Health of Pupils and Students in Public and Private Schools

Health data of girls in Higher Normal Schools, and Girls' High Schools attached thereto are as follows:—

Table 30 Health of Publicand Private School Pupils

(Year Ending March 31, 1935)

	No. of pupils examined	General development			Nutrition			Spinal column	
		A	B	C	A	B	C	Normal	Abnormal
Boys;									
Elementary	1,822,880	412,668	1,045,012	365,200	885,684	884,592	52,604	1,752,452	70,428
Middle	336,237	134,857	161,080	40,282	199,119	132,639	4,479	322,037	14,200
Girls:									
Elementary	1,726,623	394,973	988,379	343,289	882,409	794,407	49,807	1,649,408	77,215
Middle	335,678	137,447	159,858	38,382	206,651	122,824	6,712	327,328	8,359

Age	Elementary School Boys				Elementary School Girls			
	No. of pupils examined	Height (c.m.)	Weight (kg.)	Girth of chest (cm.)	No. of pupils examined	Height (cm.)	Weight (kg.)	Girth of chest (cm.)
7	275,519	108.8	18.2	54.7	269,646	107.7	17.5	53.0
10	260,926	123.3	24.1	60.5	254,838	122.3	23.5	58.4
13	135,820	136.9	31.9	66.5	110,448	138.2	33.2	66.5
16	369	151.2	43.8	75.4	147	145.1	40.6	71.7
	Middle School				Girls High School			
13	60,805	140.4	33.6	67.3	76,265	141.2	35.0	67.4
16	61,749	158.1	48.8	78.2	70,273	150.3	45.8	75.5
18	21,128	161.7	53.8	82.1	4,619	150.7	47.9	77.1
20	1,485	161.4	55.2	83.7	92	150.8	47.9	76.6

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:—

Table 31. Admission Rate of Schools

Kinds of School	1934			1935			1936		
	No. of Schools	No. of Applicants	No. of Admitted	No. of Schools	No. of Applicants	No. of Admitted	No. of Schools	No. of Applicants	No. of Admitted
Middle Schools	554	121,074	76,816	555	133,372	80,322	557	141,662	82,370
Girls' Higher	975	164,545	103,855	970	177,186	109,063	974	184,010	113,099
Normal Schools	103	42,253	9,408	102	44,694	9,920	102	38,695	10,842
Higher Schools	32	31,597	5,702	32	30,058	4,622	32	31,099	4,692
Higher:									
Technical & Mining	19	17,433	2,598	19	20,327	2,643	19	22,412	2,726
Agricultural, Forestry, Sericultural & Veterinary	13	8,325	1,469	13	9,413	1,595	14	10,656	1,737
Commercial	22	15,805	4,013	22	19,483	4,570	24	21,450	4,700
Nautical	2	1,479	198	2	1,737	212	2	2,066	220
Fishery	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	315	77
Private Univ.	25	32,644	16,795	25	32,544	16,535	25	33,398	17,299
Government & Public Univ.	14	8,565	2,577	14	8,930	3,743	14	9,286	2,855
Imperial Univ.	6	14,215	7,022	6	15,397	6,956	6	14,713	6,931

LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS

LIBRARIES

The number of libraries throughout the country as of Mar., 1935, was 4,794 consisting of one Government (Imperial Library). 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 32. Statistics of Library

Year Ending March 31:	State & Public			Private			Total		
	Lib.	Books (1,000)	Visitors (1,000)	Lib.	Books (1,000)	Visitors (1,000)	Lib.	Books (1,000)	Visitors (1,000)
1932	3,266	7,009	19,276	1,343	3,129	5,703	4,609	10,138	24,979
1933	3,297	7,289	20,033	1,389	3,274	4,773	4,686	10,563	24,766
1934	3,298	7,508	20,153	1,356	3,254	4,796	4,634	10,762	24,949
1935	3,348	8,029	19,906	1,446	3,347	4,760	4,794	11,376	24,666
1936	3,351	8,320	19,511	1,408	3,999	4,689	4,759	12,319	24,200

The Tokyo Imperial University Library

The Tokyo Imperial University Library, which, with its 800,000 volumes of books, both Occidental and Oriental, was totally destroyed by the disastrous earthquake fire of September 1, 1923, has been reconstructed with the sympathetic co-operation of intellectual organizations, both at home and abroad. In the United States, Prof. K. Takayanagi, 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 honor of the donor's name, which was completed in Nov. 1928. With the largest collection of valuable Occidental books, the library is perhaps the best equipped of the institutions of the line in this country. The Nanki Library containing 100,800 books, established by Marquis Tokugawa, was also donated to the library in 1926.

Public and Private Libraries

Public and private libraries present a poor showing compared with those mentioned above. In the provinces, the Osaka Prefectural Library possessing 259,000 books as on April 1, 1938, 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 Ueno Park is the largest and pioneer establishment of the kind in this country, its foundation dating back to 1872. Among the articles on show there are also various ancient costumes, utensils, etc., showing the customs and habits at different times and places, and specimens of various na-

tural 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 EUCATION

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 who established for this purpose in 1886 a special training hall styled "Kodokwan," now in Koishikawa, Tokyo. The fame of the new style, studied 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 practie 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) Departments.

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 "jujitsu," fencing, archery and boating. "Every year in May and August a tournament is held.

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

YOUNG MEN'S TRAINING INSTITUTES

With a view to training young men in general both physically and mentally to develop their citizenship, Regulations for the Young Men's Training Institute were issued in April 1926 and the work started in July. Though not stated in the Regulations practically every autonomic coporation is obliged to maintain its own institute. The maintenance cost ¥5,240,000 in 1926, ¥6,060,000 in 1927 and ¥7,680,000 in 1928, but the Government subsidy to the fund is only 1 million yen a year, so that the bulk is to be borne by the corporations. They train boys from 16 to 20 years of age, free of charge, in the course of morals, civics, military drill and ordinary and technical subjects for the period of four years. The minimum number of hours of training is 800 for the whole course, 400 for military training and 200 each for vocational and general education. For those who complete the course with good records, the regular conscription term may be shortened. At the end of March 1936, 16,708 institutes existed throughout the country including 327 private establishments. The roll of attendants and number of institutes for the last few years are tabulated as follows:—

Table 33. Statistics of Youths' Schools
(Seinen Gakko)

Year ending Mar. 31:	No. of institutes	No. of attendants	Those completing course	Instructors
1930	15,787	806,454	110,627	89,912
1931	15,617	794,171	108,754	88,061
1932	15,550	796,132	104,140	88,680
1933	15,546	735,723	122,223	90,644
1934	15,576	819,968	112,878	92,346
1935	15,795	818,681	111,872	96,554
1936	16,708	1,902,876	484,579	68,179

FOREIGN STUDENTS STUDYING IN JAPAN AND JAPANESE ABROAD

The number of foreign students enrolled in Japanese schools, at the end of March, 1935 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 those who have undertaken teaching at Government institutions. In general the allowance made is ¥4,320 for one in Europe or U.S.A., besides about ¥700 for the "Outfit Allowance."

Those sent abroad by the Dept. of Education are as follows:—

Table 34. Number of Students Despatched to Abroad by the Dept. of Education

Year Ending March 31:	Newly despatched		Total in Abroad	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1931	25	3	216	3
1932	108	2	187	4
1933	88	1	181	3
1934	43	1	133	3
1935	40	1	101	3
1936	79	—	125	1

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 35. Licenses for Elementary School Teachers and Kindergarten Nurses

Year Ending March 31:	Elementary School					Kindergarten		
	Without examination	On examination	Total	Graduates of normal schools	Grand total	Without examination	On examination	Total
1932.....	12,400	5,028	17,428	7,854	25,282	893	24	917
1933.....	10,793	4,543	15,336	10,433	25,769	943	42	985
1934.....	12,320	4,623	16,943	9.440	26,383	952	57	1,009
1935.....	14,021	4,809	18,830	8,424	27,254	1,049	57	1,160
1936.....	13,089	5,833	18,922	7,996	26,918	1,085	75	1,160

Table 36. Licenses Issued for School Teachers

Year Ending March 31:	Normal, Middle & Girls' High School			Technical School			Higher School		
	A.	B.	Total	A.	B.	Total	A.	B.	Total
1932.....	10,532	607	11,139	473	113	586	571	41	612
1933.....	11,476	574	12,050	392	116	508	1,111	13	1,124
1934.....	14,187	592	14,779	487	110	597	1,141	44	1,185
1935.....	11,214	553	11,767	467	126	593	1,185	13	1,198
1936.....	11,018	624	11,642	499	128	627	1,209	41	1,250

Note: A—Those who received the licenses without examination.
B—Those who received the licenses with examination.

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 samurai's boys, especially of the clan of the Lord of Satsuma (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, Visc. T. Mishima, Messrs. M. Ozaki, M. Oseko, etc. It sent its representatives to the World's Jamboree held at Copenhagen in the summer of 1924, and it was also represented in a similar event held at Birkenhead, England, in the summer of 1929, the delegation sent in 1929 being headed by Viscount T. Sano.

References:
Table Nos.: 1 a, 2-7 b, 8 a, 9-19 b, 20 c, 21 a, 22-27 b, 28-30 a, 31-36 b.
Key: a—Cabinet Statistics Bureau.
b—Department of Education.
c—Department of Imperial Household.

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 proceeding 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' vedict 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

(1938)

	Supreme	Appeal	District	Local	Total
No. of Courts	1	7	52	282	342
No. of Judges	47	129	1,294		1,470
No. of Procurators	14	46	626		686

Table 2. Number of Civil Cases in 1936

		No. of Cases	Cases disposed of	Cases remaining in hand
Local Courts	1st instance	522,639	483,400	39,239
	Summary procedure	553,361	253,342	19
	Compromise	25,017	24,455	562
	Compulsory execution	49,383	44,218	5,165
	Trial other than law-suit	289,333	276,559	12,774
	Bankruptcy	4,231	3,102	1,125
	Reconciliation	108	72	36
	Complaint on registration	8	8	—
	Disposition of lease and rented houses	19,796	18,739	1,057
	Disposition of commercial matters	1,734	1,540	194
	Temporary disposition of money debts	80,137	76,003	4,134
	Total	1,245,747	1,181,438	64,305
	Retrial	31	21	10
District Courts	1st instance	68,412	47,290	21,122
	Trial for appeal	19,627	13,045	6,582
	Trial for complaint	3,076	2,383	693
	Trial other than law-suit	4,173	3,797	376
	Tenancy disposition	8,266	7,542	724
	Bankruptcy by old law	263	19	244
	Total	103,817	74,076	29,741
	Retrial	41	26	15
Appeal Courts	Trial for appeal	9,848	5,254	4,594
	Special trial	4	2	2
	Trial for complaint	242	209	33
	Total	10,094	5,465	4,629
	Retrial	20	12	8
Supreme Court	Trial for revision	3,836	2,768	1,068
	Special trial	8	4	4
	Trial for complaint	1,340	1,237	103
	Total	5,184	4,009	1,175
	Retrial	33	23	10
Total	1st instance	591,051	530,690	60,361
	Trial for appeal	29,475	18,299	11,176
	Trial for revision	3,836	2,768	1,068
	Trial for complaint	4,658	3,829	829
	Total	629,020	555,586	73,434
	Retrial	125	82	43

Note: Above table includes all the criminal cases handled during the year 1936 at various courts. The total figures include all the cases in various trials except reconciliations, searches 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

		No. of cases	Decided	Withdrawn	Reconciled	In other ways	Remaining in hand
Cases of 1st instance	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
	1935	633,247	81,499	71,567	42,300	376,070	61,811
	1936	690,330	73,551	64,654	40,258	352,227	60,361
	Average	694,502	92,713	73,027	45,649	416,452	66,661

		No. of cases	Quashed	Rejected	Withdrawn	Reconciled	In other ways	Remaining in hand
Cases appealed	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
	1935	31,551	2,613	5,701	5,530	3,089	2,525	12,093
	1936	29,475	2,446	5,527	5,022	2,721	2,583	11,176
	Average	33,975	2,907	6,754	5,715	3,104	2,401	13,094

		No. of cases	Quashed	Rejected	Withdrawn	In other ways	Remaining in hand
Cases complained	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
	1935	5,982	3,336	361	427	1,113	745
	1936	4,658	3,588	272	325	644	829
	Average	6,177	3,504	371	387	1,001	914

		No. of cases	Quashed	Rejected	Withdrawn	Reconciled	In other Ways	Remaining in hand
Cases demanding revision..	1932....	5,618	450	3,066	275	1	70	1,756
	1933....	5,030	335	2,896	252	—	68	1,476
	1934....	4,612	369	2,795	189	1	98	1,160
	1935....	4,069	349	2,471	215	1	68	965
	1936....	3,836	322	2,221	144	3	78	1,068
	Average.	4,633	365	2,690	215	1	77	1,285

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

	No. of case	Personal affairs	Land	Buildings and ships	Money	Cereals	Goods	Documents	Others
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.....	204,731	5,415	7,500	20,761	145,198	1,616	2,641	878	20,722
1935.....	196,777	6,148	7,645	21,267	136,471	1,605	2,506	815	20,320
1936.....	180,501	6,189	8,094	22,070	121,790	1,677	2,303	728	17,650
Average...	213,081	5,584	7,625	22,034	151,917	1,580	2,623	812	20,906

Table 5. Bankruptcy

	No. of cases	Decided	Quashed	Rejected	Compromised	In other ways	Remaining in hand
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	1,173
1935.....	4,298	578	2,333	117	14	16	1,239
1936.....	4,231	599	2,310	139	34	20	1,125
Average (five years)..	4,849	672	2,611	217	22	21	1,304

Table 6. Bankruptcy & Rehabilitation Handled By Old Law

		Adjudicated for Bankruptcy							Rehabilitation	
	No. of cases	Individual	Partnerships	Partnerships (Ltd.)	Joint Stock Cos.	Total	Cases remaining in hand	Amount of credit (Yen)	Sanctioned	Rejected
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	—	—
1935.....	289	18	—	1	7	26	263	2,015,595	—	—
1936.....	263	16	—	1	2	19	244	546,119	—	—
Average (five years).	314	17	—	1	4	22	292	883,917	—	—

Table 7. Cases of Insolvency Handled By Old Law

	No. of cases rehabilitated	Sanctioned	Rejected	Others	Remaining in hand
1931	13	8	—	2	3
1932	8	2	—	—	6
1933	9	5	1	1	2
1934	1	1	—	—	—
1935	2	1	—	—	1
1936	1	—	—	—	1
Average (five years)	4	2	—	—	2

Note: Special trials handled at the Supreme Court and Appeal Courts are included in the 1st instance.

Criminal Cases in Recent Years

Latest available data on the condition of criminal cases is tabulated in the following comparative table:—

Table 8. Condition of Criminal Cases

		No. of cases	No. of cases disposed	No. of cases in hand	% to total cases: Disposed of	% to total cases: In hand
Search carried out.....	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
	1935.....	524,358	516,574	7,784	98.5	1.5
	1936.....	505,500	498,853	6,647	98.7	1.3

			No. of cases	No. of cases disposed	No. of cases in hand	% to total cases: Disposed of	% to total cases: In hand
Preliminary inquiry		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
		1935.....	6,920	5,540	1,380	80.1	19.9
		1936.....	7,100	5,906	1,194	83.2	16.8
1st instance.	Summary ..	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
		1935.....	76,162	75,247	915	98.8	1.2
		1936.....	77,725	77,150	575	99.3	0.7
	Jury	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
		1935.....	2,086	1,978	108	94.8	5.2
		1936.....	2,048	1,917	131	93.6	6.4
	Ordinary ...	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
		1935.....	46,659	43,687	2,972	93.6	6.4
		1936.....	49,111	46,254	2,857	94.2	5.8
Appeal trial		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
		1935.....	8,278	6,930	1,348	83.7	16.3
		1936.....	10,424	9,194	1,230	88.2	11.8
Trial for complaint.....		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
		1935.....	2,364	1,821	543	77.0	23.0
		1936.....	4,123	3,057	1,066	74.1	25.9
Cases for complaint		1932.....	104	99	5	95.2	4.8
		1933.....	77	75	2	97.0	3.0
		1934.....	69	65	4	94.2	5.8
		1935.....	91	86	5	94.5	5.5
		1936.....	75	72	3	96.0	4.0
Revision trial		1932.....	38	33	5	86.8	13.2
		1933.....	39	35	4	89.7	10.3
		1934.....	36	30	6	83.3	16.7
		1935.....	37	32	5	86.5	13.5
		1936.....	40	28	12	70.0	30.0
Special revision trial		1932.....	1	1	—	100.0	—
		1933.....	1	1	—	100.0	—
		1934.....	2	2	—	100.0	—
		1935.....	2	2	—	100.0	—
		1936.....	—	—	—	—	—
Total		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	98.3	1.7
		1935.....	666,957	651,897	15,060	97.7	2.3
		1936.....	656,146	642,431	13,715	97.9	2.1

Table 9. Sentence Carried Out

		No. of offenders	Capital punishment	Imprisonment and confinement	Penalty, fine, etc.	Total	Acquitted	No. of offenders per 100,000 population
1st instance	1932..	51,072	37	38,516	11,988	50,541	531	76.7
	1933..	53,819	26	41,665	11,754	53,445	574	79.7
	1934..	54,120	28	44,586	9,131	53,745	575	79.0
	1935..	56,067	31	45,875	9,742	55,648	419	80.6
	1936..	61,820	19	48,080	13,169	61,268	552	86.9

(Continued)

		No. of offenders	Capital punishment	Imprisonment and confinement	Penality fine, etc.	Total	Acquitted	No. of offenders per 100,000 population
Summary judgment	1932..	96,905	—	—	96,905	96,905	—	145.5
	1933..	123,622	—	—	123,622	123,626	—	183.0
	1934..	128,297	—	—	128,297	128,297	—	187.3
	1935..	127,520	—	—	127,520	127,520	—	183.3
	1936..	126,935	—	—	126,935	126,935	—	179.8
Summary judgment police offence	1932..	778,780	—	117,427	651,367	768,794	9,992	1,169.3
	1933..	972,773	—	133,146	838,309	971,455	1,318	1,440.3
	1934..	1,161,185	—	129,588	1,027,013	1,156,601	4,584	1,695.0
	1935..	1,198,851	—	123,685	1,063,539	1,187,224	2,627	1,709.9
	1936..	1,127,757	—	112,558	1,015,199	1,127,757	—	1,597.8
Total	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
	1935..	1,373,438	31	169,560	1,200,801	1,370,392	3,046	1,973.8
	1936..	1,316,512	19	160,638	1,155,303	1,315,960	552	1,865.3

Foreigners' Civil Cases

Foreigners' civil cases handled at the 1st instance in recent years are as follows:—

Table 10. Foreigners' Civil Cases

Year	No. of cases	Decided	Rejected	Reconciled	In other way	Remaining in hand
1931	715	240	155	131	4	185
1932	646	209	119	113	12	193
1933	519	126	128	79	8	178
1934	527	170	110	75	10	162
1935	463	91	125	66	15	166
1936	435	115	78	59	6	177
Average (five years)	518	142	112	79	10	175

Table 11. Foreigners' Criminal Cases

Year	No. of cases	Capital punishment	Imprisonment	Fine	Total incl. others	Released
1931	173	—	109	61	173	—
1932	138	—	87	49	138	—
1933	169	—	65	99	169	—
1934	110	—	56	50	108	2
1935	86	—	45	35	86	—
1936	98	—	36	59	98	—
Average (five years)	120	—	58	58	120	—

Table 12. No. of Offenders By Nationality

Year	Chinese	Russian	German	American	British	Others
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
1935	69	4	1	4	2	6
1936	86	..	3	2	2	5
Average (five years)	99	..	2	3	5	9

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 13. Cases at Juvenile Courts

Year	No. of cases: Males	Females	Total	Cases disposed of: Without trial	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	16,967	11,967	5,306	—	489
1934	23,178	1,537	24,715	16,900	7,326	2	888
1935	20,995	1,594	22,589	15,264	7,158	1	956
1936	20,849	1,367	22,225	14,344	7,682	3	1,054

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 some 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, ¥40-70 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 consolation, a policeman of diligent and meritorious service 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 fales 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 discharge of firearms, 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 dangeorous 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 Offences 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 14. Staff of Police Officers

	No. of Offices	Prefectural Police Chiefs	Superintending General	Inspectors	Assistant Inspectors	Sergeant	Police-men	Population per Police-men	Total No. of Police-men
1928	1,227	51	319	1,577	3,232	6,892	49,885	1,035	61,956
1929	1,227	51	319	1,589	3,295	7,087	49,670	1,040	62,011
1930	1,229	51	319	1,562	3,319	7,139	49,957	1,067	62,347
1931	1,230	51	307	1,504	3,272	7,248	49,824	1,083	62,026
1932	1,232	52	317	1,544	3,524	7,472	50,291	1,082	63,200
1933	1,223	52	339	1,544	3,545	7,530	49,368	1,112	62,378
1934	1,224	51	339	1,546	3,590	7,747	51,734	1,081	65,007
1935	1,225	52	346	1,548	3,620	7,896	51,556	1,098	64,991
1936	1,226	52	351	1,607	3,909	8,127	52,482	1,089	66,528

Table 15. No. of Arrests By Police Classified

	1933		1934		1935		1936	
	No. of cases	Arrested	No. of cases	Arrested	No. of cases	Arrested	No. of cases	Arrested
Riot	5	5	3	3	15	15	2	2
Incendiarism	2,495	2,129	2,388	2,097	2,262	1,985	1,918	1,688
Forgery of coins	1,226	501	1,248	358	1,578	3,172	1,214	1,005
Forgery of documents	16,228	17,496	17,668	18,800	16,817	17,682	17,515	18,646
Forgery of securities	2,126	2,419	1,713	2,063	1,587	1,837	3,037	3,706
Obscenity & Adultery, etc.	4,727	5,124	5,865	6,233	3,390	4,402	4,145	4,350
Gambling & lottery	35,285	35,881	53,584	53,927	47,512	47,602	44,163	44,787
Disgrace of official honour	1,763	1,766	1,628	1,626	1,750	1,760	1,358	1,364
Murder	1,283	1,254	1,200	1,190	1,139	1,090	1,213	1,172
Battery & assaults	26,200	26,219	28,860	28,893	29,290	29,374	27,556	27,675
Accidental battery & assaults	18,044	17,952	20,645	20,608	21,801	21,737	21,002	20,963
Abortion	846	1,027	1,155	1,213	1,008	1,076	913	987
Desertion	435	344	412	354	435	371	430	344
Abduction	1,326	1,455	1,417	1,583	1,254	1,450	1,079	1,230
Larceny	704,913	546,472	724,986	571,295	674,893	498,465	648,860	469,388
Fraud & black-mailing	401,515	473,810	349,698	442,358	403,490	470,113	254,634	312,552

Table 16. No. of New Convicts By Crimes

Criminal Law:	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Riot	311	121	230	145	52
Incendiarism	1,063	1,002	1,057	992	820
Forgery of coins	78	87	86	52	46
Forgery of documents	3,167	3,653	3,781	3,459	3,125
Murder	1,211	1,293	1,395	1,258	1,259
Battery and assault	30,067	31,431	33,881	33,675	32,200
Accidental battery & assault	11,507	12,227	14,628	15,600	16,020
Abortion	512	728	956	880	820
Desertion	145	129	150	165	156
Intimidation	1,329	1,599	1,932	2,040	1,708
Disgrace of official honour	263	280	309	247	210
Disgrace of trust & official duty	468	451	400	506	392
Larceny	111,398	118,311	122,472	113,952	110,985
Robbery by force	976	914	870	896	863
Fraud	49,039	53,742	61,082	58,297	52,294
Blackmailing	3,932	4,660	5,078	8,243	5,133
Usurpation	32,754	36,136	41,051	38,280	35,099
Stolen goods concealed, etc.	3,503	4,404	4,911	4,628	4,411
Concealment, etc.	705	842	636	558	522
Total incl. others	334,779	372,034	412,187	397,085	377,427
Special laws	872,068	1,095,927	1,277,380	1,303,091	1,251,042
Grand Total	**1,206,847**	**1,467,961**	**1,689,567**	**1,700,176**	**1,628,469**

Note: Special laws include violations of military and naval laws, violation of adm. rules.

Table 17. 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	Male	4,458	1,539	369	96	1,397	1,289	190	9,686
	Female	1,985	2,020	140	14	1,045	586	75	5,953
1929	Male	4,397	1,584	358	104	1,317	1,225	176	9,313
	Female	1,824	1,918	126	10	971	520	92	5,517
1930	Male	5,022	1,728	345	140	1,365	1,373	267	10,439
	Female	2,052	2,027	135	13	998	531	99	5,920
1931	Male	5,224	1,856	346	132	1,363	1,407	275	10,934
	Female	2,058	2,102	135	14	971	564	114	6,081
1932	Male	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	Male	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
1934	Male	4,446	1,644	361	102	1,918	1,331	296	10,860
	Female	1,964	2,014	148	12	1,271	533	129	6,379
1935	Male	4,368	1,625	335	92	1,927	1,131	219	10,400
	Female	1,952	2,013	125	9	1,348	476	99	6,270

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

Table 18. Suicides Classified By Cause and Age

(1935)

		Under 16 years	16-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	Over 50	Unknown	Total
Mental derangement	Male	11	61	299	263	276	629	6	1,545
	Female	11	36	245	203	172	384	7	1,058
From illness	Male	6	123	708	351	316	1,159	12	2,675
	Female	9	66	365	225	194	792	1	1,652
Poverty or misery	Male	2	5	49	62	69	218	—	405
	Female	6	7	22	31	19	84	1	170
Double suicides	Male	2	18	230	55	13	8	11	337
	Female	6	82	202	20	8	5	10	333

		Under 16 years	16-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	Over 50	Unknown	Total
Infantuation or jealousy	Male	—	2	20	12	6	9	1	50
	Female	1	5	30	23	7	3	—	69
Remorse	Male	3	15	67	25	12	28	—	150
	Female	1	5	12	4	7	5	—	34
Domestic discord	Male	6	14	78	48	25	102	—	237
	Female	8	27	162	73	34	100	—	404
Fear from detection of crimes or impending punishment	Male	—	12	31	20	31	33	—	127
	Female	3	2	5	6	3	9	—	28
Pessimism	Male	15	139	570	235	188	617	39	1,803
	Female	6	113	352	121	107	332	4	1,035
Business failure and debts	Male	—	3	24	44	29	77	1	178
	Female	—	—	6	2	3	9	—	20
Divorce	Male	—	1	23	10	1	3	—	38
	Female	—	2	55	15	6	3	—	81
Disappointed love	Male	—	17	135	16	1	4	—	173
	Female	1	47	131	6	1	—	—	186
Total incl. others	Male	199	590	2,980	1,403	1,143	3,532	554	10,401
	Female	128	545	1,939	846	630	2,050	132	6,270
Total for 1934	Male	179	693	3,270	1,477	1,173	3,497	571	10,860
	Female	137	619	1,850	885	667	2,059	162	6,379
Total for 1933	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
Total 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

Table 19. Unnatural Deaths

	1931		1932		1933		1934		1935	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Murdered	777	566	828	588	846	593	985	707	992	664
Accidental deaths:										
Tidal waves	38	34	61	22	826	908	484	621	4	8
Floods	9	4	20	5	30	15	143	119	265	189
Shipwrecks	560	54	624	49	534	155	462	48	338	82
Fires	245	192	277	178	210	147	1,092	1,255	212	121
Earthquakes	10	9	1	1	2	—	—	1	5	4
Snow or frozen	282	46	188	32	232	52	342	95	182	28
Landslips, Collapsed houses, trees, etc.	189	23	260	46	718	85	1,333	769	620	139
At mines	442	36	595	26	748	34	840	35	1,037	26
Beasts & poisonous insects.	86	53	87	27	100	39	88	28	64	23
Railways, motor cars, tramcars, etc.	5,486	2,184	6,206	2,525	2,657	741	3,044	811	3,623	967
Falling on the road	1,047	188	990	217	626	111	790	134	881	145
Total incl. others	10,914	3,611	11,965	3,896	14,585	5,407	17,315	7,407	16,177	5,283

Table 20. Number of Foundlings

	Living		Found dead		Total		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
1927	80	53	25	19	105	72	177
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
1934	79	61	15	10	94	71	165
1935	92	76	17	12	109	88	197

Table 21. Foundlings By Ages

(1935)

	Living		Found dead		Total		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Under 1 year	40	52	15	9	55	61	116
" 2 "	9	4	1	1	10	5	15
" 3 "	5	2	1	2	6	4	10
Over 3 "	37	18	—	—	37	18	55
Unknown	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total	92	76	17	12	109	88	197

Table 22. Statistics of Fires

Year	No. of cases	Buildings and houses destroyed		No. of households destroyed		Building area affected (Sq. Meters)	No. of persons (deaths, injured, etc.)	Amount of damages (Yen)
		Totally	Half	Totally	Half			
1928	17,966	12,228	3,090	18,140	5,669	* 694,385	——	67,134,917
1929	18,528	13,570	3,179	18,821	5,512	* 710,722	——	71,276,005
1930	17,514	11,553	3,111	15,790	4,476	* 641,960	——	55,282,587
1931	17,738	26,142	5,258	17,043	4,954	4,216,049	2,568	52,177,380
1932	18,501	31,123	5,635	19,919	5,224	2,735,731	2,981	60,539,039
1933	19,380	23,358	5,081	14,766	5,413	1,931,732	2,480	34,935,445
1934	20,481	37,840	6,157	39,090	6,471	3,270,555	15,071	171,921,834
1935	19,064	26,195	5,770	15,742	5,969	2,089,394	3,189	53,945,104

Note: * In tsubo.

PRISONS AND PRISONERS

Just as in Western countries associate and solitary confinement arrangement is in force in Japanese prisons. All prisoners under the age of 18 are kept in cells different from those for older ages. To Japanese generally living in a house which is practically one big room, though usually divided into a number of smaller rooms with sliding doors, the solitary confinement seems to be too sudden a change, and is apt to exert a morbid influence upon the prisoners. The solitary system is therefore sparingly enforced in Japan. Prisoners in penal servitude from compulsion and other inmates from option, are made to work at the workhouse, and rewards at certain rate are given. Workhouses are closed twelve days in a year, and a prisoner whose father or mother dies is allowed release from 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 dictionary. The daily ration per capita of prisoners consists of 0.95 pint of inferior rice and barley mixture and side-dish costing not more than 10 sen. The bath is opened once in every 5 days in warm season and 7 days in the other. An interview, for 30 minutes or less, with relatives is allowed once every day for detention prisoners, once a month for those under sentence of imprisonment and once every two months for those in penal servitude. The number of letters to be sent or received is one in every ten days for a detention criminal, one in every month for an imprisonment and one in every two months for a servitude criminal. Taken altogether, the national characteristic of simplicity and 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 more amenable to reform and better able to mix in society after discharge.

Table 23. No. of Prisons, Prison Officers and Prison Inmates

Year	No. of prisons	No. of prison officers	Prison Inmates					
			Convicts	Suspects	Accused	In separate cells	Infants	Total
1927	157	7,574	37,990	141	2,550	293	7	40,981
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
1935	155	7,848	51,094	120	5,252	490	14	56,970
1936	156	7,980	51,977	47	4,628	462	9	57,123

Table 24. Convicts Classified By Sex and Crimes (End of Dec.)

Crime	Sex	1927	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Theft	Male	20,937	23,942	26,116	28,145	27,325	28,494	29,464
	Female	251	229	218	250	265	262	310
Burglary	Male	2,534	3,141	3,443	3,562	3,419	3,374	3,468
	Female	11	3	3	3	2	4	4
Gambling	Male	622	391	465	466	509	653	670
	Female	11	1	5	2	6	3	10
Fraud, blackmailing	Male	3,594	4,190	4,606	4,998	4,997	5,867	5,682
	Female	43	42	35	46	76	70	63
Usurpation	Male	1,103	1,330	1,374	1,613	1,642	1,813	1,811
	Female	8	2	4	—	4	2	5
Stolen goods concealed, etc.	Male	210	289	302	392	411	335	353
	Female	4	2	4	2	12	9	3
Forgery of coins	Male	99	96	108	128	131	118	104
	Female	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Forgery documents	Male	617	714	745	707	557	613	623
	Female	9	8	5	3	3	1	4
Obscenity, adultery, Bigamy	Male	542	498	554	663	696	701	724
	Female	12	6	4	3	7	3	2
Battery & assaults	Male	1,555	1,557	1,706	1,686	1,458	1,391	1,301
	Female	15	17	15	15	12	13	14
Murder	Male	2,924	2,242	2,408	2,521	2,419	2,402	2,533
	Female	123	94	104	111	119	121	100
Abortion	Male	12	10	15	8	11	12	11
	Female	7	14	4	16	7	12	15
Sedition	Male	82	20	40	49	21	6	3
	Female	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Incendiary	Male	1,416	1,619	1,870	2,124	2,215	2,219	2,160
	Female	181	154	172	174	187	196	206
Others	Male	659	807	879	914	893	876	894
	Female	13	5	6	12	6	7	10
Special Laws	Male	382	825	1,099	1,331	1,461	1,492	1,409
	Female	14	5	15	13	32	25	20
Total	Male	37,288	41,671	45,730	49,272	48,165	50,366	51,210
	Female	702	582	594	650	739	728	767
Grand Total		37,990	42,253	46,324	49,922	48,904	51,094	51,977

Table 25. No. of Convicts Classified By Age (End of Dec.)

	1927	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Under 18	876	735	717	858	918	817	821	868
Under 20	1,760	1,826	1,950	2,059	2,199	2,023	1,956	2,014
Over 20	35,354	38,627	39,586	43,407	46,805	46,064	48,317	49,095
Total	37,990	41,188	42,253	46,324	49,922	48,904	51,094	51,977

Table 26. No. of New Convicts

	Convicts	Suspects	Accused	In separate cells	Infants	Total
1927	31,311	17,466	27,755	5,062	33	81,627
1931	33,938	16,635	33,737	9,658	32	94,000
1932	36,287	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
1935	41,093	17,366	41,226	10,072	43	109,800
1936	41,764	19,157	42,996	9,345	43	113,305

Wages 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 wage earned by its convicts meet the expenses of maintenance, and its prisons are practically self-supporting.

Table 27. Revenue & Expenditure of Prisons

(a) Revenue (in yen)

	1927-28	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	*1937-38
Ordinary:						
Earning from labor	6,501,556	7,796,938	8,230,197	8,972,194	10,401,783	11,241,356
Rental of property	915	387	361	406	433	345
Miscellaneous	15,423	16,089	33,456	52,074	58,333	58,727
Total	6,517,894	7,813,415	8,264,114	9,024,674	10,460,549	11,300,428
Extraordinary	46,932	31,284	36,927	42,276	56,644	36,829
Grand Total	6,564,826	7,844,699	8,301,041	9,066,950	10,517,193	11,337,257

(b) Expenditure (in yen)

Ordinary:						
Salaries to officers	598,044	603,595	603,798	603,685	603,745	603,728
Wages & sundries	6,204,378	6,268,170	6,263,584	6,273,934	6,276,840	6,268,384
Expenses for inmates	7,289,845	9,367,901	9,713,865	10,215,241	11,399,129	11,418,028
Total incl. others	14,103,362	16,255,330	16,603,593	17,109,201	18,296,580	18,306,555
Extraordinary	2,103,096	517,046	1,078,658	1,047,223	1,325,939	1,337,287
Grand Total	16,212,460	16,772,376	17,682,251	18,156,424	19,622,519	19,643,842

Note: Asterisk denotes Budget.

References:

Table Nos.: 1-7 a, 8-9 b, 10 a, 13 c, 14-15 d, 16 b, 17-22 c, 23-27 e.
Key: a—Statistical Annual of Civil Cases, Department of Justice.
b—Statistical Annual of Criminal Cases, Department of Justice.
c—Department of Home Affairs.
d—Statistical Police Annual.
e—Reports on Prison Affairs, the Department of Justice.

CHAPTER XIII

MEDICINE AND SANITATION

MEDICINE

Introductory

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. Eldrige, 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 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 has shown an increase of roughly 2,500 annually. About 95% of the practitioners are male. The number of medical practitioners classified according to sex and qualifications is tabulated below:—

Table 1. Number of Medical Practitioners by Sex Qualifications

(End of 1936)

	Male	Female
University graduates	20,104	—
Graduates of Medical Schools (Govt., public and private)	26,070	3,095
Graduates of Foreign Schools	69	8
Passed examination	9,471	329
Established right (in practice before the enforcement of law)	466	—
Others	94	—
Total	56,274	3,432
Per 10,000 pop.	7.57	

Issue of Licences. — The total number of licences issued in recent years is over 3,000. The number of presons to whom licences were given classified according to qualifications is listed below:—

Table 2. Recipients of Licences by Qualifications

	1936	Inc. or Dec. on 1935
University Graduates	1,752	-11
Completed course in government or public colleges	228	3
Completed course in designated private colleges	1,334	18
Completed course in foreign colleges (inclusive of successful candidates for examination)	5	-3
Total incl. others	3,319	7

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

Table 3. Dentists, Pharmacists and Other Professionals

	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Dentists	16,065	15,988	17,164	17,984	18,998	20,010	21,067
Pharmacists	19,107	18,647	20,470	21,802	23,283	24,957	26,732
Midwives	50,312	52,537	54,655	56,590	58,270	59,560	60,967
Nurses Female	75,607	82,798	89,684	96,020	102,921	106,857	113,987
Nurses Male	128	130	142	172	205	222	245
*Acupuncturists	5,217	5,016	4,936	5,154	5,052	5,005	5,155
*Shampooers	35,352	35,433	35,812	35,902	36,330	36,210	36,312
*Moxicauterists	4,744	4,788	4,712	4,886	4,890	4,930	5,066

Note: * Excluding by-occupation.

Hospitals

Hospitals occupy a most important welfare scheme of the 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 past few years is shown in the table appended:—

Table 4. Public Hospitals

	No. of hospitals	No. of beds	Of which: For epidemics	Of which: For tuberculois	In-patients from previous year	New in patients	Aggregate No. of in-patients
1930	82	9,337	681	223	4,017	82,309	1,977,628
1931	82	8,467	622	256	2,606	70,966	1,665,985
1932	87	8,729	593	266	3,155	72,345	1,714,305
1933	88	8,999	699	266	3,439	81,980	1,920,571
1934	102	10,125	641	259	4,000	95,136	2,184,921
1935	101	10,192	751	277	4,392	100,175	2,304,454
1936	115	11,012	778	305	4,671	107,725	2,580,075

Table 5. Private Hospitals

1930	2,033	59,555	3,335	1,339	19,537	404,198	6,622,132
1931	2,116	62,419	3,414	1,428	17,793	397,840	7,430,133
1932	2,350	66,780	3,441	1,614	17,161	427,561	7,430,497
1933	2,452	69,679	3,742	2,252	19,270	487,564	8,694,611
1934	2,725	77,162	4,235	2,504	23,491	586,097	10,504,423
1935	2,811	80,032	4,395	2,806	27,154	619,453	11,215,175
1936	2,887	83,189	4,442	2,746	29,800	644,298	12,716,936

Table 6. Charity Hospitals

1930	36	3,289	—	—	1,859	33,825	905,593
1931	37	3,561	—	—	2,364	41,606	1,068,934
1932	36	3,555	—	—	2,378	38,492	1,040,147
1933	35	3,360	—	—	2,319	38,254	1,055,934
1934	30	3,049	—	—	2,119	30,348	908,305
1935	34	3,365	—	—	2,451	31,848	938,428
1936	37	3,486	—	—	2,728	33,139	1,163,863

Note: The figures for charity hospitals include those at their own expenses.

Insane Asylums.—At the end of 1936 there were throughout the whole country 146 insane asylums. The number of patients has shown a steady increase in recent years.

Table 7. Statistics of Insane Asylums

	No. of hospitals	No. of beds	No. of In-patients: Remaining from last year	Admitted in	Left Asylum	Died in Asylum	At the end of the year	Aggregate number of in-patients treated a day
1932	110	14,368	6,239	3,160	1,496	1,003	6,900	2,297,110
			*3,581	*9,515	*7,855	* 944	*4,297	*1,523,919
1933	120	15,996	6,854	3,647	1,810	1,219	7,472	2,531,532
			*4,291	*10,614	*8,740	*1,103	*5,062	*1,838,438
1934	130	17,298	7,431	3,969	1,970	1,270	8,160	2,727,624
			*5,023	*11,232	*9,460	*1,132	*5,663	*2,059,427
1935	143	18,981	8,158	4,517	2,295	1,498	8,882	3,005,073
			*5,728	*13,520	*11,518	*1,231	*6,499	*2,396,912
1936	146	19,410	8,854	4,441	2,235	1,617	9,443	3,095,339
			*6,361	*14,148	*11,909	*1,658	*6,942	*2,712,775

Note: The asterisk denotes the number of paying patients.

Tuberculosis

The alarming spread of pulmonary tuberculosis in recent years even in the Army and the Navy, and especially among the students of universities and other high grade schools and the elementary school teachers have been arresting the earnest attention of both Government and public. Tuberculosis is the cause for one of the largest numbers of deaths in Japan and accounts at present for about 11 per cent of the deaths from all diseases. In 1914 and 1919 a law was enacted for establishing sanatoria for consumptives in cities that have a population of more than 300,000, and for a city of at least 50,000 souls.

Table 8. Conditions in Tuberculosis Hospitals

	No. of hospitals	No. of beds	No. of In-patients: Remaining from last year	Admitted in	Left Asylume	Died in Asylum	At the end of the year	Aggregate number of in-patients treated a day
1932.....	69	5,677	2,394	3,599	1,444	1,843	2,707	921,180
			*1,264	*5,327	*3,725	*1,287	*1,688	*512,969
1933.....	76	6,177	2,701	3,476	1,471	1,962	2,744	989,677
			*1,766	*1,554	*5,150	*1,977	*2,193	*762,433
1934.....	91	7,271	3,227	5,348	2,363	2,510	3,767	1,276,341
			*1,832	*7,362	*5,341	*1,676	*2,112	*718,016
1935.....	106	8,090	3,785	5,127	2,606	2,469	3,921	1,358,393
			*2,157	*8,619	*6,422	*1,945	*2,325	*834,390
1936.....	110	8,667	4,070	6,348	3,150	2,853	4,416	1,512,407
			*2,360	*9,644	*6,838	*2,321	*2,844	*987,570

Note: The asterisk denotes the number of paying patients.

Table 9. Proportion of Men Affected With Tuberculosis

	Estimated Number of Requiring Health Examination	Number of Persons Examined	Number of Patients	Ratio of Patients per 1,000 of Examined	Number of Persons Ordered to Suspend Work
1932.....	1,883,508	1,517,146	490	0.31	97
		*45,869			
1933.....	1,835,992	1,526,142	403	0.26	64
		*21,326			
1934.....	1,878,039	1,563,268	439	0.27	63
		*82,434			
1935.....	1,998,544	1,676,760	538	0.31	113
		*84,393			
1936.....	1,803,099	1,442,758	516	0.29	79
		*121,787			

Note: The asterisk denoes those who had undergone health examination more than twice.

Leper Hospital

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.

Table 10. Conditions in Leprosaria

	No. of Leprosaria	No. of beds	No. of In-patients: Remaining from last year	Admitted in	Left Leprosaria	Died Leprosaria	At the end of the year	Aggregate number of in-patients treated a day
1932.....	14	4,265	4,029	974	378	307	4,318	1,505,204
			*74	*18	*55	*1	*36	*19,228
1933.....	15	4,639	4,300	1,451	585	308	4,858	1,629,958
			*35	*59	*24	*3	*67	*14,204
1934.....	14	4,457	4,287	1,394	415	309	4,957	1,649,739
			*36	*5	*4	*5	*32	*11,839
1935.....	15	5,052	5,051	1,618	586	275	5,808	1,908,827
			*32	*4	*7	*6	*23	*8,292
1936.....	15	5,757	5,712	1,353	592	367	6,104	2,179,333
			*23	*1	*12	*1	*11	*4,057

Note: The asterisk denotes the number of paying patients.

Table 11. Conditions in Government Leprosaria

(1936)

	Nagashima Aiseien Leprosarium	Kuriu Rakusenen Leprosarium	Hoshizuka Keiaien Leprosarium	Miyako Ryoyojo
Admitting capacity	1,200	300	300	100
Number of in-patients:				
Remaining from last year.....	1,143	270	357	89
Admitted in the year.....	253	110	181	91
Left Leprosaria	105	16	91	11
Died in Leprosaria	79	13	34	8
At the end of the year.....	1,212	351	413	161
Aggregate number of in-patients treated each day	431,193	105,150	142,362	50,034

Table 12. Conditions in Hospitals for Prostitutes

	Number of Hospitals	Admitting Capacity	Remaining from previous year	Newly Admitted	Aggregate number of in-patients treated a day	Average number of days of patients stayed in Hospital
1932.....	136	5,371	1,574	53,241	1,038,086	18.94
		†10	*19	*532	*10,749	
1933.....	133	5,320	1,265	49,189	957,891	18.99
		†10	*24	*745	*14,682	
1934.....	133	5,420	1,305	48,354	939,231	18.98
		†10	*26	*566	*14,331	
1935.....	121	5,065	1,187	46,801	878,522	18.35
		† 9	*16	*381	*9,323	
1936.....	120	5,049	1,211	51,824	919,959	17.45
		†17	*19	*583	*15,923	

Note: * Clandestine prostitutes.
† Beds in infectious disease rooms.

The number of prostitute quarters at the end of 1936 was 399 including licensed quarters. The daily average during the year of licensed prostitutes in these quarters was 44,120, showing an increase of 411 on the preceeding year.

Infectious Disease Hospitals.—The total number of infectious disease hospitals throughout the whole country as at the end of 1936 was 1,040. Their accommodating capacity was 23,383, which works out at 22.48 per hospital.

Isolation Wards.—At the end of 1936 there were 7,247 isolation wards which had an admitting capacity of 70,371, or 9.71 per ward on the average.

Isolation Houses.—The total number of isolation houses existing at the end of 1936 was 69. The accommodating capacity was 1,758 or 25.48 on an average.

Disinfecting Stations. — At the end of 1936 there were 47 disinfecting stations (established under the provisions of the Law for the Prevention of Infectious Diseases).

Patent Medicines

Patent Medicines Manufactured and Imported.—The output and imports of patent medicines for 1936 totalled ¥94,563,000. Of this amount ¥567,576 represented imports (inclusive of consignments from colonies). The value of the output and imports combined was ¥1.35 per capita.

Retailers in Patent Medicines.—The number of retailers in patent medicines at the end of 1936 was 233,095.

Morphine, Cocaine and Salts, Medical Opium

All these drugs are placed under the strict control of the Public Welfare 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 exsisting system of sanitary administration stands, there is the Sanitary Bureau in the Public Welfare 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 questions of national alimentation, the Central Board of Health presents its view in response to an inquiry which may be put by the Public Welfare 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. Shibasaburo 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 Miyanaga, Professor of the Imperial University of Tokyo.

Trachoma

Control of the infectious eye-disease trachoma is regulated by a law which provides, among other things, that the Treasury grants to prefecture aid of ⅓ of the expenses incurred by enforcing preventive measures, while in turn a civic corporation is granted by the prefectural treasury ⅓ to ¼ of its expenditure for similar purposes. The Public Welfare Office has trained a large number of specialists for fighting the spread of the disease.

Table 13. Proportion of Men Affected With Trachoma

	Persons Examined	Severe Cases	Mild Cases	Suspected Cases	Total	Ratio of Patients per 100 Persons Examined	Number of Persons Ordered to Suspend Work
1932..	6,029,241 *734,093	43,719	451,037	130,941	625,697	9.25	160
1933..	5,901,344 *988,108	42,392	444,550	122,894	609,836	8.85	202
1934..	5,681,134 *947,731	37,634	424,234	119,449	581,317	8.77	227
1935..	5,981,741 *528,152	33,820	376,994	116,533	527,347	8.10	113
1936..	5,889,362 *1,160,421	39,181	428,917	125,218	593,316	8.42	246

Note: The asterisk denotes those who had undergone examination more than twice.

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 fiscal year ending Mar. 31, 1937 the sum of ¥1,512,383 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 disease prevention expenses incurred by the Hokkaido and other prefectures was as follows:—

	Yen
For notifiable infectious diseases...	519,503
For other infectious diseases.....	993,880

Vaccination. — Vaccination is compulsory. Everybody has to be vaccinated twice, first in the period ending June of the year following his birth and next when he has completed his ninth year.

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 claims a larger half of all bodies buried.

Table 14. Number of Grave-yards, Crematoria, etc.

	Grave-yards			Burials	
	No.	Area (hectare)	No. of Crematoria	Cremated	Uncremated
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	34,801	606,069	648,981
1933.....	977,418	22,560	34,728	639,261	645,535
1934.....	977,558	22,847	34,832	690,490	646,845
1935.....	978,040	23,021	34,718	658,247	625,968
1936.....	977,848	23,284	34,573	697,682	645,993

Table 15. Epidemic Mortality

		Enteric fever	Dysentery	Diphtheria	Small pox	Cholera	Scarlet fever	Cerebrospinal meningitis	Pest	Total incl. others
1932..	Cases ...	35,519	32,251	21,866	305	4	8,257	238	—	103,261
	Death ...	6,501	12,865	4,358	45	2	335	162	—	24,664
1933..	Cases ...	38,529	38,049	28,545	375	—	12,631	359	—	123,797
	Death ...	7,232	14,220	5,274	56	—	408	221	—	27,770
1934..	Cases ...	42,595	42,952	30,109	320	—	16,688	1,187	—	138,359
	Death ...	7,731	14,790	5,090	36	—	509	657	—	29,156
1935..	Cases ...	38,357	48,968	28,200	113	—	16,509	1,304	—	137,676
	Death ...	6,843	15,066	4,373	15	—	513	739	—	27,820
1936..	Cases ...	36,938	52,075	28,234	178	—	16,707	1,003	—	139,911
	Death ...	6,467	15,740	4,194	29	—	487	614	—	27,825

Table 16. Percentage of Number of Cured and Dead from Epidemics

		Enteric fever	Dysentery	Diphtheria	Small-pox	Cholera	Scarlet fever	Cerebrospinal meningitis
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	85.25	50.00	96.94	31.93
	Dead	18.30	39.89	19.93	14.75	50.00	4.06	68.07
1933...	Cured	81.23	62.63	81.52	85.07	——	96.77	38.44
	Dead	18.77	37.37	18.48	14.93	——	3.23	61.56
1934...	Cured	81.85	65.57	83.09	88.75	——	96.95	44.65
	Dead	18.15	34.43	16.91	11.25	——	3.05	55.35
1935...	Cured	82.16	69.24	84.49	86.49	——	96.89	43.33
	Dead	17.84	30.77	15.51	13.51	——	3.11	56.67
1936...	Cured	82.49	69.77	85.15	83.71	——	97.09	38.78
	Dead	17.51	30.23	14.85	16.29	——	2.91	61.22

The position of other and the lesser epidemics in the record of national health as measles, whoopig cough and influenza in recent years is as follows:—

Table 17. Lesser Epidemics, etc.

		Measles	Whooping cough	Influenza	Dysentery	Syphilis	Meningitis
1933....	A	8,442	6,157	4,765	14,880	5,835	42,546
	B	7,979	6,002	2,067	10,660	3,482	27,892
1934....	A	9,787	8,520	10,142	15,490	5,555	39,924
	B	9,194	8,333	4,101	10,952	3,306	25,445
1935....	A	9,816	12,216	3,070	15,921	5,556	37,615
	B	9,214	11,930	1,423	11,421	3,186	22,995
1936....	A	5,264	9,751	8,670	16,721	5,536	36,905
	B	4,881	9,541	3,337	11,746	3,153	22,168

Note: A—Total mortality.
B—Children under 4.

Deaths Classified by Causes

The number of deaths taking place throughout the whole country in recent years has fluctuated between 1,240,000 and 1,161,000. Tuberculosis, pneumonia, cerebral hemorrhage and diarrhoea and enteritis account for the largest number of deaths.

Table 18. Number of Deaths By Causes

	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Diarrhoea and enteritis	137,351	142,259	127,853	112,113	121,133
Pneumonia and bronchial pneumonia	112,681	105,484	151,141	129,318	138,324
Deformity and congenital weakness	62,175	61,261	59,553	64,369	67,986
Cerebral hemorrhage, etc.	107,148	109,443	114,447	114,554	118,152
Tuberculosis (pulmonary, etc.)	119,196	126,143	121,525	132,151	145,160
Decrepitude, etc.	77,529	82,932	87,323	79,240	91,936
Nephritis or Bright's disease	61,360	61,103	72,802	56,026	57,771
Total including others	1,175,344	1,193,987	1,234,684	1,161,936	1,230,278

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, Nagoya, Yokkaichi, Karatsu and Kagoshima.

The total number of vessels inspected in 1936 by both harbour offices and temporary quarantine stations was 23,301 Japanese vessels (with a total tonnage of 79,062,000) and 5,491 foreign vessels (with a total tonnage of 35,929,000). The total number of persons inspected was 2,689,778, of which ship's crew numbered 1,581,289 and passengers 1,208,489. By these inspections 16 persons were found suffering from small-pox, 3 from scarlet fever and 62 from other notifiable infectious diseases, making a total of 81 cases.

Aerial Quarantine

With the establishment of international aerial routes the regulation 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 outsides 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 detailed 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 th 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 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 19. Death Rates and Expectancy of Life

	Male		Female	
Death Rates: Ages	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
70	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	42.06	44.82	43.20	46.56
1	49.14	51.07	49.42	52.10
2	50.62	53.35	50.86	53.37
5	50.35	51.85	50.71	53.00
10	46.53	43.58	47.00	48.18
20	39.10	40.18	40.38	42.10
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	14.63
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	0.98	1.01

According to investigations of the same source, deaths per 1,000 for 1936 were 17.5 in Japan proper, 15.3 in France, 11.8 in Germany (exclusive of the Saar district), 13.7 in Italy.

Ministry of Public Welfare

The Konoe Government decided at its cabinet meeting on June 9, 1937 to establish an organ for health maintenance and in 1938 the Ministry of Public Welfare was created.

The Japanese Red Cross Society

The Japanese 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 Japanese Red Cross Society, modifying its constitution in March, 1887, became a member of the International Red Cross Union in Geneva. In May, 1919, the Japanese Red Cross Society became officially affiliated with the League of Red Cross Societies. Since its formation the Japanese Red Cross Society has been favoured with the patronage of their Majesties the Emperor and Empress.

In 1901 the Japanese Red Cross Society was incorporated as a juridical person in conformity with the provisions of the Civil Code and the regulations relating to the Japanese 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 Hankow (1911-12), the World War (1914-18). During the World War the Japanese 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 1931-33.

At present the Society is sending many relief units to North and South China in connection with the Sino-Japanese conflict.

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

As for the members of the Society, it consisted of 3,677,192 members at the end Aug. of 1938. Of this number, 59 were honorary members and 89,952 special members.

International Red Cross Conference.—The Fifteenth International Red Cross Conference was held in Tokyo in October 1934 under the auspices of the Japanese Red Cross Society. The Conference was opened on October 17 and lasted for thirteen days. It was attended by over 260 foreign delegates representing sixty-four nations, incluuding the United States, Great Britain, France, Belgium, Germany, Holland, Czecho-Slovakia, Soviet-Russia, Peru, New Zealand, etc., all being members-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.

Being the first international conference of the kind held in this country, it attracter much attention, and high tribute was paid to Prince Iyesato Tokugawa for his untiring effors in furthering the cause of the Red Cross movement.

Table 20. Rates of Death by Principal Causes

(Per 100,000 of population)

	Japan Poper 1936	*Britain 1935	Germany 1934	France 1933	U.S.A. 1933	Italy 1935
Typhoid Fever	11	0	1	3	4	12
Measles	14	3	2	3	2	6
Scarlet Fever	1	1	2	1	2	3
Whooping cough	18	4	4	2	4	5
Diphtheria	6	9	10	5	4	7
Influenza	4	18	14	22	26	27
Tuberculosis (of respiratory organs)	141	61	61	113	54	66
Tuberculosis (other)	50	11	11	18	6	23
Cancer and other malignant tumour	71	159	142	96	102	82

	Japan 1935	*Britain 1935	G rmany 1935	France 1933	U.S.A. 1933	Italy 1935
Cerebral hemorrhage, thrombosis & embolism.	165	66	89	121	84	134
Diseases of nervous system	80	28	30	41	16	34
Diseases of heart	58	282	129	152	228	152
Bronchitis	35	39	15	21	3	39
Pneumonia	152	66	77	77	69	193
Other respiratory dis.	45	12	23	97	8	21
Diarrhea and enteritis	162	12	16	22	17	130
Appendicitis	4	7	8	4	14	7
Other diseases of digestive organs	98	34	47	57	42	48
Nephritis	81	40	18	45	83	41
Congenital debility	123	47	64	32	51	72
Decrepitude	114	42	100	203	9	95
Other diseases	133	147	142	103	123	132
Suicedes	21	13	29	20	16	8
External causes	42	41	40	50	13	36
Unknown causes	49	32	20	271	18	14
Total	1,678	1,175	1,094	1,579	1,068	1,387

Note: * Ireland and Wales.

References:

Table Nos.: 1-16 a, 17-20 b.
Key: a—Sanitary Bureau, Department of Public Welfare.
b—Cabinet Statistic Bureau.

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 editors or publishers, 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 or contradiction of matter published, one who demands the insertion of the correction or contradiction.

The 13th article of the Press Law provides for the protection of the interests of private individuals, especially as regards libels. It entitles the party concerned to oblige the newspaper to insert a contradiction in one of the three following issues and using the same type as that in which the original paragraph appeared, and in columns eqaully 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 new 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 rabid 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 6 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. A characteristic of these and other large newspapers is the diffusion of circulation over a wide territory. The large newspapers of Tokyo and Osaka divide the country into roughly two areas, the Osaka papers supplying the southern half of Japan and the Tokyo papers the northern half. The influence of these large newspapers in the prefectures is becoming increasingly accentuated due to the quickening in means of transportation, coupled with the efficient news gathering network which they maintain. One of the latest experiments of the Osaka papers is the establishment of branch printing establishments in other parts of the country to which news is telephoned and photos transmitted by wire.

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. Two of the largest papers in Japan have a circulation each of over 1 million. The number of pages of the morning editions are usually 8, the evening editions 4. The price per copy is 3 sen each for the morning and either 3 or 2 sen for the evening editions.

Advertisment Tariff

For papers with large circulation the tariff ranges between ¥1 to ¥2.00 per line of 15 characters. 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 advertisments, for instance, the Tokyo Asahi and the Tokyo Nichi Nichi ranking first in the line of publishers' advertisments.

Statistics on Press

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

Table 1. No. of Dailies and Periodicals

	Daily	Above four issues per month	Others	Total
With deposit:				
1934.....	1,219	470	5,392	7,081
1935.....	1,222	506	5,451	7,179
1936.....	1,226	564	5,741	7,531
1937.....	1,208	609	5,980	7,797
Without deposit:				
1934.....	215	258	4,611	5,084
1935.....	219	295	4,407	4,921
1936.....	209	498	4,579	5,286
1937.....	214	574	4,683	5,471

Leading Newspapers

There are over 1,200 dailies throughout the whole country. Most of them are local papers with limited circulation and hardly worth being called newspapers as the term is generally understood. The list appended represents leading dailies (vernacular newspapers) in Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya and other big cities.

Chugai Shogyo Shimpo (started in 1876). Economic and Commercial paper, issues both morning and evening editions, Pres., T. Tanaka; Ed., T. Obama. Office—Kayaba-cho, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo.

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

Jiji Shimpo (started in 1882). Amalgamated into Tokyo Nichi Nichi in December, 1936.

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 boht morning and evening editions. Pres., S. Uyeno; Ed., T. Ogata. Office—Yurakucho 2-chome Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Tokyo Nichi-Nichi (started in 1872). Sister paper to the Osaka Mainichi, issues both morning and evening editions. Chairman of Board 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., U. Takahashi. 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 1879). Issues both morning and evening editions. Pres., S. Uyeno; Ed., M. Takahara. Office—Nakanoshima, Kita-ku, Osaka.

Osaka Mainichi Shimbun (started in 1881). Issues both morning and evening editions and also an English edition. Chairman of Board M. Oka; Ed., S. Takaishi. Office—Dojima, Kita-ku, Osaka.

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

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

Japan Advertiser (est. 1905). An American paper; Subscription (per annum)—¥44.00 at home and ¥73.00 abroad. Pub. & Ed., B. W. Fleisher; Mng.-Ed., Wilfred Fleisher. Office—Uchiyamashitacho, 1-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Chronicle (est. 1868). An English paper (former Kobe Chronicle incorporated with Hyogo News). Subscription (per annum)—Daily ¥38.00 at home and ¥59 abroad; Weekly ¥18.00 at home and ¥25.00 abroad. Ed., & Pub., E. A. Kennard, Bus. Mgr. S. Foley. 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 1924. Subscription (per annum)—Daily ¥30.00 at home and ¥55.000 abroad. Pres., H. Ashida; Exec.-Ed. Yasotaro Morri. Office—Uchisaiwaicho 2-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Osaka Mainichi English Edition (est. 1922). Subscription (per annum)—¥16.60 at home and ¥29.80 abroad. Ed., M. Kitamura; Pub. & Printer, R. Araki. Office—Dojima, Kitaku, Osaka.

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 Broad-

casting 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 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 newspaper 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 the latter as the greatest advertising agency. Pres. Y. Iwanaga, Managing Dirs., T. Hatakeyama, I. Furuno, S. Uyeda, Y. Hori.

Press Association and Clubs

Of the press association 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 a 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 newspapermen organize themselves, with official approval, into clubs identified with various departments of the Government or other leading institutions of State. The International Journalists Association chiefly functions as a social club composed of native journalists (active or retired) and resident foreign journalists.

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

(September 1, 1938)

Name	Newspaper & Agencies	Address in Japan
Alessi, V.	Stefani Agency, Italy.	c/o Domei (Tel. Ginza (57) 2121) Res. No. 2, Gobancho, Kojimachi-ku. Tel. Kudan (33) 0659.
Baeyens, (Baron)	Figaro, France.	Res. 4, Hinokicho, Akasaka-ku. Tel. Akasaka (48) 1347.
Balk, A.	Berliner Boersen Zeitung. Koelnische Zeitung.	Res. 1193, Isogo-cho, Isogo-ku, Yokohama.
Balykoff, B. Lt.-Col.	Illustriovannaya Russia (Paris)	Res. No. 3, 4-chome, Yushima-cho, Hongo-ku.
Brown, D.	Chicago Daily News, Chicago.	c/o Japan Advertiser (Tel. Ginza (57) 5857) Res. No. S-2, 3, 5-chome, Nishi Ginza, Kyobashi-ku.
Byas, H. (absent)	London Times & N. Y. Times	Res. No. 13, Reinanzaka-machi, Akasaka-ku. Tel. Akasaka (48) 0351.
Catto, A. R.	Exchange Telegraph Co. Ltd., London.	Res. No. 13, Reinanzaka-machi, Akasaka-ku. Tel. Akasaka (48) 1391.
Chamberlin, W. H.	Christian Science Monitor, Boston.	Res. No. 258, Shirokane-Sankocho, Shiba-ku. Tel. Takanawa (44) 3689.
Chamberlin, W. H. (Mrs.)	London Observer.	Res. Same as above.
Chevalier, F.	Le Temps, Agefi (Paris).	Res. No. 522, 8-chome, Kamimeguro, Meguro-ku.
Cox, M. J. (absent)	Reuters, Ltd., London.	Res. No. 102, Wakamatsu-cho, Ushigome-ku. Tel. Ushigome (34) 3090.
Crome, W.	Hamburger Fremdenblatt. Ostpreussen National.	Res. 5, Sakurayama-cho, Nakano-ku.
Edgars, N.	Central News, Ltd., London.	c/o JOAK, Atagoyama, Shiba-ku. Tel. Shiba (43) 1151.
Fabius, J.	Haagsche Courant, Hague. Berliner Tageblatt, Berlin.	Res. No. 48, Shinsaka-machi, Akasaka-ku. Tel. Akasaka (48) 2536.

Name	Newspaper & Agencies	Address in Japan
Fleisher, W.	New York Herald Tribune, N. Y. City.	c/o Japan Advertiser (Tel. Ginza (57) 5857). Res. No. 1, Enokizaka, Akasaka-ku. Tel. Akasaka (48) 1812.
Guillain, R.	Havas Agency, Paris.	c/o Domei (Tel. Ginza (57) 2121). Res. 2, Nagasumi-cho, Yotsuya-ku. Tel. Yotsuya (35) 3611.
Floyd, N.	Wall Street Journal, N. Y. City. Financial Times, London.	c/o Japan Advertiser (Tel. Ginza (57) 5857). Res. No. 5, Enokizaka, Akasaka-ku.
Hamano, S.	Manchuria Daily News.	c/o Toyo Keizai Chosa-kyoku, Totaku Building, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku.
Hedges, F. H.	Daily Telegraph, London. Washington Post. North American Newspaper Alliance.	Res. Imperial Hotel. Tel. Ginza (57) 3151.
Hofmeier, K. R.	Voelkischer Beabachter, Muenchen.	c/o Deutsche Gesellschaft für natur- und Völkerkunde Ostasiens. Res. No. 7-4, 2-chome, Hirakawa-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Tel. Kudan (33) 2460.
Karow, O.	Deutsche Nachrichten Büro.	c/o Domei (Tel. Ginza (57) 2121). Res. No. 12, Shinryudo-cho, Azabu-ku Tel. Akasaka (48) 4139.
Kennard, F. A.	Daily Herald, London.	c/o Japan Chronicle. Res. 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe.
Magnus, A. A.	Nachrichten für Aussenhandel.	Res. No. 330, 3-chome, Harajuku, Shibuya-ku.
Marshall, R. G.	United Press of America.	c/o Domei (Tel. Ginza (57) 6069) Res. No. 13, Reinanzaka-machi, Akasaka-ku. Tel. Akasaka (48) 0147.
Mering, B.	Tass News Agency.	Naka 2-gokan, Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku. Res. No. 17, Hikawa-cho, Akasaka-ku.
Metzger, F.	Corrière Della Sera, Milano.	Res. No. 393, Moto-machi, Honmoku, Yokohama.
Millot, J.	Paris Soir.	c/o Nichi Futsu Ginko, 1, 2-chome, Gofukubashi, Nihonbachi-ku. Tel. Nihonbashi (24) 3495.
Moosa, S.	Reuters, Ltd., London.	Res. Imperial Hotel. Tel. Ginza (57) 3151.
Morin, R.	Associated Press of America.	c/o Domei (Tel. Ginza) (57) 2121). Res. Imperial Hotel. Tel. Ginza (57) 3151.
Mutsu, Y.	Daily Express, London.	c/o Japan Advertiser (Tel. Ginza (57) 5857. Res. No. 5, Enokizaka-cho, Akasaka-ku.
Nakajima, S.	Honolulu Star Bulletin, Honolulu.	c/o The Japan Times (Tel. Ginza (57) 0403.
Noel, P. (absent)	Intransigeant, Paris.	Res. No. 1, Sannen-cho, Kojimachi-ku.
Ohl, L.	Petit Parisien, Illustration.	Jour et Echo de Paris, Paris. Res. No. 6, Kasumi-cho, Azabu-ku.
Redman, H. V.	Daily Mail, London. Baltimore Sun.	Res. No. 4, Hikawa-cho, Akasaka-ku. Tel. Akasaka (48) 0598.
Sheba, K.	Chicago Tribune, Chicago.	c/o Imperial Hotel, (Tel. Ginza (57) 3151). Res. No. 25, 1-chome, Akazutsumi, Setagaya-ku. Tel. Matsuzawa 566.
Shiloff, B.	Vozrojdenie Asii, Tientsin.	Res. 33, Toyama-cho, Ushigome-ku.

Name	Newspaper & Agencies	Address in Japan
Sorge, R.	D.N.B. (c/o Domei). Hamburger Fremdenblatt.	Res. No. 30, Nagasaka-cho, Azabu-ku. Tel. Akasaka (48) 1018.
Thompson, H. O.	United Press of America.	c/o Domei (Tel. Ginza (57) 2121). Res. 34, Kanatomi-cho, Koishikawa-ku.
de Vulkelitch, B.	Politika Belgrade.	Res. No. 22, Sanai-cho, Ushigome-ku.
Weise, B.	Deutsche Nachricht en Büro.	c/o Domei (Tel. Ginza (57) 2121). Res. No. 12, Daimachi, Akasaka-ku. Tel. Akasaka (48) 2279.
Whiteing, P.	Australian Press Association.	Res. 55, Shimotakanawa, Shiba-ku. Tel. Takanawa (44) 3905.
Hatai, I. H.	Register & Tribune, Des Moines.	c/o The Japan Times (Tel. Ginza (57) 0303.
Masatomi, E.	Tokyo Nichi Nichi	
Sagara, S.	Domei.	
Enosawa, G. H.	The Philippines Herald, Manila, P. I.	c/o Osaka Building.
Sashida, B.	Osaka Mainichi. Tokyo Nichi Nichi.	
Sako, R.	Japan Chronicle.	c/o Daido Building., Res. No. 1, 2-chome, Asahi-cho, Kanda-ku. Tel. Kanda (25) 1185.

