7,026,756
Charcoal	1,215,731	1,172,772	1,117,760	1,064,690	1,183,504
Stone	798,715	684,388	661,830	742,965	697,137
Oil	775,494	821,015	819,048	790,779	927,844
Coal	22,446,305	19,658,296	20,228,615	23,660,510	25,744,183
Iron and steel	380,497	410,429	469,775	659,886	885,482
Artificial Fertilizers	1,382,793	1,337,361	1,539,500	1,561,924	1,642,292
Cement	1,516,832	1,363,291	1,391,745	1,743,822	1,835,541

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 1934-35 amounted to ¥3,813,211,445, while the fixed property aggregated in value ¥3,682,426,398.

Table 12. Working Revenues and Expenses

Fiscal Year	Revenue (¥1,000)	Expenses (¥1,000)	Profit (¥1,000)	Per kilometre per day worked (yen)		
				Revenue	Expenses	Profit
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	524,954	364,875	61,080	76.915	47.866	29.049
1933-34	473,571	385,579	88,675	83.212	49.586	33.626
1934-35	518,668	417,771	100,896	87.988	53.289	34.699

Table 13. Working Revenues Classified

Year	Coaching	Goods	Motor-car	Others	Total
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	236,017,655	178,717,042	—	8,219,376	425,954,073
1933-34	260,622,508	203,189,176	537,261	9,222,017	473,570,962
1934-35	281,818,536	225,246,327	1,044,084	10,564,126	518,668,073

Table 14. Working Expenses Classified (¥1,000)

	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
General	5,982	5,364	5,714	5,877	5,996
Maintenance of ways and works	45,723	40,694	40,504	43,778	54,764
Maintenance of equipments	28,941	26,038	25,615	27,377	30,888
Transportation	74,537	66,666	65,808	71,154	78,994
Traffic	100,413	98,047	96,769	101,085	105,958
Shipping	6,114	5,502	5,203	5,625	6,301
Total including others	284,824	266,634	265,082	282,200	314,126

Table 15. Disposal of Net Earnings

Year	Survey and Private line inspection	Additional works	Interest charge	Subsidy to light rlys.	Total incl. others
1930-31	586,789	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
1933-34	489,620	2,122,589	93,775,493	6,991,443	103,379,145
1934-35	508,991	3,936,208	91,788,215	7,052,618	103,645,226

Table 16. Construction and Improvement Expenditure

Year	Construction	Improvement	Additional	Total incl. other
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
1933-34	53,130,133	56,304,722	2,122,589	126,051,070
1934-35	47,794,116	67,662,895	3,936,208	134,850,991

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 necessary 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):—

Table 17. Railway Stores Purchased and on Store

Year	Railway stores purchased			Amount of stores on hand		
	Home purchase	Foreign purchase	Total.	Stores in stock	Articles in process of manufacture	Total
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	—	—
1933-34	114,266,802	3,811,812	118,078,614	22,636,379	—	—
1934-35	130,474,810	4,506,564	134,981,374	27,516,224	—	—

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 centre aisle, except a small number of sleeping cars of compartment type.

A special feature as regards the rolling stock is that since 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 coupling 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 41,611 in all, costing about 25 million yen.

Table 18. Number of Locomotives

Year	Steam		Total number incl. other	Weight in working order (with tender)	Average Weight per engine (Metric ton)	
	Tank	Tender				
1930-31	1,039	3,049	191	4,189	336,886	80.4
1931-32	908	2,984	97	4,016	334,769	83.4
1932-33	967	2,986	119	4,094	339,251	82.9
1933-34	1,018	2,895	141	4,064	335,233	82.5
1934-35	977	2,834	165	3,986	331,375	83.1

Table 19. Number of Passenger Carriages & Electric Cars

Year	Passenger Carriages					Electric Cars		
	No. of bogies	No. of 4-wheels incl. others		Seat Capacity		No. of cars	Seat Capacity	
		Total	No.	Aver. per car	No.		Aver. per car	
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
1933-34	8,758	496	9,254	534,132	59.3	1,375	138,650	100.8
1934-35	8,937	479	9,416	546,588	59.6	1,403	142,613	101.6

Table 20. Number of Goods Wagons

Year	Number		Total incl. others	Capacity (ton)	
	Covert	Open		Total	Average per vehicle
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
1933-34	35,617	29,180	65,804	873,998	13.3
1934-35	36,224	30,294	67,485	892,442	13.2

CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION

Railroad Construction Law.—First enacted in 1891, and revised in 1922, the Law embraces a construction programme 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 extension of the State railway lines not yet opened to traffic as at the end of the financial year of 1934-35 stood at 2,293 kilometres and 699 metres. Of this length of lines, 977 kilometres and 312 metres was under construction and 1,316 kilometres and 387 metres had been sanctioned but not yet been taken in hand. Contrasted with the previous year, the former shows a decrease of 280 kilometres and 277 metres and the latter 47 kilometres and 20 metres. The construction expenditure appropriated during the three years ending 1934-35 is as follows:—

1934-35	¥47,794,115
1933-34	¥53,130,133
1932-33	¥47,743,369

The Gauge.—The gauge is of 3 ft. 6 in., it having been adopted when the first railway in Japan was laid. 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 Yokohama 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.

Rails.—Rails used are in most cases 68 lbs. per yard steel rail, but they are to be replaced by the 75 lbs. type for trunk lines, in view of the steady expansion of the volume of traffic and the consequent necessity of running heavier trains. The rails were formerly supplied from abroad but of late the rails turned out at the Steel Works at Wakamatsu, Kyushu, and some other works are used.

Sleepers.—The standard dimensions of sleepers are 8" x 5 1/2" 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," beach, etc., are also made use of, after they are properly creosoted.

Bridges.—The total length of iron and other bridges on the State Railways as at the end of March, 1935 was 586,684 metres. It is 33,823 metres longer than at the like date one year earlier. The longest structure is that over the River Agano (1,243 m.) on the Uetsu Line, the second over the Tenryu (1,018 m.), and the third over the Ohi (1,018 m.), the latter two being on the Tokaido Line. The foundation of 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.

Tunnels.—The total extension of tunnels of Japan Proper as at the end of March, 1935 was 616,054 metres. Contrasted with the previous year, it shows an increase of 61,004 metres. The length of tunnels specified by the jurisdictions is as follows:

Name of Bureau	Length of Tunnel (in meters)
Tokyo Railway Bureau	93,251
Nagoya " "	99,021
Osaka " "	139,361
Moji " "	133,519
Sendai " "	109,762
Sapporo " "	41,130
Total	616,054

Principal tunnels are appended:

Name of Tunnel	Length metre
Shimizu Tunnel (on the Joetsu Line)	9,702
Tanna Tunnel (on the Atami Line)	7,807
Sasako Tunnel (Chu-o Line)	4,656
Ishikita Tunnel (on the Ishikita Line, Hokkaido)	4,329
Inohama Tunnel (Yosan Line, Shikoku)	3,845
Aoyama Tunnel (Sangu Express Electric Line)	3,430

Electrification of Railways.—About 600 kilometres of the State Railways are electrified. It is only about 4% of the entire length of the lines. The local railways, which consist largely of suburban electric railways, are electrified to the extent of about 90%.

Motor-car and Ferry Service

As an ancillary business the Department of Railways runs the motor-car service. As on March 31, 1935, or the end of 1934-35, the motor-routes open to traffic of the State Railways numbered 24 involving 1,161.0 kilometres, of which 8 routes (617 kilometres) were opened in the year under review.

The total number of passengers carried over those routes during the year was 4,134,529, the volume of goods handled 39,332 metric tons and the earnings from passengers ¥918,569 and those from goods ¥62,978, totalling ¥981,547.

Contrasted with the previous year, the number of passengers shows an increase of 54.1%, the number of tons lifted 52.6%, fares 98% and freights 57.8%.

Table 21. Condition of Motor-car Service

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
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	647	16,601	47
1933-34	544.0	510.0	2,682,764	7,350	25,770	71	496,141	1,359	39,914	113
1934-35	1,161.0	1,103.0	4,134,529	39,332	39,332	108	918,569	2,679	62,978	181

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)
Tokyo	103.0	103.0	577,482	1,582	3,261	9	91,858	276	5,299	15
Nagoya	194.8	191.8	1,589,656	4,355	17,737	49	267,458	790	23,455	69
Osaka	313.6	313.6	1,035,777	2,838	9,024	25	255,177	730	15,122	43
Moji	425.6	414.6	854,160	2,340	9,287	25	266,303	778	18,978	54
Sendai	80.0	80.0	28,461	78	23	—	23,311	65	124	—
Sapporo	44.0	—	48,993	134	—	—	14,462	40	—	—

During the year under review the Department of Railways opened joint motor-car service with four additional motor-car companies involving 78.5 kilometres and discontinued joint traffic with two companies representing 17.1 kilometres. As at the end of the year the number of motor-car companies with which the State Railways were connected was 22 and the length of the routes 921.4 kilometres.

Ferry Service.—The State Railways also operate the ferry service at places where it is deemed necessary for the facility and comfort of the public. As at the end of March, 1935, or the end of the financial year of 1934-35 there were 31 ferry steamer and 29 harbour boats totalling 60 with a gross tonnage of 48,957.55. Contrasted with the like date of the previous year, the number of ferry steamers shows a decrease of 3 and the gross tonnage an

increase of 278.78. The steamship lines (exclusive of the seasonal and temporary lines and also the Awa line which was abolished on March 20, 1935) for the year under review numbered 7, their total length 234 miles and the number of voyages 113,639. Compared with the preceding year, both the number of routes and number of their length show no change, while the number of voyages shows an increase of 4,582. The number of passengers carried was 7,391,378 and receipts from fares ¥5,510,632. Contrasted with the previous year, the number of passengers carried shows an increase of 649,991 (9.6%) and fares ¥528,634 (10.6%). The number of tons lifted during the year under consideration stood at 2,951,679 and revenue from freights ¥6,231,869. The amount of the haulage of goods is 442,167 tons (17.6%) larger than for the preceding year and freights ¥968,837 (18.4%) larger.

During the year under consideration the State Railways opened joint steamship service with another steamship company involving 485 miles. As at the end of the year under notice the State Railways were connected with twenty-seven steamship companies for joint service, involving 55 routes.

Hotel and Warehousing Business

Besides the motor-car and steamship services, the Department of Railways runs the hotel and warehousing business.

Hotel Business.—It runs three hotels, namely, the Nara Hotel, the Sanyo Hotel and the Tokyo Railway Hotel. The last named hotel was reopened on December 27, 1933. The revenue of the first named two hotels for the financial year under review was ¥297,436, the number of guests registered being 8,683. Contrasted with the previous year, the amount of revenue shows an increase of ¥26,236 and the number of guests 566. The receipts of the last named hotel were ¥204,030 and the number of guests registered 6,768.

Warehousing Business.—The outstanding amount of goods as at the end of the year under notice at Akihabara, Tokyo, and Nagoya respectively was 277,463 in the number of units and ¥3,145,350 in value. Contrasted with the beginning of the year, the number of units shows an increase of 31,064 and the value ¥763,804.

Board of Tourist Industry

The Board of Tourist Industry was organized in July, 1930. It is under the supervision of the Department of Railways. The principal kinds of business to be conducted 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, overseeing 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 fulfill its proper func-

tion 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 into foreign countries, the Japan Tourist 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 information as to travelling, issuing letters of introduction, securing itineraries, giving estimates of expenses, supplying general information, booklets, etc. For the convenience of tourists utilizing the organization, the Bureau also conducts the 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, and branches or inquiring offices at Dairen, Keijo, Taihoku, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Shimonoseki, Nagasaki, Mukden, Hsinking (former Changchun) Harbin, Manchouli, Peiping (Peking), Tientsin, Shanghai, New York, etc.

The number of foreign visitors to Japan in 1934-35 was 35,196, which is 8,932 larger than for the preceding year. The number of these foreign visitors classified by nationality is as follows:—

Table 22. Number of Foreign Visitors By Nationality

Nationality	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	Increase
Americans	4,310	5,792	7,947	2,155 (37%)
English	3,525	5,117	6,391	1,274 (25%)
Germans	721	1,118	1,313	195 (17%)
French	478	636	883	247 (38%)
Russians	1,066	1,091	1,427	386 (31%)
Chinese	7,792	9,146	12,676	3,530 (38%)
Others	3,068	3,364	4,559	1,195 (35%)
Total	20,960	26,264	35,196	8,932 (34%)

Table 23. Spendings By Foreign Visitors (In thousands of yen)

	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35 (estimate)
Tourists	37,649	46,301	60,803
Crew Aboard Warship and Merchantmen	3,262	4,000	4,400
Students	637	633	1,000
Religious Propagation	9,018	11,653	11,653
Embassies, Legations, Consulates	6,592	6,871	6,945

International Connective Railway Service

The international connective railway services in force in May, 1935 may be roughly divided

into three kinds, namely, Japan-Manchoukuo, Japan-China and Europe-Asia services.

(1) **Japan-Manchoukuo Connective Service.**—This service means a connexion with the quondam Chinese Eastern Railways (C.E.R.). It may be traced to the South Manchuria Railways being ceded to Japan by Russia in accordance with the provisions of the Russo-Japanese Peace Treaty. The connective service was first opened between the South Manchuria Railways and the C.E.R. for the purpose of enabling the former to fulfill their mission as a transportation organ, while utilizing them to the utmost and developing them in the way of pursuing the state policy of Japan. Then the connective service was participated in by the State Railways of Japan. The passenger service was opened in April, 1910 and the freight service in January, 1914.

(1) **Passenger Service.**—

- (a) Kinds: Passenger and Luggage.
- (b) Organs of transportation participated in State Railways of Japan.
Chosen Railways.
South Manchuria Railways.
General Direction of Manchu State Railways.
Ussuri Railways.
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
North Japan Steamship Co.
- (c) Routes: Via Chosen, Dairen, Vladivostok.
- (d) Tickets:
Single Tickets.
Return tickets (20% discount for railways and 10% for steamships).
Excursion tickets (Do.).
Party passenger tickets (not more than 50% discount according to number).
- (e) Luggage: No limit is put to the weight of goods carried free.
- (f) Fare: Quoted at yen by Japanese Railways, at the Manchoukuo currency by the General Direction of Manchu State Railway, at American dollars by the Ussuri Railways.

(2) **Freight Service.**—

- (a) Organs of transportation participated in State Railways of Japan.
Chosen Railways.
South Manchuria Railways.
General Direction of Manchu State Railways.
- (b) Routes: Via Chosen only (routes via Vladivostok and Dairen have been suspended since the World War).

- (c) Kinds of Service: Two kinds of service. Express (corresponding to parcel) and Ordinary. The former is open to all goods and the latter limited to scores of goods itemized on the list of trade between Japan and Manchoukuo.
- (d) Freights: Special rates (25% discount on the average) quoted at yen by Japanese Railways, ordinary rates quoted at the Manchu currency by the General Direction of Manchu State Railway.
- (e) Credit facility: Duplicated consignment note, which is nearly the same as Check of luggage, or bill of lading is issued for negotiation of documentary drafts.
- (f) Transshipment: Those stations on the State Railways, which handle goods for the connective service, are limited to Umeda, Minatogawa, Shimonoseki and Moji. The goods sent to Manchoukuo from other leading railway stations such as Shiodome, Akiha-bara, Higashi-Yokohama, Shizuoka and the stations in the neighbourhood, all stations on the Wakayama Line and Okayama and Kurume, etc., can secure the benefit of through traffic by availing themselves of the local transportation to Shimonoseki. A consignment note for through traffic is issued by each station. This convenient way of traffic is utilized most by shipments of sweet oranges from Shizuoka and Kishyu Provinces.

(2) **Japan-China Connective Service.**—Towards the end of 1911 the railway line between Antung and Mukden was completely repaired. Then the iron bridge over the Yalu was completed, thereby realizing through traffic between Chosen and Manchuria. It was due to this that in October, 1913 the Japan-China connective railway service was established with the object of promoting the friendship between the two countries. The outline of the connective service is as follows:—

- (a) Items handled: Passengers, Luggage, Parcel.
- (b) Organs of transportation participated in State Railways of Japan.
Chosen Railways.
South Manchuria Railways.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Osaka Shosen Kaisha (representing the Tsingtau run).

Harada Kisen Kaisha (Do.).
Nisshin Kisen Kaisha (representing the Yaugtze line).

- (c) Routes: Via Chosen, Shanghai, Tsingtau.
- (d) Tickets:
Single tickets.
Return tickets (20% discount for railways and 10% discount for steamers).
Excursion tickets (Do.).
Tourist tickets (issued for the purpose of attracting passengers aboard steamers on the ocean route between Yokohama and Shanghai to Yokohama-Shanghai line via Fusan, Mukden, and Peiping—30% discount for railways and 10% discount for steamers).
Party passenger tickets (not more than 50% discount according to the number of passengers).
- (e) Luggage: More profitable terms for free passage than by local traffic, namely, Maximum weight: 80 k.g. for first class, 60 k.g. for second class, 45 k.g. for third class.
- (f) Parcel: Parcels are divided into two classes, namely, Ordinary parcels and Valuables, limiting the weight of each parcel to be handled to not exceeding 50 kilogrammes. The service of cash on delivery is done nearly on the same terms as Japanese railways.
- (g) Freights: Quoted at yen by Japanese railways and at silver dollars by Chinese railways.

(3) **Recovery of the Mukden-Shanghai-Kwan Connective Service.**—As a result of the "Manchurian incident" in September, 1931, Japan suspended of her own accord the service via Mukden and has continued doing so until to-day. In July, 1934 through traffic between Mukden and Peiping was opened with the establishment of the Oriental Travelling Bureau. As the way has thus been practically opened for the connective railway service between Japan and China, efforts are being made by the Japanese authorities to find a special means of opening Sino-Japanese connective service by utilizing that line.

(4) **Opening Connective Freight Traffic.**—Once agreement was come to between the South Manchuria Railway Company and the Peiping Railway (Peiping to Mukden) with regard to connective freight service, but it has not been carried into effect. It is intended by the authorities to have occasion to establish a wholesale connective freight traffic.

(5) **Europe-Asia Connective Traffic.**—In

March, 1911 a connective passenger service between Russia in Europe and Asia was opened. In June, 1913 the service was further extended by opening connection with European countries in general. As a result of the World War, however, this connective traffic was discontinued in 1920. On the resumption of the diplomatic relations between Japan and Soviet Russia in February, 1925, the Department of Railways of the latter country proposed a resuscitation of the Japan-Russia connective traffic. As a result, the service was resumed on February 8, 1927.

As for the connective freight traffic, it was established in May, 1914, when the through traffic in raw silk was opened to Moscow. It was also abolished as a result of the World War. As in the case of the passenger traffic, efforts had been directed by the authorities in the cause of the resumption of the connective traffic in parcels and freights in general since 1925. As a result, the traffic was re-opened in November, 1931.

The outline of both passenger and goods traffic follows:—

- (1) **Europe-Asia Connective Passenger Traffic.**—
 - (a) Organs of transportation participated in State Railways of Japan.
Chosen Railways.
South Manchuria Railways.
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
North Japan Steamship Co.
General Direction of Manchu State Railways.
Railways of European countries such as Soviet Russia, Poland, England, Germany (exclusive of Belgium and France).
 - (b) Routes: Via Chosen, Dairen, Vladivostok.
General Direction of Manchu State Railways.
 - (c) Tickets:
Single tickets.
Return tickets (20% discount for Japanese railways and 10% discount for foreign railways).
Party passenger tickets (discount of not exceeding 50% according to the number of passengers).
 - (d) Luggage: No limit is put to the weight of goods for free passage.
 - (e) Fares and Freights: Fares and freights have been quoted at American dollars. For the purpose of preventing the loss to be suffered by European countries through a serious fall in the American

dollar and the absurdity of Japanese freight accompanying a fall in the value of the yen freights have been expressed in terms of the tariff unit (Corresponding to 25.25 French francs or 4.2 Reich mark and to about 6 yen in Japanese currency at present) since March, 1935. Fares 1st Class (inclusive of rate for berths) and 2nd Class Tokyo-Berlin (12 days) about ¥1,000 and about ¥700 respectively; Yokohama-Marseilles (via Suez) (42 or 43 days) 1st Class about 1,700.

- (f) Pre-engagement for berths: In accordance with a special agreement births for all sections on the Soviet railways can be pre-engaged through the State Railways of Japan.
- (2) Europe-Asia Connective Parcel Traffic.—
- (a) Organs of transportation participated in State Railways of Japan. North Japan Steamship Co. General Direction of Manchu State Railways. Railways of Soviet Russia, countries along the Baltic Coast, Poland, Germany, Sweden, Czechoslovakia, Austria and Italy.
- (b) Routes: Via Vladivostok only—Freights via Chosen and Dairen are not accepted as the system for transit in bond in the realm of Manchoukuo remains to be instituted (the system will probably be applied to the goods on the connective service from about October, 1935).
- (c) Freights: As in the case of fares freights are expressed in terms of tariff unit. They are about 23 yen for 10 kilogrammes for Tokyo-Berlin (about three times the charge for parcel post).
- (d) Cash on delivery: The service of cash on delivery is done for parcels between Japan and Baltic countries and Germany.
- (3) Connective goods traffic.
- (a) Organs of transportation participated in State Railways of Japan, North Japan Steamship Co., railways of Soviet Rus-

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 kilometres at the end of 1907, which consisted of short, local lines. It being provided in the Railway Nationalization

- asia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Germany and Poland.
- (b) Routes: Via Vladivostok only as in the case of parcel.
- (c) Class of goods handed: At first principal articles traded in between Asia and Europe, 85 in number, were handled, but later this limit was removed, all classes of goods being now handled.
- (d) Freights: Regular through freights quoted at American dollars for the 85 kinds of goods referred to above. For other goods, freights are quoted locally. Between Japan and Germany about ¥30 is quoted for rubber goods per 100 k.g. and about ¥40 for silk fabrics (two to three times the rates on the route via Suez).
- (e) Transportation: In the Soviet Railways only the goods on this connective service are transported by the express. It takes 24 or 25 days to carry goods by this service between Tokyo and Berlin.
- (f) Credit facility: Duplicate consignment note is issued for negotiation of documentary drafts.

Europe-Asia Connective Traffic Conference.—

The eight connective passenger traffic conference was held at Warsaw from June 25 to July 18, 1936 and the fourth connective goods traffic conference opened on September 15, 1936 at Moscow.

Accidents.—The number of accidents reported from all parts of the State Railway lines during the year 1934-1935 totalled 5,315, or 23.6 a million train kilometres, being an increase of 306 in number and a decrease of 0.6 in proportion on the previous year. The number of casualties caused by accidents and errors combined during the year under review was 3,506, a million train kilometres. Contrasted with the previous year, the number shows an increase of 416 and the proportion a decrease of 0.7. Suicides attempted and accomplished combined through railways totalled 2,189. Compared with the preceding year, the number shows a decrease of 71.

Law that "all railways constructed for purposes 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 these private lines remaining in private hands after the nationalization, and in consequence there was no appreciable construction for a few years after that. 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 since 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 open kilometre of local railways has been yearly on the increase. The number of local railways in operation at the end of the year 1934-35 was 260 and their total length 7,088.22 kilometres with the capital invested amounting to ¥1,018,266,471.

The number of passenger cars totalled 4,343 and the number of goods-wagons 11,006. Below are given the statistics of local railway lines and the number of cars in the last few fiscal years:—

Table 24. General Situation on Local Railways

Year	No. of railway lines	Open miles (kms.)	No. of passenger cars	No. of seats	No. of goods-wagons			Capacity (Tons)
					Covert	Open	Total	
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
1933-34.....	266	7,184.55	4,433	298,347	3,616	7,860	11,476	113,627
1934-35.....	260	7,088.22	4,343	308,474	3,548	7,458	11,006	109,012

Train and Vehicle Kilometres.—The train kilometres of the local railways in 1934-35 totalled 17,542,100 consisting of 1,207,110 kilometres of passenger trains 7,264,720 kilometres of goods trains and 9,072,070 kilometres of mixed trains. Compared with the previous year, passenger trains show a decrease of 104,104 kilometres (7.9%), goods trains an increase of 314,344 kilometres (4.5%) and mixed trains a decrease of 1,304,733 kilometres (12.6%). Thus, on

balance there was a decrease of 1,094,493 kilometres (5.9%).

The vehicle kilometres in the same year amounted to 350,750,141 in passenger trains, to 124,758,576 in goods trains, totalling 475,508,717. Contrasted with the preceding year, passenger trains show an improvement of 28,310,140 kilometres (8.8%) and goods trains 5,348,959 kilometres (4.5%), aggregating 33,659,099 kilometres (7.6%).

Table 25. Train and Vehicle Kilometres

Year	Train Kilometres				Vehicle Kilometres	
	Passenger trains	Goods trains	Mixed trains	Total	Passenger cars	Goods Wagons
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	6,129,534	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	314,443,485	113,749,294
1933-34	1,311,214	6,950,376	10,375,003	18,636,593	322,440,000	119,409,617
1934-35	1,207,110	7,264,720	9,070,270	17,542,100	350,750,141	124,758,576

Passenger and Goods Traffic.—The average working kilometres for passenger traffic in 1934-35 were 7,076.3, the number of passengers carried 499,878,493 and the number of passengers carried per kilometre 4,306,193,852, fare receipts amounting to ¥62,262,808. Contrasted with the previous year, the average working kilometres show a decrease of 82.1 (1.1%), the number of passengers carried an increase of 37,515,823 (8.1%), the number of passengers carried per kilometre 255,215,438 (6.3%) and fare receipts ¥3,195,217 (5.4%).

The total amount of goods hauled during the year under review was 26,327,344 metric tons and the volume of goods under review was 26,327,344 metric tons and the volume of goods

hauled per kilometre 554,371,665 metric tons and freight receipts ¥20,303,665. By comparison with the previous year, the number of tons lifted shows an expansion of 1,487,694 (6%), the haulage per kilometre 20,989,462 metric tons (3.9%) and freight receipts ¥994,004 (5.1%).

The average length of goods hauled per metric tons in the year under consideration was 21.1 kilometres and the average goods receipts per metric ton ¥0.771. Contrasted with the previous year, the former shows a decrease of 0.4 kilometre and the latter 0.6%. The average goods receipts per metric ton per kilometre was ¥0.037, which was ¥0.001 larger than for the preceding year.

Table 26. Passenger and Goods Traffic

Year	Working kilometres	No. of passengers carried (1,000)	No of passenger carried 1 km. (1,000)	Receipts from traffic (¥1,000)	Average kms. per passenger	Goods hauled (1,000 m. tons)	Goods hauled 1 km. (1,000 ton. kms.)	Receipts from traffic (¥1,000)
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	21,569	468,819	17,939
1932-33	7,173.3	427,668	3,727,531	55,430	2.7	24,838	505,670	17,845
1933-34	7,158.4	462,328	4,050,978	59,063	8.8	24,838	533,382	19,308
1934-35	7,076.3	499,878	4,306,194	62,263	8.6	26,327	554,372	20,304

Finance.—The total working revenue of the local railways for 1934-35 was ¥91,606,427 as against the total working expenditure of ¥51,857,275, leaving a balance or profits of ¥39,749,152. Compared with the foregoing year, the working expenditure ¥3,082,617 (6.3%) and profits ¥1,121,506 (2.6%). The earnings

per day per kilometre showed an increase of ¥35,472, the working expenses ¥20.08 and profits per day ¥15.392. The proportion of working expenses to working revenue was 56.6% and the preceding year, the former shows a gain of 0.8% and the latter 0.1%.

Table 27. Financial Position of Local Railways

Year	Capital	Construction expenses	Revenue	Working expenses	Profit	% of profit to cost of construction	Aggreg. monthly compensation of employees
1930-31	1,152,299	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	3.5	2,254
1933-34	1,231,130	970,447	87,402	48,775	38,627	4.0	2,170
1934-35	1,233,343	991,669	91,606	51,857	39,749	3.0	2,253

Lines Open to Business.—During the year under review a new railway line was opened to business representing a length of 1.16 kilometres.

Eleven of the existing railways extended their lines to the extent of 58.86 kilometres. Contrasted with the previous year, the number of

both new and old railways combined shows an increase of one and the length a shrinkage of 27.02 kilometres.

Lines Under Construction.—Lines projected but not yet open to traffic as at the end of the financial year under review were 158, involving 8,126.01 kilometres and their estimated capital ¥757,058,780. Contrasted with the preceding year, the number of railways shows a decrease of 21, the length 339.42 kilometres and the construction expenditure ¥21,125,967.

Charter Granted.—The number of railways granted charters for construction by the Gov-

ernment during the year under review was five, involving 17.42 kilometres and their approximate construction expenditure put at ¥1,933,000. The number of railways is one less than for the preceding year, the length 4 kilometres and the construction expenditure ¥402,000.

The number of railways whose charters were invalidated in the year under consideration was 29, representing 343.68 kilometres and ¥32,101,558 of construction expenditure. By comparison with the previous year, the number of railways a decrease of 14, the length 91.52 kilometres and construction expenditure ¥14,594,900.