Table 3. Leading Magazines Published in Tokyo

(1938)

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

Title	Interests and Subjects	Publishers
Asahi Camera (m)	Photograph	Asahi Shimbun-sha
Asahi Sports (m)	Sports	" "
Atelier (m)	Art	Atelier-sha
Bungei Shunju (m)	Literature	Bungei Shunju-sha
Bungei Shunju All Yomimono (m)	General	" "
Chugai Iji Shimpo (m)	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
*Current of the World (m)	General	Eigo Tsushin-sha
Dai Ajiya Shugi (m)	Asia	Dai Ajiya Kyokai
Dai-Horin (m)	Buddhism	Dai-Horin-Kaku
Denki Kagaku Zasshi (m)	Electric	Denki Gakkai
"Diamond" (t)	Economics	"Diamond"-sha
"Economist" (t)	Economics	Osaka Mainichi Shimbun-sha
Eiga-to-Engei (m)	Stage & Cinema	Asahi Shimbun-sha
Engei Gaho (m)	Theatrical	Engei Gaho-sha
Fuji (m)	General	Dai-Nihon-Yubenkai-Kodan-sha
Fujin-Gaho (m)	For women	Tokyo-sha
Fujin Koron (m)	"	Chuo-koron-sha
Fujin-Kurabu (m)	"	Dai-Nihon-Yubenkai-Kodan-sha
Fujo-kai (m)	"	Fujo-kai-sha
Gaiko Jiho (f)	Diplomacy	Gaiko-jiho-sha
Gaikoku Boeki Geppo (m)	Foreign Trade	Finance Department
Gendai (m)	"	Dai-Nihon-Yubenkai-Kodan-sha
Hatsumei (m)	Invention	Teikoku Hatsumei Kyokai
*Herald of Asia (t)	Asian problems	Herald Zasshi-sha
Hinode (m)	General	Shin-cho-sha
Hogaku Kyokai Zasshi (m)	Law	Hogaku Kyokai
Hogaku Ronso (m)	"	Kyoto Imperial University
Hompo Zaikai Josei (m)	Economics	Mitsubishi Economic Research Bureau
Horitsu Hyoron (m)	Law	Horitsu Hyoron-sha
Horitsu-Jiho (m)	"	Nihon Hyoron-sha
Hototogisu (m)	"Haiku"	Hototogisu-sha
Igaku-Chuo-Zasshi (m)	Medicine	Igaku-Chuo-Zasshi-sha
Jitsugyo-no-Nihon (t)	Economics and trade	Jitsugyo-no-Nihon-sha

Title	Interests	Publishers
Jitsugyo-no-Sekai (m)	Economics	Jitsugyo-no-Sekai-sha
Kagaku Chishiki (m)	Science	Kagaku-chishiki-fukyu-kai
Kagaku Gaho (m)	Scientific Graphic	Shinko-sha
Kagaku Kogei (m)	Chemical & Technology	Kagaku-kogei-sha
Kaigun Graph (m)	Navy Photographs	Kaigun-Kenkyu-sha
Kaizo (m)	General	Kaizo-sha
Keizai Chishiki (m)	Economics	Keizai-Chishiki-sha
Keizai-Ronso (m)	"	Kyoto Imperial University
Kikaku (m)	"	Cabinet Planning Board
Kinema-Jumpo (t)	Moving Pictures	Kinema-Jumpo-sha
Kinema-Shuho (w)	Moving Pictures	Kinema-Shuho-sha
"King" (m)	General	Dai-Nihon-Yubenkai-Kodan-sha
Kodan Kurabu (m)	General	"
Kodomo-no-Kuni (m)	For children	Tokyo-sha
Kokka (m)	Fine art rep'tion	Kokka-sha
Kokka-gakkai Zasshi (m)	Political science	Kokka-Gakkai
Kokoku-Kai (m)	Advertisement	Shinko-sha
Kokumin Keizai Zasshi (m)	Economics	Hobun-kwan
Kokusai Chishiki (m)	Diplomacy	Foreign Affairs Association
Kokusai Hyoron (m)	Politics & Diplomacy	" " "
Kokusei Graph (m)	General State of Japan	Kokusei-sha
Mita Bungaku (m)	Literature	Keio University
Mita Gakkai Zasshi (m)	Law & Economy	Mita-Gakkai
Nihon-Eiga (m)	Moving Pictures	Dai-Nihon-Eiga Kyokai
Nihon Hyoron	Criticism	Nihon Hyoron-sha
Nihon-oyobi-Nihonjin (m)	Pol. & Review	Seikyo-sha
Nogyo Keizai Kenkyu (q)	Agriculture	Iwanami Book-store
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	Chijin Sho-kwan
Rekishi (m)	History	Hakuyo-sha
Rikugun-Gaho (m)	Army Graphic	Rikugun-Gaho-sha
Rodo-Jiho (m)	Labor	Kyocho-kai
Seikai-Orai (m)	Politics	Seikai Orai-sha
Sekai-Chishiki (m)	World News	Shinko-sha
Shakai Seisaku Jiho (m)	Social works	Kyocho-kai
Shigaku-Zasshi (m)	History	Fuzan-po
Shincho (m)	Literature	Shincho-sha
Shin Seinen	For young men	Hakubun-kan
Shojo-Kurabu (m)	For Girls	Dai-Nihon-Yubenkai-Kodan-sha
Shokubutsu-gaku Zasshi (m)	Botany	Nippon Shokubutsu Gakkai
Shonen-Kurabu (m)	For Boys	Dai-Nihon-Yubenkai-Kodan-sha
Shoten-kai (m)	Store management	Shinko-sha
Shufu-no-tomo (m)	For Women	Shufu-no-Tomo-sha
Shukan Asahi (w)	General	Asahi Shimbun-sha
Sunday Mainichi (w)	General	Osaka Mainichi Shimbun-sha
Sora (m)	Aviation	Kojin-sha
Tetsugaku Kenkyu (m)	Philosophy	Naigai Shuppan Insatsu K. K.
Tetsugaku Zasshi (m)	"	Iwanami Book-store
Toa (m)	Far East	Toa-Keizai-Chosa-Kyoku
To-ei (m)	Japanese Painting	To-ei-sha
Tokei Shushi (m)	Statistics	Tokyo Tokei-Kyokai
Tokyo Ginko Tsushin-Roku (m)	Banking	Tokyo Bankers' Club
Toyo Keizai Shimpo (w)	Economics	Toyo Keizai Shimpo-sha
Umi-to-Sora	Navy & Aviation	Umito-Sora-sha
Waseda Bungaku (m)	Literature	Waseda Bungaku-sha
Yakyu-kai (m)	Baseball and sports	Yakyu-kai-sha
Yuben (m)	Oration	Dai-Nihon-Yubenkai-Kodan-sha
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 the publishing enterprise. On the whole, books are published at higher prices than before, for obvious reason. The statistics of books for the last few years, excluding minor items, are as follows:—

Table 4. Publications

	Ordinary Publication (Original & Translation)	Periodicals
1933.....	24,025	91,489
1934.....	26,331	85,966
1935.....	30,347	65,426
1936.....	31,996	56,285
1937.....	30,732	49,986

Note: Official Publications are Excluded.

Name	Newspaper & Agencies	Address in Japan
Sorge, R.	D.N.B. (c/o Domei). Hamburger Fremdenblatt.	Res. No. 30, Nagasaka-cho, Azabu-ku. Tel. Akasaka (48) 1018.
Thompson, H. O.	United Press of America.	c/o Domei (Tel. Ginza (57) 2121). Res. 34, Kanatomi-cho, Koishikawa-ku.
de Vulkelitch, B.	Politika Belgrade.	Res. No. 22, Sanai-cho, Ushigome-ku.
Weise, B.	Deutsche Nachricht en Büro.	c/o Domei (Tel. Ginza (57) 2121). Res. No. 12, Daimachi, Akasaka-ku. Tel. Akasaka. (48) 2279.
Whiteing, P.	Australian Press Association.	Res. 55, Shimotakanawa, Shiba-ku. Tel. Takanawa (44) 3905.
Hatai, I. H.	Register & Tribune, Des Moines.	c/o The Japan Times (Tel. Ginza (57) 0303.
Masatomi, E.	Tokyo Nichi Nichi	
Sagara, S.	Domei.	
Enosawa, G. H.	The Philippines Herald, Manila, P. I.	c/o Osaka Building.
Sashida, B.	Osaka Mainichi. Tokyo Nichi Nichi.	
Sako, R.	Japan Chronicle.	c/o Daido Building., Res. No. 1, 2-chome, Asahi-cho, Kanda-ku. Tel. Kanda (25) 1185.

Table 3. Leading Magazines Published in Tokyo

(1938)

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

Title	Interests and Subjects	Publishers
Asahi Camera (m)	Photograph	Asahi Shimbun-sha
Asahi Sports (m)	Sports	" "
Atelier (m)	Art	Atelier-sha
Bungei Shunju (m)	Literature	Bungei Shunju-sha
Bungei Shunju All Yomimono (m)	General	" "
Chugai Iji Shimpo (m)	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
*Current of the World (m)	General	Eigo Tsushin-sha
Dai Ajiya Shugi (m)	Asia	Dai Ajiya Kyokai
Dai-Horin (m)	Buddhism	Dai-Horin-Kaku
Denki Kagaku Zasshi (m)	Electric	Denki Gakkai
"Diamond" (t)	Economics	"Diamond"-sha
"Economist" (t)	Economics	Osaka Mainichi Shimbun-sha
Eiga-to-Engei (m)	Stage & Cinema	Asahi Shimbun-sha
Engei Gaho (m)	Theatrical	Engei Gaho-sha
Fuji (m)	General	Dai-Nihon-Yubenkai-Kodan-sha
Fujin-Gaho (m)	For women	Tokyo-sha
Fujin Koron (m)	"	Chuo-koron-sha
Fujin-Kurabu (m)	"	Dai-Nihon-Yubenkai-Kodan-sha
Fujo-kai (m)	"	Fujo-kai-sha
Gaiko Jiho (f)	Diplomacy	Gaiko-jiho-sha
Gaikoku Boeki Geppo (m)	Foreign Trade	Finance Department
Gendai (m)	"	Dai-Nihon-Yubenkai-Kodan-sha
Hatsumei (m)	Invention	Teikoku Hatsumei Kyokai
*Herald of Asia (t)	Asian problems	Herald Zasshi-sha
Hinode (m)	General	Shin-cho-sha
Hogaku Kyokai Zasshi (m)	Law	Hogaku Kyokai
Hogaku Ronso (m)	"	Kyoto Imperial University
Hompo Zaikai Josei (m)	Economics	Mitsubishi Economic Research Bureau
Horitsu Hyoron (m)	Law	Horitsu Hyoron-sha
Horitsu-Jiho (m)	"	Nihon Hyoron-sha
Hototogisu (m)	"Haiku"	Hototogisu-sha
Igaku-Chuo-Zasshi (m)	Medicine	Igaku-Chuo-Zasshi-sha
Jitsugyo-no-Nihon (t)	Economics and trade	Jitsugyo-no-Nihon-sha

Tilte	Interests	Publishers
Jitsugyo-no-Sekai (m)	Economics	Jitsugyo-no-Sekai-sha
Kagaku Chishiki (m)	Science	Kagaku-chishiki-fukyu-kai
Kagaku Gaho (m)	Scientific Graphic	Shinko-sha
Kagaku Kogei (m)	Chemical & Technology	Kagaku-kogei-sha
Kaigun Graph (m)	Navy Photographs	Kaigun-Kenkyu-sha
Kaizo (m)	General	Kaizo-sha
Keizai Chishiki (m)	Economics	Keizai-Chishiki-sha
Keizai-Ronso (m)	"	Kyoto Imperial University
Kikaku (m)	"	Cabinet Planning Board
Kinema-Jumpo (t)	Moving Pictures	Kinema-Jumpo-sha
Kinema-Shuho (w)	Moving Pictures	Kinema-Shuho-sha
"King" (m)	General	Dai-Nihon-Yubenkai-Kodan-sha
Kodan Kurabu (m)	General	"
Kodomo-no-Kuni (m)	For children	Tokyo-sha
Kokka (m)	Fine art rep'tion	Kokka-sha
Kokka-gakkai Zasshi (m)	Political science	Kokka-Gakkai
Kokoku-Kai (m)	Advertisement	Shinko-sha
Kokumin Keizai Zasshi (m)	Economics	Hobun-kwan
Kokusai Chishiki (m)	Diplomacy	Foreign Affairs Association
Kokusai Hyoron (m)	Politics & Diplomacy	" " "
Kokusei Graph (m)	General State of Japan	Kokusei-sha
Mita Bungaku (m)	Literature	Keio University
Mita Gakkai Zasshi (m)	Law & Economy	Mita-Gakkai
Nihon-Eiga (m)	Moving Pictures	Dai-Nihon-Eiga Kyokai
Nihon Hyoron	Criticism	Nihon Hyoron-sha
Nihon-oyobi-Nihonjin (m)	Pol. & Review	Seikyo-sha
Nogyo Keizai Kenkyu (q)	Agriculture	Iwanami Book-store
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	Chijin Sho-kwan
Rekishi (m)	History	Hakuyo-sha
Rikugun-Gaho (m)	Army Graphic	Rikugun-Gaho-sha
Rodo-Jiho (m)	Labor	Kyocho-kai
Seikai-Orai (m)	Politics	Seikai Orai-sha
Sekai-Chishiki (m)	World News	Shinko-sha
Shakai Seisaku Jiho (m)	Social works	Kyocho-kai
Shigaku-Zasshi (m)	History	Fuzan-po
Shincho (m)	Literature	Shincho-sha
Shin Seinen	For young men	Hakubun-kan
Shojo-Kurabu (m)	For Girls	Dai-Nihon-Yubenkai-Kodan-sha
Shokubutsu-gaku Zasshi (m)	Botany	Nippon Shokubutsu Gakkai
Shonen-Kurabu (m)	For Boys	Dai-Nihon-Yubenkai-Kodan-sha
Shoten-kai (m)	Store management	Shinko-sha
Shufu-no-tomo (m)	For Women	Shufu-no-Tomo-sha
Shuknn Asahi (w)	General	Asahi Shimbun-sha
Sunday Mainichi (w)	General	Osaka Mainichi Shimbun-sha
Sora (m)	Aviation	Kojin-sha
Tetsugaku Kenkyu (m)	Philosophy	Naigai Shuppan Insatsu K. K.
Tetsugaku Zasshi (m)	"	Iwanami Book-store
Toa (m)	Far East	Toa-Keizai-Chosa-Kyoku
To-ei (m)	Japanese Painting	To-ei-sha
Tokei Shushi (m)	Statistics	Tokyo Tokei-Kyokai
Tokyo Ginko Tsushin-Roku (m)	Banking	Tokyo Bankers' Club
Toyo Keizai Shimpo (w)	Economics	Toyo Keizai Shimpo-sha
Umi-to-Sora	Navy & Aviation	Umito-Sora-sha
Waseda Bungaku (m)	Literature	Waseda Bungaku-sha
Yakyu-kai (m)	Baseball and sports	Yakyu-kai-sha
Yuben (m)	Oration	Dai-Nihon-Yubenkai-Kodan-sha
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 the publishing enterprise. On the whole, books are published at higher prices than before, for obvious reason. The statistics of books for the last few years, excluding minor items, are as follows:—

Table 4. Publications

	Ordinary Publication (Original & Translation)	Periodicals
1933.....	24,025	91,489
1934.....	26,331	85,966
1935.....	30,347	65,426
1936.....	31,996	56,285
1937.....	30,732	49,986

Note: Oficial Publications are Excluded.

Classified according to subjects the following lead the list of ordinary publications works in recent years excluding minor items:—

Table 5. Ordinary Publications By Subjects

	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Literature	2,271	2,652	2,431	2,669	3,189	2,656
Education	2,224	2,727	2,798	2,041	2,581	1,830
Music	1,009	915	888	1,407	1,885	963
Religion	933	1,045	1,339	1,596	1,551	1,312
Language	813	862	1,114	967	1,341	1,378
Geography	741	708	986	1,191	1,397	1,372
Social problem	1,323	990	832	804	1,252	1,414
Arts	712	844	907	915	1,817	1,107
Politics	614	581	704	1,047	1,127	1,322
Law	574	699	635	774	876	835
Medical	695	771	809	827	985	927
Economics	1,236	1,128	1,005	1,482	2,000	1,707
Engineering	373	387	724	804	862	1,035
Industry	384	434	1,166	1,488	1,884	1,751
History	421	455	470	530	460	455
Biography	284	302	532	584	547	411
Philosophy	548	564	985	1,245	1,248	1,106
Physics	461	458	448	660	602	429
Text Book	2,111	1,948	1,809	2,260	1,488	2,790
Total incl. others	22,104	24,025	26,331	30,347	31,996	30,732

Publication Law

Publication by subscription having been grossly abused and even made use of as means of fraud, a measure to deal with this special kind of publication was enacted as law in April 1910. The principal provisions are that the publisher is to deposit with the authorities as security 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 Daiichi Shobo and so on. Te two first named series have secured 300,000 and 400,000 subscribers respectively.

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 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 ¥2,290,786 in 1937, about 80 per cent. of the total value passing through the port of Yokohama. Foreign book imports have been greatly restricted since 1938 in consequence of the Sino-Japanese hostilities. The value of import and export in the past few years is as follows:

Table 6. Import and Export of Books

	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
1936	2,105,545	2,585,736
1937	2,290,786	2,822,348

References:
Table Nos.: 1 a, 2 b, 3-5 a, 6 c.
Key: a—Department of Home Affairs.
b—Department of Foreign Affairs.
c—Department of Finance.

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, "ukiyoye" 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 opoch in themselves. The consummation of the study of different schools of painting up to this period expressed itself in the secession of the more liberal elements from those artists who preferred to be generally faithful to the traditional orthodoxy. Some of the secessionists organized themselves into new schools and held their own exhibitions. Within a few years after the "Teiten" or the Imperial Academy exhibition replaced the Education Department Exhibition, those "independent" organizations increased in number and what is worth special mention, even cubism was attempted in this country.

Another notable event is that the increasing cosmopolitan spirit 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 follows:—

1. **The new Yamatoye style.** This is gaining fair popularity. The favourite subjects treated are for the most part landscape, but some painters prefer human figures. The features of the style lie in the use of bright and beautiful colours, trying to bring out the sense of perspective by the contrast and combination of colours. In vigorousness it compares favourably with Western style paintings and is especially fit for ornamental purposes. This school is represented by Teruo (or Eikyu) Matsuoka and is followed by Tekison Uda and a host of successful young artists scattered almost all over the country.

2. **Gen 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 Koka 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."

The "Teiten" is composed of four sections: Japanese style painting, Western style painting, Sculpture, and Applied Arts. the last named having been added in 1927, when colour printing was also included in the second section. The hanging committee consists of the Academicians who sit on it by rotation or ex-officio and those appointed every year from among the artists of established fame. There are two ways of recognizing the merit of superior works, i. e. "Academy prize" and "Honorary mention," the former consisting of a certificate and a purse of ¥1,000. Besides, a certain number of artists are "recommended" every year from among those who distinguished themselves in previous exhibitions. They are privileged to exhibit their works without examination.

Reform of the Academy. The Imperal Academy of Art has for years been vitiated with evils attendant on strife between various schools and groups to such extent as to threaten to deteriorate the art and craft of the country. In view of this deplorable situation, the late Mr. Matsuda, Minister of Education in the Okada Cabinet, and Mr. Hirao, Minister of Education in the Hirota Cabinet, took steps to rectify the situation. Negotiations were carried on by Minister Hirao in 1936 with the conflicting parties without reaching an agreement.

The problem was finally settled smoothly in June 1937 with the establishment of the Imperial Board of Art (Teikoku Geijutsu-in). The object of this body is to promote the art and cultural standing of the country. The Board is divided into six sections viz. fine art, literature, music, noh drama, architecture, and calligraphy. Those appointed as members of the Board are as follows:

Table 1. Imperial Board of Art
(Teikoku Geijyutsu-in)

President: Dr. Tohru Shimizu
Chief Secretary: H. Honda

Members

Asakura Fujio .....s.
Araki Teijiro (Juppo) .....j.
Arishima Mifuma (Ikuma) .....w.
Ishii Mankichi (Kashiwatei) .....w.
Itaya Kashichi (Hazan) .....a.
Izumi Kyotaro (Kyoka) .....l.
Ito Chuta .....b.
Inouye Michiyasu (Nanten-so) .....l.
Umehara Ryusaburo .....w.
Umewaka Manzaburo .....n.
Ohno Churyu .....m.
Okada Saburosuke .....w.
Okamoto Keiji (Kido) .....l.
Onoe Hachiro (Shishu) .....c.
Katori Hidejiro (Hozuma) .....a.
Kaburaki Kenichi (Kiyokata) .....j.
Kawai Matahei .....l.
Kawai Yoshisaburo (Gyokudo) .....j.
Kawabata Shotaro (Ryushi) .....j.
Kawamura Manzo (Manshu) .....j.
Kikuchi Kanji (Keigetsu) .....j.
Kikuchi Kan .....l.
Kitamura Seibo .....s.
Kiyomizu Rokubei .....a.
Koda Nariyuki (Rohan) .....l.
Koda Nobuko .....m.
Kokubu Takatane .....l.
Kosugi Kunitaro (Hoan) .....w.
Kobayashi Shigeru (Kokei) .....j.
Komuro Toijiro (Suiun) .....j.
Saito Tomoo (Sogan) .....s.
Saito Shigekichi .....l.
Sasaki Nobutsuna .....l.
Sato Seizo (Chozan) .....j.
Shimizu Kamezo .....a.
Takahama Kiyoshi (Kyoshi) .....l.
Takeuchi Tsunekichi (Seiho) .....j.
Tachibana Itoo .....m.
Tatebatake Yaichiro (Taimu) .....s.
Tanizaki Junichiro .....l.
Chiba Tancaki .....l.
Tsuda Nobuo .....s.
Tokuda Sueo (Shusei) .....l.
Tokutomi Iichiro (Soho) .....l.
Tomimoto Kenkichi .....a.
Naito Shin .....s.
Nakazawa Hiromitsu .....w.
Nakamura Fusetsu .....w.
Nishimura Genjiro (Goun) .....j.
Hashimoto Kaiichi (Kansetsu) .....j.
Hidai Ko (Tenrai) .....cl.
Hiraguchi Taketaro (Denchu) .....j.
Fujii Hirosuke .....s.
Fujishima Takeji .....w.
Bunno Tokiyoshi .....m.
Hosho Asataro (Shin) .....n.
Maeda Renzo (Seison) .....j.
Matsubayashi Atsushi (Keigetsu) .....j.
Minami Kunzo .....w.
Miyake Yujiro (Setsurei) .....l.
Mushakoji Saneatsu .....l.
Yasuda Shinsaburo (Yukihiko) .....j.
Yamazaki Choun .....s.
Yamashita Shintaro .....w.
Yokoyama Hidemaro (Taikan) .....j.
Wada Eisaku .....w.
Kada Sanzo .....w.

Note: a—Applied Art.
b—Architecture.
c—Calligraphy.
j—Japanese painting.
l—Literature.
m—Music.
n—Noh drama.
s—Sculpture.
w—Western painting.

Dr. Tohru 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 "Bunten."—The "Bunten" 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 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 the artists of established fame.

Hanging Committee for 1938 Exhibition

The members of the hanging committee appointed for the 1938 exhibition were as follows:—

Table 2. Members of Hanging Committee for 1938 Exhibition of Fine Arts held by The Dep't. of Education

Japanese Painting:	Keigetsu Kikuchi
Western Painting:	Takeji Fujishima
Sculpture:	Choun Yamazaki
Applied Arts:	Hazan Itaya

Result of the Second "Bunten" Exhibition: The Second "Bunten" was held at the Art Gallery, Ueno Park, Tokyo commencing from October 17th, 1938. Those who received the special prize numbered 31 consisting of 4 in Japanese Painting, 10 in Western Painting, 18 in Sculpture and 17 in Applied Arts.

Cultural Decoration

With a view towards honoring persons who have distinguished themselves in the various arts and sciences the Government established in 1937 a meritorius order known as the Cultural Decoration (Bunka Kunsho). Nine person were granted this decoration in 1937 among whom

were the following four artists: Saburosuke Okada, Takeji Fujishima, Tsunekichi (Seiho) Takeuchi and Hidemaro (Taikan) Yokoyama.

Private Art Societies

Principal private art societies are the following:—

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 autmun. Some of the noted members are mentioned below:—

Taikan Yokoyama, Buzan Kimura, Yukihiko Yasuda, Kokei Kobayashi, Denchu Hiragushi, Kampo Arai, Gakuryo Nakamura, Koba Yamamura, Tsuruzo Ishii, Usen Ogawa, Tsunetomi Kitano, Senson Mayeda, Shokan Ochi, Chozan Sato, Takezo Shinkai, Tsuruzo Ishii.

The Nikakai.—This society was founded in 1914 by Ikuma Arishima and other well known artists of the Western school. As a result of a conflict within its ranks Mr. Arishima as well as Hakutei Ishii, Shintaro Yamashita, Sataro Yasui and Yuzo Fujikawa seceded from the society and joined the Academy. Among the present active members of the Nikakai are: Tokusaburo Masamune, Hanjiro Sakamoto, Moriichi Kumagai, Kigen Nakagawa, and Tsuguji Fujita.

The Shunyo-kai.—Several artists who formerly belonging 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 exhhibition of the works of its members in spring. Among its prominent members are Hoan Kosugi, Hakuyo Kurata, Genichiro Adachi, Sohachi Kimura. Misei 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 Seiyusha (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 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 Buko (Toyo Library) at Kami-fujimae-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, 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 Hanazono-cho, 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 Nikakai 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.

Table 3. List of National Treasures

	Articles						Structures owned by:					
	Pictures	Engravings	Applied arts etc.	Swords etc.	Others	Total	Shrines	Temples	State	Public	Private	Total
1935	870	1,920	392	377	796	4,355	517	676	113	96	162	1,569
1936	919	1,966	409	299	890	4,583	522	684	123	102	165	1,596
1937 (June).	946	1,978	416	421	961	4,722	522	684	123	102	165	1,596

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. Matsuoka (¥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 triple 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 Moorhens 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 Kinkakuji 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 "kakemono" 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.

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Hazan Itaya (Applied Arts)
Hozuma Katori (Applied Arts)
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Table 5. Painters (Deceased) of Note in the Meiji Era and After
(1868—1938)

Araki, Kwanpo	d. 1915	Master painter of Nothern Chinese school.
Hashimoto, Gaho	d. 1908	Master painter of the Kano school.

were the following four artists: Saburosuke Okada, Takeji Fujishima, Tsunekichi (Seiho) Takeuchi and Hidemaro (Taikan) Yokoyama.

Private Art Societies

Principal private art societies are the following:—

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 autmun. Some of the noted members are mentioned below:—

Taikan Yokoyama, Buzan Kimura, Yukihiko Yasuda, Kokei Kobayashi, Denchu Hiragushi, Kampo Arai, Gakuryo Nakamura, Koba Yamamura, Tsuruzo Ishii, Usen Ogawa, Tsunetomi Kitano, Senson Mayeda, Shokan Ochi, Chozan Sato, Takezo Shinkai, Tsuruzo Ishii.

The Nikakai.—This society was founded in 1914 by Ikuma Arishima and other well known artists of the Western school. As a result of a conflict within its ranks Mr. Arishima as well as Hakutei Ishii, Shintaro Yamashita, Sataro Yasui and Yuzo Fujikawa seceded from the society and joined the Academy. Among the present active members of the Nikakai are: Tokusaburo Masamune, Hanjiro Sakamoto, Moriichi Kumagai, Kigen Nakagawa, and Tsuguji Fujita.

The Shunyo-kai.—Several artists who formerly belonging 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 exhhibition of the works of its members in spring. Among its prominent members are Hoan Kosugi, Hakuyo Kurata, Genichiro Adachi, Sohachi Kimura. Misei 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 Seiyusha (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 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 Buko (Toyo Library) at Kami-fujimae-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, 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 Hanazono-cho, 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 Nikakai 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.

Table 3. List of National Treasures

	Articles						Structures owned by:					
	Pictures	Engravings	Applied arts etc.	Swords etc.	Others	Total	Shrines	Temples	State	Public	Private	Total
1935	870	1,920	392	377	796	4,355	517	676	113	96	162	1,569
1936	919	1,966	409	299	890	4,583	522	684	123	102	165	1,596
1937 (June).	946	1,978	416	421	961	4,722	522	684	123	102	165	1,596

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. Matsuoka (¥700,000), 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 triple 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 Moorhens 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 Kinkakuji Temple by Gaho Hashimoto fetched a record price of ¥11,630.

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Table 5. Painters (Deceased) of Note in the Meiji Era and After
(1868—1938)

Araki, Kwanpo	d.	1915	Master painter of Nothern Chinese school.
Hashimoto, Gaho	d.	1908	Master painter of the Kano school.

Hayami, Gyoshu	d.	1935	Master painter of Japanese school and mem... 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, Hogai	d.	1888	Master painter of Meiji Era.
Kawabata, Gyokusho	d.	1912	Master painter of the Shijo school.
Kawamura, Oshin (Ukoku)	d.	1806	Master painter of the Southern Chinese school.
Kawanabe, Gyosai	[illegible]	1889	Originated a new popular school.
Kawanabe, Mitate	[illegible]	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 Arts Academy, Prof. of Tokyo Fine Arts School and Artist to the Imperial Household. Was pupil of Senko Kawasaki.
Koide, Narashige	d.	1931	Master painter of the Western school (oil painting).
Kodama, Kwatei	d.	1913	Master painter of the Southern Chinese school.
Kono, Bairei	d.	1905	Kyoto painter of the Shijo school.
Kumagae, Naohiko	d.	1913	Master landscapist of the Shijo school.
Kume, Keiichiro	d.	1934	Pioneer of 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.
Matsuoka, Eikyu	d.	1938	Master Painter of Japanese school. Member of Imperial Fine Arts Academy. Prof. Tokyo School of Fine Arts.
Mitsutani, Kunishiro	d.	1936	Master painter of the Western school (oil painting). Member of Imperial Fine Arts Academy.
Mochizuki, Gyokusen	d.	1901	Master painter of the Shijo school.
Mori, Kwansai	d.	1894	One of masters of the Okyo school.
Morikawa, Sobun	d.	1902	Kyoto painter of the Shijo school.
Nakajima, Raisho	d.	1871	Okyo school.
Nakanishi, Shoseki	d.	1883	Prof. of Kyoto Art Academy.
Noguchi, Shohin	d.	1917	One of masters of the Okyo 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.
Shiokawa, Bunrin	d.	1877	Landscapist of the Shijo school.
Suzuki, Hyakunen	d.	1891	Master of the Okyo style.
Suzuki, Shonen	d.	1910	Son of above, same school.
Takahashi, Koko	d.	1912	Master painter of the Japanese school.
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.
Tomita, Keisen	d.	1936	Kyoto painter of the Shijo school. Member of Imperial Fine Arts Academy.
Tsuchida, Bakuan	d.	1936	Kyoto painter of the Shijo school. Member of Imperial Fine Arts Academy.
Tsutaya, Kyuko	d.	1933	A painter of the Japanese school and one of the pupils of Terasaki Kogyo.
Watanabe, Shokwa	d.	1887	Son of Kwanzan 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 Arts Academy or "Teiten" and one of its hanging committee.
Yasuda, Rozan	d.	1882	Southern Chinese school.

References:

Table Nos.: 1-2 a, 3 b, 4 c, 5 d.
Key: a—Department of Education.
b—Department of Home Affairs.
c—Department of Imperial Household
d—Research of the Japan-Manchoukuo Year Book Co.

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 past few fiscal years (April 1—Mar. 31) is shown below:

Table 1. Expenditure Borne for Public Works By State
(In yen)

Year ending March 31:	For river work	For sand arresting	For harbour work	Total incl. others
1933	16,848,658	3,926,452	13,513,013	51,390,592
1934	18,629,822	4,867,171	11,864,701	57,491,834
1935	15,642,326	2,776,896	9,157,047	48,272,361
1936	14,883,056	1,826,795	8,290,126	48,593,856
1937	15,816,008	2,583,105	9,471,865	43,518,818
1938	20,302,274	3,236,994	8,992,439	47,830,709
1939	13,619,799	4,021,104	7,482,290	36,878,381

Note: Figure for 1937, 1938, 1939 are budget and others are settled.

Table 2. Expenditure Borne for Public Works By Prefectures, etc.
(In yen)

Year ending March 31:	Prefectures	Cities	Towns & Villages	Local Unions	Total
1932	141,590,131	40,602,248	38,059,465	7,817,440	223,069,284
1933	204,762,975	47,950,207	92,189,769	8,543,641	353,446,592
1934	205,571,846	53,122,485	102,125,736	9,147,057	369,967,124
1935	178,964,944	49,249,687	73,959,555	9,458,030	311,632,216
1936	186,158,422	53,303,693	66,032,774	9,265,872	214,760,761
1937	123,414,030	74,217,972	32,443,165	8,666,694	238,741,861
1938	124,097,321	81,862,231	37,150,002	8,520,848	251,630,402

Note: Figure for 1937, 1938 are budget and others are settled.

ROADS

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

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

Important Municipal roads are to be more than 18 ft. in width, and town and village roads 12 ft. The ruling grade for National roads is 1 in 30, and that of Prefectural roads 1 in 25 in the flat country, and 1 in 15 and 1 in 10 in mountain defiles. The bridges on National and Prefectural roads should carry a uniform load of 100 lb. per sq. ft., 12 ton steam roller, and 8

ton wagon. At the end of December, 1935 the total length of roads in the country was: National 8,463,019 meters, Prefectural 103,903,575, Municipal 45,017,718 meters, and others 807,377,449 meters. The following statistics will serve to show the progress of the construction work in recent years:—

Table 3. Road Classified in Recent Years
(Meters)

	National roads	Prefectural roads	Municipal roads	Town & Village roads	Total
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	8,231,755	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	8,341,964	102,053,918	27,659,644	805,909,232	943,964,757
1931	8,354,586	97,935,211	30,368,614	808,690,755	951,489,874
1932	8,365,273	99,257,342	37,062,870	806,123,240	956,961,699
1933	8,371,643	101,301,680	40,454,503	812,295,319	968,549,571
1934	8,554,256	100,482,865	43,528,214	818,407,251	977,081,676
1935	8,463,019	103,903,575	45,017,718	807,377,449	971,442,448

The road and bridge outlay in recent years is as follows (in yen):—

Table 4. Road and Bridge Outlay
(Settled Accounts)

		1930 (Yen)	1931 (Yen)	1932 (Yen)	1933 (Yen)	1934 (Yen)
National	Roads	11,367,354	9,579,362	23,176,744	22,427,731	16,196,157
	Bridges	2,176,534	3,071,587	4,124,560	4,541,511	3,838,459
Prefectural	Roads	56,295,253	67,013,172	92,401,143	84,059,670	71,318,535
	Bridges	17,979,696	16,626,969	15,508,527	13,087,847	15,289,239
Municipal	Roads	31,533,220	38,604,631	36,137,118	39,182,122	29,180,942
	Bridges	5,744,373	2,944,797	2,814,014	3,777,000	3,372,101
Town & Village	Roads	14,881,312	14,849,671	24,568,516	25,192,270	17,267,869
	Bridges	2,733,790	2,421,918	2,610,593	2,664,287	2,516,007
Water Utilization Association	Roads	268,112	75,133	40,413	28,487	30,122
	Bridges	129,248	67,414	86,403	49,241	62,017
Contribution	Roads	5,481,219	5,497,713	8,755,842	8,457,180	8,227,709
	Bridges	687,819	688,470	878,339	828,128	1,024,355
Total	Roads	119,826,470	135,619,682	185,077,776	179,293,460	142,221,334
	Bridges	29,451,460	25,821,155	26,022,436	24,948,014	26,102,178

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, 1936, there were throughout Japan 128 tramways, the total length of open lines aggregating 2,553.55 kms. The gauges of tracks vary from 2 ft. 6 in. to 4 ft. 8½ in. The total investment amounted to ¥1,509,155,739. The profit arising from the working of tramways in 1934-35 approximated ¥42,421,833.

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
(Settled Accounts)

Year	Ordinary Expenditure: Cost of improvement Yen	Cost of repairs Yen	Other Yen	Amount of damage Yen	Total Yen
1927–28	18,610,911	8,193,032	1,293,972	13,396,153	41,494,[illegible]
1928–29	20,517,186	6,978,384	1,471,085	13,178,831	42,145[illegible]
1929–30	15,683,795	5,876,519	1,605,730	12,396,107	35,56[illegible]

Year	Ordinary Expenditure: Cost of improvement Yen	Ordinary Expenditure: Cost of repairs Yen	Ordinary Expenditure: Others Yen	Amount of damage Yen	Total Yen
1930–31	13,821,860	5,241,458	1,353,907	10,418,755	30,835,980
1931–32	15,845,926	5,830,402	2,220,793	11,147,650	35,044,771
1932–33	34,447,938	5,052,226	2,026,125	11,312,938	52,893,443
1933–34	37,833,523	5,663,410	2,640,506	10,964,722	57,102,161
1934–35	30,923,912	3,869,583	2,088,893	14,917,810	51,800,198

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.

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 in recent years and the burden to the State coffers are as follows:—

Table 6. Disbursement for River Works
(In yen)

Year	Of which State disbursements	Total
1923	6,503,847	36,325,415
1924	7,632,621	37,704,878
1925	5,054,757	34,217,132
1926	6,571,923	41,494,068
1927	5,877,924	43,616,364
1928	6,160,190	42,146,912
1929	6,225,056	35,562,151
1930	5,560,021	30,835,980
1931	5,372,638	31,133,676
1932	14,867,802	52,893,443
1933	18,652,853	57,102,161
1934	17,085,617	51,800,198

Note:—The balance is to be borne by local government.

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 exceeds ¥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 Principal Harbour Works

Harbours	Works	Time	Cost (Yen)
Nagasaki (I)	D.g.	1897–1904	4,599,000
Yokohama (I)	B.W., J., D.	1899–1905	2,304,000
Wakamatsu	D.g., R.	1890–1894	4,916,000
Niigata (I)	B.W., D.	1896–1903	1,196,000
Nagoya (III)	B.W., D.g., R.	1920–1925	8,670,000
Otaru (I)	B.W.	1897–1908	2,200,000
Osaka (I)	B.W., D., R.	1897–1916	22,881,000
Miike	B.W., D., W.D.	1902–1916	3,600,000
Niigata	B.W., D.	1915–1925	2,342,000
Otaru (II)	B.W., P., R.	1908–1921	4,939,000
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.	1910–1917	1,371,405
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.	1911–1930	5,426,000
Aomori	Q., B.W., D., R.	1914–1923	1,950,000
Shiogama	Q., B.W., D., R.	1914–1930	5,980,000

Harbours	Works	Time	Cost (Yen)
Niigata (II)	D., R., Q., W.D.	1915–1925	3,000,000
Moji	B.W., D., R., Q., E.	1916–1920	1,025,000
Hakata	B.W., D., R.	1917–1921	3,700,000
Osaka (II)	D., R., Q.	1918–1928	14,953,266
Muroran	B.W., D.	1918–1941	9,924,237
Same	B.W., R.	1919–1924	1,550,000
Shimizu	D., R., Q.	1921–1928	6,177,000
Yokohama	D., Q., E., B.W., L.P.	1921–1934	31,163,321
Kagoshima	Q., D.g., L.P.	1923–1932	2,000,000
Takamatsu	B.W., R., D.g., L.P.	1922–1927	2,200,000
Imabari	B.W., Q., L.P., Dg., 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 consequence an extensive use of motor boats has caused the construction of fishery harbours necessary at numerous places along the coasts. As on April 1, 1936 there were 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 its 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 waterworks, and more were in course of construction. Statistics of water supply for the latest year available are subjoined.

Table 8. Statistics of Water Supply
(March 31, 1936)

Cities	Construction expense (¥1,000)	Length of pipes (Kms.)	No. of hydrants	No. of houses supplied	Yearly receipts (¥1,000)	Yearly expenses (¥1,000)
Tokyo	158,147	4,480	737,704	830,153	15,201	2,482
Yokohama	24,891	1,101	119,819	129,156	4,632	3,345
Nagoya	21,565	1,304	130,773	165,026	2,223	1,515
Kobe	23,433	760	142,094	147,114	2,037	1,043
Osaka	39,921	2,131	470,213	540,820	11,896	6,993
Kobe	23,433	160	120,055	167,576	2,952	1,401
Hiroshima	5,005	348	82,996	62,604	806	296
Shimonoseki	4,059	104	15,066	18,620	331	380
Moji	5,289	104	13,557	15,512	439	647
Sendai	4,581	224	19,040	20,214	279	110
Total inclding others	520,526	25,549	2,823,957	3,206,501	60,345	40,943

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

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

Table 9. Construction Expense and State Subsidy for Sewage Work

(April 1, 1937; In ¥1,000)

Period		Construction expenses	State subsidy	Subsidy of Local Govt.
1927–1942	Tokyo	143,575	20,197	8,481
1897–1936	Osaka	52,398	409	2,438
1923–1937	Nagoya	19,280	4,186	15,095
1913–1927	Kyoto	30,115	1,454	23,930
1911–1929	Kobe	744	101	644
1930	Hiroshima	1,468	335	253
1897–1928	Shimonoseki	166	2	164
1900–1936	Sendai	2,778	46	975

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

Table 10. Revenue and Expenditure of Sewage Works

(In yen)

	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Tokyo:						
Revenue	862,629	964,008	—	—	—	—
Expenditure	4,669,169	6,241,148	—	—	—	—
Nagoya:						
Revenue	4,050,644	2,557,539	2,336,638	1,438,344	1,037,410	1,169,810
Expenditure	4,050,644	2,557,539	2,336,638	1,438,344	1,037,411	1,169,810
Kyoto:						
Revenue	—	1,045,011	2,237,000	1,350,000	1,700,000	2,870,000
Expenditure	—	1,045,011	1,814,687	1,264,141	1,348,138	1,999,898
Osaka:						
Revenue	1,919,010	2,967,636	3,528,362	5,171,117	5,843,779	6,689,133
Expenditure	2,079,931	2,967,636	3,528,362	5,171,118	5,843,779	6,689,133
Kobe:						
Revenue	—	—	—	—	—	—
Expenditure	16,327	15,534	16,012	6,997	7,052	7,054
Hiroshima:						
Revenue	—	—	—	—	—	—
Expenditure	—	58,561	56,373	52,324	51,513	53,099
Shimonoseki:						
Revenue	—	—	—	—	—	—
Expenditure	—	96,498	—	—	96,498	96,478
Total incl. others:						
Revenue	8,614,142	10,355,934	16,175,266	9,994,234	11,916,855	15,495,145
Expenditure	13,288,158	15,511,293	17,577,792	18,718,424	18,265,193	19,404,446

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 Waves

(a) Damages

	Casualties	Bank & roads collapsed (Meters)	No. of bridge washed	Land Damaged (Hectares)	No. of buildings damaged	No. of ships damaged	Flumes damaged (Meters)
1930.....	1	21,281	15	1,011	1,175	41	30
1931.....	3	26,215	25	175	832	193	—
1932.....	3	27,708	28	10	790	358	—
1933.....	3,994	255,472	273	16,486	19,974	11,266	17,920
1934.....	1,093	74,826	87	627	6,032	2,142	12,760
1935.....	185	....	...	1,488	3,985	1,364	....

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.

(b) Restorations and Losses

(In ¥1,000)

	Restoration Expenses			Losses			
	River. Bay and Coast	Road and Bridge	Total incl. others	Land	Harvest	Total incl. others	Grand total
1930.....	133	97	631	9	49	161	792
1931.....	401	336	739	34	82	284	1,023
1932.....	480	186	676	13	66	296	971
1933.....	2,503	2,188	4,719	1,454	1,212	19,944	24,662
1934.....	1,740	944	2,706	393	1,029	4,581	7,287
1935.....	....	....	4,123	....	....	3,683	7,806

Table 12. Statistics of Floods

(a) Damages

	Casualties	Banks & Roads Callapsed (Meters)	No. of Bridges Washed	Land Damaged (Hectares)	No. of Buildings Damaged	No. of ships Damaged	Flumes Damaged (Meters)
1930.....	267	2,100,636	8,907	38,539	44,563	652	79,011
1931.....	181	1,427,005	5,060	5,968	4,904	97	143,271
1932.....	627	1,709,821	8,891	55,343	15,696	543	162,471
1933.....	40	1,210,095	4,816	6,836	305	136	109,905
1934.....	6,502	6,796,611	20,477	65,888	386,335	5,887	1,778,400
1935.....	1,139	....	....	113,252	7,794	607	....

(b) Restorations and Losses

(In ¥1,000)

	Restoration expenses			Amont of losses			
	River	Road and Bridge	Total incl. other	Land	Building	Total incl. others	Grand Total
1930.....	18,283	17,879	37,303	15,307	2,816	19,561	56,863
1931.....	14,171	11,557	26,643	7,904	562	8,893	35,535
1932.....	19,556	18,116	39,728	35,807	9,078	48,250	87,978
1933.....	14,787	13,947	29,818	8,530	383	9,333	39,151
1934.....	65,365	52,282	149,374	150,611	128,796	388,027	537,401
1935.....	....	....	146,112	....	....	176,310	322,822

Table 13. Statistics of Storms

(a) Damages

	Casualties	Banks & roads collapsed (Meters)	No. of bridges washed	Land damaged (Hectares)	No. of buildings damaged	No. of ships damaged	Flumes damaged (Meters)
1930.....	529	136,580	301	30,064	64,212	866	1,737
1931.....	222	217,862	632	5,636	21,683	656	2,855
1932.....	273	162,225	898	7,063	19,255	284	7,210
1933.....	150	98,402	579	4,962	19,867	366	1,100
1934.....	1,000	445,790	4,339	19,255	48,091	616	1,608,357
1935.....	103	....	....	44,370	15,312	90	....

(b) Restorations and Losses

(In ¥1,000)

	Restoration Expenses			Losses			
	River. bay and coast	Road and bridge	Total incl. others	Land	Harvest	Total incl. others	Grand total
1930.....	2,271	2,201	4,199	845	4,379	10,501	14,700
1931.....	1,025	2,283	3,340	280	1,230	3,000	6,339
1932.....	837	2,154	3,012	207	14,393	16,537	19,550
1933.....	934	2,269	3,029	547	4,820	7,604	10,633
1934.....	3,775	6,105	11,400	1,335	47,749	77,084	88,484
1935.....	....	....	20,672	....	....	11,017	31,689

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.

References:

Table Nos.: 1-13 a.
Key: a—Department of Home Affairs.

CHAPTER XVII

COMMUNICATIONS

POSTAL, TELEGRAPH, TELEPHONE AND AIR MAIL

Introductory Remarks

The postal system in Japan was inaugurated in the fourth year of Meiji (1871). During the decades that have since elapsed marked improvements have been effected and the number of post offices in Japan proper, which stood at 180 in that initial year, increased to 11,417 as at the end of September, 1936. The postal system in Japan is now so well operated that it is one of the institutions that the country can rightly be proud of.

In the telegraph service also which was started two years earlier than the postal service, or in 1869, Japan is up to the highest western standards. ' There were at the end of September 1936 a total of 9,392 places handling telegraph service, including post offices.

The telephone service was opened in 1890. While progress has been made in this enterprise it is far from meeting requirements. The price of telephones in the large cities, therefore, run up into four figures. The faults of this enterprise are mostly to be ascribed to poor state management.

As may be gathered from what is stated under the chapter on Transportation, the air service in this country is still considerably behind the advanced countries of the West. The mail service was started in April, 1925 under the supervision of the Department of Communications. As at the end of October, 1936 there were nine lines for both the mail and passenger services under state subsidy operated by three air transport companies. The total length of the routes was 7,812 kilometers.

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.

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

Parcel Post.—The Parcel Post Service was started in 1892 and as regards foreign connection the first arrangement was concluded with 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

Year Ending March 31:	1st class	2nd Class	3rd Class	Station	Total
1928.....	70	208	8,593	243	9,114
1933.....	83	222	9,490	527	10,322
1934.....	84	222	9,714	591	10,611
1935.....	87	222	9,929	653	10,891
1936.....	93	225	10,225	710	11,253
1937.....	97	238	10,594	738	11,667

Table 2. Inland Mail Routes

(Kms.)

Year Ending March 31:	Land: Road	Land: Motor car road	Land: Railway	Land: Total incl. others	Air mail	Waterway: Sea	Waterway: River	Waterway: Lake	Waterway: Total
1933.....	16,594	16,648	20,178	53,508	3,038	35,927	152	94	36,173
1934.....	16,343	16,821	20,769	54,049	3,038	32,880	196	46	33,122
1935.....	15,855	17,215	21,352	54,723	3,160	27,460	59	59	27,578
1936.....	15,234	18,010	22,365	55,689	4,650	25,657	46	73	25,776
1937.....	14,781	19,909	22,191	56,945	6,033	17,317	32	17	17,366

Table 3. Number of Ordinary Mail at Inland Post Offices

(Year Ending March 31)

	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Acceptance	4,253,759,031	4,357,325,600	4,674,986,977	4,735,348,007	4,787,567,057
Of which foreign ..	24,703,934	30,147,919	38,876,094	49,487,047	55,363,478
Registered	58,085,809	60,543,739	63,319,389	65,572,687	69,497,264
Declared	2,530,284	2,649,711	2,790,737	2,915,394	3,064,477
Cash-on-delivery ...	398,491	426,203	463,902	505,127	500,361
Special delivery ...	230,730	245,216	271,499	288,540	314,134
Certificate of time of posting (Charged)	4,675	5,957	8,021	8,824	11,324
Delivery certificates.	2,511,714	2,655,833	2,722,096	2,754,145	2,946,587
Certification of letters documents ..	1,546,123	1,370,794	1,297,015	1,242,163	1,170,510
Special service of judicial documents and patent documents	2,588,676	2,442,101	2,268,216	2,135,113	2,043,393
Quick delivery	4,244,681	5,471,984	6,673,044	7,634,078	9,350,085
Air mail	234,665	484,203	1,107,486	1,628,942	2,506,471
Contract mail	211,903,586	218,140,320	224,587,726	231,782,465	247,581,274
Special urban mail..	132,712,375	140,743,180	148,824,264	192,841,627	237,890,778
Mail without stamps affixed	253,290,233	270,979,399	284,659,430	338,701,531	333,726,845
Acceptance per 10 pop.	642	648	686	684	681
Delivery	4,294,100,596	4,402,200,835	4,772,868,449	4,901,685,581	4,881,538,132
Of which foreign...	34,213,102	35,344,548	40,394,743	48,643,329	52,868,171
Collection of cash ...	6,419,795	6,628,468	7,015,143	6,644,852	6,658,071

Table 4. Ordinary Foreign Mail Matter Transmitted

Year Ending March 31:	Letters	Cards	Printed matters	Commercial papers	Samples	Frank	Total incl. others
1928.....	11,301,257	2,849,258	7,340,074	103,321	586,068	56,802	22,236,780
1933.....	11,299,892	2,418,863	8,732,564	200,666	1,980,958	68,835	24,704,110
1934.....	13,435,718	2,824,136	10,867,177	217,841	2,696,704	99,653	30,147,919
1935.....	17,471,602	3,397,018	13,047,676	258,291	4,577,659	114,892	38,876,094
1936.....	19,889,533	4,097,981	17,261,215	384,559	7,705,508	137,224	49,487,047
1937.....	22,198,981	4,539,235	19,405,440	389,550	8,647,948	156,844	55,363,478

Arrived

Year Ending March 31:	Letters	Cards	Printed matters	Commercial papers	Samples	Frank	Total incl. others
1928.....	14,984,867	3,466,333	16,997,765	257,707	762,109	38,527	36,507,368
1933.....	15,544,330	3,215,376	14,735,350	150,128	515,506	44,578	34,213,110
1934.....	17,153,103	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
1936.....	25,998,896	5,323,634	16,464,762	208,393	515,981	117,238	48,643,329
1937.....	27,612,059	6,440,342	17,845,591	196,939	661,755	91,767	52,868,171

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

(Year Ending March 31)

Continents	1933 Transmitted	1933 Arrived	1934 Transmitted	1934 Arrived	1935 Transmitted	1935 Arrived	1936 Transmitted	1936 Arrived	1937 Transmitted	1937 Arrived
Europe	3,978	10,135	4,868	9,748	5,547	9,961	7,892	10,439	7,876	11,611
Africa	577	253	867	381	1,487	622	2,472	578	3,098	790
America	5,236	10,648	5,705	10,927	7,627	10,739	9,953	12,653	10,995	13,832
Asia	13,792	12,352	17,338	13,297	22,342	17,882	26,476	23,682	30,694	25,481
Oceania	1,120	826	1,369	932	1,872	1,191	2,694	1,291	2,700	1,154
Total	24,704	34,213	30,148	35,345	38,876	40,395	49,487	48,643	55,363	52,868

Table 6. Disposition of Irregularities of Ordinary Mail Matter

(Year Ending March 31)

	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Total	1,282,811	1,255,319	1,204,669	1,114,803	1,245,361	1,273,018
Of which disposed....	968,061	919,796	883,956	801,779	952,226	952,630
Foreign mails:						
Returned to Japan....	111,758	106,867	84,954	81,342	100,328	97,941
Returned from Japan..	133,936	172,973	154,773	149,417	189,124	210,322

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

(Year Ending March 31)

	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Total	10,180	9,005	14,598	17,541	19,781	20,029
Of which disposed	9,032	7,867	13,657	15,775	17,304	16,954
Foreign mails:						
Returned to Japan	5,327	5,449	11,100	13,738	15,060	14,209
Returned from Japan	1,567	1,107	704	958	1,007	1,006

Table 8. Number of Parcels at Inland Post Offices

(Year Ending March 31)

	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Acceptance: Charged	55,834,140	58,520,698	62,265,483	65,061,209	68,012,460
Acceptance: Free	2,638,173	2,719,644	2,807,946	3,230,729	3,575,579
Acceptance: Total	58,472,313	61,240,342	65,073,429	68,291,938	71,588,039
Acceptance: Of which foreign	430,377	637,749	764,430	918,721	1,098,647
Registered	21,945,295	22,531,130	23,162,726	22,494,397	22,955,804
Declared	2,313	2,080	2,227	2,701	3,274
Cash-on-delivery	7,694,074	7,884,555	7,985,659	8,210,754	8,428,192
Special delivery	17,768	18,488	18,908	18,743	23,103
Delivery certificate	186,751	267,655	334,982	317,120	382,943
Quick delivery	166,529	225,481	277,454	376,547	494,914
Air mail	6,307	19,473	21,967	29,882	41,977
Acceptance per 10 population	8.8	9.1	9.5	9.9	10.2
Delivery	54,849,774	57,762,972	61,847,673	64,854,932	67,973,142
Of which foreign	140,133	140,047	161,881	184,933	218,724

Table 9. Post and Telegraph Service Expenses

(In Yen)

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Salaries	Working expenses	Refundments	Total incl. others
1928	15,993,139	112,213,089	10,189,675	138,414,724
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
1936	18,437,817	138,899,468	6,030,144	189,781,664
1937	19,327,541	147,541,759	6,763,655	199,374,136

Table 10. Post and Telegraph Receipts

(In Yen)

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Postage stamps	Post	Telegraph	Telephone	Total incl. others
1928	87,969,150	26,365,023	12,906,883	109,082,605	236,628,058
1933	85,876,777	25,118,533	14,073,839	117,511,589	243,019,626
1934	90,866,916	25,782,202	18,782,058	125,746,343	261,715,228
1935	96,735,650	23,441,778	22,013,143	123,993,476	279,261,039
1936	103,945,684	25,442,053	21,503,510	134,137,009	298,721,881
1937	107,603,062	26,094,039	25,210,477	145,576,311	320,071,668

Table 11. Postage and Revenue Stamp Sale Agencies and Post Boxes

Year ending Mar. 31:	Postage stamp sale agencies	Revenue stamp sale agencies	Post Boxes: Pillar boxes	Post Boxes: Receptacles	Post Boxes: Total	Private Boxes: Arranged	Private Boxes: Used
1928	65,697	572	19,860	50,493	70,353	12,479	8,810
1933	69,091	464	24,112	51,299	75,411	17,532	12,295
1934	69,654	474	25,841	50,255	76,096	18,714	13,431
1935	70,195	465	26,713	50,756	77,469	20,054	14,667
1936	71,012	454	28,201	50,617	78,818	21,440	15,920
1937	71,567	416	30,274	49,839	80,113	24,965	18,661

TELEGRAPH SERVICE

The first Telegraph Service Regulations were issued in 1872 and seven years later 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 12. Length of Inland Telegraph Lines

Year Ending March 31:	Land Lines (Kms.): Aerial Lines: Routes	Aerial Lines: Lines	Overhead Cables: Routes	Overhead Cables: Cores	Underground Lines: Routes	Underground Lines: Cores	Submarine Cables (Kms.): Routes	Submarine Cables (Kms.): Lines	Grand total (Kms.): Routes	Grand total (Kms.): Lines & Cores	Lines and cores per 10,000 pop. (kms.)
1928	35,609	232,587	63	14,507	275	45,898	15,320	18,132	51,267	311,126	48.61
1933	35,713	235,079	74	20,302	707	94,892	15,286	18,357	51,780	368,630	53.53
1934	35,583	234,188	87	21,839	724	97,519	15,271	18,331	51,665	371,877	53.21
1935	35,241	234,594	90	22,233	728	99,316	15,274	18,342	51,333	374,485	52.91
1936	34,574	234,091	105	23,621	744	100,769	15,462	18,544	50,885	377,025	54.44
1937	34,023	224,990	131	26,753	771	98,989	15,378	19,708	50,303	370,440	37.25

Table 13. Number of Telegraph Offices

Year Ending March 31:	1st class	2nd class	Station	Total	Year Ending March 31:	1st class	2nd class	Station	Total
1930	10	41	1,748	1,799	1934	10	44	1,761	1,815
1931	10	43	1,782	1,835	1935	10	44	1,680	1,734
1932	10	44	1,805	1,859	1936	7	42	1,708	1,757
1933	10	44	1,781	1,835	1937	7	42	1,732	1,781

Table 14. Number of Telegrams Dealt with at Inland Post and Telegraph Offices

Year Ending March 31:		Domestic: Charged	Domestic: Free	Domestic: Total	Foreign: Charged	Foreign: Free	Foreign: Total	Transit
1928	Despatched	59,657,039	6,745,184	66,402,223	1,153,942	113,318	1,267,260	114,468,928
	Arrived	59,868,609	8,919,491	68,788,100	1,200,349	119,312	1,319,661	
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	1,262,539	114,464,906
	Arrived	53,880,212	7,711,547	61,591,759	1,157,409	114,602	1,272,011	
1936	Despatched	56,151,227	6,282,120	62,433,347	1,221,599	100,311	1,321,910	116,448,377
	Arrived	56,563,548	8,981,229	65,544,477	1,212,023	117,766	1,329,789	
1937	Despatched	58,406,263	6,436,602	64,842,865	1,359,413	115,940	1,475,353	120,874,296
	Arrived	58,865,573	9,656,416	68,521,989	1,311,544	137,016	1,448,560	

Table 15. Number of Telegrams Dealt with at Wireless Telegraph Offices

Year Ending March 31:		Domestic: Charged	Domestic: Free	Domestic: Total	Foreign: Charged	Foreign: Free	Foreign: Total
1928	Despatched	246,517	44,128	290,645	30,403	9,152	39,555
	Arrived	91,657	98,033	189,690	14,483	5,000	19,483
1933	Despatched	276,131	111,235	387,366	30,540	19,863	50,403
	Arrived	130,719	131,868	262,587	14,898	7,546	22,444
1934	Despatched	307,978	118,727	426,705	30,587	23,412	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
1936	Despatched	392,869	159,849	552,718	34,678	6,434	41,112
	Arrived	196,998	117,340	314,338	19,264	6,154	25,418
1937	Despatched	418,007	163,684	581,691	44,018	5,386	49,404
	Arrived	211,181	125,005	336,186	25,451	6,197	31,648

Table 16. Despatch and Arrival of Foreign Telegrams*

(Year Ending March 31)

Nationality	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
China	828,667	760,926	776,228	565,599	554,731	578,494	560,916
U. S. A.	308,967	319,342	292,644	306,561	310,272	304,873	337,079
Britain	168,850	191,070	186,214	185,056	182,268	204,251	214,339
India	161,408	180,793	226,881	230,558	250,045	252,854	258,117
Hongkong	89,541	86,394	71,251	63,762	66,078	83,478	86,257
Dutch East Indies	89,121	101,938	116,961	115,250	104,620	97,845	104,753
U. S. S. R.	46,883	41,751	35,161	30,713	27,120	31,445	29,962
Australia	44,396	54,468	74,225	76,820	86,217	97,227	80,595
Straits Settlements	49,489	50,657	44,427	65,473	72,699	68,430	79,908
Philippine Islands	53,292	52,530	48,251	52,985	61,289	69,080	77,840

Nationality	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
France	35,936	43,238	43,037	41,695	40,238	42,690	49,480
Germany	73,253	73,737	70,324	71,822	67,267	70,579	83,391
Egypt	20,334	26,925	35,465	38,713	49,419	46,595	43,796
French Indo-China	9,664	8,570	9,474	10,432	10,165	13,375	13,284
Hawaii	7,490	8,657	9,201	7,987	7,984	8,001	10,862
Canada	23,118	20,872	17,582	16,037	13,998	13,244	21,470
Mexico	2,234	1,515	1,724	2,343	3,498	4,652	5,387
South America	19,204	17,690	19,946	31,553	43,879	49,515	68,633
South Africa	——	——	——	22,403	27,929	29,842	40,073
Central America & West Indies	——	——	——	15,446	27,599	19,708	21,988
Total incl. others	2,166,740	2,204,847	180,027	2,143,463	2,200,264	2,309,966	2,462,124

Note: * Exchange of relayed telegrams and those handled by ships.

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 the 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, both of which were since completed. In 1938 a cable between Nagasaki and Shanghai for use exclusively for the Japanese "kana" alphabet was completed.

Table 17. Submarine Cables and Land Lines

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

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

International Radio Service.—Japan became a member of the International Wireless Union in 1908. For regulating the exchange of wireless messages 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.

The international wireless telegraph service of Japan is at present managed by the International Telecommunications Company (Kokusai Denki Tsushin) which is the outcome of the merger of the Japan Wireless Company and the International Wireless Telephone Company effected in 1937. This is a semi-official organ. A five year plan commencing 1936 was launched to expand the network of wireless telegraphic service with foreign countries to 25 direct lines and at this writing such direct service was already in operation with Norway, European Russian and Tientsin.

The domestic wireless telegraphic service is managed by the Department of Communications.

Table 18. International Radio-Telephone Service

Tokyo to:	Opened			Charges for first 3 minutes (¥)	Remarks	
Taihoku	January	20,	1934	6.00	Urgent	¥12
Hsinking	August	2,	"	7.00	"	¥14
Manila	September	27,	"	31.00		
Pandang	October	26,	"	60.00		
San Francisco	December	9,	"	72.00	Sunday discount	¥54
London	March	13,	1935	80.00	Saturday "	¥40

Tokyo to:	Opened			Charges for first 3 minutes (¥)	Remarks	
Berlin	March	13,	1935	80.00	Saturday discount	¥40
Shanghai	February	15,	1936	15.00		
Fed. of South Africa (Transit via London)	April	10,	"	120.00		
Rio de Janeiro (Transit via Berlin)	April	15,	"	164.00		
Saigon	May	1,	"	36.00		
M.S. Chichibu-maru	August	8,	"			
Dairen	March	5,	1937	7.00	Urgent	¥14
Bangkok	"	11,	"	36.00		
Buenos Aires	April	10,	"	150.00		
M.S. Yasukuni-maru	August	15,	"			
Honolulu	March	26,	1938	45.00		

Wireless on Ships.—All Japanese vessels with gross tonnage of 2,000 tons or more carrying over 50 souls on board are obliged to install wireless apparatus, but at present vessels of smaller tonnage carry this equipment also on their own account.

Weather Reports by Wireless.—To make known weather conditions to vessels at sea the Central Meteorological Observatory installed wireless apparatuses at the Okinawa Meteorological Station (Luchu).

Recent Development.—Wireless telegraphic communications with the United States carried on heretofore through Tokyo, and service with Europe arranged through Nagoya were modified in 1937 with Osaka replacing Nagoya in this branch of work. To meet increasing needs an extension of the Koyama sending station and the Fukuoka receiving station was effected, while in Osaka the newly established Ono receiving station and the Isami sending station are involved in this work. Improvement rendered on the Koyama sending station makes it comparable to the best of its kind in the world.

Table 19. International Radiotelegraph Communications

(a) Through Tokyo Central Telegraph Office

Name of Country	Direct Circuit	Connecting Foreign Administration or Co.
All Countries in America	Tokyo-San Francisco	R.C.A. Communications Inc. Mackay Radio Telegraph Co.
Mexico	Tokyo-Mexico City	Mexican Telegraph Administration
All Countries in South America	Tokyo-Buenos Aires Tokyo-Rio de Janeiro	Transradio International Companhia Companhia Radiotelegrafica Brasileira
French Indo-China	Tokyo-Saigon	Government-General of Indo-China
Norway, Sweden and Denmark	Tokyo-Oslo	Norwegian Telegraph Adminisration
Russia in Europe	Tokyo-Moscow	U.S.S.R. Telegraph Administration
Switzerland	Tokyo-Geneva	Companie Radio Suisse
Italy	Tokyo-Rome	Cie Italo Radio
Chile	Tokyo-Santiago	Transradio Chilena Cia de Radio-telegrafica
North China	Tokyo-Peking	Kahoku Eelectric Communication Co.

(b) Through Osaka Central Telegraph Office

Name of Country	Direct Circuit	Connecting Foreign Administration or Co.
China	Osaka-Shanghai Osaka-Tientsin	Chinese Radio Telegraph Administration
British India, Burma, Ceylon and Afghanistan	Osaka-Bombay	Indian Radio and Cable Co.
Europe and Africa	Osaka-London	Cable and Wireless Ltd.
Berlin	Osaka-Berlin	Deutsche Reichs Post Ministerium
All Countries in Europe	Osaka-Warsaw	Ministre des Postes et des Telegraphs
All countries in Europe, Morocco & French African Colonies	Osaka-Paris	Compagnie Radio France
Philippine Islands	Osaka-Manila	Radio Corporation of America
Netherlands Indies	Osaka-Batavia	Ntherlands Indian Telegraph Administration
Netherlands and all points in Europe, The West Indies and Surinam	Osaka-Amsterdam	Administration of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones
Siam	Osaka-Bangkok	
All countries in Near East, Arabia and Egypt	Osaka-Beirut	Administration of Posts & Telegraphs Radio Orient, S.A.

Table 20. Japan's Oversea Radio Telegraphic Communication

(1937)

Name of Country	Opened
U. S. A. (between Tokyo and San Francisco R. C. A.)	Sept. 1, 1928
France (between Osaka and Paris)	Apr. 15, 1929
Germany (between Osaka and Berlin)	" " "
Poland (between Osaka and Warsaw)	" " "
Netherlands Indies (between Osaka and Batavia)	Oct. 5, 1929
England (between Osaka and London)	Jan. 26, 1930
Philippines (between Osaka and Manila)	May 4, 1931
French Indo-China (between Tokyo and Saigon)	" " "
Switzerland (between Tokyo and Geneva)	Feb. 2, 1932
Siam (between Osaka and Bangkok)	Mar. 1, 1932
Argentine (between Tokyo and Buenos Aires)	Dec. 1, 1932
British India (between Osaka and Bombay)	Jan. 11, 1933
Syria (between Osaka and Beirut)	" " "
China (between Osaka and Shanghai)	June 1, 1934
Italy (between Tokyo and Rome)	" " "
Mexico (between Tokyo and Mexico)	Oct. 24, 1934
U. S. A. (between Tokyo and San Francisco M.K.Y.)	Nov. 15, 1934
Netherlands (between Osaka and Amsterdam)	Feb. 25, 1935
Brazil (between Tokyo and Rio de Janeiro)	Mar. 30, 1935
Norway (between Tokyo and Oslo)	May 11, 1936
China (between Osaka and Tientsin)	June 1, 1936
Soviet Russia (between Tokyo and Moscow)	July 5, 1936
Chile (between Tokyo and Santiago)	Sept. 25, 1936
North China (between Tokyo and Peking)	July 11, 1938

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.

The telephone service of Japan being under state management under the supervision of the Department of Communications, various hindrances in its operation were encounted, such as the cumbersome routine of obtaining official sanction in promoting expansion. As a result telephone subscriptions were determined by lottery, and private companies were formed for transactions in telephones. This is the main reason for the high price of telephones, costing at present in excess of one thousand yen each in the larger cities.

Japanese telephone subscribers number approximately six million, or about one to every sixty-five persons. This compares with one telephone to six persons in the United States and one to every twenty-two persons in Germany.

Table 21. Length of Inland Telephone Lines

Year Ending March 31:	Land Lines (Kms.) Aerial Lines Routes	Aerial Lines Lines	Overhead Lines Routes	Overhead Lines Lines	Underground Lines (Kms.) Routes	Underground Lines (Kms.) Cores	Submarine Cables (Kms.) Routes	Submarine Cables (Kms.) Cores	Grand Total (Kms.) Routes	Grand Total (Kms.) Lines	Lines and cores per 10,000 pop. (Kms.)
1928..	42,913	554,644	546	938,300	1,536	2,554,019	397	3,629	45,392	4,050,592	632.36
1933..	54,515	592,894	4,007	1,510,181	3,115	3,552,307	867	6,564	62,504	5,661,946	822.17
1934..	57,515	588,378	5,165	1,658,551	3,370	3,791,777	970	7,278	67,020	6,045,984	865.17
1935..	58,918	595,595	6,023	1,783,115	3,595	3,944,504	1,064	8,493	69,600	6,331,707	894.53
1936..	59,682	596,649	7,352	1,952,710	3,939	4,179,112	1,087	8,858	72,060	6,737,329	972.88
1937..	70,699	604,302	9,636	2,121,797	4,213	4,342,623	1,094	9,034	85,642	7,077,756	771.61

Table 22. Number of Telephone Offices

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Telephone Offices 1st class	Telephone Offices 2nd class	Public Telephones	Year Ending Mar. 31:	Telephone Offices 1st class	Telephone Offices 2nd class	Public Telephones
1928.....	44	1	1,800	1935.....	53	2	3,151
1933.....	52	1	2,471	1936.....	53	3	3,627
1934.....	52	2	2,899	1937.....	55	3	4,142

Table 23. Number of Inland Telephone Subscribers

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Individual Subscription	Party Line Subscript on	Extension Line S.bscription	Total	Applicants for Telephone Connection
1928	595,049	10,350	3,747	609,146	200,001
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
1936	851,620	15,844	3,012	870,476	145,049
1937	894,695	16,651	2,974	914,320	134,819

Table 24. Number of Inland Telephone Messages

Year Ending Mar. 31:	In the Subscription District: No. of Message between Subscribers*	Hours of Conversation of Office & by Public Telephone	Requests of Call	With other District: Hours of Conversation	Requests of Call
1928.....	2,439,878,924	26,708,234	36,488	119,466,774	2,042,051
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.....	3,783,991,018	40,202,841	42,124	236,789,514	2,110,144
1936.....	3,984,266,968	44,791,390	44,494	273,789,863	2,216,320
1937.....	4,412,775,259	51,439,100	61,469	307,733,439	2,357,689

Note: * Estimate.

RADIO BROADCASTING

Radio broadcasting in Japan dates back to 1925 with the commencement of operation by the Department of Communications from its station located at Shibaura, Tokyo. In May, 1934 all of the radio stations in Japan were merged into a single organ known as the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan, a semi-official entity under the supervision of the Department of Communications.

Broadcasting in this country is characterized by strict official surveillance of all programs with a view towards raising the cultural level of the people, and by the absence of radio advertising. Programs are comparatively few in number, there being, for instance, in Tokyo at present only two programs put on the air simultaneously. Nation-wide hook-ups, however, are used extensively. Short wave broadcasting is also carried out but programs of this category are intended only for overseas residents as short wave receiving sets are not as yet permitted to the public in this country.

Table 25. Radio Broadcasting Stations

(1938)

Station	Denomination	Opened		Monthly fee	Kilowat	Frequencies in kilocycle
Tokyo Chuo (No. 1).....	J O A K	March,	1925	50 sen	150.0	590
" (No. 2).....	J O A K	April,	1931	"	"	870
Osaka Chuo (No. 1).....	J O B K	June,	1925	"	10.0	690
" (No. 2).....	J O B K	"	1933	"	"	940
Nagoya Chuo (No. 1).....	J O C K	July,	1925	"	"	730
" (No. 2).....	J O C K	June,	1933	"	"	990
Hiroshima Chuo	J O F K	July,	1928	"	"	830
Kumamoto Chuo	J O G K	June,	1928	"	"	790
Sendai Chuo	J O H K	"	"	"	"	770
Sapporo Chuo	J O I K	"	"	"	"	810
Kanazawa	J O J K	April,	1930	"	0.3	610
Nagano	J O N K	March	1931	"	0.5	1,040
Shizuoka	J O P K	"	"	"	"	780
Kyoto	J O O K	June,	1932	"	0.3	1,070
Okayama	J O K K	February,	1931	"	0.5	630
Fukuoka	J O L K	December,	1930	"	"	910
Kokura	J O S K	December,	1931	"	1.0	740
Niigata	J O Q K	November,	"	"	0.5	920
Akita	J O U K	February,	1932	"	0.3	650
Hakodate	J O V K	"	"	"	0.5	680
Matsuye	J O T K	March,	"	"	"	670
Kochi	J O R K	"	"	"	"	720

Station	Denomination	Opened	Monthly fee	Killowatt	Frequencies in kilocycle
Tokushima	J O X K	July, 1933	50 sen	0.5	980
Nagasaki	J O A G	September, "	"	"	930
Mayebashi	J O B G	June, "	"	"	1,000
Hamamatsu	J O D G	July, "	"	"	640
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	700
Fukui	J O F G	July, 1933	"	"	1,020
Keijo (Seoul) (No. 1)	J O D K	April, 1933	"	10.0	710
" (No. 2)	J O D K	" "	"	50.0	970
Fusan	J B A K	September, 1935	"	0.25	1,030
Dairen	J Q A K	August, 1925	"	0.5	760
Taihoku	J F A K	January, 1931	"	10.0	750
Tainan	J F B K	April, 1932	"	1.0	720
Taichu	J F C K	May, 1935	"	"	580
Tottori	J O L G	December, 1936	"	0.5	890
Yamagata	J O J G	November, 1936	"	"	1,080
Obihiro	J O O G	" "	"	"	950
Heijo (No. 1)	J B B K	" "	"	"	820
" (No. 2)	J B B K	" "	"	"	1,090
Miyazaki	J O M G	April, 1937	"	"	600

Broadcasting Stations.—The number of broadcasting stations stood at 30 in 1936, showing a ten-fold increase since 1926.

Radio Programs.—The total hours of radio broadcasting in Japan in 1936 averaged 14 hours and 9 minutes daily. Of this duration 36 per cent. was accounted for by news broadcasts and 39.2 per cent. by lectures and courses on various subjects. The children's hour accounted for 4.3 per cent. and various entertainment for 19.9 per cent. The rest consisted mainly of broadcasts for school and international broadcasting and re-broadcasts from other stations.

Table 26. Radio Programmes Classified

	Total Hours per day (hrs)	(m.)	News %	Culture %	Children's hour %	Amusement %
1925	5	18	28.5	30.4	6.8	34.3
1926	6	55	28.4	30.4	6.8	34.4
1927	7	17	31.0	27.3	6.9	34.8
1928	7	06	30.8	25.3	9.0	34.9
1929	7	44	34.0	27.3	8.8	29.9
1930	8	16	37.6	27.2	8.4	26.8
1931	12	32	40.2	28.9	6.6	24.3
1932	11	43	39.4	32.7	6.0	21.9
1933	12	45	39.3	35.5	5.6	19.6
1934	13	42	38.6	35.0	5.8	20.6
1935	14	02	36.0	40.5	4.4	19.1
1936	14	09	36.6	39.2	4.3	19.9

Listeners-in.—The monthly fee for operating radio receiving sets in Japan is at present 50 sen. The number of subscribers to this service in 1937 in Japan proper was 2,771,682, which works out at 39.5 subscribers per 1,000 population. The ratio in Chosen was 2.9 subscribers per 1,000 population in the same year.

Table 27. International Comparison of Number of Listeners-in
(End of 1936)

Country	No. of Stations	No. of Listeners-in	Per 1,000 Population
Japan Proper	30	2,771,682*	39.5
U. S. A.	695	24,269,000	189.0
Germany	27	8,167,957	120.3
England	14	7,960,573	169.0
U.S.S.R.	78	3,264,100	19.7
British India	8	37,250	0.1

Note: * End of 1937.

AIR MAIL

Due to speed in transit coupled with an increasingly wide margin of safety, air mail has grown rapidly in popularity. The principal cities of Japan as well as important points in Chosen, Manchoukuo and Taiwan have been enjoying this fast service for the last few years. Air mail service with North China was also in operation in 1938.

Table 28. Air Mail Rates

	Letter: Sealed (At 20 gms.)	Letter: Unsealed (At 60 gms.)	Post Card	Value Declared: Letter (At 20 gms.)	Value Declared: Parcel (At 250 gms.)	Value Declared: Others (At 60 gms.)	Parcel Post (1 kgm.)
Among Japan Proper, Karafuto, South Sea Island	8	18	8	8	50	18	1.00
Within Chosen, Dairen or Taiwan	15	25	8	15	50	25	1.00
Among Japan Proper, Chosen, Dairen, Taiwan	30	50	15	30	—	50	2.00
Between Manchoukuo, Japan Proper or Taiwan	35	35	18	—	—	75	3.00
Between* Chosen & Manchoukuo	20	20	10	—	—	50	2.00
Within† Manchoukuo	6	6	6	—	—	10	1.00

* Exclusive of Dairen.
† Inclusive of Dairen.

Table 29. Air Transport Companies, Mail Matters, Etc.
(1936–37)

Japan Air Transport Company

	Distance (Kms.)	Total Distance Flown (Kms.)	Volume of goods (Kgs.)	Volume of mail matters (Kgs.)	No. of Passenger
Tokyo-Dairen Line:					
Tokyo-Osaka	425	213,350	1,650	18,261	....
Tokyo-Nagoya	296	188,256	6,624	16,348	1,956
Nagoya-Osaka	139	87,709	9,081	16,238	1,950
Osaka-Fukuoka	500	639,000	18,370	66,124	1,933
Fukuoka-Urusan	240	161,280	9,681	54,407	1,505
Urusan-Keijo	310	195,710	8,721	53,035	1,375
Keijo-Heijo	200	127,200	7,618	43,700	1,615
Heijo-Shingishu	160	106,720	6,699	34,580	1,405
Shingishu-Dairen	273	180,999	3,776	18,477	1,293
Total	2,118	1,900,224	72,220	321,170	13,032
Fukuoka-Taihoku Line:					
Fukuoka-Naha	910	265,720	2,725	16,110	1,455
Naha-Taihoku	700	108,600	3,407	12,706	1,128
Total	1,610	474,320	6,132	28,816	2,583
Tokyo-Niigata Line:					
Tokyo-Niigata	380	47,880	——	94	93
Tokyo-Toyama-Osaka Line:					
Tokyo-Toyama	413	76,818	106	247	157
Toyama-Osaka	310	67,270	112	306	107
Total	723	144,088	218	553	264
Osaka-Matsuye Line:					
Osaka-Tottori	280	69,720	47	396	92
Tottori-Matsuye	110	26,290	34	239	149
Total	390	96,010	81	635	241
Osaka-Kochi Line:					
Osaka-Tokushima	123	38,007	125	622	374
Tokushima-Kochi	182	55,510	115	550	383
Total	305	93,517	240	1,172	757
Taihoku-Takao Line:					
Taihoku-Taichu	135	20,790	32	71	597
Taichu-Takao	179	27,745	34	52	322
Total	314	48,535	66	123	919
Taihoku-Karenko Line:					
Taihoku-Giran	40	4,290	7	36	239
Giran-Karenko	110	7,970	6	33	220
Total	150	12,260	13	69	459
Tokyo-Nagoya-Osaka Line:					
Tokyo-Nagoya	296	26,640	425	1,010	313
Nagoya-Osaka	139	12,788	720	999	294
Total	435	39,428	1,145	2,009	607
Total	6,425	2,856,262	80,115	354,641	18,955

Nippon Kōkū Yuso Kenkyu-sho

	Distance (Kms.)	Total Distance Flown (Kms.)	Volume of goods (Kgs.)	Volume of mail matters (Kgs.)	No of Passengers
Osaka-Matsuyama Line:					
Osaka-Takamatsu	140	83,720	1,955	1,624	1,286
Takamatsu-Matsuyama	150	86,550	1,556	973	674
Total	290	170,270	3,511	2,597	1,960
Tokyo Koku Kabushiki Kaisha					
Tokyo-Shimoda Line:					
Tokyo-Shimoda	150	10,800	321	21	81
Grand Total	**6,865**	**3,037,332**	**83,947**	**357,259**	**20,996**

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. At the end of March, 1937 it was reduced to 2.76%.

The amount of deposits, which was in the neighbourhood of 100 million yen in 1908, increased to 1,636 million yen at the end of 1928 and to 3,686 million yen in 1937. Since the banking panic of 1927, the volume has made a striking advance despite the general economic depression.

With the establishment in 1937 of the Savings Encouragement Bureau attached to the Dept. of Finance, the deposits have been further increased and at the end of August, 1938 amounted to ¥4,154,693,000 in Japan Proper only. Strenuous efforts are being made throughout the Empire by the Savings Encouragement Bureau in order to establish a record deposit of 8,000 million yen by the end of 1938.

Table 30. Postal Savings Transacted

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Amount transacted: Deposits (¥1,000)	Amount transacted: Withdrawals (¥1,000)	Total Outstanding: Amount (¥1,000)	Total Outstanding: Index No.	Total Outstanding: Depositors (1,000)	Total Outstanding: Index No.	Average amount per depositor (¥)
1928	1,565,978	1,183,745	1,636,255	100	34,426	100	47.59
1933	1,954,397	1,998,261	2,772,005	169	39,828	116	69.58
1934	1,968,413	1,821,072	2,919,345	178	41,625	121	70.13
1935	2,079,098	1,933,832	3,064,612	187	43,618	127	70.26
1936	2,218,759	2,050,406	3,232,965	198	46,268	134	69.88
1937	2,493,165	2,243,499	3,482,631	213	49,237	143	70.73
1937 Dec.	2,717,160	2,383,984	3,685,692	225	....	...	....

Table 31. Number of Depositors and Amount of Deposits According to Occupation
(March 1933)

Occupations	Number of depositors	Amount of deposits (Yen)	Average amount of deposits per depositor (Yen)	Percentage: Depositor	Percentage: Amount
Agriculture	6,638,303	471,813,694	71.704	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
Manufacturing 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
Transportation 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 32. Postal Money Orders Issued

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Domestic: No. of issued	Domestic: Amount (Yen)	International: No. of issued	International: Amount (Yen)
1929	37,832,737	983,599,605	62,646	2,560,092
1930	38,193,070	963,460,800	67,688	2,708,948
1931	36,326,612	830,988,397	70,240	2,499,775
1932	36,070,000	783,692,189	59,809	2,320,684
1933	37,607,642	824,157,339	39,167	1,562,547
1934	39,728,249	880,047,559	44,675	1,843,846
1935	42,446,683	948,632,069	64,124	2,409,355
1936	44,541,823	990,709,041	109,243	3,761,332
1937	46,083,777	1,036,524,262	185,885	8,213,472

References:
Table Nos.: 1-16 a, 17-20 b, 21-24 a, 25-27 c, 28-29 d, 30-32 e, 32-a.
Key: a—Department of Communications.
b—The International Wireless Telephone Co.
c—Japan Broadcasting Association.
d—Japan Air Transport Co.
e—Savings Bureau, Department of Finance.

CHAPTER XVIII

LABOR

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

The development of modern mass production methods and the expanding inter-divisions within industries, together with a growing line of distinction between the classes of society, have been a pertinent factor in supplying the necessary conditions for fostering the cause of the labor movement of Japan. There is little to doubt that this movement is steadily growing, although certain factors, such as the recent economic depression and the wave of nationalism which spread over the country following the incident of September 18, 1931 have at times seemed to check its advance. The general election in the spring of 1937 was important from the standpoint of the labor movement in that it furnished an idea of the hold which the labor party has come to wield in the politics of the country. Several years ago the Social Mass Party (Shakai Taishuto) was a nonentity on the political horizon, but by the beginning of 1937 it had a following of 19 members. This number was almost doubled, rising to 36 members as a result of the election of May 1937, indicating the largest gain in percentage as well as actual figures among the political parties participating in the election.

If the labor movement in Japan has been slow in progressing in the past two decades, its causes may be attributed to the absence of a concrete union policy and to the dissensions which sprang up almost ceaselessly within the ranks of the various unions.

Beginnings.—The beginnings of the movement dates back to 1912 when Mr. Bunji Suzuki organized what was known as the Yuai-kai (Fraternity Association) which had for its object the promotion of mutual help and friendship among laborers and the study of labor problems. The organization rapidly grew and its sphere of influence extended finally to that of intermediating in labor disputes. A number of mergers with other labor unions followed and in 1919 the Yuai-kai was formed into the Nippon Rodo Sodomei (Japan Federation of Labor) with a membership of 30,000 representing 71 trade union organizations.

The next stage in the development of labor unions was the establishment of a number of other labor organizations founded upon different platforms. Chief among these were the Nippon Rodo-kumiai Zenkoku Kyogikai (National Council of Japanese Labor Unions) which was established by those with communist leadings; the Zenkoku Rodo Kumiai Domei (National Association of Trade Unions) which was composed mostly of secessionists from the Japan Federation of Labor; the Shakai Minshuto (Social Democratic Party) which was formed by Mr. Bunji Suzuki in 1926 and the Nippon Ronoto (Japan Farmer-Labor Party) organized by Mr. Hisashi Aso, another noted labor leader. The Nippon Ronoto proved a great success as far as membership was concerned, having within a short time enrolled 48,000 members, or more than the Japan Federation of Labor itself. But a dissension occurred within its ranks and another organization known as the Rodo Kumiai Sorengo (Federation of Trade Unions) was formed.

As may be observed from the above the brief history of the labor movement has been one not only of establishment of new unions, but splits within unions themselves and mergers. The latest merger of significance was that between the abovementioned Nippon Rodo Sodomei (Japan Federation of Labor) and the Zenkoku Rodo Kumiai Domei (National Association of Trade Unions) effected on January 15, 1936. The new union is known as the Zen-Nippon Rodo Sodomei (All-Japan Federation of Labor).

Peasant Movements

Peasants as organized power is still incoherent, for the rivalry between those favouring advanced views and those inclined to be more moderate prevent their coming together into any influential league. They are growing sufficiently conscious of their power, thanks to the inauguration of the universal suffrage system, but at the same time they find their position rendered gradually precarious owing to the strong attitude taken by landowners, who till a few years ago were practically at the mercy of their aggressive tenants. Both landowners and tenants are now hard hit by the economic reverses caused by the Sino-Japanese hostilities,

the lot of the latter being naturally more desperate.

What deserves notice in this connection is that while tenants are decreasing in number, tenants combining peasant-holders are showing the opposite tendency, and the figures for the yeomen class that were going down formerly remain on the whole constant. It seems the measures taken by the Government for encouraging the yeomenship have not been wholly ineffectual.

The peasants see the the advisability of detaching their movements from politics and to devote themselves to such economic matters as cooperative societies, productive guilds, etc.

Recent Trend.—In view of the continued activity of the munitions and export goods industries, recent conditions in labor circles appear to be good. 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 advance in the cost of living, a consistent fall in labor conditions accompanying a great increase in the army of workers for temporary services, the depression in labor movements, etc. Another striking feature of the labor circles 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 labor movements of Rightist leaning 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 labor front.

The Sino-Japanese hostilities commencing in July, 1937 have had marked effects on labor conditions in Japan. The most pertinent feature is the scarcity of laborers due to capacity production in the munitions industries and to a large number of new recruits taken for the Fighting Services. In spite of wage advances the economic condition of the laborers appear not to have improved due to advances in commodity prices which continued into 1938.

Number of Laborers

The number of laborers has been increasing steadily as the accompanying statistics will show. While organized laborers in 1936 accounted for only 6.9 per cent. of the total number of laborers the absolute increase of such workers in the eleven years from 1926 to 1936 was 68 per cent.

Labor Unions.—The number of labor unions in the various industries have fluctuated somewhat in the past few years. In 1936 there were 973 unions as compared with 993 in the previous year. Union membership has been largest in the transportation enterprise in recent years, followed by the machine and tool industry. Female membership in the unions has shown a gradual rise lately.

Table 1. Indices of Number of Laborers
(Compiled by the Bank of Japan)

	Total	Male	Female
1926.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
1929.....	91.1	98.6	83.8
1930.....	82.0	91.3	73.0
1931.....	74.5	81.0	68.0
1932.....	74.7	79.0	70.6
1933.....	81.9	87.0	76.8
1934.....	91.3	98.4	84.3
1935.....	99.9	108.6	91.4
1936.....	105.5	117.8	93.4
1937.....	117.3	134.3	100.6

Table 2. Indices of Number of Laborers By Countries

	Japan	U.K.	U.S.A.	France	Italy
1929.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	——	100.0
1930.....	90.0	86.0	87.2	100.0	97.3
1931.....	81.7	92.3	73.8	92.5	88.8
1932.....	82.0	91.7	62.6	80.9	78.5
1933.....	89.9	94.8	68.8	79.4	79.4
1934.....	100.2	99.2	78.8	76.9	82.9
1935.....	109.7	101.6	82.1	73.5	94.0
1936.....	115.8	106.8	87.8	74.1	94.9
1937.....	128.8	112.4	94.9	78.6	104.5

Table 3. Number of Laborers*

	Organized			Non Organized			Combined Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1932.....	360,598	17,027	377,625	4,482,651		4,482,651	4,860,276
1933.....	363,090	21,523	384,613	4,742,106		4,742,106	5,126,719
1934.....	366,918	21,046	387,964	5,376,313		5,376,313	5,764,277
1935.....	384,735	23,927	408,662	3,762,225	1,735,702	4,497,927	5,906,589
1936.....	395,904	24,685	420,589	3,884,119	1,785,408	5,569,527	6,090,116
1937.....	373,576	21,714	395,290	4,160,766	1,866,277	6,027,043	6,422,333

Note: * See Chapter Population for classification of working population.

Table 4. Indices of the Number of Laborers by Kinds of Industries

	Silk reeling	Cotton Spinning	Textile	Dyeing	Knitting	Machinery	Shipbuilding	Vehicle	Instrument	Metal ware	Ceramics
1926.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1929.....	94.6	82.3	80.7	99.5	79.6	111.8	113.5	108.7	92.2	107.5	91.7
1930.....	89.1	69.7	70.0	86.4	75.4	107.0	102.2	100.4	90.2	101.1	82.4
1931.....	70.8	62.4	65.2	81.6	74.1	96.5	78.1	85.8	84.8	90.3	69.9
1932.....	66.9	63.2	66.4	80.7	72.4	100.7	73.9	77.2	88.7	89.8	66.1
1933.....	61.8	64.5	72.0	90.5	81.1	133.6	80.5	85.2	107.4	100.5	72.4
1934.....	60.2	69.4	75.9	104.7	89.0	168.8	101.9	104.6	128.6	117.2	80.7
1935.....	60.3	74.0	79.4	115.8	94.0	197.6	117.5	119.4	150.7	133.0	85.9
1936.....	55.8	72.9	79.9	122.9	103.8	222.0	143.0	125.2	171.6	145.9	90.8
1937.....	54.5	77.8	82.8	125.5	108.2	280.8	187.7	134.8	207.9	168.6	98.5

Note: See Chapter Population for classification of working population.

Table 5. Number and Membership of Labor Unions By Kinds of Trade

	1935			1936			1937		
	No. of Unions	Membership Total	Membership Female	No. of Unions	Membreship Total	Membreship Female	No. of Unions	Membership Total	Membership Female
Machine and tool...	86	100,446	(1,828)	78	95,939	(1,948)	76	98,829	(1,844)
Chemical	113	27,822	(4,261)	107	26,346	(3,206)	94	21,747	(3,764)
Dyeing & Weaving..	41	15,159	(7,902)	47	18,321	(9,095)	31	10,075	(5,039)
Food and Drink....	33	5,190	(609)	34	5,262	(639)	29	4,526	(502)
Miscellaneous Industries	109	18,754	(2,660)	115	19,250	(2,231)	115	19,567	(2,721)
Mining	16	5,799	(115)	16	5,948	(28)	14	5,068	(——)
Gas and Electric....	22	9,106	(58)	16	9,693	(57)	13	10,470	(45)
Transportation	115	168,892	(3,806)	125	179,244	(4,268)	117	171,445	(5,262)
Communication	37	7,864	(118)	37	7,486	(86)	41	8,748	(91)
Civil Engineering...	34	8,009	(2)	38	6,740	(108)	31	6,676	(4)
Others	377	41,621	(2,568)	360	46,360	(3,020)	276	38,139	(2,442)
Total	**993**	**408,662**	**(23,927)**	**973**	**420,589**	**(24,685)**	**837**	**395,290**	**(21,714)**

MAY DAY

Inaugurated in 1920 this grand review of proletarians 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 laborers and are of course to be conducted under strict police supervisions.

May Day was not observed in 1938 because of the Sino-Japanese hostilities.

Table 6. May Day Demonstrations

	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
1936.....	prohibited	

FACTORY LABOR

The number of factories increased from 31,717 in 1914 to 85,941 in 1935. The number of laborers also has increased by about two and a half folds in the intervening years. Of a total of 2,421,345 factory laborers in 1935, male laborers accounted for 1,321,466 or 54.3 per cent. of the total.

As a general rule, the number of female operatives exceeds that of male operatives. But, recent statistics show a reverse tendency. This may be attributed to the growing predominance in recent years of the machine and tool and the chemical industries, which have to depend chiefly on male workers. It is noteworthy in this connection that over 50 per cent. of factory girls in Japan are employed in the spinning and weaving industry.

WAGES

According to the investigation made by the Bureau of Statistics, the average daily wages of factory workers stood at ¥2.002 in 1930, and ¥1.901 in 1936. Similar figures for male operatives were ¥2.551 in 1930, and at ¥2.416 in 1936, while those for females were ¥0.913 in 1930, and ¥0.738 in 1936.

Table 7—1. Indices of Fixed and Actual Earnings

(Compiled by the Bank of Japan)

(1926—100)

	Average Fixed	Average Actual	Male Fixed	Male Actual	Female Fixed	Female Actual		Average Fixed	Average Actual	Male Fixed	Male Actual	Female Fixed	Female Actual
1929.....	98.6	103.9	98.6	102.0	97.4	96.4	1934.....	82.9	91.2	84.0	96.3	78.0	67.3
1930.....	96.2	98.7	96.2	97.3	94.0	87.4	1935.....	81.3	91.1	82.2	95.4	76.7	66.5
1931.....	91.3	90.7	91.5	92.0	87.9	77.4	1936.....	80.7	91.8	81.6	94.2	76.1	66.5
1932.....	88.1	88.1	88.8	92.7	83.4	70.9	1937.....	82.4	96.9	83.1	98.0	77.9	71.2
1933.....	85.1	89.2	86.2	95.1	79.9	68.4							

Table 7. Average Monthly Wage Indices for Principal Cities

(Compiled by the Dept. of Commerce & Industry)

	Textile	Metallic, and Machinery	Ceramic	Chemical	Provision	Clothing and Personal Ornament	Lumbering and Word-working	Printing and Book Binding	Civil Engr. and Architecture	Day Laborers	Average
1921–23..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1932.....	78.3	87.8	81.2	88.9	94.7	78.3	79.8	93.0	73.3	67.0	82.6
1933.....	77.7	92.0	82.2	86.0	95.7	78.3	78.8	93.0	70.7	67.3	82.3
1934.....	79.3	90.8	81.3	86.4	95.7	75.9	81.2	92.4	70.7	68.6	82.5
1935.....	80.3	90.7	81.1	88.6	95.4	76.8	80.6	95.7	72.7	70.3	83.5
1936.....	79.2	89.8	81.3	89.8	98.0	76.1	83.1	97.3	74.5	69.5	83.5
1937.....	82.6	94.9	86.8	94.7	103.0	81.0	88.5	99.7	80.8	75.0	88.4

Note: Based on the reports from the Chamber of Commerce & Industries of 13 principal cities in Japan viz. Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe, Kyoto, Nagoya, Yokohama, Hiroshima, Kanagawa, Otaru, Fukuoka, Niigata, Kochi and Sendai. Income other than fixed wages is also calculated as wages.

Table 8. Daily Wages of Factory Workers

(In Yen)

	No. of Factories Investigated	Male	Female	Average	Index		No. of Factories Investigated	Male	Female	Average	Index
1927.....	743	2.538	0.990	1.957	100	Machine & Tools	92	2.477	1.178	2.328	81
1930.....	728	2.551	0.913	2.002	102	Shipbuilding	70	2.467	0.956	2.441	90
1931.....	704	2.430	0.821	1.870	95	Precision...	21	2.695	0.942	2.370	101
1932.....	717	2.506	0.765	1.909	98	Chemical ..	90	1.983	0.951	1.741	91
1933.....	953	2.544	0.735	1.879	97	Spinning ..	294	1.304	0.645	0.779	71
1934.....	960	2.482	0.725	1.891	97	Paper & Printing .	66	2.048	1.058	1.804	100
1935.....	1,000	2.433	0.726	1.877	96	Provision .	104	2.054	0.940	1.524	93
1936.....	983	2.415	0.738	1.901	97	Gas & Electricity ..	20	2.451	1.188	2.436	98
Of which in 1936:						Others ...	14	1.971	0.795	1.497	90
Ceramic ..	55	2.058	0.795	1.763	80						
Metallic ..	78	3,066	1.106	2.958	101						

Table 9. Daily Wages of Transport & Mining Workers

(In Yen)

	Transport* No. of Depots	Transport Average	Transport Male	Transport Female	Mining No. of Mines	Mining Average	Mining Male	Mining Female
1927.....	421	1.716	1.790	0.995	80	1.780	1.883	1.254
1930.....	448	1.898	1.992	1.050	81	1.706	1.801	1.032
1931.....	424	1.917	2.010	1.065	81	1.527	1.605	0.785
1932.....	435	1.920	2.015	1.074	91	1.455	1.525	0.690
1933.....	438	1.943	2.048	1.053	89	1.547	1.615	0.686
1934.....	447	1.928	2.034	1.039	86	1.637	1.706	0.711
1935.....	444	1.899	2.006	1.044	91	1.678	1.749	0.722
1936.....	447	1.900	2.012	1.034	92	1.745	1.815	0.745

Note: * Transport consists of workers in the Communications, Railways, Trams, Bus, Shipping and Express Enterprises.

Table 10. International Comparison of Wages for Operatives Engaged in Spinning of Yarns Up to 40 Counts
(In the latter part of 1932)

	Paid per week per worker (at par) (Yen)	Number of workers per 1,000 spls.	Paid per week per 1,000 spls. (at par) (Yen)	Output per week per 1,000 spls. (bale)	Wages per bale (Yen)	Percentage relation to Japanese wages
Japan	5.8	6.1	35.5	2.7	13.2	100
U. S. A.	35.0	3.4	119.0	2.4	49.6	376
British India	5.5	15.0	82.5	2.4	34.4	260
Netherlands	14.0	5.5	77.0	2.3	33.5	254
Great Britain	18.0	4.0	72.0	2.3	31.4	238
Switzerland	14.0	5.0	70.0	2.3	30.4	230
France	12.0	5.5	66.0	2.4	27.5	208
Germany	13.0	4.5	58.0	2.3	25.4	192
Italy	11.0	5.5	60.5	2.4	25.2	191

Working, Hours, Working Days, Recess and Holidays

According to 5th Labor Statistics Investigation in 1936, the average fixed working hours at factories were 10.22 the researches being made on 7,363 factories and 1,810,434 workers.

THE FACTORY LAW

The Factory Law, put in force on September 1, 1916, was revised in March, 1922 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. Factories enforcing the 11 hour 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.

Table 10—1. Productivity of Labor
(In Yen)

Industry	Year	Yearly Output per worker	Output per working hour	Output per one yen of wage
Textiles	1929	3,180	1.06	10.77
	1931	2,144	0.76	9.63
	1933	3,211	1.12	15.28
	1936	3,556	1.20	15.55
Metals	1929	7,684	2.48	10.54
	1931	5,120	1.65	8.28
	1933	6,993	2.36	12.29
	1936	9,024	2.91	14.60
Machines and Tools	1929	3,867	1.26	5.23
	1931	3,145	1.00	5.01
	1933	3,562	1.18	5.79
	1936	3,756	1.20	6.41
Ceramic	1929	3,185	1.18	6.80
	1931	2,551	0.98	6.69
	1933	3,101	1.12	7.83
	1936	3,237	1.12	7.71
Chemicals	1929	8,835	2.81	17.44
	1931	6,668	2.28	14.72
	1933	7,868	2.68	19.39
	1936	7,718	2.59	19.85
Timbering and Woodworking	1929	3,496	1.18	5.69
	1931	2,593	0.88	6.72
	1933	2,853	1.00	7.90
	1936	3,003	1.03	8.03

Industry	Year	Yearly Output per worker	Output per working hour	Output ratio to wages (Wage Until ¥1,000)
Printing and Bookbinding	1929	3,725	1.17	5.72
	1931	3,440	0.94	5.83
	1933	3,383	1.10	5.35
	1936	3,994	1.16	7.07
Provisions	1929	8,054	3.88	24.02
	1931	6,275	2.98	20.99
	1933	7,150	3.36	25.32
	1936	7,619	3.38	26.73
Others	1929	2,782	0.99	7.75
	1931	2,051	0.71	6.64
	1933	2,469	0.90	8.78
	1936	2,761	0.94	9.49
Average	1929	4,259	1.45	10.35
	1931	3,125	1.11	9.41
	1933	4,151	1.46	12.27
	1936	4,963	1.73	12.35

Table 11. Factory Workers by Age & Sex
(1935)

Kinds	Total			Under 16		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Textile	1,006,703	193,866	812,837	180,770	11,233	169,537
Metal	217,612	201,595	16,017	6,115	4,983	1,132
Machine	367,263	335,061	32,202	17,995	14,160	3,835
Ceramic	92,698	73,741	18,957	3,831	2,254	1,577
Chemical	228,638	148,803	79,835	13,411	1,577	11,834
Lumbering	85,107	77,247	7,860	2,463	1,898	565
Printing & Bookbinding	60,569	53,404	7,165	2,838	2,160	678
Provision	158,125	126,454	31,671	3,540	1,368	2,172
Gas & Electricity	8,390	8,350	40	16	16	—
Others	144,172	69,054	75,118	10,223	3,191	7,032
Total	**2,369,277**	**1,287,575**	**1,081,702**	**241,202**	**42,840**	**198,362**

	16—50			Over 50		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Textile	816,933	179,022	637,911	9,000	3,611	5,389
Metal	206,064	191,476	14,588	5,433	5,136	297
Machine	341,877	313,741	28,136	7,391	7,160	231
Ceramic	84,924	68,355	16,569	3,943	3,132	811
Chemical	210,267	143,524	66,743	4,960	3,702	1,258
Lumbering	79,561	72,489	7,072	3,083	2,860	223
Printing & Bookbinding	56,510	50,117	6,393	1,221	1,127	94
Provision	150,616	121,801	28,815	3,969	3,285	684
Gas & Electricity	8,033	7,993	40	341	341	—
Others	130,575	64,094	66,481	3,374	1,769	1,605
Total	**2,085,360**	**1,212,612**	**872,748**	**42,715**	**32,123**	**10,592**

Table 12. Number of Factories and Workers By Working Hours
(Results of 5th Labor Statistics Investigation of 1936)

Working hours per day including recess	Factories		Workers	
	Number	% to total	Number	% to total
Less than 7 hours	2	0.0	219	0.0
" " 8 "	95	1.3	33,147	1.9
" " 9 "	708	9.6	383,455	21.2
" " 10 "	2,797	38.0	795,530	43.9
" " 11 "	2,872	39.0	452,620	25.0
" " 12 "	821	11.2	139,464	7.7
Over 12 "	66	0.9	5,928	0.3
Indefinite	2	0.0	2	0.0
Total	7,363	100.0	1,810,434	100.0
Total for 1933	8,440	100.0	1,428,382	100.0

Table 13. Net Working Hours per Day By Industries

	1926	1929	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Textiles	10.33	10.01	9.49	9.47	9.48	9.50	9.78	9.75
Machines and tools (a)	9.28	9.36	9.15	9.38	9.69	9.94	9.76	9.59
Chemical	9.40	9.40	9.35	9.40	9.44	9.45	9.49	9.54
Foods and beverages	9.26	9.28	9.20	9.25	9.26	9.30	8.94	8.11
Miscellaneous	9.32	9.32	9.22	9.27	9.33	9.40	9.14	8.99
Total average	9.75	9.50	9.33	9.38	9.45	9.50	9.28	9.19

Note: (a) Inclusive of metal works.

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, for periods not exceeding 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 38,000 females and 2,800 males of "protected age."

Table 14 Index Numbers of Cost of Living and Retail Price

	Food & drink	Dwelling	Fuel & light	Clothing	Cultural	Average	Retail price
1914 (July)	100	100	100	100	100	100.0	100.0
1932	138	241	160	121	179	164.0	136.8
1933	142	236	170	139	180	168.3	145.6
1934	152	234	181	147	180	174.1	148.7
1935	166	233	178	146	182	180.5	151.6
1936	173	233	183	151	183	184.9	159.2
1937	181	233	199	168	189	192.8	174.3
1938 (July)	194	234	242	220	199	210.3	199.3

Note:—Cost of living is the average for 13 principal cities in Japan Proper, compiled by the "Asahi Shimbun"; Retail price by the Bank of Japan.

Table 15. Percentage of Average Monthly Expenditure of Salaried Men and Wage Earners

(1936)

Income (¥)	Salaried men: Members of Family	Food	Dwelling	Clothing	Total incl. Others	Wage Earners: Members of Family	Food	Dwelling	Clothing	Total incl. Others
Below 50	—	—	—	—	—	3.13	47.21	19.13	6.94	100.0
" 60	4.04	42.89	16.00	6.84	100.0	3.88	47.56	17.05	9.05	100.0
" 70	3.69	39.92	18.37	10.62	100.0	3.96	43.53	16.85	10.14	100.0
" 80	3.84	38.42	18.65	10.90	100.0	4.20	41.87	16.39	10.58	100.0
" 90	3.78	36.92	18.12	10.98	100.0	4.29	40.16	16.01	11.25	100.0
" 100	3.95	35.39	18.45	11.12	100.0	4.29	38.12	16.46	11.56	100.0
Above 100	4.00	31.71	17.39	12.30	100.0	4.42	36.18	15.74	11.94	100.0
Ave. %	**3.91**	**34.40**	**17.89**	**11.62**	**100.0**	**4.23**	**39.53**	**16.22**	**11.19**	**100.0**
¥	—	**¥29.89**	**¥15.54**	**¥10.10**	**¥86.89**	—	**¥30.30**	**¥12.43**	**¥ 8.58**	**¥76.65**

Table 16. Monthly Living Expenses of the Average Salaried Man and Wage Earner

(1936)

	Salaried Man Ave. Income ¥97.64 ¥	%	Wage Earner Ave. Income ¥86.99 ¥	%
Food	29.89	34.40	30.30	39.53
Rice, Barley	10.14	11.67	10.39	15.56
Meat, Fish, Vegetable, Etc.	10.66	12.27	11.93	13.56
Likes	6.08	7.00	5.78	7.54
Others	3.01	3.46	2.20	2.87
Dwelling	15.54	17.89	12.43	16.22
Light and Fuel	4.47	5.14	3.74	4.88
Clothings	10.10	11.62	8.58	11.19
Medical and Sanitary	5.71	6.57	5.36	6.99
Child Rearing	0.68	0.78	0.55	0.72
Education	1.37	1.58	1.34	1.75
Transportation	1.78	2.05	0.95	1.24
Communication	0.44	0.51	0.21	0.27
Stationeries	0.16	0.18	0.10	0.13
Public Burdens	0.62	0.71	0.53	0.69
Entertainments	7.34	8.45	6.03	7.78
Cultural and Amusements	4.96	5.71	3.70	4.83
Travelling	1.09	1.26	0.61	0.80
Others	2.74	3.15	2.22	2.89
Total	**86.89**	**100.0**	**76.65**	**100.0**
Total for 1935	**86.12**	**100.0**	**76.73**	**100.0**

Table 17. Indices of Cost of Living by Countries

	Japan: *Tokyo	Japan: †13 cities	U. K.	U.S.A.	France	Germany	Italy
1929	100.0	—	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1932	75.4	164.0	87.8	77.8	94.6	78.3	83.1
1933	80.3	168.3	85.4	74.8	93.5	76.6	79.6
1934	82.0	174.1	86.0	79.3	92.8	78.6	75.5
1935	83.6	180.5	87.2	82.5	86.9	80.0	76.6
1936	87.8	184.9	89.6	84.7	91.1	80.8	82.6
1937	96.1	192.8	94.5	88.4	111.3	81.2	90.7

* Compiled by the Bank of Japan.
† Compiled by the Asahi Shimbun-sha; 1914 (July)=100.

Recent Situation

Labor disputes in Japan during 1937 numbered 2,106, an increase of 6.6% over 1936, while workpeople involved totalled 211,611, or more than double the number of the previous year.

The increase was due to the advance in commodity prices which started at the end of 1936. The number of disputes showed itself in the increasing tendency and reached its maximum of 280 in May, but with the outbreak of hostilities in China, disputes decreased greatly to about 40 in December. Thus the number of disputes in the first half of 1937 was 16.6% greater than in the corresponding period of 1936, while the second half showed a great decline of 44.6%.

As regards causes of disputes, claims for an increase in wages were foremost. There was also an increase in demands for the dismissal of superintendents, while disputes from objection to the reduction of wages and the claim for payment in arrear decreased. The considerable decrease took place in disputes for the recognition of rights of trade unions, for the

reduction in working hours and for the establishment or increase of retirement and superannuation benefits. Disputes in sympathy with discharged workers also decreased.

Table 18. Number of Labor Disputes and Participants

	Cases*	No. of participants	Average No. of participants per case		Cases*	No. of participants	Average No. of participants per case
1923	647	68,814	106	1931	2,415	152,161	63
1924	933	94,047	102	1932	2,159	118,137	56
1925	816	89,387	110	1933	1,859	112,516	62
1926	1,260	127,267	101	1934	1,893	119,917	63
1927	1,202	103,350	86	1935	1,849	102,554	56
1928	1,013	98,278	100	1936	1,975	92,724	47
1929	1,408	171,688	121	1937	2,106	211,611	100
1930	2,284	190,300	82				

* Excluding cases continued from previous year.

Table 19. Results of Labor Disputes

(a) Strikes

	Settled by Compromise	Won by strikers	Lost by strikers	Dissolved	Unsettled	Total
1930	250	215	274	10	11	760
1931	303	188	339	6	17	853
1932	268	180	294	10	9	761
1933	223	114	173	3	3	516
1934	246	147	165	1	—	559
1935	247	145	135	—	—	527
1936	197	161	138	—	1	497

(b) Sabotages

1930	16	19	17	—	1	53
1931	22	11	19	1	4	57
1932	32	14	20	—	—	66
1933	29	7	23	—	—	59
1934	20	10	18	—	—	48
1935	20	11	12	—	—	43
1936	15	12	9	—	—	36

(c) Lockouts

1930	28	27	30	—	2	87
1931	21	24	27	—	2	74
1932	15	11	14	—	3	43
1933	11	2	10	—	—	23
1934	5	6	5	—	—	16
1935	9	1	4	—	—	14
1936	4	3	6	—	—	13

Table 20. Labor Disputes By Causes

(a) Strikes

	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
For higher wages	73	159	179	212	276	204	211	316
Against its decrease	260	193	126	45	31	79	55	26
Against basis for calculation of wages	35	49	45	28	42	38	37	22
For shortening of working hours	7	16	10	14	10	9	15	11
For recognition of federations	10	10	2	2	1	5	5	6
For retiring allowance	75	53	36	22	20	18	17	15
Resumption of discharged	118	160	157	66	67	44	36	31
Against foremen	11	22	15	26	20	25	25	25
Demands for wage payment	81	85	93	48	39	40	35	18
Against works suspension	8	26	29	9	3	3	1	2
Total including others	760	853	761	516	559	527	497	530

Note:—Excluding cases continued from previous year.

(b) Sabotages

	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
For higher wages	5	5	13	33	16	16	12	43
Against its decrease	16	13	8	4	1	2	3	2
Against basis for calculation of wages	2	5	5	4	2	7	1	2
For shortening hours	1	1	1	—	2	—	—	1
For recognition of federations	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1
For retiring allowance	7	5	6	3	5	4	1	5
Resumption of discharged	7	13	17	7	8	1	5	5
Against foremen	1	3	2	1	5	4	3	5
Demands for wage payment	6	4	7	3	4	2	6	1
Against works suspension	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—
Total including others	53	57	66	59	48	43	36	75

(c) Lockouts

	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
For higher wages	2	3	2	9	3	5	5	14
Against its decrease	12	7	3	1	—	1	1	1
Against basis for calculation of wages	1	1	—	—	2	1	—	—
For shortening hours	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
For recognition of federations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
For retiring allowance	41	21	11	4	2	4	1	1
Resumption of discharged	5	9	9	5	3	—	4	1
Against foremen	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Demands for wage payment	7	7	10	—	2	—	—	1
Against works suspension	13	19	6	3	3	1	—	—
Total including others	87	74	43	23	16	14	13	23

Table 21. Strikes, Sabotages and Lockouts by Business in 1937

	Strikes		Sabotages		Lockouts		Total	
	Cases	Participants	Cases	Participants	Cases	Participants	Cases	Participants
Mechanical	72	8,579	22	15,564	8	400	102	24,543
Chemical	67	5,613	6	421	2	224	75	6,258
Dyeing and Weaving	81	10,347	18	4,166	3	1,088	102	15,601
Provision	24	4,404	2	42	—	—	26	4,446
Miscellaneous	65	4,259	8	1,817	8	783	81	6,859
Mining	39	5,088	3	662	—	—	42	5,750
Gas and Electric	3	144	—	—	—	—	3	144
Transportation	105	10,745	10	44,821	1	13	116	55,579
Civil Engineering	24	2,513	3	143	1	35	28	2,691
Total incl. others	530	53,429	75	67,758	23	2,543	628	123,730

Table 22. Strikes, Sabotages, Lockouts By Number of Days

(1936)

	Strikes		Sabotages		Lockouts		Total	
	Cases	Participants	Cases	Participants	Cases	Participants	Cases	Participants
1– 3 days	281	14,867	27	1,262	7	305	315	16,434
4– 10 "	163	9,794	8	2,388	4	76	175	12,258
11– 30 "	39	1,114	1	46	2	51	42	1,211
31– 50 "	9	644	—	—	—	—	9	644
51–100 "	3	102	—	—	—	—	3	102
Over 101 days	1	191	—	—	—	—	1	191
Withdrawn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remaining in hand	1	17	—	—	—	—	1	17
Total	497	26,729	36	3,696	13	432	546	30,857

Table 23. Tenant Disputes

(a)

	No. of Cases	Participants: Land owners	Participants: Tenants	Area involved (cho): Paddy field	Area involved (cho): Upland	Area involved (cho): Total incl. others
1931	3,419	23,768	81,135	49,231	10,258	60,364
1932	3,414	16,706	61,499	31,693	7,030	39,027
1933	4,000	14,312	48,073	23,412	6,234	30,595
1934	5,828	34,035	121,031	73,923	9,374	85,838
1935	6,824	28,574	113,164	64,181	6,063	70,745
1936	6,804	23,253	77,187	41,255	3,656	46,420

(b) By Causes

	Raising Tenant Rent	Bad crops	High Tenant Rents	Cancellation of Tenant Rights	Arrears of Farm Rents	Others
1931	45	1,171	97	1,307	174	625
1932	60	1,057	74	1,520	313	390
1933	86	646	99	2,275	489	409
1934	114	1,940	85	2,704	505	480
1935	115	2,451	66	3,031	734	427
1936	150	1,056	121	3,244	760	—

(c) By Demands

	Against Raising of Tenant Rents	Temporary Lowering of Tenant Rents	Permanent Lowering of Tenant Rents	Continuation of Tenant Rights	Recognition of Tenant Rights	Others
1931	41	1,609	136	1,085	103	329
1932	60	1,267	95	1,367	66	458
1933	72	1,013	105	2,097	49	544
1934	112	2,168	96	2,421	44	821
1935	114	2,616	96	2,862	45	968
1936	148	1,253	143	3,028	65	—

(d) By Results

	Compromised	Demands Accepted	Demands Withdrawn	Naturally Dissolved	Unsettled
1931	2,078	417	83	26	815
1932	2,101	481	61	53	718
1933	2,568	523	92	56	761
1934	3,764	922	157	76	909
1935	5,131	381	160	82	1,070
1936	4,009	221	132	34	1,373

Table 24. Unions of Peasants and of Landowners

	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	302,736	2,309	279,431
1934	633	48,836	4,390	276,246	2,219	271,434
1935	531	38,172	4,011	242,422	1,748	202,785
1936	513	35,703	3,915	229,209	2,878	254,907

Employment indices specified according to industry are given in the table appended:—

Table 25. Employment Index

(Base: 1925—100)

	1929	1931	1934	1935	1936	1937
Male operatives	98.6	81.0	98.4	108.6	117.8	133.5
Female operatives	83.8	68.0	84.3	91.4	93.4	100.6
Average	91.1	74.4	91.3	99.9	105.5	117.3
Silk reeling	94.6	70.8	60.2	60.3	55.8	54.5
Spinning	82.3	62.3	69.4	74.1	72.9	77.8
Weaving	80.7	65.2	75.9	79.5	79.9	82.8
Machines	111.8	96.5	168.8	197.6	222.0	280.8
Shipbuilding	113.5	78.1	101.9	117.5	143.0	187.7
Metals	107.5	90.3	117.2	133.0	145.9	168.0
Ceramic industries	91.7	69.9	80.7	85.9	90.8	98.5
Paper manufacture	90.6	76.2	80.4	84.5	89.1	94.8
Pharmaceutical products	102.7	91.5	124.2	134.5	147.3	163.7
Rubber	118.5	122.0	148.5	147.7	151.0	156.9
Foods and beverages	90.7	79.8	84.5	90.1	92.8	97.3

Japan and International Labor Organization

The relations between Japan and the International Labor Organization set up by Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles, has become closer year by year. From the beginning, Japan has actively participated in the International Labor Conference, despite considerable expenses involved in view of the great distance which separates Japan from Geneva. Moreover, a Japanese Government representative has regularly attended each session of the Governing Body of the International Labor Office. Japan is also the first country which established in Geneva a permanent delegation to the International Labor Organization, presided by the Japanese Government representative on the Governing Body. The present chief is Mr. Juitsu Kitaoka who succeeded Mr. Shunzo Yoshisaka.

In view of the great industrial importance of Japan, the International Labor Office created in 1923 a Correspondence Office in Tokyo and appointed Mr. I. Ayuzawa as Director.

The active participation of Japan in the work of the International Labor Organization has considerably influenced and naturally gave an impetus to the workers of Japan. The great progress which has been achieved in the trade union movement since 1919 proves eloquently how great was the repercussion of the International Labor Organization upon the Japanese workers. The necessity of continuing such participation is at present the more keenly felt as the toiling masses of the world at large are with greater eagerness looking to Geneva for the solution of their problems.

Japan and the Labor Conventions

Up to the present, Japan has ratified the following twelve Draft Conventions adopted by the International Labor Conference:

(1) Draft Convention concerning unemployment (First Session, Washington, 1919).

(2) Draft Convention fixing the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment (First Session, 1919).

(3) Draft Convention fixing the minimum age for admission of children to employment at sea (Second Session, Genoa, 1920).

(4) Draft Convention for 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, Genoa, 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 package carried by ship. (Twelfth Session, Geneva, 1919).

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

In addition to the above, the princples set forth in various Draft Convention 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.

References:

Table Nos.: 1 a, 2 b, 3 c, 4 a, 5-6 c, 7(1) a, 7 d, 8-9 e, 10 f, 11 e, 12 c, 13 a, 14 a & g, 15-16 e, 17 a & g, 18 h, 19-22 e, 23-24 i, 25 a.

Key: a—Bank of Japan.
b—League of Nations, Statistical Year Book.
c—Social Bureau, Department of Public Welfare.
d—Department of Commerce & Industry.
e—Cabinet Statistic Bureau.
f—Economic Research Institute of Mitsubishi.
g—The Asahi Shimbun-sha.
h—Labour Bureau, Department of Public Welfare.
i—Department of Agriculture and Forestry.

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 70,000,000, and that the ratio of the destitute is probably 10% of the poor, i.e. 70,000.

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 to the building guilds organized under law and took a similar step of encouragement. From 1919 to 1926 the Deposits 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. 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.—There are briefly described below:—

Public Lodging Houses at the end of March 1937 numbered 155, the average number of lodgers per month being 299,991.

Public Markets at the end of March 1937 numbered 265 with a total turnover of ¥53,368,199.

Public Dining Halls at the end of March 1937 numbered 65 with the number of meals served averaging 821,562 per month and turnover was returned as 16,224 per year.

Public Bath-houses at end of March 1937 numbered 177, visitors numbering 340 per house per 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 March, 1937 there were approximately 1,000 public pawnshops open to business, their advances amounting to ¥21,519,171. Statistics on Public Pawnshops are given in the Chapter on Banking.

Table 1. Various Economic Provisions for Masses
(Year Ending March 31)

(a)

	Year ending Mar. 31:	No. of lodging houses	No. of lodgers	Aver. No. of lodgers per month	Aver. No. of lodgers per year per house
Common Lodging Houses.	1932.....	159	3,374,738	281,228	21,225
	1933.....	152	2,947,800	245,650	19,393
	1934.....	154	3,211,727	267,523	21,128
	1935.....	154	3,476,659	289,706	22,562
	1936.....	155	2,686,593	307,216	23,784
	1937.....	155	3,599,897	299,991	23,225

(b)

		No. of markets	Turnover per year (¥1,000)	Aver. Turnover per month (¥1,000)	Aver. Turnover per market (¥1,000)
Public Markets.....	1932.....	304	56,609	4,717	186.2
	1933.....	291	51,280	4,273	176.2
	1934.....	277	52,090	4,341	180.8
	1935.....	277	52,939	4,412	191.1
	1936.....	278	54,354	4.529	195.9
	1937.....	205	53,368	4.447	192.1

(c)

		No. of halls	No. of visitors (1,000)	Aver. No of visitors per month	Turnover per year (Yen)	Average Turnover per hall (Yen)
Public Dining Halls.....	1932.....	68	10,884	906,996	1,454,837	21,100
	1933.....	70	11,876	989,681	1,457,908	20,827
	1934.....	68	11,106	925,477	1,226,874	16,579
	1935.....	68	10,586	882,191	1,154,403	16,976
	1936.....	70	10,247	853,884	1,109,963	15,859
	1937.....	65	9,859	821,562	1,054,573	16,224

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).—Organized 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.

Industrial Labour Investigation Office (Tokyo).—Established in 1924, chiefly by representatives of labour organizations and scholars, to investigate political, economic and social affairs of the country.

Arima's Agrarian Research Institute (Tokyo).—Established by Count R. Arima to devote itself to the study of agrarian problems, which are now growing in importance and attracting the serious attention of the public, in consequence of the wide awakening of the peasant class.

DEMOCRATIC AND COMMUNISTIC MOVEMENTS

Social Democrats

The Social Democrat Party as modelled on British Fabians were organized in 1926 with Isoh Abe, the Prof. at Waseda Univ., as chairman. The Japanese Fabians secured in the general election of 1936 a firm footing in the Imperial Diet with eighteen seats. The Fabians are more radical in their policy than their Western predecessors, for probably from eagerness to win over the masses as soon as possible to their cause they do not disdain, for instance, to approve such direct actions as strike. In a general conference held in 1928 they decided (1) to emancipate proletarians through change in capitalism, (2) to acknowledge the normal course

of social development, and (3) to appeal to the masses. At the same time they pledged themselves to take active interest in current questions and advocated, for instance, the reduction of electric light tariff agitation that was started in 1928 in Toyama prefecture, and spread to other districts, this agitation ending in partial success to the consumers. At a later conference the Democrats declared they were as much opposed to the communistic principles as to capitalism.

Strictly speaking, the Japanese Fabians have their predecessors in the Social Democratic Party formed in 1901 by Sen Katayama, who fled over 20 years ago from Japan to America and then lived in Moscow as an exile till he died there in November 1933, Denjiro Kotoku, one of the twelve "anarchists" who were executed in January 1911 for high treason, Isoh Abe, M.P., Toshihiko Sakai (d. 1933) and a few others. This poineer Social Democratic Party was ordered dissolution by the authorities on the very day of its organization.

COMMUNISTS

Communists in Japan organized their own party in 1922 as Japan branch of the Third International (Shanghai), but the police raids made that year and in the next and the arrest of some leaders caused the communists to betake themselves to underground intrigues. Their leaders even secretly visited Moscow to invoke its help, while in Japan they conceived bolshevisation plots for winning over students, troops and factory-workers, making each unit a "cell" for purposes of propaganda. Their desperate attempt to return Ikuo Oyama in the general election of 1928 failed, and moreover the seditious handbills widely distributed on the occasion and afterwards when the troops were departing for Tsingtao (China) a few months later ultimately brought upon them a determined measure of repression by the authorities for adopting stern legislative and executive measures against the revolutionary conspiracy movements. The Peace Preservation Law, for instance, was amended in July as an emergency measure, it providing, among other things, that an offence aimed at altering the national policy be punished with death, whereas the law as it originally stood could punish such culprits with imprisonment not exceeding ten years. Then a special service department was created on a large scale at the central and provincial offices, and besides Shanghai even London and Berlin were included in the sphere of this regular network of espionage.

On the face of such strong attitiude of the authorities the communists had to suspend all organized attempts at propaganda, and the only efforts subsequently made by them in that direction as reported by their organ were (1) repeal of the Peace Preservation Law and (2) "Hands off China" movements. They also attempted to resuscitate the dissolved Rono-to and two other similar bodies. Their endeavour to effect a trade union movement may also be mentioned in this connexion.

The communists may be divided into two wings, one radical and known as Fukumotoism, from K. Fukumoto, a graduate of the Imperial University of Tokyo and ex-Professor at government colleges who was a guiding spirit of the movement. It was around his Bolshevist banner that many young men of radical views rallied and the desperate revolutionary conspiracy was attempted as suspected by the Government. Fukumoto and other newly risen leaders such as Manabu Sano, a graduate of the Imperial University and ex-Professor at Waseda University, Sadachika Nabeyama, Shiro Mitamura and others were arrested in the raids in August, 1931.

The other group is more academic and less aggressive and was once led by H. Yamakawa and his wife Kikue Yamakawa, but is held in utter contempt as impotent and out-of-date by the more active communists wedded to the Bolshevist cause.

As the result of the repeated raids in 1932 and 1933 in which a large number of communist leaders, sympathisers and agitators was arrested the communist activities have waned to all appearance and the remaining adherents of the radical thought have apparently betaken themselves to underground movements.

PATERNALISM IN LABOUR DISPUTES

Small business establishments not covered by the Factory Law have so far retained the semblance of paternal practices obtaining in the pre-Restoration days when employees lived under the same roof with families of their masters and were on the whole treated not much differently from the family members. Those diligent clerks were often made husbands of daughters of the heirless masters to keep up the family trade when the masters had died or

retired, and there are found even to-day in Tokyo, Osaka and almost everywhere in Japan a large number of shop-masters of such origin. Then head-clerks of long meritorious service were allowed by their appreciative masters a share of the good-will and some capital and were made to set up their own shops as subsidiary establishments or branch stores. On the other hand there were of course cases where the employees were treated as mere tools and turned out under the slightest pretext. Shop-employees now demand that the treatment be standardized and placed above the caprice of employers. That idea was at the root of the trouble when such well-known publishers and booksellers as the Kobundo of Kyoto and the Iwanami and the Ganshodo, both of Tokyo, and especially the Maruzen of Tokyo found their employees either in 1928 or 1929 going on strike demanding better wages, shorter hours, etc. The troubles generally ended in the virtual victory of the strikers. The day of traditional paternalism seems to be doomed in Japan.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

The co-operative societies in Japan were established under the Co-operative Societies Law enacted in 1909, the object being to supply to middle class producers, agricultural, industrial etc. funds at a low rate of interest and without mortgage. The societies are juridical persons and classed as Credit Societies, Sales Societies, Purchase Societies and Productive Societies. These different lines may be combined in one society, so that there are altogether eleven other kinds consisting of two to four different lines. In order to make a society easily accessible to people, it is provided that one subscription should not exceed ¥50, while to prevent aggrandizement one member is not allowed to own more than ten such shares. Special privileges are afforded to co-operative societies by the Government, as exemption of taxes on income and business, reduction of registration taxes, etc., while the hypothec banks are permitted to advance funds without security and redeemable on five year instalments.

Table 2. Details of Co-operative Societies

	Total number of societies	Societies investigated	Members	Capital (¥1,000) Subscribed	Capital (¥1,000) Paid-up	Reserves (¥1,000)	Debts (¥1,000)	Savings (¥1,000)
1933	14,352	13,106	4,978,248	312,669	239,725	124,158	276,072	1,063,164
1934	14,651	13,446	5,238,253	319,332	243,969	130,222	293,600	1,179,132
1935	14,815	13,616	5,505,897	326,038	250,857	137,493	271,246	1,268,021
1936	15,028	13,864	5,795,139	334,570	259,996	146,393	255,783	1,378,319
1937	15,460	14,140	6,127,425	342,183	263,540	151,546	249,325	1,514,897

Table 3. Co-operative Societies By Kind of Business

Year Ending June 30:	Credit: No. of Societies Investigated	Credit: Members (1,000)	Credit: Deposits (¥1,000)	Credit: Loans (¥1,000)	Sales: No. of Societies Investigated	Sales: Members (1,000)	Sales: Sales (¥1,000)
1931	11,449	3,861	1,102,574	996,668	7,777	2,845	192,474
1932	11,358	3,856	1,070,803	1,016,812	8,167	3,027	181,140
1933	11,290	3,926	1,063,164	1,031,831	8,477	3,152	202,839
1934	11,617	4,140	1,179,132	1,024,703	9,529	3,536	261,399
1935	11,812	4,261	1,268,021	1,021,407	10,293	3,857	313,210
1936	12,094	4,494	1,378,319	1,040,719	11,057	4,199	376,746
1937	12,437	4,786	1,514,897	1,056,603	11,859	4,625	478,316

(Continued)	Purchase: No. of Societies Investigated	Purchase: Members (1,000)	Purchase: Purchase (¥1,000)	Utility: No. of Societies Investigated	Utility: Members (1,000)	Utility: Amount of Utilization (¥1,000)
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
1935	11,155	4,108	196,126	8,213	3,308	8,054
1936	11,664	4,374	249,296	9,300	3,822	9,465
1937	12,166	4,880	281,541	10,484	4,378	10,948

Note: The majority of the societies operate more than one line as a sister enterprise.

Credit Societies.—87.8% of the total number of cooperative societies were operating credit business in 1936. The total amount of loans and redemptions in 1936 reached ¥2,329,929,317 and ¥1,281,851,187, or compared with that of 1932 it showed an increase of ¥359,491,902 and ¥329,247,437, respectively.

Sales Societies.—In 1932 the total amount of sales by the societies showed only ¥202,838,620 or ¥64.36 per member which advanced in 1936 to ¥478,316,112 in total or ¥103.42 per member indicating an advance of 235% and 156% respectively. Principal merchandise handled by the societies are as follows; rice ¥207,602,737, barley and wheat ¥50,706,903, cocoon ¥51,956,380 and raw silk ¥46,018,461.

Purchasing Societies.—The total of purchases in 1936 amounted to ¥281,541,238 or ¥23,131 per society. This shows a gain of ¥152,430,425 and ¥10,334 or 225% and 180%, respectively, over 1932. Principal merchandise purchased by the societies in 1936 were fertilizer ¥120,617,556, rice ¥49,107,929, fodder ¥15,131,674 and sake ¥11,310,440.

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 last few years:—

Table 4. Government Mutual Aid Associations

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Total membership	Receipts (¥1,000) Fees	Government grants	Deposits and Interests	Donations	Miscellaneous	Total
1929	565,915	16,277	13,378	11,364	0.281	592	41,611
1930	574,383	16,283	13,348	11,405	0.275	238	41,275
1931	569,567	17,053	14,095	12,251	15.465	210	43,625
1932	548,282	16,471	13,540	12,686	0.389	472	43,170
1933	564,723	16,808	13,177	14,565	0.511	416	44,967
1934	563,800	17,741	13,189	15,051	0.614	1,342	47,324
1935	583,187	18,231	12,555	14,124	0.604	1,621	46,531
1936	610,458	19,087	14,102	15,581	0.291	1,814	50,584

(Continued)	Allowances (¥1,000) Deaths	Sick and Wounded	Medical treatment	Retirement	Continued service	Total incl. others	Total No. of recipients
1929	2,511	634	2,837	6,086	1,013	15,221	650,640
1930	2,782	626	2,953	6,842	1,182	16,459	699,546
1931	2,818	646	3,073	6,711	1,113	17,463	712,702
1932	2,894	653	2,990	12,947	1,276	23,386	677,892
1933	2,951	660	2,981	9,314	1,998	20,306	663,907
1934	2,973	1,406	2,454	9,548	2,022	23,012	791,600
1935	3,124	1,311	2,550	9,994	2,402	22,558	836,870
1936	3,283	1,474	2,516	12,508	2,527	26,367	895,409

Table 5. Government Mutual Aid Assn. By Business

(Year Ending March 31, 1936)

	Membership	Receipts (Yen)	Expenses (Yen)	No. of Recipients
Printing Bureau	3,879	557,660	427,440	22,418
Police Offices	69,331	2,087,976	1,344,754	36,752
Civil Engineering Offices	6,888	805,996	452,036	3,679
Monopoly Bureau	21,698	1,639,966	845,888	78,773
Mint Bureau	716	63,441	34,537	4,535
Army Department	48,370	2,052,760	1,498,648	106,641
Navy Department	60,475	7,106,633	2,743,031	122,274
Forestry Offices	9,397	1,021,172	1,021,171	3,921
Communications Department	192,131	10,979,161	7,408,101	71,788
Railways Department	197,573	24,263,731	10,591,099	444,628
Total	610,458	50,583,502	26,366,705	895,409

HEALTH INSURANCE

The Health Insurance Law in force since January, 1927, divides the insured into (i) 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 principal the premium 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 premium 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, 1936 the total number of unions was 379, showing an increase of 9 over the previous year. Classified according to kind of business, the number of unions was as follows:—

Table 6. Unions for Health Insurance By Industries

	1933	1934	1935	1936
Dyeing factories	132	133	133	128
Machine & tool factories	64	67	69	77
Chemical industry	36	36	38	39
Food & Drink	12	12	12	12
Miscellaneous industries	13	13	13	13
Special industries	3	3	3	3
Metallurgical	19	19	19	19
Coal mining	49	49	53	53
Other non-metallic industry	1	1	1	1
Total incl. others	343	348	370	379

The number of the insured among the members of the mutual aid associations coming under Article 7 of the Health Insurance Laws is as follows:—

Table 7. Number of Insured Among Mutual Associations

	1933	1934	1935
Compulsory	161,085	150,250	160,791
Of which under Factory Law	160,928	——	159,841
Of which under Mining Law	157	——	173
Others	——	——	777
Voluntary	10,548	10,418	10,539

Table 8. Number of Insured By Kind of Business

	1934 Government	1934 Unions	1935 Government	1935 Unions	1936 Unions
Dyeing	582,812	322,379	654,699	338,837	360,967
Machine & Tool	315,449	215,186	454,579	246,974	314,382
Chemical	237,030	47,433	290,921	56,766	62,747
Food & Drink	50,963	7,246	79,966	7,680	8,656
Miscellaneous	198,007	11,715	312,462	12,395	22,372
Special Industries	22,839	2,992	19,119	6,665	6,904
Metal Mining	27,707	28,005	36,771	30,475	34,054
Coal Mining	50,379	131,010	52,918	155,717	178,224
Other Non-Metallic Industries	9,411	1,426	10,213	1,960	2,296
Total incl. others	1,503,550	823,144	2,090,657	947,277	1,104,752

Table 9. Number of Insured Both Compulsory and Voluntary

Year	Government Compulsory	Government Voluntary	Unions Compulsory	Unions Voluntary	Total Compulsory	Total Voluntary
1926–27	1,139,667	1,198	774,155	26,426	1,913,822	27,624
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
1935–36	2,092,697	3,960	933,953	13,324	3,026,650	17,284
1936–37	2,346,682		2,104,752		3,451,434	

Table 10. Number of Cases and Amounts of Disbursements

(Per capita)

	Government		Unions		Average	
	No. of cases	Amount (Yen)	No. of cases	Amount (Yen)	No. of cases	Amount (Yen)
1926	0.640	2.902	1.150	4.707	0.895	3.805
1931	3.000	13.565	4.354	19.907	3.573	16.232
1932	3.034	12.744	4.164	16.914	3.300	13.814
1933	3.024	12.436	3.957	16.167	3.366	13.802
1934	3.038	12.416	3.821	16.387	3.325	13.869
1935	2.902	12.266	3.952	17.754	3.427	15.010

Table 11. Amount of Premiums and Annual Disbursements

	Governments		Unions		Total	
Year	Premiums (Yen)	Disbursement (Yen)	Premiums (Yen)	Disbursment (Yen)	Premiums (Yen)	Disbursement (Yen)
1926	3,495,997	3,309,498	4,359,753	3,768,689	7,855,750	7,078,187
1931–32	15,598,925	14,854,272	11,983,270	11,658,690	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	34,849,101	31,259,688
1935–36	29,119,041	24,814,765	17,469,266	17,149,090	36,588,307	41,963,855

UNEMPLOYMENT & EMPLOYMENT

Protection of Labour.—Employment agencies and relief and workhouses are principal provisions under this head. The Public Employment Agencies numbered 605, as at the end of 1936 and during the year they dealt with 1,778,145 applicants excluding day-labourers, of which 1,218,748 were female. The number of acceptances were 812,327 or 46%. Similar returns for day laborers were 13,666,862 applicants of which 11,563,862 were registered laborers, the number finding employment being 12,-270,660 or 90%. According to an investigation of 7,918,534 people by the Social Bureau of the Department of Home Affairs, the total number of unemployed amounted to 322,969 or 4.08% of which 65,501 were salaried men, 154,-939 day-laborers and 102,529 workers other than day-laborers. To give work to those unemployed, especially at the lean season of the year, the six premier cities are made to undertake public works, the Treasury guaranteeing to pay one half the wages payable.