Table 28. Situation in Leading Local Railways

(1935)

Name of Railway	Office	Length of open lines (Kilometers)	Motive Power	Gauge (ft. in.)	Capital (¥1,000)
Aichi Electric	Nagoya	123.41	Steam & gasoline	3.6	17,091
Bantan Electric	Kakogawa	90.45	Steam & gasoline	3.6	6,000
Chichibu Electric	Kumagai	73.57	Steam & gasoline	3.6	12,000
Chugoku Electric	Okayama	77.20	Steam & electricity	3.6	5,200
Fuji-Minobu	Tokyo	87.57	Steam & gasoline	3.6	16,000
Geibi Electric	Hiroshima	75.07	Steam & electricity	3.6	6,000
Hokkaido	Shiraiishi	129.81	Electricity	3.6	10,000
Ina Electric	Tokyo	79.80	Steam	3.6	25,565
Iwate Keiben	Hanamaki	65.48	Steam & electricity	2.6	1,500
Mikawa	Kariyamachi	81.00	Electricity & steam	3.6	6,250
Nagano Electric	Nagano	70.86	Electricity	3.6	6,000
Meigi	Nagoya	192.85	Electricity	3.6	19,100
Nankai	Osaka	125.12	Electricity	.	
Sangu Express Electric	Osaka	136.09	Electricity	3.6	70,000
Odawara-Express	Sendagaya (Tokyo)	111.97	Electricity, steam & gasoline	3.6	30,000
Seibu	Tokyo	67.46	Steam & electricity	3.6	13,000
Tobu	Tokyo	382.56	Steam & gasoline	3.6	50,000
Tokachi	Obihiro (Hokkaido)	63.26	Electricity	2.6	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 relative to 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, 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, 1935 there were throughout the whole country 135 tramways open to traffic with a total length of 2,615.2 kilometres, involving a capital of ¥1,468,193,689. Contrasted with the previous year, the number of tramways shows a decrease of 6, the length 37.45 kilometres and capital ¥603,280,350. Classified according to kinds of motive power they are as follows:—

Table 29. Traways By Motive Power

Power	No. of tramways	Kilometers	Capital (yen)
Electric	89	2,079.62	1,431,452,026
Steam	8	153.38	1,861,000
Steam and gasoline combined.....	9	75.52	3,795,000
Gasoline	12	122.72	23,157,000
Horse power	15	150.47	7,743,000
Human power	6	33.49	185,663
Total	135	2,615.20	1,468,193,689
Comparison with previous year.....	- 6	- 37.45	- 603,280,350

Table 30. Financial Position of Tramways

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)	Passenger carriages		Goods wagons		No. of passengers carried (1,000)	Receipts from passenger traffic (¥1,000)	
								No.	Seats	No.	Tonnage			
1930-31	148	2,711.47	2,212,570	746,800	128,774	77,637	51,137	171	7,043	453,265	1,928	6,859	1,690,871	115,599
1931-32	145	2,675.63	2,145,876	764,651	115,881	71,233	44,648	145	6,863	443,838	1,900	6,841	1,566,476	105,756
1932-33	141	2,661.76	2,157,203	781,648	109,670	68,128	41,542	118	6,623	432,445	1,800	6,155	1,466,674	99,140
1933-34	141	2,652.43	2,095,371	812,444	110,829	67,525	43,304	119	6,592	425,833	1,765	5,969	1,505,511	101,884
1934-35	135	2,615.20	1,468,193,929	—	113,113	70,690	42,423	118	6,633	433,932	1,760	6,003	1,570,940	104,760

Year	% of profit to cost of construction	No. of loco-motives	Kilometers of vehicles run (¥1,000)		No. of employees	Aver. monthly compensation of employees (¥1,000)
			Passenger carriages	Goods wagons		
1930-31	6.9	171	7,043	9,013	54,344	5,009
1931-32	5.9	145	6,863	7,419	55,093	4,790
1932-33	5.3	118	6,623	7,185	52,094	4,480
1933-34	5.4	119	6,592	6,991	50,062	4,112
1934-35	—	118	6,633	7,219	52,009	4,118

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		
1930-31	1,668,872	1,655,748	351,030	9,013	54,344	5,009
1931-32	1,483,865	1,368,096	349,314	7,419	55,093	4,790
1932-33	1,356,921	1,251,969	346,815	7,185	52,094	4,480
1933-34	1,540,761	1,269,228	361,099	6,991	50,062	4,112
1934-35	1,907,384	1,430,598	367,572	7,219	52,009	4,118

AIR TRANSPORTATION

(For air mail also see 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 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 mails 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 the 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 service on the Tokyo-Osaka-Dairen line, this departure being memorable as the first overseas 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 Straits (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 follows:—

Table 31. Fares on Air Routes

Tokyo-Osaka and vice versa
Twice daily (morning and afternoon). ¥30.00
Osaka-Dairen and vice versa
6 times a week (daily except Sundays) 121.00
The passenger fare between Tokyo and Dairen and vice versa is ¥151 which is divided into five sections as follows:—

Line	Fare
Tokyo-Nagoya	¥20.00
Nagoya-Osaka	10.00
Osaka-Fukuoka	35.00
Fukuoka-Urusan	18.00
Urusan-Keijo (Seoul)	22.00
Keijo-Heijo	13.00
Heijo-Shingishu	12.00
Shingishu-Dairen	25.00
Fukuoka-Naha	60.00
Naha-Taihoku	50.00
Taihoku-Taichu	10.00
Taichu-Takao	13.00
Taihoku-Giran	29.00
Giran-Karenko	12.00
Tokyo-Niigata	20.00
Tokyo-Toyama	21.00
Toyama-Osaka	19.00
Osaka-Tokushima	8.00
Tokushima-Kochi	11.00
Osaka-Tottori	16.00
Tottori-Matsue	7.00

Further, on the establishment of the Manchurian Air Transport Company, a Japan-Manchurian 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 service maintained by the respective concerns:—

Table 32. Regular Air Service
(End of Oct. 1936)

Operators	Lines	Distances (km.)	No. of flights Per week	Services
Nippon Koku Yuso Kabushiki Kaisha.	Tokyo-Nagoya	297	12 times	Passengers parcels, mail
	Nagoya-Osaka	128	12 times	
	Osaka-Fukuoka	500	6 "	
	Fukuoka-Urusan	240	6 "	
	Tokyo-Dairen	310	6 "	
	Keijo-Heijo	200	6 "	
	Heijo-Shingishu	160	6 "	
	Shingishu-Dairen	240	6 "	
	Tokyo-Niigata	380	12 "	
	Tokyo-Osaka	413	12 "	
	Tokyo-Toyama	310	12 "	
	Osaka-Kochi	123	12 "	
Osaka-Tokushima	123	12 "		
Tokushima-Kochi	182	12 "		

Operators	Lines	Distances (km.)	No. of flights Per week	Services					
Nippon Koku Yuso Kenkyusho Tokyo Koku Yuso Kaisha	Osaka-Matsue	Osaka-Tottori	280	12 "	}				
		Tottori-Matsue	110	12 "					
	Fukuoka-Taihoku	Fukuoka-Naha	910	6 "		}			
		Naha-Taihoku	700	6 "					
	(Taiwan-Inland)	Taihoku-Taichu	825	12 "			}		
		Taihoku-Takao	179	12 "					
	Taihoku-Karenko	Taihoku-Giran	40	12 "				}	
		Giran-Karenko	110	12 "					
	Osaka-Matsuyama	Osaka-Takamatsu	140	6 "					}
		Takamatsu-Matsuyama	150	6 "					
Tokyo-Shimoda (Summer)		150	3 "	}					

Aviation Record

Table 33. Aviation Record (Nos. of cruises, hours, casualties, etc.)

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
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
1933-34	53,521	22,104.21	3,153,860	11	23	25	23	13	31
1934-35	57,922	25,887.01	3,758,043	9	20	20	25	10	23

Table 34. Percentage of Accidents

Year	Casualty per 10,000 cruise		Casualty per 10,000 hours		Machines damaged		Motors damaged	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Serious	Slight	Serious	Slight
1930-31	1.3	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
1933-34	2.1	4.3	5.0	0.4	11.3	10.4	5.9	14.0

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 on October, 1, 1934, civilian aviators possessing 1st, 2nd and 3rd class pilots licenses numbered 589. There were also 222 licensed navigators (1st & 2nd class) and 78 licensed engineers.

This number of Japanese civil aviators compared with those of other countries is as follows:—

England	3,158 (End of 1933)
France	1,475 (Do.)
Germany	2,500 (Jan., 1931)
U.S.A.	13,960 (End of 1933)
Italy	708 (Jan., 1931)

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. In October, 1934 there were throughout the whole country fourteen private aviator training institutes, three of them being in Tokyo, three in Chiba Ken, two in Aichi Ken, one each in Hyogo Ken, Hokkaido, Tokushima Ken, Osaka, Gifu Ken and Shizuoka Ken. Each has 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.

Aerodromes.—As in November, 1934 there were eleven aerodromes for the use of the public (inclusive of hydro-aerodromes) in Japan, Chosen and Dairen and seven (inclusive of one for land) for not public use in Japan, totalling 18.

The number of aerodromes in other countries as in October, 1934 was as follows:—

England and Ireland	397
France	102
Germany	231
U.S.A.	2,071
Italy	65

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 aerodromes. 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 Airplanes

There were as in October, 1935 the following fifteen private manufacturers of airplanes throughout the country:

Table 35. Manufacturers of Airplanes

(1) Machines.

Name of Company	Location	Established
Mitsubishi Heavy Industries	Nagoya, Aichi-Ken	1920
Kawasaki Dockyard	Kobe, Hyogo-Ken	1918
Aichi Tokei Denki Kabushiki Kaisha	Nagoya, Aichi-Ken	1920
Nakajima Aircraft Co., Ltd.	Ohta-machi, Gumma-Ken	1917
Kawanishi Aircraft Co., Ltd.	Naruo-mura, Hyogo-Ken	1918
Ishikawajima Aircraft Co.	Tachikawa-machi, Tokyo	1924
Watanabe Iron Works	Mugino, Fukuoka-Ken	1930
Tokyo Gas & Electric Industrial Co.	Ohmori, Tokyo	1933

(2) Motors.

Name of Company	Location	Established
Mitsubishi Heavy Industries	Nagoya, Aichi-Ken	1920
Kawasaki Dockyard	Kobe, Hyogo-Ken	1918
Tokyo Gas & Electric Industrial Co.	Ohmori, Tokyo	1919
Nakajima Aircraft Co., Ltd.	Ogikubo, Tokyo	1924
Aichi Tokei Denki Kabushiki Kaisha	Nagoya, Aichi-Ken	1930

(3) Balloons and Airships.

Name of Company	Location	Established
Fujikura Kogyo Kaisha	Shinagawa, Tokyo	1914
Tokyo E.C. Industrial Co.	Setagaya, Tokyo	1924

The Number of Airplanes.—The number of civilian airplanes in Japan as on October 1, 1934 was 152. It compared with those in other countries as follows:

England	1,055 (End of 1933)
France	1,654 (Do.)
Germany	1,072 (Do.)
U.S.A.	9,284 (Do.)
Italy	398 (Do.)

Japan-Chosen-Manchoukuo Aerial Service

Being of opinion that the fact of the aerial transport business being entirely run by private concerns will not only bar the country from attaining such developments and spread of this

means of communication as is shown by Europe and America but will place the country in a serious plight in the event of emergencies, the Department of Railways has long been preparing to realize the scheme to run the aerial transport business by itself. Having obtained consent thereto of the other government departments concerned, the Department of Railways has decided to estimate a huge amount in the next financial year's (1937-38) Budget for establishing gigantic aerial lines connecting Japan with Karafuto and Taiwan and Chosen and with Manchoukuo, quite independent of the services run by the Japan Aerial Transport Company and the Manchu Aerial Company.

CHAPTER XXII SHIPPING AND SHIPBUILDING

SHIPPING

Introductory Remarks

Japan ranks third among the maritime countries of the world in the amount of shipping with 4,694,000 tons, approximately. (Registered tonnage). There is, however, a wide disparity between hers and the amounts of merchantmen owned by England and America, who stand first and second respectively. She is only slightly ahead of Norway and Germany, who rank fourth and fifth on the list.

Development of Japanese Shipping.—Until the World War the Japanese shipping industry was practically confined to subsidized steamers. It is only since the war that tramp steamers have come to show activity. It may, therefore, be said that Japanese shipping has grown under the aegis of the Government. It is also noteworthy that three great wars participated in by Japan, namely, the China-Japan War (1894-95), the Russo-Japanese War (1904-05), and the World War (1914-18) were important factors in the development of the industry. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, which are referred to in detail elsewhere in this Chapter, are the principal subsidized companies, which represent about 30 per cent. of the tonnage of the whole mercantile fleet of the country. Besides, there was another powerful subsidised company, and that was the Toyo Kisen Kaisha founded by the late Mr. Soichiro Asano. It operated the San Francisco and South American runs under government subsidy. In June, 1926 the Company made over these services to

the N. Y. K. and has since been exclusively engaged in the freight traffic.

Importation of Old Foreign Vessels.—The importation of old foreign vessels has been an important factor in the development of Japanese shipping. From the outset the purchase of foreign ships has been a premier cause of the expansion of shipping. During and after the Russo-Japanese War foreign vessels were bought to the amount of 700,000 tons. From 1921 to 1926 the import of ship aggregated 1,500,000 tons. That accounts for the fact that there is a larger proportion of old vessels in Japan than in other maritime countries. The importation of foreign ships is a very convenient and economical way of getting additional supplies of bottoms to shipowners especially in hard times, but it is bound to deteriorate the position of shipping. In order to lay in check the importation of foreign vessels, therefore, the Government a few years ago enacted a shipbuilding subsidy law, which is dealt with in detail in connexion with shipbuilding.

Movement of Principal Cargoes.—Principal goods carried by Japanese shipping are coal, timber, bean-cake, sugar, rice, wheat, raw cotton, salt, ores. Coal is the most important of all the goods, followed by timber. These two items occupy 70 to 80 per cent. of the entire volume of cargoes. So coal and timber freights are the standard rates in the Japanese freight market.

RECENT SITUATION

The effects of the Shipbuilding Subsidy Law became apparent in 1934. The amount of bottoms greatly decreased through the scrapping of many old vessels. This resulted in a rise of freight and charterage. In September coal freight between Moji and Yokohama rose to ¥2.50, which was the highest level known since the fictitious rise immediately after the great earthquake and fire of the Kwanto district. Charterage rose higher than freight, so much so that the operators were compelled to look to

foreign vessels, which could be obtained at lower rates. As for the situation in the world shipping as a whole, its depression had only touched bottom. Even Great Britain, that senior maritime country, at last found it necessary to propose the convocation of an international shipowners' conference in October the same year. Amidst this world-wide depression, the shipping industry of Japan steadily proceeded on the road to recovery. That was well reflected in the gradual improvement of results of shipping com-

panies. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha, which is the biggest shipping company in this country and which recovered dividend payments at 3% for the half-year term ended March 31, 1934, after suspending payments for the preceding seven and half-year terms, increased the rate to 5% for the half-year ending March 31, 1935. The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, also recovered dividend payments at 5% for the latter half of 1933, after suspending payments for the previous seven half-year terms.

Owing to the depression of the world's trade and other circumstances, the sphere of the activity of the tramp steamers has of late gradually diminished with the consequent tendency for the tramps being converted into the liners. This tendency has been a striking feature of our

shipping circles in recent years. As an illustration, none of the representative trampowners like the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, the Kokusai Kisen Kaisha, the Yamashita Kisen Kaisha, the Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha and the Daido Kisen Kaisha is engaged exclusively in the tramp steamship service. On the contrary, they are all additionally running regular or semi-regular services. All of these trampowners operate not only their own ships but also no small amount of foreign bottoms under charterage. Since 1933 an expansion has been especially noticeable of foreign vessels being chartered by these Japanese shipowners. At the beginning of 1935 the amount of these chartered bottoms exceeded 500,000 tons weight.

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, 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 meeting 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 Tele-

graphy, 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 equipment 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 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 voyages or coastwise 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, 1934.

Table 1. Number and Tonnage of Ships

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	16,048	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	3,874,614	15,038	867,958
	Unregistered	5,401	63,739	31,244	414,352
1933.....	Registered.....	3,295	3,780,197	14,983	862,836
	Unregistered	4,401	52,260	33,688	444,487
1934.....	Registered.....	3,365	3,811,773	15,062	874,935
	Unregistered	4,347	50,808	34,676	45,898

N.B.—Above table excludes vessels registered in the jurisdiction of Kwantung, Chosen and Taiwan.

Table 2. Increase and Decrease of Registered Ships

	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	561	27,041
{ Register cancelled	127	87,043	640	38,865
{ Inc. or dec.	+ 7	9,501	- 89	-11,824
1932.....				
{ Newly registered	149	55,326	507	28,029
{ Register cancelled	199	100,232	759	45,673
{ Inc. or dec.	- 50	- 44,906	-252	-17,644
1933.....				
{ Newly registered	132	63,105	—	—
{ Register cancelled	145	157,552	—	—
{ Inc. or dec.	- 13	- 94,447	—	—
1934.....				
{ Newly registered	207	160,929	—	—
{ Register cancelled	137	129,681	—	—
{ Inc. or dec.	70	31,248	—	—

+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	1932
Steamers (gross ton)	+1,330	+1,177	+920	+ 82	+880	+1,236
Sailing Vessels (gross ton) ...	+ 394	+ 426	+762	+755	+634	+ 561

+increase; -decrease.

The condition of registered vessels is as follows:—

Table 3. Condition of Registered Vessels

Year	Newly built at home				Scrapped				Purchased from abroad		Sold abroad	
	Steamers		Sailing vessels		Steamers		Sailing vessels		No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage				
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	22,080	234	10,880	6	2,215	15	10,215
1932.....	128	53,387	367	21,368	48	24,766	—	—	—	—	30	12,883
1933.....	104	60,693	—	—	53	112,439	—	—	—	—	16	10,598
1934.....	172	147,118	—	—	53	94,331	—	—	1	23	8	814

Registered steamers and sailing craft classified according to age and speed are as follows:—

Table 4. (a) Steamers By Age

		Under 5 year	5-19	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	Over 30 years	Total
		1931.....	{ Number	84	90	403	70	53	
	{ Tonnage (1,000)....	479	311	1,509	348	250	214	450	3,562
1932.....	{ Number	81	82	364	106	49	67	143	892
	{ Tonnage (1,000)....	476	286	1,404	433	244	217	467	3,526
1933.....	{ Number	70	80	255	222	49	60	120	856
	{ Tonnage (1,000)....	438	309	1,117	222	49	60	395	3,432
1934.....	{ Number	65	81	173	311	53	54	109	846
	{ Tonnage (1,000)....	415	376	735	1,099	273	205	350	3,453

(b) Steamers By Speed (knots)

		8-10	10-13	13-16	16-20	20-21	Total
		1931.....	{ Number	123	400	317	
	{ Tonnage (1,000)....	240	1,147	1,582	515	79	3,562
1932.....	{ Number	113	382	317	73	7	892
	{ Tonnage (1,000)....	223	996	1,584	545	79	3,527
1933.....	{ Number	105	358	308	78	7	856
	{ Tonnage (1,000)....	206	1,034	1,538	575	79	3,432
1934.....	{ Number	100	349	312	78	7	846
	{ Tonnage (1,000)....	186	1,095	1,570	203	79	3,453

N.B.—Figures do not cover those for dependencies.

Latest Shipping Returns

The number and tonnage of vessels registered in Japan Proper, at the end of June, 1936 are tabulated below:—

Table 5. Number and Tonnage of Vessels

(a) Steamers		
Capacity (Tons)	No. of steamers	Tonnage (Gross tons)
20 to 100	1,748	76,344
100 to 500	571	131,470
500 to 1,000	200	149,978
1,000 to 3,000	349	649,465
3,000 to 6,000	336	1,507,477
6,000 to 10,000	141	1,051,392
10,000 tons and over.....	20	244,647
Total	3,365	3,811,773
Of which 1,000 tons and over.	846	3,453,981

(b) Sailing Craft

Capacity (Tons)	No. of ships	Tonnage (Gross tons)
20 to 100	13,192	597,794
100 to 500	571	131,470
500 to 1,000	3	1,720
1,000 to 3,000	4	9,507
Total	15,062	874,935

(c) Old Style Japanese Ships Whose Displacement Is Denoted By "Koku"

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

LEADINGS SHIPOWNERS

The Japanese shipowners owning 30,000 or more tons gross as in April, 1936, are listed below:—

Table 6. Leading Shipowners

Owners	No. of vessels	Gross tonnage
N. Y. K. (Japan Mail S.S. Co.)	87	642,331
O. S. K. (Osaka Mercantile S.S. Co.)	102	483,803
Dairen S.S. Co.	46	164,164
Kinkai Yusen Kaisha (Near Sea Mail S.S. Co.)	43	126,759
Kokusai Kisen Kaisha (International S.S. Co.)	26	151,886
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	32	130,436
Department of Railways	14	41,776
Kawasaki Dockyard	11	64,692
Kawasaki S.S. Co.	17	68,946
Manchuria Sea & Land Transportation Co.	8	48,498
Chosen S.S. Co.	20	35,967
Yamashita S.S. Co.	6	33,774
Tatsuma S.S. Co.	15	62,536
Nisshin S.S. Co. (Japan-China S.S. Co.)	17	41,508
Ishihara Partnership, Unlimited, Co.	11	59,414
Nihon Tanker	5	34,531
Nippon Godo	13	55,018
Hiromi Shoji	8	36,242

Nippon Yusen Kaisha (Japan Mail S. S. Co.)
—Founded in October, 1885, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, which is the premier maritime company of Japan, celebrated the jubilee in October, 1935. The Company was established by the amalgamation of two rival concerns, the Mitsubishi and the Kyodo Un-yu Kaisha, which were in cut-throat competition with each other. By the amalgamation of the two companies the N. Y. K. inherited 29 steamers and 1 sailing vessel from the Mitsubishi Company and 29 steamers and 10 sailing crafts from the Kyodo Un-yu Kaisha, making a total of 69 vessels. Of these the 58 steamers totalled 64,610 tons gross and the 11 sailing vessels 4,725 tons gross. The Company's capital was fixed at ¥11,000,000. On its fiftieth anniversary the combined N. Y. K. and K. Y. K. fleets comprised 133

ships aggregating 770,000 tons, and its capital ¥116,250,000. These figures show the remarkable progress made by the Company during the last half century.

The year following its establishment, the Company had already eighteen regular lines extending to Shanghai, Tientsin, Chemulpo, Fusan, Gensan and Vladivostok in foreign waters and to the Hokkaido, Bonin Islands in home waters. On the occasion of the China-Japan War (1894-95) the N. Y. K. rendered very valuable services by placing at the nation's service 66 ships, aggregating 152,271 tons. Soon after the termination of the war, or in 1886 the Company opened the European Line. In August the same year the Seattle Line was opened and in the following October the Australian Line.

On the occasion of the Boxer Rising in 1900 the N. Y. K. placed twenty-seven ships at the Government's service. At the time of the Russo-Japanese War (1904-05) the Company owned 77 ships with a tonnage of 242,163 gross. The Company then placed its entire fleet at the Government's service. In 1911 the N. Y. K. opened its Calcutta Line. This, together with the Bombay Line opened in 1893, gave a great impetus to the Indo-Japanese trade.

At the outbreak of the World War the Company owned 86 ships, aggregating 380,000 tons gross. During the war the Company did distinguished services to the Allies. Its chief duty was to keep open lines which the other allied companies could not maintain because their vessels were needed elsewhere. During the war the Company opened the Japan-Liverpool service, the South Seas Line (to the Mandated South Sea Islands), the Java-Calcutta Line, the Japan-New York Line via Panama, the New Zealand freight service.

Between Japan and New York the Company maintains what is one of the most up-to-date freight services on the oceans to-day. The Company put into commission in the Jubilee Year six new motor vessels on its Orient-New York Express Service. These six sister ship are all of 9,000 tons and their speed 18½ knots. Three of them are built in Nagasaki and three in Yokohama.

The Company has several modern motorships on its Pacific run. These are the Chichibu Maru (17,500 tons), the Asama Maru (17,000 ton) and the Tatsuta Maru (17,000 tons). These, along with the Taiyo Maru, run a fast fortnightly service from Hong-Kong to Los Angeles and San Francisco, via Honolulu. On the European run the Company has also excellent boats, the Terukuni Maru and the Yasukuni Maru being the

finest ships on the service. They are both of 11,900 tons gross.

As on March 31, 1936 the Company owned 85 steamers amounting to 628,017.55 tons gross. Besides, it owned launches and motorboats numbering 37 and aggregating 1,113.02 tons.

The following is a list of the important N. Y. K. passenger and freight services.

Japan-Europe Fortnightly Service.
Orient-California Fortnightly Service.
Orient-Vancouver-Seattle Fortnightly Service.
Japan-Australia Monthly Service.
South American West Coast Monthly Service.
Japan-Bombay Monthly Service.
Japan-China Rapid Express Service.

Besides the above, the N. Y. K. maintains regular passenger services from Japan to Tsingtao, the South Sea Islands, Tientsin, Formosa, etc., the last two being operated by the K. Y. K. Line.

Osaka Shosen Kaisha (Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.) The Company was established in 1884 by the amalgamation of small shipping companies which had steamers plying between ports in the inland sea. The field of operation has subsequently been enlarged. The following is a list of the important O. S. K. passenger and freight services in operation in the first half of 1936:—

South American Monthly Service.
New York Rapid Express Monthly Service.
East Coast African Monthly Service.
Bombay Twice Monthly Service.
Calcutta Twice Monthly Service.
Australian Monthly Service.
South Seas Service (South Seas Subsidized Service, South Seas Voluntary Service, Philippine Service, Saigon-Bangkok Service).

The Company also maintains regular passenger services from Japan to important places in Formosa, China, Korea, Dairen, etc.

The Company owned (as on June 30, 1936) 115 steamers and motor-ships, amounting to 499,236.15 tons gross.

The authorised capital is ¥100,000,000, of which ¥62,500,000 is paid up.

The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha (Japan-China Steamship Co.)—The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha was established in March, 1907 by the amalgamation of the Yangtze services operated by four Japanese Shipping Companies, namely, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, the Konan Kisen Kaisha and the Daito Kisen Kaisha.

The Company's principal lines as at the end of March, 1936 were as follows:—

Shanghai-Hankow Five-weekly Service.

Hankow-Ichang Five-monthly Service.
Hankow-Changteh Thrice-monthly Service.
Ichiang-Chungking Four-monthly Service.
As at the end of March, 1936 the Company

owned 21 steamers, aggregating 44,322.55 tons gross.
The authorised capital is ¥16,200,000, of which ¥10,125,000 is paid up.

ALLOCATION OF JAPANESE SHIPPING

The tonnage of vessels engaged in the coastwise and ocean services in the last few years (each on December 1) is classified as follows:—

Table 7. Tonnage of Vessels on Various Lines

Year	(a) Ocean Routes								Total incl. other	
	Europe & Africa	North America (Pacific coast)	North America (Atlantic coast)	Australia & India	South Sea Is. & Straits Settlements	South America (Pacific coast)	South America (Atlantic coast)	In docks		Stranded
1928	212,463	213,381	688,478	179,930	320,621	—	—	165,377	52,911	3,437,355
1929	212,676	151,029	602,907	227,066	402,737	—	—	249,812	62,674	3,461,584
1930	227,436	332,793	469,241	190,388	350,276	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	523,218	—	—	151,825	66,124	3,330,719
1934	309,121	306,266	370,492	251,820	470,549	—	—	131,733	—	3,247,231
1935	201,566	261,386	403,224	368,127	346,435	—	—	95,791	14,605	3,268,306

(b) Coastwise Routes

Year	Hokkaido and Karafuto	Dairen and Vladivostok	North China and Chosen	Kyushu and Shanghai	Taiwan and Hongkong	Yokohama and Shikaura	Ise Shimizu and 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	214,625	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	112,668	135,419	124,033	70,596	1,229,807
1934	141,789	240,178	90,246	324,115	194,670	138,652	144,021	64,188	1,392,725
1935	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,601,468

N.B.—The foregoing tables are based on the investigation made by the Kobe Shipping Association on ships of 2,000 tons, or more.

REGULAR OVERSEA SERVICE

According to the Oversea Navigation Subsidy Law revised in 1917, Japanese navigation companies are given mail subsidy for maintaining regular services to Europe, North and South America, and Australia, under contract with the Government for not more than five years. The vessels qualified for the service are steamers of over 3,000 tons with a speed of 12 knots or more, built and registered in Japan, and not more than fifteen years old. The subsidy is granted at the rate of not more than fifty 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 matter or materials without charge, to equip the vessels on service with wireless apparatus, etc.

The oversea services run and the class of steamers used under the law as existing on July 1, 1936 are as follows:—

Table 8. Oversea Services and Number of Steamers

Line	Ports	No. of steamers used	No. of service per year	Operating company
European	Yokohama-London	10 or more	26 or more	N.Y.K.
Australian	Yokohama-Melbourne	3	12	"
North American	Yokohama-San Francisco	3	18	"
	Yokohama-Hongkong	2	18	"
	Kobe-Seattle	3	21	"
South American	East coast (Yokohama-Buenos Aires)	5	12	O.S.K.
	West coast (Yokohama-Valparaiso)	3	7	N.Y.K.
Africa	Kobe-Capetown	5	12 or more	O.S.K.
South Seas	Kobe-Sourabaya	4	20 or more	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, the Straits Settlements, Java, Borneo, Celebes, etc. Steamers of over 1,000 tons gross or more or sailers of over 500 tons or more are allowed to run, subject to the approval of the competent authorities. The regulations controlling the 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

Table 9. Near-sea Services and Number of Vessels

Line	Ports	No. of steamers used	No. of service per year	Operating company
China Coast	Tientsin—Dairen—Tsingtao— Shanghai—Hongkong—Canton.	4	40 or more	Nisshin S.S. Co.
Yangtze-kiang	Shanghai—Hankow	5 or more	160 or more	"
	Hankow—Ichang	3	38 or more	"
	Hankow—Changsha	1	24	"
	Hankow—Chengteh	1	6	"
Dairen	Ichang—Chunking	1	20 or more	"
	Kobe—Dairen	6	168 or more	O.S.K.
Shanghai	Nagasaki—Shanghai	2	90 or more	N.Y.K.
	Yokohama—Shanghai	3	60 or more	"
Tientsin	Kobe—Tientsin	3	52 or more	Kinkai Yusen Co.
	Yokohama—Tientsin	1	40 or more	"
Newchang	Yokohama—Yingkow	3	32 or more	"
Tsingtao	Kobe—Tsingtao	3	72	N.Y.K.
				O.S.K.
Vladivostok	Tsuruga—Vladivostok	1	36	Harada S.S. Co.
Saghalien	Hakodate—Odomari	2	52 or more	Kita Nihon S.S. Co.
Petropavlovsk	Hakodate—Petropavlovsk	1	7 or more	Kinkai Yusen Co.
North Chosen	Tsuruga—Seishin	1	36 or more	Kuribayashi S.S. Co.
Nawa (Ryukyu)	Kagoshima—Nawa	2	140 or more	Kita Nihon S.S. Co.
	Osaka—Nawa	2	48 or more	O.S.K.
Main Island-Hokkaido	Aomori—Muroran	2	365	"

Coastwise.—Vessels flying foreign flags are forbidden to carry passengers and cargoes between Japanese ports except on a continuous voyage from a foreign country. It should be remembered that the coast trade of Japan and

the rivers and lakes of Korea, Formosa, 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 Seas, China, and Near-sea ports. The contracts for the subsidy is renewed every year and covers the carrying of mail matter and other obligations.

The principal subsidized lines, the number of steamers used, the number of services, etc., as existing on July 1, 1936 are shown in tabular form as follows:—

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 respectively.

TRAMP STEAMERS

While subsidized steamers have grown under the aegis of the Government, tramp steamers have grown without the direct protection of the Government. At the time of the China-Japan War (1894-95) the Shipping League formed by owners of tramp steamers had 24 members, representing 60 ships with a total tonnage of 94,000 tons. By 1906, or the year following the termination of the Russo-Japanese War the number of members had increased to 96 and that

of steamers to 192 amounting to 345,000 tons. The World War gave such a fillip to the activity of tramp steamers that for a time during the war they exercised predominant influence over the shipping circles of the country. In 1920 the tramp steamers aggregated 1,400,000 tons weight. As stated already, of late years there has been observable a world-wide tendency for the tramp steamers being converted into the liners, especially in this part of the world,

Table 10. (a) Allocation of Tramp Steamers
(1,000 tons)

	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	610
" (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	615	211	1,367	295	1,367
Others	453	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.

Table 10. (b) The Allocation of Tramp Steamers to Regular Routes By Operators

Operators and Routes	End of 1935		End of 1933	
	No. of Ships	Gross Tonnage	No. of Ships	Gross Tonnage
Kokusai Kisen Europe to Japan	2	about 10,000	2	about 10,000
New York Route	7	" 45,987	11	" 72,287
Trans-Atlantic	2	" 12,500	4	" 23,382
Indian	3	" 17,400	2	" 8,750
North European Route (Opened jointly with the N.Y.K. in May, 1936)				
Kawasaki Kisen:				
North American Route	4	about 23,500	9	about 51,877
New York Route	12	" 71,688	10	" 64,103
Indian Route (Six-yearly service opened in September, 1936, no definite ship being in commission)				
Daido Kaiun Kaisha:				
North American Pacific Coastwise Route	5	about 31,671	3	about 19,224
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha:				
North American Pacific Coastwise Route	2	" 14,352	4	" 22,031
New York Route	10	" 70,411	6	" 39,257
Indian Route	3	" 13,000 (Opened 1934)		
Yamashita Kisen:				
Persian Route (Opened August, 1934, six-yearly service, no definite ship being assigned)				
New York Route	2	" 12,034 (Opened May, 1935)		
Australian West Coast Route	3	" 17,553 (Opened December, 1935)		
New Zealand Direct Route	3	(Monthly service opened December, 1935)		
Joint Service By Kawasaki, Kokusai and Yamashita:				
East and South African Route	3	about 17,380 and special service (Opened 1934)		
Australian Route	3	" 21,703	3	about 21,703

PRINCIPAL TRAMP-OWNERS

Kokusai Kisen Kaisha (International S. S. Co.) In order to meet an astounding increase in the demand for bottoms during the World War both shipowners and shipyards built one ship after another. Shipyards even went the length of building ships without any order. As the activity of the freight market during the war was spectacular, so the reaction that followed the Armistice was serious. It was for the purpose of relieving the shipowners and shipbuilders of the acute pain caused by a serious break of the price of ships that the Kokusai Kisen Kaisha was organized in 1919 with the surplus of the vessels thus built during the war, through the good offices of the Government. As in July, 1936

the Company operated regular freight services between the Far East and North Europe, New York and Hamburg, Japan and Australia, Japan and East and South Africa, Japan and Bombay, Japan and Formosa. Three 19-knotters which were completed in 1936 have been allocated to the newly inaugurated Far East-North Europe fast service, which will maintain four-weekly sailings in conjunction with two new freighters of the N. Y. K. now building.

The Company owns a fleet of 32 vessels amounting to 300,000 tons gross. Mr. Shinjiro Kurokawa, formerly vice-President of the N. Y. K. is President. The Company is capitalized at ¥80,000,000 and under its able president cleared

profits in excess of ¥3,000,000 for the half year ending Dec. 31, 1935.

Yamashita Kisen Kaisha (Yamashita S. S. Co.)—The Company was founded in 1902 by Mr. Kamesaburo Yamashita. The activity of the Company during the Great War was world-wide and even to-day, it is known as the largest charterer and is operating on an extensive scale. As on June 1, 1936 the Company operated 118 vessels, aggregating 981,000 tons gross. They included ships owned and those virtually owned by the Company totalling 25 and amounting to 223,000 tons gross. The Company is capitalized at ¥20,000,000, which is paid up.

The Mitsui Line operates a service between Singapore and New York via Japan ports, Los Angeles, and Panama Canal, in both directions, with a call at Manila on the westward trip. On July 1, 1936 the Mitsui Line ran in this service four of the newest and fastest super-freighters each with a tonnage of 10,000 and of 18½ knot speed, besides four vessels each with a tonnage of 10,000 and of 15 knot speed and one vessel with a tonnage of 9,300 and of 12 knot speed.

Besides, there are such trampowners as the Daido Kisen Kaisha and the Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha.

Table 11. Results of Leading Shipping Companies

(a) 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
1933-34.....	83	506,246	148,000	3,461,000	15,366,000	54,752,000	70,119,000
1934-35.....	85	624,000	164,000	3,927,000	17,667,010	63,448,033	81,115,043

(b) Osaka Shosen Kaisha

(In pieces)

(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	81,966,254	10,347,418	42,554,413	52,901,821
1932.....	—	—	1,386,074	79,958,820	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
1934.....	126	492,902	1,612,000	117,707,000	14,435,000	65,557,000	79,992,000
1935.....	115	499,236	1,484,442	117,825,666	13,103,021	72,376,438	85,479,459

(c) Nisshin Kisen Kaisha

(Japan-China Steamship Co.; Cap. ¥16,200,000)

Year	No. of Ships	Tonnage	Passengers carried	Goods hauled (Tons)	Receipts (Yen)		
					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.....	36	53,838	—	—	97,581	1,485,553	1,583,134
1933-34.....	21	44,322	—	—	73,112	1,135,969	1,209,081
1934-35.....	21	44,322	—	—	189,000	2,364,000	2,553,000
1935-36.....	21	44,322	—	—	231,227	3,232,844	3,464,071

N.B.—The business term of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha is from October to May of the next year and that of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha from April to May of the following year.

FREIGHT MARKET

The movement of coal freight between Moji and Yokohama, of bean-cake freight between Dairen and Yokohama, and of timber freight between Karafuto and Japan Proper, in recent years, are shown below:—

Table 12. Freight on Coal, Bean-cake and Timber

(a) Coal Freight

Coal (Wakamatsu-Yokohama):

		Jan.	Mar.	May	July	Sept.	Nov.	Dec.	Aver.
1931..	High	¥0.70	1.20	1.20	0.95	0.87	0.65	0.76	2.30
	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
	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
	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	2.50	2.45	2.40	2.50
	Low	¥1.40	2.00	1.90	0.35	1.80	2.20	2.25	1.35
1935..	High	¥2.00	2.30	1.85	1.80	2.55	2.30	2.10	2.55
	Low	¥1.70	2.00	1.60	1.60	1.70	1.80	1.60	1.50

(b) Bean-cake Freight

Bean Cake (Dairen-Yokohama):

		Jan.	Mar.	May	July	Sept.	Nov.	Dec.	Aver.
1931..	High	9.6	12.0	11.0	7.5	6.0	6.0	7.5	13.5
	Low	6.0	10.0	10.0	7.5	6.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
1932..	High	7.0	10.0	7.5	6.5	8.5	11.5	12.5	12.5
	Low	6.5	8.0	7.0	6.5	8.5	9.0	12.0	6.5
1933..	High	12.5	10.0	8.0	8.0	8.5	10.0	11.0	12.5
	Low	10.0	9.0	7.5	8.0	7.5	9.0	10.0	7.0
1934..	High	11.0	12.0	12.0	—	—	—	15.0	15.0
	Low	9.0	10.0	11.0	—	—	—	15.0	9.0
1935..	High	9.0	9.0	8.0	—	—	10.0	8.0	12.0
	Low	8.5	8.5	7.0	—	—	8.0	8.0	7.0

(c) Timber Freight

Timber (Karafuto-Japan Proper):

		Jan.	Mar.	May	July	Sept.	Nov.	Dec.	Aver.
1931..	High	¥ 80	130	115	87.5	77.5	50	—	87.5
	Low	¥ 75	115	75	72.8	55	45	—	45
1932..	High	¥105	125	85	75	92.5	100	150	150
	Low	¥ 75	100	75	65	70	73	150	60
1933..	High	¥145	120	120	115	110	50	—	150
	Low	¥145	120	92.5	107.5	85	150	—	85
1934..	High	¥ —	137.5	150	140	170	165	—	170
	Low	¥ —	137.5	145	100	135	135	—	100
1934..	High	¥ —	140	135	150	150	—	—	190
	Low	¥ —	135	130	135	135	—	—	120

Table 13. Freight on General Goods on Open Sea Routes

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
1934.....	90.0 s.	10	72 s.	26.5	25
1935.....	90.0 s.	10	72 s.	26.5	25

CHARTER MARKET

According to the report by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the average monthly movement of charterage per ton in recent years is as follows:—

Table 14. Charterage Per Ton in Recent Years

		(In yen)											
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1931:													
	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
1934:													
	Larger sized	2.10	2.03	2.18	2.13	—	2.85	—	2.10	2.30	2.40	2.73	2.80
	Medium "	2.50	2.60	2.80	2.90	3.10	2.75	2.40	2.70	3.15	2.98	2.50	3.15
	Smaller "	3.30	4.13	3.96	3.55	4.85	3.05	3.75	3.00	4.00	3.70	4.00	4.75
1935:													
	Larger sized	2.20	2.55	—	2.00	—	2.00	—	1.70	1.90	2.10	2.00	1.98
	Medium "	3.10	3.23	3.02	3.27	2.97	3.00	2.87	2.87	3.40	3.00	3.00	2.65
	Smaller "	3.75	4.55	4.10	4.70	3.75	3.65	3.01	3.25	3.47	3.85	4.21	3.65

NAVIGATION

The seamen's certificates issued to licensed mariners are of three kinds, viz., "A" class (Captains, 1st and 2nd mates), "B" class (Captains, 1st and 2nd 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 were returned as 8,799 of "A" class, 15,436 of "B" class and 28,239 of "C" class. Of the above figures, there were 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 (3 foreigners) and 25,953 3rd engineers (2 foreigners). The figure for recent years are as follows:—

Table 15. Number of Pilots

Year	No.
1928	52
1929	51
1930	52
1931	57
1932	56
1933	57
1934	56

The Pilotage Law promulgated in 1890 limits pilotage only to Japanese subjects except foreign pilots licensed under Japanese law and also those foreigners sanctioned within five years from 1898.

Table 16. The Number of Holders of Engineers' Certificates

Year	Japanes	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	92,751	132	92,883
1934	96,469	132	96,601

N.B.—No foreigners since 1925.

Light Houses, Marks and Signals

The first regular light house was erected in Japan at Kannonzaki, in the Bay of Tokyo on January 1, 1869. The Kannonzaki 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 light houses and other signals built since then being the work of native experts.

The number of lighthouses, buoys and beacons in recent years is as follows:—

Table 17. Number of Lighthouses, Buoys and Beacons

(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	1,138
1931	285	269	127	42	11	4	738
1932	299	295	130	43	11	14	792
1933	305	306	126	43	11	18	809
1934	327	341	137	43	11	29	888
*1935	341	371	141	43	11	30	937

* End of June.

SHIPWRECKS

Table 18. Number of Ships Lost, Damages, etc.

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Steamers	Total loss	42	44	37	36	41	33	29	22
	Serious damages	1,674	1,716	1,661	260	243	252	218	194
Sailing Vessels	Total loss	85	114	115	112	165	153	98	127
	Serious damages	275	342	353	142	179	155	143	171
Total	Total loss	127	158	152	148	207	186	127	149
	Serious damages	1,959	2,058	2,014	402	422	407	361	365

Table 19. Casualties Caused By Shipwrecks

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Steamers	Lives lost	169	69	71	49	94	61	75	159
	Men wounded	33	34	53	64	49	90	97	14
	Unknown	455	193	163	112	105	129	103	69
Sailing Vessels	Lives lost	20	47	51	19	19	49	38	37
	Men wounded	5	28	2	11	10	25	11	10
	Unknown	69	75	49	51	51	143	73	177
Grand Total	Lives lost	189	116	122	68	113	110	113	194
	Men wounded	38	62	55	75	59	115	108	24
	Unknown	524	268	212	163	156	272	176	246
Total	751	446	389	306	328	497	397	464	183

Warned by the frequency of shipwrecks off the coast of this country and moved by the earned representation of all those interested, the Government appropriated in the Budget of 1929-30 about one million yen as working expenses and ¥1,500,000 for the erection of eleven light-

houses and four wireless stations with twelve connexions, and also for repairing old lighthouses as an undertaking spread over three consecutive years. In the fiscal year of 1929-30 three lighthouses and three 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 point 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 itself to public attention. In point of fact, it was as late as 1917 that the first company in this particular line was established in Osaka. At present there are two companies the Teikoku Salvage Kaisha (capitalized at ¥1,000,000, which

is 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 ¥280,000 by the leading business men 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 fifth of the kind in the world and is provided with a

SHIPBUILDING

Introductory Remarks

It was not until the closing days of the Shogunate Government that the country was awakened to the necessity of building foreign style ships. In view of the growing pressure from without, the Government perceived the acute necessity of providing for national defence and so took in hand construction of foreign style vessels. In the 1st year of Ansei (1854) the Shogunate Government erected a shipyard on a western model at Uraga. In the fourth year of the same era another shipyard was established at Nagasaki and in the first year of Genji (1864) another at Yokosuka. Besides, there were erected shipyards at Ishikawajima, Tokyo and at Hyogo, respectively. As a result of the restoration of the Imperial regime the management of these shipyards was all taken over by the new government. As the country had been secluded for over two centuries, it was not to be wondered at that it lagged far behind the western countries in the art of shipbuilding. The authorities of the new Government took every measure available to develop the industry. While good experts were invited from the advanced countries of the West to train the native shipbuilders, many native experts and workmen were sent abroad for study and practice. It is due to these unsparing efforts on the part of the authorities that the country has now attained the position of a first class country in the world in shipbuilding.

As stated above, the growth of the Japanese shipbuilding industry was due originally to pressure from without and the consequent national awakening to the need of defence. Naturally, at its initial stage the industry developed chiefly along the line of construction of war craft. As a result of the Restoration of Meiji, however, the construction policy of the country underwent a change. The new Government made it a policy to develop construction both for defence and merchantile purposes. While encouraging the nation at large to own ships, the Government made efforts in the direction of the importation of foreign ships and as well as the development of the shipbuilding industry. In the meantime the Government thought it advisable to make over construction to private management. So in

wireless station. The present director is Dr. Takematsu Okada, who is also Director of the Central Meteorological Observatory, Tokyo.

the sixth year of Meiji (1874) the Nagasaki Shipyard was transferred to the Mitsubishi Co., and in the ninth year the Hyogo Yard to Mr. Masazo Kawasaki. Later the shipyards at both Uraga and Ishikawajima were also made over to private enterprise. The Yokosuka Shipyard alone was transferred to the management of the Navy instead of private undertaking. Despite untiring efforts made by the Government, however, the shipbuilding industry had made only tardy progress and was not yet out of an infantine stage of development in the 27th year of Meiji (1894) when the country opened war with China. That can be illustrated by the fact that about 90 per cent. of the nation's requirements of ships from the restoration of Meiji till the China-Japan War had been supplied by imports. This slow progress shown by the shipbuilding industry was due chiefly to a dearth of materials, particularly steel and to unskillfulness on the part of the builders. To this may be added the fact that the shipowners had not generally abundant means at their command, and that when they were in need of bottoms, they were compelled to buy cheap-priced old foreign vessels and be content to meet their immediate requirements.

In the year following the close of the China-Japan War, or 1895 the Government promulgated the Shipbuilding Encouragement Act for the purpose of protecting the shipbuilders and subsequently promulgated the Navigation Encouragement Act, thereby giving*the shipowners the opportunity to open new routes and inducing them to improve their ships. The enactment of these two legislations laid a cornerstone for the development of the shipbuilding industry and benefited immensely both shipowners and shipbuilders. On the promulgation of the laws, three big shipowners, viz., the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha placed orders with native shipyards instead of foreign yards. This change of attitude on the part of the shipowners caused a revolution to the shipbuilding industry. All shipbuilding companies made greater efforts than ever for training experts and workers, while bettering equipments in emulation of one another. In the meantime, the Government who saw the necessity of making the country self-supplying in steel, established a big iron foundry at Edamitsu,

Fukuoka Prefecture, which was opened to business in 1901. The establishment of the government foundry induced the growth of private steel plants, and the industry has gradually developed until it has attained the present prosperity. The growth of the iron industry no doubt greatly helped the development of the shipbuilding industry. After the Russo-Japanese War leading shipyards such as the Mitsubishi, Kawasaki, Uraga and Ishikawajima extended the scope of business. The development shown by the first named two companies was especially remarkable. They advanced to a level not far behind first class shipbuilders of the world. The period intervening between the Russo-Japanese War and the World War was marked by an extraordinary development of the shipbuilding industry of the country. Leviathans were launched one after another during the period. It was during this period that the N. Y. K. built two big steamers for the European run, one being the Kashima Maru and the other the Katori Maru. The former was built at the Kawasaki Shipyard and the latter at the Mitsubishi Shipyard. In referring to this period mention must not be omitted of the fact that the construction of warships, which had been in principle confined to the government yards,

began gradually to be entrusted to private yards owing to their development. In 1913 two large battle-cruisers, viz., the Haruna and the Kiri-shima were built at private yards. The former was launched at the Kawasaki Shipyard and the latter at the Mitsubishi Shipyard. It must also be mentioned that during this period the Shipbuilding Encouragement Act was revised and the Ocean Navigation Subsidy Act was enacted, while a policy of protective tariff for ships was laid down. These measure contributed immensely towards the development of the shipbuilding industry.

The World War stimulated Japanese shipbuilding to great developments as had never been known in the past. At last the industry attained such full-fledged growth that the Shipbuilding Encouragement Act lost its necessity and was consequently repealed. How the industry expanded during the war boom may be seen from the fact that the output of steamers, which stood at 48,000 tons in 1912, increased to 144,000 tons in 1916 and to 226,000 tons in 1921.

As the shipbuilding industry was very favourably affected by the war boom, so it has been very seriously affected by the postwar reaction.

RECENT SITUATION

The shipbuilding industry, which had been in the grip of depression since the termination of the World War, has begun to revive since 1933 with the growing demands for bottoms. The Ship Improvement Subsidy Law, which was enforced late in 1932 by way of encouragement of shipbuilding, which is referred to in detail elsewhere in this chapter, has proven an especial stimulus to the shipbuilding industry. According to the returns of the Department of Communications, during 1933 63 ships with a total tonnage of 66,135 tons were constructed in Japan. Of this number of ships, 3 amounting to 22,272 tons were in accordance with the provisions of the Ship Improvement Subsidy Law. The following year saw 170 with a tonnage of 153,112 tons gross built including 14 amounting to 99,586 tons under the Ship Improvement Subsidy Law. In the following year, or 1935 the number of ships built further increased to 205 amounting to 161,784 tons gross, of which 58,155 tons was under the Ship Improvement Subsidy Law. Thus the amount of construction has been yearly on the increase. According to an investigation conducted by the Shipping Club, the ships which are to be completed in the course of 1936 and 1937 as shown by orders

booked by the various shipyards as in April, 1936 were 91 in number amounting to 584,000 tons weight. These orders are increasingly represented by trampowners and individual shipowners.

Ship Improvement Subsidy Law

With a view to placing the Japanese shipping interests on a favourable footing in the face of keen competition, the Government enacted the Ship Improvement Subsidy Law in 1931, which approved by the 63rd session of the Imperial Diet, took effect in October, 1932. The object of the measure is to replace ships which are twenty-five years or older by modern craft. The law provides for a subsidy of ¥55 for every ton of new ships built in accordance with the specifications of the Department of Communications together with the scrapping of two tons of vessels 25 years or older.

The ships built under the law during the three years from 1932-33 to 1934-35, or the first period for the scrapping of old vessels and the building of new ones, amounted to roughly 200,000 tons. During the period under review 94 old vessels, mostly foreign vessels, with a tonnage of 399,000 tons gross, approximately were scrapped. As a

result, our shipping has greatly improved in quality, though it has decreased in quantity. The second construction programme allocated to the financial year of 1935-36 involves eight ships with a total tonnage of 49,760. Of these vessels, three with a tonnage of 17,200 have taken water and one with a tonnage of 6,800 has been completed. All the vessels are expected to be completed in the course of 1936. For this second construction twelve ships amounting to 53,000 tons have been scrapped. The completion of the second construction will still leave old ships of 25 years or more amounting to about 400,000 tons (about 10 per cent. of the amount of the entire mercantile fleet of the country) to be scrapped.

Table 20. 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		Total		No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage				
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	4,461	32	81,771	17	2,233	49	84,004
1932.....	10	43,760	36	12,324	46	56,084	18	2,459	66	58,765
1933.....	10	68,685	29	7,222	39	75,907	28	2,913	67	79,820
1934.....	20	124,180	58	17,676	78	141,856	99	13,004	177	154,860

SHIPYARDS AND DOCKS

The number of shipbuilding yards (with capacity for ships of 1,000 tons gross and over), and docks (including floating docks) in the last five years is as follows:—

Table 21. Statistics of Shipyards and Docks

Year	No. of yards	No. of docks	No. of floating docks	No. and Tonnage of Ships Built					
				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	109,058	5	606	53	109,664
1929.....	405	45	1	63	164,622	16	2,743	79	167,365
1930.....	437	72	3	48	148,382	11	5,849	60	154,231
1931.....	471	72	3	32	81,771	17	2,233	49	84,004
1932.....	530	72	3	45	56,084	20	2,679	66	58,763
1933.....	571	78	4	—	—	—	—	63	66,135
1934.....	621	81	4	—	—	—	—	170	155,312

N.B.—The figures of yards do not include those for small vessels.

Table 22. Principal Shipyards

(August, 1935)

Name	No. of berths	Established	Location
Kawasaki Shipbuilding Yard	7	1881	Kobe
Hakodate Dockyard	1	1896	Hakodate
Ishikawajima Shipbuilding Yard	4	1855	Tokyo
Asano Shipbuilding Yard	6	1916	Kanagawa
*Yokohama Dockyard	5	1881	Yokohama
Uruga Dockyard	6	1894	Kanagawa
Harima Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., Ltd. ...	5	1908	Near Kobe
Osaka Iron Works	6	1880	Osaka
Do. (Innoshima Works).....	6	—	Habu
Do. (Bingo Works)	2	—	San-nosho
Kasado Dockyard	1	—	Kasadoshima
Ohara Shipbuilding and Iron Works	1	—	Osaka

Name	No. of berths	Established	Location
Namura Iron Works and Shipbuilding	1	—	Osaka
Fujinagata Shipbuilding Yard	4	1874	"
Harada Shipbuilding Yard	2	1917	Kobe
Kizugawa Dockyard	1	1919	Osaka
Mitsubishi Shipbuilding Yard (Kobe).....	3	1905	Kobe
Mitsubishi Shipbuilding Yard (Nagasaki)	7	1857	Nagasaki
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	3	1917	Okayama
Tochigi Shipbuilding Yard.....	2	1918	Fukuoka
Mukojima Dockyard.....	2	1918	Hiroshima

NOTE:—The shipyards listed above are confined to those which have each a capacity of building a ship of 1,000 tons gross or more.
* The Yokohama Dockyard Company was merged in the Mitsubishi Jukogyo Kabushiki Kaisha (Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Co., Ltd.) on November 1, 1935.

References: Tables 1-5, 8-10 & 15-20—Kaiji Tekiyo (Statistical Annual of the Shipping Administrative Bureau, Communications Dept.), 1935. Tables 6 & 22—Jiji Nankan (Jiji Year Book), 1936, published by the Jiji Shimpo-sha. Tables 7 & 21—Kaibun (Marine Transportation), monthly magazine. Tables 12, 13 & 14—Toyo Keizai Nenkan (The Oriental Economist Year Book), 1936, published by the Toyo Keizai Shimpo-sha.

CHAPTER XXIII

PUBLIC AND LOCAL FINANCE

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

In reviewing the history of Japan's finance since the Imperial Government was restored more than 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 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 at Satsuma, not to speak of the expedition to Formosa and the complications with Korea 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 industry into a state of unusual depression. During the greater part of

this momentous period the Treasury was directed by the late Marquis Okuma.

Financial Adjustment.—Happily, a favourable 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 made by the late Prince Matsukata. He first succeeded in restoring the depreciated currency to par and establishing the convertible system on a sound basis. The central bank (Nippon Ginko) was created, 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 1880 the national finance entered on 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's sake under four heads, namely, the expansion after the Japan-China War (1894-5), the Russo-Japanese War (1904-5), the World War (1914-18) and the Manchurian affairs (1931).

The Japan-China War.—The war with China necessitated Japan to issue an enormous amount of loans and increase taxes in order to meet the large outlays involved in the post-bellum undertakings pertaining to industry, national defence and so forth. The indemnity of Tls. 200,-

000,000 received from China was used for introducing the system of monometallism. In 1897, or two years after the war State expenditure stood at ¥233,000,000, which showed about a 2.8 fold increase in comparison with, say, 1887.

The Russo-Japanese War.—The Russo-Japanese War was followed by another addition of taxes, while the war, besides occasioning heavy emergency taxes, was fraught with grave consequences to the finance of the country. The Portsmouth Treaty denied an indemnity to Japan, and the expenses amounting to about two billion yen were thrown on the shoulders of the nation. The result was that the national debt increased by as much as ¥1,500,000,000. In 1907, or two years after the termination of the war State expenditure was reckoned at ¥602,000,000, which exhibited about a 2.1 fold increase over 1902.

The World War.—During the World War Japan's foreign trade made such a spectacular advance that it resulted in a favourable balance of ¥1,460,000,000 during the four years' war. Besides, there was a gain of ¥1,320,000,000 in invisible trade. For the first time in her financial history Japan was able to extend help to the Allies and China, the two accounts reaching ¥1,400,000,000 at one time. 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 the medium of exchange and commodities, as also the short supply of commodities owing to the rush of exports pushed up prices to something like three-fold 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.

Both the Government and people were led by this temporary boom 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 in 1921-22 expenditure reached a dizzy height of ¥1,489,000,000, which was a 2.5-fold increase over the 1916-17 estimate. Expenditure for 1933-34 or two years after the Manchurian incident was ¥2,320,000,000. State expenditure for the following two financial years was somewhat less. But it was for no other reason than that Communication Expenditure for close on two million yen was transferred to the Special Account. In substance, the Budget estimates for the two years under notice are larger than for the previous year. This swelling of national expenditure is due not only to

the Manchurian incident and the accompanying necessity of armament reform but also to relief of the famine-stricken provinces and the area affected by storms and floods.

It is needless to add that the Japanese Budget estimates have not been always marked by expansion. Retrenchment policy was pursued sometimes. The Budget for 1925-26 shows traces of radical retrenchment policy being pursued in compiling it. The Budget estimates drawn up by the Hamaguchi Cabinet for 1930-31 are another notable example of retrenchment.

Local expenditure has also increased with the expansion of State expenditure, especially since the World War. Local expenditure, which stood at ¥317,000,000 in 1916 when the World War was in its midst, rose to ¥1,030,000,000 in 1921. Thus the expenditure increased more than three times during the war. This expanding tendency of local expenditure more or less waned due to the conservative policy pursued by the Hamaguchi Cabinet. In 1933-34, however, local expenditure increased again ¥280,000,000 from the previous year to ¥1,754,000,000.

The Budget for 1936-37

Owing to the dissolution of the 68th session of the Diet the Budget for 1936-37 became unavailing and a working budget had to be drafted, nearly following the abortive budget, as there was little time for full deliberation, as was explained by Dr. Baba, the Minister of Finance, at the opening of the 69th extra-session of the Diet. The Finance Minister's speech relating to the Budget Estimates for 1936-37 was in part as follows:—

The total of the working budget and the supplementary budget amounts to more than ¥2,303,300,000, showing an increase of more than ¥25,100,000 as compared with the failing budget. The revenue was estimated after the manner of the abortive budget. The expenditure was made to include the appropriations given in the failing budget on principle, and those not included in the failing budget chiefly concern relief for the disasters which took place last year. The working budget amounts to more than ¥1,940,900,000 and the supplementary budget to more than ¥362,300,000. The appropriations included in the additional budget are those requiring urgent attention, expenditure concerning the Manchurian incident, appropriations for improvement of military and naval armaments, for financial support of distressed districts and encouragement of agricultural rehabilitation, for riparian improvements for furtherance of the

liquid fuel policy, for establishment of a financial organ for smaller industrialists, for promotion of trade, for civil aviation, etc.

The details of the working Budget inclusive of the supplementary estimates voted by the Diet are as follows:—

Table 1. Working Budget for 1936-37

	Revenue (¥1,000)	Expenditure (¥1,000)
Ordinary	1,450,059	1,361,290
Extraordinary	855,515	950,227
Total	2,305,574	2,311,517
Do for 1935-36....	2,223,776	2,223,776

GENERAL ACCOUNT

REVENUE

(In ¥1,000)

Ordinary:		Share of public corporations in public works expenditure.....	10,641
Taxes and duties	923,303	Transferred from scientific research encouragement fund	33
Stamp duty receipts	79,610	Transferred from special account..	11,998
State undertakings and property...	292,405	Contribution by insurance companies	3,521
Transferred from communication undertaking special account.....	81,000	Export indemnification revenue....	796
Contribution by Bank of Japan....	20,760	Extra profit tax	42,088
Miscellaneous receipts	46,332	Balance of special account transferred	—
Transferred from special account (educational reform and agrarian development fund)	6,649	Public loans	703,838
Total including others	1,450,059	Surplus of previous year's account transferred	—
Extraordinary:		Total including others	855,515
Sale of State properties	16,644	Grand Total (both ordinary & extraordinary revenue)	2,278,130
Miscellaneous receipts	16,550		
Contribution by public corporations to public works expenditure.....	7,408		

EXPENDITURE

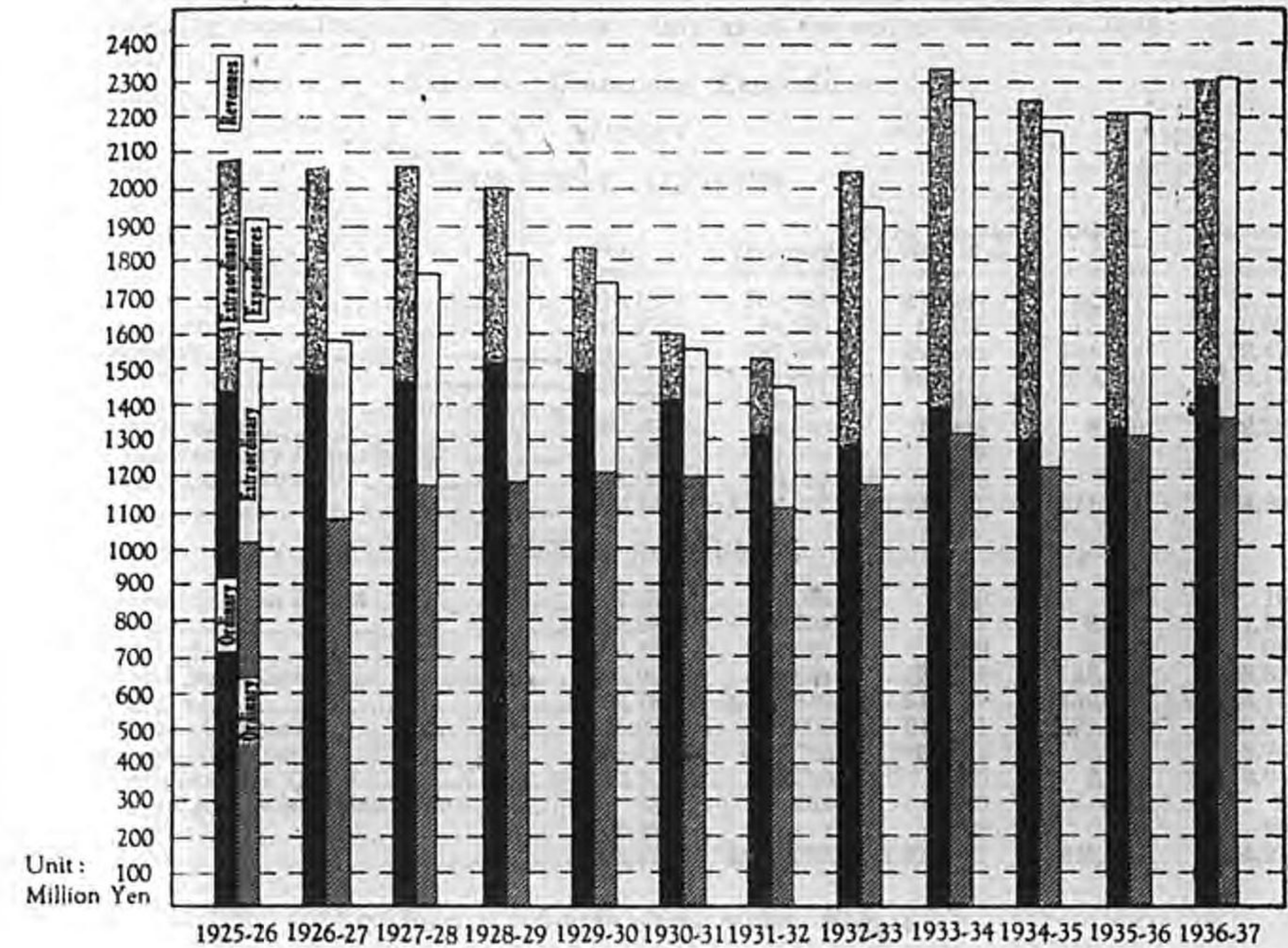
(In ¥1,000)

	Ordinary	Extraordinary	Total
Civil List	4,500	—	4,500
Foreign List	17,284	14,618	31,902
Home Office	57,975	150,884	208,859
Finance Department	462,395	28,999	391,394
Army Department	190,908	317,409	508,317
Navy Department	236,752	314,714	651,466
Justice Department	36,673	2,721	39,394
Education Department	131,277	11,401	142,678
Agriculture and Forestry Department....	34,099	60,309	94,408
Commerce and Industry Department.....	5,690	13,253	18,943
Communications Department	181,514	15,025	196,539
Overseas Affairs Department	2,193	16,815	19,008
Total	1,361,290	950,227	2,311,517