Social Education Programme comprises the measures for the suppression of vices, such as anti-smoking and anti-drinking of minors now in force, the parity 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 connextion 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.

Table 12. Statistics of Public Employment Exchanges

	Public Employment Exchanges					Day-laborer Exchanged			
	No. of Exchanges	Vacancies	Application	No. accepted	% of accepted	Vacancies	Application	No. accepted	% of accepted
1927	...	624,550	794,686	215,608	(27.1%)	2,386,231	2,752,643	2,374,471	(86.3%)
1932	410	1,217,457	1,502,468	540,725	(36.0%)	13,870,289	17,391,341	13,778,503	(79.2%)
1933	456	1,451,998	1,528,291	633,315	(41.4%)	16,897,143	20,124,272	16,779,159	(83.4%)
1934	522	1,794,042	1,569,982	672,460	(42.8%)	14,367,778	16,724,102	14,213,876	(85.0%)
1935	587	1,917,983	1,679,568	741,642	(44.2%)	12,997,711	14,463,730	12,867,295	(89.0%)
1936	605	2,297,211	1,778,145	812,327	(45.7%)	12,561,136	13,666,837	12,270,657	(89.9%)

The number of the unemployed as enumerated at the census take 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 labouring population for the country as estimated by the Social Affairs Bureau in December, 1935, was 7,778,000. Of this number general labourers were 4,174,890 (54% of the whole population), day-labourers 1,816,098 (23%) and salaried men 1,787,012 (23%). The number of the unemployed was given as 351,469. Of this number general laborers accounted for 113,605 (35% of the whole number of the unemployed), day-labourers 169,688 (48%) and salaried men 68,176 (17%). As for the proportion of the unemployed to the total number of population, day-labourers came first with 9%, 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, 1929, 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 September, 1936 and dipped to 322,-969 in December, 1936.

The proportion of the unemployed, which stood at 4.7% 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 5.84% in March, 1933, to 4.97% in July, 1934. The percentage further declined to 4.08 in December, 1936. The following table will serve to show the monthly situation on unemployment as prepared by the Cabinet Statistics Bureau.

Table 13. Unemployment Situation

		Salaried-men	Day-laborers	Others	Total
1933 (Dec. 1)	Nos. investigated	1,692,724	1,781,735	3,788,933	7,263,392
	Unemployed	83,659	193,813	185,931	463,403
	%	4.94	10.88	4.91	6.38
1932 (Dec. 1)	Nos. investigated	1,720,993	1,789,756	3,899,375	7,410,124
	Unemployed	69,003	183,351	126,567	378,921
	%	4.01	10.24	3.25	5.11
1934 (Dec. 1)	Nos. investigated	1,738,933	1,785,367	3,992,818	7,517,118
	Unemployed	67,557	176,642	116,551	360,750
	%	3.88	9.89	2.92	4.80
1935 (Dec. 1)	Nos. investigated	1,787,012	1,816,098	4,174,890	7,778,000
	Unemployed	68,176	169,688	113.605	351,469
	%	3.82	9.34	2.72	4.52
1936 (Dec. 1)	Nos. investigated	1,828,737	1,838,817	4,250,980	7,918,534
	Unemployed	65,501	154,939	102,529	322,969
	%	3.58	8.43	2.41	4.08

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, society and other 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 women workers voting right in electing the workers' representatives to the Workers' Council created in 1920 as advisory organs on matters affecting the interest of railway workers.

The spirit of awakening is, however, already in the air and women's activity even in politics is a thing to be treated now seriously. In one of the recent Parliamentary elections women speakers were even in greater demand than the

male, owing to scarcity of supply, and it is reported that these women orators altogether made some 276 speeches, the fair speakers being mostly in support of those candidates who had declared themselves in 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 diverse. Of these one of the latest is the Young Women's League created in October 1927 under the encouragement of the Department of Education as a complement to the Young Men's Leagues already in existence. 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 philanthropic in aim. The National Female Teachers Union joined by over 20,000 out of the total force of approximately 70,000 in the country is showing great energy for promoting the position of those professionals in particular and of women in general.

Women in 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 about suffrage, but their proletarian sisters so far have made no particular achievement to their credit.

Women as Bread Winners

With the recent expansion of their field of activity, the number of women workers in Japan has considerably increased of late. Women are in greater demand than men, mainly because the salaries paid them are less than for men.

As the results of the 1930 official census returns shown, the number of women as bread winners throughout Japan proper aggregated 10,589,403 of which figure 354,792 were employers, 836,869 independent workers without employers and 9,397,742 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 14. Number of Women Workers

(1930 Census)

	No. of women-workers	No. of male workers to 100 female workers	%
Agriculture	6,397,042	121.0	60.4
Fishery	45,546	1,100.0	0.4
Mining	41,046	512.0	0.4
Industry	1,430,430	298.5	13.5
Commerce	1,464,195	205.8	13.8
Traffic	78,979	1,302.4	0.8
Civil & professional occupations	352,348	480.2	3.3
Domestic employees.	697,116	12.1	6.6
Others	82,701	590.3	0.8
Total	10,589,403	179.8	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 latest quiquennial national census.

Table 15. Number of Women Workers By Occupations

(1930 Census)

	Commerce	Traffic	Civil and 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 increasing year after year, but any exact figure covering the whole field of their activities is still unavailable. The following figures show the situation only for the lines indicated, for the last few years.

Table 16. Women's Occupations (Exclusive of Workwomen)

Year	Physicians and pharmacists	Midwives nurses and acpuncturists	School teachers	Communications clerks	State Railway clerks	"Geisha" "Shakufu"	Waitresses at cafe and bar
1929.....	3,072	135,749	88,511	9,092	....	204,136	51,559
1930.....	3,529	128,734	101,018	....	....	207,727	66,840
1931.....	3,986	154,153	99,621	....	....	210.434	77,391
1932.....	4,770	163,284	102,034	....	....	213,507	89,549
1933.....	5,670	171,754	204,136	....	....	209,092	99,312
1934.....	6,720	180,486	168,036	....	....	203,364	107,478
1935.....	7,874	185,832	....	....	....	203,313	109,335

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 interest of different localities. To adapt themselves to the need of the times, the young men's leauges 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 April, 1937 there existed 17,814 such leagues throughout the country with a total membership of 2,387,161. Young Women's Leagues in the same year were 15,319 in all with a total membership of 1,544,-271.

ELEEMOSYNARY WORKS

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, provisions 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 decrepid persons (over 65 years old), children under 13 years, and maternity women.

It also provides schooling expenses for children of destitute parents. Paupers, foundings and sick travellers given relief under the old rules at State and communal expenses are as follows:—

Table 17. Statistics of Paupers, Foundlings and Sick Travellers

	Paupers over 65 of age		Paupers below 13 of age		Expectant Mothers		Sick Travellers	
	No.	Amount (¥1,000)	No.	Amount (¥1,000)	No.	Amount (¥1,000)	No.	Amount (¥1,000)
1933.....	41,703	1,120	64,773	1,301	2,959	17	2,863	505,459
1934.....	50,766	1,424	86,912	1,982	4,169	20	2,602	539,195
1935.....	51,349	1,615	94,250	2,052	3,073	18	2,349	415,208

Relief of Sufferers from Natural Calamities

The law of 1899 relating to relief funds for sufferers from extreme calamity provides that each prefecture should lay aside a sum of not less than ¥500,000 as a fund for giving relief when such calamity overtakes the whole or part of its jurisdiction. When the amount of the relief expenses exceeds 5 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 last few years are as follow (in unit of yen):—

Table 18. Disbursements for Disaster Relief Purposes
(Yen)

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Feed	Clothing	Providing with work	Temporary lodging	Total incl. others
1929	112,806	50,700	85,319	126,263	944,205
1930	131,665	35,181	266,150	79,904	651,048
1931	237,015	37,394	252,214	238,374	988,517
1932	223,970	46,116	662,219	70,177	1,141,554
1933	737,355	200,766	368,340	370,548	4,633,249
1934	120,681	20,982	220,564	37,768	3,978,143
1935	1,437,806	338,899	1,355,475	583,891	7,200,139
1936	753,211	81,181	595,637	133,980	4,916,796

Table 19. Military Relief Service

	Sick or wounded Soldier							
	Without families		Soldiers and their families		Bereaved families		Total incl. others	
Year Ending Mar. 31:	No. of recipients	Amount (Yen)	No. of recipients	Amount (Yen)	No. of recipients	Amount (Yen)	No. of recipients	Amount (Yen)
1928	54	5,155	33,912	1,130,733	2,114	89,589	36,080	1,275,477
1929	64	5,581	42,836	1,382,142	2,047	86,355	44,947	1,474,078
1930	67	7,264	42,142	1,404,628	1,934	86,122	44,143	1,498,014
1931	55	4,685	50,006	1,504,323	1,795	77,779	51,856	1,586,787
1932	70	5,412	69,679	1,653,065	1,894	73,137	71,643	1,731,614
1933	105	7,635	96,622	2,334,039	2,296	85,822	99,023	2,427,496
1934	135	13,005	96,411	2,595,894	2,359	94,036	98,905	2,702,935
1935	137	12,738	103,436	2,708,179	2,199	88,331	105,772	2,809,248
1936	168	14,557	109,279	2,795,658	2,086	87,450	111,533	2,897,665

SOCIAL WELFARE WORK EXPENDITURE

The expenditure on account of various social welfare works for the fiscal year 1936, borne by prefectures, municipalities, towns and villages, aggregated ¥96,501,892. Classified according to different items, prefectures, cities, towns and villages, etc., the figure is apportioned as follows:—

Table 20. Social Welfare Work Expenditure
(In Yen)

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Disbursed by Prefectures	Disbursed by Municipalities	Disbursed by Towns and villages	Total
1933	23,998,144	28,439,783	15,148,344	67,586,271
1934	28,883,471	33,747,855	21,009,827	83,641,153
1935	20,977,092	36,238,495	26,054,182	83,269,769
1936	19,507,128	36,607,357	27,207,630	83,322,115
1937	22,997,978	45,334,134	28,169,780	96,501,892
Of which:				
1. Administrative Organs	814,756	845,691	1,923,238	3,583,685
2. Relief of Distitute	3,915,458	5,711,197	3,785,932	13,412,587
3. Medical Relief	7,359,158	11,152,383	2,618,620	21,130,161
4. Provisional Relief	2,977,152	11,501,680	14,734,508	29,213,340
5. Employment Relief	1,349,580	12,040,252	692,904	14,082,736
6. Social Cultures	714,167	662,569	1,486,796	2,863,532
7. Protection of Children	2,176,881	2,260,757	1,215,032	5,652,670
8. Others	3,690,826	1,159,605	1,712,750	6,563,181
Total	22,997,978	45,334,134	28,169,780	96,501,892

Note: (1) Salaries of staff and business expenses.
(2) General relief, orphanage charity patient, accident relief, various protections, relief for the poor other than under legal relief law, etc.
(3) Expenses for hospitals, treatment for tuberculosis, leprosy, mental and venereal deseases, trachoma. Prevention of epidemics, etc.
(4) Running expenses and improvement expense for public lodging houses, public pawn shops, public dining halls, etc.
(5) Employment exchange expenses, unemployment relief fund, etc.
(6) Moral reform, relief of ex-convicts, public law office, etc.
(7) Protection of expectant mothers, infants, child labourers, reform schools expenses, etc.
(8) Encouragement fund for various social organizations, contribution for various social enterprises, running expenses of zoos, etc.

References:

Table Nos.: 1 a, 2-3 b, 4-8 c, 9-11 d, 12-13 a, 14-16 c, 17-19 d, 20 e.
Key: a—Research of Social Bureau, Department of Public Welfare.
b—The Production Association Annual.
c—Cabinet Statistics Bureau.
d—Department of Public Welfare.
e—Department of Finance.

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

Main Features of the Laws

(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 appear 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 registration of designs for which registration is effected by dispensing with the process of publicity.

The system of re-examination has been abolished in the new laws. If the examiner should decide to reject an application, he has to show to the applicant the 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 stipu-

lations 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 patent invention, or registered utility model or designs as well as right of pledge having such patent, utility model, or design or right of working it as its object is transferable with or without limitation, but unless such transfer is registered at the Patent Office, it cannot be set up against a third party.

(5) With regard to patent 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 registration; but for the registration of trade mark no certificate shall be issued.

(7) A foreigner who is not domiciled, nor has a residence in Japan, is not entitled to enjoy industrial property, unless he is a subject or citizen of a country with which Japan has a treaty or anything corresponding thereto, pledging mutual protection of industrial properties. Ever 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 communications 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 easily be put into practice.

Term.—The term of a duration of a patent is fifteen years, counting from the date of publication, a patent for addition expiring with its original.

This term of fifteen years may be extended for not less than three years and not more than ten years, if the invention is a very important one and the inventor has not realized proper profits for his invention through no fault of his own.

Patent Fee.—The fee is ¥10 annually, 1st-3rd year; ¥15, 4th-5th year; ¥25, 6th-9th year; ¥35, 10th-12th year; and ¥50, 13th-15th year. The fee for an extended patent is:—

1. 1st year to 3rd year, inclusive, annually ¥100. First three years' fee to be paid at once.
2. From 4th year to 6th year, inclusive, annually ¥150.
3. From 7th year to 10th year, inclusive, annually ¥200.

Use of Other's Patent.—When a patented invention can not be worked without a patented invention or a registered utility model belonging to another person being used, a trial may be requested in case the person refuses to grant a license on reasonable terms without proper reasons. This use of a patent 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 patentee to grant a license on terms to be decided by him, or cancel it in virtue of his authority.

UTILITY MODELS

Any person who has conceived a new model of practical utility in regard to shape, construction or combination of articles may obtain the registration of a utility model with regard to the article. Prohibitive clauses concerning registration are practically identical 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, colouring, 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 registerable must consist of letters, devices 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 ensign, 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, unregisterable for its not being special and distinctive, such trade-mark shall be registered if the owner disclaims any right to that part.

A trade-mark similar to another trade-mark owned by the same person and to be used for the same merchandise, or a mark identical with another mark owned by the same person and to be used for a similar kind of merchandise may be registered by the same person as associated trade-marks.

A mark used by a person in business the object of which is not profit, will be considered as a trade-mark and is registerable.

A mark of juridical person to be used by members of the corporation may be registered as a corporation mark.

When Transferable.—A trade-mark right may be transfered 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 registration, or has discontinued the use thereof for more than three years. Registered trade-mark of foreign countries are exceptions.

Term.—The term of the exclusive use of a registered trade-mark is twenty years. The term for a trade-mark already registered in another State, co-extends with the term allowed in that State, but in no case can it exceed twenty years.

Registration of trade-marks can be renewed.

Fee.—¥30 for registration of a trade-mark and ¥50 for a renewal thereof; same for an associated trade-mark; and ¥100 for registration of a corporation mark and ¥150 for a renewal thereof.

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
1928	10,357	2,702	13,059	3,271	1,433	4,704
1929	11,328	2,968	14,296	3,460	1,630	5,090
1930	12,568	2,862	15,430	3,366	1,610	4,976
1931	12,871	2,312	15,183	2,998	1,320	4,318
1932	12,176	1,702	13,878	2,637	1,309	4,846
1933	12,110	1,794	13,904	4,306	1,196	5,502
1934	13,821	1,900	14,721	3,743	930	4,673
1935	14,757	1,888	16,645	3,816	950	4,766
1936	16,132	2,379	18,511	3,994	842	4,836
1937	14,772	2,609	17,381	3,725	890	4,615

Table 2. Registration of Utility Models

Year	Application			Registered		
	Japanese	Foreigners	Total	Japanese	Foreigners	Total
1928	29,401	178	29,579	12,173	108	12,281
1929	32,928	187	33,111	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
1936	44,210	422	44,632	15,396	274	15,670
1937	38,110	473	38,583	13,686	264	13,950

Table 3. Registration of Designs

Year	Applications			Registered		
	Japanese	Foreigners	Total	Japanese	Foreigners	Total
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	12,285	79	12,363	5,434	40	5,474
1936	14,568	58	14,626	5,629	33	5,662
1937	10,102	50	10,152	4,447	17	4,464

Table 4. Registration of Trade-Marks

Year	Applications			Registered		
	Japanese	Foreigners	Total	Japanese	Foreigners	Total
1928	19,865	1,426	21,291	8,716	1,076	9,792
1929	21,560	1,462	23,022	9,190	941	10,131
1930	21,103	1,332	22,435	9,916	1,091	11,007
1931	21,288	1,132	22,420	10,953	928	11,881
1932	20,648	881	21,529	9,873	703	10,576
1933	22,986	1,056	24,042	11,867	763	12,630
1934	25,484	802	26,286	12,545	783	13,328
1935	28,912	699	29,661	13,375	562	13,938
1936	29,365	748	30,113	14,615	525	15,140
1937	26,546	913	27,459	14,345	627	14,972

ENCOURAGEMENT OF INVENTIONS

Association for Encouragement of Inventions

The Imperial Invention Association 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 Association. In 1925 it received a donation of ¥30,000 from the Imperial Household in aid of the encouragement fund. The following year (1926) the Association 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 Association is presided over by Baron Yoshiro Sakatani and has for its honorary president Prince Takamatsu.

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.

Among the inventors honored in May 1933 for their accomplishments by the Association are the following:—

Inventor	Invention	Date of Invention	Patent Number
Hatsujiro Hamada	Printing Machine	Mar., 1923	44978 80513, etc.
Dr. Kotaro Honda	Special Alloy Steel	Feb., 1918	32234 32422, etc.
Shinjiro Horii	Mimeograph and Tracing Paper	Dec., 1925	67044 83829, etc.
Seiichi Mamiya	Cash Register	Dec., 1928	79543 92426, etc.
Dr. Yasujiro Niwa & Masatsugu Kobayashi	N E Type Television	Dec., 1929	84722 90642, etc.
Viscount Dr. Masatoshi Okochi & Keikichi Ebihara	Method of Manufacturing Piston-rings possessing quality of exerting equal pressure on Cylinder wall	Nov., 1926	70144
Torajiro Omoto	Rotary Adding-machine	Oct., 1926	75942 91708
Dr. Kinzo Okamura & late Seiji Hasegawa	Method of dry distillation of Oil-shale		69920
Genzo Shimazu	Method of Manufacturing lead powder sensitive to chemical reaction	Feb., 1922	41728
Late Kametaro Toyama & Shigetaro Mori	Developing of silkworm hybrids in one generation	1914	....
Dr. Jozaburo Umene	Method of Dressing Hematite and Limonite	June, 1922	42972

The Chemical & Physical Research Institute

Apart from the energetic efforts of private inventors, the establishment in 1907 of the Chemical & 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 past years to the cause it espouses and effected numerous useful inventions which have largely contribut-

ed 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 does the Institute conduct scientific researches but also 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.

References:

Table Nos.: 1-4 a.

Key: a—Researches of Patent Bureau, Department of Commerce & Industry.

CHAPTER XXI

TRANSPORTATION

LAND TRANSPORTATION

RAILWAYS

Introductory Remarks

The railway service was started in Japan in the fifth year of Meiji (1872) when the line between Tokyo and Yokohama measuring 26.9 kilometres was opened. Ever since that time the railway system has made such rapid strides that now railways run lengthwise and crosswise throughout the whole country. The total length of the State Railways open to traffic exceeds 17,000 kilometres at present. The length of the local railways and that of tramways open to business have also increased considerably in the past three decades.

To give notable features of Japanese railways, in the first place, the 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 23,825,000 existing and thus removed various drawbacks incidental to diverse management 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 by water. Thirdly, the number of locomotives is very large for that of other vehicles. This is due to the hilliness of the country and to the fact that each train consists of a comparatively small number of vehicles. Fourthly, the use of the railway service is very popular. This is due chiefly to a large number of passengers undertaking short journeys. Fifthly, unlike other countries, fare receipts are usually larger than freight receipts. 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 gauge that marks almost the whole line (3 ft. 6 in. being the adopted guage).

The private railways now existing are those intended to meet local requirements, and are granted subsidies under the Local Railway Law.

Table 1. Japan's Position in Railways

(End of 1936)

Country	Railways in operation (kilometers)	No. of Locomotives	No. of Passenger Cars	No. of Goods Wagons
*Japan Proper	17,530	4,235	9,656	73,184
U. S. A.	640,269	45,146	24,566	1,790,043
Germany	123,667	20,710	64,009	578,325
U. K.	81,484	19,864	42,656	618,948
Italy	29,562	5,891	7,464	126,164

Note: * March, 1937

Table 2. General Condition of Railway Lines in Japan

(Year Ending Mar. 31, 1938)

	State Railways	Local Railways	Tramways
Operating lines (kms.)	17,934.0	6,824.15	2,458.81
Passenger train mileage (kms.)	118,010,950.4	1,273,836*	387,850,200*
Passenger earnings (yen)	349,543,030	68,929,859*	113,801,876*
Goods train mileage (kms.)	78,437,240	8,196,243*	6,374,949*
Goods earnings (yen)	285,962,159	22,308,862*	1,269,762*
Goods-Passenger train (kms.)	18,154,635	7,581,119*	—
Capital invested (yen)	4,256,017,282	1,536,731,133	1,780,510,333*

Note: * Year ending March 31, 1937.

Table 3. Length of Railways

(Kms.)

Year Ending Mar. 31:	State Railways	Local Railways	Tramways
1928	13,391.2	5,472.42	2,758.84
1929	13,691.6	5,937.53	2,720.03
1930	14,148.9	6,513.10	2,715.66
1931	14,574.9	7,018.14	2,711.47
1932	15,014.0	7,194.79	2,675.63
1933	15,372.1	7,242.11	2,661.76
1934	15,844.5	7,184.55	2,652.65
1935	16,535.1	7,088.22	2,615.20
1936	17,138.2	7,097.56	2,533.55
1937	17,530.1	7,019.67	2,514.75
1938	17,934.0	6,824.15	2,458.81

Table 4. Capital Invested and Percentage of Profits

Year Ending Mar. 31:	State Railways		Local Railways		Tramways	
	Capital	Profit % to cap.	Capital	Profit % to cost of construction	Capital	Profit % to cost of construction
1928	¥2,907,004,129	77.2%	¥1,068,118,636	6.4%	¥2,286,008,668	9.4%
1929	3,109,089,387	73.5	1,071,441,210	6.1	2,257,081,979	9.1
1930	3,285,165,893	65.1	1,169,932,738	5.4	2,205,831,510	8.2
1931	3,382,820,115	51.2	1,282,118,738	4.2	2,212,569,844	6.9
1932	3,462,322,624	48.2	1,313,782,488	3.8	2,145,876,339	5.9
1933	3,563,422,511	45.1	1,360,918,984	3.6	2,157,203,439	5.3
1934	3,682,426,399	52.0	1,311,913,684	4.0	2,017,474,039	5.4
1935	3,813,211,446	53.6	1,283,266,384	4.1	1,468,193,689	5.3
1936	3,938,262,736	54.6	1,284,103,805	4.2	1,509,155,739	5.6
1937	4,089,624,978	59.6	1,313,232,583	...	1,555,809,239	...
1938	4,256,017,282	...	1,536,731,133	...	1,780,510,333	...

STATE RAILWAYS

ADMINISTRATION AND STAFF

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

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 and 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.

Table 5. Number of Railway Officials and Employees

(End of March)

	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
"Chokunin" rank	28	37	35	34	36
"Sonin" rank	905	980	998	1,047	1,102
"Han-nin" rank	25,616	26,331	28,146	30,369	32,217
"Koin" employees	78,732	79,872	82,326	85,035	88,474
"Yo-nin" employees	93,567	94,318	97,951	101,512	105,512
Salaried advisers	—	—	—	355	348
Total	198,848	201,538	209,456	218,352	227,689

MILEAGE

The mileage of lines worked and length of tracks for the last few fiscal years are given below:—

Table 6. Mileage of Lines Worked and Length of Tracks

(Kms.)

(a) Whole Country

Route: End of March:	1928	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Single	11,340,549	13,134,464	13,608,033	14,261,384	14,861,878	15,253,323
Double	1,882,234	1,919,094	1,907,452	1,942,548	1,944,939	1,945,749
Triple	22,320	29,960	29,960	29,963	29,963	18,800
Quadruple	121,677	163,573	171,316	173,292	173,292	184,039
Total incl. others	13,371,210	15,267,361	15,737,077	16,427,480	17,030,365	17,422,204
Tracks:						
Main	15,685.265	17,840.114	18,321,647	19,052.965	19,658.241	20,060.805
Side	6,283.901	7,153.163	7,290.996	7,467.205	7,641.311	7,751.867
Total	21,969.166	24,993.277	25,612.643	26,520.170	27,299.552	27,801.925

(b) Situation in Each Division (End of March, 1937)

Route:	Tokyo	Nagoya	Osaka	Hiroshima	Moji	Niigata	Sendai	Sapporo
Single	1,320.160	1,472.401	1,773.431	1,622.745	2,174.612	1,795.239	1,862.691	3,232.044
Double	616.251	305.220	197.287	470.668	147.176	12.273	26.848	170.026
Triple	2.910	—	4.660	—	9.360	—	1.870	—
Quadruple	114.328	10.474	54.854	—	4.110	—	—	
Total incl. others	2,067.909	1,788.368	2,036.265	2,093.413	2,335.258	1,807.512	1,891.409	3,402.070
Track:								
Main	3,105.934	2,125 829	2,437.599	2,564.081	2,513.484	1,819.781	1,921.997	3,572,096
Side	1,578.614	937.108	1,060.375	680.369	1,061.456	677.964	662.141	1,093.810
Total	4,684.578	3,052.190	3,497.974	3,244.450	3,574.940	2,497.749	2,584.138	4,665.906

Table 7. Main Lines and Mileage Under Traffic

(End of March, 1937)

Name of Line	Open mileage inclusive of branch lines (Kms.)
Main Island:	
Ban-etsu	337.2
Chuo	743.0
Hoku-riku	638.1
Takayama	298.0
Kwansai	852.7
O-u	902.8
Riku-u	165.0
San-yo	1,387.4
San-in	1,014.1
Shin-etsu	449.7
Sobu	524.2
Tohoku	2,498.5
Tokaido	1,000.3
U-etsu	288.5
Kyushu:	
Chikuho	154.8
Hohi	165.7
Kagoshima	746.4
Nagasaki	400.5
Nippo	749.0
Kyudai	141.5
Shikoku:	
Dosan	169.7
Kotoku	88.3
Tokushima	110.7
Yosan	291.2
Hokkaido:	
Abashiri	260.9
Hakodate	831.0
Semmo	198.1
Muroran	292.4
Nayoro	226.5
Nemuro	690.3
Rumoi	127.4
Soya	477.0
Sekihoku	181.0
Hidaka	128.2
Grand Total	17,530.1

TRAFFIC RESULTS

The traffic results of the State Railways are given in the following tables:—

Table 8. Passenger Earnings, Etc.

(In ¥1,000)

Year Ending March:	1930	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Passenger fare	234,217	208,877	203,542	222,247	238,681	253,043	274,423
Berth	2,066	1,856	1,949	2,369	2,840	3,162	3,729
Express tickets	7,067	6,188	6,224	6,884	7,635	8,128	8,915
Baggages	962	1,103	1,105	1,156	1,265	1,474	1,622
Parcels	22,381	16,583	15,263	16,340	17,804	19,481	20,316
Mail	2,248	2,390	2,369	2,404	2,515	2,781	3,029
Platform tickets	1,323	1,668	1,633	1,736	1,824	1,863	2,036
Miscellaneous	1,259	1,307	1,303	1,399	1,532	1,704	1,931
Total	271,523	239,972	233,387	254,534	274,096	291,035	316,001

Table 9. Passengers Carried, Etc.

Year Ending Mar. 31:	No. of pass. carried (1,000)	Pass. carried kms. (1,000)	Average kms. of journey per pass.	No. of Passengers per day per km.	No. of Passengers per train km.	No. of Passengers Average per day (1,000)
1928	795,723	20,125,587	25.3	4,226	191.9	2,174
1929	847,300	21,582,542	25.5	4,413	192.2	2,321
1930	862,930	21,345,677	24.7	4,250	177.9	2,364
1931	824,153	19,875,113	24.1	3,839	154.3	2,258
1932	787,222	19,122,651	24.3	3,586	142.1	2,151
1933	781,150	19,001,523	24.3	3,488	136.8	2,140
1934	841,315	20,822,013	24.7	3,715	141.9	2,305
1935	913,566	22,573,020	24.7	3,888	141.7	2,503
1936	985,041	24,173,052	24.5	3,983	140.3	2,691
1937	1,058,631	26,216,155	24.8	4,200	145.6	2,900
1938	1,156,266	29,052,146	25.1	4,548	155.6	3,168

Table 10. Goods Hauled and Earnings

(In ¥1,000)

(a) Earnings

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Ordinary	Miscellaneous	Total	Average Per day	Average Per day per km.
1928	210,179	1,571	211,750	579	44
1932	173,738	2,386	176,124	481	33
1933	172,157	2,550	174,706	479	32
1934	195,183	2,855	198,038	543	35
1935	215,615	3,066	218,681	599	37
1936	225,343	2,759	228,102	623	37
1937	250,962	2,702	253,665	695	40
1938	282,784	3,178	285,962	783	44

(b) Hauled

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Volume of goods carried (m. tons)	Volume of goods carried per day (m. tons)	Average kms. per m. tons	Aver. volume of goods carried per day per km. (m. tons.)	Aver. volume of goods carried per train km. (m. tons.)	Aver. volume of goods carried per wagon (m. tons.)
1928	78,621,788	214,814	158.4	2,593	219.3	6.3
1929	79,762,950	218,529	160.1	2,588	224.0	6.3
1930	77,224,824	211,595	162.9	2,479	219.0	6.2
1931	64,087,099	175,581	170.1	2,078	208.1	5.9
1932	60,590,746	165,548	175.0	1,961	207.5	5.8
1933	61,732,756	169,131	171.1	1,911	203.1	5.7
1934	71,970,592	197,180	166.6	2,112	210.6	5.9
1935	77,477,837	212,268	172.3	2,270	212.9	6.0
1936	81,039,134	221,418	172.9	2,279	204.4	6.0
1937	89,342,111	244,773	175.2	2,477	207.9	6.1
1938	98,170,440	268,960	185.9	2,823	221.2	6.4

Principal items of goods handled are coal, timber, stone, rice, fertilizer, and fuel. Below are given the figures for the most important items handled by the State lines for the last few fiscal years.

Table 11. (a) Important Goods Handled by State Railways

(In 1,000 Metric tons)

	Rice	Wheat Barley. etc.	Timber	Charcoal	Oil	Coal	Iron and Steel	Artificial Fertilizers	Cement
1927	3,002	738	6,798	1,481	734	24,232	730	1,145	1,662
1932	3,014	791	4,632	1,118	819	20,229	470	1,540	1,392
1933	3,056	717	5,838	1,065	791	23,661	660	1,562	1,744
1934	3,573	788	7,027	1,184	928	25,744	885	1,642	1,836
1935	3,047	906	7,307	1,169	1,057	27,361	1,073	2,073	2,138
1936	3,201	938	7,502	1,185	1,121	30,624	1,109	2,198	1,937
1937*	3,332	1,189	8,636	1,218	1,172	34,264	2,260	2,873	2,094

Note: * Year ending March 31, 1938.

(b) Statistics of Average Earnings, etc.

	1917	1921	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Freights:									
Average ton-kilometre	166.1	165.1	175.0	171.1	166.6	172.3	172.9	175.2	185.9
Average receipts per metric ton (yen)	1.77	2.85	2.87	2.79	2.71	2.78	2.78	2.81	2.88
Average receipts per metric ton per km. (sen)	1.07	1.72	1.64	1.63	1.63	1.62	1.61	1.60	1.55
Passengers:									
Average number per kilometre	159.9	207.3	142.1	136.8	141.9	141.7	140.3	145.6	155.6
Pass. earnings per capita (sen)	30	41	27	26	26	26	26	26	26
Average pass. earnings per km. per capita (sen)	0.84	1.30	1.09	1.07	1.07	1.06	1.05	1.05	1.04

FINANCE

As mentioned elsewhere the railway finance is independent of the other State accounts, and all the disbursements are to be met by 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.

Table 12. Working Revenues and Expenses

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Revenues (¥1,000)	Expenses (¥1,000)	Net Profit (¥1,000)	Per kilometre per day worked (yen) Revenues	Expenses	Gross profit
1928	506,445	368,277	138,168	105.372	58.671	46.701
1929	529,132	393,381	135,876	107.150	60.894	46.256
1930	517,795	399,027	118,990	101.935	59.875	42.060
1931	458,140	382,553	75,587	87.142	54.176	32.966
1932	433,540	365,089	68,452	80.009	49.207	30.802
1933	425,954	364,875	61,080	76.915	47.866	29.049
1934	473,571	385,579	88,675	83.212	49.586	33.625
1935	518,668	417,771	100,897	87.988	53.289	34.699
1936	544,534	435,000	109,986	88.369	53.478	34.891
1937	598,171	452,709	145,462	94.431	55.951	38.480
1938	670,164	504,015	166,149	103,418	62,757	40,658

Table 13. Working Revenues Classified

(Yen)

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Coaching	Goods	Motor-car	Others	Total
1928	278,952,818	220,285,646	——	7,206,196	506,444,660
1929	292,624,385	228,015,566	——	8,491,573	529,131,524
1930	286,046,265	223,265,311	——	8,483,265	517,794,841
1931	261,131,079	189,161,150	——	7,848,024	458,140,253
1932	245,349,729	180,365,934	——	7,824,626	433,540,289
1933	239,017,655	178,717,042	——	8,219,376	425,954,073
1934	260,622,508	203,189,175	537,261	9,222,017	473,570,961
1935	281,813,536	225,266,327	1,044,084	10,564,126	518,668,073
1936	298,760,574	233,397,009	1,661,840	10,714,691	544,534,114
1937	324,226,740	259,773,238	2,385,036	11,786,385	598,171,399
1938	359,572,601	294,133,097	3,048,638	13,409,583	670,163,919

Table 14. Working Expenses Classified

(¥1,000)

Year Ending Mar. 31:	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
General	5,364	5,714	5,877	5,996	6,695	7,183	8,280
Maintenance of ways and works	40,694	40,504	43,778	54,764	57,068	60,118	67,762
Maintenance of equipments	26,038	25,615	27,377	30,888	32,150	36,246	41,755
Transportation	66,666	65,808	71,154	78,994	85,425	92,120	110,341
Traffic	98,047	96,769	101,085	105,958	109,655	117,316	130,491
Shipping	5,502	5,203	5,625	6,301	6,473	6,949	8,358
Total including others	266,634	265,082	282,200	314,126	329,537	354,420	406,692

Table 15. Disposal of Net Earnings

(Yen)

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Survey and private line inspection	Additional works	Interest charges	Subsidy to local railways	Total incl. others
1928	450,048	5,643,676	74,629,314	5,295,405	86,289,087
1929	474,805	5,357,227	80,542,777	6,298,172	92,672,981
1930	583,849	4,337,837	82,993,964	6,968,545	94,884,195
1931	586,879	3,382,422	86,241,915	7,499,934	97,728,771
1932	615,149	2,433,856	87,885,730	7,498,118	98,454,047
1933	483,758	2,420,590	88,883,405	7,203,344	99,792,641
1934	489,620	2,122,589	93,775,493	6,991,443	103,379,145
1935	508,992	3,936,208	91,788,215	7,052,618	103,645,227
1936	634,402	3,710,575	93,750,891	7,367,128	105,462,996
1937	569,470	7,580,496	83,206,219	6,854,027	98,288,996
1938	825,957	4,559,880	83,793,491	6,646,719	97,323,229

Table 16. Value of Fixed Property

(Yen)

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Brought over from preceding year	Increase during the year: Construction expenditure	Improvement expenditure	Additional Works	Total incl. others	Decrease during the year	Total
1928	2,647,543,213	49,216,913	156,244,969	5,643,676	223,207,739	11,866,498	2,858,794,454
1929	2,858,794,454	51,824,496	139,634,863	5,357,227	217,130,882	13,310,349	3,062,614,987
1930	3,062,614,987	68,906,647	125,199,688	4,337,837	203,980,139	19,870,183	3,246,724,943
1931	3,246,724,943	41,715,774	66,735,912	3,382,422	122,837,123	22,169,604	3,347,392,462
1932	3,347,392,462	37,706,907	54,714,747	2,433,856	99,405,522	33,011,971	3,413,786,013
1933	3,413,786,013	47,703,369	51,991,055	2,420,590	105,057,008	14,949,995	3,503,893,026
1934	3,503,893,926	53,130,133	56,304,722	2,122,589	126,051,070	16,774,419	3,613,169,677
1935	3,613,169,677	47,794,115	67,662,895	3,936,208	134,351,092	19,035,400	3,728,845,369
1936	3,728,485,369	43,197,238	83,366,177	3,710,575	136,163,380	14,141,210	3,850,507,539
1937	3,850,507,539	43,922,922	89,446,250	7,580,496	154,667,272	17,964,751	3,987,210,060
1938	3,987,210,060	42,652,542	104,152,937	4,559,880	171,882,534	31,877,631	4,127,214,963

Railway Stores and Materials

Railway materials used on State railways at present are almost wholly of domestic manufacture.

Table 17. Railway Stores Purchased and on Store

(Yen)

Year End ng Mar. 31:	Railway stores purchased: Home purchase	Foreign purchase	Total	Amount of stores on hand: Stores in stock	Articles in process of manufacture	Total
1931	107,598,231	3,121,766	110,719,997	22,837,495	571,299	28,408,794
1932	81,378,117	3,085,193	84,463,310	15,544,341	159,953	15,704,294
1933	99,428,262	3,647,413	103,075,675	16,980,187	262,310	17,152,497
1934	114,266,802	3,811,812	118,078,614	22,636,379	252,424	22,888,803
1935	130,474,810	4,506,564	134,981,374	27,516,224	189,642	27,706,866
1936	139,734,414	4,280,212	144,014,626	29,842,400	305,065	30,147,465
1937	155,961,197	4,869,207	160,830,404	24,906,053	344,337	25,250,390

Table 18. Number of Locomotives

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Steam: Tank	Tender	Electric	Total number incl. other	Aggregate Weight with tender (M. ton)	Average Weight per locomotive (M. ton)
1931	1,039	3,049	97	4,189	336,886	80.4
1932	908	2,984	119	4,016	334,769	83.4
1933	967	2,986	131	4,094	339,251	82.9
1934	1,018	2,895	141	4,064	335,233	82.5
1935	977	2,834	165	3,986	331,375	83.1
1936	1,011	2,927	173	4,124	342,824	83.1

Table 19. Number of Passenger Carriages & Electric Cars

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Passenger Carriages: No. of bogies	No. of 4-wheels incl. others	Total	Seat Capacity: No.	Aver. per car	Electric Cars: No. of cars	Seat Capacity: No.	Aver. per car
1931	8,513	1,941	10,454	563,741	59.4	1,128	111,818	99.1
1932	8,616	937	9,553	533,641	58.7	1,219	120,565	98.9
1933	8,678	477	9,155	524,506	58.8	1,269	126,883	100.0
1934	8,764	496	9,260	534,132	59.3	1,375	138,650	100.8
1935	8,937	479	9,416	546,588	59.6	1,403	142,613	101.6
1936	9,130	384	9,514	559,825	59.9	1,450	149,236	102.9

Table 20. Number of Goods Wagons

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Number: Covert	Open	Tank	Total incl. others	Capacity (ton): Total	Average per vehicle
1931	36,544	30,676	230	68,353	896,266	13.1
1932	34,835	29,210	211	65,138	868,945	13.3
1933	35,142	28,735	204	64,923	864,737	13.3
1934	35,617	29,180	208	65,804	873,998	13.3
1935	36,224	30,294	220	67,485	892,442	13.2
1936	37,590	31,446	224	69,940	919,470	13.2

CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION

The extension of the State Railway lines not yet opened to traffic as at the end of the financial year of 1935-36 stood at 1,688 kilometres and 989 metres. Of this length of lines, 847 kilometres and 935 metres were under construction and 841 kilometres and 54 metres had been sanctioned but not yet been taken in hand. Contrasted with the previous year, the former shows a decrease of 129 kilometres and 333 metres. The construction expenditure appropriated in the last few years is as follows:—

1935-36	¥43,197,238
1934-35	¥47,794,115
1933-34	¥53,130,133

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 still single-tracked. On the San-yo, Tohoku and a few other lines, however, partial doubling has either been effected or is nearing completion.

Gradient.—The maximum gradient is 1 in 40 in ordinary cases with a minimum radius of 15 chains. A notable exception is the case of the Usui pass on the Tokyo-Nagano line for which the Abt system was adopted. The gradient for it is 1 in 15, for the section of 7 miles from Yokogawa to Karuizawa, with a minimum radius of 13 chains. There are on this section 26 tunnels with the aggregate length of 14,645 ft. Altogether this section forms the worst portion in the whole work of railway construction in Japan. The steam locomotives at first used on this section have been 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 being 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"×5½×66'0", 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," cercidiphylum, "sen," beech, 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, 1937 was 585,168 metres. The longest structure is that over the River Agano (1,243 m.) on the Uetsu Line, the second over the Tenryu (1,209 m.), and the third over the 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, 1936 was 650,210 metres. Contrasted with the previous year, it shows a decrease of 12,130 metres or 1.8%. The length of tunnels specified by the jurisdictions is as follows:—

Table 21. Length of Tunnels

Name of Bureau	Length of Tunnel (meters)
Tokyo Railways Bureau	93,251
Nagoya " "	93,440
Osaka " "	106,309
Moji " "	92,562
Sendai " "	63,790
Sapporo " "	42,720
Niigata " "	59,572
Hiroshima " "	98,366
Total	650,210

Table 22. Principal Tunnels

Name of Tunnel	Length (metres)
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.—As at the end of March, 1936 the State Railways were electrified to the extent of 683.4 kilometres. It is only about 4% of the entire length of the lines.

Motor-car and Ferry Service

As an ancillary business the Department of Railways runs the motor-car service. As on March 31, 1937, or the end of 1936-37, the motor-routes open to traffic of the State Railways numbered 46 involving 2,194 kilometres, of which 9 routes (214 kilometres) were opened in the year under review.

Contrasted with the previous year, the number of passengers shows an increase of 42.7%, the number of tons lifted 54.2%, fares 40.4% and freights 85%.

Table 23. Condition of Motor-car Service

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Working mileage: Passenger (kms.)	Working mileage: Truck (kms.)	Passengers carried: Total	Passengers carried: Per day	Goods hauled: Total (M. ton)	Goods hauled: Per day (M. ton)	Passenger receipts: Total (Yen)	Passenger receipts: Per day (Yen)	Goods receipts: Total (Yen)	Goods receipts: Per day (Yen)
1931....	65.8	65.0	124,864	1,224	1,684	17	25,405	249	3,022	30
1932....	126.2	108.6	784,527	2,144	6,014	16	158,948	434	10,282	28
1933....	308.0	290.0	1,210,431	3,316	9,552	26	236,216	647	17,073	47
1934....	544.0	510.0	2,682,764	7,350	25,770	71	496,141	1,359	41,263	113
1935....	1,161.0	1,103.0	4,134,529	11,327	39,332	108	977,915	2,679	66,202	181
1936....	1,765.0	1,745.0	6,264,452	17,116	47,796	131	1,546,360	4,225	115,480	316
1937....	1,980.0	1,968.0	8,944,321	24,505	73,724	202	2,074,170	5,949	209,455	585
1938....	2,182.0	2,169.0	13,595,197	37,247	104,291	286	2,607,998	7,516	299,691	837

During 1935-36 the Department of Railways opened joint motor-car service with seven additional motor-car companies involving 88.4 kilometres and discontinued joint traffic with one company representing 61.0 kilometres. As at the end of the year the number of motor-car companies with which the State Railways were connected was 26 and the length of the routes 85.84 kilometres.

Land and Air Joint Service.—In view of the recent development of regular air services and the growing closeness of their relations with the railway service, on October 14, 1935 the Department of Railways opened a joint service with two air transport companies, namely, the Japan Air Transport Company and the Manchu Air Transport Company, involving 4,043.0 kilometres of routes.

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, 1936, there were 30 ferry steamers and 30 harbour boats totalling 60 with a gross tonnage of 49,086.32. The steamship lines (exclusive of the seasonal and temporary lines and also the Awa line which was abolished on March 20, 1935) as of March 1936 numbered 7, their total length 284 miles and the number of voyages 119,800. The number of tons lifted during the year under consideration stood at 30,776,922 and revenue from freights ¥5,776,685.

In the year ending March 1936 the State Railways opened a joint service with two other steamship companies involving 39.0 miles. As at the end of the year under notice the State Railways were connected with twenty-six steamship companies for joint service, involving 56 routes.

Accidents.—The number of accidents reported from all parts of the State Railway lines during the year 1936-37 totalled 5,525 or a decrease of 20.7% compared with that of the previous year.

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 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 those 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 open kilometre of local railways has been on the increase in recent years.

Table 24. General Situation on Local Railways

Year Ending Mar. 31:	No. of railway lines	Open length (kms.)	No. of passenger cars	No. of seats	No. of goods-wagons: Covert	No. of goods-wagons: Open	No. of goods-wagons: Total	Capacity (M. Tons)
1931	262	7,018.14	4,286	291,426	3,674	7,832	11,506	110,248
1932	266	7,194.79	4,411	301,481	3,711	7,901	11,612	113,872
1933	268	7,242.11	4,478	307,070	3,694	7,864	11,558	113,185
1934	266	7,184.55	4,433	308,347	3,616	7,860	11,476	113,627
1935	260	7,088.22	4,343	308,474	3,548	7,462	11,010	109,031
1936	257	7,097.56	4,338	313,881	3,604	7,632	11,236	113,430
1937	250	7,018.77	4,291	317,838	3,585	7,404	10,989	113,355
1938	246	6,824.15	....	....	....	....	....	....

Table 25. Train and Vehicle Kilometres of Local Railways (Kms.)

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Train Kilometres: Passenger trains	Train Kilometres: Goods trains	Train Kilometres: Mixed trains	Train Kilometres: Total	Vehicle Kilometres: Passenger cars	Vehicle Kilometres: Goods Wagons
1931	1,505,188	5,923,227	15,646,981	23,075,396	308,453,333	113,945,089
1932	1,388,573	6,129,537	13,179,218	20,697,328	312,164,786	112,087,410
1933	1,279,675	6,369,456	11,662,717	19,311,848	314,443,485	113,749,294
1934	1,311,214	6,950,376	10,375,003	18,636,593	322,440,001	119,409,617
1935	1,207,110	7,264,720	9,070,270	17,542,100	350,750,141	124,743,116
1936	1,404,405	7,679,911	8,322,004	17,406,320	341,102,727	125,718,1[illegible]
1937	1,273,836	8,196,245	7,581,119	17,051,200	358,068,255	131,633,670

Table 26. Passenger and Goods Traffic of Local Railways

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Average working kilometres	No. of passengers carried (1,000)	Passenger kms. (1,000)	Receipts from passenger traffic (¥1,000)	Average kms. per passenger	Goods hauled (1,000 m. tons)	Goods kms. (1,000)	Receipts from goods traffic (¥1,000)
1928	5,361.8	307,582	2,631,917	46,354	8.6	23,494	485,147	21,911
1929	5,545.8	366,278	2,975,305	52,094	8.1	25,093	531,827	22,882
1930	6,088.5	415,740	3,528,990	60,552	8.5	26,466	536,839	23,400
1931	6,734.8	428,370	3,623,819	59,390	8.5	22,950	463,458	19,732
1932	7,025.6	420,725	3,646,235	56,998	8.7	21,660	468,819	17,939
1933	7,173.3	427,668	3,727,565	55,430	8.7	22,216	504,266	17,845
1934	7,158.4	462,362	4,050,978	59,068	8.8	24,840	533,382	19,310
1935	7,075.2	499,804	4,306,071	62,263	8.6	26,828	554,375	20,304
1936	6,976.0	532,135	4,594,758	64,172	8.6	28,130	585,800	21,421
1937	7,075.8	575,603	4,993,479	68,930	8.5	30,059	673,275	22,309

Table 27. Financial Position of Local Railways (¥1,000)

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Capital	Construction expenses	Revenues	Working expenses	Profit	% of profit to cost of construction	% of working expenses to revenues
1928	1,068,119	548,884	74,696	42,105	32,592	6.4	56.4
1929	1,071,441	629,654	82,477	46,077	36,400	6.1	55.9
1930	1,169,933	772,763	91,725	52,479	39,246	5.4	57.2
1931	1,282,119	897,507	87,841	52,474	35,368	4.2	59.7
1932	1,313,782	945,513	82,946	47,758	35,189	3.8	57.6
1933	1,360,919	969,582	81,736	47,404	34,333	3.6	58.0
1934	1,311,914	970,449	87,402	48,775	38,628	4.0	55.8
1935	1,283,266	974,076	91,380	51,857	39,523	4.1	56.7
1936	1,284,104	1,028,726	94,650	53,544	41,106	3.9	56.6
1937	1,313,233	1,028,670	101,711	57,558	44,153	4.3	56.6
1938	1,536,731	1,009,328	....	....	....	....	....

Table 28. Situation in Leading Local Railways (1937)
(End of March, 1938)

Name of Railways	Office	Operating lines (kilometres)	Motive Power	Gauge (Metre)	Capital (¥,000)
Bantan Electric	Kakogawa	99.90	Steam & gasoline	1.067	3,000
Chichibu Electric	Kumagai	73.0	Electricity	1.067	12,000
Chugoku Electric	Okayama	79.7	Steam & gasoline	1.067	5,200
Fuji-Minobu	Tokyo	88.1	Steam & electricity	1.067	16,000
Hokkaido	Shiraishi	128.6	Steam & electricity	1.067	10,000
Ina Electric	Tokyo	79.8	Electricity	1.067	20,722
Mikawa	Kariyamachi	95.6	Electricity, steam & gasoline	1.067	4,688
Nagano Electric	Nagano	70.6	Electricity	1.067	6,000
Nagoya Railway	Nagoya	321.3	Electricity & gasoline	1.067	36,291
Nankai Electric	Osaka	124.6	Electricity	1.067	70,000
Sangu Express Electric	Osaka	222.7	Electricity, steam & gasoline	1.067	45,770
Odawara Express	Sendagaya (Tokyo)	111.8	Electricity	1.067	30,000
Saibu	Tokyo	67.5	Steam, electricity & gasoline	1.067	13,000
Tobu	Tokyo	391.6	Electricity, steam & gasoline	1.067	50,500
Tokachi	Obihiro (Hokkaido)	63.3	Steam & gasoline	1.067 & 0.762	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 Ordiance 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, a certain number of suburban railways and others laid in localities are placed under the control of the Law. Such public bodies as cities, towns, and villages may take the management of tramways without restriction. Steam and electricity are mostly employed as motive power except a few local tramways where gasoline, horse, or human power is used for the purpose.

Table 29. Tramways by Motive Power
(Year ending Mar. 31, 1937)

Kinds of power	No. of tramways	Kilometres	Capital
Electric	81	2,071.61	¥1,679,584,126
Steam	7	111.20	1,691,000
Steam and gasoline combined	7	85.90	3,945,000
Gasoline	9	84.50	21,967,500
Horse	13	130.10	7,613,000
Human	7	37.60	225,663
Total	120*	2,520.91	1,715,026,289
Comparison with previous year	−8	−32.64	−205,870,550

* Tramways using more than one kind of motive power are listed in the table under the several heads.

Table 30. Financial Position of Tramways

(a)

Year Ending Mar. 31:	No. of tramways	Total length of lines (kms.)	Capital invested (¥1,000)	Cost of construction (¥1,000)	Working revenues (¥1,000)	Working expenses (¥1,000)	Profit (¥1,000)	% of profit to cost of construction
1928	157	2,758.84	2,286,009	645,186	137,064	77,949	59,115	9.4
1929	155	2,720.03	2,257,082	679,721	143,198	82,541	60,658	9.1
1930	152	2,715.66	2,205,832	715,690	140,529	81,562	58,967	8.2
1931	148	2,711.47	2,212,570	746,800	128,774	77,637	51,137	6.9
1932	146	2,675.63	2,145,876	764,651	115,881	71,233	44,648	5.9
1933	141	2,661.76	2,157,203	781,648	109,670	68,128	41,542	5.3
1934	141	2,652.65	2,071,474	813,258	110,860	67,554	43,306	5.4
1935	135	2,615.20	1,468,194	807,941	113,120	70,698	42,422	5.3
1936	128	2,533.55	1,509,156	822,893	114,919	69,184	45,735	5.6
1937	120	2,520.91	1,715,026	843,125	121,496	72,661	48,834	5.9
1938	117	2,458.81	1,780,510	....	....	....	....	..

(b)

Year Ending Mar. 31:	No. of locomotives	Passenger carriages No.	Passenger carriages Seats	Goods wagons No.	Goods wagons Tonnage	No. of passengers carried (1,000)	Goods hauled (M. tons)
1928	262	6,889	414,470	2,287	8,641	1,800,399	1,974,738
1929	229	6,942	435,185	2,088	7,032	1,872,007	1,910,315
1930	188	7,071	450,925	1,965	6,848	1,819,758	1,865,008
1931	171	7,043	453,265	1,928	6,859	1,690,871	1,668,872
1932	145	6,863	443,838	1,900	6,841	1,566,476	1,483,865
1933	118	6,623	432,445	1,800	6,155	1,466,674	1,356,921
1934	119	6,592	425,967	1,765	5,969	1,505,511	1,540,761
1935	118	6,633	433,932	1,760	6,003	1,570,940	1,907,384
1936	97	6,533	433,746	1,683	5,751	1,608,331	1,699,519
1937	90	6,603	439,996	1,646	5,677	1,700,042	1,755,804

(c)

Year Ending Mar 31:	Receipts from passenger traffic (¥1,000)	Receipts from goods traffic (Yen)	Vehicle kilometres (1,000) Passenger carriages	Vehicle kilometres (1,000) Goods wagons	No. of employees	Aver. monthly compensation of employees (¥1,000)
1928	124,623	2,642,409	323,388	12,639	57,933	....
1929	129,903	2,508,118	345,249	11,786	57,915	....
1930	126,570	2,170,361	351,240	10,096	58,403	....
1931	115,599	1,655,748	351,031	9,013	58,344	5,009
1932	105,756	1,368,096	349,314	7,419	55,093	4,790
1933	99,140	1,251,969	346,815	7,185	52,094	4,480
1934	101,884	1,269,228	361,099	6,991	50,062	4,112
1935	104,760	1,430,598	367,572	7,218	52,023	4,118
1936	108,135	1,280,456	384,208	6,272	52,313	3,935
1937	113,802	1,269,762	387,850	6,375	51,096	2,607

AIR TRANSPORTATION

(For air mail also see Chapter on Communications)

A new chapter was opened in the history of Japanese aviation in August, 1920 when the Aviation Bureau was established in the Department of War. Aviation has since made such marked progress that regular air services are now conducted between Tokyo and Dairen and Tokyo and Hsinking, besides between various places in Japan proper and between various points in Japan proper and Formosa and Sakai (near Osaka) and Shikoku. The International Convention pertaining to air navigation signed at Paris in October, 1919, became effective in Japan in June, 1922, and in April of the preceding year Japan enacted the Air Navigation Law, which went into force in June, 1927.

Both military and civil aviation were at first under the control of the Army Aviation Board, but in 1923 the latter was transferred to the Department of Communications. In 1920 the long-pending scheme to create two air routes (Tokyo-Dairen via Korea and Osaka-Shanghai via Fukuoka) was carried into effect with the establishment of state aerodromes at Tachikawa (near Tokyo), Osaka, Fukuoka, Keijo and Dairen. These are open to all aviators. Radio stations have also been established at important points along the air routes.

Civil Aviation

In any general survey of the present condition and future possibilities of civil aviation in Japan, certain important adverse factors must be taken into consideration. Owing to the mountainous configuration of the country the danger naturally attending a forced landing is considerably aggravated; the scarcity of potential passengers requiring rapid transport between the various internal cities and centers of population affects unfavorably the extension of existing services; the extremely limited number of persons of alien nationality from the continent of Asia likely to avail themselves of this means of transport must necessarily restrict the number of air routes to be brought into operation.

The presence of such factors as these, which may be said hardly to obtain in the West, prohibit any comparison between civilian aviation in Japan and that in Europe and America. It will be necessary, also, to regard the condition and possibilities of civilian flying as a separate entity, entirely detached from the services mantained by the Army and Navy, information and figures concerning which are not available.

Government Control

As so important a national utility as aviation could not safely be left to the mercy of private enterprise, governmental control was secured by the establishment of the Aviation Council. The members of this Council consist of the Vice-Ministers of the Departments of War, Navy, Education, and Communications; and such other persons as may from time to time be co-operated. All questions referring to the basic theory of flying machines comes within the purview of the Council, which is empowered to make recommendations to the different ministries concerned.

In order to popularize aviation and to extend a better knowledge and understanding of flying, a number of leading enthusiasts founded the Imperial Aeronautical Association. With the interest on the half million yen granted from the Privy Purse and the subscription of two yen contributed monthly by the individual members, the Association not only carries on a very active propaganda by means of lectures, cinemas, exhibitions, etc., but also makes donations in the form of bonuses on excellence or of condolence money in the case of accidents directly due to aviation.

The International Aviation Commission is a permanent body, created in accordance with the terms of the Treaty relative to Aviation, and makes or receives proposals to and from the signatory Powers, and deals with all questions envisaged by the Treaty.

Close connection is maintained between civil aviation in this country and that in other countries by the International Federation, which exchanges with similar federations elsewhere such information as may be of value in the conduct or development of their special department.

All questions relating to the construction of flying machines, metallurgy, chemistry, physics, atmospheric conditions, etc., are assigned to the different individual clinics in the Aeronautical Institute, located in the grounds of the Department of Agriculture of the Tokyo Imperial University.

In view of a gradual increase in the demand for air mail service, on August 1, 1933 an air night service for mail was started by the Department of Communications, the service being operated by the Japan Air Transport Company.

Five-Year Air Programme

In answer to an interpellation by Baron Ryoitsu Asada at the plenary meeting of the House of Peers on January 28, 1938 Mr. Nagai, Communications Minister, revealed the whole details of the five-year civil aeronautical development plan which has been the object of considerable public attention. The burden of his statement is as follows:

"The three basic principles underlying the present plan for the development of civil aeronautics are, first, the replenishment and development of the productive capacities of the aeroplane manufacturing industry, second, the training of aeronauts, and third, the extension of both national and international air routes. In order to extend the airplane manufacturing capacities of the civil air industry, it is necessary to build up the industry on a still more rational and scientific foundation and to encourage the civil aeroplane manufacturing industry. To that end, it has been decided, as a first step, to establish a Central Air Industry Research Station, which is scheduled to be brought into full realization in the course of five years. When completed, it will be an aeronautical research organ superior to any of its kind in the world. As an appurtenant provision, a big manufactory will be established, which will be capable of breaking up real planes for testing purposes, thus making a final test of real ones instead of models as hitherto. This establishment will be used not only for the civil aeronautical industry alone but for the Army and Navy too.

"As part of the next fiscal year, an expenditure for preparation purposes has been estimated. At the same time, a Bill for airplane manufacturing industry regulations is to be introduced into the present session of the Diet. The object of the regulations is to prevent the reckless establishment of airplane manufacturing companies and thus to insure the uniform control of capital in the line of industry so as to guarantee factories on a big scale and with full equipment. The regulations also provide for the enforcement of a subsidy and a tax remission system for this line, with a view to its encouragement.

"Under the plan, as many aeronauts as possible will be trained for both peace service and emergencies. Airmen thus trained will be recognized as second-class aeronauts and be qualified for entering professional schools by way of insuring them against possible employment difficulties. They will also be allowed to engage in ordinary occupation in ordinary times if they so desire. Those desirous of entering upon the profession of air, will be made to enter the Central Airmen Training Institute, which is to be established under the new plan. Upon finishing the course of that institute, they will be appointed first-class aeronauts. Pending the establishment of that institute, a temporary aeronaut training station will be established at once, and for the next fiscal year, 500 men will be taken into the station.

"Under the plan, it is provided for 28 new aerodromes to be established throughout the country. At the same time, measures will be taken to extend the international air lines and to establish such new ones as are required. As the aeronautical administration, the present Aeronautical Industry Investigation Committee at the Communications Ministry will be enlarged in scope by taking in the services of private persons of sufficient knowledge and with rich experience."

Table 31. Japan's Position in Commercial Air Service

(Latest available figures)

Countries	No. of airplanes	No. of pilots	No. of aerodromes	Distance of regular air service lines (kms.)	Distance of flights (kms.)	No. of passengers
Japan	235	696	30	10,866	3,037,322	20,996
U. S. A.	9,116	15,594	2,255	102,453	117,393,858	1,146,138
France	2,330	1,475	244	53,345	11,274,361	59,236
Germany	1,812	2,500	194	69,445	17,881,533	286,311
United Kingdom	1,696	3,936	397	52,663	13,459,200	200,000
Italy	469	708	76	31,706	4,807,103	57,321
Canada	475	910	77	11,132	3,373,263	29,833
Australia	281	928	....	18,828	....	....
Belgium	172	....	29	17,458	1,873,726	26,040

Table 32. Operation Results of Japanese Regular Air Service Cos.

Year	No. of flights	Distance of flights (kms.)	No. of passengers	Quantity of goods carried (kgs.)	Quantity of mail-matters carried (kgs.)
1934	6,552	1,933,290	11,779	51,755	221,792
1935	6,928	1,892,722	13,211	60,739	199,247
1936	7,084	2,037,506	11,877	75,643	265,564
1937	....	3,037,332	20,996	83,947	357,259

Table 33. Excess Baggage & Freight Rates

	per 1 k.g.		per 1 k.g.
Up to 1,000 kms.	¥1.00	Up to 2,000 kms.	¥2.00
" 1,500 kms.	1.50	" 2,500 kms.	2.50

Table 34. Japan's Position in Air Transport Budget & Subsidies

(All kinds of currencies converted into ¥1,000)

	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
(a) Total Budget								
Japan	3,738	4,132	4,324	1,857	1,832	1,707	3,108	8,270
Germany	22,568	20,861	24,569	89,101	152,738	163,979	....	....
France	37,215	39,869	43,627	78,755	82,915	84,527	55,366	54,120
U. S. A.	20,863	23,055	23,684	39,548	21,183	24,225	32,458	37,531
United Kingdom	4,239	5,161	5,907	10,988	11,898	11,930	13,487	15,566
(b) Subsidies								
Japan	3,399	3,037	2,545	1,539	1,124	1,030	1,863	4,059
Germany	9,367	9,111	11,760	25,674	27,325	29,978	....	....
France	17,313	15,995	16,298	35,698	36,165	39,472	27,371	39,199
U. S. A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	3,581	4,203	4,102	8,865	9,737	9,761	8,053	6,909
(c) Exchange Rates (In Yen)								
Mark	0.493	0.484	0.625	1.142	1.250	1.342	1.365	1.418
Franc	0.081	0.080	0.104	0.190	0.205	0.224	0.224	0.165
Dollar	2.036	2.020	2.500	4.733	3.306	3.418	3.455	3.501
Pound	9.848	9.821	8.707	15.802	17.143	16.916	17.028	17.131

Table 35. Fares on Air Routes

Passenger Fares and Distances Between Cities

Sapporo-Dairen ; Fukuoka-Taihoku Line

Sapporo	¥ 20	¥ 37	¥ 55	¥ 72	¥ 80	¥ 110	¥ 170	¥ 220	¥ 131	¥ 145	¥ 157	¥ 167	¥ 185
km 280	Aomori	17	35	52	60	90	150	200	111	125	137	147	165
610	km 330	Sendai	18	35	43	73	133	183	94	108	120	130	148
940	660	km 330	Tokyo	17	25	55	115	165	76	90	102	112	130
1236	956	626	km 296	Nagoya	8	38	98	148	59	73	85	95	113
1375	1095	765	435	km 139	Osaka	30	90	140	51	65	77	87	105
1875	1595	1265	935	639	km 500	Fukuoka	60	110	21	35	47	57	75
2785	2505	2175	1845	1549	1410	km 910	Naha	50	81	95	107	117	135
3485	3205	2875	2545	2249	2110	1610	km 700	Taihoku	131	145	157	167	185
2205	1925	1595	1265	969	830	330	1240	km 1940	Taikyu	14	26	36	54
2439	2159	1829	1499	1203	1064	564	1474	2174	km 234	Keijo	12	22	40
2639	2359	2029	1699	1403	1264	764	1674	2374	434	km 200	Heijo	10	28
2799	2519	2189	1859	1563	1424	924	1834	2534	594	360	km 160	Shingishu	20
3072	2792	2462	2132	1836	1697	1197	2107	2807	867	633	433	km 273	Dairen

Tokyo-Hsinking Express Services
Keijo-Dairen

Tokyo	¥ 30	¥ 65	¥ 105	¥ 149	¥ 170	¥ 150
km 425	Osaka	35	75	119	140	120
925	km 500	Fukuoka	40	84	105	85
1475	1050	km 550	Keijo	44	65	45
2045	1620	1120	km 570	Mukden	21	—
2320	1895	1395	845	km 275	Hsinking	—
2025	1600	1100	550	—	—	Dairen

Fukuoka-Shanghai-Nanking

Fukuoka	¥ 85	¥ 110
km 950	Shanghai	25
1220	km 270	Nanking

Fukuoka-Tsingtao-Peking

Fukuoka	¥ 85	¥ 135	¥ 150
km 930	Tsingtao	50	65
1370	km 440	Tientsin	15
1480	550	km 110	Peking

Manchuria Aeronautical Co. Line

Dairen	¥ 23	¥ 41	¥ 57	¥ 79	¥ 127	¥ 148
km 355	Mukden	18	34	56	104	125
630	km 275	Hsinking	16	38	86	107
865	510	km 235	Harbin	22	70	91
1140	785	510	km 275	Taitsihar	48	69
1540	1185	910	675	km 400	Hailar	21
1715	1360	1085	850	575	km 175	Manchouli

Hui Tung Aeronautical Co. Line

Dairen—Tientsin 50¥ 380 km Tientsin—Peking 15¥ 110 km

Osaka-Kochi Line ; Osaka-Matsue Line

Osaka	¥ 8	¥ 16	¥ 10	¥ 15
km 123	Tokushima	10	18	23
305	km 182	Kochi	28	33
280	403	km 585	Tottori	5
390	513	695	km 110	Matsue

Tokyo-Niigata Line ; Osaka-Nagano Line

Tokyo	Services suspended for the time being.				
km 213	Nagano				
380	km 167	Niigata			
413	200	km 367	Toyama		
463	250	417	km 50	Kanazawa	
723	510	677	310	km 260	Osaka

Keijo-Seishin Line

Keijo—Kanko	270 km	18¥
Kanko—Seishin	590 km	18¥

Taiwan Inland Line

Taihoku—Taichu	¥ 8	km 135	Taito—Karenko	¥ 10	km 155
Taichu—Tainan	9	135	Karenko—Giran	11	110
Tainan—Byoto	5	40	Giran—Taihoku	6	40
Byoto—Taito	13	150	Tainan—Moko	10	90

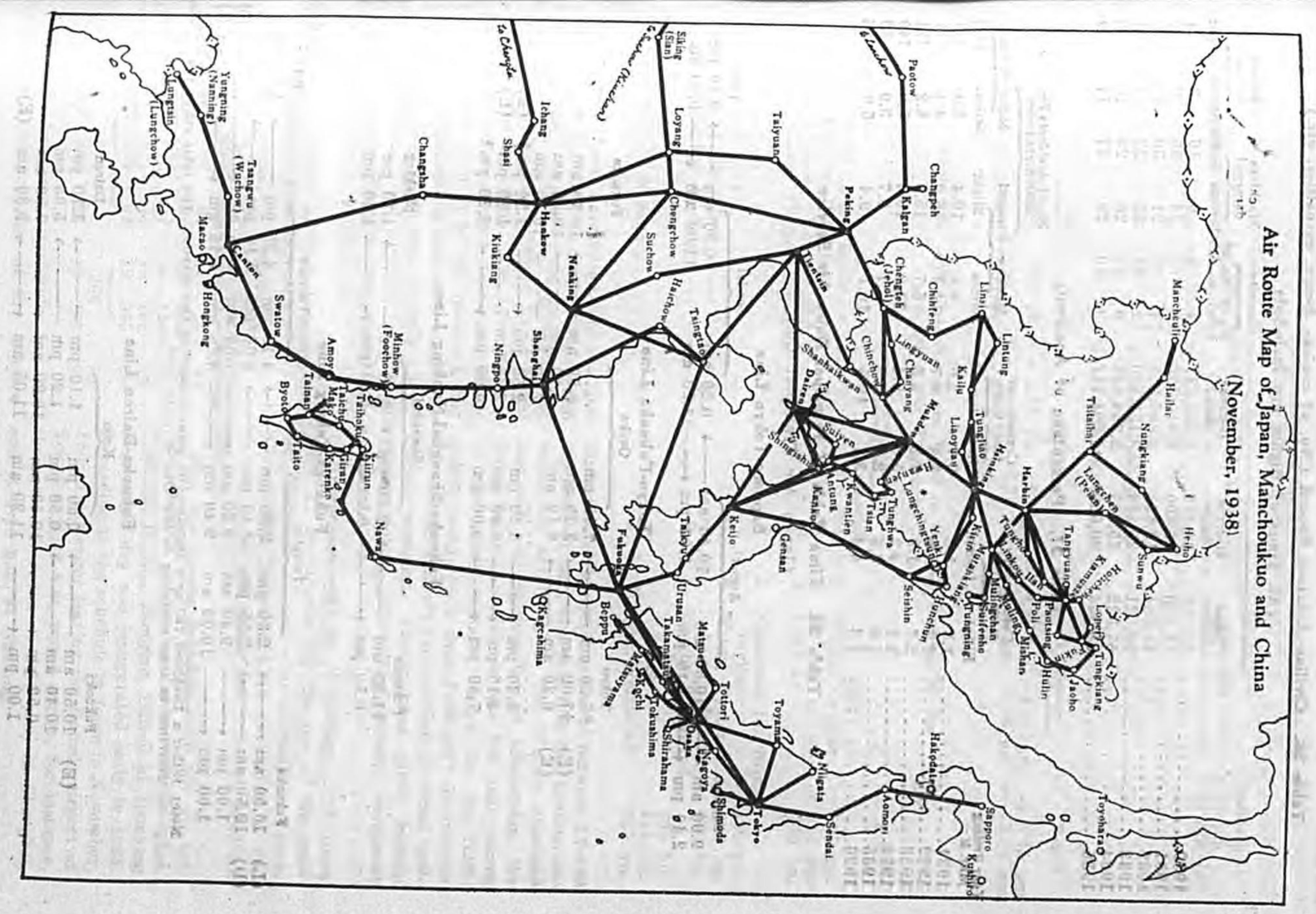

Table 36. Civilian Aviation Record (No. of cruises, hours, casualties, etc.)