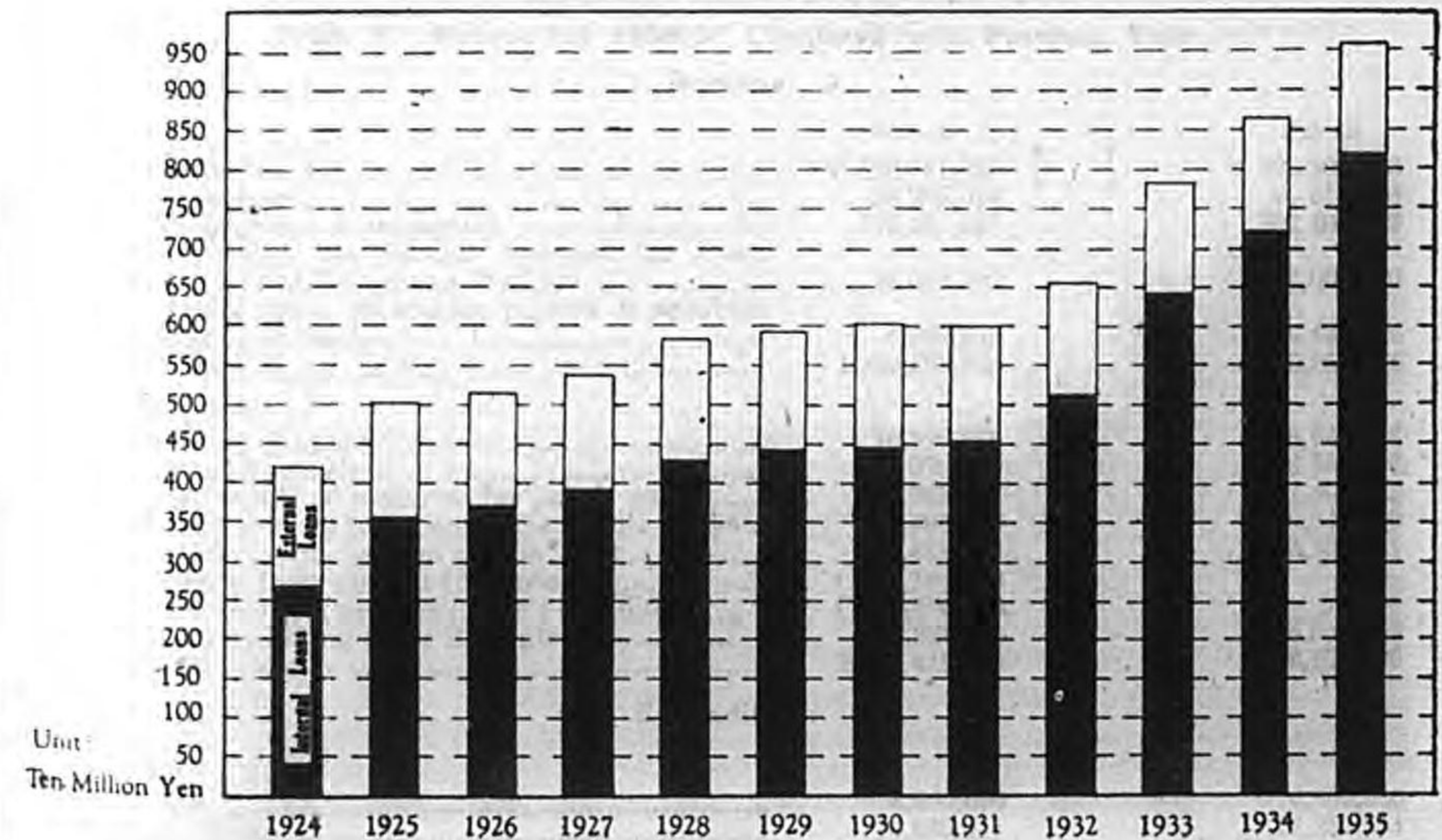
Table 2. Special Account

	1935-36		1936-37	
	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure
Taiwan Government-General	¥120,136,081	¥120,136,081	¥133,535,344	¥133,535,344
Chosen Government-General	290,267,414	290,267,414	329,002,367	329,002,367
Kwantung Bureau	24,828,187	24,828,187	28,789,793	28,789,793
Karafuto Administration Office	28,703,053	28,703,053	33,333,586	33,333,586
South Seas Islands Administration Office ...	5,977,696	5,977,696	7,388,068	7,388,068
Government Railways	1,095,170,419	1,013,706,887	1,137,503,838	1,042,979,195
Mint	13,219,187	8,936,376	14,310,503	7,931,434
Printing Bureau	9,198,331	7,113,744	11,117,537	8,180,371
Monopoly Bureau.....	373,380,735	181,371,977	381,491,935	181,233,545
Deposit Department	174,813,288	124,134,183	177,217,273	126,161,657
National Loan Sinking Funds.....	4,231,659,668	4,231,659,668	2,505,184,623	2,505,184,623
Imperial Universities	28,552,765	28,552,765	29,356,275	29,433,611
Government Colleges.....	12,298,398	12,398,398	13,030,080	13,030,080
Post Office Insurance	250,517,178	147,840,562	277,176,937	148,556,871
Cultural Undertakings in China	8,699,705	2,957,466	9,485,603	3,698,701
Total including others	8,589,605,484	8,132,142,073	6,895,095,703	6,377,562,010

State Revenues and Expenditures (1925-1937)



National Debts Outstanding (Dec. 31st)



Continuing Expenditure

Extraordinary expenditure mostly takes the form of Continuing expenditure. The following are the items representing Continuing expenditure as at the end of March 31, 1935:

Table 3. Continuing Expenditure

(¥1,000)

GENERAL ACCOUNT

	Total amount	Disbursed by 1934-35	To be disbursed in 1935-36 & after	Allotment for 1935-36	Allotment for 1936-37
Home Office	1,016,181	763,751	252,380	82,797	85,716
Finance Department	205,915	164,760	41,755	12,159	10,608
Army Department	1,144,750	862,367	285,383	144,513	52,479
Navy Department	2,180,628	1,484,257	646,371	278,159	193,139
Justice Department	6,700	5,818	882	590	291
Education Department	152,678	134,563	18,115	3,050	2,567
Agriculture and Forestry Department	1,977	1,399	578	206	84
Communications Department	18,367	18,089	278	236	21
Total	4,686,147	3,484,405	1,245,742	471,711	294,906

SPECIAL ACCOUNT

Cultural Undertakings in China	7,474	7,024	450	150	150
Imperial Universities	10,982	6,303	4,679	2,273	1,857
Government Colleges	6,156	3,927	2,229	1,242	987
Communications Department	792,076	568,644	224,432	43,284	43,825
Government Railways	3,986,789	3,390,342	546,447	142,808	144,147
Chosen Government-General	696,397	469,805	226,591	39,629	40,876
Taiwan Government-General	165,736	127,762	37,974	12,565	8,761
Karafuto Administration Office	14,100	4,816	9,285	2,338	3,049
South Sea Islands Administration Office	738	368	365	282	83
Kwantung Bureau	6,628	—	6,628	973	992
Total	5,638,071	4,578,992	1,059,079	245,546	244,218

Comparison with Previous Year's Budget

The following table shows a comparison of the Budget estimates for 1936-37 with those for the previous year:—

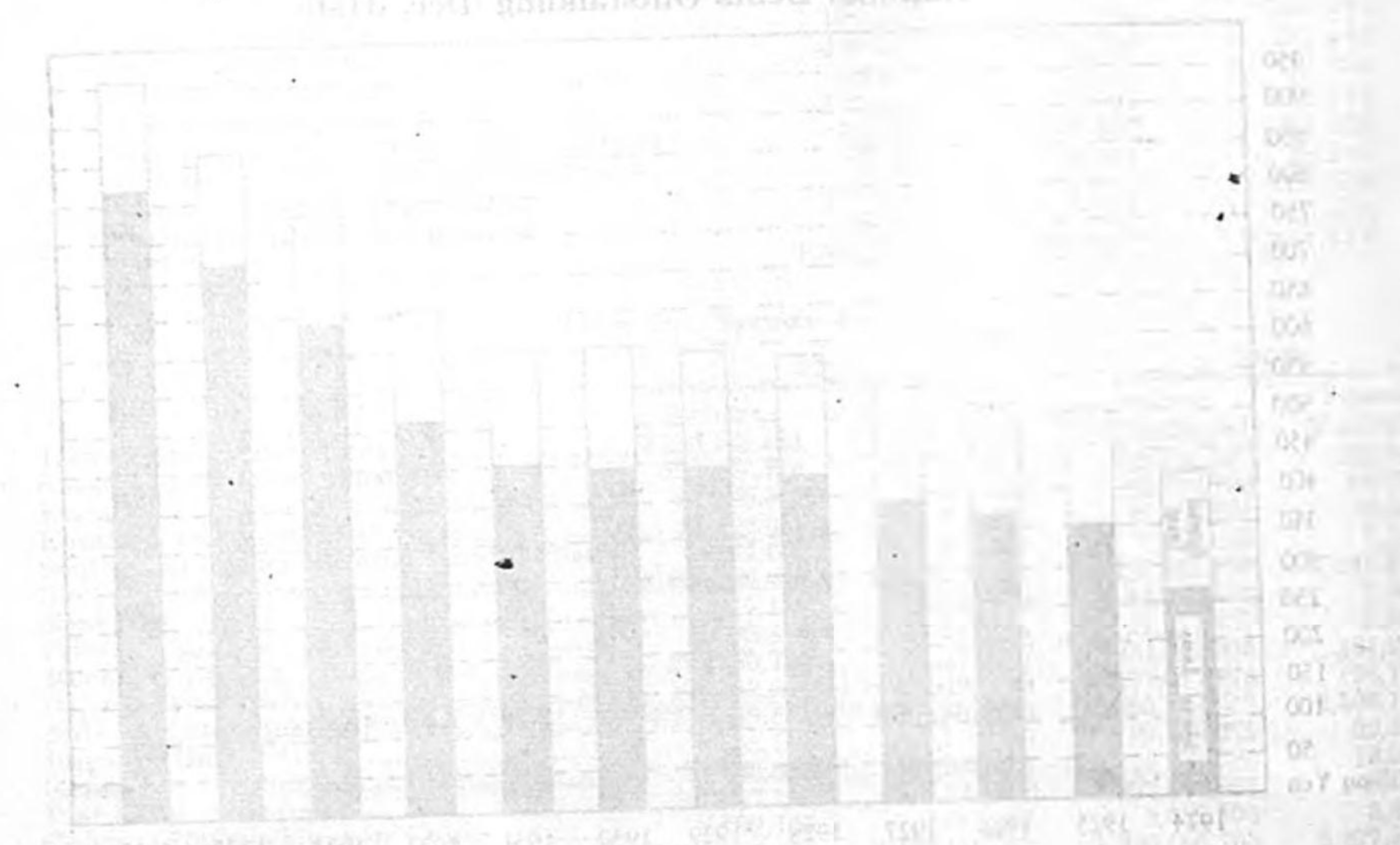
Table 4. Budget for 1936-37 Compared with Previous Year

Revenue:

	1935-36	1936-37
Ordinary:		
Rates & Duties	¥ 828,741,889	¥ 928,302,673
Stamp receipts	82,205,016	79,610,898
State enterprises & properties	276,410,031	292,404,703
Receipts from the Special Account for Post, Telegraph and Telephone Services	78,000,000	81,000,000
Transferred from Education reform & agrarian development funds	6,231,819	6,649,436
Total	1,385,578,844	1,450,059,036
Extraordinary:		
Sale of State property	10,599,886	16,643,798
Miscellaneous receipts	22,075,561	16,550,117
Local payments of expenses for public works	5,262,557	7,407,516
Local contribution to expenses for public works	8,496,892	10,640,710
Receipts from the issue of public loans	771,651,200	703,837,561
Transferred from special accounts	10,124,282	—
Transferred from previous year's account	7,000,000	—
Total including other Receipts	879,825,965	855,515,159
Total revenue	2,215,413,809	2,305,574,195

Expenditure:

Ordinary:		
Civil list	4,500,000	4,500,000
Foreign Office	16,830,011	17,283,854
Home Office	50,746,816	57,975,262



	1935-36	1936-37
Finance Department	460,505,573	462,394,947
Army Department	179,803,775	190,908,022
Navy Department	215,917,830	236,752,210
Justice Department	35,912,725	36,672,958
Education Department	130,486,020	131,277,079
Agriculture and Forestry Department	31,241,529	34,098,854
Commerce and Industry Department	5,488,264	5,690,433
Communications Department	176,897,106	181,513,792
Overseas Affairs Department	1,973,379	2,192,652
Total	1,310,302,528	1,361,290,169
Extraordinary:		
Foreign Office	12,548,582	14,617,758
Home Office	112,858,662	150,883,649
Finance Department	28,655,311	28,999,105
Army Department	313,155,204	317,408,678
Navy Department	313,865,604	314,714,439
Justice Department	2,482,682	2,720,588
Education Department	19,338,856	11,401,117
Agriculture and Forestry Department	62,232,553	60,309,199
Commerce and Industry Department	7,976,500	13,253,023
Communications Department	13,066,265	15,025,074
Overseas Affairs Department	18,632,062	16,814,699
Total	905,111,281	950,227,118
Total expenditure	2,215,413,809	2,311,517,287

Loan Project for 1936-37

Projected loans for the General Account (including supplementary estimate) for 1936-37 total ¥703,838,000, which shows a decrease of ¥67,813,000 in comparison with the previous year and those for the Special Account ¥83,620,000, which shows an increase of ¥7,121,000, making a total decrease of ¥50,692,000. Details follow:—

Table 5. Projected Loan Issue for 1935-36

(¥1,000)			
General Account		Special Account	
Earthquake Readjustment	7,007	Korean Industry	31,620
Manchurian Affair	173,905	Railway Construction	38,000
Roads Construction	9,990	Communications	14,000
Revenue Repletion	512,935	Earthquake Readjustment	—
		Total	83,620
Total	703,838	Grand Total	787,458

Table 6. 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	141,518,583
1924-25.....	1,484,640	628,751	2,127,391	1,051,010	574,014	1,625,024	502,367	224,099,454
1925-26.....	1,443,285	628,134	2,071,369	1,016,289	508,699	1,524,989	646,381	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	3,062,755	1,171,777	593,946	1,765,728	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	124,913	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
								95,134,945
1932-33.....	1,287,039	758,237	2,045,276	1,182,863	767,278	1,950,141	77,097	—
1933-34.....	1,391,419	940,341	2,331,760	1,313,018	941,644	2,254,662	83,978	—
1934-35.....	1,342,931	904,051	2,246,982	1,224,783	938,221	2,163,004	—	—
1935-36.....	1,335,588	879,826	2,215,414	1,310,303	905,111	2,215,414	—	—

N.B.—The figures for 1935-36 are estimates and the others are 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 the preceding financial year, but also the surplus actually created in that year. Accordingly, the balance of the gross and net surplus represents a part of a total of the surplus created in the previous year. Part of the gross surplus is applied to disbursements and deferred expenditure during the following year and the balance is carried forward as a surplus to be used in the ensuing years.

Table 7. Revenue and Expenditure Per Capita of Population

Year	Rev. (Yen)	Exp. (Yen)	Year	Rev. (Yen)	Exp. (Yen)
1925-26	34.67	25.53	1930-31	24.78	24.17
1926-27	33.97	26.09	1931-32	23.42	22.59
1927-28	33.64	28.80	1932-33	30.85	29.42
1928-29	32.29	29.21	1933-34	34.68	33.53
1929-30	29.02	27.59	1934-35	32.46	32.46

Table 8. General Account

(a) Revenue (¥1,000)

Year	Taxes & duties	Stamp receipts	State enterprises & property	Miscellaneous revenue	Receipts from the Special Account for Post, Telegraph and Telephone Services	Transferred		Total incl. others
						From education reform & agrarian development account	From Deposit special fund	
1926-27	886,999	82,328	451,414	20,650	—	7,719	3,300	1,452,410
1927-28	898,673	81,434	471,492	22,106	—	7,750	3,324	1,484,780
1928-29	915,910	86,579	474,194	18,239	—	6,767	3,324	1,505,013
1929-30	893,505	79,258	479,994	16,215	—	6,901	5,300	1,418,144
1930-31	835,041	69,704	487,860	16,358	—	7,096	6,000	1,422,060
1931-32	735,504	65,434	472,706	25,076	—	7,492	8,700	1,314,912
1932-33	695,837	66,635	466,741	29,751	—	7,726	8,700	1,287,039
1933-34	748,567	73,750	495,247	29,417	—	8,666	8,700	1,391,419
1934-35	843,183	78,026	265,497	37,066	78,000	8,143	—	1,342,931
1935-36	828,742	82,205	276,410	38,588	78,000	6,232	—	1,335,588
1936-37	923,303	79,610	292,435	46,332	81,000	6,649	—	1,450,059

Extraordinary:

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	477,635	577,976	2,062,755
1928-29	5,599	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	99,864	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	3,646	14,390	2,726	8,737	120,272	39,108	216,170	1,531,082
1932-33	4,447	11,328	5,671	11,940	659,593	54,207	758,236	2,245,276
1933-34	6,142	20,747	8,886	14,049	753,038	95,135	940,341	2,331,760
1934-35	8,849	31,354	7,070	10,016	742,542	—	904,051	2,246,982
1935-36	10,647	22,076	5,263	8,497	771,651	7,000	879,826	2,215,414
1936-37	16,644	16,550	7,408	10,641	703,838	—	855,515	2,305,574

Ordinary:

(b) Expenditure (¥1,000)

Year	Civil List	Foreign Office	Home Office	Finance Dept.	Army Dept.	Navy Dept.
1926-27	4,500	15,558	44,917	286,155	167,561	127,428
1927-28	4,500	16,169	47,940	329,923	174,190	136,545
1928-29	4,500	16,465	46,522	332,778	167,620	143,029
1929-30	4,500	16,596	49,281	325,535	178,899	147,649
1930-31	4,500	16,152	45,719	313,918	174,546	146,888
1931-32	4,500	15,221	44,546	251,453	163,680	138,914
1932-33	4,500	15,654	49,828	326,517	148,266	140,740
1933-34	4,500	16,976	51,345	384,871	166,471	179,027
1934-35	4,500	17,438	52,494	405,752	168,790	199,430
1935-36	4,500	16,830	50,746	460,506	179,804	215,918
1936-37	4,500	17,284	57,975	462,395	190,908	236,752

(Continued) Year	Justice Dept.	Education Dept.	Agr. & For. Dept.	Com. & Ind. Dept.	Communications Dept.	Overseas Affairs Dept.	Total
1926-27	31,461	113,570	24,661	3,397	262,786	—	1,081,993
1927-28	32,463	118,785	26,561	4,294	280,407	—	1,171,777
1928-29	33,581	118,136	26,717	4,825	287,072	—	1,184,241
1929-30	34,862	121,422	30,469	5,204	296,047	2,262	1,212,727
1930-31	33,849	131,208	31,777	5,002	296,219	2,380	1,202,153
1931-32	31,865	129,225	28,134	4,736	297,308	2,343	1,111,824
1932-33	31,840	126,082	28,086	4,617	322,666	2,121	1,182,863
1933-34	35,541	129,185	28,798	5,006	309,864	1,934	1,313,018
1934-35	36,037	129,508	29,758	5,354	173,775	1,946	1,224,763
1935-36	35,913	130,486	31,242	5,488	176,987	1,973	1,310,303
1936-37	26,673	131,277	34,099	5,690	181,514	2,193	1,361,290

Extraordinary:

Year	Foreign Office	Home Office	Finance Dept.	Army Dept.	Navy Dept.	Justice Dept.
1926-27	3,704	161,647	52,002	29,380	109,879	3,092
1927-28	6,137	223,331	54,970	43,914	136,963	6,020
1928-29	4,247	250,965	59,421	81,486	125,106	4,168
1929-30	6,632	170,861	26,186	48,356	120,017	2,570
1930-31	3,317	99,369	21,564	26,278	95,147	903
1931-32	8,248	92,884	15,528	63,808	88,124	1,041
1932-33	20,082	170,043	15,279	225,309	172,069	1,231
1933-34	13,725	183,648	20,042	296,173	230,948	1,703
1934-35	15,495	145,413	27,886	289,739	283,923	2,415
1935-36	12,849	112,859	28,655	313,155	313,866	2,483
1936-37	14,618	150,884	28,999	317,409	314,714	2,721

(Continued) Year	Education Dept.	Agr. & For. Dept.	Com. & Ind. Dept.	Communi- cations Dept.	Overseas Affairs Dept.	Total	Total Expenditure
1926-27	18,194	19,725	9,290	89,919	—	496,833	1,765,723
1927-28	20,365	24,209	7,063	70,944	—	593,946	1,765,723
1928-29	16,765	27,526	7,242	53,687	—	630,613	1,814,855
1929-30	22,953	28,564	6,271	60,877	30,305	523,590	1,736,317
1930-31	12,112	27,078	5,922	39,277	24,743	355,711	1,557,864
1931-32	8,015	26,898	5,657	31,506	23,248	365,051	1,476,875
1932-32	20,051	71,349	6,653	41,242	23,971	767,278	1,950,141
1933-34	22,920	93,276	7,809	43,308	28,091	941,644	2,254,662
1934-35	25,224	100,070	8,046	19,431	20,579	938,221	2,163,004
1935-36	19,339	62,233	7,976	13,066	18,632	915,111	2,225,414
1936-37	11,401	60,309	13,253	15,025	16,815	950,227	2,311,517

N.B.—The figures for 1935-36 and 1936-37 are budget, others being settled accounts.

National Debt

Until a few years after the restoration of the Imperial regime, i.e. the 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 in consequence of the abolition of the feudal system. The Japan-China War (1894-5) added 143 millions to the debt, the total rising to 351 millions in 1896. From that year till the outbreak of the war with Russia covering a period of ten years, there was an increase of 187.8 millions. The Russo-Japanese War (1904-05) increased the debt by 1,500 millions, making a total of 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

Table 9. Amount of National Loans Raised, Redeemed and Outstanding (Yen)

(a) Domestic and Foreign Loans Combined.

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	516,377,959	5,397,865,581	+ 226,100,365	60.739	267,494,816
1928-29	689,146,350	255,747,549	5,831,261,057	+ 433,394,476	64.735	289,190,535
1929-30	558,942,975	430,729,545	5,959,457,037	+ 128,196,030	65.263	295,545,989
1930-31	530,072,400	533,709,527	5,955,816,760	- 3,640,327	63.201	298,981,108
1931-32	457,583,300	225,742,685	6,187,657,475	+ 231,840,715	65.450	310,503,179
1932-33	1,096,743,925	230,205,847	7,054,195,552	+ 866,538,077	73.409	350,181,637
1933-34	1,105,114,000	20,271,160	8,139,038,393	+1,084,842,841	83.457	393,845,157
1934-35	1,063,126,950	111,711,320	9,090,454,023	+ 951,415,630	92.355	—

War. From 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 of 545 millions for the rehabilitation and restoration of the stricken area. The financial crisis of 1927 added a further sum of 700 millions. The total national debt outstanding on March 31, 1935 stood at ¥9,090,454,022.

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 financial year is yearly budgeted for the Sinking Fund. In practice, budget surpluses do not automatically go to the debt redemption, but under an Act of 1927 not less than a quarter of each years' surplus is made applicable for such purposes. A summary of the position of the national debt at the end of each of the past five years is tabulated below:

(b) Domestic and Foreign Loans Treated Separately.

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	353,649,800	4,379,965,700	—	2,097,749	1,451,295,357
1929-30	558,942,975	426,238,000	4,512,608,275	—	4,446,545	1,446,848,812
1930-31	265,608,900	301,421,075	4,476,792,300	264,463,500	282,287,851	1,479,024,460
1931-32	457,583,300	219,397,500	4,715,078,200	—	6,445,185	1,472,579,275
1932-33	1,096,743,925	148,068,150	5,663,753,975	—	82,137,697	1,390,441,577
1933-34	1,066,062,000	5,375,850	6,724,440,125	39,052,000	14,896,310	1,414,598,268
1934-35	1,063,126,950	100,056,325	7,687,510,750	—	11,654,995	1,402,948,273

National Loans

The following table shows the amount of for the last ten years from 1926 to 1934 (at various national loans, both domestic and foreign, the beginning of each year):

Table 10. Domestic and Foreign Loans of Various Kinds

(a) Domestic Loans (In yen)

Year	5 per cent. bonds	Special 5 per cent.	"A" group 5 per cent. bonds	4 per cent. (1st issue)	4 per cent. (2nd issue)
1924	276,559,000	137,840,000	443,099,300	171,149,400	96,640,350
1925	536,137,475	135,099,150	429,015,800	171,081,000	96,664,200
1926	644,058,725	123,711,100	426,479,500	171,010,500	96,538,650
1927	779,313,125	120,837,600	419,536,100	170,632,200	96,222,850
1928	1,094,299,575	120,821,650	419,402,750	169,698,600	95,936,650
1929	1,236,231,550	120,821,600	418,096,250	169,373,800	95,784,900
1930	1,367,268,150	120,818,100	406,750,600	166,681,300	95,208,550
1931	1,414,604,900	120,817,750	396,717,850	166,329,700	95,933,800
1932	1,839,884,900	120,816,950	396,702,750	165,006,800	94,539,550
1933	1,869,147,300	120,816,950	396,698,550	164,978,700	94,523,350
1934	1,869,150,875	120,816,750	396,698,300	164,896,650	94,501,100

(Continued) Year	4 per cent. bonds	5 per cent. Treasury debentures	4 1/2 per cent. Treasury debentures	4 per cent. bonds	Railway bonds	Temporary Treasury bonds
1924	—	1,489,341,600	—	—	79,999,500	—
1925	—	1,637,731,975	—	—	79,999,500	440,230,075
1926	—	1,902,303,725	—	—	79,999,500	240,236,800
1927	—	2,065,338,850	—	—	79,999,500	169,998,575
1928	—	2,296,297,175	—	—	79,999,500	69,998,575
1929	—	2,338,515,900	—	—	79,999,500	—
1930	—	2,225,110,875	—	—	79,999,500	—
1931	—	2,291,947,725	—	—	79,999,500	—
1932	—	2,333,501,900	200,000,000	—	—	—
1933	8,145,550	2,330,749,650	715,000,000	700,000,000	—	—
1934	34,968,425	2,230,761,725	715,000,000	1,615,814,800	—	—

(b) Foreign Loans (In yen)

Year	4 per cent. Sterling loan (1st issue)	4 per cent. Sterling loan (2nd issue)	5 per cent. Sterling loan	4 per cent. French loan	4 per cent. Sterling loan (3rd issue)	5-1/2 per cent. American loan
1924	92,748,500	244,063,479	224,543,533	173,623,486	107,392,805	300,900,000
1925	91,656,020	243,638,008	223,315,347	170,815,222	105,760,626	294,036,271
1926	91,352,391	243,320,320	222,827,197	170,404,421	105,489,996	283,243,589
1927	91,338,723	234,638,475	222,732,301	169,743,811	105,430,637	275,117,082
1928	91,337,746	230,514,584	222,673,918	169,368,034	105,429,661	272,537,968
1929	91,337,746	228,906,422	222,672,551	169,366,680	105,529,661	269,447,525
1930	91,337,746	86,461,909	222,672,356	169,320,433	105,429,661	269,447,525
1931	91,337,746	—	222,672,351	169,366,680	105,429,661	269,447,525
1932	91,337,746	—	222,670,989	161,067,078	105,428,684	260,359,342
1933	91,337,746	—	222,670,989	160,996,257	105,428,684	247,921,540
1934	91,337,746	—	222,670,794	160,990,646	105,428,684	238,869,465

(¥9,355,500) (¥22,807,620) (415,996,550fr.) (£10,798,800) (\$119,077,500)

(Continued) Year	6 per cent. Sterling loan	5-1/2 per cent. Sterling loan	5-1/2 per cent. American loan	Railway Purchase loan	South Manchuria Railway Sterling loan	6-1/2 per cent. American loan
1924....	244,075,000	—	—	9,763,000	117,156,000	4,208,894,953
1925....	244,075,000	—	—	9,763,000	117,156,000	5,026,124,668
1926....	244,075,000	—	—	—	117,156,000	5,162,257,414
1927....	244,075,000	—	—	—	117,156,000	5,362,010,829
1928....	244,075,000	—	—	—	117,156,000	5,799,547,386
1929....	242,578,088	—	—	—	117,156,000	5,905,718,173
1930....	241,036,266	122,037,500	142,426,000	—	117,156,000	6,002,805,456
1931....	237,812,475	122,037,500	142,426,000	—	117,156,000	6,029,162,471
1932....	234,392,399	122,036,524	142,426,000	—	58,578,000	6,548,749,612
1933....	230,763,052	122,036,524	142,426,000	—	97,630,000	7,821,270,842
1934....	226,913,696	122,036,524	142,426,000	—	97,630,000	8,650,911,793
	(£23,242,210)	(£12,499,900)	(\$71,000,000)	—	(£10,000,000)	—

National Wealth

National wealth is the aggregate of all sorts of property existent in the country. Since it is very difficult to decide upon the scope of property, and upon methods to be employed for assessment, etc., results of inquiry inevitably differ according to the methods employed. The

latest investigations available are those made by the Cabinet Statistical Bureau at the end of 1924 and at the end of 1930. The results of investigation conducted at the last date are tabulated below:

Table 11. National Wealth
(¥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	33,247,840	41,091,847	4,537,383	36,525,965
Mines.....	1,468,490	6,412,820	3,523,230	6,499,651	4,912	6,494,739
Seas, lakes, rivers and harbors.....	2,767,430	4,596,930	5,158,000	3,443,143	341,849	1,294
Trees.....	1,760,150	4,533,710	1,747,670	6,706,815	2,662,006	4,044,809
Buildings.....	3,631,630	8,560,060	16,326,150	22,843,300	2,110,850	20,732,450
Furniture and house- hold effects.....	1,566,000	4,423,510	9,683,360	12,473,201	863,803	11,609,398
Machinery for manu- facture.....	399,010	1,101,940	1,987,200	1,809,381	145,160	1,664,221
Domestic animals and fowls.....	154,400	502,860	526,010	346,356	23,635	—
Railways and tram- ways.....	299,340	1,110,700	4,544,210	3,598,138	2,843,936	754,202
Vehicles.....	47,230	181,900	428,590	660,294	36,984	296,310
Ships.....	471,270	1,181,690	320,490	2,060,236	1,058,448	1,001,788
Water-works.....	78,860	149,040	283,350	352,779	446,004	6,275
Electric and gas plants	—	—	—	1,905,044	205,562	1,699,482
Telegraph and tele- phone.....	—	—	—	199,102	195,902	2,200
Goods in store.....	—	—	—	18,847,310	1,158,094	17,694,216
Bridges.....	94,830	233,920	373,820	483,000	483,000	—
Agricultural product..	993,380	3,624,460	3,310,420	—	—	—
Forest product.....	40,580	87,850	94,640	—	—	—
Manufactures.....	747,500	2,630,050	2,311,160	5,457,460	289,291	5,168,175
Mineral product.....	85,460	386,910	73,470	—	—	—
Marine product.....	19,850	43,360	46,311	—	—	—
Imported goods.....	192,300	445,090	501,800	—	—	—
Gold and silver coins and bullions.....	746,750	2,359,910	1,823,823	916,643	—	916,642
Property of Govern- ment Departments..	1,116,180	1,548,450	6,483,880	—	—	—
Property of Imperial House.....	439,540	727,280	—	—	—	—
Others.....	3,078,470	7,792,810	10,258,270	2,250,515	2,069,262	181,253
Balance in favor of claims.....	*1,859,700	356,120	287,810	191,592	*440,947	632,539
Total.....	32,043,130	6,077,070	102,341,600	110,188,004	18,104,540	92,083,464
Per capita.....	6,000	15,300	19,310	1,710	—	—

* Balance in favour of liabilities.

As will be noted from the above table, land comes first on the list with 41,000 millions, or 37% of the entire value of national wealth. Second come buildings, which account for 22,800 millions, or 21% of the entire amount of wealth. These two items occupy 58%, or more than half of the total wealth of the country. Of the total national wealth 12 is government in ownership, 4% public and the rest, or 84% private.

State Monopolies and Undertakings

From consideration of financial requirements and the salt supply, the Government enacted the Salt Monopoly Law in January, 1905, which came into operation in June of the same year. According to the provisions of this law, salt is manufactured only by persons so licensed by the Government which takes it over from them by paying them suitable compensation according to its quality. Formerly, the price at which the Government sold it consisted of the amount of compensation paid and the fixed rate of profit is at present added in arriving at the selling price. Salt is sold only by persons licensed by the Government. Foreign and Formosan salt

cannot be imported except by the Government or persons appointed for the purpose by the Government, while for purposes of exportation, salt is sold by the Government at a specially reduced price and can be exported by any person. Salt intended for use in industry, agriculture, mining and fishing of some kind receives special treatment and is sold at a specially reduced price. A considerable amount of profit was annually derived from the salt monopoly up to the 1917-18 financial year, but, in and after the subsequent year (1918-19), the idea of realizing profit was done away with from the viewpoint of social policy. Further, with a view to controlling the overproduction of salt resulting from the improvement in salt manufacture in Japan Proper and colonies and reducing salt price, the Government promulgated in April, 1929 the Law regarding the adjustment of salt-fields. Thus, it prohibited some domestic salt producers from manufacturing salt on two occasions during 1929 and 1930. Official statistics of the salt industry for the last five years are appended:

Table 12. Statistics of Salt Industry

Year	Salt-field (Hectares)	No. of pans	Production (M. tons)			Total (¥1,000)
			Salt field	Others	Total	
1927-28.....	5,728	5,510	612,815	6,478	619,293	31,295
1928-29.....	5,708	5,006	631,361	6,687	638,048	31,168
1929-30.....	4,888	5,006	638,549	5,601	644,151	29,813
1930-31.....	4,531	3,906	624,595	3,939	628,534	27,565
1931-32.....	4,520	3,887	517,260	3,865	521,125	21,322
1932-33.....	4,533	3,887	568,365	4,132	572,497	22,646
1933-34.....	4,539	3,840	625,326	5,380	630,706	25,054
1934-35.....	4,539	3,796	670,772	5,403	676,175	27,399

TOBACCO MONOPOLY

The Tobacco Regulations were promulgated for the first time in 1876 and a tax was levied on tobacco, but in 1898 this tax was abolished and superseded by the Leaf Tobacco Monopoly Law which was put in force the same year. In 1904 with a view to enforcing stricter control by introduction of a complete monopoly system on the one hand and from consideration of financial requirements on the other, the Leaf Tobacco Monopoly Law was replaced by the Manufactured Tobacco Monopoly Law, now in force. According to the provisions of this law, the cultivation of leaf-tobacco is permitted to private individuals who have obtained the permission of the Government therefor. The leaf-tobacco

gathered by them is taken over by the Government and suitable compensation is paid for it according to its quality. It is manufactured at Government factories, and the manufactured article is sold at fixed prices by dealers licensed by the Government. Foreign tobacco cannot be imported except by the Government or persons appointed for the purpose by the Government, while tobacco can be exported only by persons specially permitted to do so by the Government.