(All kinds of flights are included)

	No. of Flights	Hours of flights	Distance (kms.)	Casualty: No. of killed	Casualty: No. of injured	Machines damaged: Serious	Machines damaged: Slight	Motors damaged: Serious	Motors damaged: Slight
1930	30,018	15,499	2,346,021	1	4	6	16	3	24
1931	51,370	20,600	3,010,260	12	18	24	33	9	20
1932	51,984	19,422	2,807,113	14	10	21	30	16	30
1933	53,521	22,104	3,153,860	11	23	25	22	13	31
1934	57,922	25,887	3,758,043	9	20	20	25	10	23
1935	68,044	28,606	4,201,777	9	30	29	27	17	19

Table 37. Percentage of Accidents

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Casualty per 10,000 flights: Killed	Casualty per 10,000 flights: Injured	Casualty per 10,000 hours: Killed	Casualty per 10,000 hours: Injured	No. of Accidents Per 10,000 flight hours — Machines damaged: Serious	Machines damaged: Slight	Motors damaged: Serious	Motors damaged: Slight
1931	1.3	1.3	0.7	2.6	3.9	10.4	1.9	15.5
1932	2.3	3.5	5.8	8.7	11.7	16.0	4.4	9.7
1933	2.7	1.9	7.2	5.2	5.7	15.5	8.2	15.4
1934	2.1	4.3	5.0	0.4	11.3	10.4	5.9	14.0
1935	1.6	3.5	3.5	7.7	7.7	9.7	3.9	8.9
1936	1.3	4.4	3.1	10.5	10.1	9.4	5.9	6.6

Table 38. Time Table of Principal Daily Air Service

(Japan Air Transport Co.)

Sapporo-Tokyo Line

Sapporo		Aomori		Sendai		Tokyo
9.00 am	→	10.30 am	10.40 am →	0.20 am	0.30 am →	2.10 pm
2.40 pm	←	1.10 pm	1.00 pm ←	11.20 am	11.00 am ←	9.30 am

Tokyo-Fukuoka Line

	Tokyo		Osaka			Fukuoka	
	*5.00 pm	→	7.40 pm	....		....	
(E)	†7.00 am	→	8.30 am	8.50 am	→	10.30 am	
(E)	6.30 am	→	8.10 am	8.30 am	→	10.30 am	
	....		....	7.00 am	→	10.10 am	
	4.30 pm	←	3.10 pm	2.50 pm	←	1.20 pm†	(E)
	4.15 pm	←	3.00 pm	2.40 pm	←	1.20 pm†	(E)
	7.40 pm	←	5.00 pm	4.00 pm	←	1.10 pm*	

Fukuoka-Shanghai-Nanking Line

Fukuoka		Shanghai			Nanking
11.00 am	→	2.50 pm	3.10 pm	→	4.10 pm
0.50 pm	←	9.50 am	5.10 pm	←	4.20 pm

Fukuoka-Peking Line

	Fukuoka		Tsingtao			Tientsin			Peking	
(L)	10.50 am	→	2.30 pm	2.50 pm	→	4.15 pm	4.25 pm	→	4.55 pm	
(D)	10.50 am	→	2.55 pm	3.15 pm	→	5.00 pm	5.10 pm	→	5.40 pm	
	1.00 pm	←	9.40 am	9.20 am	←	7.55 am	7.45 am	←	7.20 am	(D)
	1.00 pm	←	10.00 am	9.40 am	←	8.25 am	8.15 am	←	7.55 am	(L)

Note: Either a Lockheed (L) or a Douglas (D) plane is used on this service. The table shows the difference in time according to the type of plane used.

Fukuoka-Dairen Line

	Fukuoka		Keijo			Dairen	
(E)	10.50 am	→	0.50 pm	1.10 pm	→	3.10 pm	
	10.40 am	→	0.50 pm	1.20 pm	→	5.05 pm	
	0.50 pm	←	10.40 am	10.20 am	←	7.00 am	
	1.00 pm	←	11.20 am	11.05 am	←	9.30 am	(E)

Fukuoka-Hsinking Line

	Fukuoka		Keijo			Mukden			Hsinking	
(E)	10.50 am	→	0.50 pm	10.30 am	→	3.10 pm	3.20 pm	→	4.20 pm	
	1.00 pm	←	11.25 am	1.10 pm	←	8.50 am	8.35 am	←	7.45 am	(E)

Note: * Mail & Cargo only. † Flight every other day. (E) Express.

Hsinking-Peking Line

(Manchoukuo Enterprise)

Hsink'ng		Mukden			Dairen			Tiens'sin			Peking
11.35 am	→	12.50 pm	1.05 pm	→	2.45 pm	3.20 pm	→	4,35 pm	4.45 pm	→	5.15 pm
....		....	....		....	9.20 am	←	8.05 am	7.55 am	←	7.25 am
11.25 am	←	10.05 am	9.50 am	←	8.00 am	....		....	....		....

Table 39. Principal Airplanes Used in the Air Service of the Japan Air Transport Co.

Kind of Machine	Accommodation: Crew	Accommodation: passenger	Motor		
Lockheed Model 14 G-3 land	3	11	2	Wright Cyclone	875 hp.
Nakazima Douglas DC-2 land	3	14–18	2	Wright Cyclone	710 hp.
Mitsubishi Airspeed "Envoy" land	1	8	2	Lynx 4c	240 hp.
Nakazima Fokker "Super Universal" Sea	2	4	1	Nakazima (or Bristol) Jupiter	420 hp.
Douglas DC-3, land	3	21	2	Wright Cyclone	1,000 hp.
Nakazima P I Mail Plane	1	—	1	Nakazima Jupiter 6	420 hp.
Fokker F VII-b 3 M. land	2	8	3	Wright Whirlwind. J–5	200 hp.
				J–6	225 hp.
Beechcraft C. 17 E. land	1	3	1	Wright Whirlwind	285 hp.

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.

Table 40. Number of Civil Aviators, Navigators and Engineers

End of June	Aviators: 1st class	Aviators: 2nd class	Aviators: 3rd class	Navigators: 1st class	Navigators: 2nd class	Engineers
1930	139	92	67	15	97	50
1931	142	121	68	14	104	62
1932	169	180	77	16	124	71
1933	205	251	83	18	162	79
1934	232	307	91	18	265	78
1935		674			260	82
1936	302	384	95	13	283	83

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. Under the Air 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, 1936 there were 17 aerodromes for the use of the public (inclusive of hydro-aerodromes) in Japan, Chosen and Dairen and 13 (inclusive of one for land) for not public use in Japan, totalling 30.

New Air Service Schedule.— A new air service schedule, connecting Tokyo with Shanghai, Nanking, Peking, Tsingtao, Dairen or Hsinking in a single day was inaugurated early in 1938. According to the schedule in force in November, 1938 a passenger leaving the Haneda airport of Tokyo at 6:30 a.m. would arrive, for instance, the same afternoon at 2:50 p.m. at Shanghai, and at 4:10 p.m. at Nanking.

Table 41. Manufacturers of Airplanes

(1938)

(1) Machines & Motors.

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, Gunma-ken	1917
Kawanishi Aircraft Co., Ltd.	Naruo-mura, Hyogo-ken	1918
Tachikawa Aircraft Co.	Tachikawa-machi, Tokyo-fu	1924
Watanabe Iron Works	Mugino, Fukuoka-ken	1930
Tokyo Gas & Electric Industrial Co.	Ohmori, Tokyo	1919
Japan Aircraft Co., Ltd.	Yokohama, Kanagawa-ken	1934
Showa Airplane Industry	Tokyo	1937
(2) Balloons and Airships.		
Fujikura Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha	Shinagawa, Tokyo	1914
Tokyo E. C. Industrial Co., Ltd.	Setagaya, Tokyo	1924

Table 42. Number of Civilian Airplanes in Recent Years

1930	122	1933	169
1931	154	1934	176
1932	161	1935	235

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 number of guests registerring at these hotels during 1935-36 was 16,361. Of that total number of guests, 6,793 were represented by the Tokyo Railway Hotel, 4,403 by the Nara Hotel and 5,165 by the Sanyo Hotel. The receipts of the three hotels totalled ¥544,859, which is ¥43,393 more than for the preceding year.

Warehousing Business. — The outstanding amount of goods as at the end of the year 1937 at Akihabara, Tokyo, and Nagoya respectively was 95,617 in the number of units and 31,010,330 in value. Contrasted with the end of the previous year, the number of units shows a decrease of 181,856 and the value ¥2,135,019.

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 conducted by the Board are:—

Control and support of the foreign tourists 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.

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, Harbin, Manchouli, Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, New York, etc.

As regards foreign visitors to Japan in recent years, in 1932 their number dwindled to more than 20,000 due to the economic depression of a world wide character. During the subsequent four years, the number of foreign visitors increased at the rate of over 20 per cent. a year.

Chinese head the list of visitors, followed in order by Americans and Englishmen. As to the list of tourist, however, Americans and Englishmen rank first. The proportion of Chinese tourists is comparatively small.

Table 43. Number of Foreign Visitors by Nationality

	Chinese	American	British	Manchoukuoan	German	Russian	French	Others	Total
1926	10,977	6,704	3,624	—	536	849	429	1,587	24,706
1927	12,383	6,654	3,880	—	609	990	354	1,516	26,386
1928	13,889	7,782	3,761	—	742	1,251	555	1,820	29,800
1929	16,300	8,527	4,362	—	940	1,587	439	2,600	34,755
1930	14,543	8,521	5,246	—	985	1,453	466	2,358	33,572
1931	12,878	6,162	3,523	—	672	1,082	462	2,494	27,273
1932	7,792	4,310	3,525	—	721	1,066	478	3,068	20,960
1933	9,146	5,792	5,117	—	1,118	1,091	636	3,364	26,264
1934	12,676	7,947	6,391	2,492	1,313	1,427	883	2,067	35,196
1935	14,260	9,111	7,293	2,827	1,523	1,280	894	5,441	42,629
1936	11,398	9,655	6,992	5,855	1,446	1,315	920	4,987	42,568
1937	8,275	10,077	6,097	5,889	1,816	1,562	882	2,200	40,302

Table 44. Spendings by Foreign Visitors

	No. of Foreign Visitors	Amount (¥1,000)		No. of Foreign Visitors	Amount (¥1,000)
1926	24,706	47,873	1932	20,960	57,158
1927	26,386	50,169	1933	26,264	69,458
1928	29,800	53,058	1934	35,196	89,232
1929	34,755	57,983	1935	42,629	95,266
1930	33,572	50,730	1936	42,568	107,688
1931	27,273	43,166	1937	40,302	....

Table 45. Hotels in Japan, Chosen and Taiwan (1938)

	Location	Capacity (Guests)	Charges (Minimum) (European Plan) Single: With Bath	Single: Without Bath	Double: With Bath	Double: Without Bath
*Imperial Hotel	Tokyo	400	¥ 8.00	¥ 6.00	¥14.00	¥10.00
*Dai-Iti Hotel	"	650	4.00	3.00	6.00	—
*Mampei Hotel	"	108	6.00	4.00	10.00	7.00
*Marunouchi Hotel	"	270	7.00	3.50	8.50	6.50
Sanno Hotel	"	100	3.50	3.00	7.00	—
*Tokyo Railway Hotel	"	101	7.50	3.50	10.50	9.00
Toyo Hotel	"	50	8.00	2.50	—	6.00
Yashima Hotel	"	86	7.50	3.00‡	9.00	7.50
*Omori Hotel	"	60	5.70	2.50	8.25	4.50
*Hotel New Grand	Yokohama	180	8.00	3.00	10.00	7.00
Bund Hotel	"	70	7.00	3.00	8.00	5.00
*Kaihin Hotel	Kamakura	115	4.00	3.00	6.00	4.50
*Atami Hotel	Atami	200§	—	3.00	12.00	5.00
*Mampei Hotel	"	55	7.00	4.00	12.00	6.00
*Fujiya Hotel	Hakone	160	19.00	12.00	29.00	25.00
Hakone Hotel	"	20	—	4.00	11.00	6.00
Fuji New Grand Hotel	Lake Yamanaka	76	2.00	—	9.00	—
Yamanaka Hotel	Lake Yamanaka	100§	—	2.00	—	4.00
Shoji Hotel	Lake Shoji	26	—	3.00	—	4.00
†Fuji View Hotel	Lake Kawaguchi	96	11.00	19.00	28.00	29.00
Daitokan Hotel	Shizuoka	300§	6.00	3.50	9.00	5.25
*Nikko-Kanaya Hotel	Nikko	110	17.00	12.00	27.00	23.00
*Lakeside Hotel	"	75	7.00	3.00	12.00	5.00
Karuizawa Hotel	Karuizawa	125	6.50	3.50	9.50	5.50
*Mampei Hotel	"	100	10.00	4.00	12.00	8.00
*Mikasa Hotel	"	68	9.00	4.00	—	5.00
New Grand Lodge	"	73	—	4.00	—	9.00
*Park Lodge	"	20	8.00	3.50	10.00	7.00
Ikao Hotel	Ikao	50	¥ —	¥ 3.00	¥ —	¥ 5.00
Park Hotel	Matsushima	23	6.00	2.50	15.00	9.00
Gamagori Hotel	Gamagori	50	5.00	3.50	7.50	—
Kamikochi Hotel	Kamikochi	115	11.00	5.00	14.00	7.00
Mampei Hotel	Nagoya	62	8.00	4.50	10.00	9.50‡
*Nagoya Hotel	"	82	5.00	2.00	7.00	5.00
Inuyama Hotel	Inuyama	28	9.00	3.50	10.00	5.50
*Nagaragawa Hotel	Gifu	28	—	3.00	8.00	4.50
Biwako Hotel	Otsu	72	4.00	—	12.00	—

	Location	Capacity (Guests)	Charges (Minimum) (European Plan) Single: With Bath	Single: Without Bath	Double: With Bath	Double: Without Bath
*Kyoto Hotel	Kyoto	150	6.00	4.00	10.00	—
*Kyoto Station Hotel	"	138	5.50	3.00	8.50	5.00
*Miyako Hotel	"	140	7.00	5.00	11.00	8.00
*Nara Hotel	Nara	104	8.00	3.50	12.50	5.50
*Dobuil Hotel	Osaka	125	6.00	3.00	7.50	6.00
*Osaka Hotel	"	55	6.00	4.00	9.00	8.50
Umeda Hotel	"	60	5.00	3.00	8.00	6.00
Hotel New Osaka	"	300	5.00	—	10.00	—
*Koshien Hotel	Koshien	150	8.00	5.00	10.00	7.00
*Takarazuka Hotel	Takarazuka	150	6.00	3.00	9.00	6.00
Rokko-Oriental Hotel	Mt. Rokko	50	—	—	10.00	—
Rokkosan Hotel	Kobe	100	7.00	4.00	10.50	6.00
*Oriental Hotel	"	146	8.00	5.00	13.50	7.50
*Tor Hotel	"	100	6.00	5.00	10.00	9.00
Yamato Hotel	"	50	—	2.50	7.00	4.00
*Miyajima Hotel	Miyajima	32	—	3.00	12.00	5.00
*Sanyo Hotel	Shimonoseki	38	7.00	4.00	12.00	7.00
*Kamenoi Hotel	Beppu	22	3.00	—	8.00	—
Kyoshintei Hotel	Fukuoka	24	8.00	3.50	12.00	7.50
*Hotel du Japon	Nagasaki	50	—	3.00	—	4.00
*Kyushu Hotel	Unzen	100	10.00†	6.00	18.00	12.00
Midoriya Hotel	"	55	10.00†	5.50	18.00	11.00
*Shin-yu Hotel	"	62	—†	5.50	—	11.00
Takaki Hotel	"	60	5.50	—	11.00	—
*Unzen Hotel	"	100	—†	5.50	—	11.00
*Yumei Hotel	"	80	—†	5.50	—	12.00
Etchuya Hotel	Otaru	140§	9.50	3.50	14.00	6.00
Sapporo Grand Hotel	Sapporo	58	5.00	3.50	10.00	7.00
*Taiwan Railway Hotel	Taihoku (Taiwan)	40	—	3.00	27.00	11.00
*Chosen Hotel	Keijo (Chosen)	110	8.00	3.00	15.00	6.00
*Heijo Railway Hotel	Heijo (Chosen)	21	—	3.00	7.50	4.50
Uchikongo Hotel	Kongosan (Chosen)	23	—	2.00	—	3.00
Sotokongo Hotel	" "	21	—	3.00	—	3.00

Note: The average price of meals at the better hotels are: Breakfast ¥1.50, Luncheon ¥2.00, Dinner ¥2.50.
* Member of Japan Hotel Association.
† American Plan.
‡ European Plan Inclusive of Breakfast.
§ Inclusive of Japanese style rooms.

References:

Table Nos.: 1-30 a, 31-34 b, 35 c, 36-37 b, 38-39 c, 40-42 b, 43-45 d.
Key: a—The Department of Railways.
b—The Department of Communications.
c—Japan Air Transport Co.
d—Board of Tourist Industry.

CHAPTER XXII

SHIPPING & SHIPBUILDING

SHIPPING

Japan ranks third among the maritime countries of the world in the amount of shipping with 4,475,000 tons, approximately (Registered tonnage). There is, however, a wide margin between hers and the amount of merchantmen owned by England and America, which stand first and second with 20,398,000 and 11,881,000 tons respectively. Japan is only slightly ahead of Norway and Germany, which rank fourth and fifth on the list.

Table 1. Japan's Position in World Shipping

(In 1,000 Gross tons)

End of June	Japan	U.K.	U.S.A.	Germany	Norway	France	Italy	Holland
1931	4,276	23,127	12,892	4,226	4,062	3,513	3,274	3,111
1932	4,255	22,532	12,716	4,143	4,164	3,508	3,331	2,957
1933	4,258	21,575	12,660	3,888	4,078	3,470	3,093	2,759
1934	4,073	20,607	12,382	3,680	3,980	3,260	2,875	2,612
1935	4,086	20,284	12,223	3,693	3,967	2,989	2,838	2,554
1936	4,216	20,173	11,987	3,708	4,054	2,973	3,057	2,507
1937	4,475	20,398	11,881	3,928	4,347	2,844	3,174	2,631

Note: Source—Lloyd's Register of Shipping, excluding steamers under 100 tons and sailing vessels.

Table 2. Number and Tonnage of Ships Launched in Japan Compared With Other Countries

	1914 No. of Ships	1914 Tonnage (1,000)	1935 No. of Ships	1935 Tonnage (1,000)	1936 No. of Ships	1936 Tonnage (1,000)	1937 No. of Ships	1937 Tonnage (1,000)
Japan	32	86	177	146	180	295	180	451
Great Britain	736	1,731	215	510	353	862	347	935
Germany	89	387	78	226	161	380	174	436
U. S. A.	94	201	14	33	69	112	123	239
Italy	47	43	4	23	7	11	6	22
France	33	114	10	33	17	39	9	27
Holland	130	118	48	57	69	94	112	184
Total incl. others	1,319	2,853	649	1,302	999	2,118	1,101	2,691

(Based on Lloyd's Register).

Developmenet 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 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, wich represent about 30 per cent. of the tonnage of the whole mercantile fleet of the country. The Toyo Kisen Kaisha, another powerful company, founded by the late Mr. Soichiro Asano, which operated the San Francisco and South American runs under government subsidy transferred these services to the N. Y. K. in June, 1926 and has since been exclusively engaged in the freight traffic.

Importation of Old Vessels.—The importation of old vessels has been an important factor in the development of Japanese shipping. From the outset the purchase of foreign ships has been the 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 ships aggregated 1,500,000 tons. This accounts for the large proportion of old vessels in Japan.

The importation of over-age vessels has gradually been restricted until it can now be done only with Government permission. The importation of these ships for operating purposes is practically prohibited. The import duties on ships have steadily risen. At present they are ¥15.00 per ton for vessels of under 20 years of age and ¥20.00 per ton for the others. Besides, there is an additional duty of 35 per cent. The prohibition or restriction of the importation of ageing ships alone is not enough in order to improve the quality of the shipping of the country. Therefore, a few years ago the Government enacted a shipbuilding subsidy law, which is dealt with in detail elsewhere in this chapter 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.

Shipping Receipts in Invisible Trade.—Japanese shipping plays an important role in increasing Japan's invisible trade receipts. The balance of revenue over expenditure classified under this head has increased from ¥100,641,000 in 1931 to ¥193,862,000 in 1936. In the latter year receipts were ¥334,612,000 and expenditure ¥140,750,000.

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 be adapted to the provisions stipulated for in the international agreement. The Shipping Safety Law promulgated in April, 1933 is the embodiment of the elaborate efforts made by the authorities concerned with a view to meeting the requirements occasioned by the enforcement of those international regulations. With the enforcement of the new law the Ship Inspection Law, the Ship Loadline Law, the Law pertaining to the installation of Wireless Telegraphy, the Law for Prevention of Ship Collision and other former regulations of similar character, all in force, were discontinued and superseded by the new enactment, which provides (1) regulations pertaining to the construction and 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 coast-wise and not carrying passengers, all passenger carrying ships engaged in ocean voyage or coast-wise navigation, or all fishing vessels exceeding 100 tons. The new enactment took effect in March, 1934.

Table 3. Number and Tonnage of Ships in Japan Proper

(a) Registered Ships

	Steamers		Sailing vessels		Other sailing vessels measured in koku*		Total	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Koku	No.	Tonnage
1870	35	24,997	11	2,611	—	—	46	27,608
1892	375	157,147	239	34,163	—	—	614	191,310
1902	1,033	605,122	3,591	329,839	1,260	548,422	5,884	989,803
1916	2,159	1,696,631	9,314	585,593	1,171	380,116	12,644	2,320,236
1926	3,246	3,607,038	14,184	873,468	564	177,073	17,994	4,498,213
1932	3,308	3,874,619	15,038	867,958	308	97,060	18,654	4,752,283
1933	3,295	3,780,197	14,983	862,914	274	86,705	18,553	4,651,808
1934	3,365	3,811,773	15,061	874,935	229	71,623	18,655	4,693,870
1935	3,471	3,862,942	15,289	900,792	154	48,047	18,914	4,768,538
1936	3,602	4,034,284	15,687	930,322	97	29,316	19,385	4,993,922
1937 (Sept.)	3,699	4,275,566	16,135	956,304	80	23,123	19,913	5,234,182

(b) Unregistered Ships

	Steamers		Sailing vessels		Other sailing vessels measured in koku*		Total	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Koku	No.	Tonnage
1914	1,354	16,379	6,609	95,916	17,683	1,990,666	25,646	311,362
1930	5,160	60,688	32,424	439,442	4,411	450,163	41,995	545,146
1931	4,719	55,878	33,687	449,536	3,701	390,454	42,107	544,459
1932	5,401	63,739	33,268	441,691	3,284	338,222	41,953	539,252
1933	4,401	52,260	33,688	444,487	2,596	254,779	40,685	522,225
1934	4,347	50,808	34,676	458,898	194	26,136	39,217	512,320
1935	4,421	51,562	36,002	474,470	—	—	40,423	526,032
1936	4,783	56,298	37,052	488,619	—	—	41,835	544,917

Note: * 10 Koku culculated as 1 ton.

Table 4. Increase and Decrease of Registered Ships

		Steamers		Sailing vessels	
		No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
1927	Newly registered	149	139,809	574	26,031
	Register cancelled	108	78,080	501	33,006
	Increase or decrease	+ 41	+ 61,729	+ 73	– 6,975
1932	Newly registered	149	55,326	507	28,029
	Register cancelled	199	100,232	759	45,673
	Increase or decrease	– 50	– 44,906	– 252	– 17,644
1933	Newly registered	132	63,105	707	38,059
	Register cancelled	145	157,551	762	44,069
	Increase or decrease	– 13	– 94,446	– 55	– 6,010
1934	Newly registered	207	160,929	989	63,098
	Register cancelled	137	129,681	911	52,534
	Increase or decrease	+ 70	+ 31,248	+ 78	+10,564
1935	Newly registered	213	171,601	....	....
	Register cancelled	107	121,107	....	....
	Increase or decrease	+106	+ 50,494	+ 228	+25,857
1936	Newly registered	239	223,570	....	....
	Register cancelled	108	51,956	....	....
	Increase or decrease	+131	+169,614	+ 397	+29,530

Table 5. Movement of Registered Vessels in Japan Proper

(1936)

Tonnage:	Newly Registered		Register Cancelled		Increase	
	No. of Vessels	Tonnage	No. of Vessels	Tonnage	No. of Vessels	Tonnage
20–100	128	3,696	68	2,675	60	1,021
100–300	45	8,975	21	3,991	23	4,984
300–500	16	5,931	3	1,055	13	4,876
500–1,000	7	5,376	5	4,180	2	1,196
1,000–3,000	17	32,526	6	9,148	11	23,378
3,000–5,000	11	44,276	—	—	11	44,276
5,000–8,000	10	66,144	5	30,907	5	35,237
8,000–10,000	4	37,882	—	—	4	37,882
Over 10,000	1	16,764	—	—	1	16,764
Total	239	221,570	108	51,956	131	169,614

Note: The above statistics, prepared by the Dept. of Communications were the result of investigations made on vessels of over 20 tons. "Newly Registered" include those launched in Japan, purchased from abroad, and those re-conditioned. "Register Cancelled" include those shipwrecked, scrapped, sold abroad, and transferred to Japanese colonies.

Table 6. Steamers in Japan Proper, by Age, Speed & Tonnage

(A) By Age (Vessels under 1,000 tons excluded)

	1932		1933		1934		1935		1936	
Under	No.	Tonnage (1,000)	No.	Tonnage (1,000)	No.	Tonnage (1,000)	No.	Tonnage (1,000)	No.	Tonnage (1,000)
5 Years	81	476	70	438	65	415	69	397	99	525
5–10	82	286	80	309	81	376	88	471	83	487
10–15	364	1,404	255	1,117	173	735	111	457	88	303
15–20	106	433	222	716	311	1,099	374	1,353	82	417
20–25	49	244	49	253	53	273	55	297	65	323
25–30	67	217	60	203	54	205	48	200	45	207
Over 30	143	467	120	395	109	350	107	305	122	374
Total	892	3,526	856	3,432	846	3,453	852	3,481	884	3,638

(B) By Speed (Vessels under 1,000 tons excluded)

Knot:										
7–10	113	223	105	206	100	186	91	167	90	168
10–13	382	996	358	1,034	349	1,095	350	1,025	352	1,022
13–16	317	1,584	308	1,538	312	1,570	316	1,594	318	1,531
16–20	73	545	78	575	78	203	86	605	115	823
Over 20	7	79	7	79	7	79	8	87	9	94
Total	892	3,526	856	3,432	846	3,453	852	3,481	884	3,638

(C) By Gross Tonnage

Capacity tons										
20–100	1,686	73	1,704	73	1,748	76	1,784	79	1,842	82
100–500	528	123	536	124	571	132	627	148	666	158
500–1000	202	153	199	151	200	150	208	156	210	157
1000–3000	388	735	364	682	349	649	350	650	361	674
3000–6000	358	1,608	342	1,540	336	1,507	337	1,515	347	1,552
6000–10000 ...	127	946	132	985	141	1,051	146	1,085	156	1,164
Over 10,000 ...	19	238	18	225	20	245	19	231	20	248
Total	3,308	3,875	3,295	3,780	3,365	3,812	3,471	3,863	3,602	4,034

LEADING SHIPOWNERS

The Japanese shipowners owning 30,000 or more tons gross, are listed below:—

Table 7. Leading Shipowners

(End of March, 1938)

Owners	No. of vessels	Gross tonnage
N.Y.K. (Nippon Yusen Kaisha) ..	90	656,741
O.S.K. (Osaka Shosen Kaisha) ..	111	531,429
Dairen Kisen Kaisha	50	175,654
Kokusai Kisen Kaisha	23	149,689
Kinkai Yusen Kaisha	47	152,476
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	34	155,518
Yamashita Kisen Kaisha	28	157,767
Toyo Kisen Kaisha	15	78,709
Kawasaki Dockyard	10	62,921
Tatsuuma S. S. Co.	15	62,550
Nanyo Kaiun' Kaisha	11	54,716
Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha	20	91,603
Kuribayashi Shosen	19	64,891
Nihon Suisan Kaisha	11	47,836
Kita Nihon Kisen Kaisha	28	68,184
Railway Department	15	54,791
Shimatani Kisen Kaisha	17	44,998
Nihon Tanker	7	51,858
Nisshin Kisen Kaisha	17	41,536
Mitsubishi Shoji	7	47,695
Iino Shoji	4	39,608
Ishihara Sangyo Kaiun	7	36,193
Chosen Yusen	24	52,058
Kyoritsu Kisen	12	35,926

The shipping companies given above may be broadly divided into two groups. One represents those engaged chiefly in the regular passenger service and the other those engaged chiefly in the irregular freight service. To the former belong the two largest shipping companies of Japan, namely, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha and their affiliated concerns such as the Kinkai Yusen, Chosen Yusen, Nisshin Kisen, Kita Nihon Kisen, etc.

Nippon Yusen Kaisha (Japan Mail S.S. Co.)—Founded in October, 1885, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, which is one of the two premier maritime companies of Japan, celebrated the jubilee in October, 1935. The company was established by the amalgamaion of two rival concerns, the Mitsubishi and the Kyodo Un-yu Kaisha. 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.

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 ships are all of 9,000 tons and their speed 18½ knots. Three of them were built in Nagasaki and three in Yokohama.

The company owns several motorships on its Pacific run. These are the Chichibu Maru (17,500 tons), the Asama Maru (17,000 tons) 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.

The following is a list of the important N.Y.K. passenger and freight services:—

- Japan-European Fortnightly Service
- Orient-California 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 company maintains regular passenger services from Japan to Tsingtao, the South Sea Islands, Tientsin, Formosa, etc., the last two being operated by the N. Y. K. Line.

The authorized capital of the company as in 1937 was ¥106,250,000, of which ¥78,250,000 was paid up.

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 and it enjoys at present a commanding position in Japanese shipping. The following is a list of the important O. S. K. passenger and freight services:—

- South American Monthly Service
- New York Rapid Express Monthly Service
- East Coast African Monthly Service
- Bombay Twice Monthly Service
- Calcutta Twice Monthly Service
- Australia Monthly Service
- South Seas Service (South Seas Subsidized Service, South Seas Voluntary Service, Philippine Service, Saigon-Bangkok Service).

The Company also maintains a regular passenger service from Japan to important places in Formosa, China, Korea, Dairen, etc.

The authorized capital of the Company as in 1937 was ¥100,000,000, of which ¥62,500,000 is paid up.

Table 8. Results of N.Y.K. and O.S.K.

(a) Nippon Yusen Kaisha

(Cap. ¥106,250,000)

Fiscal Year		No. of Ships	Tonnage (1,000 tons)	Goods hauled (1,000 tons)	Goods hauled Rec't (¥1,000)	Passenger carried (1,000)	Passenger carried Rec't (¥1,000)	Total Rec't (¥1,000)	Estimated value Total vessels (¥1,000)	Estimated value Per ton (Yen)
1932..	Sept.	100	730	1,278	19,655	78	7,195	26,850	105,281	144
1933..	Mar.	99	714	1,578	27,190	55	7,011	34,201	101,149	139
	Sept.	95	693	1,632	25,906	79	7,627	33,533	96,975	140
1934..	Mar.	87	645	1,632	26,665	59	6,816	33,481	91,888	142
	Sept.	83	617	1,828	28,087	88	8,550	36,637	89,601	145
1935..	Mar.	87	642	1,957	31,951	67	7,953	39,904	94,631	147
	Sept.	85	628	1,970	31,496	97	9,714	41,210	89,944	143
1936..	Mar.	85	628	2,010	33,478	77	7,820	41,298	86,030	137
	Sept.	87	641	2,069	33,807	93	10,003	42,810	87,014	136
1937..	Mar.	87	635	2,386	40,062	77	10,260	50,322	85,912	135
	Sept.	87	635	2,305	44,108	105	11,249	55,357	82,023	129
1938..	Mar.	90	657	1,625	35,376	78	7,487	42,863	86,132	131

(b) Osaka Shosen Kaisha

(Cap. ¥100,000,000)

(In 1,000 pcs.)

1932..	Dec.	128	510	38,966	22,516	672	5,720	28,236	83,375	163
1933..	June	129	523	50,164	28,487	791	6,656	35,143	83,943	160
	Dec.	129	523	49,425	27,258	766	6,842	34,100	80,346	153
1934..	June	129	522	58,418	31,596	824	7,131	38,727	78,825	151
	Dec.	126	493	59,290	33,962	788	7,306	41,267	73,941	150

Fiscal Year		No. of Ships	Tonnage (1,000 tons)	Goods hauled (1,000 pcs.)	Goods hauled Rec't (¥1,000)	Passengers carried (1,000)	Passengers carried Rec't (¥1,000)	Total Rec't (¥1,000)	Estimated value Total vessels (¥1,000)	Estimated value Per ton (Yen)
1935..	June	117	494	60,233	37,140	827	6,989	44,129	74,925	151
	Dec.	114	490	57,592	35,235	657	6,113	41,348	74,860	152
1936..	June	115	499	59,689	36,108	780	6,249	42,357	75,701	151
	Dec.	117	506	55,857	37,563	742	6,865	44,428	75,187	148
1937..	June	118	518	62,300	43,323	826	7,048	50,371	76,380	147
	Dec.	120	534	47,234	42,676	670	6,906	49,581	80,591	150
1938..	June	121	537	82,033	47,327	766	7,221	54,549	76,955	143

Navigation Zone

The navigation zone is divided by law into four parts and the corresponding classes of ships are assigned to them as follows:—

(1) Oversea zone: First class ships
(2) Near sea zone: Second class ships
(3) Coastwise zone: Third class ships
(4) Calm water zone: Fourth class ships

The last named zone, or calm water zone comprises rivers, bays and other quiet parts of the waters. It is subdivided into thirty parts. The coast-wise zone, which is wider in scope than the former, is subdivided into twenty-nine parts. The near-sea zone, which is still larger in scope, is subdivided into three parts. The first part covers 113-175 E. and 21-63 N., extending from Hong-Kong and Canton in the south to Kamchatka in the north. Thus it covers not only the territorial waters of Japan but also almost the whole coasts of Siberia and China. The second part covers 102-130 E. and 4-27 N., comprising French Indo-China, North Borneo, the Philippines, Formosa. The third part covers 94-175 E. and 11 S.-21 N. comprising Rangoon, Singapore, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, New Guinea in the west and Caroline and Marshal groups among the South Sea Islands under Japanese mandate.

The oversea zone covers all seas not included in the abovementioned three zones. About 80 per cent. of our shipping are for the oversea zone, 20 per cent. for the near-sea zone and only about 3 per cent. for the coastwise and calm water zones.

Subsidy for Regular Overseas Service

According to the Overseas Navigation Subsidy Law revised and enforced from the 1st of July, 1937, Japanese navigation companies are accorded navigation subsidy for maintaining regular service to Europe, North and South America, Australia and Africa under contract of not more than five years with the Government. The vessels qualified for the service are steamers of over 4,000 tons with speed of 12.5 knots or more, built and registered in Japan, and not exceeding twenty five years in age. They are also held responsible for being in overseas service for at least 6 months every year. The subsidy is granted at the rate of 90 sen per ton per month, and an additional sum of 10 sen is granted for voyage in the Atlantic Ocean and when the period of voyage exceeds one year, the sum is further increased by 20 sen.

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 overseas services and the class of steamers used under the law are as follows:—

Table 9. (A) Overseas Subsidized Service

(March 31, 1938)

Ports	No. of Vessels Used	Sailings: Not less than once every:	Sailings: No. per Year (Minimum)	Companies
North American Line				
Yokohama-San Francisco	3	4 weeks	18	N.Y.K.
Yokohama-Seattle	3	3 "	21	N.Y.K.
South American Line				
Yokohama-East Coast	5	1 month	12	O.S.K.
Yokohama-West Coast	3	2 months	7	N.Y.K.
European & Australian Line				
Yokohama-London	10	2 weeks	26	N.Y.K.
Yokohama-Melbourne	3	1 month	12	N.Y.K.
African Line				
Kobe-Capetown	5	1 month	12	O.S.K.
Yokohama-Dakar	3	1 month	6	O.S.K.
Persian Line				
Yokohama-Basra	4	1 month	12	Yamashita
South Seas Line				
Kobe-Batavia	8	1 week	48	Nanyo
Near East Line				
(Outward Bound)				
Yokohama-Jafa (or Haifa)-Beirout-Stamboul-Pireus	—	1½ months	10	N.Y.K.
(Homeward Bound)				
Pireus-Alexandria-Yokohama	—	3 months	5	N.Y.K.
Central American Line				
Yokohama - Lagaira - Kingston - Willemstad-Port au Prince-Trujillo-Havana	—	3 months	6	N.Y.K.

(B) Shipping Subsidies

(In ¥1,000)

Year ending March 31:	For Voyages	For Improvement of Ships	For Special Equipments on Ships
1934 (Settled Account)	10,395	3,698	——
1935 (" ")	10,263	4,738	——
1936 (" ")	9,721	1,922	——
1937 (Actual ")	9,417	1,500	——
1938 (Budgets ")	9,550	850	248

Subsidy to Near-sea and South Sea Services

The Government grants a subsidy to navigation companies conducting 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 matters and other obligations.

The principal subsidized lines, the number of steamers used, the number of services, etc. are shown below:—

Table 10. Near-sea Subsidized Service

(March 1, 1938)

Line	Ports	No. of steamers used	No. of service per year	Operating companies
China Coast	Tientsin (or Tanghu)-Dairen-Tsingtao - Shanghai - Hongkong-Canton	4	40 or more	Nisshin S.S. Co.
Yangtzekiang	Shanghai-Hankow	6	190 or more	"
	Hankow-Ichang	1 or more	48 or more	"
	Hankow-Siangtan	1	24 or more	"
	Hankow-Changteh	1	6 or more	"
	Ichang-Chunking	1	20 or more	"
Dairen	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	30 or more	"
Yingkow	Yokohama-Yingkow	3	32 or more	"
Tsingtao	Kobe-Tsingtao	3	72 or more	N.Y.K. O.S.K. Harada S.S. Co.
Vladivostok	Tsuruga-Vladivostok	1	36 or more	Kita Nihon S.S. Co.
Saghalien	Hakodate-Odomari	2	36 or more	Kinkai Yusen Co.
Petropavlovsk	Hakodate-Petropavlovsk	1	7 or more	Kuribayashi S.S. Co.
North Chosen	Tsuruga-Rashin	1	36 or more	Kita Nihon S.S. Co.
	Niigata-Rashin	1	36 or more	Nihonkai S.S. Co.
Nawa Ryukyu	Kagoshima-Nawa	2	104 or more	O.S.K.
	Osaka-Nawa	2	54 or more	"
Main Island-Hokkaido	Aomori-Muroran	2	365 or more	Kita Nihon S.S. Co.

TRAMP STEAMERS

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 coastwise trade of Japan and Great Britain was dealt with in the revised Anglo-Japanese Treaty of Commerce and Navigation dated April 3, 1911 which provides that the trade should be regulated according to the laws of the United Kingdom respectively.

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 162 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 a predomiant influence over the shipping circles of the country. As in June 1937 tramp steamer tonnage amounted to 3,491,485 tons. As stated already, of late years there has been observable a world-wide tendency for tramp steamers being converted into liners, especially in this part of the world.

Table 11. Allocation of Tramp Steamers

(In 1,000 tons)

Dec. 1st.	Europe & Africa	North America (Atlantic coast)	North America (Pacific coast)	Australia & India	South Sea Is. & Straits Settlements	Coastwise	In docks	Stranded	Total incl. others
1928.....	212.5	239.4	688.5	180.0	320.6	1,548.7	165.4	52.9	3,437.4
1929.....	212.7	151.0	602.9	227.1	402.7	1,520.0	249.8	62.7	3,461.6
1930.....	227.4	332.8	469.2	190.4	350.3	1,422.7	103.3	321.7	3,431.2
1931.....	363.8	184.9	558.9	211.8	358.6	1,259.4	141.4	308.7	3,420.8
1932.....	711.2	213.9	380.2	248.7	312.2	1,259.0	87.7	128.8	3,400.1
1933.....	474.6	237.5	431.3	159.8	523.2	1,229.8	151.8	66.1	3,330.8
1934.....	309.1	306.3	370.5	251.8	470.5	1,392.7	131.7	....	3,247.2
1935.....	201.6	261.4	403.2	368.1	346.4	1,601.5	95.8	14.6	3,268.3
1936.....	301.1	213.3	499.1	261.2	373.9	1,606.0	74.4	14.6	3,380.0
1937.....	182.3	341.9	219.7	236.3	358.7	1,015.6	115.9	——	3,789.4
1938 July ...	49.4	336.0	241.6	112.7	456.1	1,530.9	128.8	——	4,428.9

Note: The foregoing tables are based on the investigation of ships of 2,000 tons, or more.

PRINCIPAL TRAMP-OWNERS

Principal tramp-owners are the Kokusai Kisen, Yamashita Kisen, Mitsui Line, Kawasaki Line, Dairen Line, Toyo Kisen, Shipping Department of the Kawasaki Shipyard. Of these, the Kokusai Line, Kawasaki Line and the Shipping Department of the Kawasaki Shipyard, which are of the same affiliations, formed themselves into a ring called the "K Line," having considerable influence and operating many regular freight services.

Kokusai Line (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. 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, 1937 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 maintains four-weekly sailing in conjunction with two new freighters of the N. Y. K. Furthermore, five motor and turbine super-freighters of about 9,200 tons deadweight each are now on order with the shipbuilders in Japan and were to be

completed before the end of 1938.

The Company owns motor and steam vessels amounting to 27 ships aggregating 160,994 tons gross. Mr. Shinjiro Kurokawa, formerly vice-President of the N. Y. K. is President. The Company is capitalized at ¥20,000,000 and under its able president cleared net profits of ¥2,365,000 for the half-year ending December 31, 1936.

Yamashita Kisen Kaisha (Yamashita S.S. Co.)—The Company was founded in 1902 by Mr. Kamesaburo Yamashita. The activity of the Company during the World War was worldwide. As on March 31, 1937 the Company owned 13 ships amounting to 76,512 tons gross.

The Yamashita Kisen is the largest of the five major companies operating trampers, the other four being Daido, Mitsui, Kawasaki, Kokusai. In May, 1937 the company increased its capital from ¥20,320,500 to ¥35,000,000. The Company's shipping operation extends to the South Seas, Australia, Europe, North America and Africa. One of its noteworthy service is the transportation of Saghalien timber to Japan and Manchuria beans to Europe.

Mitsui Line.—The Mitsui Line operates regular and irregular services. The former consists of the direct New York service, the Bangkok service, the Indian service (Bombay and Madras), the Philippine service, Dairen service, the Iran Bay service and the Moji-Yokohama service. The latter represents many ports in Europe, North America, South America, Australia, Africa, British India, the South Seas and Japan.

As on March 31, 1937 the Mitsui Line owned 87 steamers amounting to 151,311 tons gross.

Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha.—The Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha is one of the seven largest shipping companies of Japan. It was founded in April, 1919 with a capital of ¥20,000,000, which is paid up. Principal regular services operated by the Company are the New York Line, San Francisco-Los Angeles Line, Seattle-Vancouver Line, Japan-Australia Line, Europe-Far East Line, Tokyo-Yokohama-Dairen Line, North Korea Line, South America (West Coast) Line, East and South Africa Line, Bombay Line, Asia-Europe-North and South America Line.

As on March 31, 1937 the Company owned 16 ships aggregating 64,334 tons gross.

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 is shown below:—

Table 12. Freight Rates

	Wakamatsu-Yokohama (coal; m. ton)		Wakamatsu-Shanghai (coal; m. ton)		Dairen Yokohama (Beancakes; piculs)		Karafuto Japan proper (Log; 1,000 cuft.)		North America Japan (Lumber; 1,000 cuft.)	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
1931	¥1.30	¥ .60	¥1.50	¥ .65	S. 13.5	S. 5.0	¥130	¥ 45	$ 8.00	$ 4.50
1932	2.20	.70	2.50	.80	15.0	6.5	120	65	5.50	3.00
1933	2.10	1.05	2.10	1.25	14.0	7.0	150	85	5.75	3.50
1934	2.50	1.35	2.10	1.70	13.0	9.0	170	100	7.50	5.00
1935	2.30	1.60	2.00	1.60	13.0	6.0	160	120	7.00	5.00
1936	2.60	1.60	2.00	1.60	14.0	8.0	200	115	7.50	6.50
1937	5.30	2.10	4.00	2.00	37.0	12.0	450	150	18.00	7.50

Note: "S." denotes sen.

(Continued)	U.S.A.-Japan (wheat)		U.S.A.-Europe (wheat)		Plate-Europe (cereal)		Dairen-Europe (Soya Beans)		Australia-Europe (wheat)		Wales-Port Said (coal)	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
1931....	$3.50	$2.00	Sh.27.0	Sh.20.0	Sh.20.6	Sh. 4.0	Sh.29.6	Sh.22.6	Sh.32.3	Sh.25.0	Sh. 8.0	Sh.6.0
1932....	3.00	1.70	24.4	19.0	19.3	12.9	30.0	19.6	30.0	21.0	7.0	5.9
1933....	3.25	2.00	24.0	19.6	18.0	12.0	28.6	16.6	27.6	21.9	6.9	5.3
1934....	2.75	2.25	21.0	19.6	17.6	13.0	28.0	20.0	29.0	22.6	7.0	5.9
1935....	...	...	23.6	15.0	18.0	13.6	26.0	14.6	26.0	20.0	10.0	6.0
1936....	3.50	3.00	32.6	17.6	32.6	17.6	41.3	20.0	45.6	25.0	7.9	5.9
1937....	9.50	3.50	48.9	29.0	37.6	25.0	50.0	34.0	54.6	34.0	14.0	6.9

CHARTER MARKET

The average monthly movement of charterage per ton in recent years is as follows:—

Table 13. Average Charterage Per Ton in Recent Years

(In Yen)

	Large size	Medium size	Small size
1926	1.75	2.30	...
1929	2.02	2.36	2.62
1930	1.81	2.16	2.90
1931	1.18	1.62	2.10
1932	1.15	1.55	2.21
1933	1.42	1.63	1.96
1934	1.97	2.45	3.57
1935	1.94	2.46	3.91
1936	2.27	3.07	4.23

	Large size	Medium size	Small size
1937 Jan.	2.60	3.20	4.00
" Feb.	3.00	3.30	4.80
" Mar.	3.80	4.00	5.50
" Apr.	5.50	6.00	6.50
" May	6.50	7.00	7.50
" June	6.80	7.00	7.80

Note:—Large size represents vessels of 8,000 to 9,000 tons
Medium " " 5,000 to 6,000 "
Small " " 2,000 to 3,000 "

NAVIGATION

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 14. Number of Mates and Engineers

End of Dec.	Mates		Engineers		Total	
	Japanese	Foreigners	Japanese	Foreigners	Japanese	Foreigners
1914	21,337	225	8,747	126	30,084	351
1931	50,960	6	34,861	126	85,821	132
1932	52,474	6	36,703	126	89,177	132
1933	54,273	6	38,478	126	92,751	132
1934	56,236	6	40,233	126	96,469	132
1935	58,688	6	42,682	126	101,370	132
1936	61,104	6	44,976	126	106,080	132

Table 15. Number of Pilots

End of Dec.	Tokyo Bay	Inland Sea	Nagasaki Harbour	Shimonoseki	Bay of Shimabara	Hakodate	Nagoya Harbour	Total Incl. others
1914	3	5	2	5	2	—	—	25
1932	5	20	1	6	3	1	6	56
1933	5	20	1	6	4	1	6	57
1934	5	19	1	5	4	1	6	56
1935	6	23	2	5	4	1	6	63
1936	7	31	2	4	4	1	6	69

Note:—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 1st, 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 light houses, buoys and beacons is as follows:—

Table 16. Number of Lighthouses, Buoys and Beacons

(End of Dec.)	Lights		Day marks	Fog signals	Signal stations	Radio stations	Total
	Lighthouses	Others					
1882	136	...	72	3	—	—	211
1902	158	...	70	12	—	—	240
1916	264	...	123	23	7	—	417
1926	374	...	525	39	11	—	949
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	351	380	142	43	11	31	958
1936	378	395	154	46	11	21	1,005
1937 (End of June)	388	408	159	48	11	21	1,035

Table 17. Number of Ships Lost, Damages, etc.

		1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Steamers	Total loss	44	37	36	41	33	29	22	19	20	26
	Serious damages	1,716	1,661	260	243	252	218	194	178	200	160
Sailing Vessels	Total loss	114	115	112	165	153	98	127	108	73	93
	Serious damages	342	353	142	179	155	143	171	154	184	200
Total	Total loss	158	152	148	206	186	127	149	127	93	119
	Serious damages	2,058	2,014	402	422	407	361	265	332	384	360

Table 18. Casualties from Shipwrecks

		1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Steamers	Lives lost	69	71	49	94	61	75	159	26	116	36
	Men wounded	34	53	64	49	90	97	14	15	52	10
	Unknown	193	163	112	105	129	103	69	64	78	84
Sailing Vessels	Lives lost	47	51	19	19	49	38	35	37	13	24
	Men wounded	28	2	11	10	25	11	10	3	4	18
	Unknown	75	49	51	51	143	73	177	38	34	104
Grand Total	Lives lost	116	122	68	113	110	113	194	63	129	60
	Men wounded	62	55	75	59	115	108	24	18	56	28
	Unknown	268	212	163	156	272	176	246	102	112	188
	Total	446	389	396	328	497	397	464	183	297	276

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 is one salvage company in Japan, the Japan Salvage Company capitalized at ¥1,500,000, paid up. Among its recent accomplishments is the salvaging of the N. Y. K. liner Asama Maru (17,000 tons) off Hongkong in the spring of 1938, in what is claimed to be an outstanding feat of its kind.

Imperial Marine Observatory at Kobe

The Institute was established in April, 1919, at the cost of ¥230,000 by the leading business men interested in shipping. Its pricipal aims are to make scientific investigations in meteorology, oceanography, terrestrial magnetism and nautical astoronomy, 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 memories are being published. This is the fifth of the kind in the world and is provided with a wireless station.

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 of 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 mercantile purposes. While encouraging the nation at large to own ships, the Government made efforts in the direction of the importation of foreign ships 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 the sixth year of Meiji (1873) 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 to private undertaking. Despite untiring efforts made by the Government, the shibuilding industry made only tardy progress and was not yet out of an infantile stage of development in the 27th year of Meiji (1894) when the country opened war with China. This 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 unskilfulness 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 which 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. Ocean leviathans were launched one after another during the period. It was during this period that 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 Kirishima 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 measures 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 600,000 tons in 1919.

Table 19. Number of Ships Launched in Recent Years

	Steamers						Sailing Vessels (Under 1,000 tons)		Grand Total	
	1,000 tons and over		100 to 1,000 tons		Total					
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
1914	16	78,010	23	7,116	39	85,126	102	13,564	141	98,690
1929	27	154,831	36	9,791	63	164,622	16	2,743	79	167,365
1932	10	43,760	36	12,324	46	56,084	20	2,679	66	58,763
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
1935	24	111,650	70	20,715	94	132,365	101	13,536	195	145,901
1936	63	270,710	70	22,575	133	293,285	107	14,382	240	307,667

Table 20. Statistics of Shipyards and Docks

	No. of yards	No. of docks	No. of floating docks		No. of yards	No. of docks	No. of floating docks
1926	319	49	1	1931	471	72	3
1927	356	46	1	1932	530	72	3
1928	401	45	1	1933	571	78	4
1929	405	45	1	1934	621	81	4
1930	437	72	3	1935	706	94	5

Table 21. Principal Shipyards (1937)

Name	No. of berths	No. of docks	Established	Location
Kawasaki Dockyard	7	1	1881	Kobe
Hakodate Dockyard	1	1	1896	Hakodate
Ishikawajima Shipbuilding Co.	4	1	1855	Tokyo
Tsurumi Steel and Shipbuilding Co.	6	2	1916	Kanagawa
Uraga Dock Co.	6	2	1894	"
Harima Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., Ltd.	5	1	1908	Near Kobe
Osaka Iron Works	6	2	1880	Osaka
Do. (Innoshima Works)	6	3	——	Habu
Do. (Bingo Works)	2	2	——	San-nosho
Do. (Hikoshima)	—	2	——	Hikoshima
Kasado Dockyard	—	2	——	Kasadoshima
Ohara Shipbuilding and Iron Works	1	1	——	Osaka
Namura Iron Works and Shipbuilding	1	—	——	"
Fujinagata Shipbuilding Yard	4	3	1874	"
Harada Shipbuilding Yard	2	2	1917	Kobe
Kizugawa Dockyard	1	2	1919	Osaka
Mitsubishi Shipbuilding Yard (Kobe)	3	3	1905	Kobe
Do. (Nagasaki)	7	3	1857	Nagasaki
Do. (Yokohama)	5	3	1881	Yokohama
Tama Shipbuilding Co., Ltd.	3	3	1917	Okayama Pref.
Tochigi Shipbuilding Yard	2	—	1913	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.

RECENT SHIPBUILDING SITUATION

The Japanese shipbuilding industry in 1937 enjoyed increased prosperity owing to capacity production brought about by the ship replacement programme and armaments during a period of international tension. The tonnage under construction, which in 1936 had shown a sharp expansion, further increased in 1937, the total for the year of 451,121 tons constituting the highest record since 1920. The output includes 19 vessels of 14,746 tons intended for registration in foreign countries. From the viewpoint of tonnage launched during 1937, Japan ranked second (451,000 gross tons or 16.8% of the total), next to Great Britain, whilst as regards vessels and marine engines under construction at the end of 1937, Germany was slightly ahead, Japanese shipbuilding occupying third position (vessels 305,400 gross tons or 10.5%; marine engines 271,200 H.P. or 9.3%).

Vessels of above 1,000 gross tons under construction or projected have totalled about 1,242,-

000 tons in June, 1937. This period coincides with a gradual decline in orders and projects, a development brought about by an expansion in production costs and a shortage in iron and steel due to the hostilities in China. In spite of the gradual decline in private orders, the present favourable conditions of the industry is expected to continue, particularly, as increased orders from the Navy should keep the yards busy for several years.

From the technical viewpoint, there has been a tendency towards replacing diesel engines for steam turbines in association with reduction gearing on account of the progress made in the economic utilization of coal. In medium and small vessels, reciprocating engines combined with exhaust steam turbines have been preferred by most shipowners.

The largest vessels launched during 1937 were two whale-oil ships, Nisshin Maru No. 2 and Tonan Maru No. 2.

Business Results

Business results of shipbuidling companies have shown a favourable development since 1933, compared with deficits incurred up to the latter half of 1932. Total profits during the first half of 1937 showed an increase of 13.0% compared with the previous term in spite of an increase of 8.7% in expenditure. The rate of net profit to paid-up capital which showed a marked increase due to the necessity of enlarging productive capacity advanced 17.2% over the previous term.

Though the rate of profit was the hightest on record, the average rate of dividend was slightly lower at 6.6% per annum as against 6.8% in the previous term. Reserves slightly decreased from 50.6% to 49.8%.

Ship Improvement Subsidy Law

With a view to placing the Japanese shipping interests on a favorable 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 measures 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. A subsidy of ¥55.00 per ton for construction of new vessels was given. 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 gradually improved in quality, though it has decreased in quantity. For the suceeding two years from 1935-36 on or for the second and third period average vessels of 200,000 tons are to be scrapped and new ones for 100,000 tons to be built.

National Policy of Shipping.—In view of the fact that under the present international situation, the promotion of shipping is of vital necessity in the way of national defence, a national policy of shipping was laid down in 1936 under the unqualified support of Adm. Nagano, the Minister of Marine, in the Hirota Cabinet. The details of the national policy of shipping are as follows:—

(1) Building capital ships: Discontinuing the system of improving the quality of shipping by subsidizing the construction of new ships by scrapping old ones, and subsidizing the building of 150,000 tons of passenger boats of 6,000 tons and of 20 knots each and of 150,000 tons of cargo boats of the same tonnage and of 18 knots each with a continuing expenditure of ¥6,000,000 spread over four years (¥840,000 to be appropriated for the initial year).

(2) Subsidizing ocean navigation: Subsidizing navigation for six months or more in the South Pacific east of Panama and west of Suez at the rate of ¥0.90 a ton per month with a five-year continuing expenditure of ¥11,000,000 (¥1,740,000 being alloted to the initial year).

(3) Extending marine credit: Assisting the banks concerned in extending credit to shipowners by granting a sum of money corresponding to 1.6% of interest, the interest to be paid by shipowners being about 3.7%, with a five-year continuing expenditure of ¥100,000,000 (¥30,000,000 being alloted to the first year).

References:

Table Nos.: 1-4 a, 5-6 b, 7-13 c, 14-19 a, 20-21 c.
Key: a—Shipping Bureau, Communications Department.
b—Lloyd's Register of Shipping.
c—The Nippon Shipping Exchange.

CHAPTER XXIII

PUBLIC AND LOCAL FINANCE

THE BUDGETARY SYSTEM

I THE FISCAL YEAR

Japan's budgetary system, in its proper sense, originated in the year 1890 when the first session of the Imperial Diet was convoked. The budget for central finance is framed for one year. No appropriation for any specified year is applicable to any other: in other words, the estimated outgo and income for any one year are not transferable. The fiscal year, as a rule, runs from April 1 to March 31. In case of necessity, however, a special account may be extended over a period of years with the approval of the Imperial Diet. For instance, the Special Account which the Sino-Japanese war of 1894-5 called for was continued for a period of 16 months. The Special Account under which the war with Russia was financed in 1904-5 was carried on for a period of 3 years and 4 months. The Special estimate for extraordinary military expenses provided for in the expeditions sent abroad during and after the World War period, formed a "fiscal year" extending over 11 years.

II .THE STRUCTURE OF THE BUDGET

A. The General Account

The budget falls into two parts: (1) General Account and (2) Special Account. In the former, national receipts from taxation and all other sources are presented as annual revenues, and all national disbursements as annual expenditures.

The estimates for the General Account mainly fall into two parts, estimated revenue and estimated expenditure. The estimated revenues are divided into two sections, ordinary and extraordinary. The classified revenues are arranged under titles, paragraphs, items, and sub-items. The estimated expenditures, likewise divided into ordinary and extraordinary sections, are listed according to the respective departments of government, including the Imperial Household (though treated on a separate and independent basis), under titles, paragraphs, items, and sub-items. Appropriations to be made under the respective titles and paragraphs are, by the law of public finance, prohibited from transfer from one to some other head under which such estimates have been voted. The only exception to this rule is the Reserve Funds, which are provided under a separate title in the ordinary section of the expenditure estimates for the Department of Finance.

The Reserve Funds.—These funds are provided in the budget "in order to supply deficiencies, which are unavoidable, in the Budget," and to meet "requirements unprovided for in the same". From the nature of the objects for which they are provided, they may be used to meet disbursements other than those named in the budget, regardless of the above rule as to nontransferability among titles and paragraphs.

These funds consist of the First Reserve and Second Reserve Fund. The former is drawn upon to meet deficiencies in the Budget, and the latter to meet requirements other than those provided for in the Budget. In either instance, the assent of the Imperial Diet must be subsequently obtained.

The reserve funds are sometimes found insuffcient to meet the current requirements. In such event constitutional procedure is either to convoke the Diet and obtain its approval for further expenditure, or to adopt an emergency financial measure with the consent of the Privy Council, as provided in the Constitution. But as a matter of fact most ministries by established usage dispense with such regular processes and make disbursements upon their own administrative authority, subsequently obtaining the approval of the Diet. This administrative procedure in finance is commonly known as "expenditure on the Government's responsibility", meaning that the administrative authority holds itself responsible for the outlay.

B. The Special Account

The management of central finance being complicated and covering a very wide range, it becomes well-nigh impossible to bring all fiscal business within the scope of the General Account alone. Hence it is the rule to approve, as an exceptional procedure, estimates for the Special Account, in addition to the General.

There were 34 Special Accounts in all up to

the outbreak of the China Incident in 1937, which called for the addition of two new Special Account. The above 34 accounts are classified into 4 groups according to their nature. The first group is for 5 colonial possessions, viz.: Korea, Formosa, Saghalien, Kwantung Province, and the South Seas Mandated Territory. Since each of these colonies has its own income from and expenditure for its own local measures, individual governments are required to draft their independent budgets for the approval of the Diet. In the event that there is a revenue deficit, the mother country takes steps to make it good, an appropriation being made in the General Account for the same purpose.

To the second group belong accounts for educational and cultural enterprises. They are in 4 kinds: Imperial universities, government colleges, other government schools, and government libraries and cultural work vi-a-vis China. Each of these accounts has its own income to cover its expenditures either wholly or in part.

The third group comprises accounts for government-operated undertakings. They are: the Mint, the Printing Bureau, the Monopoly Bureau, Army Arsenals, the Government Woolen Factory, Naval Arsenals, Naval Fuel Plant, Imperial Government Railways, Communications Services, Rice Control Administratiion, Deposit Bureau, Postal Life Insurance, Postal Annuity Service, Korean Postal Life Insurance, and Employees' Accident Insurance.

In this group with the exception of the Rice Control Administration which is a heavy loser, all the other undertakings generally strike a balance, at least. The Tobacco Monopoly and the Communications Services are outstanding profit makers, their large surpluses being annually tranferred to the General Account, while the Deposit Bureau, whose resources in the main consist of postal savings, pays an important part in the fiscal scheme of the Government by taking up large shares of national loans every year.

The fourth group of Special Accounts is for facilitating the receipt and expenditure of special funds. They are 8 in number: National Debt Service, Public Loan Proceeds, State Property Liquidation Funds, Education Funds, Funds for Improved Education and Agrarian Economic Betterment, Naval Arsenal Funds, Korean Railway Stock and Supply Funds, and Formosan Railway Stock and Supply Funds.

Such being the character of Special Accounts, any deficits occuring therein are listed in the General Account as expenditures and any surplus is either utilized as capital for the special account originating such surplus, or transfered to the General Account as a revenue item. Consequently, the financial burdens of the population of Japan proper ultimately converge into the General Account.

The estimates for the Special Account take the forms of (1) Single Budgetary System and (2) Plural Budgetary System. The former system is the same as that seen in the estimates for the General Account; that is to say, the estimates are divided first into revenue and expenditure, secondly into ordinary and extraordinary sections, and thirdly, into classified titles and paragraphs, these latter falling into the further divisions of items and sub-items. Transference among titles and paragraphs is likewise prohibited. The plural Budgetary System is adopted in the afore-mentioned cultural and government enterprises. Estimates presented in this system comprise two or three, such as (1) operating account, (2) capital account, and (3) supply service account. Each of these classes is divided into revenue and expenditure, which are shown in further divisions ranging from titles, paragraphs and items to sub-items; the titles and paragraphs, as in the case of the General Account, being non-transferable.

Regular and Additional Estimates

The budgetary requests for appropriations are known as regular and additional or supplementary estimates, according to the time at which they are presented in the legislature. The regular estimates are, as a rule, ready for submission at the beginning of the ordinary session of the House, while supplementary estimates are submitted for legislative approval from time to time as occasion arises, after the regular budget is presented. A supplementary estimates, as a matter of general principle, is to be submitted only when the administration is obliged either to meet an extraordinary expenditure "of an unavoidable nature" or a deficit resulting from contractural obligations or legislative necessity. But as a matter of fact, a fiscal programme is generally presented in the form of an additional estimate when it is not likely to be approved either under the General or the Special Account, thus calling for political considerations.

Relations Between General and Special Accounts

A reference may be made at this stage to some characteristic points in the composition of the national budget as it has been in recent

years. Taking for instance the budgetary programme enacted for the fiscal year 1935-36, the totad figures in the General and Special Accounts stood as follows.

1935-36 Revenue Estimates
(In ¥ million)

General Account revenue	2,215
Special Account revenue	8,619
Total revenue	10,834

1935-36 Expenditure Estimates
(In ¥ million)

General Account expenditure	2,215
Special Account expenditure	8,163
Total expenditure	10,378

The above total figures covering the estimates for the General Account and 34 estimates for the Special Account are indicative of duplications resulting from transferences among various accounts. Such duplications amounted in revenue to ¥2,829,000,000 and in expenditure to ¥2,507,000,000. After subtraction of these figures from the above total estimates, there was what was known as the New Budget which stood as follows:—

Revenue	¥8,005,000,000
Expenditure	7,870,000,000

III THE COMPOSITION OF THE BUDGET

Ordinary and Extraordinary Sections.—The budgetary estimates are framed on the basis of one year under the respective heads of revenue and expenditure. The revenues and expenditures are each divided into two sections, ordinary and extraordinary, and each of these sections are further divided into titles and paragraphs.

The Ordinary Section lists income and outgo accounts of a permanent character, though necessarily varying in amounts from year to year. For instance, the Ordinary Section of annual incomes comprises revenues from taxation, stamps, government-operated undertakings, and proceeds from state-owned property, while the Ordinary Section of expenditures takes in current expenses of all government departments, pensions, interest on savings, sinking funds, etc.

The Extraordinary Section, as the name indicates, lists extraordinary revenues and expenditures, although there is no legal regulation for determination of what should be regarded as fiscal operations of an extraordinary character. Decision of the question is entirely left to the discretion of the Minister of Finance. Taking for instance the budget for the year, 1937, this section of annual revenue included the proceeds from deficit-covering state bonds and book-keeping transfers from the Special to the General Account, while the extraordinary section of expenditure enumerated such items as military and other expenses vis-a-vis Manchoukuo and public road improvements in Japan.

Divisions and Sub-divisions.—The ordinary and extraordinary sections of annual revenue and expenditure, as already mentioned, are divided first into titles and next into paragraphs. According to the detailed budgetary regulations, "deliberations upon annual revenues and expenditures should first be made upon each of the paragraphs and next upon the totals of the respective paragraphs, that it to say, upon the titles." The further divisions under items and sub-items are provided only as a matter of administrative convenience. In the case of estimates for state expenditure, appropriations made under items and sub-items are transferable within their prescribed scope, with the sanction of the Minister of state concerned, but no transfer is possible among titles and paragraphs.

Book "A" Budget

The Budget consists of (1) a set of regulations and (2) three separate books of estimates. These regulations are 5 in number, for the 1st the second and the 3rd of which are provided in that order the three books of estimates respectively known as Book A (Ko Go), Book B (Otsu Go), and Book C (Hei Go).

Regulation No. 1 and Book A form what is commonly called "Ko Go Yosan"—Book A Budget. The article of regulation sets the estimated amounts of annual revenue and expenditure for the new fiscal year, while the book of estimates enumerates revenues and expenditures under titles and paragraphs. The revenues and expenditures are each divided into the ordinary sections, as above explained.

Expenditures for the departments of the government are given in the order of the Imperial Household, Foreign Affairs, Home Affairs, Finance, Army, Navy, Justice, Education, Agriculture-Forestry, Commerce-Industry, Communications, Overseas, (Colonial) Affairs and Public Welfare. The figures for the Railway Ministry are given in the Special Account.