Since July, 1931, the wholesale business of tobacco has been placed under the direct management of the Government. The Monopoly Bureau gives the following figures for the last five years:—

Table 13. Statistics of Tobacco Monopoly

Fiscal year	Acreage (Hectare)	Output (M. ton)	Quantity collected by Government			Amount of Compensation for Tobacco Collected		
			New leaf (M. ton)	Old leaf (M. ton)	Total (M. ton)	New leaf (Yen)	Old leaf (Yen)	Total (Yen)
1928-29	37,295	63,566	63,161	577	63,738	49,127,189	408,050	49,535,239
1929-30	35,745	61,678	61,388	397	61,785	47,227,201	317,234	47,544,435
1930-31	36,031	64,382	64,382	356	64,738	45,225,063	154,688	45,379,751
1931-32	36,533	68,361	68,361	—	68,361	40,372,680	46	40,372,726
1932-33	33,809	60,606	60,606	—	60,606	34,023,396	20	34,023,426
1933-34	33,855	66,540	66,539	1	66,540	39,157,666	477	39,158,143
1934-35	34,244	65,977	65,976	1	65,977	39,686,263	363	39,686,626

Camphor Monopoly

The Camphor Monopoly Law was first put in force in Formosa, but the Government issued in June, 1903, the Crude Camphor and Camphor Monopoly Law (carried into effect in October, 1903) to be operative both in Japan Proper and Formosa, which provides that the manufacture of crude camphor and camphor oil shall be confined to those persons who have obtained the permission of the Government therefor and the article so manufactured shall be taken over by the Government in return for suitable compensa-

tion according to quality. Formerly, the domestic consumption of camphor was rather insignificant and a large portion of the Japanese product was exported to Europe and America. The rapid progress in the celluloid industry, however, has caused, of late, an increase in domestic consumption, which has resulted in the absorption of large quantity of the camphor produced both in Japan Proper and Formosa. The area under camphor and manufacture of crude camphor and camphor oil for the last few years show the following record:—

Table 14. Area Under Camphor and Its Output

Year	Area of plantations			No. of manufacturers	No. of refineries	Manufacture (1,000 kin)	
	State	Public	Private			Crude	Oil
1927	63	149	313	1,723	2,167	2,683	2,103
1928	92	164	271	1,662	2,035	2,018	1,820
1929	25	245	283	1,708	2,013	2,649	2,364
1930	29	181	345	1,581	1,842	3,840	3,442
1931	99	259	272	1,432	1,665	1,369	2,212
1932	35	162	304	1,397	1,626	2,285	1,990
1933	50	490	431	1,317	1,538	3,074	2,654
1934	139	432	836	1,324	1,498	4,082	3,480

Table 15. Sales of Manufactured Camphor

Year	Camphor		Camphor Oil		Total value (¥1,000)
	1,000 kin	¥1,000	1,000 kin	¥1,000	
1928	2,815	2,712	1,859	773	3,485
1929	4,323	4,230	2,397	1,023	5,253
1930	3,664	3,381	3,518	1,581	4,961
1931	3,002	2,584	2,296	936	3,520
1932	4,687	4,083	2,039	759	4,841
1933	5,594	4,874	2,701	1,048	5,922
1934	5,742	6,085	3,553	1,599	7,684

TAXATION

History of Taxation

The decade following the Sino-Japanese War (1894-95) and the Russo-Japanese War (1904-05) were eventful as regards the financial devices for increasing the revenue of the Treasury in order to meet the swollen State expenditure incidental to the elevated prestige of the country. Prior to the Japan-China War the taxation system of the country was very simple and its

main resources consisted of only three, namely, land, income tax and sake tax. The outstanding features of the revised taxation legislation enacted during the last thirty years are the perceptible lightening of the land tax, and repeated increase of the sake tax and other taxes on luxuries. The national liquor has been the most favourable resources tapped by the successive ministers of finance whenever they were obliged to devise an additional revenue programme. It is significant to note that it was exploited during that period no less than seven times, the last in 1925.

The general reform plan enforced in 1926 is 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 the general public. The exclusion of cotton fabrics 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 favourable effects 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 "sake" tax and succession tax, and the creation of tax on aerated drinks. The Treasury's balance sheet reflecting the reform of taxation is tabulated below:—

Table 16. Results of Taxation Reform as Seen in Treasury's Balance Sheet (¥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	6,100
Travelling tax	11,600
Soy tax	7,100
Patent medicine duty	10,000
Total loss	90,300
Gain:	
Succession tax	6,300
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

Balance Sheet

The loss of ¥8,300,000 inflicted on the Treasury by the reform is, however, only a matter of appearance, 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 days.

National and Local Taxes.—Japan follows the French method in chiefly relying on sur-taxes as ways and means of raising revenue for prefec-

tural 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 sake, 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 financial year of 1933-34 are as follows:—

Table 17. Receipts from Taxes

	Receipts (Yen)	Ratio to Total Receipts %
Income tax	196,881,568	21.3
Land tax	57,646,105	6.3
Business profit tax	48,647,690	5.3
Capital interest tax	14,872,771	1.6
Succession tax	27,172,694	2.9
Mining tax	4,246,981	0.4
Tax on liquors	218,434,779	23.5
Table water tax	3,484,197	0.3
Sugar excise	74,967,309	8.3
Textile consumption tax	35,696,416	3.9
Tax on bourses	14,547,878	1.6
Customs duties	144,433,229	15.6
Tonnage dues	2,649,734	0.3
Stamp duties	78,026,780	8.4
Total incl. others	921,210,276	100.0

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 1935-36 totalled 22,554 yen. The following table shows per capita and per household taxation in the last few years:—

Table 18. Per Capita and Per Household Taxation

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)
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	57.887	11.412	534,028	42.030	8.286	1,269,532	99.917	19.698
1932-33	695,837	54.765	10.797	523,590	41.208	8.124	1,219,427	95.973	18.921
1933-34	748,566	58.915	11.615	561,858	44.220	8.718	1,310,424	103.135	20.333
*1934-35	775,263	61.016	12.029	561,613	46.386	9.145	1,264,635	107.402	21.174
*1935-36	828,741	65.225	12.859	624,872	49.180	9.695	1,453,613	114.405	22.554

* 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 unadopted 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 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 1958.

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.

Rates of Tax.—Formerly, the land tax was imposed according to the value of land, and the rates were 2.5% on residential land, 4.5% on rice and other fields and 5.5% on other 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 profit, 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 shareholders 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 profits 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 on 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, 10% 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 in force 7.5%

Class III.

Income under the 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 ap-

plying 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
" "	3,000.....	5.0
" "	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 members of the family living together but not with the head.

Total Exemption:

Total exemption is granted where the total incomes do 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 Profits 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 businesses in the territory where the Business Profit 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 remaining 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 businesses:—

- (1) Dealing in postage and revenue stamps issued by the Government; (2) Manufacture, repairing and sale of scales, 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 provision 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 profits..	2.2
Exceeding 1,000 yen of net profits:	
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 the 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 the 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.

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
	"Mirin" and "Shochu" containing not more than 30° of alcohol	
3rd kind	"Shochu" containing more than 30° and not more than 45° of alcohol	1.50 yen per koku for each additional 1° over than 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 taxes is levied upon wine or other alcoholic liquors made from fruits of all kinds.

(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 brewing *shurui* which is divided into five classes namely, "Seishu" (refined saké), "Dakushu" (unrefined or muddy saké), "Shirozake" (white saké), "Mirin" (sweet saké) and "Shochu" (distilled 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:

Sugar Excise

The sugar excise, introduced in 1901, is imposed in respect of sugar, molasses and syrups, which are taken delivery of from manufactories, customs-house compounds, bonded warehouses, customs temporary depots and in other places where the storage of foreign goods is permitted by laws and ordinances, for purposes 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.	Per picul (Yen)
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

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 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:

- 30 sen for each 1,000 tsubo per annum in the case of prospecting;
- 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

kinds of aerated drinks like "citron" or soda water, except those which contain less carbonic acid than 5/10,000 of the gross weight, or those which 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:—

the rate of 15 per cent. of the total selling commissions received by such bourses. With the revision in April 1922 of the Bourse Law, 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.

Textiles 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, customs-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 had been levied at the rate of 10%, but was reduced to 9%. Cotton fabrics and 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, irrespective 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.

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 where 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 sickness or wounds 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.

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 an administrator.
3. The right to receive the benefit from a trust shall be appraised by the Government at its discretion.

Table 19. 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
" 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

Special Profits Tax.—The Special Profits Tax was created by the promulgation of Law No. 20 on March 30, 1935. This tax is levied on the profits of the legal person and also on the profits of the individual derived from business (inclusive of mining or placer mining) as provided for by Art. 2 of the Business Profits Tax Law. When the profits of the legal person for the current business year exceed the average profits for the past business years, that excess portion of profits shall be designated as the legal person's profits. In case none of the past business years has shown any profits or the average of profits for the past business years is less than seven per cent. of the average amount of capital for the past business years, seven per

cent. of the average amount of capital for the past business years shall be designated as the average profits for the past business years. In case the first business year of the legal person has ended after January 1, 1932, seven per cent. of the capital for the current business year shall be designated as the average profits for the past business years.

"The current business year" designated by the Law means any business year ending after January 1, 1935 and "the past business years" all business years which closed within three years before December 31, 1931. The profits which are less than 1,000 yen shall be exempted from the tax.

LOCAL FINANCE

The estimated expenditure of the local administrative bodies in Japan Proper for 1934-35 totalled ¥1,792,632,383. Compared with the preceding year, it shows an expansion of ¥37,991,300. Contrasted with 1918, in which the World War came to a close, it shows an increase of more than 1,000 millions or an expansion of over three and a half times during the past sixteen 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 expenditure. As to the local services, edu-

cation stands out most prominent.

The enormous expansion of local expenditure for the past sixteen years has been accompanied by a corresponding growth in local taxation, and there is everlasting struggle on the part of the local authorities to make both ends meet.

All the sources of revenue have been rather freely tapped. Local rates have already been imposed to an unbearable point, additions to 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.

Table 20. Revenue and Expenditure of Municipal Corporations

Prefectures:	Revenue (¥)			Expenditure
	Rate	Receipts from other sources	Total	
Year				
1929-30.....	264,801,968	281,123,097	545,925,065	489,489,861
1930-31.....	246,946,000	293,250,812	540,196,812	478,238,248
1931-32.....	221,939,715	638,635,669	746,463,960	634,459,007
1932-33.....	216,238,846	445,301,501	661,540,347	624,808,519
1933-34.....	228,474,081	540,273,770	768,747,851	717,465,740
*1934-35.....	228,776,332	263,601,764	492,378,096	492,377,997
*1935-36.....	240,100,780	269,751,500	509,858,280	509,858,280
Cities:				
1929-30.....	122,789,419	702,604,925	825,394,344	695,547,423
1930-31.....	118,842,669	777,745,926	896,588,595	776,350,757
1931-32.....	107,828,291	638,635,669	746,463,960	634,459,007
1932-33.....	114,401,486	727,830,121	842,231,607	730,395,466
1933-34.....	135,339,784	1,262,161,523	1,397,501,307	1,270,379,090
*1934-35.....	144,512,165	695,859,493	840,371,658	840,114,529
*1935-36.....	160,137,406	690,285,112	850,422,518	849,816,739
Towns & Villages:				
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	340,561,887	540,445,430	488,937,099
1932-33.....	190,413,816	404,724,407	594,138,223	543,723,528
1933-34.....	193,562,097	401,820,386	595,382,483	547,059,762
*1935-36.....	209,169,312	251,206,975	460,376,287	460,139,857
*1935-36.....	217,711,340	259,124,707	476,836,047	476,561,508

* The figures for 1934-35 and 1935-36 are budget account, others being settled account.

FINANCE OF HOKKAIDO AND PREFECTURES

The revenue of prefectures consists of taxes and rates and grants from the Central Treasury, etc. The sur-tax is levied on the five national taxes, namely, 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 the 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 connexion with epidemic and leprosy, riparian work, industrial encouragement, etc. Repeated inundations have been a cause of heavy drain to both Prefectural and National Treasuries.

Table 21. Revenue and Expenditure in Local Finance

(a) Revenue. (¥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
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	39,867	9,413	52,875
1931-32.....	67,699	17,037	26,297	425	8,470	38,741	8,516	50,472
1932-33.....	66,526	16,742	24,544	469	9,062	37,866	7,254	49,553
1933-34.....	67,497	18,869	30,496	540	9,793	38,502	7,142	51,851
*1934-35.....	68,727	18,564	29,504	517	9,202	39,147	7,154	51,999
*1935-36.....	69,168	21,431	35,092	564	9,151	39,726	7,176	53,698

(Continued)

Year	Proceeds from property	Rents and charges	Receipts from Central Treasury	National subsidies	Contributions	Loans	From previous year	Total incl. others
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.....	1,433	37,061	21,442	126,469	12,650	138,082	37,236	661,540
1933-34.....	1,453	40,992	22,266	151,250	15,496	190,646	36,741	768,748
*1934-35.....	1,640	41,421	23,388	61,859	11,315	65,069	3,098	492,378
*1935-36.....	1,794	43,984	24,343	47,582	12,683	77,210	3,841	509,858

(b) Expenditure.

Year	Police	Public works	Education	Industry	Sanitation	Salaries	Loans	Total incl. others
1929-30.....	84,525	126,336	111,649	50,901	10,405	18,661	48,165	489,490
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	9,907	19,431	57,724	502,573
1932-33.....	81,580	204,763	101,506	100,070	9,760	22,161	65,268	624,809
1933-34.....	84,254	205,572	105,231	116,066	10,045	20,283	141,197	717,466
*1934-35.....	85,116	112,472	108,770	69,914	10,722	20,744	57,054	492,378
*1935-36.....	88,574	114,690	113,324	69,795	10,765	21,683	60,911	509,858

* The figures for 1934-35 and 1935-36 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 Cen-

tral 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-taxes 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 tax.

Table 22. Finance of Cities, Towns and Villages

(a) Revenue. (¥1,000)								
Year	*Rate charged to national taxes	**Rate charged to prefectural taxes	Special taxes	Proceeds from property	Subsidies from Treasury	Loans	Brought from last accounts	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	20,408	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.....	31,783	60,968	21,650	9,440	21,675	272,375	116,015	842,232
1933-34.....	39,822	71,874	23,644	8,947	18,443	813,632	106,273	1,397,501
*1934-35.....	43,104	74,694	26,714	8,471	23,925	285,659	49,140	840,372
*1935-36.....	52,147	79,556	28,434	8,464	16,200	286,226	34,495	850,423

(b) Expenditure.

Year	Office	Council	Public works	Education	Sanitation	Industry	Social works	Loans	Total incl. others
1929-30.....	29,333	1,251	73,576	98,062	84,579	10,518	11,175	183,438	695,547
1930-31.....	27,841	1,203	61,055	82,105	67,943	8,408	12,439	334,879	776,351
1931-32.....	26,710	1,138	40,602	75,496	60,900	15,926	15,096	227,666	634,459
1932-33.....	29,286	1,477	47,950	87,141	160,968	12,386	17,026	298,350	730,395
1933-34.....	35,158	1,812	53,122	103,454	69,038	9,004	17,741	803,626	1,270,379
*1934-35.....	33,081	2,157	50,420	113,855	87,103	9,273	22,892	320,801	840,115
*1935-36.....	35,635	2,459	58,998	132,691	103,888	6,258	62,813	279,658	849,817

N.B.—The figures for 1934-35 and 1935-36 are budget account, others being settled account.

* Represents land tax rate, income rate, business profits tax rate, mining tax rate, tax rate on bourses and special land tax rate.

** Represents home tax rate, business tax rate and miscellaneous tax rate.

Table 23. Towns and Villages
(¥1,000)

(a) Revenue

Year	*Rate charged to direct national taxes	**Rate charged to prefectural taxes	Special taxes	Proceeds from property	Subsidies from Treasury	Loans	Brought from last account	Total incl. others
1929-30.....	48,758	72,755	155,361	17,912	17,150	39,895	60,056	585,208
1930-31.....	46,967	64,006	124,828	16,202	16,300	57,038	55,517	556,476
1931-32.....	42,272	57,477	99,421	15,836	15,260	70,566	57,888	540,445
1932-33.....	38,472	52,113	99,221	15,533	63,909	64,216	51,196	594,138
1933-34.....	38,715	48,614	106,232	16,281	71,655	62,987	47,304	595,382
*1934-35.....	39,002	50,674	118,981	15,721	25,869	25,029	21,052	460,376
*1935-36.....	40,261	52,453	124,997	15,672	20,450	29,043	21,524	476,836

(b) Expenditure.

Year	Office	Council	Public works	Education	Sanitation	Industry	Social works	Police	Loans	Total incl. others
1929-30.....	86,068	3,172	43,949	236,219	25,982	15,311	2,861	8,517	35,103	520,010
1930-31.....	79,671	2,693	39,899	211,741	26,597	9,040	12,989	7,595	34,876	498,148
1931-32.....	74,614	2,142	38,059	196,158	28,625	15,376	9,609	6,942	42,445	488,937
1932-33.....	75,346	2,431	92,190	200,562	20,830	32,410	9,545	7,177	36,234	543,734
1933-34.....	74,188	2,603	102,126	203,186	14,965	28,144	10,652	7,798	36,425	547,000
*1934-35.....	71,618	2,876	33,162	205,458	16,503	18,603	16,072	7,730	35,161	460,140
*1935-36.....	72,584	2,946	31,265	207,837	17,466	20,083	18,576	7,989	39,190	476,562

N.B.—The figures for 1934-35 and 1935-36 are budget account, others being settled account.

* Represents land tax rate, income tax rate, business profits tax rate, mining tax rate and tax rate on bourses.

** Represents special land tax rate, house tax rate, business tax rate and miscellaneous tax rate.

LOCAL LOANS

Local loans date from 1890 in which year the Local Government system was completed, and regular provisions relating to local loans were enacted for the first time.

The prefectural and communal corporations may raise loans for the purpose of redeeming old debts, or when the ordinary revenue is found inadequate, to meet extraordinary disbursements occasioned by natural calamities or similar occurrences of unavoidable nature or by undertakings which are regarded as conferring a permanent benefit on the corporations. In doing so the approval of the legislative organ of the corporation concerned and the ministers of home affairs and of finance is, of course, required, though within a certain limitation this provision may be waived according to the Imperial Ordinance of 1912.

With the object of enabling communal bodies to obtain cheap loans either to redeem high in-

terest loans or to start useful undertakings, the Government, at the instance of the Imperial Diet, agreed in the year 1909, when a measure was taken to encourage savings, to loan a portion of the postal savings deposits to the communal bodies, the loans being handled direct by the Hypothec Bank of Japan through the medium of the local branches of the Hypothec Bank.

The increase in local indebtedness has been especially noticeable in Japan during the past decades as in some principal Western countries, primarily owing to the extension of administrative functions by the local authorities. Local loan debts outstanding at the end of the financial year of 1934-35 totalled ¥3,186,994,156. Contrasted with the end of the previous financial year, it shows a gain of ¥229,521,819. The following table shows the outstanding loan debt at the end of each year:

Table 24. Local Loans (In yen)

Fiscal Year	Loans of prefectures	Loans of cities	Loans of towns and villages	Loans of local associations	Total	Debt per head
1928-29.....	425,795,434	1,371,866,970	212,097,249	40,623,343	2,050,382,996	34.324
1929-30.....	482,412,880	1,461,953,003	235,736,724	41,600,732	2,221,703,339	37.192
1930-31.....	534,348,984	1,540,896,965	256,305,035	42,864,840	2,374,415,824	36.841
1931-32.....	580,128,337	1,596,468,423	312,832,386	45,056,761	2,535,085,907	39.334
1932-33.....	663,839,451	1,733,761,825	279,060,038	51,588,438	2,728,249,752	42.331
1933-34.....	777,964,944	1,811,629,352	315,988,269	51,949,772	2,957,472,337	45.888
1934-35.....	887,155,999	1,902,171,086	343,126,568	54,540,503	3,186,994,156	49.449

Table 25. Local Loans By Services (¥1,000)

Fiscal Year	Education	Sanitation	Industry	Public works	Electric and Gas enterprises	Social works	Others	Total
1928-29.....	172,175	272,206	76,435	477,916	554,372	134,461	362,818	2,050,383
1929-30.....	193,104	282,337	98,512	771,017	566,021	126,849	183,864	2,221,703
1930-31.....	190,246	303,243	150,843	608,427	573,817	140,256	407,583	2,374,416
1931-32.....	190,054	327,351	153,371	877,520	550,965	178,202	257,622	2,535,086
1932-33.....	196,999	339,401	217,627	986,904	587,529	157,911	242,979	2,728,250
1933-34.....	184,141	308,203	224,944	1,195,798	639,058	189,048	276,281	2,957,472
1934-35.....	228,588	332,840	240,470	1,013,620	671,908	171,043	528,525	3,186,994

Debenture Issue

The debenture issue of the banks and companies, as shown by the return of the Industrial Bank of Japan is tabulated below:—

Table 26. Debenture Issue (¥1,000)

(a) Banks.	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Industrial Bank of Japan.....	333,177	343,223	403,738	313,162	287,263	279,254
Hypothec Bank of Japan.....	784,010	835,564	865,605	844,606	775,274	720,584
Hokkaido Colonization Bank.....	102,655	102,620	124,148	122,777	114,429	124,819
Industrial Bank of Chosen.....	242,158	247,558	260,993	253,582	244,956	278,674
Agricultural and Industrial Banks.....	468,183	483,634	504,338	491,023	447,764	428,758
Reconstruction savings debentures.....	80,678	73,760	77,960	6,627	20,998	7,644
Total incl. other*.....	2,119,524	2,194,818	2,344,497	2,174,193	—	—
(b) Companies.						
Railway and tramway.....	664,694	704,602	783,688	790,493	972,282	1,142,039
Shipping and shipbuilding.....	192,650	123,350	119,350	104,140	66,250	61,190
Mining.....	68,915	72,915	71,185	58,465	51,500	65,027
Electric and gas.....	1,270,304	1,352,056	1,302,236	1,318,180	1,406,667	1,345,850
Spinning and weaving.....	149,894	137,959	136,209	151,949	170,709	218,727
Sugar manufacturing and brewing.....	55,550	58,366	55,866	41,295	29,684	19,583
Paper mill.....	136,400	152,863	147,120	108,147	72,364	60,347
Cement and crockery.....	30,769	26,670	29,260	25,260	27,205	32,510
Chemical industry.....	67,489	77,479	83,394	97,849	27,979	44,951
Manufacturing.....	36,879	34,471	35,206	20,615	279,173	276,329
Others.....	265,272	269,255	281,394	272,836	—	—
Total.....	2,938,806	3,007,076	3,044,906	2,989,228	—	—
Grand total.....	5,058,329	5,191,573	5,389,385	5,163,421	—	—

Table 27. Outstanding Loans By Rates (¥1,000)

Year	5% and below	5% and over	6% and over	7% and over	8% and over	9% and over	10% and over	Total
National.....	773,018	4,745,661	510,484	—	—	—	—	6,029,162
1931.....	—	300,160	—	—	—	—	—	300,160
1932.....	200,000	613,610	—	—	—	—	—	813,610
1933.....	1,223,149	34,096	—	—	—	—	—	1,257,245
1934.....	942,638	6	—	—	—	—	—	942,644
1935.....	1,086,248	9	—	—	—	—	—	1,086,257
Prefectural.....	205,581	56,455	100,215	9,797	1,026	—	—	373,074
1931.....	106,648	11,552	22,279	—	—	—	—	135,478
1932.....	69,194	4,894	37,269	—	—	—	—	111,357
1933.....	149,968	190,106	1,140	—	—	—	—	341,214
1934.....	273,274	206	—	—	—	—	—	273,480
1935.....	164,973	89	—	—	—	—	—	165,061

Year	5% and below	5% and over	6% and over	7% and over	8% and over	9% and over	10% and over	Total
Municipal.....	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
	1933..... 230,107	333,433	—	—	—	—	—	563,539
	1934..... 557,158	2,026	—	—	—	—	—	559,262
	1935..... 261,111	—	—	—	—	—	—	261,110
Banks'	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
	1933..... 320,695	367,180	500	—	—	—	—	688,375
	1934..... 359,953	36,354	—	—	—	—	—	396,308
	1935..... 427,653	17,226	—	—	—	—	—	444,878
Companies' ...	1930..... 23,309	547,609	1,797,889	466,599	84,541	5,840	12,919	2,938,806
	1931..... 16,281	111,257	115,925	21,903	390	125	—	265,908
	1932..... 11,646	21,470	209,400	44,700	200	—	—	287,456
	1933..... 231,710	544,225	156,900	3,850	400	—	—	937,085
	1934..... 1,040,749	432,836	380	180	—	—	—	1,474,144
	1935..... 866,319	8,150	2,550	—	40	—	—	877,059
Total	1930..... 1,945,843	6,395,001	3,650,088	502,155	85,567	5,940	12,919	12,597,514
	1931..... 319,381	579,168	239,273	21,930	390	125	—	1,155,263
	1932..... 527,837	718,610	465,177	44,700	200	—	—	1,756,524
	1933..... 2,155,625	1,469,012	158,540	3,850	400	—	—	3,787,428
	1934..... 3,173,771	471,505	380	180	—	—	—	3,645,837
	1935..... 2,806,302	25,474	2,550	—	40	—	—	2,834,366

Final Settlement of State Accounts for 1935-36

According to the statement of treasury accounts as at the end of July 1936, on which basis the final settlement of the 1935-36 accounts was conducted, Revenue and Expenditure total ¥2,253,321,000 and ¥2,206,477,000 respectively, showing a balance of ¥52,843,000. But, as ¥50,892,000 has been transferred to the 1936-37 account, the net surplus will be only ¥1,951,000, the smallest ever recorded. The Finance Ministry pleads that this result is clear proof that the 1935-36 budget was accurate in its estimation.

Compared with the original budget, the revenue shows an increase of ¥43,000,000, and in comparison with the previous year's final accounts an increase of ¥12,000,000. On the other hand, expenditure shows a reduction of ¥98,000,000 compared with the budget and ¥43,000,000 with the previous year's final figure. The previous year's net surplus was ¥4,400,000.

One of the most outstanding facts is that the total tax revenue and stamp duties was ¥970,000,000, the biggest ever recorded. Tax revenue alone showed a natural increase of ¥72,000,000. The sake tax was the only item which recorded a drop. Contrary to general expecta-

tions, the temporary excess profits tax in the extraordinary accounts showed a decrease of ¥4,210,000. Income from Government property and enterprises was bigger, but the Bank of Japan's contribution declined owing to its decreased profits.

Loan issues totalled ¥678,000,000, a drop of some ¥93,000,000. This reduction was due partly to the natural increase in tax revenue and income from Government enterprises, and partly the saving effected in expenditure.

Below is the summarised statement of accounts:

Revenue:		(¥1,000)
Ordinary	¥1,405,426	
Extraordinary	853,894	
General	91,546	
Loan issues	678,370	
Surplus brought over.....	83,977	
Total	¥2,259,321	
Expenditure:		
Ordinary	¥1,268,992	
Extraordinary	937,485	
Total	¥2,206,477	
Gross surplus (includ. the amount transferred to 1936-7)	¥ 52,843	
Net surplus	¥ 1,951	

The particulars are as follows:—

Ordinary:	REVENUE		
	1935-6	Budget	1934-5
Taxes	899,899	+71,157	+56,715
Income	227,337	+31,451	+30,947
Land	58,042	+ 120	+ 396
Business profit	57,133	+ 6,633	+ 8,486
Capital interest.....	15,048	+ 144	+ 175

Table 28. State Revenue and Expenditure as Closed on July 31, 1936

	1935-6	Budget	1934-5
Inheritance.....	30,255	+ 1,271	+ 3,082
Mining	4,633	+ 730	+ 386
Sake	109,327	- 3,234	- 9,107
Aerated drinks	3,580	- 6	+ 96
Sugar excise	84,817	+ 6,788	+ 9,850
Textile excise.....	40,922	+ 7,454	+ 5,225
Exchanges	14,732	- 1,793	+ 184
Customs duties	151,265	+21,309	+ 6,831
Tonnage duties	2,797	+ 285	+ 147
Business	3	+ 2	+ 1
Stamp duties	78,641	- 3,563	+ 614
From Government property and enterprises	281,120	+ 4,710	+15,623
From Communications special account	78,000	—	—
From the Bank of Japan	19,554	- 5,809	-13,461
Miscellaneous.....	41,805	+ 3,170	+ 4,789
Transfer from Education reform and Agricultural encouragement	6,404	+ 173	- 1,737
Total	1,405,426	+69,838	+62,495
Extraordinary:			
Disposal of Government property.....	11,839	+ 1,239	+ 2,990
Miscellaneous	21,069	+ 1,006	+10,234
Contribution by public organisations	4,578	- 683	- 2,491
Contribution by public organisations, part of construction fund	8,244	- 252	- 1,771
Receipts of scientific research fund	37	+ 7	- 98
Transfer from special accounts	6,279	- 3,844	- 3,600
Contribution from insurance companies	3,382	- 138	- 5
Export credit compensation receipts	374	- 421	- 126
From the Manchoukuo Government (national defence)	9,540	- 333	+ 9,540
Temporary profits tax	26,183	- 4,211	+26,183
Fresh loan issues	678,370	-93,280	-64,171
Transfer of previous year's surplus.....	83,977	+76,967	+ 6,880
War time profits tax	1	1	1
Old Yawata Iron Works a/c.....	3	3	3
Transfer of Higher School extension fund	10	10	7
Transfer of special accounts' surplus	—	—	-13,122
Total	853,894	-25,971	-50,156
Grand total.....	2,259,321	+43,907	+12,339

Ordinary: EXPENDITURE

Foreign Office	17,060	- 196	- 377
Home Office	52,151	- 402	- 302
Finance Department	415,856	-18,749	+10,104
War Department	179,904	- 1,234	+11,114
Navy Department	216,446	- 708	+17,016
Justice Department	36,867	- 116	+ 330
Education Department	130,311	- 174	+ 813
Department of Agriculture and Forestry	30,399	- 1,113	+ 642
Department of Commerce and Industry.....	5,516	- 28	+ 163
Communications Department.....	177,975	- 117	+ 4,200
Overseas Department.....	1,951	- 22	+ 4
Total	1,268,992	-22,916	+44,209
Extraordinary:			
Foreign Office	13,206	- 1,069	- 2,289
Home Office	134,084	-27,101	-11,328
Finance Department	20,438	- 7,732	- 7,447
War Department	316,653	-20,286	+26,915
Navy Department	319,931	- 6,923	+36,008
Justice Department	2,838	- 390	- 423
Education Department	20,778	- 858	- 4,445
Department of Agriculture and Forestry	73,048	- 4,784	-27,021
Department of Commerce and Industry.....	6,892	- 2,135	- 1,153
Communications Department.....	14,094	- 1,278	- 5,336
Overseas Department.....	15,519	- 3,112	- 5,059
Total	937,485	-75,863	- 785
Grand total.....	2,206,477	-98,580	+43,474

References: Table 1-5 & 28—Researches of the Finance Department. Tables 6, 7, 9, 10 & 12-16—Okura-sho Nempo (Annual Report of the Department of Finance), 1936. Table 11—Nippon Teikoku Tokai Nenkan (Official Statistical Annual), 1935. Tables 8, 17 & 20-23—Toyo Keizai Nenkan (the Oriental Economist Year Book), 1936, published by the Toyo Keizai Shinbun-sha. Tables 18, 24 & 25—Chiho Zaisei Gaiyo (Summary of the Local Finance), 1936. Tables 26 & 27—Zenkoku Koshasai Meisai-hyo (List of Public Loans & Debentures Throughout the Country), 1936.