Books "B" and "C" Budgets.—Regulations No. 2 and Book B, forming what is known as the Book B budget, present a list of estimates for continuing expenditures. While a budgetary estimate is given on an annual basis, expenditures in given cases are often required over a period of years.

Regulation No. 3 and Book C or the Book C budget submits for legislative approval the

transference of expenditure accounts from the old to the new fiscal year. These instances occur when state expenditures have not been completed in the year for which the appropriations were made, as not seldom seen in the cases of delayed construction or manufacture.

Treasury Bills and Loans

Regulations No. 4 relates to the issue of the Treasury Bills and loans from the Bank of Japan. By the Law of Public Finance, the Government may both issue Treasury Bills and obtain loans from the Bank of Japan, if such procedure is required to meet current fiscal needs. But these operations are subject to the rule that such bills and loans should be redeemed from the state revenues for the same fiscal year. The maximum limits for such fiscal procedure are subject to popular approval.

Contracts for Next Year.—Regulation No. 5 relates to contracts to be made for the year after the one for which the budget is submitted. Under the Finance Law, the Government may assume contractural relations with regard to undertakings other than presented in the current budget or otherwise submitted to the legislature. Such financial arrangement is called forth when emergency situations develop or natural catastrophes make special procedure necessary. The maximum limits for these contracts, however, must be set with the approval of the Diet.

IV THE BUDGET AND THE LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE

Presentation of the Budget.—Under the administrative system of Japan the national budget is prepared annually and authority to as to apprise the members of the Diet and the in the legislature. When the budget is compiled for the prospective year, generally in December, it is customary to prepare a summary so as to apprise the members of th Diet and the public of the financial program, in outline, for the next fiscal year. The Diet ordinary meets in late December and at once adjourns for a regular recess which lasts about four weeks.

The Budget First Before the Lower House.—When the budget is presented to the Diet, the estimates, whether for the General or the Special Account or supplementary, are always first laid before the House of Representatives, as provided in the Constitution. When the budget goes before either the Lower or the Upper House, it does so always at a full session, the Finance Minister giving his statement concerning the estimates on the same occasion. This is followed by interchange of questions and answers between members of the Diet and the ministers of state concerned. When this part of the legislative procedure is closed, the bill is turned over to the budget committee for deliberation.

The Budget Committee.—The budget committee comprises the general and the sub-committees; the former takes up the budget as a whole, while the latter are charged with inquiries into the estimates for the respective departments of government.

The General Committee is composed of 63 members in the Lower and 45 in the Upper House. Members from the House of Representatives select from among themselves a chairman and five directors, and those from the House of Peers a chairman and a vice-chairman. In view of the important relation of the Diet to the budget, which is regarded as the most important matter coming to its attention, the committees are composed, as a rule, of the foremost representatives of each party. Discussions by the general committees are considered the most important feature of the parliamentary session.

The sub-committees generally begin to meet in council after interpellations on the budget have been concluded at the session of the general budgetary committee. The sub-committees, as in the case of the general committee, are in each case presided over by a chairman who superintends proceedings at the sub-committee meetings and reports results to the general committee. These reports from the sub-committees are the subject for discussion and decision by the general committee. The deliberations on the bill by the committees of the Lower House are limited to 21 days, including the sessions of the general and sub-committees, with the object of affording adequate time for deliberation in the Upper House. When the general committee has voted, the budget is again presented to the full session of the House, the chairman reporting on the proceedings in committee, and their results. Upon this report the budget is finally put to the vote.

The Budget in the Upper House.—When the House of Representatives has concurred with the budget through procedure described above, the estimates are turned over to the House of Peers, where presentation and deliberations occur just as in the other House, from the Finance Minister's statment to the final vote. The only point of difference is that in the Upper House the committees are under no restriction as to the time taken for their discussion and deliberation. When the Peers have concurred, the budget comes into being.

Houses in Disagreement.—In case the Peers have made any amendment and the Lower House fails to agree thereto, the matter is referred to a conference wherein both Houses are represented. An equal number of committee members is selected from each House. These members choose their chairman by lot. When an agreement is arrived at through concession by either side, or mutually, the matter is submitted to the full session of the two Houses. With their consent, the budget comes into being. Should either House refuse to assent, or should the House of Representatives be dissolved, the unvoted budget would have no existence.

The Promulgation of the Budget

When the budget has been brought into existence, the Government submits it to the Throne. Upon Imperial sanction, it is promulgated. In the case of a budget voted at the ordinary session of the Diet, the date of promulgation is either the end of the old fiscal year or the beginning of the new.

V THE SCOPE OF LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY

The Imperial Diet is constitutionally authorized to give its assent to the annual budget, with perfect freedom of discusion. In practice, however, its powers are not unrestricted or so free.

The expenditures of the Imperial Household, according to the Constitution, shall not require the consent of the Diet, except when an increase is found necessary. It is also provided in the Constitution that the Government may ask the consent of the Diet, when that is requisite in the nature of the enterprise concerned, to spread expenditures of an appropriation over a previously fixed number of years. By the terms of this provision, the charge for any undertaking continuing for more than a year will be free from annual parliamentary debate or examination, once it has been approved when the original plan has been altered.

Of the estimates for annual revenue those of income to be realized through legislative enactment are unchangeable, since the budget can never be the cause of altering such enactment. Further, the Diet has no authority to make additions to estimates of revenue presented by the Government. It cannot be denied, however, that it might be possible in actual practice to counteract the former restriction through a legal change, and the latter by political procedure, such as the introduction of a suitable bill. In the fourth place, the Diet is required to obtain the consent of the Government in case it wishes either to reject or to reduce any of the three following forms of disbursement, namely, (1) fixed expenditures based by the Constitution upon the powers pertaining to the Emperor, (2) expenditures such as may have arisen by the effect of a law, and (3) those appertaining to the legal obligations of the Government.

An Unenacted Budget

The Old Budget Carried Out.—In case the budget fails to be voted, the Government carries out that of the preceding year. Only in the case of the estimates voted as continuing expenditures, however, the amount of yearly disbursement may be altered within the scope of law.

An Executive Budget.—When the budget is unvoted, the estimates for the previous year are to be carried out, as stated above. In practice, however, an executive budget is worked out to meet the changing financial conditions in the country. Such a budgetary program is generally based upon the old and the unenacted budgets. Of the estimates in the old budget some of the less urgent or less important items are struck out. The amount of disbursement thus saved is applied to some of the new proposals under the unvoted fiscal program. These new undertakings as a rule, are presented to the Diet in the form of additional or supplementary estimates.

Non-budgetary Expenditures

As a matter of principle, no state expenditure is possible outside the scope of the budgetary estimates approved by the legislature. An outstanding case of exception is seen in the Reserve Funds, first and second, to which reference has already been made. These funds are constitutionally provided to meet emergency needs. Any disbursement from these funds, however, must subsequently have the approbation of the Diet.

Another form of expedient financial procedure is seen in what is commonly known as "disbursement on the Government's responsibility," to which also reference has been made. Another case provided against emergency conditions is seen in Article 70 of the Constitution which reads: "When the Imperial Diet cannot be convoked, owing to the external or internal

condition of the country, in case of urgent need for the maintenance of public safety, the Government may take all necessary financial measures, by means of an Imperial Ordinance."

Final Acounting and Auditing

The final account of the revenue and expenditure of the state for the fiscal year is made by each of the government departments and presented to the Minister of Finance not later than July 31 of the following year. These financial accounts are collected and submitted at the meeting of the Cabinet, after which they are transmitted to the Board of Audit. With the approval of the same Board, these financial reports are presented at the opening session of the Diet of the following year.

I. GENERAL ACCOUNT

Table 1. Position of State Expenditure to State Revenue and to the People's Income

Fiscal Year Ending Mar. 31;	State Expenditure (In million yen)	State Revenue excluding revenue from loan flotation: (In million yen)	State Revenue excluding revenue from loan flotation: % to State Expenditure	Peop'e's Income: (In million yen)	Peop'e's Income: No. of times Larger than State Expenditure
1927	1,579	2,022	128.1%	11,637	7.37
1928	1,766	2,001	113.3%	11,434	6.47
1929	1,815	1,849	101.9%	11,510	6.34
1930	1,736	1,726	99.4%	10,636	6.13
1931	1,558	1,559	100.0%	8,716	5.59
1932	1,477	1,411	95.5%	8,539	5.78
1933	1,950	1,585	81.2%	9,719	4.98
1934	2,255	1,579	70.0%	11,247	4.99
1935	2,163	1,504	69.5%	†12,312	5.69
1936	2,206	1,581	71.7%	†13,676	6.20
1937	2,282	1,762	77.2%	†15,000	6.57
1938 (budget)	2,982	2,088	70.0%	....	....
	*5,510	2,088	37.9%	....	....
1939 (budget)	3,515	2,506	71.2%	....	....
	*8,364	2,506	30.0%	....	....

† Estimated by Economic Investigation Section, Department of Finance.
* Inclusive of Sino-Japanese Hostilities Special Account Expenditures.

Table 2. Yearly Comparison of State Revenue and Expenditure

(Unit in Million Yen)

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Revenue: Ordinary	Revenue: Extraordinary	Revenue: Total	Expenditure: Ordinary	Expenditure: Extraordinary	Expenditure: Total	Surplus
1924	1,304	741	2,045	961	560	1,521	524
1925	1,485	689	2,127	1,051	574	1,625	502
1926	1,443	628	2,071	1,016	509	1,525	546
1927	1,452	604	2,056	1,082	497	1,579	478
1928	1,485	578	2,063	1,172	594	1,766	297
1929	1,505	501	2,006	1,184	631	1,815	191
1930	1,481	345	1,826	1,213	524	1,736	90
1931	1,422	125	1,597	1,202	356	1,558	39
1932	1,315	216	1,531	1,112	366	1,477	54
1933	1,287	758	2,045	1,183	767	1,950	95
1934	1,391	940	2,332	1,313	942	2,255	77
1935	1,343	904	2,247	1,225	938	2,163	84
1936	1,405	854	2,259	1,269	937	2,206	53
1937†	1,562	810	2,372	1,320	962	2,282	90
1938*	1,833	1,082	2,915	1,529	1,453	2,982	−67
1939*	2,204	1,311	3,515	1,767	1,747	3,515	—

Note: † Represent the actual account as on July 31, 1937.
* Represent the budget, others are settled accounts.

Table 3. Amount of People's Income

	Amount of Income (¥1,000)	Indices
1887	233,522	100.00
1897	429,037	183.72
1907	1,532,276	656.23
1912	2,246,758	962.22
1917	2,874,791	1,231.21
1922	13,391,022	5,735.07
1930	10,635,785	4,554.51
*1936	13,676,000	5,856.40
*1937	15,000,000	6,423.37

Note: * Estimate.

Table 4. State Revenue and Expenditure Per Capita

Year Ending March 31;	Rev. (Yen)	Exp. (Yen)
1927	33.97	26.09
1930	29.02	27.59
1934	34.68	33.53
1935	32.95	31.72
1936	32.24	31.86
1937	33.76	32.48
1938	47.94	48.45

Table 5. Distribution of State Expenditure (General Account)

(In Million Yen)

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Imperial Household	Foreign Office: Ordinary	Foreign Office: Extra-ordinary	Foreign Office: Total	Home Office: Ordinary	Home Office: Extra-ordinary	Home Office: Total	Finance Dept.: Ordinary	Finance Dept.: Extra-ordinary	Finance Dept.: To'al
1927	4.5	15.6	3.7	19.3	44.9	161.6	206.6	286.2	52.0	338.2
1928	4.5	16.2	6.1	22.3	47.9	223.3	271.3	329.9	55.0	384.9
1929	4.5	16.5	4.2	20.7	49.5	251.0	300.5	332.8	59.4	392.2
1930	4.5	16.6	6.6	23.2	49.3	170.9	220.1	325.5	26.2	351.7
1931	4.5	16.2	3.3	19.5	45.7	99.4	145.1	313.9	21.6	335.5
1932	4.5	15.2	8.2	23.5	44.5	92.9	137.4	251.5	15.5	267.0
1933	4.5	15.7	20.1	35.7	49.8	170.0	219.9	326.5	15.3	341.8
1934	4.5	17.0	13.7	30.7	51.3	183.6	235.0	384.4	20.0	404.4
1935	4.5	17.4	15.5	32.9	52.5	145.4	198.0	405.8	27.9	433.6
1936	4.5	17.1	13.2	30.2	52.2	134.1	186.3	415.9	20.4	436.3
1937†	4.5	17.5	14.6	32.1	61.9	151.3	213.2	413.6	23.7	437.3
1938*	4.5	18.0	35.6	53.6	79.8	241.3	321.1	507.4	66.8	574.2
1939*	4.5	19.0	30.9	59.8	45.2	233.9	279.1	732.7	417.6	1,150.3

Year Ending Mar 31:	Army Dept.: Ordinary	Army Dept.: Extra-ordinary	Army Dept.: Total	Navy Dept.: Ordinary	Navy Dept.: Extra-ordinary	Navy Dept.: Total	Justice Dept.: Ordinary	Justice Dept.: Extra-ordinary	Justice Dept.: Total
1927	167.6	29.4	196.9	127.4	109.9	237.3	31.5	3.1	34.6
1928	174.2	43.9	218.1	136.5	137.0	273.5	32.5	6.0	38.5
1929	167.6	81.5	249.1	143.0	125.1	268.1	33.6	4.2	37.7
1930	178.9	48.4	226.3	147.6	120.0	267.7	34.9	2.6	37.4
1931	174.5	26.3	220.8	146.9	95.1	242.0	33.8	0.9	34.8
1932	163.7	63.8	226.5	138.9	88.2	227.1	31.8	1.0	32.8
1933	148.3	225.3	373.6	140.7	172.1	312.8	31.9	1.2	33.1
1934	166.5	296.2	462.6	179.0	230.9	410.0	35.5	1.7	37.2
1935	168.8	289.7	458.5	199.4	283.9	483.3	36.0	2.4	38.5
1936	180.0	316.7	496.6	216.4	320.0	536.4	36.9	2.8	39.7
1937†	191.4	319.3	510.7	236.4	331.0	567.5	38.1	2.9	41.0
1938*	217.8	510.5	728.3	274.0	410.0	684.0	43.9	3.4	47.3
1939*	165.8	400.9	566.8	294.1	386.3	680.4	47.0	3.8	50.8

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Education Dept.: Ordinary	Education Dept.: Extra-ordinary	Education Dept.: Total	Agr. & For. Dept.: Ordinary	Agr. & For. Dept.: Extra-ordinary	Agr. & For. Dept.: Total	Com. & Ind. Dept.: Ordinary	Com. & Ind. Dept.: Extra-ordinary	Com. & Ind. Dept.: Total
1927	113.6	18.2	131.8	24.7	19.7	44.4	3.4	9.3	12.7
1928	118.8	20.4	139.2	26.6	24.2	50.8	4.3	7.1	11.4
1929	118.1	16.8	134.9	26.7	27.5	54.2	4.8	7.2	12.1
1930	121.4	23.0	144.4	30.5	28.6	59.0	5.2	6.3	11.5
1931	131.2	12.1	143.3	31.8	27.1	58.9	5.0	5.9	10.9
1932	129.2	8.0	136.2	28.1	26.9	55.0	4.7	5.7	10.4
1933	128.0	20.1	148.1	28.1	71.3	99.4	4.6	6.7	11.3
1934	129.2	22.9	152.1	28.8	93.3	122.1	5.0	7.8	12.8
1935	129.5	25.2	154.7	29.8	100.1	129.9	5.4	8.0	13.4
1936	130.3	20.8	151.1	30.4	73.1	103.4	5.5	6.9	12.4
1937†	131.1	11.4	142.6	33.6	65.0	98.6	5.8	11.4	17.2
1938*	133.2	13.7	146.9	39.8	85.9	125.7	6.7	31.7	38.5
1939*	133.8	12.7	146.6	39.1	90.5	119.5	7.3	45.3	52.6

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Communications Dept. Ordinary	Communications Dept. Extraordinary	Communications Dept. Total	Overseas Affairs Dept. Ordinary	Overseas Affairs Dept. Extraordinary	Overseas Affairs Dept. Total	Dept. of Public Welfare Ordinary	Dept. of Public Welfare Extraordinary	Dept. of Public Welfare Total	Grand Total Ordinary	Grand Total Extraordinary	Grand Total Total
1927....	262.8	89.9	352.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,082.0	496.8	1,578.8
1928....	280.4	70.9	351.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,171.8	593.9	1,765.7
1929....	287.1	53.7	340.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,184.2	630.6	1,814.8
1930....	296.0	60.9	356.9	2.3	30.3	32.6	—	—	—	1,212.7	523.6	1,736.3
1931....	296.2	39.3	335.5	2.4	24.7	26.1	—	—	—	1,202.2	355.7	1,556.9
1932....	297.3	31.5	328.9	2.3	23.2	25.6	—	—	—	1,111.8	365.1	1,476.9
1933....	302.7	41.2	343.9	2.1	24.0	26.1	—	—	—	1,182.9	767.3	1,950.1
1934....	309.9	43.3	353.2	1.9	28.1	30.0	—	—	—	1,313.0	941.7	2,254.7
1935....	173.8	19.4	193.2	1.9	20.6	22.5	—	—	—	2,224.8	938.2	2,163.0
1936....	178.0	14.1	192.1	2.0	15.5	17.5	—	—	—	1,269.0	937.5	2,206.5
1937†...	184.0	14.4	197.4	2.2	16.9	19.1	—	—	—	1,320.1	962.0	2,282.2
1938*...	185.5	22.5	208.0	2.3	31.1	33.4	15.8	0.6	16.4	1,528.7	1,453.0	2,981.7
1939*...	200.3	28.8	229.2	2.4	28.7	31.1	76.2	66.6	143.8	1,767.4	1,747.1	3,514.5

Note: † Represent the actual account as on July 31, 1937.
* Represent the budget, others are settled accounts.

Table 6. State Revenue and Expenditure Classified

(A) Revenue

(¥1,000)

Ordinary:

Year Ending March 31:	Taxes & duties	Stamp receipts	State enterprises & property	Miscellaneous revenue	Receipts from the Special Account for Post, Telegraph and Telephone Services	Transferred: From education reform & agrarian development account	Transferred: From Deposit-Dept. special fund	Total incl. others
1927.....	886,999	82,328	451,414	20,650	—	7,719	3,300	1,452,410
1928.....	898,673	81,434	471,492	22,106	—	7,750	3,324	1,484,780
1929.....	915,910	86,579	474,194	18,239	—	6,767	3,324	1,505,013
1930.....	893,505	79,258	479,994	16,215	—	6,901	5,300	1,418,144
1931.....	835,041	69,704	487,860	16,358	—	7,096	6,000	1,422,060
1932.....	735,504	65,434	472,706	25,076	—	7,492	8,700	1,314,912
1933.....	695,837	66,635	466,741	29,751	—	7,726	8,700	1,287,039
1934.....	748,567	73,750	495,247	29,417	—	8,666	8,700	1,391,419
1935.....	843,183	78,026	265,497	37,066	78,000	8,143	—	1,342,931
1936.....	899,899	78,641	281,121	41,806	78,000	6,405	—	1,405,427
1937†.....	1,007,080	93,823	307,651	50,387	81,000	6,724	—	1,561,650
1938*.....	1,250,722	86,743	336,895	57,142	81,000	7,495	—	1,833,086
1939*.....	1,577,141	100,056	367,081	56,162	81,500	6,755	—	2,203,762

Extraordinary:

Year Ending March 31:	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
1927.....	4,498	2,384	1,910	10,505	34,033	546,381	603,952	2,056,361
1928.....	3,680	2,212	3,944	11,467	61,094	477,535	577,976	2,062,755
1929.....	5,599	10,081	2,928	7,934	157,085	297,032	500,678	2,005,691
1930.....	4,209	15,288	2,905	5,093	99,864	190,836	345,301	1,826,445
1931.....	4,401	17,230	2,696	4,619	38,000	90,128	174,913	1,596,972
1932.....	3,646	14,390	2,726	8,737	120,272	39,108	216,170	1,531,082
1933.....	4,447	11,328	5,671	11,940	659,593	54,207	758,236	2,245,276
1934.....	6,142	20,747	8,886	14,049	753,038	95,135	940,341	2,331,760
1935.....	8,849	31,354	7,070	10,016	742,542	77,097	904,051	2,246,982
1936.....	11,840	21,069	4,579	8,244	678,371	83,978	853,895	2,259,321
1937†.....	20,054	11,336	7,321	10,085	609,622	52,843	810,449	2,372,099
1938*.....	6,621	45,979	7,122	10,913	827,395	20,649	1,081,842	2,914,927
1939*.....	6,780	19,986	5,166	7,939	1,008,062	——	1,310,760	3,514,521

(B) Expenditures

(Inclusive of Ordinary & Extraordinary Expenditures in General Account)

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Administration Amount (¥1,000)	Administration %	National Defense Amount (¥1,000)	National Defense %	National Debt Service Amount (¥1,000)	National Debt Service %	Total Amount (¥1,000)	Total %
1927.....	911,359	58	434,249	27	233,219	15	1,578,826	100
1928.....	991,950	56	491,640	28	282,134	16	1,765,723	100
1929.....	1,011,917	55	517,238	29	285,701	16	1,814,855	100
1930.....	961,054	55	494,920	29	280,343	16	1,736,317	100
1931.....	842,487	54	442,859	28	272,517	18	1,557,864	100
1932.....	808,414	55	454,617	31	213,844	14	1,476,875	100
1933.....	1,022,276	53	686,385	35	241,480	12	1,950,141	100
1934.....	1,047,251	46	872,620	39	334,792	15	2,254,662	100
1935.....	859,236	40	941,882	43	361,286	17	2,163,004	100
1936.....	802,687	36	1,031,937	47	371,854	17	2,206,478	100
1937†.....	840,653	36	1,078,170	47	363,353	16	2,282,176	100
1938*.....	1,151,299	38	1,412,224	48	417,168	14	2,981,691	100
1939*.....	1,685,584	48	1,247,139	35	581,798	17	3,514,521	100

Note: † Represent the actual account as on July 31, 1937.
* Represent the budget, others are settled accounts.

II. SPECIAL ACCOUNT

Table 7. Yearly Comparison of State Special Account

(In Million Yen)

Year Ending March 31:	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus	Year Ending March 31:	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus
1933.....	4,199	3,623	577	1937†.....	7,661	7,661	929
1934.....	5,014	4,375	640	1938*.....	13,269	13,269	1,376
1935.....	5,991	5,228	763	1939*.....	14,001	14,001	704
1936.....	5,955	5,235	719				

Table 8. Special Account Classified by Departments

(In Million Yen)

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Foreign Office Rev.	Foreign Office Exp.	Home Office Rev.	Home Office Exp.	Finance Dept. Rev.	Finance Dept. Exp.	War Dept. Rev.	War Dept. Exp.
1935.....	9.7	3.1	25.1	21.1	3,495.2	3,125.9	77.8	76.1
1936.....	9.9	3.2	34.3	29.6	3,256.4	2,962.3	76.7	75.0
1937†.....	12.0	3.6	38.8	32.1	5,647.5	5,264.8	77.6	72.6
1938*.....	50.1	3.8	36.7	36.7	10,944.0	9,915.4	347.4	347.4
1939*.....	8.5	5.8	——	——	9,411.0	9,048.4	1,485.1	246.1

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Navy Dept. Rev.	Navy Dept. Exp.	Education Dept. Rev.	Education Dept. Exp.	Dept. Agr. & Forestry Rev.	Dept. Agr. & Forestry Exp.	Communications & Ind. Dept. Rev.	Communications & Ind. Dept. Exp.
1935.....	84.2	81.6	63.0	58.9	135.1	132.9	611.9	435.5
1936.....	85.3	85.9	64.0	62.2	130.8	125.8	682.3	490.7
1937†.....	87.2	84.3	64.4	63.2	96.4	90.4	744.9	522.3
1938*.....	172.6	171.6	65.2	70.8	180.4	180.4	828.6	659.9
1939*.....	247.6	246.1	66.7	70.8	207.1	207.1	565.3	534.3

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Railways Dept. Rev.	Railways Dept. Exp.	Overseas Dept. Rev.	Overseas Dept. Exp.	Dept. of Public Welfare Rev.	Dept. of Public Welfare Exp.	Grand Total Rev.	Grand Total Exp.
1935.....	969.2	857.6	520.0	435.5	——	——	5,991.2	5,228.2
1936.....	1,039.0	928.1	575.8	472.5	——	——	5,954.5	5,235.3
1937†.....	1,160.3	994.7	661.0	533.0	——	——	8,590.0	7,661.1
1938*.....	1,319.1	1,191.4	696.2	687.0	5.0	4.6	14,645.3	13,269.1
1939*.....	1,489.4	1,354.6	826.0	818.3	398.8	230.7	14,705.3	14,001.2

Note: † Represent the actual account as on July 31, 1937.
* Represent the budget, others are settled accounts.

Table 9. Details of Special Accounts

(In Million Yen)

Year Ending Mar. 31:	1937† Rev.	1937† Exp.	1938* Rev.	1938* Exp.	1939* Rev.	1939* Exp.
Foreign Office:						
Cultural Works for China	12.0	3.6	50.1	4.0	8.5	5.8
Total	12.0	3.6	50.1	4.0	8.5	5.8
Home Office:						
Health Insurance	35.0	30.2	33.1	33.1	—	—
Labour Accident Legal Insurance	3.8	2.0	3.6	3.6	—	—
Total	38.8	32.1	36.7	36.7	—	—
Finance Dept.:						
Mint Bureau	13.8	6.5	18.8	9.1	57.5	38.4
Mint Bureau, Fund Section	14.7	9.1	14.1	18.6	18.5	11.2
Printing Bureau	11.0	7.1	15.0	11.8	23.5	19.6
Monopoly Bureau	382.6	153.4	441.5	207.4	535.0	292.4
Deposit Bureau	195.8	121.1	182.0	138.2	197.3	143.0
Educational Fund	0.02	—	0.02	—	0.02	—
National Debt Readjustment Fund	4,297.2	4,255.2	5,838.7	5,838.7	2,888.0	2,888.0
National Loans	671.5	671.5	3,394.3	3,394.3	5,628.0	5,628.1
State Property Readjustment Fund	13.1	5.3	5.7	4.7	6.1	2.2
Educational Improvement and Farm-village Economic Development Fund	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.5	6.7	6.8
Kwantung Bureau	41.0	28.9	27.7	27.7	24.1	24.1
Total	5,647.5	5,264.8	10,943.9	9,915.4	9,410.9	9,048.4
War Dept.:						
Arsenal	74.5	69.3	340.4	340.4	1,473.4	1,473.4
Senju Woolen Factory	3.2	3.3	7.1	7.1	11.7	11.7
Total	77.6	72.6	347.4	347.4	1,485.1	1,485.1
Navy Dept.:						
Capital of Naval Dockyards	58.2	56.0	122.5	121.7	165.3	164.2
Naval Explosive Factory	6.3	5.9	16.1	16.1	40.1	40.1
Naval Fuel Depot	22.8	22.5	34.0	33.8	42.2	41.8
Total	87.2	84.3	172.6	171.6	247.6	246.1
Education Dept.:						
Six Imperial Universities	30.6	29.7	30.8	30.8	32.0	32.0
Imperial Universities Endowment Funds	1.6	2.3	1.5	4.6	1.6	3.7
Government Colleges	13.8	13.2	13.1	13.1	12.9	12.9
Government Colleges Endowment Funds	0.4	0.5	1.5	2.0	1.4	1.4
Schools and Libraries	17.6	17.0	18.0	18.0	18.6	18.6
Schools and Libraries Endowment Funds	0.5	0.4	0.3	2.3	0.2	2.2
Total	64.4	63.2	65.2	70.8	66.7	70.8
Agriculture & Forestry Dept.:						
Rice Trade Control	96.0	90.0	171.7	171.7	198.4	198.4
Silk Price Control	—	—	7.9	7.8	7.5	7.5
Forests Fire Insurance	—	—	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Fishing Boats Re-Insurance	—	—	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Live Stock Re-Insurance	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Total	96.4	90.4	180.4	180.4	207.1	207.1
Communications Dept.:						
Communications Business, Funds	66.8	58.2	91.9	100.9	80.0	93.6
" " , necessaries	42.2	44.9	50.9	50.9	53.9	53.9
" " , operation	320.1	280.4	367.4	330.9	431.5	386.9
P.O. Life Insurance	289.9	133.2	298.7	169.8	—	—
P.O. Annuity	25.9	5.6	19.7	7.3	—	—
Total	744.9	522.3	828.6	659.9	565.3	534.3
Railways Dept.:						
State Railways, Capital Account	173.4	158.7	199.3	222.9	218.1	245.0
" " , necessaries ac't	190.8	185.4	231.4	231.4	285.7	285.7
" " , earnings ac't	796.1	650.6	888.4	737.2	985.5	823.9
Total	1,160.3	994.7	1,319.1	1,191.4	1,489.4	1,354.6

Year Ending Mar. 31:	1937† Rev.	1937† Exp.	1938* Rev.	1938* Exp.	1939* Rev.	1939* Exp.
Overseas Dept.:						
Chosen Government-General	384.5	324.5	427.7	425.1	518.9	518.9
" Railways, necessaries fund	23.1	22.8	37.6	37.6	52.2	52.2
Taiwan Government-General	175.8	133.9	164.8	163.9	183.0	183.0
" Railways, necessaries fund	7.2	7.2	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
Karafuto Government	48.5	33.2	37.3	37.3	38.7	38.7
South Seas Government	10.2	6.6	8.7	8.7	9.9	9.7
Total	661.0	533.0	696.2	687.0	826.0	818.3
Public Welfare Dept.:						
Health Insurance	—	—	5.1	4.6	37.7	37.7
Labour Accident Insurance	—	—	—	—	4.5	4.5
P.O. Life Insurance	—	—	—	—	333.0	180.2
P.O. Annuity	—	—	—	—	23.5	8.2
Total	—	—	5.1	4.6	398.8	230.7
GRAND TOTAL	**8,590.0**	**7,661.1**	**14,645.3**	**13,269.1**	**14,705.3**	**14,001.2**

Note: † Represent the actual account as on July 31, 1937.
* Represent the budgetary figures.

FINANCE OF LOCAL BODIES

The revenue of prefectures consists of taxes and rates and grants from the Central Treasury, etc. The surtax is levied on the five national taxes, namely, Land, Business, Income, Mining and Placer Mining, the normal rate of surtax 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.

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 register, etc., and the proceeds from communal undertakings as electric trams, etc. There are taxes and rates, fees of common schools, grants from Central and Prefectural Treasuries, etc. Surtaxes are imposed on four national taxes (land, income, business and mining), and three prefectural taxes (household rate, house-tax, etc.). The surtaxes 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.

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 interest 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 decade as in some principal Western countries, primarily owing to the extension of adminstrative functions by the local authorities.

Table 10. Revenue & Expenditure of Local Bodies

(In Million Yen)

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Prefectures		Cities		Towns & Villages		Grand Total	
	Rev.	Exp.	Rev.	Exp.	Rev.	Exp.	Rev.	Exp.
1932.....	539	503	747	634	540	489	1,826	1,626
1933.....	662	625	842	730	594	544	2,098	1,899
1934.....	769	717	1,398	1,270	595	547	2,762	2,535
1935.....	760	659	1,169	1,044	596	540	2,524	2,243
1936.....	787	685	1,142	960	616	560	2,545	2,205
1937*.....	540	540	860	859	496	496	1,896	1,895
1938*.....	584	584	947	946	526	526	2,057	2,056

Note: * Budgetary figures.

Table 11. Details of Revenue and Expenditure of Local Bodies Classified

(A) Finance of Prefectures

(In ¥1,000)

(a—1) Revenue.

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Land tax	Business profit tax	Income tax	Other National tax	Special land tax	House tax	Business tax	Miscellaneous tax
1930.....	72,994	23,351	35,693	470	9,389	43,164	10,273	59,906
1931.....	70,904	21,146	33,924	442	9,228	39,867	9,413	52,875
1932.....	67,699	17,037	26,297	425	8,470	38,741	8,516	50,472
1933.....	66,526	16,742	24,544	469	9,062	37,866	7,254	49,553
1934.....	67,497	18,869	30,496	540	9,173	38,502	7,142	51,851
1935.....	66,947	21,459	36,524	576	8,761	39,218	6,964	55,072
1936.....	68,815	23,602	41,057	605	9,107	40,565	7,160	57,876
1937*.....	69,567	24,859	40,159	615	9,057	40,768	7,168	56,218
1938*.....	69,728	27,351	45,486	645	8,940	41,674	7,316	58,529

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Proceeds from property	Rents and charges	Receipts from Central Treasury	National subsidies	Contributions	Loans	From previous year	Total incl. others
1930.....	1,561	33,260	22,930	35,126	11,857	44,519	74,826	545,925
1931.....	1,560	35,235	21,589	33,515	8,341	83,085	55,420	540,197
1932.....	1,391	35,990	21,733	32,220	11,830	96,698	61,956	539,301
1933.....	1,433	37,061	21,442	126,469	12,650	138,082	37,236	661,540
1934.....	1,453	40,992	22,266	151,250	15,496	190,646	36,741	768,748
1935.....	1,509	40,692	23,152	139,673	16,224	168,589	51,388	759,819
1936.....	1,580	42,741	23,999	105,651	15,359	158,711	102,235	787,393
1937*.....	1,781	46,521	24,879	56,904	13,838	73,040	8,466	539,553
1938*.....	1,737	49,527	25,781	64,487	19,794	80,374	9,451	583,511

(a—2) Expenditure.

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Police	Public works	Education	Industry	Sanitation	Salaries	Loans	Total incl. others
1930.....	84,525	126,336	111,649	50,901	10,405	18,661	48,165	489,490
1931.....	81,533	119,088	108,892	48,022	9,953	17,783	50,134	478,238
1932.....	81,192	141,590	104,119	49,259	9,997	19,431	57,724	502,573
1933.....	81,580	204,763	101,506	100,070	9,760	22,161	65,268	624,809
1934.....	84,254	205,572	105,231	116,066	10,045	20,283	141,197	717,466
1935.....	89,079	178,965	109,593	114,849	11,009	21,175	97,182	659,057
1936.....	93,323	186,158	112,512	116,595	11,749	22,491	103,620	685,306
1937*.....	91,344	123,414	116,896	75,748	12,336	22,112	67,274	539,553
1938*.....	94,619	129,097	124,777	94,674	14,740	23,045	72,031	583,511

(B) Finance of Cities

(In ¥1,000)

(b—1) Revenue.

Year Ending Mar. 31:	†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
1930.....	36,924	54,813	30,966	9,479	32,062	215,717	138,429	825,394
1931.....	37,075	52,278	29,408	9,986	19,966	331,146	118,057	896,589
1932.....	30,373	56,371	20,993	10,304	9,829	215,205	115,983	746,464
1933.....	31,635	60,968	21,650	9,440	21,675	272,375	116,015	842,232
1934.....	39,573	71,874	23,644	8,947	18,443	813,632	106,273	1,397,501
1935.....	47,165	77,903	25,838	8,953	16,565	504,214	133,648	1,168,840
1936.....	52,742	83,902	27,770	9,303	14,736	446,998	134,457	1,142,141
1937*.....	57,836	82,902	29,905	9,161	19,621	231,499	48,057	859,846
1938*.....	65,664	89,724	32,648	9,187	17,549	274,379	46,325	949,937

(b—2) Expenditure.

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Office	Council	Public works	Education	Sanitation	Industry	Social works	Loans	Total incl. others
1930....	29,333	1,251	73,576	98,062	84,579	10,518	11,175	183,438	695,547
1931....	27,841	1,203	61,055	82,105	67,943	8,408	12,439	334,879	776,351
1932....	26,710	1,138	40,602	75,496	60,900	15,926	15,096	227,666	634,459
1933....	29,286	1,477	47,950	87,141	160,968	12,386	17,026	298,350	730,395
1934....	35,158	1,812	53,122	103,454	69,038	9,004	17,741	803,626	1,270,379
1935....	34,305	2,151	49,250	107,315	94,321	8,757	21,552	512,084	1,044,493
1936....	37,131	2,356	53,304	119,752	82,479	11,224	19,304	411,972	959,693
1937*...	40,386	2,594	74,218	142,135	108,951	10,451	25,280	227,325	859,219
1938*...	42,580	2,824	81,862	119,597	122,851	11,978	29,563	250,692	946,205

(C) Finance of Towns and Villages

(In ¥1,000)

(c—1) Revenue.

Year Ending Mar. 31:	†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
1930.....	48,446	72,755	155,361	17,912	17,150	39,895	60,056	585,208
1931.....	46,614	64,006	124,828	16,202	16,300	57,038	55,517	556,476
1932.....	42,052	57,477	99,421	15,836	15,260	70,566	57,888	540,445
1933.....	37,758	52,113	99,221	15,533	63,909	64,216	51,196	594,138
1934.....	36,651	48,614	106,233	16,281	71,655	62,987	47,308	595,382
1935.....	37,436	50,729	113,174	16,489	51,153	64,660	48,011	595,832
1936.....	38,394	53,390	120,582	16,201	43,848	63,262	56,190	615,507
1937*.....	38,751	54,608	134,608	15,453	20,829	29,562	21,170	496,268
1938*.....	39,270	55,545	150,294	15,302	21,379	42,229	20,990	526,276

(c—2) Expenditure.

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Office	Council	Public works	Education	Sanitation	Industry	Social works	Police	Loans	Total incl. others
1930.....	86,068	3,172	43,949	236,219	25,982	15,311	2,861	8,517	35,103	529,610
1931.....	79,671	2,693	39,899	211,741	26,597	9,040	12,989	7,595	34,876	498,148
1932.....	74,614	2,142	38,059	196,158	28,625	15,376	9,609	6,942	42,445	488,937
1933.....	75,346	2,431	92,190	200,562	20,830	32,410	9,545	7,177	36,234	543,724
1934.....	74,188	2,603	102,126	203,186	14,965	28,144	10,652	7,798	35,425	547,060
1935.....	75,037	2,604	73,960	215,266	15,822	33,155	11,693	8,623	37,627	539,631
1936.....	76,446	2,503	66,033	224,487	17,614	37,701	13,144	8,596	40,376	526,116
1937*.....	73,966	2,974	32,443	217,063	17,483	20,595	19,694	8,209	41,674	496,119
1938*.....	77,716	3,145	37,150	230,845	22,649	22,710	19,443	9,159	38,290	526,116

Note:—* The figures for 1937 and 1938 are budget account, others being settled account.
† Represents land tax rate, income tax rate, business tax rate.
‡ Represents special land tax rate, house tax rate, business tax rate and miscellaneous tax rate.

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 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 rahabilitation and restoration of the stricken area. The financial crisis of 1927 added a further sum of 700 millions. The Sino-Japanese hostilities which broke out in 1937 have increased the national debt by a considerable amount.

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 year's surplus is made applicable for such purposes.

Table 12. Amount of National Loans Raised, Redeemed and Outstanding

(In Million Yen)

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Newly Issued			Redeemed			Outstanding			Increase or Decrease on Previous year
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Domestic	Foreign	Total	
1931...	265.6	264.5	530.1	301.4	232.3	533.7	4,476.8	1,479.0	5,955.9	– 3.6
1932...	457.6	——	457.6	219.3	6.4	225.7	4,715.1	1,472.6	6,187.7	231.8
1933...	1,096.7	——	1,096.7	148.1	82.1	230.2	5,663.8	1,390.4	7,054.2	866.5
1934...	1,066.1	39.1	1,105.1	5.4	14.9	20.3	6,724.4	1,414.6	8,139.0	1,084.8
1935...	1,063.1	——	1,063.1	100.1	11.7	111.7	7,687.5	1,402.9	9,090.5	951.4
1936...	1,051.2	——	1,051.2	216.3	71.1	287.4	8,522.4	1,331.9	9,854.3	763.8
1937...	2,871.2	——	2,871.2	2,136.1	14.9	2,151.0	9,257.6	1,317.0	10,574.5	720.2
" Dec.	....	....	....	....	....	....	10,585.2	1,307.8	11,892.9	....

Table 13. Outstanding Domestic and Foreign Loans Classified

(In Million Yen)

	Year Ending Mar. 31:	5%	Special 5%	"A" 5%	4% 1st	4% 2nd	Treasury Debenture 5%	Treasury Debenture 4½%	Treasury Debenture 4%	Total incl. Others
Domestic Loans	1931....	1,367.3	120.8	406.8	166.7	95.2	2,258.5	——	——	4,476.8
	1932....	1,414.6	120.8	396.7	166.3	96.0	2,332.0	——	——	4,715.1
	1933....	1,839.9	120.8	396.7	165.0	94.5	2,333.5	200.0	——	5,724.4
	1934....	1,869.1	120.8	396.7	165.0	94.5	2,330.7	715.0	700.0	6,724.4
	1935....	1,869.2	120.8	396.7	165.0	94.5	2,230.8	715.0	1,615.8	7,687.5
	1936....	1,869.2	120.8	396.7	165.0	94.5	2,230.8	715.0	2,663.6	8,522.4
	1937....	1,869.0	——	396.7	164.2	94.5	——	715.0	3,070.4	9,257.6
	1938 July	1,867.9	——	396.7	164.2	94.5	——	715.0	3,070.4	12,732.6

		4% (1st)	5%	4% Fr.	4% (3rd)	$6½% U. S.	6%	5½%	$6½% U. S.	SMR	Total Incl. Others
Foreign Loans	1931.	91.3	222.7	169.3	105.4	269.4	239.4	122.0	142.4	117.2	1,479.0
	1932.	91.3	222.7	169.1	105.4	269.4	236.1	122.0	142.4	117.2	1,472.6
	1933.	91.3	222.7	169.0	105.4	254.3	232.6	122.0	142.4	58.6	1,390.4
	1934.	91.3	222.7	161.0	105.4	243.2	228.9	122.0	142.4	97.6	1,414.6
	1935.	91.3	222.7	161.0	105.4	235.5	224.9	122.0	142.4	97.6	1,402.9
	1936.	91.3	222.7	161.0	105.4	229.3	220.7	121.1	142.4	39.1	1,331.9
	1937.	91.3	222.7	161.0	105.4	223.4	216.2	119.0	142.4	39.1	1,317.0
	1938: July	91.3	222.7	161.0	105.4	216.7	209.0	114.7	136.2	39.1	1,307.8

Table 14. Loans Issued By Rates

(¥1,000)

	Below 4%	4% or over	4½% or over	5% or over	6% or over	Total incl. Others
National:						
1933.....	——	708,146	515,000	34,069	——	1,257,215
1934.....	——	942,638	——	6	——	942,644
1935.....	——	1,086,248	——	9	——	1,086,257
1936.....	2,680,252	415,435	——	12	——	3,095,700
1937.....	1,512,475	647	——	4	——	1,513,126
Prefectural:						
1933.....	64,714	14,414	70,840	190,106	1,140	341,214
1934.....	47,508	107,966	117,800	206	——	273,480
1935.....	67,565	92,322	5,086	89	——	165,061
1936.....	59,655	237,245	1,981	——	——	298,881
1937.....	50,551	30,124	1,480	——	——	82,155
Municipal:						
1933.....	11,607	10,757	207,743	333,433	——	563,539
1934.....	20,844	229,940	306,374	2,026	——	559,262
1935.....	21,823	236,423	2,865	——	——	261,110
1936.....	21,112	628,021	——	——	——	649,134
1937.....	22,312	138,787	——	——	——	161,100
Banks:						
1933.....	90,761	16,624	213,310	367,180	500	688,375
1934.....	89,753	146,193	124,007	36,354	——	396,308
1935.....	110,842	307,992	8,819	17,226	——	444,878
1936.....	89,252	389,229	——	——	——	478,481
1937.....	591,433	66,955	——	——	——	658,388
Companies:						
1933.....	18	11,731	219,961	544,225	160,150	937,085
1934.....	——	53,548	987,201	432,835	560	1,474,144
1935.....	5,297	568,001	293,021	8,150	2,590	877,059
1936.....	2,834	787,100	58,500	4,000	110	852,544
1937.....	118	334,800	150	2,430	440	337,938
Total:						
1933.....	167,100	761,671	1,226,854	1,469,012	162,790	3,787,428
1934.....	158,105	1,480,285	1,535,381	452,217	560	3,645,837
1935.....	205,527	2,290,985	309,790	25,474	2,590	2,834,366
1936.....	2,853,106	2,457,031	60,481	3,512	110	5,374,740
1937.....	2,176,890	571,313	1,630	2,434	440	2,752,707

Table 15. Local Loans

(¥1,000)

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Prefecture	Cities	Towns and villages	Local associations	Total	Debt per head ¥
1928.....	379,439	1,258,942	167,541	38,513	1,844,434	30.876
1929.....	425,795	1,371,870	212,097	40,623	2,050,383	34.324
1930.....	482,413	1,461,953	235,737	41,601	2,221,703	37.192
1931.....	534,349	1,540,897	256,305	42,865	2,374,416	36.841
1932.....	580,128	1,596,468	312,832	45,657	2,535,086	39.334
1933.....	663,839	1,733,762	279,060	51,588	2,728,250	42.331
1934.....	777,905	1,811,629	315,938	51,950	2,957,472	45.888
1935.....	887,156	1,902,171	343,127	54,541	3,186,994	49.449
1936.....	976,483	2,004,853	391,494	55,109	3,427,939	49.448
1937.....	1,076,499	2,147,850	413,829	55,872	3,694,050	53.340

Table 16. Local Loans By Service

(¥1,000)

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Education	Sanitation	Industry	Public works	Electric and Gas enterprises	Social works	Others	Total
1928.....	169,576	214,397	45,170	466,889	549,389	131,175	267,838	1,844,434
1929.....	172,175	272,206	76,435	477,916	554,372	134,461	362,818	2,050,383
1930.....	193,104	282,337	98,512	771,017	566,021	126,849	183,864	2,221,703
1931.....	190,246	303,243	150,843	608,427	573,817	140,256	407,583	2,374,416
1932.....	190,054	327,351	158,371	877,520	550,965	178,202	257,622	2,535,086
1933.....	196,699	339,401	217,527	986,904	587,529	157,911	242,979	2,728,250
1934.....	184,141	308,203	224,944	1,135,798	639,058	189,048	276,281	2,957,472
1935.....	228,588	332,840	240,470	1,013,620	671,908	171,043	528,525	3,186,994
1936.....	298,413	387,976	292,752	1,165,165	680,775	157,373	445,484	3,427,939
1937.....	323,909	469,088	326,341	1,211,469	737,757	152,175	473,311	3,694,050

Table 17. Outstanding Amount of Debentures Issued

(In Million Yen)

(A) Banks

	Industrial Bank of Japan	Hypothec Bank of Japan	Hokkaido Colonial Bank	Industrial Bank of Chosen	Reconstruction Savings Debentures	Total Including Others
1930	333	784	103	242	81	2,120
1931	343	836	103	248	74	2,195
1932	404	866	124	261	78	2,344
1933	313	845	123	254	78	2,174
1934	290	775	114	245	78	2,053
1935	279	721	125	279	77	2,006
1936	243	677	121	326	76	1,937
1937	630	711	119	345	75	2,372

(B) Industrial Companies

	Railways & Tramway	Shipping & Shipbuilding	Mining	Electric & Gas	Spinning & Weaving	Sugar & Brewery	Paper Mill	Ceramic & Cement	Chemical Industry	Mfg. Industry	Total Including Others
1930	665	193	69	1,270	150	56	136	31	67	37	2,939
1931	705	123	73	1,352	138	58	153	27	77	34	3,007
1932	784	119	71	1,302	136	56	147	29	83	35	3,045
1933	790	104	58	1,318	152	41	108	25	98	20	2,989
1934	972	66	52	1,406	171	30	72	27	99	28	3,199
1935	1,142	61	65	1,347	219	20	60	33	140	45	3,409
1936	1,278	77	121	1,268	203	13	22	44	111	58	3,528
1937	1,294	73	137	1,260	214	12	3	41	127	38	3,550

Table 18. Imports of Foreign Capital Outstanding in Japan

(In ¥1,000)

	National bonds issued abroad	*Domestic bonds held abroad	Provincial bonds issued abroad	Debentures issued abroad	Total	Index No.
1914	1,524,603	81,331	177,024	166,790	1,949,747	100
1924	1,514,266	25,955	127,404	193,461	1,861,085	95
1929	1,446,895	31,779	245,667	465,623	2,189,964	112
1930	1,567,325	84,178	245,174	455,867	2,352,544	121
1931	1,477,335	59,181	240,697	505,964	2,283,177	117
1932	1,398,297	51,428	235,502	467,821	2,153,048	110
1933	1,421,211	50,019	230,985	383,117	2,085,331	107
1934	1,408,303	49,751	226,472	356,020	2,040,547	105
1935	1,372,886	25,012	222,119	336,020	1,956,036	100
1936	1,323,081	25,307	210,973	323,730	1,883,093	96

* Estimate.

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.

Table 19. National Wealth

(¥1,000)

Items	End of 1913 Total	End of 1919 Total	End of 1924 Total	End of 1930 Total	End of 1930 Government & Public	End of 1930 Private
Lands	13,795,180	33,085,660	33,247,340	41,091,348	4,537,383	36,553,965
Mines	1,468,490	6,412,820	3,523,230	6,499,651	4,912	6,494,739
Canals and harbors	2,767,430	4,596,980	5,158,600	343,143	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 household effects	1,566,000	4,423,510	9,683,360	12,473,201	863,803	11,609,398
Industrial Machineries & Tools	399,010	1,101,940	1,987,200	1,809,381	145,160	1,664,221
Domestic animals and fowls	154,400	502,850	526,010	346,356	23,635	322,721
Railways and tramways	299,340	1,110,700	3,544,210	3,598,138	2,843,936	754,202
Vehicles & aircrafts	47,230	181,900	428,590	660,294	363,984	296,310
Ships	471,270	1,181,690	320,490	2,060,236	1,058,448	1,001,788
Water-works	76,760	149,040	283,350	352,779	346,504	6,275
Electric and gas plants	—	—	—	1,905,044	205,562	1,699,482
Telegraph & telephone	—	—	—	199,102	195,902	3,200
Bridges	94,830	233,920	373,820	483,000	483,000	—
Agricultural product	994,380	3,624,460	3,310,420			
Forest product	40,580	87,850	94,640			
Manufactures	747,500	2,630,050	2,311,160	5,457,466	289,291	5,168,175
Mineral product	85,460	386,910	73,470			
Marine product	19,850	43,360	46,310			
Imported goods	192,300	445,090	501,800	—	—	—
Gold and silver coins and bullions	746,750	2,359,910	1,823,820	916,643	—	916,643
Property of Government Departments	1,116,180	1,548,450	6,483,880	—	—	—
Property of Imperial House	349,540	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**	**86,077,070**	**102,341,600**	**110,188,004**	**18,104,540**	**92,083,464**
Per capita	¥600	¥1,530	¥1,731	¥1,710	—	—

* Balance in favour of liabilities.

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 the 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 purpose 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.

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.

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 operated 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 articles so manufactured shall be taken over by the Government in return for suitable compensation 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 a large quantity of the camphor produced both in Japan proper and Formosa.

TAXATION

The taxation system of Japan, which was established at the beginning of the Meiji era when capitalism was in the cradle, is based upon real estate. There could have been no basis other than immovable property to be chosen for taxation at a time when the economic condition of the country was in a very infantine stage of development. This system of taxation must have also been due to the necessity of promoting the status of goods and chattel. Tax reforms of various sizes and scopes have since been effected. But none of them was radical enough to undermine the basic structure of the system. Real estate still remains the principal object for assessment even at this time when capitalism is at its zenith with goods and chattel being the centre of economic activities.

DETAILS OF TAXES

Land Tax

The land tax has hitherto been levied on the basis of the assessment of 1875. In view, however, of the fact that after that year there was only a partial revision in the assessed value which, with the progress of economic conditions, became unadapted to actual circumstances and in many cases caused unfairness in the incidence of taxation, fundamental amendments were effected in 1930 in this tax, whereby the rental value was taken as the basis of tax assessment. At the same time, part of the surplus 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 year 1926 to 1927, but after that period it will be levied according to a rental value to be amended every ten years, the first amendment to be made in 1938.

Tax Payers.—All landowners are liable to land tax. In the case of land under mortage, however, the tax is collected from the mortagee; and in the case of land under superficies of more than one hundred years, it is collected from the superficiary.

Rates of Tax.—The land tax is 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.

Income Tax

The Law first instituted in 1887 was subjected to thorough revision in 1899 and afte repeated partial amendements 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 the 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 assests 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 remaning 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 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 ways 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 accessable 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 been 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 deductable.

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 corporations 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 Incmoe Tax Law is in force—10%.

Class II.

A. Interest on public bonds	4%
B. Other interest	5%
C. Interest or dividend receivable from Japanese juridical persons by those having no residence or domicile in the territory where the Income Tax Law is not in force	7.5%

Class III.

Income under 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 applying the following rates to one-fifth of such income.

	Yen	%
Income not exceeding	1,200	0.9
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
Income exceeding	20,000	13.0
" "	30,000	15.0
" "	50,000	17.0
" "	70,000	19.0
" "	100,000	21.0
" "	200,000	23.0
" "	500,000	25.0
" "	1,000,000	27.0
" "	2,000,000	30.0
" "	3,000,000	33.0
" "	4,000,000	36.0

The tax for the head and each of the other members or inmates of the family living together, if any, is determined by applying the rates to the total of their incomes and then working out the amount thus obtained in proportion to their respective incomes. The above provision applies also to the incomes of two or more members of the family living together but not with the head.

Total Exemption:

Total exemption is granted where the total income 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-payers' 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 Profits 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 Profits Tax Law is in force:

Sale of goods; Banking; Mutual Loan Business (Mujin); Money-lending; Renting of goods; Manufacturing (including the generating and supplying gas and electricity, and the repairing of articles); Transportation (including transportation agencies); Warehousing; contracting; Printing; Publishing; Photography; Renting assembly rooms; In keeping (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 transactions 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 trritory 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 the 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 importion 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 assesable 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 corporations 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 Assocations 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 I;II 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.

(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 21st 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), "Shirozaké" (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:

1st kind ..	"Dakushu" containing not, more than 23° of alcohol	¥36 per koku
2nd kind ..	"Seisbu" and "Shirozake" containing not more than 23° of alcohol ..... "Mirin" and "Shochu" containing not more than 30° of alcohol	¥40 per koku
3rd kind ..	"Shochu" containing more than 30° and not more than 45° of alocohol	¥1.50 per koku for each additional 1° over than rate for the 2nd kind, i.e. ¥40
4th kind ..	"Seishu," "Kakushu" and "Shirozake" containing more than 23° of alcohol ..... "Mirin" containing more than 30° of alcohol.. "Shochu" containing more than 45° of alcohol.	¥1.80 per koku for each 1° 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 kok uof the original fluid. In no case, however, may the rate of the tax fall below 42 yen per koku.

No tax is levied upon wine or other alcoholic liquors made from fruits of all kinds.

Sugar Excise

The sugar excise, introduced in 1901, is imposed in respect of sugar, molasses and syrups, which are taken delivery of from 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 7 yen to 10 yen were thus reduced. These rates became effective from January 1, 1932.

	Per Picul (Yen)
Sugar:	
Class 1.	
Under No. 11 Dutch standard..	0.90—2.25
Class 2.	
Under No. 18 Dutch standard..	4.55
Class 3.	
Under No. 22 Dutch standard..	6.75
Class 4.	
Above No. 22 Dutch standard..	7.75
Class 5.	
Sugar candy, lump sugar, etc...	0.50
Molasses	0.90—2.70
Syrup	6.75

Table Water Tax

The table water tax was established in April, 1926, and is levied on the consumption of all kinds of aerated drinks like "citron" or soda water, except those 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:—

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:

a. 30 sen for each 1,000 tsubo per annum in the case of prospecting;

b. 60 sen for each 1,000 tsubo per annum in the case of mining.

II. Tax on mining products:

1 per cent. of the value of products (gold, silver, lead and iron ores are exempted from this tax).

Placer Tax

The placer tax is imposed upon persons engaged in recovering gold-dust. The rates of the ta xare 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 places; but in the revised tax law which came into force in September, 1914, this tax is subdivided into the bourse business tax and bourse tax.

The bourse business tax is levied upon bourses unless they are organized as corporations, at the rate of 15 per cent. of the total 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 paper:

A. Bargains to be settled within the limits of 7 days..... 1.5/10,000
B. Others 2.5/10,000

1. 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 thea verage 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 textile 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 succession occuring 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 a 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 comformity 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.

Note:—As referred to in the preceding article on Taxation, some of the taxes detailed above were revised in March, 1937 and special tax created in connexion with the North China Affair.

Table 20. Revised Succession Tax Rates

(Revised on April 1st, 1938)

(A) Estate Duties

	Legal Heir or Heiress %	Other than legal heir or heiress of the same family %	Heir or Heiress chosen by Family Council %
Under ¥ 5,000.....	0.6	0.7	1.0
Over 5,000.....	0.7	0.9	1.2
" 10,000.....	0.9	1.2	1.5
" 20,000.....	1.2	1.5	2.5
" 30,000.....	1.5	2.5	4.0
" 40,000.....	2.5	3.5	6.0
" 50,000.....	3.5	5.0	8.0
" 70,000.....	5.0	6.5	10.0
" 100,000.....	6.5	8.0	12.0
" 150,000.....	8.0	10.0	14.0
" 200,000.....	10.0	12.0	16.0
" 300,000.....	12.0	14.0	18.0
" 400,000.....	14.0	16.0	20.0
" 500,000.....	16.0	18.0	22.0
" 700,000.....	18.0	20.0	24.0
" 1,000,000.....	20.0	22.0	26.0
" 2,000,000.....	22.0	24.0	28.0
" 3,000,000.....	24.0	26.0	30.0
" 5,000,000.....	25.0	28.0	32.0

(B) Legacy Duties

	Legal Heir or Heiress %	Other than Legal Heir or Heiress of deceased %	Heir or Heiress chosen by Family council %
Under ¥ 1,000.....	1.2	1.4	2.0
Over 1,000.....	1.4	1.7	2.5
" 5,000.....	1.7	2.3	3.5
" 10,000.....	2.3	3.0	5.0
" 20,000.....	3.0	4.5	7.0
" 30,000.....	4.5	6.0	9.0
" 40,000.....	6.0	8.0	11.0
" 50,000.....	8.0	10.0	13.0
" 70,000.....	10.0	12.0	15.0
" 100,000.....	12.0	14.0	17.0
" 150,000.....	14.0	16.0	19.0
" 200,000.....	16.0	18.0	21.0
" 300,000.....	18.0	20.0	23.0
" 400,000.....	20.0	22.0	25.0
" 500,000.....	23.0	25.0	28.0
" 700,000.....	26.0	28.0	31.0
" 1,000,000.....	29.0	31.0	34.0
" 2,000,000.....	32.0	34.0	37.0
" 3,000,000.....	35.0	37.0	40.0
" 5,000,000.....	38.0	40.0	43.0

Temporary Tax Increase Law

(Enforced April 1, 1937)

This Law, authorising the Government not only to increase, for the time being, the rates of the income tax, the business profits tax on corporations, the capital interest tax, the succession tax, the tax on mining products, the tax on liquors, the sugar excise, the tax on bourses, and of the special profits tax, but also to create a special tax on mining products in respect of gold and silver ores, was promulgated on March 30, 1937, and put into operation as from April 1 of the same year. The important points of the Law are summarised as follows:—

1. Income Tax.

A. Income coming under Class I.

The tax rates on the ordinary income of corporations and on the net assets of corporations at liquidation or amalgamation are increased by 100% respectively, and that on the undivided profits of a family corporation by 50%.

B. Income coming under Class II.

The tax rates on the incomes coming under this class are all increased by 50%. Moreover, in respect of interest on national bonds

a tax has newly been imposed at the rate of 2%.

C. Income coming under Class III.

(a) The following tax rates are imposed, in addition to the rates provided for in the Income Tax Law, on the income coming under this class:

Income not exceeding	2,000 yen	20%
" " "	3,000 "	30%
" " "	7,000 "	35%
" " "	15,000 "	40%
" " "	100,000 "	45%
" " "	500,000 "	55%
" " "	1,000,000 "	60%
Income exceeding	1,000,000 "	70%

(b) The abatement from incomes derived from dividends is reduced from 40% to 20%.

2. Business Profits Tax on Corporations.

The tax rate is increased from 3.4% to 4%.

3. Capital Interest Tax.

The tax rate is increased from 2% to 4%, except that the same rate as provided for in the Capital Interest Tax Law is applicable to interest on national bonds held by savings banks.

4. Succession Tax.

The following rates are imposed, in addition to those provided for in the Succession Tax Law, according to the value of assessable property:

Value not exceeding	10,000 yen	20%
" " "	30,000 "	30%
" " "	50,000 "	50%
" " "	100,000 "	80%
Value exceeding	100,000 "	100%

5. Tax on Mining Products.

The tax rate is increased from 0.5% to 0.6% of the value of mining products. The special tax on mining products is newly imposed on gold and silver ores at the rate of 1.3% of the value of the products.

6. Special Profits Tax.

The tax rate on corporations is increased from 10% to 15%, and that on individuals from 8% to 10%.

7. Tax on Liquors.

The following rates are imposed on liquors in addition to those provided for in the Law relating to Tax on Liquors:—

On sake	some 10%
On beer	40%
On alcohol and alcoholic liquors..	some 20%

8. Sugar Excise.

The tax rate is increased by some 15%.

9. Tax on Bourses.

The rate of the bourses business tax is increased by 10%, and that of the bourse tax applicable to the transaction of shares by 80%.

Tax on the Capital of Corporations

(Enforced April 1, 1937)

The Law relating to this tax was promulgated by Law No. 4 of 1937, and put into operation as from April 1 of the same year. The important points of the Law are summarised as follows:—

1. Tax Payers.

Corporations having head offices or principal business offices within the territory where this Law is in force are liable for payment of this tax. Those which, though not coming under the above provision, has capital within the territory where this Law is in force, are also liable for payment of this tax.

2. Basis of Assessment.

The capitals of corporations are taken as the basis of assessment. The capital of a corporation having a head office or principal business office within the territory where this Law is in force is calculated in this manner: The carrying forward of loss as at the end of each month in each accounting period is first deducted from the totals of the paid-up share capital, amounts of contributions or funds and reserve funds as at the end of each month in said accounting period. The monthly average of the amount thus obtained is multiplied by the number of months in said accounting period, and then divided by 12. The amount finally obtained is regarded as the capital of a corporation. The calculation of the capital of a corporation which, though not having a head office or principal business office within the territory where this Law is in force, has capital within the territory where this Law is in force is made in the same manner as mentioned above.

3. Tax Rate.

The tax rate is 0.1%. When however, the tax calculated is less than 10 yen, it is levied at the rate of 10 yen a year. Corporations without any income are exempted from the imposition of the tax.

4. Corporations exempted from the Tax

Corporations on the non-commercial basis, which are exempted from the imposition of the income tax in accordance with the Income Tax Law and other laws, are exempted from the Tax on the Capital of Corporations.

Special Tax on Foreign Currency Securities

(Enforced April 1, 1937)

The Law relating to this tax was promulgated by Law No. 5 of 1937, and put into effect as from April 1 of the same year. The important points of the Law are summarised as follows:—

1. Tax Payers.

Holders of foreign currency securities, who have domicile or temporary residence for one year or more within the territory where this Law is in force, are liable for payment of this tax. "Foreign currency securities" here means Japanese national bonds, Japanese municipal bonds, and debentures issued by Japanese corporations, all expressed in foreign currencies.

2. Basis of Assessment.

The tax is levied on interest on foreign currency securities. Interest received between January 1 and June 30, and that received between July 1 and December 31, are taken as the assessable amount.

3. Tax Rates.

(a) In the case of interest on national bonds in foreign currencies:

7/10 of the amount remaining after deduction of the amount equivalent to 5% (a year) of the face-value.

(b) In the case of interest on foreign currency securities other national bonds in foreign currencies:

7/10 of the amount remaining after deduction of the amount equivalent to 5.5% (a year) of the face-value.

4. Tax Exemption.

The following interest is exempted from the imposition of tax:—

(a) Interest on foreign currency securities as received by holders who are exempted from the Class II income tax under the Income Tax Law and other Laws.

(b) Interest on foreign currency securities held outside the Japanese Empire including Kwantung Province and Nanyo (Mandated territory in the Pacific).

(c) Interest on national bonds in foreign currencies with interest rates not exceeding 5% a year.

(d) Interest on foreign currency securities (other than national bonds in foreign currencies) with interest rates not exceeding 5.5% a year.

(e) Interest on foreign currency securities issued under the contract that the issuer of the securities will pay the tax: provided, however, that such contract must be that concluded before January 1, 1937.

Tax on the Transfer of Securities

(Enforced April 1, 1937)

The Law relating to this tax was promulgated by Law No. 7 of 1937, and put into effect as from April 1 of the same year. The important points of the Law are summarised as follows:—

1. Scope of Taxation.

The tax is imposed in respect of the transfer of securities made in the form of purchase and sale, exchange, presentation, legacy, and other acts. "Securities" here means national bonds, local government bonds, company debentures, debentures of the Central Chest for Industrial Associations, debentures of the Central Chest for Commercial and Industrial Associations and shares, and the securities of similar nature issued by foreign governments or foreign corporations.

2. Tax Payers.

The tax is imposed on persons who has acquired the securities.

3. Tax Rate.

The tax is levied at the rate of 1/10,000 to 8/10,000 of the value of acquisition. In the case of the transfer of securities by purchase and sale, the value of acquisition represents the price of purchases and sales, and in the case of the transfer by other acts, it represents the price at the time when such transfer has been made.

4. Persons Exempted from the Tax.

Corporations on the non-commercial basis, which are exempted from the income tax in accordance with the Income Tax Law and other laws, are exempted from the imposition of the tax.

5. Securities Exempted from the Tax.

(a) Government securities redeemable within a period not exceeding one year.

(b) Local bonds, hypothec debentures, and debentures with a face-value of not more than 20 yen as specified by Ordinance.

6. Cases where though Transfer are made, the Tax is exempted.

No tax is levied in such cases as the transfer of securities arising from inheritance, the merger of corporations, or from the transfer of all insurance contracts concluded under the provisions of Article 18, (5) of the Insurance Business Law, the transfer of national bonds in cases in which one of the parties to purchases and sales is the Bank of Japan, and transfers by other acts.

Table 21. Per Capita and Per Household Taxation

Year Ending Mar. 31:	National Tax Amount (¥1,000)	National Tax Per household (Yen)	National Tax Per capita (Yen)	Local Tax Amount (¥1,000)	Local Tax Per household (Yen)	Local Tax Per capita (Yen)	Total Amount (¥1,000)	Total Per Household (Yen)	Total Per capita (Yen)
1930.....	893,505	74.450	14.957	667,546	55.622	11.175	1,561,051	130.072	26.132
1931.....	835,041	65.721	11.412	602,900	47.450	8.951	1,437,941	113.171	20.263
1932.....	735,504	57.887	11.412	534,028	42.030	8.286	1,269,532	99.917	19.698
1933.....	695,837	54.765	10.797	523,590	41·208	8.124	1,219,427	95.973	18.921
1934.....	748,566	58.915	11.615	561,858	44.220	8.718	1,310,424	103.135	20.333
1935.....	843,183	66.362	13.083	598,664	47.117	9.289	1,441,847	113.479	22.372
1936.....	899,899	66.662	12.994	936,927	47.182	9.197	1,836,826	113.844	22.191
1937*.....	928,302	68.395	13.332	660,581	48.934	9.539	1,588,883	117.329	22.860
1938*.....	1,250,722	92.650	18.060	707,105	52.380	10.210	1,957,827	145.030	28.270

* Represent the budget.

Table 22. Classification of Tax Receipts

(In 1,000 Yen)

Items:

Year Ending Mar. 31:	1935 Receipts	1935 % to Total Receipts	1936 Receipts	1936 % to Total Receipts	1937* Receipts	1937* % to Total Receipts
Income Tax.....	196,382	21.3	227,340	22.7	276,556	24.1
Land "	57,646	6.3	58,042	5.8	58,592	5.1
Business "	48,648	5.3	57,134	5.7	73,231	6.3
Capital Interest "	14,873	1.6	30,255	3.0	15,034	1.3
Succession "	27,173	2.9	4,634	0.5	31,790	2.8
Mining "	4,247	0.4	15,049	1.5	5,292	0.5
Liquor "	218,435	23.5	209,328	20.9	220,100	18.1
Table Water "	3,484	0.3	3,581	0.3	4,219	0.4
Sugar Excise	74,967	8.3	84,818	8.5	86,781	7.5
Textile Consumption	35,696	3.9	40,922	4.1	42,558	3.7
Bours "	14,548	1.6	14,732	1.5	15,845	1.4
Customs Duties	144,433	15.6	151,265	15.5	174,130	15.2
Tonnage Dues	2,650	0.3	2,797	0.3	2,948	0.3
Revenue Stamps Receipts	78,027	8.4	78,641	7.9	83,823	8.2
Total inc. others	**921,210**	**100.0**	**1,004,726**	**100.0**	**1,145,584**	**100.0**

Note: * As on May 31, 1937

Table 23. Yearly Comparison of Principal Taxes

(A) Land Tax

(In 1,000 Yen)

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Estimate	Assessment	Tax Collected
1933.....	708,006	704,291	695,837
1934.....	692,035	754,385	748,567
1935.....	775,263	849,613	843,184
1936.....	859,138	937,006	926,035
1937.....	965,391	1,057,112	1,051,762

(B) Income Tax

(In 1,000 Yen)

Year Ending Mar. 31:	No. of Payers (1,000)	Amount of Income	Tax
1933.....	780	2,874,374	137,718
1934.....	850	3,147,942	160,975
1935.....	933	3,578,857	196,577
1936.....	1,005	4,021,496	227,565
1937.....	1,097	4,680,043	270,442

(C) Business Profit Tax

(In 1,000 Yen)

Year Ending Mar. 31:	No. of Individual or cos. (1,000)	Net Profit	Tax
1933.....	720	1,366,082	39,498
1934.....	752	1,531,935	44,033
1935.....	817	1,865,636	54,206
1936.....	877	2,215,556	65,114
1937.....	926	2,644,352	78,875

(D) Capital Interest Tax

(In 1,000 Yen)

Year Ending March 31:	Amo nt of Capital Interest	Tax
1933	731,678	14,298
1934	751,493	14,688
1935	764,564	14,870
1936	781,308	15,093
1937	782,460	15,067

(E) Succession Tax

(In 1,000 Yen)

Year Ending Mar. 31:	No. of Inheritors	Amount of property	Tax
1933.....	94,309	984,130	21,631
1934.....	90,466	913,684	19,561
1935.....	92,065	1,021,034	29,017
1936.....	93,386	1,195,576	50,751
1937.....	63,213	898,231	34,383

(F) Mining Tax

(Value in 1,000 Yen)

Year Ending March 31;	Mineral Products Value	Mineral Products Tax	Mining Sets No. of sets	Mining Sets Tax	Total Tax
1933..	220,020	1,147	11,403	1,922	3,069
1934..	285,978	1,430	12,429	2,196	3,626
1935..	338,976	1,701	14,267	2,600	4,301
1936..	382,832	1,915	15,632	2,843	4,758
1937..	440,815	2,204	16,824	3,067	5,271

(G) Liquor Tax

(Amount in 1,000 Yen)

Year Ending March 31;	Sake Quantity (1,000 koku)	Sake Tax	Beer Quantity (1,000 koku)	Beer Tax	Other Liquors Quantity (1,000 koku)	Other Liquors Tax	Total Tax
1933.....	3,830	156,279	779	19,482	425	2,754	178,515
1934.....	4,429	180,569	960	23,994	1,075	3,904	208,467
1935.....	4,647	189,364	980	24,504	1,987	6,121	219,990
1936.....	4,371	178,098	1,047	26,180	1,335	5,749	210,027
1937.....	4,427	180,577	1,312	32,812	2,488	9,060	222,450

(H) Sugar Excise

(Quantity in 1,000 Kin. Value in 1,000 Yen)

Year Ending Mar. 31;	Quantity	Tax
1933.....	1,307	68,604
1934.....	1,370	73,140
1935.....	1,471	78,682
1936.....	1,587	83,975
1937.....	1,806	96,772

(I) Textile Consumption Tax

(In 1,000 Yen)

Year Ending Mar. 31;	Value of Assessment	Tax
1933.....	310,210	27,916
1934.....	336,488	30,280
1935.....	412,850	37,152
1936.....	452,507	40,622
1937.....	481,413	43,323

Debenture Issue

The debenture issue of the banks and companies outstanding at the end of the past few years, an shown by the return of the Industrial Bank of Japan is tabulated under Table 17.

THE RECENT SITUATION

General Remarks

The military outbreak in Manchuria in 1931 marked the first turning point in the financial policy of the Japanese Government. The change had to be made to meet the emergency conditions brought about by the country's advance on the continent. The new state born in Manchuria had to be financially aided. For her defense Japan assumed full responsibility. Manchuria's natural resources had to be developed at a high tempo to supply raw material for the expanding needs of Japan's heavy industries. All these and other undertakings involved heavy capital outlays. Japan's financial operations rapidly expanded, and the situation was met almost entirely by means of public borrowing. There was a definite departure from the deflationist policy rigidly enforced by Finance Minister Inouye under the Hamaguchi administration. But this period of stringent economies and low costs had laid the foundations for the period of productive expansion that was to follow under the so-called "semi-wartime conditions" of the country and that continues under the full wartime conditions imposed on the country by the undeclared war with China. The growing financial requirements were also met in good part by extending trade activities abroad.

Second Turning Point

The second turning point in the financial policy of the country was seen in the period of which the now historic "incident on February 26," 1936, was the most outstanding landmark. With the rise of military influence, emphasis was laid upon the defense adjustment of the country. Under the policy of Finance Minister

Baba the growing state expenditures were met partly by increased taxation and partly by borrowing. The plan, however, of extensively managed economies which he was to have embarked upon proved unpopular. Finance Minister Yuki who followed him chiefly directed his policy to "the expansion of productive capacity."

Third Turning Point

The third turning point was noted after July, 1937 when the undeclared war broke out with China. Under the wartime conditions now imposed on the country the popular legislature met and approved the fiscal program involving an increase of taxes and further public borrowings. A total of ¥2,500 million was voted as war expenses for the period July, 1937 to January, 1938. The wartime financial policy of the country was now based on three fundamental principles, namely, "expansion of productive power," "the maintenance of the country's international payment balance," and "the adjustment of supply and demand of commodities."

Fourth Turning Point

The fourth and last turning point came when on January 16, 1938, the Japanese Government declared that "it would no longer deal with Chiang Kai-shek or his Government." In plain language this statement meant two things: first, that Japan had definitely broken diplomatic relations with the Nationalist regime of China: and second, that Japan was to prepare herself for any "long term resistance" that China might offer. Under these wartime conditions the Government had to re-examine its financial policy and reshape it. The Imperial Diet, meeting in session in January, 1938, approved a number of legislative measures involving sweeping changes in the fields of state economy, corporate finance, foreign trade, industries, and labor.

Public Borrowing Policy

To the budgetary estimates of ¥2,500 million voted in July, 1937 was new added a huge total of ¥4,850 million as additional war expenses. The total of ¥7,350 million is to cover the period of one year February, 1938 to January, 1939. The fiscal operations of the country have thus been extended on a scale such as never seen in its history. An important feature of this new financial policy is that the great bulk of these wartime expenditures is to be met by means of public borrowing, the amount to be raised by increased taxation being no more than ¥300 million. For the smooth and effective absorption of these heavy bond issues an abundant supply of money will always be required.

Exchange Rate Stability

Another important point is that the exchange value of the national currency is to be maintained at 1s. 2d. at all cost. This principle is followed with a view to balancing the country's international payment accounts as well as to the prevention of further rises in the costs of imports and general commodities within the country. It is evident that for the achievement of these objectives exports of gold will be required. It will be equally necessary to impose further restrictions on imports.

Prevention of Inflation

Next, emphasis is laid on the prevention of inflationary developments, which are thought likely, and even inevitable in some quarters, as a result of heavy bonded borrowings. One of the first steps taken in the same direction is the encouraging of savings. This was made definite when ex-Finance Minister Kaya spoke at the meeting of savings banks in April, 1938 shortly after the conclusion of the Diet session. He said that the savings made annually through the financial institutions amounted to something like ¥2,500 million. This amount should be raised to ¥7,000 and even to ¥8,000 million for the current year. He gave the annual income of the nation at approximately ¥15,000 million. Popular savings are also to be encouraged, a special bureau being established for this purpose with an independent budgetary appropriation of ¥1 million.

Economies in Consumption

Since any undue inflation of the circulation is to be avoided, the official policy is now chiefly directed toward rigid economies in consumption. The restriction of imports is now leading to the control of consumption in the country, as seen in the cases of cotton goods, rubber, petroleum, etc. The investment of capital reserves in any lines outside the province of wartime industries has been checked under the revised law for regulation of capital, effective since January of the current year. Capital payment and debenture issuance are also now subject to strict control. At the same time the corporations capitalized at over half a million were one and all required to report their capitalization schemes for the current year by the middle of February, 1938. The operations of capital reserves held by the life insurance companies were placed by Imperial Ordinance, issued on January 11, 1938 under the joint supervision of the three Ministers of Commerce-Industry, Finance and Welfare. This system practically enforces on the insurance companies the duty of purchasing national bonds.

Balancing the International Accounts

The state policy is settled as far as it concerns the matter of maintaining the exchange rate of the currency, which is linked to sterling at 1s. 2d. To counterbalance the heavily growing imports of war materials strict restrictions are imposed on articles in less urgent demand. The external merchandise trade of the country in 1937 resulted in an unfavorable balance of ¥636 million, for the settlement of which heavy exports of gold had to be made. For the current year efforts are being made to keep the unfavorable balance at or below the 500 million line.

WARTIME FINANCIAL PROGRAM

Military Expenses

Budgetary Estimates.—The budgetary estimates submitted to, and approved by, the legislature in July, 1937 for the prosecution of hostilities in China amounted to ¥2,540 million. This amount was to meet military expenditures for the period of 7 months July, 1937 to January, 1938, the average cost of the China campaign being estimated at ¥360 million per month. For the current year the Government submitted on February 28, 1938 the additional wartime estimates of ¥3,257 million for the War Office, ¥1,043 million for the Navy Office, and ¥550 million for reserve, the total being ¥4,850 million. This amount was to be expended during the period of one fiscal year February, 1938 to January, 1939, the monthly expenditure being approximately ¥400 million on an average. The military undertaking in China was expected to cost altogether ¥7,390 million by the end of January, 1939, but this figure seems likely to be reduced.

Extraordinary Expenditures Classified

As natural under the existing wartime conditions, no detailed information is available with regard to the expenditures of the above appropriations. But a general outline was given at the session of the House Budget Committee by the Ministers concerned as follow, the figures being on an yearly basis.

Expenditures by the War Office.—Cost of expeditionary forces and of the reservists recruited: replenishment of men, horses, arms and ammunition: strengthening of fighting power against prolonged hostilities, and partial replacements of forces for the same purpose: military equipment hitherto unprepared but urgently required from new strategic considerations: replenishment of air service men and strengthening air forces otherwise: extension of hospital equipment for the wounded and repatriated: special grants for the killed and dead: repairs, control and management of the railways under military occupation: extension of equipment for munitions manufacture and adjustment of war materials.

Expenditures by the Navy.—Cost of vessels in service in the Chinese waters; air forces, landing parties, special service forces in China: arms, ammunition, clothes, provisions, consumption goods, fuel, port equipment: installation and adjustment of air service, communications, engineering, supply facilities: compensations for requisitioned vessels and men: wartime bounties: grants for the killed.

Income by Fiscal Adjustment and Increased Taxation

Various sources of income have been scoured to meet the emergency expenditures. First, a total of approximately ¥107 million has been transferred from the Special Account to the war account. Second, an additional income of ¥214 million is estimated from new taxable sources. This increase in the tax burden is in addition to the first raise made in July, 1937 for an additional revenue of approximately ¥100 million through the imposition of the so-called North China Incident Special Tax. Furthermore, at the end of January, 1938 substantial raises were effected in the prices for tobacco manufactures by the Monopoly Bureau, the estimated additional revenue from this source being ¥10 million. A total of ¥324 million has now been added to the tax burden upon the people.

New Taxation Scheme

The new taxation scheme approved by the legislature as effective from the current fiscal year consists in main of three categories, name-

ly, (1) the China Incident Special Tax, (2) the Revised Extraordinary Business Profit Tax, and (3) the Extraordinary Tax Adjustment. Explaining before the Diet, ex-Finance Minister Kaya stated that his taxation scheme was based upon three fundamental principles: "(1) material sacrifice should be borne by the people not serving at the front: (2) allotment of special share of military expenses to those who are especially benefited by the war: (3) contributions toward economies in consumption." Of the additional revenue under the new fiscal scheme two-thirds are estimated to be the yield from the income and the wartime business profit taxes.

One of the main points of objection raised while the Tax Bills were under discussion in the House was that the new imposition would be too heavy upon industrial capital and too partial to financial capital. The levy on corporate earnings was to be 25% higher, while no increase was to be made in the taxes on the interest for national bonds at 4 or less per cent. per annum. With regard to the interest higher than 4.5% for national and local bonds as well as for debentures and bank deposits only an apology of an increase was to be made.

Major Features of the Revised System

The new taxation system as amended and passed by the Diet is estimated to yield approximately ¥200 million and ¥100 million in the form of direct and indirect taxes respectively. Of the former group the new income tax is to account for an increase of ¥116 million or over 38% of the envisaged total increase in revenue. Among the indirect taxes the dues on specified articles form the most important group, the estimated increase of revenue from this source being ¥63.9 million, approximately 20% of the total.

For the encouragement of mineral production gold, copper, tin and zinc are now placed on the list of exemption. Fiber-mixed textile goods are exempted from the textile consumption tax.

Table 24. Supplementary Budget for 1938–39 as Presented to the Diet on March 22nd, 1938

(¥1,000)

Revenue		Expenditure	
Ordinary:		Ordinary:	
Tax	153,717	Finance Dept. Main Office	20
Stamps	221	Custom House	70
State Undertakings & Property	10,292	Custom Station & Brewery Experimental Stations	2,833
Total	164,219	Transferred to National Debt Readjustment Fund	66,273
Extraordinary:		Total	69,196
Temporary Tax	38,254		
National Bond	73,042	Extraordinary:	
Profit Dividends Tax	36,637	Collection Temporary Profit Tax	31
Interest Tax	2,080	Transferred to Temporary Defence Special Account	317,165
Transportation Tax	7,906	Total	317,296
Admission Tax	10,335	GRAND TOTAL	386,492
Special Admission Tax	110		
Commodity Tax	53,910		
Total	222,273		
GRAND TOTAL	386,492		

Table 25. Supplementary Special Account for 1938–39 by Depts. as Presented March 22nd, 1938

(¥1,000)

	Revenue	Expenditure
Finance Dept.:		
Monopoly Bureau	10,754	858
National Debt Readjustment fund	66,273	66,273
State Loans	4,526,532	4,526,532
Kwantung Bureau	1,035	854
War Office:		
Arsenal	1,269,842	1,269,842
Senju Woolen Factory	6,807	6,807
Navy Office:		
Law Materials & Commodities	56,904	56,904
Explosive Factories	29,796	29,796
Fuel Depot	5,357	5,357
Communications Dept.:		
Communications	1,300	1,300
Railways Dept.:		
Operations	7,547	7,547
Overseas Dept.:		
Chosen Government General	11,530	9,364
Taiwan Government General	3,687	3,022
Karafuto Government	471	390
GRAND TOTAL	5,997,835	5,984,846

Table 26. State Revenue and Expenditure as Closed on July 31

REVENUE

(Unit in ¥1,000)

	1936-37		1937-38	
Ordinary Account:	Actual account	Compared with budget	Actual account	Compared with budget
Taxes	1,007,080	83,777	1,329,425	78,702
Income	276,555	45,099	478,488	48,964
Land	58,592	84	58,456	305
Business profit	73,231	11,380	91,261	17,786
Capital interest	15,033	605	27,298	1,878
Legal body capital	——	——	9,355	– 6,100
Inheritance	31,099	816	35,853	2,377
Mining	5,291	1,013	7,446	1,587
Foreign Bonds	——	——	2,774	2,774
Sake	220,099	10,579	241,460	6,249
Soft drinks	4,219	508	4,736	596
Sugar excise	86,781	– 513	95,229	– 3,514
Textile excise	42,557	– 192	38,940	– 4,101
Volatile oil	——	——	17,334	2,420
Exchange	15,844	1,002	30,103	10,823
Transfer of securities	——	——	2,855	– 1,770
Customs duties	174,129	16,117	184,964	5,663
Tonnage dues	2,947	114	2,768	– 180
Business	4	4	1	1
Issuance of bank note	——	——	105	105
Stamp revenue	93,822	14,212	93,284	6,541
Profits from Government undertakings and State owned property	307,650	15,245	367,212	30,317
Profits from forests	46,676	268	58,843	6,281
Monopoly Bureau profits	215,166	13,270	257,587	22,482
Printing Bureau profits	3,723	786	5,286	2,094
Senju Weaving Mill profits	5	——	6	0
Navy Arsenal profits	1,086	– 153	1,154	– 86
Navy Fuel Bureau profits	190	– 22	191	– 20
Government property rents	750	201	775	222
Dividends	29,536	232	29,868	909
Prison profits	10,411	560	17,500	– 1,569
Outstanding postal revenue	3	3	3	3
Military Arsenal profits	98	98	0	0
Communications revenue transferred	81,000	——	81,000	0
Bank of Japan's contribution	14,984	– 5,776	9,672	– 3,416
Miscellaneous	50,387	4,054	58,055	913
Transfer from education reform & agrarian encouragement funds	6,723	75	7,351	– 144
Total	1,561,649	111,590	1,945,998	112,912
Extraordinary Account:				
Disposal of State property	20,053	3,409	6,916	296
Miscellaneous	11,355	– 5,214	45,903	– 76
Construction funds contributed by public organs	7,321	– 86	7,666	543
Construction funds shared partially by public organs	10,084	– 557	10,676	– 236
Scientific research encouragement fund	38	5	31	5
Transfer from special accounts	8,620	– 3,376	8,090	– 785
Insurance companies' contribution	3,412	– 108	3,418	255
Export credit compensation profits	422	– 373	474	– 727
National defence expenditure shared by Manchoukuoan Government	24,681	——	19,500	——
Temporary profit taxes	44,681	2,592	102,468	43,945
Bonds issued	609,621	– 94,215	605,481	–623,099
Surplus fund brought over from previous year	52,843	50,892	89,923	69,274
Temporary profits from goods sold	17,500	——	——	——
Old Yawata Iron Works profits	2	2	1	1

	1936-37 Actual account	1936-37 Compared with budget	1937-38 Actual account	1937-38 Compared with budget
Higher School construction fund received	10	10	32	32
League of Nations' expenditure repaid	1	1	3	3
Total	810,449	– 47,018	968,472	–620,578
Grand Total	**2,372,098**	**64,572**	**2,914,470**	**–507,665**
EXPENDITURE				
Ordinary Account:				
Imperial Household Department	4,500	——	4,500	——
Foreign Department	17,508	– 327	17,468	– 651
Home Department	61,904	– 911	45,296	– 737
Finance Department	413,599	– 42,032	456,401	– 25,153
Army Department	191,433	– 1,382	160,567	– 58,242
Navy Department	236,408	– 1,668	273,088	– 2,435
Justice Department	38,129	– 188	44,499	– 210
Educational Department	131,144	– 264	133,315	– 261
Department of Agriculture & Forestry	33,602	– 1,002	34,505	– 5,717
Department of Commerce & Industry	5,763	– 37	6,504	– 296
Department of Communications	183,982	– 760	184,129	– 1,389
Overseas Department	2,164	– 28	2,256	– 47
Department of Public Welfare	——	——	46,722	– 8,106
Total	1,320,140	– 48,603	1,109,251	–103,244
Extraordinary Account:				
Foreign Department	14,587	1,889	32,676	– 3,797
Home Department	151,276	– 50,193	226,438	– 28,320
Finance Department	23,737	– 18,804	57,294	– 20,037
Army Department	319,285	– 23,031	430,908	–100,061
Navy Department	331,042	– 28,298	372,277	– 40,476
Justice Department	2,907	– 469	3,889	– 216
Educational Department	11,429	11,128	12,327	– 1,498
Department of Agriculture & Forestry	65,024	– 9,967	80,847	– 12,660
Department of Commerce & Industry	11,389	– 3,175	21,895	– 10,495
Department of Communications	14,408	– 2,190	18,155	– 5,176
Overseas Department	16,944	– 2,735	29,552	– 1,608
Department of Public Welfare	——	——	13,650	– 2,156
Total	962,035	–151,884	1,299,907	–226,501
Grand Total	**2,282,175**	**–200,488**	**2,709,157**	**–329,745**

Table 27. Special Account for Temporary National Defence

(In 1,000 Yen)

	71st Session Supplementary (July, 1937) No. 1	71st Session Supplementary (July, 1937) No. 4	72nd Session (Dec. 1937)	73rd Session Supplementary (March 1938)	Total
Revenue:					
Bonds	95,959	305,226	2,022,671	4,453,490	6,877,346
Public Donations	——	——	——	1,000	1,000
North China Incident Special Tax	——	66,548	——	9,023	75,572
Brought from N. China Incident Fund	——	2,883	——	1,601	4,485
Transferred from General Account	——	——	——	318,301	318,301
Loans from N. China Incident Fund	——	36,591	——	——	36,591
Transferred from Special Account of					
Kwantung Bureau	——	——	——	4,224	4,224
Communications	——	——	——	16,000	16,000
Railways	——	——	——	40,000	40,000
Chosen Government	——	——	——	26,452	26,452
Taiwan Government	——	——	——	13,865	13,865
Karafuto Government	——	——	——	2,634	2,634
TOTAL	95,959	411,249	2,022,671	4,886,591	7,416,471
Expenditure:					
Army	46,084	257,024	1,422,713	3,257,000	4,982,821
Navy	9,100	95,000	349,958	1,043,000	1,497,058
Reserves	40,000	60,000	250,000	550,000	900,000
TOTAL	95,184	412,024	2,022,671	4,850,000	7,379,879

Table 28. Statistics of New Public Loans Issued

(Million Yen)

Date of Issue	China Incident	Others	Cumulative
Aug. 25, 1937	—	200(1)	200
Oct. 15, "	100(2)	—	300
Oct. 13, "	200	—	500
Nov. 16, "	200	—	700
Dec. 10, "	100	200(3)	1,000
Dec. 28, "	300	—	1,300
Jan. 26, 1938	300	—	1,600
Feb. 15, "	300	—	1,900
Mar. 31, "	—	330(4)	2,230
Apr. 15, "	200	—	2,430
May 28, "	300	—	2,730
June 15, "	400	—	3,130
July 12, "	300	—	3,430
Aug. 22, "	400	—	3,830
Sept. 8, "	100(3)	300(1)	4,230
Oct. 1, "	400	—	4,630

(1) State Revenue Replenishment.
(2) North China Incident.
(3) Manchurian Incident.
(4) Miscellaneous.

Table 29. Continuing Expenditure

(¥1,000)

(A) General Accounts

	Total amount	Disbursed 1937 and before	To be disbursed in 1937 and after	Budget for 1937	Allotment for 1938	Allotment for 1939	Allotment for 1940
Home Department	1,179,562	826,365	354,197	50,481	51,608	49,371	46,466
Finance Department	193,185	146,357	46,827	13,559	17,606	8,899	4,019
Army Department	3,024,527	1,123,090	1,901,438	234,493	326,476	303,774	271,388
Navy Department	3,367,421	2,013,350	1,354,071	385,468	315,045	293,618	256,243
Justice Department	3,255	333	2,922	567	458	461	463
Education Department	75,633	61,671	13,962	2,915	2,926	2,075	2,077
Agr. & For. Department	87,013	870	86,142	6,437	8,328	8,115	8,071
Com. & Ind. Department	3,592	——	3,592	800	1,500	1,292	——
Communications Dept.	25,001	16,800	8,200	2,873	2,914	2,413	——
Total	7,959,188	4,188,837	3,770,351	697,593	726,862	670,019	588,727

(B) Special Accounts

	Total amount	Disbursed 1936-37 and before	To be disbursed in 1937 and after	Budget for 1937	Allotment for 1938	Allotment for 1939	Allotment for 1940
Cultural Undertakings in China	7,474	7,324	150	150	——	——	——
Kwantung Bureau	9,759	2,685	7,073	1,670	1,511	1,037	817
Imperial University	7,248	1,559	5,689	2,367	2,050	1,272	——
Government Universities	2,668	580	2,088	1,011	695	383	——
Communications	1,138,352	660,090	478,262	80,192	87,186	96,892	103,791
Government Railways	4,255,547	3,683,068	572,479	141,178	151,090	155,517	59,137
Chosen Government-General	1,007,663	541,692	465,971	93,002	90,650	86,275	81,710
Taiwan Government-General	188,225	119,655	68,570	18,420	18,427	12,185	6,977
Karafuto Administration Office	27,711	10,288	17,423	3,359	3,921	3,483	2,431
South Sea Islands Admin. Office	3,505	696	2,809	695	581	634	557
Total	6,648,151	5,027,637	1,620,514	342,042	356,110	357,678	255,421

NEW TAX LEGISLATION

China Incident Special Tax Law

(Enforced April 1, 1938)

The China Incident Special Tax Law, as passed by the 73rd session of the Diet, was promulgated on March 30th and put into force on April 1, 1938. By this law, four taxes, the income tax, corporationa capital tax, the sugar excise duty and the tax on boruses, were increased by 22.5% in general as comparade with the beginning of the previous fiscal year and six taxes, the dividend special tax, a special tax on the interest of loans and debentures, transit duty, two amusement taxes and a commodity tax were newly established. This law will remain in force up to end of the year following the close of the China Incident.

(1) Income Tax: (a) The corporation income tax was increased by 22.5% compared with the rate ruling at the beginning of the previous year. (b) The income tax on the interest of loans, debentures and bank deposits was

increased by between 6.6% and 25% (taxs on interests of higher than 4% on loans and higher than 4.5% on provincial loans and debentures were increased by 25%, but rates on lower yields remained unchanged with a view to fostring the development of the bond and issue market. (c) The individual income tax was increased by 22.5% and the tax free point reduced from ¥1,200 to ¥1,000.

(2) Corporation Capital Tax: Taxation increased by 20%.

(3) Sugar Excise Duty: Rate increased by from 8.5% to 23.5%.

(4) Tax on Bourses: Taxaes on short-term transactions of securities were increased from 2.7/10,000 to 4/10,000 and long-term transaction from 4.5/10,000 to 6/10,000.

(5) The Dividend Tax and the Special Tax on the interest of loans and debentures were already established in the previous year immediately after the outbreak of hostilitis in China. These taxes have only been renamed.

(6) Commodity Taxes These taxes also take the place of the old Commodity Special Tax levied on account of the North China Incident Tax Law, but the commodities affected which were previosuly confined to luxuries have been greatly increased in number, whilst th rate of taxation has been reduced to from 20% to between 20% and 15%. The revenue from this source for the fiscal year 1938-39 is estimated at 53.9 million yen.

(7) Transit Tax and Amusement Taxes are new taxes, the revenue for the fiscal year 1938-39 being estimated at 7.9 million yen and 10.4 million yen, respectively.

Revision of Temporary Excess Profit Tax

This tax is newly levied upon excess profits over the average profit during 1934-36, the tax ratio being 30% for corporation and 20% for individual profits. The tax revenue from this source during the fiscal year t1938-39 is estimated at 38.2 million yen.

Temporary Tax Relinquishment Law

In order to mitigate the burden on framers and small industries adversely affected by the present Incident, and in order to encourage the development of vital industries the Temporary Tax Relinquishment Law was promulgated on March 30, 1938, in consequence of which tax receipts are estimated to decrease by 3.7 million yen.

The land tax and business profit tax are in such cases reduced by from 20%-50%, when the profit declines by more than 25% compared with the average profit during 1934-36.

Mining taxes on the most necessary mineral products such as gold, copper, zinc, lead, etc. were exempted from imposition. A special tax on alluvial minerals, excepting gold, was newly established.

Cotton textiles mixed with staple fibre and linen were exempted from the imposition of the textile excise duty.

References:
Table Nos.: 1-9 a, 10-11 b, 19 c, 20-29 a.
Key: a—Annual Report of Department of Finance.
b—Department of Home Affairs.
c—Cabinet Statistics Bureau.

CHAPTER XXIV

BANKING

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

The development of banking 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. In the decades since then there has been a remarkable growth in this field of enterprise. The period from the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-1905 to the end of the Great War forms a stage when banking saw its greatest rate of expansion in Japan, briskness in foreign trade and the establishment of modern industries having played no small part in this advance.

Not unlike banking in other foreign countries these Japanese financial organs have undergone several stages of readjustments due to over-expansion in times of depressed economic conditions, and the general trend of the last two decades shows a distinct movement towards amalgamation of small banking institutions into the large banks of the country. In recent years about one-half of the total deposits and advances made by the ordinary banks of Japan are accounted for by six of the leading banks in that group.

In conjunction with the development of banking other financial organs also made their appearance, and among these the trust and insurance companies are the most prominent. These two latter forms of institutions have expanded in a healthy manner and at present take an important position in Japan's financing circle.

THE BANKING SYSTEM

The Banks and Their Functions

A distinctive feature of the Japanese banking system is a division of the banks into clearly defined classes each with its own function. The Bank of Japan, which is the central bank, has the exclusive right of note issue in Japan proper. In the colonies of Korea (Chosen) and Formosa the general banking business and bank note issuance are in the hands of special colonial banks organized with a view to meeting local requirements. Long term credit on real estate security is handled by special banking institutions dealing almost exclusively in this line. Foreign exchange transactions are likewise centralized in special banks with their branches in many parts of the world. The so-called ordinary banks are charged with ordinary banking operations, but are not authorized to handle the trust business or notebroking.

The capital resources of the banking institutions of Japan consist of paid-up capital, reserve funds, private deposits, bank debentures, convertible notes, government and other official deposits, etc. The capital structure of the banking institutions, as returned for the year 1936, was formed of deposits 70%, paid-up capital and reserve funds 13%, and convertible currency and bank notes and debentures, combined, 17%.

The banks in Japan in their earlier days operated more as official financial organs, their function being chiefly provision of capital for the Government and investment in national bonds. It was not until after the war with China in 1894-5 that the banks began to assume the character of financial organs for private enterprises. The total circulating capital as returned for the closing month of 1936 stood at ¥19,132,204,000, of which loans to government and other official institutions reached ¥67,678,000, and investment in national bonds ¥5,224,658,000, making up, combined, 28% of the total. The balance of 72% represented loans to private enterprises. Of this credit extension to private enterprises the current loans made up approximately 47% of the total circulating capital, investment in bonds and securities other than national and local bonds 14% and the bills discounted 11%. The current loans consisted in large part in long term arrangements which were availed of to provide capital equipment in diverse branches of industry and other undertakings.

The investment by the banks in securities, as a general rule, forming their reserve funds, consists for the most part of national bonds. Far less amounts are invested in corporate bonds and stocks, which generally mean long term loans to private enterprises.

Table 1. Number & Capitalization of Banks

(In million yen)

	Special banks		Ordinary banks		Savings banks		Total	
	No.	Paid-up capital	No.	Paid-up capital	No.	Paid-up capital	No.	Paid-up capital
1927	33	414	1,283	1,482	113	41	1,429	1,938
1930	27	422	782	1,296	90	41	899	1,760
1931	27	430	683	1,249	88	43	798	1,772
1932	27	430	538	1,217	87	43	652	1,691
1933	27	431	516	1,186	85	47	628	1,665
1934	25	430	484	1,162	79	47	588	1,639
1935	25	436	466	1,134	79	47	570	1,617
1936	23	432	424	1,099	74	42	521	1,573
1937	14	...	376	....	72	..	462	....

Table 2. Employment of Banking Funds

(In million yen; End of 2nd half)

	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Resources:								
Paid-up Capital and Reserves.	2,767	2,699	2,685	2,662	2,686	2,642	2,630	....
Deposits	12,013	11,472	11,835	12,421	13,111	13,660	14,595	16,181
Convertible notes	1,570	1,487	1,609	1,746	1,886	2,061	2,156	....
Bank Debentures	2,082	2,154	2,290	2,128	1,974	1,919	1,840	....
Total	18,434	17,813	18,421	18,959	19,659	20,282	21,221	....
Employment of Funds:								
General Advances	10,064	10,016	9,994	9,624	9,346	8,638	9,010	8,996
Bills Discounted	1,859	1,969	1,789	1,867	1,945	1,986	2,133	2,646
Total	11,924	11,986	11,783	11,491	11,291	10,623	11,142	11,642
National Bonds	2,355	2,352	2,844	3,507	4,065	4,339	4,743	5,374
Local Bonds	402	390	386	385	387	432	482	434
Foreign Bonds	192	166	254	360	277	440	443	335
Debentures	1,569	1,605	1,605	1,529	1,591	1,636	1,652	1,645
Shares	453	439	437	491	546	580	670	735
Total	4,973	4,954	5,528	6,275	6,868	7,428	7,990	8,522
Grand Total	16,898	16,940	17,312	17,766	18,160	18,051	19,132	20,164

Note:—Exclusive of banks in Chosen and foreign banks.

The Ordinary Banks.—The ordinary banks of Japan have been developed chiefly upon the model of commercial banks in England. Their liquid capital has in good measure been provided by deposits on demand and short term deposits. The ordinary banks, from the nature of their resources, avoid long term investment, but they have of late years been showing an increasing tendency to provide credit facilities to meet the current capital requirements of industry. Of the different kinds of deposit the amount of time deposits is in the preponderance, the special current deposits, the current account deposits and the other deposits following in that order. The preponderance of time deposits, corresponding to approximately 57% of the total, means that people in general are personally incapable of wise or effective investment and that capital surpluses in most instances are in too small amounts to be invested in securities.

The deposits at the ordinary banks steadily followed a downward course from the year 1929 to the autumn of 1932 when an upward movement set in. This trend was in part due to the reduced rate of interest on postal savings since the beginning of October as well as to the control of the foreign exchange enforced about that time with the object of preventing overseas investment. The same movement was also indicative to a measurable extent of the increasing surplus incomes as a result of general industrial revival in progress.

An analysis of the bank resources in operation shows, taking the year 1936, that diverse loans make up approximately 50.6% of the total, investments in securities 40.4%, and the bills discounted 9.0%. Investment in securities is in large part represented by national bonds, this being explained by the comparatively limited field for short term loan operation. National bonds provide the reserve against deposits. Classified by categories, these loans were as returned for the year 1933, in the order of those secured by bonds and stocks, on credit, real estate and buildings, and those against guaranty, that is unsecured.

A classification of the loans, as returned for the years 1933, shows that 42% of the total are to the trading community, 22.5% to the industry, 5.8% to the agricultural, and 29.7% to a group of sundry lines. Accommodations to the industrial circles have been on the increase under the influence of wartime industrial expansion still in progress. Loans to the same direction are also visible in a considerable volume of debenture issued by industrial corporations. Another outstanding feature is that loans below ¥1000 make up 68% of the total in number but only 4.9% in value.

The Savings Banks.—The savings banks have been developed less as commercial enterprises than as educational and public service institutions, stressing the educational and moral phases of savings. These banks at present deal more in bond and security investment than in small scale credit transactions.

The capital resources of savings banks consist of small scale paid-up capitals, internal reserves and deposits. Savings fall into three classes, namely, ordinary savings, fixed savings, and long term savings. The last two named system provide long term accumulation of liquid capital through collection of comparatively small amounts of money. These savings also serve as a sort of insurance for the community of moderate incomes.

The capital resources of savings banks mainly consist in money on deposit. Fixed savings and long term savings each make up approximately 35% of the total. Long term savings are made during contracted periods of time. When half the contracted amount has been saved, a loan may be made to the depositor to the total amount of savings under contract.

Investment of the savings banks is under strict restrictions by law. For the protection of the depositors, the banks are required to deposit at the Savings Bureau of the Finance Ministry an amount in securities or cash not less than one-third of the savings held by them on deposit. Resources are for the most part invested in securities. Loans have of late years been visibly contracting in both volume and value. Substantial increases in investment in national bonds are an outstanding feature under the present wartime conditions.

The Special Banks.—The special banks are instituted under their specific laws. They are called special in the sense that they are different to the ordinary banking institutions. Although their spheres of operation overlap with those of ordinary banks in some points, the existent special banks are each charged with functions of considerable importance in the national banking system of the country.

The special banks may be divided into three classes, viz., (1) issue banks which are the Bank of Japan, the Bank of Taiwan (Formosa), the Bank of Chosen (Korea), the Yokohama Specie Bank; (2) foreign exchange banks, which are the Yokohama Specie Bank, the Bank of Taiwan, and the Bank of Chosen; (3) the banks for making loans on real estate security and those for debenture issue, which are the Industrial Bank of Japan, the Hypothec Bank, the Agricultural & Industrial Banks, the Hokkaido Colonial Bank, the Industrial Bank of Chosen.

Loans by the special banks on the security of real estate and buildings are made from the fund, not built by collection of money from the general community, but raised by the issuance of bonds or by loans from the Savings Bureau of the National Treasury.

Table 3. Banking Resources and Investments

(A) Ordinary Banks

(In million yen; End of 2nd half)

	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Resources:								
Paid-up Capital	1,289.1	1,241.7	1,217.4	1,186.4	1,162.2	1,134.1	1,099.1	.....
Reserves	589.4	535.2	530.9	515.0	540.5	564.2	586.1	.....
Total	1,878.5	1,776.9	1,748.4	1,701.5	1,702.8	1,698.3	1,685.2	.....
Deposits:								
Fixed Deposits	5,003.7	4,847.3	4,728.6	4,965.1	5,465.2	5,969.6	6,337.3	6,855.4
Deposits on Current Account	1,112.4	975.7	1,043.0	1,123.2	1,249.2	1,215.0	1,346.6	1,770.5
Deposits on Special Current Account	1,819.4	1,666.4	1,730.4	1,773.0	1,826.6	1,899.7	2,105.2	2,443.3
Other Deposits	802.6	779.4	816.9	860.9	894.8	863.4	928.4	1,283.1
Total	8,738.2	8,269.0	8,319.1	8,727.3	9,438.2	9,950.3	10,717.7	12,352.4
Grand Total	10,616.8	10,046.0	10,067.5	10,528.8	11,141.1	11,648.6	12,402.9	.....
Employment of Funds:								
Advances:								
Loans on Bills	4,153.5	4,101.7	3,383.1	3,631.8	3,592.7	3,748.2	4,017.2	4,766.5
Loans on Securities	1,137.3	1,058.0	967.7	943.2	831.8	807.5	864.6	784.1

	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Overdrafts	847.5	846.5	800.0	778.2	725.9	751.0	805.2	914.4
Other Advances	51.1	24.5	17.7	6.9	8.6	6.0	0.7	...
Call Loans	203.2	154.9	319.8	420.3	369.2	389.9	341.4	489.9
Total	6,392.8	6,185.8	5,938.6	5,870.6	5,528.4	5,702.7	6,029.4	6,954.8
Bills Discounted:								
Bank Bills for Acceptance	2.5	0.6	5.3	2.0	—	—	—	.....
Commercial Bills	588.7	521.1	596.7	660.1	723.2	819.0	1,000.6	.....
Documentary Bills	37.0	41.6	61.2	63.4	52.5	61.9	76.3	.....
Total	628.4	563.3	663.2	725.5	775.7	880.9	1,077.0	1,247.3
Securities:								
National Bonds	1,313.3	1,145.5	1,210.1	1,318.3	2,017.3	2,204.6	2,559.4	2,499.4
Local Bonds	310.8	302.4	281.7	204.0	308.7	348.0	385.5	328.2
Foreign Bonds	34.4	37.0	22.2	17.8	39.0	77.5	108.4	101.6
Debentures	1,137.6	1,140.1	1,125.0	913.2	1,147.3	1,202.9	1,257.6	1,182.3
Shares	330.8	303.7	302.2	243.4	382.6	410.3	503.7	533.8
Total	3,127.1	2,928.8	2,941.4	2,967.0	3,895.1	4,243.2	4,814.8	4,645.5
Grand Total	10,148.4	9,677.9	9,543.3	9,023.2	10,199.4	10,826.8	11,921.2	12,847.6

(B) Savings Banks (In million yen; End of 2nd half)

	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Resources:								
Paid-up Capital & Reserves	75.5	79.8	87.5	90.4	94.7	101.0	91.2	....
Deposits	1,539.2	1,635.6	1,687.7	1,821.0	1,879.9	2,039.7	1,742.9	2,116.8
Employment of Funds;								
Advances:								
Loans Securities	59.8	57.1	56.9	52.7	46.2	36.9	27.5	....
Loans on Immovables	30.2	27.2	26.0	26.1	25.9	23.2	15.0	....
Loans to Depositors	383.1	381.6	320.2	268.1	262.0	253.3	194.9	....
Total incl. Other Advances	477.6	467.2	405.8	349.0	335.1	320.0	238.7	253.0
Securities	948.6	1,013.7	1,155.6	1,317.7	1,390.8	1,585.3	1,524.1	1,768.7
Securities Deposited	518.2	549.3	581.3	612.2	630.4	684.3	625.1	....

(C) Special Banks (In million yen; End of 2nd half)

	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Resources:							
Paid-up Capital and Reserves	806.2	835.3	854.8	870.8	889.2	912.8	925.8
Fiduciary issue and Debentures	2,762.8	3,081.4	3,370.4	3,322.8	3,135.6	3,002.7	2,979.4
Deposits	1,737.5	1,567.5	1,828.1	1,784.5	1,793.4	2,030.4	2,256.5
Total	5,306.5	5,484.3	6,053.4	5,978.2	5,818.3	5,945.9	6,161.7
Employment of Funds:							
Advances:							
Advances to Government and Municipalities	25.0	25.1	47.7	40.7	79.8	125.0	188.9
General Loans	4,375.4	4,707.5	4,630.3	4,509.8	4,470.7	4,409.7	4,490.1
Call Loans	17.3	28.4	71.1	63.7	67.8	65.3	153.7
Total	4,417.9	4,761.1	4,739.3	4,614.3	4,618.3	4,600.0	4,832.7
Securities	898.1	1,011.8	1,431.4	1,632.1	1,582.8	1,766.4	1,910.3
Debentures Issued:							
Hypothec Bank of Japan	934.7	977.0	995.1	931.5	875.4	806.5	791.7
Agricultural & Industrial Banks	469.7	483.5	506.1	496.6	449.3	429.5	356.4
Industrial Bank of Japan	333.3	343.3	404.0	323.8	290.3	279.7	244.5
Hokkaido Colonial Bank	102.7	102.7	124.2	122.9	114.4	124.9	121.4
Industrial Bank of Chosen	242.1	247.5	260.9	253.4	244.9	278.7	326.2
Total	2,082.7	2,154.1	2,290.5	2,128.4	1,974.6	1,919.3	1,840.1

Table 4. Various Loans to Industries Classified

(Prepared by the Department of Finance)

Scale of Loans (Yen)	Commerce No. (1,000)	Commerce Amount (Million yen)	Industry No. (1,000)	Industry Amount (Million yen)	Agriculture No. (1,000)	Agriculture Amount (Million yen)	Total incl. Others No. (1,000)	Total incl. Others Amount (Million yen)
Below 500	267	58.2	50	10.9	442	80.7	734	146.0
501–1,000	110	77.4	23	16.1	101	67.6	233	162.0
1,001–5,000	170	361.8	39	85.8	96	181.7	329	692.0
5,001–10,000	26	199.2	8	56.5	9	59.5	57	382.3
10,000–50,000	26	510.1	10	190.7	6	103.4	54	1,054.8
50,001–100,000	4	231.6	2	104.7	0.4	23.8	8	500.5
Over 100,001	4	1,131.5	2	910.3	0.2	31.0	8	3,187.8
Total	610	2,575.2	134	1,375.0	655	547.6	1,424	6,125.3

Note: The above table shows the result of the latest investigations made by the Banking Bureau, Department of Finance, in 1933. Such investigations are made once every five years.

Table 5. Securities and Merchandises Held as Mortgages

(2nd half of 1936; ¥1,000)

	National Bonds	Local Bonds	Foreign Bonds & Debentures	Debentures	Stocks
Special Banks	*11,798 163,444	4,227	30,949	41,572	153,173
Bank of Japan	—	—	—	—	—
Specie Bank	37,827	—	—	1,312	32,039
Hypothec Bank	24,615	8	—	22,715	402
Agr. & Ind. Banks	*11,798 —	—	—	—	—
Hokkaido Colonial Bank	5,093	—	—	30	1,201
Industrial Bank of Japan	82,252	1,773	17,268	10,254	29,474
Bank of Taiwan	5,697	1,126	6,697	1,153	13,168
Bank of Chosen	7,960	1,320	6,985	6,108	76,890
Ordinary Banks	248,314	14,155	6,264	69,425	1,701,016
Savings Banks	4,167	244	† 3	3,379	19,755
Total	*11,798 415,925	— 18,625	† 3 37,213	— 114,376	— 1,873,943
Total for end of 1935	*11,013 282,092	— 24,673	— 33,695	— 134,078	— 1,754,026
Total for end of 1934	* 9,732 265,993	— 29,902	— 39,889	— 108,936	— 1,749,765

(Continued)	Merchandise	Real Estates & Buildings	Economic Foundation	Guarantee or Credit	Total incl. others
Special Banks	144,442	1,331,445	232,068	1,152,674	4,343,754
Bank of Japan	—	—	—	196,255	931,195
Specie Bank	66,958	49,674	—	121,500	381,249
Hypothec Bank	100	622,629	77,660	269,013	1,020,062
Agr. & Ind. Banks	281	419,326	1,445	86,775	520,489
Hokkaido Colonial Bank	5,246	66,414	5,442	131,201	215,924
Industrial Bank of Japan	—	33,663	122,301	107,511	506,504
Bank of Taiwan	10,026	77,531	11,805	29,375	221,918
Bank of Chosen	61,831	62,208	13,415	211,044	546,413
Ordinary Banks	241,352	882,724	133,638	2,862,691	7,106,430
Savings Banks	—	15,056	—	196,119	238,721
Total	385,795	2,229,225	365,706	4,211,484	11,688,905
Total for end of 1935	343,219	2,346,859	358,433	3,844,659	11,093,512
Total for end of 1934	326,453	2,467,799	365,851	3,601,123	10,888,106

* Amount advanced with national loans and other securities as common mortgages.
† Securities of Manchoukuo.

Table 6. Securities Owned as Assets

(2nd half 1936; ¥1,000)

	National Bonds & Debentures	Local Bonds & Debentures	Foreign Bonds & Debentures	Private Debentures	Stocks	Total
Special Banks	1,167,693	25,047	320,664	96,298	40,983	1,650,684
Bank of Japan	829,073	—	—	—	—	829,073
Specie Bank	96,341	5,568	298,784	10,569	—	411,261
Hypothec Bank	59,980	3,776	116	10,611	1,697	76,179
Agr. & Ind. Banks	41,465	9,833	1,547	27,674	15,955	96,473
Hokkaido Colonial Bank	22,469	—	—	—	881	23,350
Ind. Bank of Japan	26,770	3,907	10,994	44,173	7,046	92,891
Bank of Taiwan	91,595	1,963	9,223	3,271	15,405	121,457
Ordinary Banks	2,559,449	385,556	108,435	1,257,697	503,712	4,814,849
Savings Banks	1,015,693	71,220	14,212	297,684	125,369	1,524,178
Total	4,742,835	481,823	443,311	1,651,679	670,064	7,989,712
Branches of Foreign Banks	1,746	—	2	0	1	1,750
Bank of Chosen	161,334	1,652	6,104	23,129	30,907	223,126
Other Banks in Chosen	41,918	6,298	—	7,079	19,590	74,884
Grand total	4,947,833	489,774	449,417	1,681,886	720,562	8,289,471

Table 7. Assets of Banks

(2nd half of 1936; In ¥1,000)

	Cash	Deposits	Specie & bullion	Call loans	Bonds, shares, etc.	Bills discounted	Loans
Bank of Japan	271,242	31,699	317,932	—	829,073	585,628	345,567
Yokohama Specie Bank	16,010	53,581	3,864	—	411,261	115,243	266,006
Hypothec Bank of Japan	1,168	93,750	—	19,500	76,179	39,344	961,375
Agr. & Ind. Banks	2,617	45,005	—	9,120	96,473	8,367	503,002
Hokkaido Colonial Bank	6,320	325	—	5,055	23,350	71,996	138,874
Industrial Bank of Japan	2,061	2,782	—	103,450	92,891	126,793	276,261
Bank of Taiwan	6,661	4,373	14,894	950	121,457	108,599	112,369
Bank of Chosen	119,267	9,635	15,401	14,861	223,126	69,696	461,856
Ordinary Banks	688,854	331,616	1,687	341,408	4,813,849	1,077,004	5,688,018
Savings Banks	21,936	170,031	—	—	1,524,178	—	238,721
Total	1,136,135	742,797	353,778	494,344	8,212,838	2,202,669	8,992,048
Total for 1935	1,147,762	925,430	305,610	448,049	7,566,846	2,034,162	8,611,613

(Continued)	Foreign exchanges	Land, buildings, etc.	Miscellaneous accounts	Capital unpaid	Loss	Total assets
Bank of Japan	—	16,833	14,614	15,000	—	2,512,184
Yokohama Specie Bank	604,297	20,093	1,247	—	—	1,538,033
Hypothec Bank of Japan	—	29,630	51,628	24,124	—	1,302,803
Agr. & Ind. Banks	—	26,275	2,798	6,750	—	709,873
Hokkaido Colonial Bank	—	14,749	859	7,500	—	270,306
Industrial Bank of Japan	—	7,419	3,548	—	—	652,702
Bank of Taiwan	84,244	5,325	234	1,875	—	469,010
Bank of Chosen	34,872	10,634	601	15,000	—	999,023
Ordinary Banks	236,962	388,656	115,816	603,947	54,928	18,699,648
Savings Banks	—	28,867	1,529	35,379	7,195	3,146,091
Total	960,374	548,480	192,874	709,575	62,122	30,299,672
Total for 1935	900,284	560,059	178,231	740,473	69,381	28,932,845

Note: Figures do not include banks in Chosen except the Bank of Chosen & Chosen Industrial Bank

Table 8. Liabilities of Banks

(2nd half of 1936; In ¥1,000)

	Notes issued	Debentures or bonds	Deposits	Debts	Call money	Foreign exchange
Bank of Japan	1,865,703	—	345,546	—	—	—
Yokohama Specie Bank	1,520	—	553,372	574,560	—	24,344
Hypothec Bank of Japan	—	791,692	148,517	44,783	—	—
Agr. & Ind. Banks	—	356,356	170,051	2,502	—	—
Hokkaido Colonial Bank	—	121,367	102,563	233	—	—
Industrial Bank of Japan	—	244,477	269,456	—	—	4
Bank of Taiwan	79,138	—	130,017	122,440	17,010	—
Bank of Chosen	211,252	—	411,142	208,409	7,900	149
Ordinary Banks	—	—	10,717,752	461,745	88,199	72,275
Savings Banks	—	—	20,017	451	—	—
Total	2,157,613	1,513,892	12,868,434	1,415,122	113,109	96,772
Total for 1935	2,062,666	1,640,602	11,905,960	1,432,702	115,479	88,920

(Continued)	Amount payable	Miscelloneous account	Capital nominal	Reserves	Net profit	Total liabilities
Bank of Japan	—	105,528	60,000	115,390	19,801	2,512,184
Yokohama Specie Bank	44,862	63,666	100,000	134,554	17,459	1,538,033
Hypothec Bank of Japan	—	91,686	115,275	100,284	10,566	1,302,803
Agr. & Ind. Banks	9,239	13,218	77,500	71,293	9,715	709,873
Hokkaido Colonial Bank	—	5,942	20,000	15,405	1,122	270,306
Industrial Bank of Japan	—	56,123	50,000	29,116	3,441	652,702
Bank of Taiwan	5,534	74,222	15,000	5,100	1,137	469,010
Bank of Chosen	18,343	77,717	40,000	7,701	1,160	999,023
Ordinary Banks	116,810	212,853	1,703,096	586,116	125,373	18,699,648
Savings Banks	—	40,544	77,395	49,253	17,775	3,146,091
Total	194,788	741,498	2,258,266	1,114,212	207,548	30,299,672
Total for 1935	161,884	687,372	2,333,113	1,081,165	211,319	28,932,845

Note: Figures do not include banks in Chosen except the Bank of Chosen & Chosen Industrial Bank

Table 9. Leading Ordinary and Savings Banks

(1st half of 1938; in ¥1,000)

	Capital (p.u.)	Reserves	Deposits	Advances
(a) Tokyo:				
Dai-ichi Ginko (First Bank)	57,500	78,007	1,272,161	526,725
Jugo Ginko (Fifteenth Bank)	20,000	3,200	176,261	100,000
Mitsubishi Bank	62,500	53,543	1,078,288	464,507
Mitsui Bank	60,000	65,948	1,103,532	603,954
Yasuda Bank	92,750	74,634	1,212,315	677,964
One Hundredth Bank	28,072	16,830	863,652	371,711
Dai san Ginko (Third Bank)	4,000	441	23,979	51,046
Nishiwaki Bank	3,000	231	4,480	6,972
Tetsugyo Bank	1,500	519	4,462	1,548
Nippon Chuya Bank	6,250	1,872	158,167	75,384
Kanehara Bank	1,038	163	25,482	11,701
Yasuda Savings Bank	2,073	6,150	370,153	19,733
Showa Bank	2,500	1,340	143,298	55,461
Tokyo Savings Bank	1,000	1,728	85,229	3,312
Fudo Savings Bank	8,000	12,590	540,133	137,704
(b) Osaka:				
Sumitomo Bank	50,000	46,320	1,301,269	702,662
Nomura Bank	10,000	14,329	488,965	274,995
Nippon Shintaku Bank	17,500	3,612	15,910	36,954
Sanwa Bank	72,200	35,710	1,477,652	482,113
Osaka Savings Bank	7,000	13,333	448,165	12,501
(c) Yokohama:				
Yokohama Koshin Bank	500	437	61,571	32,402
(d) Kobe:				
Kobe Bank	13,932	3,190	253,469	99,767
(e) Nagoya:				
Ito Bank	1,000	1,590	30,414	10,327
Nagoya Bank	13,950	13,302	179,339	71,645
Aichi Bank	11,800	13,595	190,745	89,542
Nippon Savings Bank	2,300	4,570	135,916	8,642
(f) Others:				
Daiju Ginko (Tenth Bank)	6,500	2,837	24,443	14,612
Juni Ginko (Twenteenth Bank)	13,150	6,268	87,250	59,834
Bushu Bank	8,290	2,320	75,881	37,944
Juhachi Ginko (Eighteenth Bank)	8,625	3,152	32,905	23,587

Table 10. Foreign Banks in Japan

(End of 1936)

		Branches in Japan No.	Branches in Japan 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
	Nederlandische-Indische Handels-Bank	2	Kobe, Tokyo
China	Bank of China	1	Osaka

Table 11. Assets and Liabilites of Foreign Banks in Japan

Assets

(In ¥1,000; for 2nd half of each year)

	Deposits	Discount bills	Loans	Foreign bill accounts	Branch accounts	Movables & inmovables accounts	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
1935	19,625	7,216	17,202	82,523	38,843	1,777	275,650
1936	16,926	8,086	15,731	82,363	43,100	4,476	294,794

Liabilities

(In ¥1,000; for 2nd half of each 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
1935.....	2,978	378	85,785	11,459	21,448	56,656	275,650
1936.....	2,978	410	86,602	9,510	24,665	58,047	294,794

Central Chest for Industrial Associations

(Sangyo Kumiai Chuo Kinko)

As an institution for regulating the movement of funds of the Federation of Industrial Associations and of individual Industrial Associations and for bringing it into close touch with the central money market, the Central Chest for Industrial Associations was established by law on April 5, 1923. Its capital amounts to ¥30,700,000, of which ¥15,000,000 is invested by the Government and a remainder of ¥15,700,000 by the Industrial Associations throughout the country. The Associations that participated in the investment amounted to 80 per cent. of the total number existing.

The principal business of the Central Chest includes (1) the making without security of loans redeemed at a fixed time within a period of not more than five years to Federations of Industrial Associations or Industrial Associations, (2) to discount bills for or allow overdrafts to Federations of Industrial Associations or Industrial Associations, (3) to receive money as deposits from Federations of Industrial Associations, Industrial Associations, public corporations, or legal persons not engaged in business aiming at profit. The Central Chest may employ its surplus money for the purchasing of national and local bonds or securities designated by the Minister of State concerned.

Credit Associations

Credit Associations acquired a legal standing under a new system as defined by the so-called Industrial Associations Law promulgated in March, 1900. The business of these associations is to lend money to their members in order to develop their economic conditions and to handle their savings. By virtue of the revision of the law in July, 1917, the business of the Credit Associations has been expanded and they may handle the savings of the families of their members, public corporations or legal persons who do not aim at profit. The Credit Associations in cities or in urban districts designated by the competent Minister of State may, besides the business above described, discount bills for their members and handle savings of persons who are not their members but reside within the same boundary. The actual number of these associations was 269 at the end of December, 1936.

MONEY 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.

Public Pawn Shops.—These shops make it their business to supply the poor with loans at low interest and with other advantages. The amount of money advanced for pawns has been increasing steadily.

Table 12. Statistics of Public Pawn Shops

Year Ending March 31:	No. of pawns accepted	Money advanced (Yen)	No. of pawns redeemed	Money repaid (Yen)	No. of forfeited pawns	Money forfeited (Yen)
1930.....	949,860	5,172,328	744,755	4,064,341	32,005	143,209
1931.....	1,228,672	6,479,853	1,024,430	5,409,736	65,679	329,650
1932.....	1,433,020	7,242,398	1,258,143	6,525,770	99,915	495,543
1933.....	1,731,476	8,475,092	1,517,832	7,479,729	114,138	511,020
1934.....	2,254,220	11,796,763	2,010,678	9,755,981	98,558	429,742
1935.....	2,900,872	15,690,231	2,482,002	13,842,540	149,095	620,957
1936.....	3,497,487	19,189,126	....	17,519,062	202,477	848,163
1937.....	3,726,077	21,519,171	....	19,630,323	241,869	1,055,668

"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 extent 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 authorised 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.

Table 13. (a) General Condition of "Mujin" (Mutual Credit Association)

	No. of cos.	No. of branches	Capital (¥1,000) Authorized	Capital (¥1,000) Paid-up	Reserves (¥1,000)	Securities owned (¥1,000)	Loans (¥1,000)	Deposits (¥1,000)
1932.....	274	158	37,666	18,272	9,558	2,621	41,729	19,472
1933.....	276	174	38,326	18,581	9,554	4,447	44,271	26,340
1934.....	273	191	38,541	19,331	9,927	7,643	51,473	32,085
1935.....	262	195	38,031	19,068	10,709	9,625	61,723	33,293
1936.....	253	209	38,329	18,932	10,923	13,152	73,365	38,594

(b) Business Results

	No. of Mujin	No. of lots (1,000)	Amount of contracts (¥1,000)	Amount of premiums (¥1,000)		No. of Mujin	No. of lots (1,000)	Amount of contracts (¥1,000)	Amount of premiums (¥1,000)
1932....	56,344	1,737	1,206,031	1,285,143	1935....	74,235	2,210	1,411,836	1,479,611
1933....	61,147	1,838	1,225,860	1,299,187	1936....	78,977	2,407	1,553,534	1,623,597
1934....	67,032	2,015	1,303,468	1,374,343					

FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR INVESTMENT PURPOSES

The amount of funds available for investment purposes has shown a steady increase in recent years. Bank deposits and debentures account for more than one-half of such funds available. Between 1919 and 1936 the total amount of such funds doubled, rising from 11,956 million yen to 27,153 million yen, according to statistics compiled by the Mitsubishi Economic Research Bureau.

Table 14. Funds Available for Investment Purposes

(In million yen)

	Bank Deposits and Debentures	Money in Trust	Postal Savings Including Savings Transfer Accounts	Co-operative Credit Societies Savings	Insurance, Legal and Current Reserves	Post Office Life Insurance and Life Annuity Reserves	Total
1919.....	10,633	....	731	186	397	9	11,956
1928.....	14,010	1,004	1,792	1,011	1,302	376	19,494
1929.....	14,439	1,169	2,106	1,108	1,455	484	20,760
1932.....	14,133	1,226	2,769	1,063	1,832	815	21,837
1933.....	14,561	1,378	2,869	1,179	1,986	950	22,925
1934.....	14,743	1,560	3,021	1,268	1,986	1,087	23,665
1935.....	15,568	1,730	3,188	1,382	2,350	1,236	25,454
1936.....	16,495	1,854	3,435	1,513	2,442	1,414	27,153
1937.....	....	1,865	3,788	....	....	....	....

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 place 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 (4.666 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.

I.B.—Gold coins are of ½ fineness compared with those coined before.

Table 15. Capital Issues in Japan

(Compiled by the Bank of Japan)

(In ¥1,000)

	Government bonds	Local bonds	Bank debentures	Corporation debentures	Stock and shares	Total
1929	60,096	71,460	302,387	542,663	431,097	1,416,705
1930	308,094	81,263	160,818	154,740	218,022	922,938
1931	698,257	116,408	209,898	180,004	196,627	1,401,195
1932	1,237,913	85,903	208,778	215,923	163,462	1,911,981
1933	1,987,966	698,815	590,468	895,137	415,971	4,588,359
1934	1,099,044	640,376	264,926	1,462,702	544,543	4,011,593
1935	909,904	255,637	323,003	380,700	425,806	2,745,052
1936	906,504	763,407	353,897	811,538	757,945	3,593,293
1937	1,371,464	74,039	507,565	322,441	1,896,397	4,181,905

Table 16. Value of Currencies as Percentage of Their Gold Parity

(In 1929)

	Japan	Unit.King.	U.S.A.	France	Germany	Italy	China
1929	92:5	99.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.4	100.0
1930	99.1	99.9	100.0	100.2	100.1	99.5	71.6
1931	98.0	93.1	100.0	100.1	99.2	98.9	53.3
1932	56.4	72.0	100.0	100.3	99.7	97.4	52.5
1933	40.4	68.1	80.7	100.0	99.6	99.0	49.4
1934	35.6	61.8	59.6	100.0	98.6	97.0	48.7
1935	34.2	59.8	59.4	100.0	100.3	93.0	52.0
1936	34.5	60.5	60.7	92.4	100.1	82.0	42.2
1937	34.1	60.0	59.1	61.0	99.7	59.0	41.9
1938 (July)	34.0	59.8	59.1	41.7	99.6	59.0	25.7

Table 17. Amount of Currency in Circulation

(In ¥1,000)

End of	Government petty notes	Bank of Japan notes	Bank of Chosen notes	Bank of Taiwan notes	Total
1914	——	380,566	21,850	14,248	416,664
1924	25,887	1,625,898	129,119	51,260	1,832,164
1929	12,085	1,591,400	118,702	49,241	1,771,429
1930	11,680	1,413,891	90,615	39,904	1,556,090
1931	11,480	1,312,055	100,910	44,414	1,468,859
1932	11,380	1,373,619	124,623	52,620	1,562,241
1933	11,260	1,470,468	148,176	48,994	1,678,898
1934	11,160	1,538,189	192,458	62,654	1,804,460

End of	Government petty notes	Bank of Japan notes	Bank of Chosen note	Bank of Taiwan notes	Total
1935	11,040	1,607,870	220,777	70,191	1,909,878
1936	10,990	1,756,483	210,654	79,264	2,057,391
1937	10,965	2,080,555	279,501	112,033	2,483,055
1937 June	10,965	1,514,803	153,127	82,129	1,761,024
1938 "	10,917	1,881,418	254,198	105,440	2,251,973

Table 18. Velocity of Circulation of Deposits

(Compiled by the Tokyo Clearing House)

	(A) Amount of Deposits (Current Deposit) (¥1,000)	(B) Do. (Including Overdraft) (¥1,000)	(C) Cumulative Revolution of Deposits (¥1,000)	Velocity of circulation: Current Deposits C—A	Velocity of circulation: Including Overdraft C—B
1912	230,981	313,241	12,870,881	55.7	41.1
1913	233,547	325,470	13,449,773	57.6	41.3
1914	237,252	331,734	12,362,762	52.1	37.2
1915	280,754	385,068	13,640,165	48.6	35.7
1916	408,894	529,541	23,058,801	56.4	43.5
1917	595,003	750,029	35,880,966	60.3	47.8
1918	875,668	1,093,608	59,444,300	67.9	54.4
1919	760,445	1,125,910	89,769,753	118.0	79.7
1920	882,564	1,357,601	84,505,086	95.7	62.2
1921	811,045	1,223,228	72,600,616	89.5	59.4
1922	760,482	1,210,482	69,192,999	91.0	67.2
1923	798,572	1,248,557	71,064,011	89.0	56.9
1924	792,705	1,268,283	81,961,887	103.4	64.6
1925	792,444	1,281,364	94,168,514	118.8	73.5
1926	835,615	1,368,445	101,571,823	121.6	74.2
1927	744,217	1,238,204	67,952,216	91.3	54.9
1928	739,060	1,151,306	71,680,937	97.0	62.3
1929	695,447	1,094,585	69,249,463	99.6	63.3
1930	641,402	1,054,757	54,625,425	85.2	51.8
1931	577,322	1,004,611	54,392,674	94.2	54.1
1932	548,643	977,875	51,923,541	94.6	53.1
1933	642,876	1,097,128	65,192,666	101.4	59.4
1934	681,259	1,158,590	66,339,968	97.4	57.3
1935	715,123	1,214,783	67,123,880	93.9	55.3
1936	743,909	1,286,959	76,245,825	102.5	59.2
1937	925,143	....	99,673,989	107.8	....

Table 19. Amount of Notes Issued by the Bank of Japan

(In ¥1,000)

	Notes issued: Average	Notes issued: End of year or month	Specie reserve (Gold coin and bullion)	Security reserve: Gov't bonds	Security reserve: Other securities	Security reserve: Total	Percentage of reserves: Specie %	Percentage of reserves: Security %
1914	315,537	385,589	218,230	49,822	117,529	167,352	56.6	43.3
1924	1,259,962	1,662,315	1,059,024	123,740	479,551	603,291	63.7	36.3
1929	1,267,766	1,641,852	1,072,273	139,805	429,774	569,579	65.3	34.7
1930	1,139,866	1,436,296	825,998	114,863	495,435	610,297	57.5	42.5
1931	1,044,383	1,330,575	469,549	158,832	702,194	861,026	35.3	64.7
1932	1,040,851	1,426,159	425,068	495,312	505,779	1,001,090	29.8	70.2
1933	1,113,857	1,544,798	425,069	575,074	544,654	1,119,728	27.5	72.5
1934	1,178,518	1,627,349	466,338	567,021	593,990	1,161,011	28.7	71.3
1935	1,247,555	1,766,555	504,065	627,068	635,422	1,262,490	28.5	71.5
1936	1,340,459	1,865,703	548,342	704,400	612,961	1,317,361	29.5	70.5
1937	1,535,400	2,305,070	801,002	....	....	....	...	...
1937 June	....	1,640,832	524,508	....	....	....	...	...
1938 June	....	2,074,125	801,286	....	....	....	...	...

Table 20. Production of Gold and Silver in Japanese Empire

(In kilograms)

	Gold				Silver			
	Japan proper	Chosen	Taiwan	Total	Japan proper	Chosen	Taiwan	Total
1929	10,422	5,553	462	16,437	160,604	1,702	367	162,674
1930	12,068	6,186	488	17,742	175,064	2,101	472	177,636
1931	12,275	9,031	554	21,860	167,583	11,404	553	179,540
1932	12,497	9,701	817	23,015	163,626	18,351	608	182,584
1933	13,729	11,508	652	25,889	185,610	21,865	231	207,706
1934	15,147	12,428	1,046	28,620	217,254	31,287	297	248,839
1935	18,321	14,710	1,158	34,189	256,005	39,345	329	295,680
1936	22,235	17,490	1,294	41,019	303,743	58,821	402	362,966
1937	22,500	....	....	....	....	....	...	....

Table 20—B. Japan's Position in Gold Holdings

(Compiled by the Federal Reserve Bank)

(In millions of dollars)

End of D c	Total (52 countries)	Japan	U.S.A.	France	U.K.	Italy	Germany
1934	21,051	394	8,238	5,445	1,584	518	32
1935	21,604	425	10,125	4,395	1,648	270	33
1936	22,630	463	11,258	2,995	2,584	208	27
1937	23,970	261	12,760	2,564	2,689	208	28

Table 21. Gold Purchase Price of Government

(In Yen per gram)

1932	March	7	1.933	1932 Oct. 18	2.283
"	"	14	1.987	" Nov. 7	2.373
"	"	22	1.960	" " 29	2.499
"	"	28	1.933	" Dec. 16	2.517
"	April	4	1.915	1933 Jan. 9	2.488
"	"	11	1.901	" " 31	2.499
"	"	18	1.896	" Feb. 20	2.477
"	"	25	1.915	" Mar. 7	——
"	May	2	1.939	" " 20	2.477
"	"	9	1.915	" " 27	2.467
"	"	16	1.939	" April 24	2.368
"	"	23	1.965	" June 22	2.370
"	June	6	1.915	" Nov. 24	2.650
"	"	13	1.939	1934 April 7	2.950
"	"	20	1.992	1935 Jan. 11	3.090
"	July	18	2.064	1936 May 6	3.500
"	Aug.	8	2.099	1937 " 15	3.770
"	"	29	2.256	1938 " 2	3.850
"	Sept.	19	2.315		

Discount Rate

The rate of discount of the Bank of Japan has steadily declined from an average of 8 per cent in 1924 to 3.38 per cent in 1936. Compared with the discount rate of the Bank of England and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York that of Japan is still considerably higher.