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, or the First National Bank was founded in Tokyo after the system of the American national banks. At present there are three kinds of banks, namely, special banks, ordinary banks and savings banks. The special banks are those banks which have been established in accordance with the provisions of special laws. They comprise the Nippon Ginko (the Bank of Japan), the Taiwan Ginko, (the Bank of Taiwan), and the Chosen Ginko, (the Bank of Chosen), which are authorized to issue notes; the Yokohama Shokin Ginko (the Yokohama Specie Bank), which chiefly deals with foreign exchange, the Nippon Kangyo Ginko, (the Hypothec Bank of Japan), the Nippon Kogyo Ginko (the Industrial Bank of Japan), the Noko Ginko, (the Agricultural and Industrial Bank), the Hokkaido Takushoku Ginko, (the Hokkaido Colonial Bank), the Chosen Shokusan Ginko (the Industrial Bank of Chosen), which all make it their business to make long-term loans on the security of real estate. The ordinary banks are what are known as commercial banks, which are chiefly engaged in receiving deposits at interest, making advances, discounting bills and buying and selling bills of exchange. Unlike the ordinary banks, the savings banks make it their chief business to keep and utilize deposits of such people as are incapable of wisely choosing objects of investment. In practice, however, the difference between these two kinds of banks is not distinct.

At the end of December, 1935 there were throughout the whole country 24 special banks, 466 ordinary banks and 79 savings banks totaling 569.

As for the deposits and advances of these banks at the end of June, 1936 the special banks (exclusive of the Bank of Japan) accounted for ¥1,017,833,000 and ¥2,662,159,000, respectively, the ordinary banks for ¥10,254,730,000 and ¥6,593,479,000 and the savings banks for ¥13,409,879,000 and ¥320,144,000. The deposits and advances of these three kinds of banks totalled ¥13,409,879,000 and ¥9,575,782,000, respec-

tively. Contrasted with the like date one year earlier, deposits show an increase of ¥890,767,000 and advances ¥253,351,000.

The deposits of the ordinary banks of the whole country at the end of January, 1935 as compared with other countries follow:—

Deposits Compared
(Unit: 1,000,000)

Japan	¥ 9,150
England*	£ 1,933
U. S. A.*	\$28,907
France†	Fr.30,846

* Fixed deposits and current accounts.
† Current accounts and other deposits.

RECENT SITUATION

Merger of Banks

The existence of an excessive number of banks, especially petty banks has been a striking feature of the banking circles of the country for many years. Having regard to various evils attendant on this situation, such as keen competition, failure, etc., the Government has long been preventing reckless establishment of petty banks on one hand and encouraging the merger of the smaller banks in the larger ones on the other. In 1918 the capitalization of a new bank in any city with a population of 100,000 or more was limited to ¥2,000,000 and upwards. Simultaneously with this, the Government informally instructed the Bank of Japan and the local governments to encourage merger and purchase of banks. But the abovementioned restriction of capital, which was originally a provisional regulation by the Department of Finance, could not be expected to be enforced. The official encouragement of merger also fell far short of achieving the desired end. In these circumstances, up to 1922 there were altogether over 2,000 banks (exclusive of branch offices) throughout the whole country. From that year, however, the tendency towards merger became accentuated by the enforcement of a revised

savings bank law. Again in 1928 a new bank act was enacted providing that the banking business should be limited to a joint-stock company with a capital of ¥1,000,000 and upwards, and that the bank whose head or branch office exists in either Tokyo or Osaka should be capitalized at ¥2,000,000 and upwards. Only those banks which had head offices in a locality with a population of 10,000 or more prior to 1928 were exempted from the above provisions, the minimum amount of capital in their case being limited to ¥500,000. The enactment of this law naturally accelerated merger of banks. After the banking crisis of 1927 the tendency towards bank mer-

ger became all the more apparent because of the decadence of the banks of the middle classes and downwards and a serious uneven distribution of funds. At the end of the year under review the number of banks (head offices alone) had decreased to 1,428. Thus the number of the head offices of banks had decreased about 570 during the seven years. During the succeeding seven years, or by the end of 1933 the number of banks (head offices alone) had decreased about 801 to 627. By the end of 1935 the number had further decreased to 466. The Department of Finance intends to decrease the number to about 250 in the next seven years.

Statistics of Bank Amalgamation and Capitalization

The number of banks amalgamated and the amount of capitalization after amalgamation in the last few years are shown below (amount being in unit of ¥1,000):—

Table 1. Bank Merger and Capitalization

Year	Ordinary Banks						Savings Banks					
	Newly established or continued through amalgamation		Of which newly established		Extinguished through amalgamation		Newly established or continued through amalgamation		Of which newly established		Extinguished through amalgamation	
	No.	*Capital	No.	Capital	No.	Capital	No.	*Capital	No.	Capital	No.	Capital
1930.....	67	397,141	7	23,900	83	78,795	4	5,750	—	—	2	1,000
1931.....	49	317,881	9	35,257	62	86,173	2	1,500	—	—	1	1,000
1932.....	41	6,430,000	10	18,420	53	15,303,038	—	—	—	—	—	—
1933.....	8	145,028	2	114,700	11	127,360	—	—	—	—	—	—
1934.....	12	82,232	4	18,991	19	32,392	4	2,800	2	2,000	7	5,275
1935.....	11	68,121	2	18,473	12	39,671	—	—	—	—	1	500

* Amount after amalgamation.

Banks Strengthened in Position due to Moderate Dividend

The policy pursued by the financial authorities since the latter half of 1932 of encouraging reduction of dividend rates has been successful. In the former half of 1934 as many as 114 banks throughout the whole country reduced dividend, but the number of banks reducing dividend decreased almost by half to 53 in the latter half of the year. On the other hand, banks paying no dividend gradually decreased.

With the exception of three ordinary banks and one savings bank no banks increased dividends in the latter half of 1935. Of the three ordinary banks, two increased dividend simply for purposes of commemoration and the remaining one bank is a petty provincial bank, while the case of the savings bank was apparently special since it is located not in Japan proper but in Formosa. Seventeen banks reduced dividend. This number is much smaller than 34 for the preceding half-year term and 53 for the latter

half of 1934. Of all the banks throughout the whole country, 54 in number, 404 kept their dividend unchanged and 118 paid no dividend. The average dividend of the ordinary banks (exclusive of the banks paying no dividend) for the half-year period under review stood at 5.4% and that of the savings banks 5.48%. Contrasted with the former half of 1933, the former shows a fall of 0.55% and the latter 0.39%. There was no bank paying a dividend of more than 10%.

Establishment of Central Bank

On August 14, 1936 the Department of Commerce and Industry announced the establishment of a new Central Bank for Commercial and Industrial guilds on November 1, 1936. The business of the new bank will be handled temporarily by the Industrial Bank of Japan, the president of which bank will hold the presidency of the new bank concurrently.

The bank is to be capitalized at ¥10,000,000, a half of which is to be invested by the Govern-

ment, which will pay in ¥2,000,000 when the bank is established and the remainder over a period of three years. Membership subscription will be ¥100 per account and the first payment ¥20, the remainder to be paid in the next ten years.

Guilds and guild federations will be permitted to subscribe to the extent of 1,000 accounts each, and more if exceptions are deemed necessary. The bank will not be obliged to pay dividends for the next thirty years. Payments of subscription money by members must be made by September 10, in default of which a demurrage of four sen a day for each ¥100 will be charged. The head office will be placed in Tokyo, with branches in Osaka, Nagoya, Kobe, Fukuoka, Fushima, Toyama and Sapporo. The bank will be authorized to issue debentures with maturity in less than twenty-five years. The number of members is fixed at 50, consisting of 21 commercial guilds, 24 industrial guilds and five export guilds. The bank will be under joint control of the Minister of Finance and Minister of Commerce and Industry. It is authorized to borrow ¥10,000,000 from the Government in the first year.

The Situation on the Money Market

Reviewing the situation on the money market for the year ending June 30, 1936, the condition of the market for the latter half of 1935 proved somewhat tighter than had been expected at the beginning of the period. At first call money rates were generally slack moving round about the agreed upon rate of 7 rin. Later they strengthened and often rose to the level of 9 rin at the month-end. It deserves notice that in August, which is usually an off season, the movement of funds was fairly busy, owing to such causes as a delay in various Government payments, taxation payments, of subscription to issues of securities, demands for funds for sericulture, the buoyancy of the stock markets consequent upon the development of the Italo-Abyssinian conflicts, a rise in raw silk, rice and other staple commodities and the concomitant increase in the purchasing power of the provinces. The note issue, which stood at ¥1,305,000,000 at the end of July, increased to ¥1,442,000,000 at the end of November and to ¥1,837,000,000 at the end of December. The deposits and advances of the clearing banks of the whole country increased in both the first and second halves of the year, but more in the latter than in the former and the increase in advances was especially notable. The amount of securi-

ties in possession of the banks, increased enormously in the first half of the year, but slackened in the pace of expansion in the second half, evidently indicating a decline in the banks' investments in securities. On the other hand, the cash holdings of the banks, which decreased in the first half of the year increased sharply in the second half. All this is suggestive of a change in the employment of deposits, or the fact that deposits were used as loans or transferred to cash holdings rather than being put in stocks. This does not mean, however, that there was an appreciable expansion of requirements of funds for commercial and industrial purposes during the half-year period under review. So it is not regarded as reflecting any change coming over the foundation of the money market. By means of the system of exchange control the money market was well controlled both internally and externally, thereby keeping the wheels of credit turning very smoothly, and the year closed with the money market being in a highly satisfactory condition.

To refer to the condition of the issue market for the half-year under consideration, at the beginning of the period the money market was slack, as stated already and the issue of public loan bonds and debentures at the beginning of the period under review was a tolerable success. So various bonds were issued. In August the money market was active. Notwithstanding this, however, the issue of many public loan bonds and debentures was well digested. September displayed a better showing. A reaction came in the security market towards the end of the month. Since then the issue market had not been satisfactory. Despite this situation, the issue of public loan bonds and debentures for the half-year under review was as stupendous as ¥1,452,000,000, approximately. Of this amount, ¥616,000,000 was represented by national loan bonds, ¥132,000,000 by local loan bonds, ¥218,000,000 by bank debentures and ¥485,000,000 by company debentures. Inclusive of the corresponding figure for the first half of the year, the total issue of public loan bonds and debentures for the whole year was ¥2,588,000,000. It compares with ¥3,309,000,000 for 1934 and ¥3,787,000,000 for 1933. The issue of company debentures for the year amounted to ¥853,000,000, which is smaller than ¥1,461,000,000 for 1934 and ¥937,000,000 for 1933.

The low interest tendency, which appeared to have come to a halt in the latter half of 1935, resuscitated in the first half of 1936. There was such a redundancy of idle funds that the sales of securities in possession of the Bank of Japan had registered a huge amount of ¥425,000,000,

approximately by the middle of February. About the time of the outbreak of a serious incident, or on February 29 the note issue and advances of the Bank of Japan showed such staggering figures as ¥1,657,000,000 and ¥1,165,000,000, respectively. After the advent of March the sale of public loan bonds became far better and idle funds on the market were considerably absorbed in that direction. Naturally, the call loan market stiffened, day-to-day loans rising even to a height of 1 sen 5 mo, or the highest since the end of 1933. Having regard to this tightening of the money market, on April 2 the Bank of Japan stopped the sale of public loan bonds in its possession to lubricate the wheels of credits, and on the 6th diem reduced the minimum rate of discount to 9 rin per diem. On the 7th of the same month the Government set about the conversion of public loan bonds at lower interest and announced the issue of 3½ loan bonds. On the 9th the banks of both Tokyo and Osaka reduced deposit rates. Thus the money market was placed on the road to epochal low rates. But the call money market progressed firm keeping a level of 8 rin per diem at the lowest, apparently showing an abnormal state of the money market. That was not so in reality, however. Not only were there seen no fresh requirements of funds of noteworthy character in commercial and industrial circles but in May the effects of the sale of public loan bonds on the part of the Bank of Japan at last began to manifest themselves with the resumption of the slackness of the money market. Thus the money market closed the first half of 1936 quite tranquilly.

As for the issue market, at the beginning of the period under consideration, the market was unexpectedly depressed. It was not until March in which month the Government was found to be possessed of a firm determination to carry through the low interest policy that a brisk demand sprang up for public loan bonds and debentures. Later the money market stiffened again and with it the issue market became languid. As the effect of the low interest policy

began to be felt in the middle of May, as stated already, the issue market resumed activity and remained firm until the end of the half-year period. The issue of public loan bonds and debentures for the period under review totalled ¥1,831,000,000,000. Of this amount, ¥1,205,000,000 was accounted for by national loan bonds, ¥150,000,000 by local loan bonds, ¥131,000,000 by bank debentures and ¥344,000,000 by company debentures. Contrasted with the like period of the previous year, the total shows an expansion of ¥535,000,000. This increase in the issue was due solely to the increase in the issue of national loan bonds. The issue of local loan bonds and bank and company debentures decreased. Of this total issue of public loan bonds and debentures, 65 per cent. represented conversion operations, of which 74 per cent. was represented by national loan bonds, 68 per cent. by local loan bonds, 35 per cent. by bank debentures and 45 per cent. by company debentures. The average yield on the bonds is 3.913% for national loan bonds, 4.076% for local loan bonds, 4.266% for bank debentures and 4.382% for company debentures. Contrasted with the like period of the preceding year, national loans bonds show a fall of 0.204%, local loan bonds 0.206%, bank debentures 0.008% and company debentures 0.200%. It deserves a special place in the history of the money market of the country that conversion operations at low interest should have been effected for long-term loans, especially for national and local loan bonds. As for the average term of redemption, it was extended two years and seven months to 15 years and nine months for bank debentures, 11 months to nine years and four months for company debentures, while the term was shortened two months to sixteen years for local loan bonds and eight years and eleven months to eighteen years for national loan bonds. This sweeping reduction in the term of redemption for both national and local loan bonds is nothing but a temporary measure inevitable in the way of carrying through the low interest policy.

SPECIAL BANKS

(All banking accounts given hereunder are as shown by reports for the first half of 1936 except for the Yokohama Specie Bank and the Agricultural and Industrial Banks).

The Bank of Japan (Head Office—Hongokuchō, Nihonbashi, Tokyo).

Established 1882. Authorized capital is ¥60,000,000, of which ¥45,000,000 is paid up. Deposits ¥354,009,928,624, of which the Govern-

ment's are ¥244,852,354.314 including Current Account for ¥107,261,479.966. Advances ¥835,787,689.99 (inclusive of bills discounted), of which ¥147,058,491.75 is to the Government, Reserve fund ¥114,590,000.000, Divid., 10% p.a.,

Note issue ¥1,490,781,157.500.

The Bank of Japan may issue bank notes to any extent against specie reserve of gold and silver; provided that the value of silver shall not exceed one-fourth of the total. The Bank is also authorised to make fiduciary issue against Government bonds or other specified securities up to ¥1,000,000,000. An additional fiduciary issue over and above this limit may be made; provided, however, that in case such an excess issue is to continue beyond 15 days the Bank shall obtain the approval of the Minister of Finance therefor, and that it shall pay a tax on the same as from the 16th day at a rate not less than 3% p.a.

The denominations of convertible notes are ¥1, ¥5, ¥10, ¥20, ¥50, ¥100 and ¥200, but in practice ¥50 and ¥200 have not been issued yet.

The Yokohama Specie Bank (Head Office—Nakaku Minami-nakadori, Yokohama.) (July to December, 1935).

Established 1880. Authorised capital ¥100,000,000, which is paid up. Reserves ¥131,174,453.54, Deposits ¥621,531,218.09, Advances ¥339,242,561.74, Bills of Exchange bought ¥1,694,118,928.26 and those sold ¥1,203,113,602.30, Note issue 3,405,030.10 in silver yen, 419,799 in silver dollars and 1,730 in taels, Divd., 10% p.a.

As stated elsewhere, the Yokohama Specie Bank is engaged chiefly in the foreign exchange business. It has 41 branches and sub-branches, of which 33 are abroad. Besides many privileges granted by the Government, the Bank is authorised to issue bank notes in China and the leased territory of Kwantung Province.

The Nippon Kwangyo Ginko (Hypothec Bank of Japan) (Head Office—Marunouchi, Kojimachi, Tokyo).

Established 1897. Authorised capital ¥111,775,000.00, of which ¥87,651,062.50 is paid up. Reserves ¥96,760,186.39, Deposits ¥145,365,184.86, Advances ¥937,561,757.52, Issue of Hypothec and other debentures ¥740,223,875.00, Divd., 10% p.a.

The Nippon Kwangyo Ginko was originally intended to raise funds by issuing debentures and advance them to agriculturalists and industrialists on the security of real estate for a long time at a low rate of interest. The scope of business of the Bank has since been greatly enlarged. The Bank is authorised to issue hypothec debentures with premiums to the amount fifteen times the paid-up capital.

Agricultural and Industrial Banks

The first agricultural and industrial bank was opened in Shizuoka in the same year as the

Hypothec Bank of Japan, or 1897. Its original purpose was also the same as that of the Hypothec Bank, the former serving as a local organ and the latter as a central organ. There were established altogether 46 of these bank, one in each fu and ken, with the single exception of the Hokkaido, the Awa Agricultural and Industrial Bank established in August, 1900 being the last. As in the case of the Hypothec Bank of Japan the scope of business of the agricultural and industrial banks has since been much enlarged. In 1921 a law providing for the amalgamation of agricultural and industrial banks with the Hypothec Bank of Japan was promulgated. Since then twenty-seven agricultural and industrial banks have been merged in the Hypothec Bank of Japan. As at the end of 1934 there were 17 of these banks, their branch offices numbering 61. Their combined capital was ¥84,500,000.00, of which ¥77,250,000.00 was paid up, Reserves ¥68,581,000.00, approximately, Deposits ¥166,096,000.00, Advances ¥598,263,000.00, Bill discounted ¥7,414,000.00, Issue of agricultural and industrial debentures ¥449,395,000.00, Divd., ¥3,652,000.00.

The Hokkaido Colonial Bank (Head Office—Sapporo, Hokkaido).

Established 1899. Authorised capital ¥20,000,000.00, of which ¥12,500,000.00 is paid up. Reserves ¥15,065,900.00, Deposits ¥100,084,526,777, Advances ¥223,340,830.740, Debenture issue ¥123,951,420.000, Divd., 7% p.a.

It was for the purpose of financing colonial industries in the Hokkaido and Karafuto that the Bank was established towards the end of 1899. It is not much different from the Hypothec Bank of Japan and the agricultural and industrial banks in that the Bank makes loans on the security of real estate. What the Bank differs from those banks is that besides making loans on shares and debentures issued by the companies intended to promote the colonial interests of the Hokkaido and Karafuto and taking up the issue of debentures, it makes advances on the security of bills of exchange and documentary drafts and local products.

The Bank is authorised to issue Hokkaido Colonial debentures to the amount not more than fifteen times the paid-up capital.

The Chosen Industrial Bank (Head Office—Nandaimon-dori, Keijo, Chosen).

Established 1918. Capital authorised ¥30,000,000, of which ¥25,000,000 is paid-up. Reserves ¥13,883,270.00, Deposits ¥121,308,359.57, Advances ¥424,363,370.38, Divd., 9% p.a.

In 1918 the Chosen Industrial Bank Act was promulgated in Korea. Prior to this, or in

1906 the Agricultural and Industrial Bank Act was issued. At the end of 1931 there were six agricultural and industrial banks established in accordance with the provisions of that legislation. It was for the purpose of bringing into being a more powerful bank of the sort in order to meet the swift economic development of the peninsula that the Chosen Industrial Bank Act was promulgated. The six agricultural and industrial banks referred to above combined and formed themselves into the Chosen Industrial Bank. It is to Korea what the Hokkaido Colonial Bank is to the Hckkaido.

The Bank is authorized to issue industrial debentures to the amount not more than fifteen times the paid-up capital.

The Industrial Bank of Japan (Head Office—Marunouchi, Kojimachi, Tokyo).

Established 1900. Authorised capital ¥50,000,000.00, which is paid up. Reserves ¥28,615,597.50, Advances ¥410,456,996.89, Issue of Industrial debentures ¥288,853,949.62, Divd., 6% p.a.

The Industrial Bank of Japan was established in 1900 in accordance with the provisions of the Industrial Bank Act promulgated in March of that year and opened in April, 1902, its object being to finance various industries, railways and harbour construction by advancing loans on securities such as shares, debentures, etc. The scope of business of the Bank has since also been much extended. The Bank is authorised to issue Industrial debentures to the amount of not more than ten times the paid-up capital.

The Bank of Taiwan (Head Office—Sakne-machi, Taihoku, Taiwan).

Established 1899. Capital authorised ¥15,000,000.00, of which ¥13,125,000.00 is paid up. Reserves ¥4,504,000.00, Deposits ¥110,329,625.95, Advances ¥62,229,672.56, Bills discounted ¥97,152,898.08, Foreign bills of exchange bought ¥425,536,357.17 and those sold ¥227,437,089.24, Note issue ¥63,673,700.00, Divd., 3% p.a.

The Bank was established for the purpose of opening up the resources of Taiwan by financing commerce and industry and public enterprises as a central organ for monetary circulation in the island and also extending the scope of its business to South China and the South Seas, thereby serving as an organ of trade between the island and those countries.

The Bank has extended the scope of its business not only to South China and the South Seas but also to Europe and America. It is authorised to issue bank notes.

The Bank of Chosen (Head Office—Nandaimon-dori, Keijo, Chosen).

Established 1909. Capital authorised ¥40,000,000.00, of which ¥25,000,000.00 is paid up. Reserves ¥7,301,026.570, Deposits ¥318,560,504.673, Advances ¥398,570,705.860, Divd., 4% p.a.

The Bank of Chosen not only serves as the central organ for monetary circulation for the peninsula but also finances trade between Japan Proper and Korea and Manchoukuo. Another notable feature of the business of the Bank is the foreign exchange business which it has dealt with since it opened a foreign exchange account in 1916. It has extended its activity to the exchange market in London and New York.

ORDINARY BANKS

(All banking accounts given hereunder are as shown by reports for the first half of 1936)

Nine of the ordinary banks, which numbered 475 as at the end of June, 1935, as mentioned above, together with three special banks, namely, the Bank of Chosen, the Yokohama Specie Bank and the Industrial Bank of Japan and four trust companies, organized a syndicate for the purpose of promoting their common interest. The nine syndicate banks are as follows:—

The Mitsui Bank (Head Office—Muromachi, Nihonbashi, Tokyo).

Established 1909. Nominal Capital ¥100,000,000.00, of which ¥60,000,000.00 is paid up. Reserves ¥59,132,718.64, Deposits ¥824,777,837.96, Advances ¥392,935,933.80, Bills discounted ¥44,244,004.61, Foreign Bills of Exchange bought ¥57,682,646.19 and those sold ¥1,830,885.03, Divd., 8% p.a.

The Mitsubishi Bank (Head Office—Marunouchi, Kojimachi, Tokyo).

Established 1919. Capital subscribed ¥100,000,000.00, of which ¥62,500,000.00 is paid up. Reserves ¥52,505,327.71, Deposits ¥805,029,267.66, Advances ¥307,401,680.80, Bills discounted ¥33,969,242.79, Foreign bills of exchange bought ¥17,261,577.22 and those sold ¥832,576.70, Divd., 8% p.a.

The Yasuda Bank (Head Office—Otemachi, Kojimachi, Tokyo).

Established 1923. Capital subscribed ¥150,000,000.00 of which ¥92,750,000.00 is paid up. Reserves ¥68,314,563.43, Deposits ¥891,454,457.97, Advances ¥656,518,524.66, Foreign Bills of Exchange bought ¥4,527,744.11 and those sold ¥128,942.26, Divd., 7% p.a.

The Sumitomo Bank (Head Office—Kitahama, Higashiku, Osaka).

Established 1912. Capital subscribed ¥70,000,000.00, of which ¥50,000,000.00 is paid up. Reserves ¥44,914,177.65, Deposits ¥970,009,992.01, Advances ¥457,197,212.19, Bills discounted ¥85,817,090.82, Foreign bills of exchange bought ¥15,250,618.88 and those sold ¥7,462,237.19, Divd., 7% p.a.

The Dai-ichi Ginko (Head Office—Marunouchi, Kojimachi, Tokyo).

Established 1873. Capital authorised ¥57,500,000.00, which is paid up. Reserves ¥71,574,376.86, Deposits ¥940,364,777.51, Advances ¥345,654,993.05, Bills discounted ¥104,826,049.24, Foreign Bills of Exchange bought ¥9,358,220.97 and those sold ¥1,464,832.67, Divd., 8% p.a.

The San-wa Bank (Head Office—Sanchoe, Imabashi Higashiku, Osaka).

Established 1933. Capital subscribed ¥107,200,000.00, of which ¥72,200,000.00 is paid up. Reserves ¥27,960,000.00, Deposits ¥1,151,518,280.579, Advances ¥393,510,313.620, Bills discounted ¥133,119,795.500, Foreign Bills of Exchange bought ¥3,819,774.600 and those sold ¥5,658,362.910, Divd., 7% p.a.

The Kawasaki-Daihyaku Bank (Head Office—

Tohri-itchome, Nihonbashi, Tokyo).

Established 1893. Capital authorised ¥33,988,500.00, of which ¥23,072,000.00 is paid up. Reserves ¥9,515,000.00, Deposits ¥384,370,289.831, Advances ¥192,669,133.610, Bills discounted ¥36,484,375.650, Foreign Bills of Exchange bought ¥8,469,589.230 and those sold ¥1,311,185.800, Divd., 6% p.a.

The Aichi Bank (Head Office—Miyuki-honmachi, Nishiku, Nagoya).

Established 1896. Capital subscribed ¥15,000,000.00, of which ¥11,800,000.00 is paid up. Reserves ¥12,375,650.440, Deposits ¥143,953,270.547, Advances ¥67,659,777.380, Divd., 8% p.a.

The Nagoya Bank (Head Office—Sakaemachi, Nakaku, Nagoya).

Established 1882. Capital subscribed ¥20,600,000.00, of which ¥13,950,000.00 is paid up. Reserves ¥11,985,449.00, Deposits ¥130,842,322.716, Advances ¥51,327,985.150, Bills discounted ¥25,841,549.910, Foreign Bills of Exchange bought ¥466,998.600 and those sold ¥422,259.680, Divd., 8% p.a.

Of the above mentioned nine syndicate banks the first named six banks are generally known as "Big Six" Banks.

SAVINGS BANKS

The number of savings banks as at the end of 1935 is given as 79 as mentioned already. Most of them are quite limited in scope. Only about ten enjoy an overwhelming influence. Of these banks, four, namely, the Fudo Savings Bank, the Osaka Chozo Bank, the Kawasaki Sav-

ings Bank and the Yasuda Savings Bank have by far the most powerful position. The deposits of the savings banks at the end of 1935, as shown by the returns of the Department of Finance, totalled ¥2,039,699,000, approximately and advances ¥329,486,000.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE BUSINESS

In Japan the foreign exchange business is chiefly dealt with by the Yokohama Specie Bank. It is also dealt with by such big banks as the Bank of Taiwan, the Bank of Chosen, the Mitsui Bank, the Mitsubishi Bank, the Sumitomo Bank, etc., and also by foreign exchange banks having branches in Japan such as the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, the Chartered Bank, the International Bank, the National City Bank of New York, the Netherlands-India Bank, etc. Of these exchange banks, the Yokohama Specie Bank occupies by far the most prominent position handling a far larger amount of exchange than is done by any other bank. Quotations by the Yokohama Specie Bank

are regarded as standard quotations on the exchange market of the Orient. This invulnerable position occupied by the Yokohama Specie Bank may be explained by (1) the bank has been engaged in the exchange business much longer than any other native bank, (2) it has the privilege of borrowing a sum of ¥20,000,000 from the Bank of Japan at a low interest of 2% p.a. exclusively for exchange purposes, (3) it is also privileged to handle all of the external payments of the Government. Fluctuations of the exchange markets according to the standard quotations of the Yokohama Specie Bank are shown below:

Deposits and Loans of Banks throughout Country (Dec. 31st)

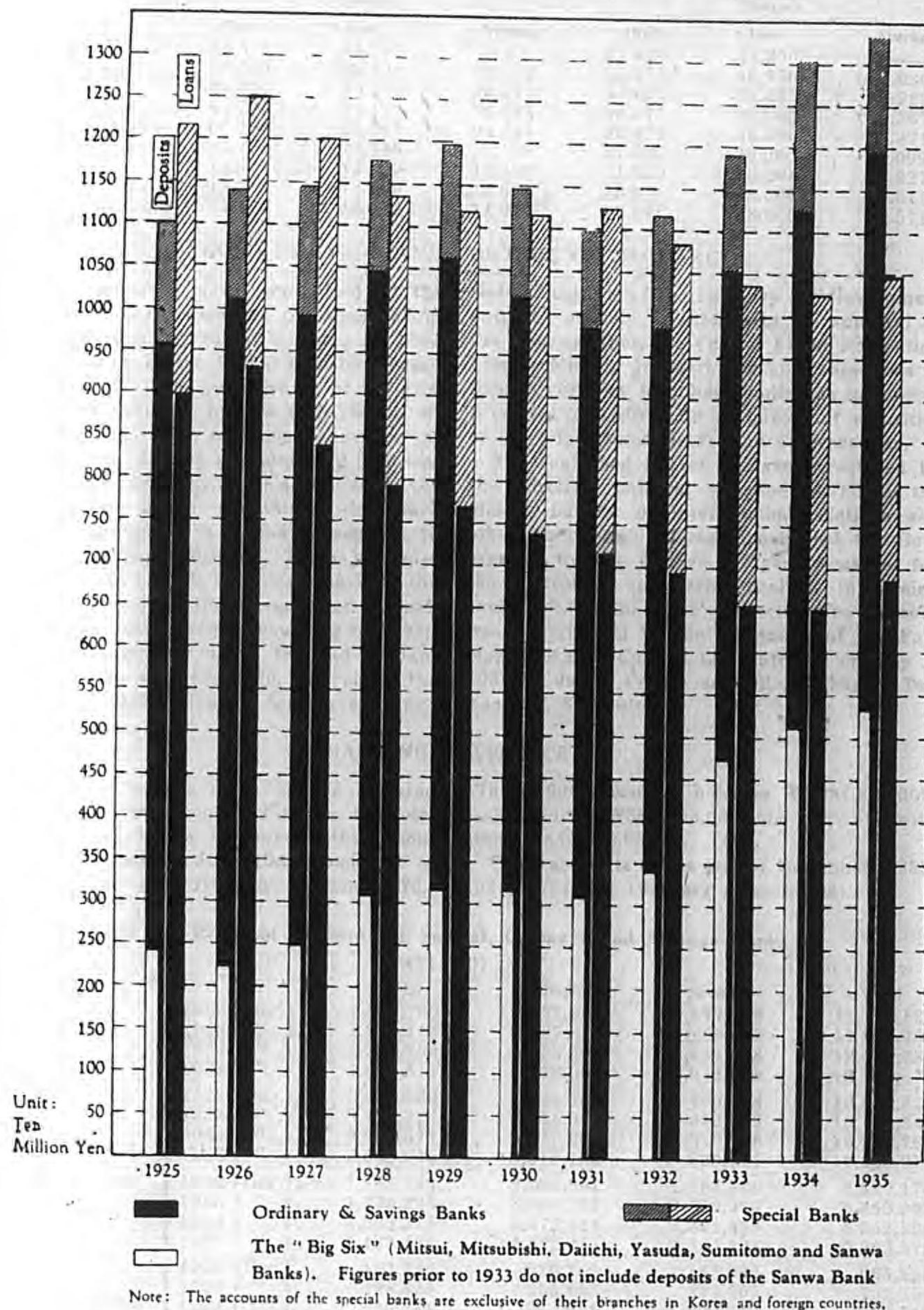


Table 2. Banks T.T. Selling Rates on London and New York

	London (penny)			New York (dollar)		
	High.	Low.	Average	High.	Low.	Average
1912	24.574	24.375		49.625	49.250	
1916	25.500	25.125	25.273	50.375	49.750	50.030
1925	21.500	19.250	20.273	43.625	38.625	40.929
1930	24.375	24.125	24.342	49.375	49.000	49.367
1931	36.250	24.312	24.947	49.375	43.500	48.871
1932	25.500	14.750	19.188	37.000	20.000	28.099
1933	14.937	14.000	14.409	31.250	20.205	25.227
1934	14.250	14.000	14.065	30.375	28.500	29.511
1935	14.125	14.000	14.070	30.375	28.500	29.511

GOLD EMBARGO AND CONTROL OF EXCHANGE

The gold embargo, which was lifted by the Hamaguchi Ministry (based on the Minseito) in January, 1930, was revived on December 13, 1931 on the formation of the Inukai ministry (based on the Seiyukai). The reimposition of the gold embargo was followed by the depreciation of the currency and the consequent advance of prices at a time, then by a gradual fall of prices and slumps in the securities market, while the value of loan bonds maintained downward movements throughout a period subsequent to the revival of the embargo. There was also a larger exodus of funds to foreign markets, the specie sent abroad by the Government through the Yokohama Specie Bank amounting to ¥393,000,000, approximately up to the end of January, 1932 from July 31, 1930. To check the prevalence of speculation in foreign exchange

and the outflow of the currency the Government enforced on July 1, 1931, with the approval of the Imperial Diet, the Capital Flight Prevention Law prohibiting or restricting all transactions in foreign currency including remittance to foreign countries, deposits, sale or import of securities or other loan bonds in foreign currency, etc.

The continued fall of the yen occasioned by the unsettled political situation at home, the gloomy outlook of international relations and other unfavourable factors compelled the Government to take further stringent measures for the control of speculative dealings in foreign exchanges and the efflux of specie. The measure was materialized by the enactment of the Foreign Exchange Control Law enforced on May 1, 1933 in Japan Proper as well as Chosen, Taiwan and Karafuto.

BANKING STATISTICS

According to reports made by the Banking Bureau at the Department of Finance, the total deposits for all banks throughout the whole country at the end of June 1936 amounted to ¥13,409,879,000, approximately, advances ¥9,-

575,782,000, security holdings ¥6,931,669,000, cash holdings ¥686,593,000 and deposits with others ¥654,598,000.

These accounts at the end of December, 1932, 1933, 1934 and 1935 are given below:

Table 3. Principal Accounts of Special, Ordinary and Savings Banks (¥1,000)

	Special	Ordinary	Savings	Total	
Deposits.....	1932 (Dec.)..	1,345,720	8,131,567	1,677,248	11,154,535
	1933 (")..	1,331,112	8,727,312	1,825,258	11,883,683
	1934 (")..	1,304,754	9,353,692	1,881,238	12,539,684
	1935 (")..	1,391,611	9,873,685	2,044,578	13,309,874
Loans.....	1932 (Dec.)..	3,916,563	6,494,103	405,704	10,816,370
	1933 (")..	3,772,314	6,344,070	349,959	10,466,343
	1934 (")..	3,678,571	6,239,002	335,188	10,252,761
	1935 (")..	3,648,735	6,510,705	329,771	10,489,211
Securities owned...	1932 (Dec.)..	1,168,723	2,095,602	1,155,839	5,320,174
	1933 (")..	1,235,226	3,304,763	1,319,914	5,859,903
	1934 (")..	1,289,315	3,872,118	1,391,435	6,552,868
	1935 (")..	1,483,488	4,222,434	1,587,654	7,293,576
Deposits with others.	1932 (Dec.)..	161,546	320,709	183,035	665,290
	1933 (")..	128,851	355,896	217,507	702,254
	1934 (")..	120,381	359,921	233,340	713,642
	1935 (")..	119,103	371,677	209,109	699,887



	Special	Ordinary	Savings	Total
Cash account.....				
1932 (Dec.)..	291,437	537,321	28,157	856,915
1933 (")..	283,083	599,300	26,977	909,360
1934 (")..	281,897	735,900	26,503	1,044,390
1935 (")..	281,431	635,477	26,337	943,215

The total amount of deposits, loans securities, etc. of all banks in the last five years, each at the end of December, are as follows:—

Table 4. Principal Accounts of Banks Unclassified
(¥1,000)

(End of Dec.)	Deposits	Loans	Securities	Deposits	Cash account
1930	11,491,150	11,093,022	4,872,703	691,935	950,545
1931	10,965,767	11,247,277	4,822,045	661,909	976,202
1932	11,164,575	10,816,370	5,230,204	665,290	856,615
1933	11,883,683	10,466,343	5,877,933	702,254	909,360
1934	12,539,684	10,252,761	6,552,868	713,642	1,044,390
1935	13,309,874	10,489,211	7,293,868	699,889	943,215

Appended are the latest data showing the recent development of banking business for the 2nd half of each year, excluding the branch office of the Bank of Chosen, the banks which have their head offices in Chosen and the foreign banks (amount of money being in ¥1,000):—

Table 5. Principal Accounts of Banks Classified

	No. of banks	No. of branches	Capital paid-up	Reserve fund	Balance of deposit	Bills discounted & documentary bills
1926 (2nd half).....	1,578	6,151	1,961,502	1,248,931	11,799,930	2,695,501
1927 (" ").....	1,428	6,070	1,924,195	1,075,470	11,899,997	2,503,170
1928 (" ").....	1,163	5,795	1,825,402	1,126,854	10,972,139	2,162,917
1929 (" ").....	1,007	5,663	1,828,873	1,078,138	11,111,454	1,938,630
1930 (" ").....	898	5,521	1,740,965	906,781	11,962,427	1,861,388
1931 (" ").....	797	5,296	1,702,554	968,322	11,409,001	1,977,728
1932 (" ").....	651	5,028	1,672,000	983,691	11,762,842	1,800,552
1933 (2nd half):						
Bank of Japan.....	1	17	45,000	110,140	370,049	707,013
Special Banks.....	25	227	366,151	318,356	1,332,239	438,371
Ordinary Banks.....	516	4,021	1,186,661	515,057	8,815,852	725,509
Savings Banks.....	85	465	47,243	43,180	1,821,012	1,039
Total.....	627	4,730	1,645,057	986,733	12,339,152	1,871,992
1934 (2nd half):						
Bank of Japan.....	1	17	45,000	112,740	335,891	712,749
Special Banks.....	23	228	365,527	333,765	1,358,711	463,334
Ordinary Banks.....	484	3,893	1,162,265	540,590	9,435,988	775,793
Savings Banks.....	79	450	47,105	47,642	18,455	2
Total.....	587	4,588	1,619,897	1,034,737	11,149,045	1,951,878
(Continued)						
	Borrowings	Balance of loans	Deposits with others	Bonds, shares, etc. owned	Cash account	
1926 (2nd half).....	1,566,947	10,252,942	919,125	3,571,415	1,126,197	
1927 (" ").....	1,594,533	9,881,000	886,720	4,186,703	1,098,849	
1928 (" ").....	1,637,510	9,719,052	898,841	4,982,607	1,276,102	
1929 (" ").....	1,743,054	9,723,255	962,316	5,107,300	1,165,689	
1930 (" ").....	1,612,216	9,753,494	872,303	4,960,796	1,012,727	
1931 (" ").....	1,778,062	9,688,513	804,963	4,936,414	930,479	
1932 (" ").....	1,613,597	9,611,276	818,708	5,506,932	1,003,398	
1933 (2nd half):						
Bank of Japan.....	—	173,820	26,899	682,418	307,991	
Special Banks.....	1,001,795	2,954,131	328,565	925,816	142,428	
Ordinary Banks.....	665,158	5,780,694	354,085	3,325,318	622,863	
Savings Banks.....	849	348,011	228,289	1,317,716	27,288	
Total.....	1,667,801	9,256,655	937,839	6,251,268	1,100,570	
1934 (2nd half):						
Bank of Japan.....	—	233,536	26,899	647,297	274,446	
Special Banks.....	1,031,697	2,780,352	345,421	907,742	145,091	
Ordinary Banks.....	505,252	5,159,189	351,833	3,895,200	746,485	
Savings Banks.....	1,009	335,133	244,630	1,390,894	26,588	
Total.....	1,537,958	8,508,210	968,783	6,841,133	1,192,600	

Loans Classified

The Treasury returns show that at the end the country totalled about ¥8,355,463,000, this of 1934 loans on the books of banks throughout being analysed as follows:

Table 6. Various Loans of Banks
(¥1,000)

	Secured	Notes	Call Loan	Total for 1934	Total for 1933	Total for 1932
Bank of Japan.....	68,445	164,998	—	238,536	173,820	187,167
Specie Bank.....	11,387	165,328	—	235,508	245,916	229,688
Kwangyo Ginko.....	—	1,002,581	29,100	1,031,742	1,078,499	1,151,062
Noko Ginko.....	—	598,195	16,372	614,635	664,308	692,535
Hokkaido Colonial Bank.....	—	141,829	1,500	147,581	158,914	156,415
Industrial Bank.....	—	264,451	11,450	276,293	315,388	368,029
Bank of Taiwan.....	—	108,057	650	112,938	119,737	128,160
Bank of Chosen.....	—	361,002	—	420,375	371,374	354,858
Ordinary Banks.....	—	8,692	369,298	5,528,487	5,780,694	5,938,621
Savings Banks.....	—	335,133	—	335,133	348,011	404,641
Total.....	79,832	3,150,268	428,369	8,936,228	9,256,655	9,611,177

Securities Classified

The securities (classified) and merchandise held as mortgages for loans are as follows.

Table 7. Securities and Merchandise Held as Mortgages
(¥1,000)

	National bonds	Other debentures, etc.	Stocks	Merchandise
Bank of Japan.....	92	—	—	—
Specie Bank.....	14,037	757	2,792	26,411
Kwangyo Ginko.....	8,100	13	—	—
Noko Ginko.....	—	—	2,472	—
Hokkaido Colonial Bank.....	566	796	209	—
Industrial Bank.....	9,983	18,679	471	—
Bank of Taiwan.....	688	6,751	2,920	2,125
Bank of Chosen.....	652	10,824	60,516	36,550
Ordinary Bank.....	214,739	118,599	1,561,935	164,708
Savings Banks.....	10,522	5,007	30,683	—
Total.....	259,379	219,426	1,661,999	229,793
(Continued)				
	Economic foundation	Real estates	Sundries	Guaranteed & on credit
Bank of Japan.....	—	—	164,998	68,445
Specie Bank.....	—	19,446	66,561	105,505
Kwangyo Ginko.....	73,662	614,488	310	334,042
Noko Ginko.....	15,046	482,248	627	114,243
Hokkaido Colonial Bank.....	5,355	71,450	1,463	67,582
Industrial Bank.....	113,756	29,138	99,319	4,947
Bank of Taiwan.....	2,936	34,974	50,890	9,772
Bank of Chosen.....	11,590	48,626	52,700	166,092
Ordinary Banks.....	130,805	1,056,612	48,817	1,591,979
Savings Banks.....	—	25,975	262,700	245
Total.....	353,150	2,382,958	746,384	2,462,852

The securities owned as assets consist of the following:—

Table 8. Securities Owned as Assets
(¥1,000)

	National bonds & debentures	Local bonds & debentures	Foreign bonds & debenture	Private debentures	Stocks	Total
Bank of Japan.....	647,297	—	—	—	—	647,297
Specie Bank.....	142,824	4,711	215,071	6,568	—	369,164
Kwangyo Ginko.....	63,769	10,458	—	5,798	—	80,025
Noko Ginko.....	28,693	12,092	1,113	30,117	8,192	80,207
Hokkaido Colonial Bank.....	29,841	—	—	—	533	30,375
Industrial Bank.....	15,157	2,681	8,749	66,637	7,039	100,264
Bank of Taiwan.....	59,102	904	7,296	2,573	19,181	89,055
Bank of Chosen.....	104,248	1,652	7,069	25,509	20,175	158,653
Ordinary banks.....	2,017,377	308,759	39,056	1,147,332	382,676	3,395,200
Savings banks.....	934,026	46,381	—	306,019	104,468	1,390,894
Total.....	4,042,335	387,638	278,353	1,590,542	542,264	6,841,133

Table 9. Assets of Banks (2nd half, 1934; in ¥1,000)

	Species	Bullion	Loans & call loans	Bills discounted	Bills bought	Bonds, shares, etc.	Deposits
Bank of Japan	274,556	235,933	233,536	712,749	—	647,297	26,866
Specie Bank	25,851	11,833	235,508	133,726	539,098	369,164	169,027
Kwangyo Ginko	1,525	—	1,032,095	15,068	—	80,025	102,919
Noko Ginko	3,301	—	614,635	7,414	—	80,207	54,320
Hokkaido Colonial Bank ..	7,589	—	147,581	64,635	—	30,375	795
Industrial Bank	2,727	—	276,293	93,135	—	100,264	2,161
Bank of Taiwan	7,111	19,857	112,938	101,953	68,913	89,055	9,152
Bank of Chosen	96,979	25,293	420,375	47,363	34,186	158,653	7,051
Ordinary banks	746,486	6,425	5,528,487	775,793	197,527	3,895,200	351,833
Savings banks	26,588	—	335,133	2	—	1,390,894	244,630
Total for 1933	1,192,600	299,341	8,936,579	1,951,878	839,725	6,841,135	968,763

(Continued)

Banks	Land, buildings etc.	Capital unpaid	Loss	Other accounts	Total
Bank of Japan	10,783	—	—	108,695	2,265,338
Specie Bank	20,049	—	—	40,070	1,544,367
Kwangyo Ginko	18,745	24,134	—	36,402	1,310,900
Noko Ginko	30,750	7,250	—	20,522	818,399
Hokkaido Colonial Bank ..	14,112	7,500	—	1,325	273,908
Industrial Bank	6,528	—	—	46,700	527,808
Bank of Taiwan	4,783	1,875	—	7,091	422,731
Bank of Chosen	10,965	15,000	—	19,763	835,628
Ordinary banks	407,124	652,207	65,343	3,777,915	16,408,337
Saving banks	38,151	38,290	10,026	1,096,056	3,179,768
Total for 1933	561,990	761,245	79,369	5,154,541	27,587,185

Table 10. Liabilities of Banks (2nd half, 1934; in ¥1,000)

Banks	Capital nominal	Reserve funds	Note issue	Debenture loans	Deposits
Banks of Japan	60,000	112,740	1,627,349	—	335,891
Specie Bank	100,000	127,890	4,570	—	551,385
Kwangyo Ginko	111,775	86,810	—	875,440	136,961
Noko Ginko	84,500	68,581	—	449,395	166,996
Hokkaido Colonial Bank ..	20,000	14,164	—	114,491	102,828
Industrial Bank	50,000	27,116	—	290,393	59,736
Bank of Taiwan	15,000	3,104	62,654	—	112,610
Bank of Chosen	40,000	6,101	193,299	—	228,193
Ordinary Banks	1,814,472	540,590	—	—	9,435,988
Savings Banks	85,395	47,642	—	—	18,455
Total	2,381,142	1,034,737	1,887,872	1,729,718	11,149,045

(Continued)

Banks	Debts (incl. call money)	Net profits	Other accounts	Total
Bank of Japan	—	18,995	110,362	2,265,338
Specie Bank	618,302	15,491	126,728	1,544,367
Kwangyo Ginko	8,651	10,351	80,912	1,310,900
Noko Ginko	8,944	9,304	30,679	818,399
Hokkaido Colonial Bank ..	13,590	1,224	7,612	273,909
Industrial Bank	—	3,411	97,153	527,808
Bank of Taiwan	139,254	728	89,381	422,731
Bank of Chosen	276,357	1,154	90,525	835,628
Ordinary Banks	576,431	133,547	3,895,023	16,408,337
Savings Banks	1,009	19,589	1,146,152	3,179,768
Total for 1933	1,642,537	213,796	5,684,526	27,587,185

Table 11. Leading Ordinary and Savings Banks (Associated)
(At the end of June, 1936; in ¥1,000)

(a) Tokyo	Name of Bank	Capital (p.u.)	Reserves	Deposits	Loans
	Dai-ichi Ginko (First Bank)	57,500	75,934	940,365	345,655
	Jugo Ginko (Fifteenth Bank)	20,000	1,437	181,822	155,224
	Mitsubishi Bank	62,500	61,353	805,029	307,402
	Mitsui Bank	60,000	70,354	824,778	392,936
	Yasuda Bank	92,750	74,068	891,455	539,770
	Kawasaki-Daihyaku Bank	23,072	10,559	384,370	192,669
	Daisan Ginko (Third Bank)	4,000	718	12,919	47,682
	Kawasaki Savings Bank	3,750	7,927	265,794	66,964
	Showa Bank	2,500	1,116	109,676	51,552
	Nishiwaki Bank	3,000	201	4,388	7,545
	Tetsugyo Bank	1,500	496	2,492	1,657
	Nippon Chuya Bank	6,250	1,356	110,711	58,434
	Kanahara Bank	1,035	261	14,024	9,255
	Yasuda Savings Bank	2,072	5,087	253,309	13,772
	Tokyo Savings Bank	1,000	1,623	57,528	3,775
	Tokyo Savings (Chozo) Bank	1,250	2,453	81,342	7,965
(b) Osaka	Sumitomo Bank	50,000	52,116	970,010	457,197
	Nomura Bank	10,000	13,455	276,630	160,940
	Nippon Shintaku Bank	17,500	3,546	10,771	27,353
	Sanwa Bank	72,200	30,891	1,151,518	393,510
	Osaka Savings Bank	7,000	13,844	350,843	15,232
	Osaka Noko Bank	7,000	11,259	1,496	51,659
(c) Yokohama	Yokohama Koshin Bank	500	604	45,754	31,998
	Watanabe Bank	2,000	600	5,628	2,388
	Kanagawa-ken Noko Bank	4,000	4,401	21,048	50,848
(d) Kobe	Kobe Okazaki Bank	12,500	5,750	44,703	21,511
	Hyogo-ken Noko Bank	10,000	9,863	29,128	83,591
(e) Nagoya	Ito Bank	1,000	1,642	18,057	5,322
	Nagoya Bank	13,950	12,784	130,842	51,328
	Aichi Bank	11,800	12,557	143,953	67,660
	Nippon Savings Bank	2,300	4,101	105,072	3,059

MONETARY ORGANS FOR POORER CLASSES

Banking organs for the poorer classes are still sadly inadequate in Japan. There are no people's banks, and at present, besides the ancient institutions of pawnbroking and "mujin," the only banking facilities available for those people are postal savings banks and credit associations.

the poor with loans at low interest and with other advantages. At the end of March 1930 there were 41 of them, the oldest being the village pawnshop at Hosoda, Miyazaki prefecture, founded in 1912. Tokyo has 20 such establishments in slum quarters, mostly conducted by the Social Works Association of Tokyo. The general situation of the business may be seen from the following figures:—

Public Pawn Shops

These shops make it their business to supply

Table 12. Statistics of Public Pawn Shops

Fiscal year	No. of pawns accepted	Money advanced (Yen)	No. of pawns redeemed	Money repaid (Yen)	No. of forfeited pawns	Money forfeited (Yen)
1929-30	949,860	5,172,328	744,755	4,064,341	32,005	143,209
1930-31	1,228,672	6,479,853	1,024,430	5,409,736	65,679	329,650
1931-32	1,433,020	7,242,398	1,258,143	6,525,770	99,915	495,543
1932-23	1,731,476	8,475,092	1,517,832	7,479,729	114,138	511,020
1933-34	2,254,220	11,796,763	2,010,678	9,755,981	98,558	429,742

"Mujin" (Mutual Loan Companies)

It was originally a mutual help association that was organized for various purposes, and it was in June, 1915, that the Mutual Loan Society Law was promulgated to be a legal standing. As existing at present the members of a "mujin," by which title this kind of association is now generally known, have to bring at each meeting a certain amount of fixed subscription. They then determine by drawing a number of members to be allowed to make use of the money collected at each meeting, and this is continued till all the members get their turn. This primitive help contrivance has been very much abused lately, being too often made a means of fraud by some unscrupulous "promoters." In order, however, to enable these societies to perform a function of a financial institution for the lower classes and to extend their business operations, fundamental amendments were made in this law in 1931.

According to the provisions of the Mutual Loan Company Law, put into effect on and after July 1, 1931, the business of these companies is to make the subscribers pay money in instalments in a fixed period and then to distribute it for each lot among the subscribers by drawings, biddings or some similar means, the member of such lots and the sum of money to be thus distributed being previously fixed. The company to be authorized under the law must be a joint-stock company with a nominal capital of not less than ¥30,000 and a paid-up capital of not less than ¥15,000. No company is sanctioned to transact this business without the permission from the Minister of Finance. Those so engaged in this business are prohibited to carry on any other business at the same time, and are under obligation to present business reports to the Government.

The following statistics show the situation of these monetary organs in recent years:—

Table 13. (a) General Condition of "Mujin"

	No. of banks			No. of branches			Nominal capital (¥1,000)			Paid-up capital (¥1,000)		
	1932	1933	1934	19 2	1933	1934	1932	1933	1934	1932	1933	1934
Joint stock companies.....	249	251	247	142	159	171	36,709	37,364	37,379	17,700	17,971	18,640
Partnerships limited	17	17	17	18	16	20	797	797	797	472	439	454
Ordinary partnerships	1	1	1	—	—	—	30	30	30	30	30	30
Individuals	7	7	7	—	—	—	180	135	135	135	135	135
Total	274	276	272	160	175	191	37,716	33,325	38,341	18,337	18,575	19,260

(b) Business Results

	No. of associations	No. of lots	Amount of contracts (¥1,000)		Amount of premiums (¥1,000)	
			1929	1930	1929	1930
1929.....	43,579	1,529,506	1,083,860	1,154,703		
1930.....	48,489	1,664,603	1,196,496	1,270,403		
1931.....	52,684	1,649,000	1,176,732	1,253,967		
1932.....	55,697	1,715,381	1,199,042	1,275,591		
1933.....	61,130	1,836,853	1,225,284	1,298,435		
1934.....	67,097	1,998,261	1,293,920	1,364,242		

Table 14. Assets of "Mujin" (¥1,000)

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Capital (nominal)	18,720	18,214	18,581	18,703	19,393	19,744
Deposits	12,135	16,044	17,169	16,446	19,472	26,340
Premiums due	42,634	47,746	56,513	60,912	71,934	67,616
Negotiable securities	1,041	1,502	1,717	2,086	2,621	3,447
Loans	25,227	31,789	36,769	42,285	41,729	44,271
Land, buildings, etc.	6,186	8,263	10,450	12,289	13,774	15,948
Various accounts	3,561	3,564	5,457	7,771	6,131	6,304
Losses	522	658	1,086	1,277	1,170	1,604
Cash	1,317	1,499	1,420	1,039	1,688	1,797
Total	111,343	129,279	149,163	163,406	177,911	188,072

Table 15. Liabilities of "Mujin" (¥1,000)

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Capital (nominal)	33,289	34,372	36,121	36,401	37,666	38,326
Reserve funds	5,821	6,713	7,869	8,827	9,558	9,554
Unsettled accounts with beneficiaries	14,202	17,636	20,522	18,977	18,166	11,860
Balance accruing from bidding..	4,795	5,281	6,042	6,714	7,361	6,616

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Unsettled accounts with cancelled contracts	4,608	4,305	6,019	7,496	8,374	8,438
Credit funds	37,750	48,757	57,064	63,915	72,049	83,075
Debts	2,149	2,313	2,635	3,139	3,422	3,770
Various accounts	6,841	7,747	10,698	15,939	19,395	24,382
Profits	1,888	2,155	2,193	1,999	1,922	2,052
Total	111,343	129,279	149,163	163,406	177,911	188,072

RATE OF INTEREST

In the following table "sen" means interest per ¥100 on daily balance and 1 sen a day amounts to 3.64% a year.

Table 16. Bank of Japan Rate

(End of Jan.)	Loans (sen)		Discount (sen)		Commercial bills (sen)		Over drafts (sen)	Fixed deposit 1 year (percent)
	Gov't. bonds	Other securities	Gov't. bonds	Other securities	Discounted in Tokyo	Discounted outside Tokyo		
1930.....	1.60	1.70	1.60	1.70	1.50	1.50	1.90	3.00
1931.....	1.50	1.60	1.50	1.60	1.40	1.40	1.80	3.00
1932.....	1.90	2.00	1.90	2.00	1.80	1.80	2.20	3.00
1933.....	1.30	1.40	1.30	1.40	1.20	1.20	1.60	3.00
1934.....	1.10	1.20	1.10	1.20	1.10	1.10	1.40	3.00
1935.....	1.10	1.20	1.10	1.20	1.10	1.00	1.40	3.00
1936.....	1.10	1.20	1.10	1.20	1.00	1.00	1.40	3.00

Table 17. Market Rate, Tokyo

Year	Call (sen)									Commercial Bills (sen)					
	Overnight			At Notice			Ordinary			Spinners'			Ordinary		
	High	Low	Aver.	High	Low	Aver.	High	Low	Aver.	High	Low	Aver.	High	Low	Aver.
1930.....	1.50	0.55	1.02	1.10	0.90	1.04	1.50	0.81	1.04	1.40	0.90	1.14	1.80	0.90	1.45
1931.....	2.40	0.40	1.02	2.40	0.50	1.03	2.40	0.50	1.05	2.00	0.80	1.20	2.10	1.00	1.47
1932.....	2.10	0.55	1.24	2.10	0.60	1.25	2.10	0.65	1.28	2.00	1.10	1.50	2.10	1.20	1.70
1933.....	1.00	0.50	0.74	1.00	0.55	0.75	1.00	0.55	0.76	1.20	0.85	1.02	1.80	1.10	1.35
1934.....	1.00	0.55	0.70	1.10	0.60	0.71	1.10	0.60	0.72	1.20	0.90	1.04	1.50	1.15	1.33
1935:															
Jan.	0.80	0.68	0.70	0.80	0.70	0.71	0.80	0.70	0.73	1.20	0.90	1.05	1.50	1.15	1.33
Mar.	0.90	0.68	0.74	0.95	0.70	0.75	0.90	0.70	0.76	1.20	0.90	1.05	1.50	1.15	1.33
May	0.75	0.60	0.67	0.75	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	1.20	0.90	1.05	1.50	1.15	1.33
July	0.75	0.60	0.68	0.73	0.68	0.70	0.73	0.68	0.70	1.20	0.90	1.05	1.50	1.15	1.33
Sept.	0.85	0.70	0.72	0.85	0.70	0.73	0.85	0.70	0.74	1.20	0.90	1.05	1.50	1.15	1.33
Dec.	1.00	0.65	0.73	1.00	0.70	0.76	1.00	0.70	0.78	1.20	1.00	1.10	1.50	1.15	1.33
Aver.	1.00	0.60	0.71	1.00	0.65	0.73	1.00	0.68	0.74	1.20	0.90	1.06	1.50	1.15	1.33

Table 18. Market Rate, Osaka

Year	Call (sen)									Commercial Bills (sen)					
	Over Month			Overnight			At Notice			Ordinary			Spinners'		
	High	Low	Aver.	High	Low	Aver.	High	Low	Aver.	High	Low	Aver.	High	Low	Aver.
1929.....	1.40	0.70	1.05	1.50	0.40	0.89	1.30	0.50	0.92	2.20	1.50	1.90	1.40	0.80	1.10
1930.....	1.70	0.90	1.13	1.50	0.60	0.93	1.50	0.60	0.93	1.90	1.40	1.65	1.40	0.80	1.17
1931.....	2.50	0.60	1.17	2.50	0.40	0.99	2.80	0.40	1.01	1.90	1.20	1.59	2.10	0.65	1.21
1932.....	2.20	0.75	1.44	2.10	0.60	1.23	2.10	0.60	1.25	1.90	1.20	1.63	2.00	0.80	1.41
1933.....	1.30	0.60	0.98	0.90	0.50	0.73	1.00	0.50	0.75	1.70	1.20	1.45	1.35	0.65	0.98
1934.....	1.20	0.70	0.98	1.00	0.60	0.70	1.10	0.65	0.74	1.70	1.20	1.45	1.20	0.73	0.99
1935:															
January	1.20	0.80	1.01	0.80	0.70	0.71	0.90	0.70	0.74	1.70	1.20	1.45	1.70	1.20	1.45
March	1.20	0.80	1.02	1.00	0.70	0.72	1.10	0.70	0.76	1.70	1.20	1.45	1.70	1.20	1.45
May	1.20	0.75	0.99	0.80	0.60	0.68	0.90	0.70	0.74	1.70	1.20	1.45	1.70	1.20	1.45
July	1.20	0.75	0.98	0.80	0.60	0.67	0.85	0.65	0.71	1.70	1.20	1.45	1.70	1.20	1.45
September	1.20	0.78	1.00	0.90	0.70	0.71	0.90	0.70	0.75	1.70	1.20	1.45	1.70	1.20	1.45
December	1.20	0.75	1.04	1.00	0.70	0.73	1.05	0.73	0.78	1.70	1.20	1.45	1.70	1.20	1.45
Average	1.20	0.70	1.01	1.00	0.60	0.71	1.10	0.65	0.75	1.70	1.20	1.45	1.70	1.20	1.45

BILL-BROKING BUSINESS

As most of our banks regard note discounting as part of the proper sphere of their business, they are not so willing to furnish call money to bill brokers. They generally do so only when they have surplus funds remaining idle on their hands. The bill-broking business therefore does not yet possess in Japan a sufficiently congenial atmosphere for its sound development.

The first bill-broking house made its appearance in Japan in September, 1899, in Tokyo, and the second in May, 1912, in Osaka. At present the houses that are undertaking it either exclusively or in combination with other businesses number over thirty. Of these three in Tokyo, four in Osaka, and one each in Kobe and Nagoya, are relatively more important than the others.

THE TRUST BUSINESS

It was about 1906 that "trust companies" were first established in Japan, and, since then these institutions had steadily increased, numbering 514 including 487 joint-stock companies with an aggregate authorised capital of ¥347 millions, of which 109 millions was paid up at the end of 1921. Some of these trust companies,

however, were by no means on a sound basis while the business dealt in by them was diverse and in many cases hardly entitled to be called the trust business as it is known in Europe and America. Absence of a law to control this particular agency business was responsible for all these defects.

In view of the above-stated conditions and to foster sound development of the trust business, the Government enacted in 1922 the Trust Law and the Trust Business Law which with the approval of the Diet was enforced on January 1, 1923. According to the laws, the trust business can be carried on only by a joint-stock company with a capital of not less than ¥1 million, the properties acceptable by it being limited to money, negotiable papers, monetary claims, movables, land and things thereon, and superficies and leases of land. The old established companies had to obtain new permits for continuing business, and up to the end of 1931, 37 companies were granted charters for conducting business in accordance with the provisions of the new laws, their combined nominal capital being ¥288,500,000.

It may be added that the development of this line of business has been remarkable in recent years, particularly since the banking crisis of 1927. Below are given statistics of the trust business in recent years:—

Table 19. Number and General

End of Nov.	No. of head offices	No. of branches	Authorised capital (¥1,000)	Capital p.u. (¥1,000)	Reserve funds (¥1,000)	Net profit (¥1,000)	Dividend (¥1,000)
1929.....	37	14	333,500	92,700	19,739	14,599	2,386
1930.....	37	14	293,500	82,700	19,655	14,701	3,296
1931.....	37	14	288,500	81,450	23,209	14,857	3,388
1932.....	37	14	288,500	81,450	26,386	15,465	3,429
1933.....	36	—	387,000	82,150	31,041	—	—
1934.....	33	—	282,000	87,337	32,263	—	—
1935.....	32	—	272,000	76,309	37,072	—	—

Table 20. Assets of Trust Companies (in ¥1,000; at end of 2nd Half)

Companies' Own Account:	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Unpaid capital	210,800	207,050	207,050	204,924	203,663	195,691
Securities advanced	1,859	133	164	123	93	89
Securities owned	61,917	60,584	59,315	67,935	71,988	77,567
Premises	13,098	13,190	13,757	13,292	—	—
Loans	29,307	30,660	33,658	31,205	35,695	32,936
Deposits	8,164	8,519	8,902	9,101	10,225	10,307
Miscellaneous accounts ...	11,974	9,414	11,533	11,963	—	—
Branch accounts	3,816	5,706	5,490	5,020	—	—
Losses	434	745	867	1,239	289	290
Cash	1,373	1,416	1,567	1,983	—	—
Total	342,742	337,417	342,303	346,786	343,945	338,245

Trust Accounts:	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Securities	460,232	500,885	486,303	569,119	799,418	940,645
Loans	886,431	877,755	876,081	923,917	920,577	949,137
Deposits	43,192	50,986	50,278	47,429	58,773	50,003
Movables & Real estates..	30,307	32,439	36,226	40,565	40,648	—
Miscellaneous assets	5,640	7,989	7,947	—	—	—
Branch accounts	148,492	167,490	167,582	—	—	—
Cash	3,355	4,740	2,996	4,188	—	—
Total	1,577,649	1,642,312	1,628,413	1,616,059	1,826,571	2,029,156

Table 21. Liabilities of Trust Companies (in ¥1,000; at end of 2nd Half)

Companies' Own Account:	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Authorized capital	293,500	288,500	288,500	287,000	282,000	272,000
Reserve funds	19,655	23,203	25,850	29,536	32,262	37,072
Guarantees	10,262	7,767	8,403	8,616	7,597	7,046
Miscellaneous accounts ..	8,238	7,145	5,879	7,076	—	—
Branch accounts	3,816	3,872	5,490	5,020	—	—
Net profits	7,272	6,930	8,180	9,538	5,144	5,132
Total	342,742	337,417	342,303	346,876	343,945	338,245

Trust Accounts:	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Money in Trust	1,178,749	1,231,851	1,226,005	1,378,436	1,570,192	1,729,993
Trust fund other than money in Trust	7,051	7,816	9,858	11,641	8,962	10,169
Securities in Trust	198,870	189,800	193,099	183,867	205,824	250,205
Claims in Trust	16,589	16,087	11,794	9,314	9,013	6,052
Real Estate in Trust	27,895	29,266	30,143	32,536	32,566	32,723
Superficies in Trust	2	2	2	15	14	14
Lease of Land in Trust	—	—	—	—	—	—
Branch accounts	148,492	167,490	167,601	149,541	—	—
Total	1,577,649	1,642,312	1,628,413	1,616,059	1,826,571	2,029,156

Assets and liabilities of the trust property at the end of December, 1935 were each ¥2,029,156,000, approximately. Assets and liabilities for trust property at the end of June and December in the last three years and a half are shown in the following table:

Table 22. Assets for Trust Property (¥1,000)

Year End of	Securities	Loans	Securities advanced	Immovables	Deposits and cash	Total incl- others
1933..... { June	504,210	864,046	21,204	38,773	57,039	1,495,645
{ December	578,446	927,342	23,328	40,596	53,762	1,629,693
1934..... { June	768,417	860,831	21,699	40,448	59,493	1,755,977
{ December	508,993	923,408	24,335	40,689	58,474	1,834,031
1935..... { June	866,990	914,720	25,857	41,831	60,866	1,918,651
{ December	940,645	949,137	33,898	42,669	53,722	2,029,159

Table 23. Liabilities for Trust Property (¥1,000)

Year End of	Money in Trust	Trust fund other than Trust Money	Securities in Trust	Claims in Trust	Real Estate in Trust	Superficies in Trust	Lease of Land in Trust	Total
1933..... { June	1,262,485	10,592	181,718	9,294	31,696	16	—	1,495,800
{ December	1,387,277	12,460	187,010	9,228	32,525	15	—	1,628,515
1934..... { June	1,497,253	9,135	208,620	8,912	31,859	15	—	1,755,796
{ December	1,574,824	8,135	209,412	9,019	32,639	14	—	1,834,044
1935..... { June	1,639,717	10,300	226,958	9,187	32,475	14	—	1,918,651
{ December	1,729,993	10,169	250,205	6,052	32,723	14	—	2,029,156

As may be noted from the above figures, money in trust bears an overwhelming proportion to the total of liabilities. This is a striking feature of the trust business in this country. According to the returns compiled by the Trust Association, the trust accounts of leading companies at the end of the 2nd half of 1934 and 1935 stood as follows:

Table 24. Assets and Liabilities of Most Prominent Trust Companies

(¥1,000)

1934 (End of 2nd half):	Liabilities	Assets					
		Debentures	Loans	Securities advanced	Immovables	Deposits & cash	Others
Mitsui	457,113	150,779	270,346	10,007	6,211	17,031	2,739
Yasuda	196,101	74,154	103,131	8,332	4,040	5,553	891
Sumitomo	308,798	180,102	112,657	3,019	2,297	10,353	870
Mitsubishi	308,753	150,435	148,092	1,400	2,040	5,179	1,607
Kansai	100,185	34,291	54,754	167	7,096	3,471	406
Kawasaki	36,086	11,612	22,113	159	928	1,212	62
Oda	10,479	2,544	6,447	—	680	807	1
Konoike	93,826	46,049	45,173	127	867	1,168	442
Total incl. others	1,826,571	799,418	896,286	24,291	40,648	58,773	7,155
Total for end of 1st half	1,726,571	739,075	862,488	20,036	40,212	58,681	5,738
1935 (End of 2nd half):							
Mitsui	477,143	154,840	282,672	19,759	6,280	11,566	2,026
Yasuda	214,225	86,390	112,975	5,713	4,101	4,103	943
Sumitomo	348,349	190,802	137,859	4,269	2,758	12,131	530
Mitsubishi	348,858	204,336	131,229	2,233	2,085	6,448	2,527
Kansai	115,341	55,417	50,920	90	6,444	1,919	551
Kawasaki	41,224	14,149	24,668	229	883	1,213	82
Konoike	116,266	60,401	52,894	312	857	104	456
Osaka	61,745	36,392	23,230	474	15	1,394	240
Kashima	29,057	14,898	19,026	130	3,302	444	257
Kyodo	147,203	73,664	59,330	212	4,756	3,540	701
Total incl. others	2,029,156	940,645	949,137	33,898	42,669	53,847	8,947
Total for end of 1st half	1,918,651	866,991	914,720	25,857	41,835	60,967	8,281

Table 25. Leading Trust Companies

Names of companies	Location	When established	Paid-up capital (¥1,000)	President
Kokusai	Tokyo	May, 1920	2,500	S. Maeda
Mitsui	"	Mar. 1924	7,500	K. Kaneko
Chiyoda	"	Oct. 1918	2,000	O. Ota
Mitsubishi	"	Apr. 1927	7,500	S. Yamamuro
Sumitomo	Osaka	Aug. 1925	5,000	M. Ogura
Kansai	"	May, 1912	4,000	K. Yamaguchi
Konoike	"	Dec. 1927	5,750	Z. Konoike
Kashima	"	Nov. 1926	5,000	K. Hirooka
Yasuda	"	May, 1925	7,500	Z. Yasuda
Kyodo	"	Feb. 1927	7,500	K. Kikuchi
Hyogo Daido	Kobe	May, 1912	3,750	C. Ito
Kawasaki	Kyoto	June 1927	2,500	K. Kawasaki
Chuo	Nagoya	Dec. 1926	1,250	Y. Watanabe
Chugoku	Okayama	Feb. 1927	1,250	M. Ohara
Omi	Shiga	Dec. 1927	1,250	J. Umemura

BANKERS' CLEARING HOUSES

At the end of July, 1936 there were throughout Japan proper 45 members of the Bankers' Clearing House Union. Their seats are as follows:—Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagoya, Hiroshima, Kwanmon, Kanazawa, Hakodate, Otaru, Sapporo, Fukuoka, Niigata, Kumamoto, Sendai, Nagasaki, Okayama, Matsu-ye, Hamamatsu, Akita, Aomori, Fukushima, Shizuoka, Kagoshima, Kokura, Matsumoto, Utsunomiya,

Wakamatsu, Kurume, Kure, Gifu, Morioka, Tsu, Wakayama, Toyohashi, Toyama, Takaoka, Asahigawa, Numazu, Muroran, Matsuyama, Sakai, Fukuyama. Besides, there are four in colonies. These are Seoul, Taihoku, Fusan and Dairen.

Volume of Clearing House Business

The volume of the clearing business in the last six years is shown below:—

Table 26. Money Turnover at All Clearing Houses

(¥1,000)

Place	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Tokyo	21,366,615	21,593,185	26,562,720	31,549,888	25,338,571	25,512,017
Osaka	17,888,936	14,432,145	15,624,539	22,175,225	24,438,934	22,668,248
Kyoto	1,140,666	1,113,439	1,148,001	1,392,011	1,386,731	1,429,804
Yokohama	1,267,053	1,062,295	1,059,704	1,231,718	1,228,257	1,445,351
Kobe	4,454,992	3,182,812	3,520,515	4,653,868	5,433,362	6,009,721
Nagoya	2,331,177	2,279,471	2,435,576	2,795,720	2,919,071	2,893,105
Hiroshima	238,356	181,385	185,477	221,390	236,641	253,764
Shimonoseki-Moji	444,640	366,474	367,178	490,799	583,233	634,827
Kanazawa	129,640	113,590	128,522	152,000	179,540	209,923
Hakodate	209,461	144,757	128,259	149,996	204,777	213,749
Otaru	467,822	230,070	239,031	303,985	377,142	414,216
Others	1,514,714	1,282,847	1,213,877	1,654,607	1,868,063	2,114,782
Total	51,454,027	45,982,507	52,615,399	66,771,207	64,194,322	63,800,507

The number of bills cleared in July, 1936 at all the bankers' clearing houses of the whole country, 45 in number, as shown by the returns of the Tokyo Bankers' Club, was 3,796,123. valued at ¥6,456,841,000. Bills disposed of at the all the bankers' clearing houses during the first seven months of the year were 24,017,008 in number and ¥39,381,802,000 in value as against 23,089,700 in number and ¥35,117,248,000 in value for the like period of the previous year.

Bill clearings in Tokyo and Osaka in December, 1935 were ¥3,060,000,000 and ¥2,194,000,000 respectively. The corresponding figures in London and New York in the same month were £3,300,000,000 and \$15,547,000,000, respectively.

CURRENCY SYSTEM

Coinage

Prior to the adoption of the gold standard in 1897, Japan was practically a silver country subject to all the disadvantages attending an ever fluctuating value of this particular specie. That reform has placed her at par, so to say, with the leading countries of the world. The

principal points in the currency system as amended in 1922 and further in 1933 are as follows:—

1. The unit of the coinage to be 750 milligrammes of pure gold and to be denominated one yen.

2. The gold coins to be of three denominations, 5 yen (4.1666 grammes) coins, 10 yen (8.3333 grammes) coins, and 20 yen (16.6666 grammes) coins.

3. Subsidiary silver pieces to be of two denominations, 20 sen (1.98 grammes) pieces, and 50 sen (4.95 grammes) pieces.

4. Other subsidiary coins, i.e. 5 sen (2.8 grammes) and 10 sen (4 grammes) nickel pieces, 1 sen (3.75 grammes) and 5 rin (2.1 grammes) copper pieces.

5. The regulation fineness of the coins is as under:—

Gold coins, 900 gold and 100 copper.

Silver coins, 720 silver and 280 copper.

Nickel coins, 250 nickel and 750 copper.

Copper coins, 950 copper and 40 tin and 10 zinc.

N.E.—Gold coins are of $\frac{1}{2}$ fineness compared with those coined before.

The Amount of Paper Money in Circulation

The amount of paper money in circulation at the end of October, 1935 was ¥1,549,133,000, approximately in Japan, 399.9 (In millions of pounds) in England, 3,362 (In millions of dollars) in the U.S.A., 83,306 (In millions of francs) in France, 4,159 (In millions of marks)

in Germany and 21,036 (In millions of francs) in Belgium.

The amount of paper currency in circulation for the past few years is shown in the following table:

Table 27. The Amount of Currency in Circulation (¥1,000)

	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Government petty notes...	11,680	11,480	11,380	11,260	11,160	11,040
Bank of Japan notes.....	1,436,296	1,330,575	1,426,158	1,544,797	1,627,349	1,766,555
Bank of Chosen notes.....	90,615	100,910	124,623	148,176	192,458	220,777
Bank of Taiwan notes.....	39,904	44,414	52,620	48,994	62,654	70,191
Total	1,556,090	1,468,859	1,562,241	1,678,898	1,804,460	1,909,878

	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
1-yen notes	39,625	38,337	37,812	39,985	38,615	39,335
5-yen notes	213,628	201,438	210,027	222,544	230,528	238,882
10-yen notes	890,316	841,504	882,321	948,504	998,690	1,061,213
20-yen notes	57,296	42,653	41,013	41,482	36,883	35,789
100-yen notes	235,412	208,627	254,973	294,272	322,622	391,325
200-yen notes	17	16	13	12	11	11
Total	1,436,296	1,330,575	1,426,159	1,544,798	1,627,349	1,766,555

Table 28. The Output of Coins in Recent Years (In yen)

	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Gold coins:						
20 yen	—	216,600,006	152,063,700	29,836,580	—	—
10 yen	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 yen	—	4,000,910	362,090	—	—	—
Total	—	220,601,570	152,425,790	29,837,580	—	—
Silver coins:						
50 sen	6,284,000	220,000	1,000,000	1,800,000	21,240,000	11,760,000
20 sen	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	6,284,000	220,000	1,000,000	1,800,000	21,240,000	11,760,000
Nickel coins:						
10 sen	1,000,000	—	—	1,800,000	*1,457,000	3,582,999
5 sen	—	—	—	400,000	*640,000	1,859,999
Total	1,000,000	—	—	2,200,000	*2,097,001	5,442,998
Copper coins ..	30,000	—	250,000	340,000	400,000	1,000,000
Grand Total ..	7,314,000	220,871,570	153,675,790	34,176,580	23,727,001	18,202,998

* Pure Nickel Coin with a hole in the centre.

The amount of coins manufactured by the Government Mint from the beginning up to the end of May, 1936 is as follows:—(according to the latest available official returns).

Table 29. Output of Coins From the Beginning

	Pieces	Value
Old Coins:		
¥20 gold coin	47,270	¥ 945,400.000
¥10 gold coin	1,871,013	18,710,130.000
¥ 5 gold coin	9,441,622	47,208,110.000
¥ 2 gold coin	853,749	1,767,498.000
¥ 1 gold coin	2,037,055	2,037,055.000
Total		70,668,193.000
Value converted according to the Currency Law		141,336,386.000
New Coins:		
¥20 gold coin	50,895,491	¥1,017,907,820.000
¥10 gold coin	20,295,000	202,950,000.000
¥ 5 gold coin	1,369,246	6,846,230.000
¥ 1 silver coin	162,150,000	162,150,000.000
Trade dollar (¥1)	3,057,252	3,057,252.000
50-sen silver coin	819,766,220	409,883,110.000
20-sen silver coin	191,756,820	38,351,364.000
10-sen silver coin	528,228,648	52,822,864.800
5-sen silver coin	50,559,378	2,527,968.900
10-sen nickel coin	667,528,759	66,752,875.900
5-sen nickel coin	724,639,169	9,190,571.000
10-sen nickel coin (pure, with hole)	87,503,301	8,750,930.100
5-sen nickel coin (pure, with hole)	63,683,154	3,184,157.700
2-sen copper coin	275,702,712	5,514,054.240
1-sen copper coin	488,174,499	4,881,744.990
½-sen copper coin	395,553,152	1,977,765.760
¼-sen copper coin	44,491,750	44,491.750
1-sen bronze coin	1,920,103,302	19,201,035.020
½-sen bronze coin	42,082,797	210,413.985
Total	6,551,827,555	2,184,584,423.395

Amount issued.—The amount of coins issued for circulation from the beginning reached ¥2,145,497,148.140 up to the end of July 1934. The details are shown below:—

Table 30. The Issue of Coins

Old Coins:		20-sen silver coin	38,239,273.000
¥20 gold coin	¥ 944,500.000	10-sen silver coin	52,796,608.100
¥10 gold coin	18,691,780.000	5-sen silver coin	2,526,710.200
¥ 5 gold coin	47,138,060.000	10-sen nickel coin	66,050,000.000
¥ 2 gold coin	1,767,116.000	5-sen nickel coin { Without holes	9,188,848.800
¥ 1 gold coin	2,036,656.000	{ With holes	27,040,000.000
Total	70,578,112.000	10-sen nickel coin (pure) (with hole)	8,745,000.000
Value thereof converted according to the Currency Law	¥141,156,224.000	5-sen nickel coin (pure) (with hole)	3,184,000.000
New Coins:		2-sen copper coin	5,514,053.240
¥20 gold coin	1,015,813,940.000	1-sen copper coin	4,881,741.490
¥10 gold coin	202,544,060.000	½-sen copper coin	1,977,764.760
¥ 5 gold coin	6,838,600.000	¼-sen copper coin	44,491.550
¥1 silver coin	162,077,072.000	1-sen bronze coin	19,200,000.000
Trade dollar (¥1)	3,056,638.000	½-sen bronze coin	210,400.000
50-sen silver coin	408,686,723.000	Grand total	2,179,862,148.140

Table 31. Bulletins of the Bank of Japan (In ¥1,000)

(End of Jan.)	Notes issued	Specie reserve (Gold coin and bullion)	Government bonds and other securities				Total	Excess of note issue
			Gov't bonds	Gov't securities	Other securities	Commercial bills		
1929....	1,457,800	1,062,036	61,120	22,000	30,891	281,753	395,764	275,764
1930....	1,443,822	1,042,988	101,881	22,000	35,590	241,363	400,833	280,833
1931....	1,213,445	830,204	90,142	22,000	24,700	244,399	381,241	261,241
1932....	1,186,966	430,553	100,600	22,000	128,702	505,111	756,413	636,413
1933....	1,243,838	425,068	407,051	22,000	130,627	259,092	818,770	—
1934....	1,323,964	425,069	414,944	22,000	142,009	319,941	898,894	—
1935....	1,449,147	468,413	419,028	65,520	169,199	326,585	980,734	—
1936....	1,480,977	506,994	393,523	116,405	189,413	274,642	973,983	—

THE CENTRAL BANK FOR CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

This is a new monetary organ established in 1923 for regulating the circulation of the fund of the Association of Cooperative Societies and of similar industrial organizations and for bringing it into close touch with the central money market. Its capital is ¥30,000,000, subscribed half by the Government and the Co-operative Societies, over 80% of the total number existing in the country. It was opened to business in April 1924 with a capital of ¥13 millions (¥10 millions from the Government and 3 from Societies).

Lines of business to be dealt with by the Bank are:—

1. To supply to the Association of Co-operative Societies or Industrial Societies associated with it loans without security and redeemable within a period of not more than five years.
2. To discount drafts for or allow over-draft of those industrial organizations.

3. To undertake exchange business for them.
4. To receive money as deposit from the Association of Cooperative Societies, Industrial Societies, Public Corporations or legal persons not engaged in business aiming at profit.

When judged necessary the Bank may require security on business coming under 1 and 2 clauses.

The Bank is also authorised to issue industrial debentures within the limit of one-thousand times the paid-up capital.

The President, Deputy President, Directors and Auditors (each 3), Counsellors 20 (not less than one half to be members of the Co-operative Societies), are nominated by the Government, which also appoints a Supervisor. The staff consists of Count Y. Arima (President), Y. Matsuoka (Deputy-Pres.), S. Fujisawa, H. Kuratomi, K. Yamamoto and M. Minami (Directors).

FOREIGN BANKS IN JAPAN

The branches in Japan of foreign banks as existing at the end of 1934 numbered fifteen in all with the paid-up capital of ¥6,309,790 and

deposits totalling ¥67,609,693. According to the nationality of their head offices, they are:—

Table 32. Foreign Banks in Japan

Nationality	Name	Branches in Japan	
		No.	Location
Great Britain	Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation...	3	Kobe, Yokohama, Tokyo
	Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China ...	2	Yokohama, Kobe
U.S.A.	National City Bank of New York.....	4	Kobe, Yokohama, Tokyo, Osaka
France	Banque Franco-Japonaise	2	Tokyo, Kobe
Holland	Nederlandische Handel-Maatschappij	1	Kobe
	Nederlandisch-Indische Handels-Bank	2	Kobe, Tokyo
China	Bank of China.....	1	Osaka

Assets (in ¥1,000; for 2nd Half Each Year)

Year	Deposits	Discount bills	Loans	Foreign bill accounts	Branch accounts	Real estates	Total incl. others
1930	7,867	5,005	28,579	44,912	13,417	274	122,378
1931	7,954	3,094	19,528	33,654	20,863	334	111,408
1932	10,090	3,055	16,173	48,143	14,642	1,816	116,795
1933	11,675	3,705	15,426	71,647	19,837	1,902	174,919
1934	13,618	6,527	14,810	77,442	24,163	1,838	228,200

Liabilities (in ¥1,000; for 2nd Half Each Year)

Year	Paid-up capital	Reserves	Deposits	Debts	Foreign bill accounts	Branch accounts	Total incl. others
1930	4,700	82	54,910	9,200	6,480	27,731	122,378
1931	4,950	66	55,356	2,379	11,888	12,671	111,408
1932	5,233	248	46,361	6,488	16,254	23,970	116,795
1933	6,199	147	53,700	9,795	10,032	55,241	174,910
1934	6,310	181	67,610	8,433	18,556	35,861	228,200

References: Tables 1-10, 13, 17, 18, 27 & 32—Toyo Keizai Nenkan (The Oriental Economist Year Book), 1934. Table 12—Nippon Rodo Nenkan (Annual Report of Labour of Japan), published by the Ohara Social Problems Research Institute, 1935. Tables 14 & 15—Kinyu Jiko Sanko-sho (Reference Book on Banking Business), 1935 published by the Finance Department. Tables 11, 16, 26 & 34—Ginko Tsushinroku (Report of Banking Business), monthly magazine published by the Tokyo Bankers' Club. Tables 19-25—Shintaku Kyokai Kaiho (Report of the Trust Companies' Assn.), monthly magazine of the Assn. Tables 28-30—Researches of The Finance Department.

CHAPTER XXV

INSURANCE

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Life assurance is the most highly developed form of insurance in this country. As far as the amount of contracts is concerned, Japan stood fourth in the world, preceded by the United States, England and Canada in 1933. Life insurance was started in July 1881 when the Meiji Life Assurance Company was established. In view of the lucrative nature of business one company after another was brought into being during about twenty-five years. As in other lines of business this fungoid growth of life assurance offices called for readjustment. As a result of the enforcement of the present Insurance Act in July 1900, many companies, which were feeble in foundation, were swept out of existence.

In the closing days of this period of readjustment which lasted a few years, or in 1902 a mutual life assurance company was brought into existence to cause an extraordinary shock to the insurance world of the country. It may be mentioned in passing that about this time foreign life assurance companies, which had secured a firm footing in this country, began gradually to lose influence due to the growing development of the native companies. At present the activity of foreign life insurance companies is almost insignificant, their clients being confined to a very limited portion of the wealthy classes.

Owing to the economic expansion of the nation accompanying the Russo-Japanese War and the World War, more especially to the progress of the idea of the people in general in insurance brought about by the great earthquake and fire of the Kwanto district in 1923, the life insurance business of this country has made marked development. The outstanding contracts of all life assurance offices of Japan, 34 in number, as at the end of 1934-35, or March, 1935 amounted to ¥10,049,122,000, approximately, representing 6,702,346 contracts. Contrasted with the end of the previous year, the amount shows an increase of ¥1,242,533 and the number of contracts 673,075.

RECENT SITUATION

The life insurance business in 1935 continued prosperous. New contracts entered into in the

year under review, aggregated ¥2,638,000,000, approximately. This was a new high record showing an increase of ¥276,000,000 over the previous year. The contracts which were nullified, also increased ¥62,000,000 to ¥1,188,000,000. Even taking into account the amount of these increased nullified contracts, the outstanding value of contracts in force as at the end of 1935 was as much as ¥12,497,000,000, which showed a net increase of ¥1,521,000,000 in comparison with the figure at the beginning of the year. This net increase was ¥166,000,000 larger than the corresponding figure for the preceding year.

This great prosperity in life insurance was not representative of all the companies concerned as can be seen from the fact that the number of companies sustaining losses, which stood at 3 in 1934, increased to 5 in the year under consideration. The concentration of contracts upon the larger concerns became pronounced. To look into the distribution of contracts among 32 life assurance offices as at the end of 1935 by broadly dividing them into five groups, viz., the "Big Five" (Meiji Life Assurance, Teikoku Life Assurance, Nippon Life Assurance, Dai-ichi Sogo and Chiyoda Life Assurance), three life companies representing the corresponding number of business interests (Mitsui, Sumitomo and Yasuda), four conscript insurance companies and the others—the following is significant. Only the "Big Five" and the three life offices backed by the wealthy families showed an increase in the net increase in the amount of contracts. The four conscript insurance companies and the rest show a decrease. Especially remarkable were developments made by the three companies. In the case of the Mitsui and Sumitomo the amount of net increase of contracts for the year under review bore a proportion of about 30 per cent. to the value of outstanding contracts at the beginning of the year. Even the average proportion of the three companies was as much as 22.2 per cent. In the case of the "Big Five," the corresponding proportion was far smaller, or 16.7% because their outstanding contracts had already reached a considerable amount. But still it was 0.2 larger than for the previous year. Also

the value of their net increase was ¥1,052,000,000, which occupied 69% of the net increase of all the companies concerned. Inclusive of the three concerns, the proportion was 84%. The corresponding proportion of the remaining twenty-four companies was only 14%.

As in the case of ordinary life insurance business, the State Industrial Life Insurance has reserves consisting of the excess of revenue over expenditure. This revenue excess at the end of the financial year of 1933-34 was ¥881,077,000, approximately. This reserve is employed in

accordance with the regulations for employment of the State Industrial Life Insurance Reserve. The portion of the fund the means of employment of which remains to be decided on is to be deposited with the Deposit Section of the Department of Finance or kept in the form of lucrative and reliable securities.

The following statistics on the life insurance business prepared by the Life Assurance Association (Tokyo) will serve to show the situation of this particular line of business in recent years:—

Table 1. General Condition of Life Insurance

Year	No. of new contracts	Premiums received (Yen)	Claims paid (Yen)	Amount of contracts at year-end (¥1,000)	Business expenses (Yen)
1925-26	854,560	197,724,709	52,864,122	4,657,135	60,863,146
1926-27	775,898	211,044,717	59,824,144	5,197,467	70,310,095
1927-28	642,822	233,606,846	68,687,941	5,522,383	65,356,270
1928-29	688,667	254,439,360	77,614,779	6,051,613	66,662,293
1929-30	721,299	296,192,520	86,112,804	6,663,735	69,986,534
1930-31	704,167	294,288,978	93,874,840	7,113,828	68,463,915
1931-32	739,909	309,473,125	108,033,946	7,643,858	71,609,064
1932-33	842,216	320,137,748	114,600,140	8,065,173	75,293,331
1933-34	1,056,220	350,372,780	124,659,486	8,806,586	83,935,600
1934-35	1,286,437	419,803,582	139,890,791	10,049,122	96,970,690

The following figures show the number of contracts for all companies in the last three years:—

Table 2. Number of Contracts

	Contracts in force at the beginning of month	New contracts and other increase	Contracts extinguished and other decrease	Contracts in force at month end	
1933	January	5,667,653	68,787	36,870	5,699,570
	March	5,736,455	88,921	62,064	5,763,312
	May	5,793,016	86,416	54,656	5,824,776
	July	5,849,588	81,273	44,902	5,885,959
	September	5,921,565	93,676	56,786	5,958,455
December	5,875,746	323,942	132,600	6,067,088	
1934	January	6,067,088	91,241	30,779	6,127,550
	March	6,183,698	116,871	48,359	6,252,210
	May	6,306,758	111,385	52,199	6,365,944
	July	6,429,320	88,048	42,862	6,474,506
	September	6,529,849	102,314	50,181	6,581,982
December	6,706,052	183,862	148,826	6,741,088	
1935	January	6,741,085	105,171	31,045	6,815,211
	March	6,887,459	124,991	48,957	6,963,493
	May	7,027,984	123,584	52,342	7,099,226
	July	7,176,466	11,266	48,548	7,239,184
	September	7,303,118	113,512	53,347	7,363,283
October	7,363,283	127,028	64,209	7,426,354	

The mortality tables widely adopted by our companies are the American Experience Table, English 17 Offices' Table, Bureau of General Statistics' 2nd Table (Male), Japanese 3 offices' Table, Japanese 3 Offices' 5 Years Truncated Table, etc. The Japanese 3 Offices Table is remarkable as the first experience table in Japan. It was compiled under the direction of Mr. Kaitaro Ebihara, an actuary, from the data

supplied by 480,000 insured lives contracted for by the Meiji, Teikoku and Nippon Life Insurance Companies. The Statistics Bureau Table is a mortality table prepared under the direction of Mr. Tsuneta Yano, a well-known life insurance authority.

The actual deaths and estimated deaths at all the life insurance companies in Japan in recent years stand as follows:—

Table 3. Actual and Estimated Deaths

		No. of Persons			Amount of Insured (¥1,000)		
		Expected deaths	Actual deaths	Difference	Expected deaths	Actual deaths	Difference
1932-33	Male	48,961	32,888	6,073	77,812	64,017	13,795
	Female	16,538	13,417	3,121	16,590	13,582	3,008
	Total	65,499	56,305	9,194	94,402	77,599	16,803
1933-34	Male	51,541	44,424	7,117	84,437	67,961	16,786
	Female	17,289	13,456	3,833	17,948	14,042	3,906
	Total	68,830	57,880	10,950	102,385	81,693	20,692
1934-35	Male	55,369	46,941	8,428	94,599	74,537	20,062
	Female	18,401	14,397	4,004	19,843	15,891	4,452
	Total	73,770	61,338	12,432	114,442	89,928	24,514

The number of deaths and ratio thereof to the total number of the deceased as classified by causes are as follows:—(minor cases being omitted).

Table 4. Number of Deaths By Causes

	1932-34				1934-35			
	Total Number		Percentage		Total Number		Percentage	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Typhoid fever	866	231	0.2	1.7	918	273	2.0	1.9
Influenza	233	67	0.5	0.5	471	142	1.0	1.0
Tuberculosis of the lungs	8,208	2,088	18.5	15.4	8,668	2,263	18.5	15.6
Intestinal tuberculosis	1,580	714	3.6	5.2	1,752	800	3.8	5.5
Tuberculosis of other organs								
Cancer of the oesophagus	2,307	460	5.0	3.4	2,267	442	7.8	8.8
Cancer of other organs	967	319	2.2	2.3	1,151	781	13.3	10.9
Cerebral hemorrhage	6,086	1,479	13.7	10.9	6,232	1,581	8.0	7.3
Pneumonia	2,872	910	6.5	6.7	963	291	2.1	2.0
Pleuritis	965	263	2.2	1.9	1,618	317	—	—
Gastric and intestinal catarrh	704	405	1.6	3.0	1,470	198	3.2	1.4
Ulcer of the stomach	1,298	220	2.9	1.6	534	251	—	—
Peritonitis	577	287	1.3	2.1	1,623	612	—	—
Chronic nephritis	1,664	682	3.8	5.0	630	421	1.3	2.1
Senility	566	407	1.3	3.0	—	414	—	—
Cancer of uterus	—	364	—	2.7	—	84	—	—
Puerperal fever	—	92	—	0.7	—	—	—	—
Diseases of pregnancy	—	388	—	2.9	—	—	—	0.6
Total including others	44,313	13,583	100.0	100.0	46,780	14,471	100.0	100.0

Property Insurance

The Tokyo Fire Insurance Company, established in 1888, is the pioneer concern in this line in Japan, it being followed by the creation of the Meiji and Nippon Fire Insurance Companies. With the expansion of business a rate war appeared. Arrangement to stop it was first made in 1907, but soon it was rendered ineffective, and this state of affairs has been repeated several times. The marine insurance business in this country antedated those of life and fire insurance, it being inaugurated in 1878 in the shape of the Tokyo Marine & Fire Insurance Company, the oldest of the kind in Japan. The activity of Japan's marine underwriters during

the World War was striking. Transport, Accident, Burglary and other subsidiary forms of insurance are still insignificant in this country.

As on July 31, 1935 there were throughout the whole country 49 property insurance companies. Seventeen of them were styled as fire insurance companies, 31 as fire and marine insurance companies and the rest or one as a fire, marine and transport insurance company. But, all of them ran additional forms of insurance such as automobile, glass, steam-boiler, accident, burglary, fidelity, etc.

The number and amount of contracts entered into at the beginning of each year are tabulated as follows (amount in ¥1,000):—