Table 22. Japan's Position in Rates of Discount

(Average of daily rates)

(% per annum)

	Bank of Japan	Bank os Eng'and	Fed. Res. Bank New York	Bank of France	Reichs Bank	Bank of Italy		Bank of Japan	Bank of England	Fed. Res. Bank N w York	Bank of France	Reichs Bank	Bank of Italy
1924	8.00	4.00	3.63	6.02	10.00	5.50	1934	3.65	2.00	1.54	2.66	4.00	3.10
1929	5.48	5.50	5.16	3.50	7.10	6.79	1935	3.65	2.00	1.50	3.48	4.00	4.16
1930	5.39	3.42	3.04	2.71	4.93	5.93	1936	3.38	2.00	1.50	3.67	4.00	4.69
1931	5.40	3.93	2.12	2.11	6.86	5.88	1937	3.29	2.00	1.33	3.81	4.00	4.50
1932	5.30	3.01	2.81	2.50	5.21	5.56	1938 June	3.46	2.00	1.00	2.50	4.00	4.50
1933	4.02	2.00	2.56	2.50	4.00	3.85							

Table 23. Japan's Position in Market Rates of Discount

(% per annum)

	Tokyo Commercial paper 60 days			London Banker's drafts, 90 day			New York Commercial paper 4 6 months			Paris Commercial paper 45 90 days		
	Max.	Min.	Aver.	Max.	Min.	Aver.	Max.	Min.	Aver.	Max.	Min.	Aver.
1929	5.04	4.78	4.85	6.2500	4.2500	5.26	6.25	5.00	5.84	3.6250	3.3750	3.46
1930	5.11	4.75	4.85	4.4375	2.0000	2.57	5.00	2.75	3.58	3.4375	1.3750	2.32
1931	5.15	4.49	4.85	5.9063	1.3125	3.61	4.25	2.00	2.67	2.0625	1.0625	1.57
1932	6.21	4.56	5.24	5.8125	1.5938	1.87	4.00	1.26	2.84	1.8750	0.8750	1.28
1933	4.93	4.38	4.49	1.2500	0.3750	0.69	4.50	1.25	1.72	2.4375	1.0800	1.83
1934	4.38	4.38	4.38	1.0625	0.3750	0.82	1.50	0.75	1.02	2.8750	1.3750	2.12
1935	4.38	4.38	4.38	0.8438	0.3125	0.58	1.00	0.75	9.76	6.0000	1.7500	3.30
1936	4.38	4.02	4.19	1.0625	0.5469	0.60	0.75	0.75	0.75	6.1250	1.9375	3.73
1937	...	...	4.02	....	....	0.58	...	...	0.95	....	....	3.96
1938 July	...	...	4.02	....	....	0.55	...	...	0.88	....	....	2.50

Table 24. Rates of Interest at the Bank of Japan

Date of change	No. of days continued	Discount of commercial bills (%)	Discount of bills w th government bonds as collaterals (%)	Discount of bil's with other collaterals (%)	Overdrafts
October 4, 1926	155	6.57	6.57	7.30	7.67
March 9, 1927	215	5.84	6.21	6.57	7.30
October 10, 1927	1,093	5.48	5.84	6.21	6.94
October 7, 1930	364	5.11	5.48	5.84	6.57
October 6, 1931	30	5.84	6.21	6.57	7.30
November 5, 1931	128	6.57	6.94	7.30	8.03
March 12, 1932	88	5.84	6.21	6.57	7.30
June 8, 1932	71	5.11	5.48	5.84	6.57
August 18, 1932	319	4.38	4.75	5.11	5.84
July 3, 1933	1,009	3.65	4.02	4.38	5.11
April 7, 1936	—	3.29	3.65	4.02	4.75
July 15, 1937	—	3.29	3.29	4.02	4.75
September 20, 1937	—	3.29	—	—	4.02

Table 25. Market Rates in Tokyo and Osaka

(% per annum)

	Tokyo									Osaka								
	Overnight call			Spinners bill			Ordinary commercial paper			Overnight call			Spinners' bill			Ordinary commercial paper		
	High.	Low.	Aver.	High.	Low.	Aver.	High.	Low.	Aver.	High.	Low.	Aigh.	High.	Low.	Aver.	High.	Low.	Aver.
1929	6.57	1.46	3.50	4.75	2.92	3.83	6.94	4.02	5.29	5.48	1.46	3.25	5.11	2.92	4.02	8.03	5.48	6.94
1930	5.48	2.01	3.72	5.11	3.29	4.16	6.67	3.29	5.29	5.48	2.19	3.39	5.11	2.92	4.27	6.94	5.11	6.02
1931	8.76	1.46	3.72	7.30	2.92	4.38	7.67	3.65	5.37	9.13	1.46	3.61	7.67	2.37	4.42	6.94	4.38	5.80
1932	7.67	2 01	4.52	7.30	4.02	5.48	7.67	4.38	6.21	7.67	2.19	4.49	7.30	2.92	5.15	6.94	4.38	5.95
1933	3.65	1.83	2.70	4.38	3.10	3.72	6.57	4.02	4.93	3 29	1.83	2.66	4.93	2.37	3.58	6.21	4.38	5.29
1934	3.65	2.01	2.56	4.38	3.29	3.80	5.48	4.20	4.85	3.65	2.19	2.56	4.38	2.66	3.61	6.21	4.38	5.29
1935	3.65	2.19	2.59	4.38	3.29	3.87	5.48	4.20	4.85	3.65	2.19	2.59	4.38	2.85	3.69	6.21	4 38	5.29
1936	3.83	2.19	2.74	4.38	3.29	3.76	5.48	4.02	4.75	4.02	2.37	2.74	4.38	2.92	3.65	6.21	4.02	5.00
1937	3.65	1.83	2.66	4 02	3.29	3.72	5.48	4.02	4.75	3.65	2.19	2.66	4 38	2.92	3.69	5.84	4.02	4 93
1938	2.59	2.15	2.45	4.02	3.32	3.69	5.48	3.94	4.75	2.26	2.23	2.45	4.38	2.77	3.61	5.84	4.02	4.93

Note: * January—June.

Table 26. Interest Rates on Deposits

Fixed by the agreement of Tokyo Associated Banks

(% per annum)

Date of change		Fixed deposit	Current account	Special current account	Deposit at notice
August 26, 1932	(A)	4.2	0.730	2.555	2.920
	(B)	4.7	1.095	3.285	3.285
July 1, 1933	(A)	3.7	0.730	2.190	2.555
	(B)	4.2	1.095	2.920	2.920
June 25, 1934	(A)	3.7	0.730	2.190	2.555
	(B)	4.0	1.095	2.555	2.920
April 10, 1936	(A)	3.3	0.365	1.825	2.190
	(B)	3.5	0.730	2.190	2.555

Note: (A)—A class banks.
(B)—B class banks.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE BUSINESS

Japan's foreign exchange business dealt with at first almost entirely by British, American and other foreign banks was taken up by the Yokohama Specie Bank created in 1880, and then by the semi-official Taiwan and Chosen Banks. At present such leading private banks as Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Sumitomo, Daiichi, Yasuda, Dai-Hyaku and Sanwa participate with the result that the greater part of the exports and imports is now financed by Japanese institutions.

Foreign Exchange Control.—It is interesting to note the course which foreign exchange policy has followed during recent years in Japan, until it has assumed the form of the present exchange control and attendant measures. The first enactment was the Capital Flight Prevention Law of 1932, which was replaced by the foreign exchange control system enforced in May, 1933.

From the autumn of 1936 a sudden uprush of speculative imports took place owing to the announcement of a bill to revise the customs duties and due to a renewed expansion in military expenditures, coupled with world-wide price advances. Consequently, the Government on January 8, 1937 enforced an import exchange license system, the chief feature of which was the requirement that, until July 31, all foreign exchange transactions to cover ¥30,000 or more imports per month were subject to Government licensing. On July 6, 1937 the Government extended the period of the system's validity for "the time being" but reduced the maximum limit of unrestricted remittances abroad to ¥1,000 from the former ¥30,000.

Moreover, Government license was made necessary for any sum above ¥1,000 a month which might be required not only for import exchange but for the remittance of stock dividends and other profit disbursements, remittances for the execution of obligations based on internal and external laws, remittances for the purchase or the exercise of patent rights and other industrial property, funds taken by travellers to foreign countries and remittances to be taken personally to residents abroad.

Table 27. Trend of Yen Exchange Rates Against US$ and £ St. Yokohama Specie Bank T. T. Selling Rates

	New York (New mint par $34.395 per ¥100)			London (Mint par 2/-.0582 per ¥1.00)		
	High.	Low.	Average	High.	Low.	Average
1924	48¼	38½	41.970	2/-3 1/16	1/-7⅛	1/-10.480
1930	49⅝	49	49.367	2/-0⅜	1/-0⅛	2/- 0.342
1931	49⅜	49⅜	49.375	3/-0¼	2/-0 15/16	2/- 2.416
1932	37¼	19¾	26.454	2/-1 11/16	2/-2⅝	1/- 7.157
1933	31¼	20¼	25.227	1/-2 15/16	1/-2	1/- 2.409
1934	30⅜	28½	29.511	1/-2⅛	1/-2	1/- 2.065
1935	29⅛	27¾	28.571	1/-2	1/-2	1/- 2.000
1936	29½	28½	28.951	1/-2	1/-2	1/- 2.000
1937	29¼	28½	28.814	1/-2	1/-2	1/- 2.000
1938 Jan.	29⅛	29⅛	29.125	1/-2	1/-2	1/- 2.000
Feb.	29¼	29⅛	29.201	1/-2	1/-2	1/- 2.000
Mar.	29¼	28⅞	29.046	1/-2	1/-2	1/- 2.000
Apr.	29 3/16	28 15/16	29.029	1/-2	1/-2	1/- 2.000
May	29⅛	28¾	28.949	1/-2	1/-2	1/- 2.000
June	29	28 13/16	28.904	1/-2	1/-2	1/- 2.000
July	28⅞	28⅝	28.740	1/-2	1/-2	1/- 2.000
Aug.	28 11/16	28 5/16	28.512	1/-2	1/-2	1/- 2.000
Sept.	28 5/16	27 9/16	28.020	1/-2	1/-2	1/- 2.000

BANKERS' CLEARING HOUSES

At the end of 1937 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, Akita, Aomori, Fukushima, Shizuoka, Kagoshima, Kokura, Matsumoto, Utsunomiya, Wakamatsu, Kurume, Kure, Gifu, Morioka, Tsu, Wakayama, Toyama, Takaoka, Asahigawa, Numazu, Muroran, Matsuyama, Sakai, Fukuyama. Besides, there are four in the colonies. These are Seoul, Taihoku, Fusan and Dairen.

Table 28. Bills Cleared at the Clearing-Houses Throughout the Country

(000's omitted)

	Tokyo		Osaka		All Japan		Average Amount per 1 bill (Yen)
	Number of bills	Amount	Number of bills	Amount	Number of bills	Amount	
1924	11,463	¥30,739,301	9,298	¥26,880,403	31,499	¥73,956,977	2,348
1929	13,525	25,070,553	10,390	22,374,043	38,338	63,343,307	1,652
1930	12,722	21,666,617	9,725	17,888,936	36,146	51,376,234	1,421
1931	12,408	21,593,184	9,280	14,432,147	34,867	46,110,569	1,322
1932	12,646	26,562,719	9,472	15,624,538	34,415	52,760,999	1,533
1933	13,577	31,549,888	10,412	22,175,225	37,286	66,869,524	1,793
1934	14,254	25,338,571	9,548	24,438,934	37,789	64,375,937	1,704
1935	15,154	25,512,017	10,472	22,668,248	40,726	63,858,342	1,568
1936	15,887	27,400,087	11,090	24,979,292	42,961	69,862,561	1,626
1937	17,308	34,125,353	11,984	30,153,543	45,846	85,270,132	1,860
1937 (Jan.-July)	9,954	19,979,571	6,938	18,021,007	26,778	50,493,326	1,886
1938 (" ")	10,408	21,642,644	6,873	16,664,629	26,802	49,598,888	1,851

Bill-Broking Business

As most of our banks regard note discounting as part of the proper share 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

The Origins

The trust business in Japan is of comparatively recent origin. Up to that time the business had been carried on only to a limited extent by some banks as a subsidiary line under the Law of Secured Debenture Trust enacted in 1905. But even before the business was placed on its new and consolidated basis under the above legislation there were a number of corporations operating under the title of trust companies, although they were only financial enterprises engaged in special lines of loan business.

The first trust company in the true sense of the term, the Mitsui Trust Company, was brought into existence in April, 1924, which was followed by the Yasuda Trust Company in May, 1925, the Sumitomo and the Kawasaki Trust Companies in August of the same year, and the Mitsubishi and the Kyodo around 1927. On the other hand, the Kokusai, the Kwansai, and the Nippon (later renamed Chiyoda), which had been operating as loan and investing organizations, were newly chartered as trust enterprises. Through successive amalgamations and absorptions as well as new organizations, the trust companies numbered 37 around the year 1932, which decreased to 31 in 1937 as a result of a merger and a number of lesser organizations going out of business.

Movement of Aggregate Assets of Trust Companies

The aggregate total assets, making rapid growth in recent years, exceeded 3,153 million yen in the first half of the year 1936, a two-fold increase in comparison with the first half of 1928. A distinct feature of these assets is that the great bulk of property in trust consists in agency funds. The increase in the value of these funds has been even more rapid than in other categories of assets. The aggregate total of the agency funds, as returned at the end of the first half of 1936, amounted to 1,810 million yen, approximately a 2.2-fold gain as compared with the 830 million yen for the first half of the year 1928. It will be seen that by operation of such capital resources at their disposal, the trust companies have come to occupy a position of increasing importance in the financial field side by side with the banking institutions.

Of the aggregate assets of the companies money in trust, though slightly receding in point of amount at a time, at present represents approximately 84 per cent. of the total. Second

in point of value are the negotiable papers, which, though moving up at a steady pace after an adverse shift around the year 1926, represented only 13% of the total at the end of the first half of 1936. Real estate and money and claims for money in trust made up respectively 1.6% and 0.3% of the total. The agency funds making up 80% of the total resources of the trust companies, being money given in trust for the yield of returns, the sphere of operation of the trust companies, though legally differentiated, in practice overlaps that of ordinary banks.

The Structure of Assets

The preponderance of money in trust mentioned above, may be explained by social and historical conditions somewhat peculiar to the country.

National Property Mostly in Money.—The above condition of property in trust is above all due to the fact that the property of the country is still for the most part held in the form of money. This condition persists despite the fact that property has been converted into securities to an increasing extent with the development of industrial enterprises under the growing capitalism of the country. As a matter of fact, investment in corporate stocks and bonds is centralized in the hands of banks and insurance companies, the amount distributed through the general community being still comparatively small. In this circumstance, the property given in trust is mostly seen in the form of money and operated as liquid capital.

Long Term Deposits.—The industrial development in the post-war period, on one hand, gave rise to demands for long time capital and, on the other, added materially to the wealth of the nation. The latter development led to the increasing volume of long term deposits yielding returns at a higher rate than on ordinary bank accounts. In order to meet these financial requirements in this direction there sprang up a large number of the so-called trust companies which, as already mentioned, were prototypes of the present trust companies. These anomalous institutions, as many as 488 at a time, operated the deposit funds and engaged in other allied lines, but their opportunity was abused to such an extent that the authorities were led to legislate measures to place the entire trust business under strict restrictions. From the historical point of view, therefore, the trust companies in the country were called forth less as executors and administrators of general property and estates than as investment machinery.

Family System and Trust Companies.—The demand for trust companies as executors and administrators first arose in the post-war period when the increasingly complicated economic conditions of the country made an efficient management of property in general a matter of growing difficulty. With the rise of individualism and the consequent decline of the traditional family system, there developed the need of placing the management of property in the hands of public institutions. Despite this movement, however, taking the country as a whole, the traditional family way of arrangement still persists in greater part, the management of the the estates of minors or incapable persons being entrusted with guardians appointed from their related families. In other words, property other than money is more frequently managed by individuals or institutions outside the field of the trust business. Furthermore, the acceptance of property other than money often involves considerable difficulties. For instance, real estate is practically unacceptable to the trust company because the registration tax is almost prohibitive. Corporate shares are generally taken only in custody, since a call for capital payment on the unpaid shares would entail too complicated a procedure, if taken and operated as property in trust.

Companies' Own Policy.—The present condition of the trust business also is a development of the policy that the trust companies themselves have emphasized. These companies are mostly under the management of men from the banking circles, and, as not unnatural, these men were more keenly alive to the possibility of developing the trust business along the lines they were familiar with. The companies attracted and collected money by offering more profitable terms than the banks. Deposits of ¥500 and more and for a period of not less than 2 years were promptly turned over from the banks to the trust companies. This movement was accelerated by the financial panic of 1927 when general confidence in minor banks was destroyed. The banks, for their part, find little inducement in holding large amounts of long term deposits since the current rate of interest on time deposits is charged not individually but through their association which makes an efficient management of liquid capital a matter of no small difficulty.

The Financial Activities of the Trust Companies

In addition to the property in trust consisting mostly in money, the trust companies have their own paid-up capital and reserve funds of

considerable amounts which must be managed for profitable returns. In these circumstances, the trust companies have established themselves as financial institutions, sharing the entire financial field with the banks and the insurance companies.

The financial operation of the trust companies falls into two divisions, the companies' own accounts and the trust accounts. The transfer of any account from the one to the other division is restricted by law. The company's own accounts are subject to strict official restrictions, while the trust accounts are restricted only by the terms of contract with the clients, which in practice means that money placed in trust may be operated as capital resources at the discretion of the companies.

Operation Conditions of Trust Accounts.—The trust assets, which have increased at a striking pace, mainly consist in loans, national bonds and corporation stocks and shares.

Operation Conditions of the Consolidated Trusts Accounts

Loans, as returned for the end of the second half of the year 1926, made up 73% of the total, but from that point on followed as a whole a downward course until the percentage fell off to 44% at the end of 1936. In the same period of time the value of investment in negotiable papers rose from only 16% of the total to the neighborhood of 50%, this upward trend being accentuated after the year 1933. In the period of three years a substantial gain of over 500 million yen was registered. Since the trust assets gained by 540 million yen during the same period, it means that the great bulk of the gain in the assets had been invested in negotiable papers. This change is due to a number of factors among which may be mentioned the lower money rate enforced in the latter half of 1932, conversion of loans from high to lower rates of interest, small new capital needs raised despite the heavy spendings by the Government under its inflationary policy, active conditions of the new issue market resulting from heavy refundings of national, local and debenture bonds.

Trust Companies' Loans by Kinds

The long term investments which are presented by the loans secured by real estate and authorized foundations, as returned for the end of the first half of 1936, made up only 26% of the total, while the bulk consisted in short term loans secured by negotiable papers and in unsecured loans and advances on credit, the aggregate total for these lines, combined, making up 63%. It is clearly indicated that the trust companies, emphasizing short term transactions, are scarcely to be differentiated from the commercial banks.

It should be added that the investment in securities includes the stocks and bonds held in trust. With regard to the net value and volume of investment, there are no available data, the only base for estimation being the returns semi-annually made by the Trust Companies Association.

Classified Assets in Trust

The Companies Own Accounts.—The operation condition of the trust companies' own accounts as returned for the end of the first half of 1936, shows that the bulk of investment is in national bonds, which are in large part required for the reason of making deposits with the Finance Ministry. Corporate stocks are next in point of value. This means that loans on corporation securities are made on the companies' own account.

Dividends on Money in Trust

The trust companies, as a matter of general principle, make distribution of profit on their money in trust, the companies appropriating their commissions from the profits yielded by operation of money in trust. In practice, however, the rate of distribution is determined for each business term in consideration of the actual yield of returns, the prevailing condition of the money market, the current bank rates of interest and that of postal savings, etc. The charge for trusteeship is next determined by the balance of current proceeds after making dividends. In some instances, the rate of distribution is maintained regardless of the actually declining yields from current operations. Minor local trust companies are sometimes charged with distributing undeclared dividends by way of offering inducement to the investing communities.

Conflict Between Banks and Trust Companies

The position of the trust companies is in conflict with that of the commercial banks, as already mentioned. This issue has been the subject of discussion and controversy since almost the earliest days of the trust business, and still remains to be settled. Both legally and theoretically distinguished from the banking institutions, the trust companies come into conflict with them in the field of short term capital operations. The money in trust and operated by the trust companies on their own account,

making up 80% of the total assets, is dealt with in no way different from the money held on time deposit at the banks. The trust companies also encroach on the province of the commercial banks in (1) accepting in trust secured corporate bonds, (2) taking stocks and bonds for safe custody, (3) loans on bonds and commercial paper, (4) a variety of agency transactions.

Table 29. Number and General Condition of Trust Companies

End of Nov.	No. of head offices	No. of branches	Authorized capital (¥1,000)	Paid-up capital (¥1,000)	Reserve funds (¥1,000)	Yearly net profit (¥1,000)	Yearly dividend (¥1,000)
1930	37	14	293,500	82,700	19,655	14,702	3,296
1931	37	14	288,500	81,450	23,203	13,397	3,388
1932	37	14	288,500	81,450	25,850	13,796	3,429
1933	36	16	287,000	82,076	29,416	8,625	3,689
1934	33	16	282,000	78,337	34,020	10,420	3,674
1935	32	17	272,000	76,309	39,616	10,190	3,639
1936	31	17	259,000	74,670	43,656	10,421	....
1937	29	..	257,000	73,932	....	....	....

Table 30. Assets of Trust Companies

(In ¥1,000; at end of 2nd half)

	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Companies' Own Account:								
Unpaid capital	210,800	207,050	207,050	204,924	203,663	195,691	184,330	183,068
Securities advanced	1,859	133	164	123	93	93	9	8
Securities owned	61,917	60,584	59,315	67,935	71,988	77,567	81,370	84,298
Premises	13,098	13,190	13,757	13,292	12,618	11,872	12,631	12,160
Loans	29,307	30,660	33,658	31,206	35,695	32,939	33,484	35,284
Deposits	8,164	8,519	8,902	9,101	8,887	9,303	8,081	.....
Miscellaneous accounts	11,974	9,414	11,533	11,963	9,375	9,481	8,266 }	6,992
Branch accounts	3,816	5,706	5,490	5,022	4,903	5,568	6,176 }	
Losses	434	745	867	1,239	289	290	314	3
Cash	1,378	1,416	1,567	1,983	1,338	1,005	1,205	*9,629
Total	324,742	337,417	342,303	346,786	348,849	343,813	335,865	331,442
Trust Accounts:								
Securities	460,232	500,885	486,303	592,769	823,709	974,542	1,133,158	1,158,155
Loans	886,431	877,755	876,081	923,907	896,288	949,137	983,811	1,083,999
Deposits	43,192	50,986	50,278	47,429	54,960	50,129	41,606	43,788
Movable & Real estates	30,307	32,469	36,226	40,565	40,648	42,669	43,884	44,215
Miscellaneous assets	5,640	7,989	7,947	6,889	7,152	8,961	10,232 }	57,951
Branch accounts	148,492	167,490	167,582	149,541	232 353	281,097	309,192 }	
Cash	3,355	4 740	3,996	4,188	3,813	3,719	3,669	3,504
Total	1,577,649	1,642,312	1,628,413	1,765,289	2,058,923	2,310,254	2,551,779	2,396,562

Note: * Inclusive of deposits.

Table 31. Liabilities of Trust Companies

(In ¥1,000; at end of 2nd half)

	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Companies' Own Account:								
Authorized capital	293,500	288,500	288,500	287,000	282,000	272,000	259,000	257,000
Reserve funds	19,655	23,203	25,850	29,536	34,180	39,422	43,469	48,677
Guarantees	10,262	7,767	8,403	8,6 6	7,597	7,046	6,393	4,988
Miscellaneous accounts	8,238	7,145	5,879	7,076	9,610	8,466	8,784 }	15,656
Branch accounts	3,816	3,872	5,490	5,020	4,903	5,568	6,176 }	
Profits	7,272	6,930	8,180	9,538	10,557	11,312	12,042	5,121
Total	342,742	337,417	342,303	346,786	348,849	343,813	335,865	331,442
Trust Accounts:								
Money in Trust	1,178,749	1,231,851	1,226,005	1,378,436	1,570,192	1,729,993	1,854,158	1,886,416
Trust funds other than money in Trust	7,051	7,816	9,858	11,641	8,962	10,169	8,002	8,731
Securities in Trust	198,870	189,800	193,099	183,867	205,824	250,205	340,954	457,661
Claims in Trust	16,589	16,087	11,794	9,3 4	9,013	6,052	4,490	8,026
Real Estate in Trust	27,895	29,266	30,143	32,536	32,566	32,723	34,978	35,718
Superficies in Trust	2	2	2	15	14	14	16	16
Lease of Land in Trust	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Branch accounts	148,492	167,490	167,601	149,541	232,353	281,097	309,192	—
Total	1,577,649	1,642,312	1,628,413	1,765,289	2,058,923	2,310,254	2,551,779	2,396,562

Table 32. Assets for Trust Property

(¥1,000)

	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	508,998	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
1936	June	1,071,876	969,628	21,717	44,121	45,889	2,160,078
	December	508,993	923,408	26,249	44,272	47,364	2,245,165
1937	June	1,173,067	1,021,243	33,134	44,801	31,814	2,310,782
	December	1,141,736	1,115,368	53,104	44,061	36,422	2,398,130

Table 33. Liabilities for Trust Property

(¥1,000)

Year	End of	Money in Trust	Trust fund other than Money in Trust	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
	Dec.	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
	Dec.	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
	Dec.	1,729,993	10,169	250,205	6,052	32,723	14	—	2,029,156
1936	June	1,815,226	9,295	293,327	6,670	34,668	14	—	2,159,199
	Dec.	1,841,563	7,685	356,027	4,529	35,337	16	—	2,245,157
1937	June	1,859,888	9,069	401,202	4,828	35,600	16	—	2,310,602
	Dec.	1,865,480	8,690	480,432	7,909	35,604	16	—	2,398,130

Table 34. Assets and Liabilities of Most Prominent Trust Companies

(Trust Accounts)

(¥1,000)

	Liabilities	Assets: Securities	Loans	Securities advanced	Immovables	Deposits & cash	Others
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
Kyodo	147,203	78,664	59,330	212	4,756	3,540	701
Total incl. others	2,310,254	974,542	949,137	33,898	42,669	53,847	8,947
Total for end of 1st half	2,163,750	949,137	914,720	25,857	41,835	60,967	8,281
1936 (End of 2nd half):							
Mitsui	511,643	212,966	269,835	11,591	6,357	8,962	1,932
Yasuda	232,307	90,735	129,197	4,611	3,917	2,625	1,222
Sumitomo	373,579	200,179	156,413	4,424	3,035	8,698	829
Mitsubishi	380,608	230,364	135,759	2,360	2,089	7,305	1,932
Kansai	136,935	75,758	50,449	86	8,283	1,690	669
Kawasaki	47,998	14,480	29,827	1,403	854	1,333	100
Konoike	145,393	82,912	58,721	481	851	1,911	517
Osaka	124,714	78,722	41,499	839	1,994	1,136	524
Kyodo	162,640	97,821	53,980	230	5,808	3,749	1,052
Total incl. others	2,242,588	1,133,158	983,811	26,228	43,990	45,158	10,216
Total for end of 1st half	2,153,280	1,057,465	963,771	24,387	44,136	53,543	9,965
1937 (End of 2nd half):							
Mitsui	539,426	205,219	291,235	22,302	6,555	11,999	2,116
Yasuda	244,797	90,931	138,125	7,140	3,821	3,529	1,251

making up 80% of the total assets, is dealt with in no way different from the money held on time deposit at the banks. The trust companies also encroach on the province of the commercial banks in (1) accepting in trust secured corporate bonds, (2) taking stocks and bonds for safe custody, (3) loans on bonds and commercial paper, (4) a variety of agency transactions.

Table 29. Number and General Condition of Trust Companies

End of Nov.	No. of head offices	No. of branches	Authorized capital (¥1,000)	Paid-up capital (¥1,000)	Reserve funds (¥1,000)	Yearly net profit (¥1,000)	Yearly dividend (¥1,000)
1930	37	14	293,500	82,700	19,655	14,702	3,296
1931	37	14	288,500	81,450	23,203	13,397	3,388
1932	37	14	288,500	81,450	25,850	13,796	3,429
1933	36	16	287,000	82,076	29,416	8,625	3,689
1934	33	16	282,000	78,337	34,020	10,420	3,674
1935	32	17	272,000	76,309	39,616	10,190	3,639
1936	31	17	259,000	74,670	43,656	10,421	....
1937	29	..	257,000	73,932	....	....	....

Table 30. Assets of Trust Companies

(In ¥1,000; at end of 2nd half)

	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Companies' Own Account:								
Unpaid capital	210,800	207,050	207,050	204,924	203,663	195,691	184,330	183,068
Securities advanced	1,859	133	164	123	93	98	9	8
Securities owned	61,917	60,584	59,315	67,935	71,988	77,567	81,370	84,298
Premises	13,098	13,190	13,757	13,292	12,618	11,872	12,631	12,160
Loans	29,307	30,660	33,658	31,206	35,695	32,939	33,484	35,284
Deposits	8,164	8,519	8,902	9,101	8,887	9,303	8,081	.....
Miscellaneous accounts	11,974	9,414	11,533	11,963	9,375	9,481	8,266 }	6,992
Branch accounts	3,816	5,706	5,490	5,022	4,903	5,568	6,176 }	
Losses	434	745	867	1,239	289	290	314	3
Cash	1,378	1,416	1,567	1,983	1,338	1,005	1,205	*9,629
Total	324,742	337,417	342,303	346,786	348,849	343,813	335,865	331,442
Trust Accounts:								
Securities	460,232	500,885	486,303	592,769	823,709	974,542	1,133,158	1,158,155
Loans	886,431	877,755	876,081	923,907	896,288	949,137	983,811	1,088,999
Deposits	43,192	50,986	50,278	47,429	54,960	50,129	41,606	43,738
Movable & Real estates	30,307	32,469	36,226	40,585	40,648	42,669	43,884	44,215
Miscellaneous assets	5,640	7,989	7,947	6,889	7,152	8,961	10,232 }	57,951
Branch accounts	148,492	167,490	167,582	149,541	232 353	281,097	309,192 }	
Cash	3,355	4 740	3,996	4,188	3,813	3,719	3,669	3,504
Total	1,577,649	1,642,312	1,628,413	1,765,289	2,058,923	2,310,254	2,551,779	2,396,662

Note: * Inclusive of deposits.

Table 31. Liabilities of Trust Companies

(In ¥1,000; at end of 2nd half)

	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Companies' Own Account:								
Authorized capital	293,500	288,500	288,500	287,000	282,000	272,000	259,000	257,000
Reserve funds	19,655	23,203	25,850	29,536	34,180	39,422	43,469	48,677
Guarantees	10,262	7,767	8,403	8,6 6	7,597	7,046	6,393	4,988
Miscellaneous accounts	8,238	7,145	5,879	7,076	9,610	8,466	8,784 }	15,656
Branch accounts	3,816	3,872	5,490	5,020	4,903	5,568	6,176 }	
Profits	7,272	6,930	8,180	9,538	10,657	11,312	12,042	5,121
Total	342,742	337,417	342,303	346,786	348,849	343,813	335,865	331,442
Trust Accounts:								
Money in Trust	1,178,749	1,231,851	1,226,005	1,378,436	1,570,192	1,729,993	1,854,153	1,886,416
Trust funds other than money in Trust	7,051	7,816	9,858	11,641	8,962	10,169	8,002	8,731
Securities in Trust	198,870	189,800	193,099	183,867	205,824	250,205	340,954	457,661
Claims in Trust	16,589	16,087	11,794	9,3 4	9,013	6,052	4,490	8,026
Real Estate in Trust	27,895	29,266	30,143	32,536	32,566	32,723	34,978	35,713
Superficies in Trust	2	2	2	15	14	14	16	16
Lease of Land in Trust	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Branch accounts	148,492	167,490	167,601	149,541	232,353	281,097	309,192	—
Total	1,577,649	1,642,312	1,628,413	1,765,289	2,058,923	2,310,254	2,551,779	2,396,662

Table 32. Assets for Trust Property

(¥1,000)

	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	508,998	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
1936	June	1,071,876	969,628	21,717	44,121	45,889	2,160,078
	December	508,993	923,408	26,249	44,272	47,364	2,245,165
1937	June	1,173,067	1,021,243	33,134	44,801	31,814	2,310,782
	December	1,141,736	1,115,368	53,104	44,061	36,422	2,398,130

Table 33. Liabilities for Trust Property

(¥1,000)

Year	End of	Money in Trust	Trust fund other than Money in Trust	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
	Dec.	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
	Dec.	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
	Dec.	1,729,993	10,169	250,205	6,052	32,723	14	—	2,029,156
1936	June	1,815,226	9,295	293,327	6,670	34,668	14	—	2,159,199
	Dec.	1,841,563	7,685	356,027	4,529	35,337	16	—	2,245,157
1937	June	1,859,888	9,069	401,202	4,828	35,600	16	—	2,310,602
	Dec.	1,865,480	8,690	480,432	7,909	35,604	16	—	2,398,130

Table 34. Assets and Liabilities of Most Prominent Trust Companies

(Trust Accounts)

(¥1,000)

	Liabilities	Assets: Securities	Loans	Securities advanced	Immovables	Deposits & cash	Others
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
Kyodo	147,203	78,664	59,330	212	4,756	3,540	701
Total incl. others	2,310,254	974,542	949,137	33,898	42,669	53,847	8,947
Total for end of 1st half	2,163,750	949,137	914,720	25,857	41,835	60,967	8,281
1936 (End of 2nd half):							
Mitsui	511,643	212,966	269,835	11,591	6,357	8,962	1,932
Yasuda	232,307	90,735	129,197	4,611	3,917	2,625	1,222
Sumitomo	373,579	200,179	156,413	4,424	3,035	8,698	829
Mitsubishi	380,608	230,364	135,759	2,360	2,089	7,305	1,932
Kansai	136,935	75,758	50,449	86	8,283	1,690	669
Kawasaki	47,998	14,480	29,827	1,403	854	1,333	100
Konoike	145,393	82,912	58,721	481	851	1,911	517
Osaka	124,714	78,722	41,499	839	1,994	1,136	524
Kyodo	162,640	97,821	53,980	230	5,808	3,749	1,052
Total incl. others	2,242,588	1,133,158	983,811	26,228	43,990	45,158	10,216
Total for end of 1st half	2,153,280	1,057,465	963,771	24,387	44,136	53,543	9,965
1937 (End of 2nd half):							
Mitsui	539,426	205,219	291,235	22,302	6,555	11,999	2,116
Yasuda	244,797	90,931	138,125	7,140	3,821	3,529	1,251

	Liabilities	Assets: Securities	Loans	Securities advanced	Immovables	Deposits & cash	Others
Sumitomo	396,598	197,617	181,093	5,399	3,459	7,713	1,317
Mitsubishi	415,844	231,542	164,811	6,936	2,448	7,840	2,267
Kansai	145,017	84,927	49,355	94	8,571	1,167	903
Kawasaki	49,539	13,988	31,718	1,847	761	1,105	120
Konoike	145,612	91,114	49,223	2,102	765	1,902	506
Osaka	159,214	92,828	61,775	925	1,926	1,168	592
Kyodo	173,539	100,051	63,411	277	5,442	3,476	882
Total incl. others	2,396,562	1,158,155	1,088,999	47,347	44,199	47,242	10,620
Total for end of 1st half	2,317,261	1,154,621	1,026,784	31,872	44,797	48,884	10,303

Table 35. Leading Trust Companies

Names of companies	Location	When established	Paid-up capital (¥1,000)	Representatives
Kokusai	Tokyo	May, 1920	2,500	S. Maeda
Mitsui	"	Mar., 1924	7,500	K. Matsui
Mitsubishi	"	Apr., 1927	7,500	S. Yamamuro
Oda	"	Feb., 1918	2,700	S. Oda
Sumitomo	Osaka	Aug., 1925	5,000	S. Imamura
Kansai	"	May, 1912	4,000	K. Yamaguchi
Konoike	"	Dec., 1927	5,750	Z. Konoike
Yasuda	"	May, 1925	7,500	Z. Yasuda
Kyodo	"	Feb., 1927	7,500	K. Kikuchi
Osaka	"	Aug., 1933	4,750	M. Nomura
Hyogo Daido	Kobe	May, 1912	3,750	T. Okazaki
Kawasaki	Kyoto	June, 1927	2,500	H. Kawasaki
Chuo	Nagoya	Dec., 1926	1,250	Y. Watanabe
Chugoku	Okayama	Feb., 1927	1,250	S. Hara
Omi	Shiga	Dec., 1927	1,250	J. Fukui

RECENT BANKING SITUATION

Change in the Banking Accounts

General Movement.—A striking change is noticeable in the general trends of banking accounts, according to the returns for January to December, 1937. The deposit for the banks, special and commercial, of the country amounted in December to ¥15,746 million, a substantial gain of ¥1,778 million over the same month a year ago. The deposits for the ordinary or commercial banks amounted to ¥12,352 million, also a gain of ¥1,410 million over the same month a year ago. The loans likewise indicated an upward movement, the figures for all the banks being ¥11,011 million and those for the commercial banks ¥7,712 million, indicating gains of ¥1,506 and ¥1,055 million respectively, in comparison with the same month a year ago. This movement of the banking accounts is attributable to (1) the wartime expansion of the state program; (2) the state disbursements consequently moving up to ¥1,770 million (comparing with the ¥1,410 million for the preceding fiscal year); (3) the increasing demand for capital for the expansion of productive equipment, the capitalization program for the year under review amounting to ¥3,627 million, an increase of 1,626 million over the previous year; (4) general credit expansion under the wartime conditions.

A noteworthy change is indicated in the movement of the bonds and shares held by the banking institutions as assets. While the securities owned by all major banks at ¥7,134 million indicated a gain of ¥95 million over the same month a year ago, the figure for the commercial banks at ¥4,645 million was a decline of ¥156 million. This recessive movement in the latter case was due mostly to two reasons: first, there was no debenture issue during the second half of the year under review, and second, the banks had their hands full in meeting heavy calls for capital advances. Incidentally, it means that the commercial banks were hardly disposed to take over national bonds.

Increasing Deposits.—The returns for the closing month of 1937 showed that bank deposits had been rising in general, and in industrial centers like Tokyo and Osaka in particular. The increasing trend of bank deposits are explained by the heavy expenditures by the state, on one hand, and the economies enforced in consumption in many directions on the other. The returns for the major banks of the country for the month in question in comparison with the same month of 1936, registered gains on various accounts, as follows: ¥567 million on the time deposit account, ¥456 million on the current account, ¥361 million on the special

current account, ¥206 million on the deposit against call account. The rates of increase were as follows: 29.7% on the deposit against call account, 19.6% of the current account, 16.0% the special current account, 8.1% the time deposit account. The low rate of increase seen in the long term deposit account reflected the mobility of bank deposits, this tendency being especially noticeable in the case of commercial banks. It means that an appreciable portion of the increasing state expenditures and industrial capital appeared temporarily in the form of current bank deposits in the course of their movement. This may be further seen in the returns for the banking institutions of Tokyo and Osaka, the centers of industrial activities. The rates of increase in deposits at these banks during the year under consideration were as follows: 40.1% for the current account, 30.2% the deposit against call account, 15.2% the special current account, 13.3% the time deposit account.

Loan Increase.—The situation as regards the increasing loans of which mention has already been made is well indicative of the policy followed by the Government for the development of industry. The total loans as returned at the end of December, 1937, amounted to ¥11,011 million, an increase of ¥1,506 million over the corresponding time of the previous year. The loans by the special banks and the commercial banks respectively at ¥3,046 and ¥7,712 million were gains of ¥440 and ¥1,052 million. This remarkable increase in the loans by the special banks is chiefly due to the liberal policy followed by the Industrial Bank of Japan in meeting the demand for capital outlays in industrial lines. The amount of bills discounted in Tokyo and Osaka, higher by ¥630 million over the same month a year ago, well indicates the same policy of the special banks. The extension of credit facilities for industry may also be seen from the fact that the total loans returned for these two cities amounted to ¥943 million and that the amount of loans and the overdrawings on the current account indicated gains of ¥615 million and ¥141 million respectively.

It will be seen that the capital demands in industry were met by the discounting of bills by the special banks and by advances by the commercial banks. Thus the movement of mobile capital to long term investments in industry may be regarded as a feature of the recent banking.

Centralization of Capital.—The increase in loans made by the commercial banks holding their head offices in Tokyo and Osaka is practically equal to the increase in the advances made by the commercial banks in places other than these two cities. It means that the increasing demand for industrial capital was chiefly centered in these two places. It also means that the banking institutions of Tokyo and Osaka were the chief beneficiaries of the present wartime industrial boom.

It is also noteworthy that the increase in advances made by the six major banks for 1937 at 1,506 million yen indicated a rate of 28.2%, approximating the rate of increase in advances by the other or lesser commercial banks of the country. The conclusion to be drawn is that the "big six" occupy a position of increasing importance in the banking business of the country. It is as plainly indicated that through this trend of centralization of financial operation, these major institutions are in a position to extend their financial control over the industries of the country to an increasing extent.

Increasing Savings

For some months immediately following the outbreak of hostilities in China the bank deposits ceased to increase. This hiatus, however, in the upwards movement of bank deposits began to be closed in November and December 1937 in consequence of the policy jointly followed by the Government, the Bank of Japan and the Industrial Bank to the end of providing abundant money. In addition, the disbursements by the Government at an accelerated pace, especially for the benefit of wartime industries helped to ease the situation. As the result, the bank deposits began to pick up at an enlivened pace towards the close of 1937. This situation was well reflected in the steady gains made in popular savings.

References:

Table Nos.: 1-11 a, 12 b, 13-14 a, 15 c, 16 d, 17 a, 18 e, 19 a, 20 f, 20(B) g, 21 a, 22-23 d, 24-25 a, 26 h, 27 i, 28 a, 29-35 j.

Key: a—Department of Finance.
b—Department of Public Welfares.
c—Bank of Japan.
d—League of Nations.
e—Tokyo Bill Exchanges.
f—Department of Overseas Affairs.
g—Federal Reserve Bank.
h—Bankers' Association.
i—Yokohama Specie Bank.
j—Japan Trust Companies Association.

CHAPTER XXV

INSURANCE

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

The life insurance business in Japan originated in the year 1882. The amount of life insurance in force by the domestic companies exceeded 16,800 million yen at the end of the year 1937. In the amount of insurance sold Japan ranks high in the world. The comparative positions of leading countries in life insurance are shown below.

Table 1. Japan's Position in Life Insurance (Policies in Force)
(Unit: Million Yen)

Country	1934	1935
Japan	14,014	15,905
U. S. A.	116,747	119,339
England	31,132	....
Canada (1)	12,480	12,558
Germany (2)	9,693	10,268
France (1)	3,991	4,141
Holland (1)	3,140	3,204
Sweden (1) (2)	3,059	3,153
Italy (1)	1,796	....
Switzerland (1)	1,977	....
Austria (1) (2)	1,346	1,362
Denmark (1)	1,812	1,420
Norway (1)	1,087	1,121
British India (1)	1,574	....
Czechoslovakia (1) (2)	794	680

Note:—Figures of Japan include Health Insurance and Post Office Life Insurance. (1) Inclusive of foreign cos. (2) Inclusive of reinsurance.

The Development of Life Insurance.—The sales of life insurance by the domestic companies, as shown by selected years in an accompanying table, have generally grown at a steady and rapid pace, well reflecting the development of economic and cultural life in the country. Above all, this development of the business must be attributed to the vigorous campaign conducted by the companies to make the idea of insurance familiar to the people in general. It is noteworthy that life insurance transactions increased to a striking extent in the post-war period, again immediately after the great earthquake disaster of 1923, and lastly in the past few years. For instance, the sales for 1936 exceeded the 2,800 million yen mark, the net increase in value being a record high of 1,800 million yen. The above amount of new insurance was equal to twice the annual sales around the years 1929-30 and the above net increase in value was likewise twice the increase netted for the year 1933.

These increases in business have been accompanied by a growing volume and value of contract lapsing or being cancelled. The losses of business through these causes in recent years have been reaching the 1,000 million yen mark each year, or approximately 35% of the total new issues, which is a marked improvement compared with the losses of 60 to 70% in earlier years. But it should be noted in contrast that 70 to 90% of the cancellations and lapses take place within a year or two of the contracted terms, a situation with which the companies are not yet able to cope successfully. The conclusion to be drawn is that contracts in not a few instances are made under fairly strained circumstances.

Premium Incomes and Benefit Payments.—Annual premium incomes have exceeded 500 million yen in recent years as against an amount of some 160 million yen paid against claims each year.

With the increase of business the volume of legal reserve life insurance has also grown, an average gain in recent years being something like 280 million yen each year. This means that the assets of the life insurance companies have correspondingly grown in value. Equipped with such expanding financial resources, the life insurance companies have developed into financial institutions of increasing importance.

The Investment of Savings.—The growth of assets for the life insurance companies is shown in an accompanying table. Gaining by something over 300 million yen in recent years, the present gross assets of the companies are estimated to be in excess of 2,800 million yen. An outstanding fact in the business is that 90 to even 95% of the assets are profitably operated by investment in securities, loans, bank deposits and real estate. In investment of accumulated funds the life insurance companies, as may be expected, take into consideration good margins of safety as well as prospective yields of profit. The investment in securities represents more than 50% of the total assets, next in the order of amount being the loans which make up less than 50% of the investment in securities. Bank deposits and investment in real estate are in inconsequential amounts.

Of the securities held corporation debentures and stocks form a major proportion, next in

point of amount being national bonds and local issues in that order. For years following the drastic fall of the security market in the years 1929-30 there was a marked tendency to direct investment in the channels of short term loans, but this movement later again shifted in favour of security holdings. Of the investment in securities a more recent change is noted in substantial gains in corporate stocks. This situation is attributable to the increasing accumulations of fund, new capitalization and redemption of bonds and loans on the part of corporations benefited by the general improvement of business in consequence of the second embargo on gold in 1931. Furthermore, there was an abundant supply of cheap money to make investment in any lines save corporation stocks unattractive or impracticable.

The financial conditions of the insurance companies with heavy security holdings are naturally affected by the fluctuation of the security market. In October 1930 the Life Insurance Security Company was organized with the object of relieving the strain of a falling stock market. This organization was reorganized in February 1933 under the title of the Joint Investment Group, which proved hardly efficient enough to meet the current requirements. When the stock market heavily slumped in the autumn of 1934, the question of reviving the life insurance security company was taken up, the same enterprise being realized in August of the following year. With a progressive gain in influence as long term investment machinery, the life insurance companies have come to occupy a position of increasing importance. Through their market operations the companies have in the past played important parts in checking abnormal downturns of the security market.

Declining Yields of Profit.—The rate of investment yields has of late years been declining, reflecting the prevailing condition of the cheap money market. Yields in recent years have followed a downward course as shown in the accompanying table.

The variations noted in the downward movement of yields are attributable to changes in the rates of profit distribution and in the appraisal of capital assets. In face of this situation as regards declining yields the insurance companies find themselves rather in a difficult position with regard to the matter of reducing the rate of profit dividend. The comparatively high rates of dividend have always been a chief inducement for the sale of life insurance, and any reduction in dividend must directly rebound to the disadvantage of the business.

Table 2. Rates of Investment Yields of Life Insurance Companies*

	Average earning capital (¥1,000)	Aggregate interest (¥1,000)	Rate of yield (%)
1927	1,070,494	70,668	6.83
1928	1,206,972	77,244	6.61
1929	1,346,511	82,317	6.31
1930	1,465,763	87,290	6.14
1931	1,586,512	92,211	5.99
1932	1,731,306	105,014	6.26
1933	1,900,711	111,031	6.02
1934	2,103,340	115,075	5.62
1935	2,344,355	125,005	5.48
1936	2,637,628	136,659	5.32
1937	2,967,033	154,582	5.35

Note:—The average earning capital is in each instance the sum of the profit earning capital returned for each specified year and that returned for the end of the preceding year divided by two. The rate of yield is obtained by dividing the amount of aggregate interest by the average earning capital less half the aggregate interest.

* Including conscription insurance cos.

Concentration in Major Companies.—An outstanding fact in the life insurance business is that there is a conspicuously growing tendency to concentrate insurance in the major companies. Exclusive of two organizations operating under special plans, there are 31 insurance companies in the country, of which five are known as major companies. They are the Nippon, the Daiichi, the Chiyoda, the Meiji, the Teikoku. The Sumitomo and the Mitsui Life Insurance Companies come next in importance, thanks to the financial houses with which they are affiliated, as their names indicate. These seven companies dominate the entire field of life insurance. While these companies continue to grow, the other organizations of lesser importance show but little development if not actually receding. They meet with a considerable difficulty in the sales of insurance and perhaps no less trouble in preventing contracts from lapsing. Of the total value of insurance in force in the whole of the country 60% is accounted for by the big five. Of the annual sales of insurance a major proportion is likewise credited to these five. In the net increase in insurance sales these major companies represent no less than 70% of the total. Needless to say, the major companies have a number of advantages over the lesser ones; that is, their sound policy and financial conditions are well known, their publicity campaigns are more effective, and their systems of canvassing are more extensive and better organized;

Table 3. The Position of the Big Five Companies in Life Insurance

(In Million Yen)

Year ending Mar. 31:	New contracts			Increase			Contracts at the calendar year end		
	All cos.	Big five	%	All cos.	Big five	%	All cos.	Big five	%
1927	1,260	426	33.8	599	276	46.0	5,596	2,270	40.5
1930	1,414	692	49.0	660	496	75.2	7,200	3,454	48.0
1931	1,315	739	54.1	512	456	89.0	7,694	3,907	50.8
1932	1,558	886	56.8	562	489	87.1	8,256	4,404	53.3
1933	1,628	838	51.5	502	371	74.0	8,743	4,775	54.6
1934	1,980	1,052	53.1	870	628	72.2	9,613	5,403	56.2
1935	2,394	1,257	52.5	1,371	894	65.2	10,984	6,297	57.3
1936	2,677	1,486	55.5	1,552	1,052	67.8	12,536	7,348	58.6
1937	3,063	1,717	56.1	1,919	1,319	68.7	14,455	8,667	59.9

Note: The "Big Five" are the Nippon, Dai-Ichi, Meiji, Chiyoda and Teikoku Life Insurance Cos. Figures of "All Cos." include conscription insurance.

Competition and Heavy Expenses.—The sales of life insurance are always accompanied by keen competition on the part of the companies. This situation is reflected in the relatively heavy expenses they are obliged to make for the development of their business. Current expenses mount to especially high proportions in the case of minor organizations. Even the Daiichi Insurance Company whose current expenditure is the lowest among all companies spends no less than 13 to 14% of the premium income on the current expense account. In some cases no less than 40% of the premium income is expended currently. For the year 1937 the insurance companies of the country, combined, expended ¥124,879,656 as against the total premium income of ¥561,220,505, that is, 22.3% of the total and a decline of 4.9% in comparison with a decade ago. It will be seen that current expenses, although still high enough, are on the downward grade. This situation as regards heavy current expenses is explained by the difficulties involved in the new sales of insurance as a result of a keen competition persisting among the companies.

Table 4. Percentage of Business Expenses to Premiums Received

(Year Ending Mar. 31)

(In ¥1,000)

	Business expenses	Premiums received	%		Business expenses	Premiums received	%
1927	68,681	238,615	28.8	1932	78,894	331,579	23.8
1928	68,434	252,568	27.1	1933	85,893	346,761	24.8
1929	73,100	274,633	26.6	1934	95,554	376,315	25.4
1930	77,065	318,658	24.2	1935	110,519	450,290	24.5
1931	74,881	317,883	23.6	1936	115,837	484,233	23.9
				1937	124,880	561,221	22.3

Note:—Inclusive of conscription Insurance Cos.

Adjustments in the Business.—The abnormally high rate of expenditure is naturally a serious handicap which all companies must equally face. But despite such heavy outlays the lesser organizations have no small difficulty in obtaining new contracts. In the past ten years no less than 13 companies have either gone out of business or been fused with other organizations. This movement of adjustment began in the year 1932 when the Kokko Life Insurance Company had to return a deficit of 4.8 million yen. In June 1933 the Government introduced a new legal system encouraging and facilitating fusions and amalgamations among insurance companies for the consolidation of the whole business.

Life Insurance and State Control

State Management and Investment Control.—The state management of life insurance is a problem that has been taken up from time to time since many years ago. It was first discussed in the Diet in 1908 and assumed greater importance when the Kenseikai incorporated it in its party platform in 1926. Under the present wartime condition of the country the same question has again come to the fore. In one point at least opinions are in agreement; that is to say, that the existent companies should not be suffered to carry on their business under the present system of cut-throat competition.

The state management of insurance has also been taken up as part of the wartime financial scheme of the Government. The proposition naturally lends itself to serious consideration now that the insurance companies, with the aggregate total assets of more than 2,800 million yen, occupy a position of no mean importance as long term investment institutions, and the financial authority contemplates increasing issues of deficit-covering and wartime bonds.

Control Over Investment.—The plan for exercising a state control over the investment of the life insurance companies was taken up some time ago in official quarters, the object being imposition on the companies the obligation to invest in national bonds. Although the scheme has not yet been carried out, its ultimate realization is considered a certainty as long as the national fiscal operations continue to expend as at present. The existent investment of the life insurance companies in state issues make up only a little over 7% of the total assets. However, appearances to the contrary notwithstanding, the companies' surplus funds available for the same purpose are not so large as they seem at first sight, since the bulk of their resources is invested in corporation stocks and bonds which could not be converted into other channels without difficulty. In any case the maximum of investment must perforce be within the limits of between 200 and 300 million yen, representing the annual net increase in insurance sales plus whatever capital may be refunded from the investment field. It should also be noted that whereas the national bonds yield 3 to 3.5% per annum, the yield anticipated by the companies is 4%. Any change in this rate would mean a serious dislocation in the whole business scheme. Such an idea would be practicable only when the state is ready to take over the entire business from the private hands. The extension of the existent postal life insurance system is also being considered as a step towards the same end. In any event, it is thought most probable that the first step for the general improvement of the business will be seen in a legal enactment for the adjustment of lesser life insurance organizations for the consolidation and stabilization of the business itself.

Mortality Tables

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.

Table 5. Number of Deaths of Insured Classified By Causes

(Year Ending March 31st)

	1936				1937			
	Total Number		Percentage		Total Number		Percentage	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Fema
Typhoid fever	944	224	2.0	1.7	796	275	1.8	1.7
Influenza	127	57	0.3	0.4	427	171	0.8	1.1
Tuberculosis of the respiratory Organs	9,179	2,288	19.1	16.1	11,171	2,873	20.7	17.8
Tuberculosis of other organs	1,976	827	4.1	5.8	2,276	971	4.2	6.0
Cancer of the oesophagus and of other organs	3,875	1,332	8.1	9.4	4,159	1,439	7.7	8.9
Cerebral haemorrhage	6,265	1,576	13.1	11.1	6,735	1,640	12.5	10.2
Pneumonia	3,201	868	6.7	6.1	3,790	1,136	7.0	7.0
Gastric and duodenal ulcer	1,372	212	2.9	1.5	1,532	228	2.8	1.4
Appendicitis	577	113	1.2	0.8	578	113	1.1	0.7
Peritonitis of unascertainable cause	625	290	1.3	2.0	719	273	1.1	1.7
Chronic nephritis	1,613	619	3.4	4.3	2,533	1,099	4.7	6.8
Senility	541	374	1.1	2.6	1,362	373	2.5	2.3
Accidental violence	1,907	137	4.0	1.0	2,189	115	4.0	0.7
Total including others	47,918	14,172	100.0	100.0	54,093	16,152	100.0	100.0

Development in Manchuria.—The life insurance companies in Japan entered Manchuria on a coordinated basis in October 1936 when the law of the Manchuria Life Insurance Company was promulgated by the Hsinking Government. The new company formed under this law is a semi-official enterprise with an authorized capital stock of 3 million yen, half of which was taken up by the Manchoukuo Government and the other half by a group of

companies in Japan. The Manchoukuo company has the exclusive right of accepting contracts not exceeding ¥2,000 apiece. The business is divided into two lines of insurance, whole life and old age.

State Industrial (Post Office) Life Insurance

This form of life insurance came into operation in 1916, with a view to promoting the welfare of the middle and lower classes of the community, on the promulgation of the Post Office Life Insurance Law (Law No. 42) and the Post Office Life Insurance Special Account Law (Law No. 43) on July 8th the same year. This insurance is a goverment undertaking and is dealt with at all post offices throughout the country. The system is divided into Whole Life, Endowment and Infantile. Endowment policies are divided into seven kinds of the terms of 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35 and 40 years, and Infantile policies are either 15 or 20 years endowment. The amount of insurance for a person is from 20 yen to 450.

Table 6. No. and Capitalization, etc. of Insurance Companies (Life & Property Combined)
(Amount in ¥1,000)

Year ending Mar. 31:	No. of cos.	Capital: authorized	Capital: Paid up	Current & Liability Reserves	Premiums Received	Claims Paid	Business Expenses	Contracts in Force
1931	92	337,030	123,070	1,569,013	437,664	148,825	135,937	27,490,657
1932	91	334,030	122,170	1,692,215	445,758	162,224	137,442	27,468,633
1933	89	337,330	122,570	1,831,611	492,174	169,885	145,212	29,427,346
1934	84	376,050	150,925	1,985,930	505,452	182,207	159,238	33,108,786
1935	84	375,700	151,275	2,203,088	584,220	209,759	176,876	34,902,161
1936	83	371,200	150,272	2,442,402	624,359	203,857	187,145	37,480,869
1937	81	368,700	149,185	2,738,256	705,328	223,091	199,132	39,877,448

Table 7. Investments Classified of Insurance Companies (In ¥1,000)

	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Advances:						
Mortgages on real estates	80,590	82,070	78,344	77,377	70,819	66,838
Mortgages on factories	104,180	118,836	87,287	76,675	83,037	84,331
Mortgages on vessels	13,411	12,288	11,354	10,900	10,152	11,092
Loans on securities	102,760	126,151	118,217	105,885	112,583	109,876
Loans on companies' policies	191,642	220,419	230,439	242,695	257,602	280,644
Loans to public bodies	49,215	64,964	58,306	54,676	109,071	131,262
Others	6,269	3,843	7,004	4,180	7,338	4,667
Total	548,067	628,573	590,950	572,386	650,602	688,709
Securities:						
National bonds	120,586	114,239	128,470	164,661	207,646	257,686
Foreign "	51,063	71,978	53,747	1,914	6,679	8,816
Local "	88,225	92,988	126,321	97,877	82,896	83,263
Debentures	449,401	476,223	513,100	540,499	578,578	641,412
Stocks	289,320	316,147	441,032	460,573	554,008	728,471
Total	998,605	1,071,575	1,262,669	1,265,524	1,429,807	1,719,648

Table 8. Assets of Insurance Companies (In Yen)

	1935: Life	1935: Conscription	1935: Property	1937: Life	1937: Conscription	1937: Property
Unpaid capital	19,337,500	3,950,000	197,390,000	19,337,500	3,950,000	196,227,500
Cash	568,580	98,589	358,117	811,199	38,443	399,866
Postal book-transfer savings	1,896,233	499,206	899,929	2,026,984	419,186	1,069,890
Bank deposits	204,739,947	41,090,358	114,490,033	176,588,266	51,550,853	122,603,964
Loans	572,500,561	53,909,639	24,191,809	614,953,110	51,031,268	22,724,927
Securities	1,243,086,018	164,756,713	249,900,545	1,470,591,221	197,172,969	270,628,211
Trust deposits	36,998,966	1,850,000	14,914,324	39,468,690	2,000,000	18,036,384
Trust of securities	19,952,839	2,011,400	1,150,264	43,220,945	8,663,000	1,721,113
Real estates	112,721,167	19,265,262	23,580,361	121,910,682	20,387,371	23,871,867
Utensils and books	3,976,415	389,578	1,254,112	4,103,964	397,205	1,276,570
Outstanding interest	1,701,495		22,668	712,870		52
Outstanding premiums	7,413,451	159,938	4,468,777	6,406,814	204,638	4,67[illegible],778
Agents accounts	9,575,970	747,703	30,415,717	10,109,623	740,423	29,8[illegible],210
Outstanding accounts	5,038,892	588,008	1,833,102	5,229,176	823,757	1,385,648
Outstanding claims by reinsured	—	—	2,206,509	—	—	1,988,654
Customer accounts	—	—	12,719,472	—	—	9,873,370
Others	3,730,481	669,209	9,500,609	696,240	272,344	8,40[illegible],443
Loss or deficit	111,106		967,524	108,842		464,818
Total	2,243,349,606	289,985,904	689,763,872	2,516,276,122	337,651,550	715,195,665

Table 9. Liabilities of Insurance Companies
(In yen)

	1936: Life	1936: Conscription	1936: Property	1937: Life	1937: Conscription	1937: Property
Nominal capital	37,050,000	8,700,000	323,500,000	37,000,000	8,700,000	323,000,000
Legal reserves	7,285,855	1,398,750	35,696,286	7,185,865	1,576,750	37,503,206
Other reserves	162,164,161	6,349,363	44,763,310	185,354,197	7,797,827	50,472,118
Liability reserves	1,941,090,187	263,086,272	182,180,000	2,177,690,957	307,867,211	194,301,893
Current reserves	23,187,789	4,072,584	28,784,817	23,224,701	4,404,167	30,776,358
Uncalled premium by reinsured	—	—	4,085,162	—	—	4,227,536
Agent accounts	531,161	196,179	754,806	504,344	275,301	722,152
Customer accounts	—	—	13,627,842	—	—	14,112,946
Receipt accounts	—	—	1,471,211	—	—	1,804,550
Others	23,344,006	2,793,481	17,085,580	27,346,884	2,681,337	17,759,816
Profits or surplus	48,696,462	3,389,274	37,814,853	57,969,171	4,348,957	40,510,030
Total	2,243,349,606	289,985,904	689,763,872	2,516,276,122	337,651,550	715,195,665

Table 10. State of Insurance Companies by Kinds

Kinds of Insurance	Year ending Mar. 31:	Contracts at end of Year: No.	Contracts at end of Year: Amount (¥1,000)	Premiums Received (¥1,000)	Claims Paid (¥1,000)	Business Expenses (¥1,000)	Liability & Current Reserves (¥1,000)
Life	1932	5,492,808	7,643,858	309,473	108,034	71,609	1,371,313
	1933	5,668,350	8,065,173	320,138	114,600	75,293	1,483,841
	1934	6,029,271	8,806,589	350,373	124,659	83,936	1,609,663
	1935	6,702,346	10,049,122	419,804	139,891	96,971	1,798,823
	1936	7,486,937	11,495,614	449,716	143,818	102,428	2,004,828
	1937	9,170,139	13,247,558	519,508	167,532	108,934	2,255,641
	1938	10,292,832	15,441,916	597,683	191,884	118,217	2,466,741
Conscription	1932	1,023,636	611,867	22,106	1,076	7,285	140,448
	1933	1,080,047	677,968	26,624	1,699	10,600	159,714
	1934	1,229,757	806,593	25,940	1,681	11,618	179,217
	1935	1,398,454	934,953	30,472	2,283	13,548	201,530
	1936	1,544,160	1,040,126	34,503	2,802	13,410	226,583
	1937	1,749,053	1,207,198	41,712	3,298	15,946	257,512
	1938	1,574,551	1,397,038	49,779	3,930	17,644	368,111
Fire	1932	15,173,758	17,490,406	86,566	33,942	51,489	105,264
	1933	15,321,736	18,627,406	88,831	33,962	52,125	110,586
	1934	16,943,563	21,119,623	94,083	34,704	55,595	114,714
	1935	17,064,927	21,321,758	96,532	41,535	57,593	116,397
	1936	18,023,182	22,223,679	100,064	32,184	61,211	121,868
	1937	18,305,746	22,286,504	101,790	30,073	63,721	130,542
Marine	1932	773,466	1,359,601	24,822	17,988	6,027	69,804
	1933	805,934	1,619,671	26,689	18,129	6,081	72,078
	1934	884,104	1,796,231	31,102	19,602	6,823	76,628
	1935	975,081	2,056,947	33,155	24,244	7,497	80,133
	1936	1,099,088	2,079,711	34,768	23,137	8,498	82,256
	1937	1,270,885	2,387,322	36,865	20,403	8,853	87,132
Transport	1932	72,783	175,673	692.5	142.9	179.2	2,060
	1933	75,037	258,971	791.6	122.2	185.4	1,871
	1934	82,913	334,900	1,021.1	100.5	215.8	2,044
	1935	96,020	295,399	1,170.1	336.8	241.6	2,176
	1936	99,010	347,746	1,303.6	254.2	279.6	2,208
	1937	119,244	438,599	1,412.7	180.9	303.1	2,404
Accident	1932	88,004	89,274	623.4	276.4	233.4	773.7
	1933	97,907	104,977	726.1	477.4	307.9	893.4
	1934	206,709	172,879	952.7	538.2	381.3	945.9
	1935	174,057	160,728	855.7	547.7	337.1	1,045.7
	1936	162,173	182,989	1,043.3	613.7	391.1	1,167.2
	1937	134,696	179,784	1,038.7	596.7	370.3	1,289.3
Fidelity	1932	3,167	5,779	96.4	35.2	31.6	93.5
	1933	3,196	5,543	86.9	35.6	28.4	97.0
	1934	3,179	5,097	83.7	26.8	26.1	95.0
	1935	3,883	6,124	86.2	21.6	26.3	93.0
	1936	4,285	7,126	99.7	28.4	29.6	94.0
	1937	4,125	7,855	106.9	25.1	34.6	112.4

(Continued)

Kinds of Insurance	Year ending Mar. 31:	Contracts at end of Year: No.	Contracts at end of Year: Amount (¥1,000)	Premiums Received (¥1,000)	Claims Paid (¥1,000)	Business Expenses (¥1,000)	Liability & Current Reserves (¥1,000)
Automobile	1932..	60,664	49,226	1,359.5	707.0	495.7	2,102
	1933..	66,083	53,934	1,543.2	826.7	492.3	2,190
	1934..	59,481	53,186	1,749.6	866.5	540.7	2,275
	1935..	60,474	63,088	1,984.6	877.1	554.5	2,530
	1936..	184,896	45,528	2,675.5	983.4	781.1	3,002
	1937..	120,243	98,440	3,030.9	1,076.9	876.8	3,196
Steamboiler	1932..	1,171	4,310	81.3	—	79.1	40.1
	1933..	1,182	4,035	79.2	—	77.3	39.7
	1934..	1,233	4,182	80.5	—	78.2	39.0
	1935..	1,288	4,313	88.1	—	80.9	44.1
	1936..	1,502	4,718	99.5	0.5	84.4	52.4
	1937..	1,786	5,353	114.6	—	90.1	65.7

Table 11. Condition of Leading Insurance Companies

(Year Ending Mar. 31, 1937)

(Amount in ¥1,000)

Name of companies	Contracts at the year end: Number	Contracts at the year end: Amount	Current and Liability reserves	Premiums received	Claims paid	Business expenses
Life						
Meiji	749,291	1,585,527	295,729	66,140	18,634	11,344
Teikoku	955,378	1,377,790	231,485	56,762	16,587	10,992
Nippon	2,172,073	2,104,280	379,412	81,032	26,874	16,096
Yasuda	342,952	505,575	105,780	20,792	7,838	4,163
Jinju	178,305	201,309	54,247	7,477	4,507	2,245
Nomura	234,311	289,176	54,001	10,928	4,499	3,768
Aikoku	183,263	274,345	55,208	10,629	4,453	2,833
Daido	305,645	355,830	70,534	13,754	6,250	3,179
Dai-ichi	755,403	1,889,923	240,717	67,576	14,724	9,535
Chiyoda	810,380	1,709,245	230,703	63,038	15,801	11,482
Nisshin	165,537	204,417	40,687	7,483	3,193	2,493
Sumitomo	248,927	463,459	42,681	17,442	3,450	4,375
Mitsui	293,666	524,375	55,923	21,228	3,700	4,952
Nikkwa	205,234	224,655	58,009	8,512	5,148	2,732
Showa	175,498	165,255	57,490	7,158	6,320	2,218
Total incl. others.	9,170,139	13,247,558	2,255,641	519,508	167,532	108,934
Fire						
Tokyo Marine & Fire	1,243,958	1,970,410	23,773	8,082	2,457	4,543
Tokyo Fire	1,422,288	1,771,294	5,400	7,068	2,783	4,582
Meiji Fire	1,222,291	1,443,092	21,313	4,909	1,512	2,890
Nippon Fire	1,412,240	1,656,048	10,989	4,849	2,022	3,317
Teikoku Marine & Fire	465,902	624,199	2,260	3,186	816	2,843
Osaka Marine & Fire	441,531	914,144	3,100	3,633	1,352	2,537
Yokohama Fire & Marine	601,432	821,906	2,579	2,850	973	1,959
Nippon Dosan Fire.	736,386	834,891	4,682	8,554	1,399	2,767
Kyodo Fire	795,568	1,022,603	2,745	3,047	1,144	2,341
Kobe Marine & Fire	631,660	595,996	3,005	2,285	734	1,881
Teikoku Fire	651,854	633,089	1,453	2,175	665	1,409
Chiyoda Fire	612,551	553,268	1,620	2,647	1,152	2,482
Tokyo Dosan Fire..	423,473	544,489	4,800	5,725	873	1,904
Taisho Marine & Fire	697,733	1,148,322	5,472	3,461	1,083	2,472
Mitsubishi Marine & Fire	768,795	872,605	9,091	3,558	1,028	2,046
Total incl. others.	18,305,746	22,286,504	130,542	101,790	30,073	63,721
Marine						
Tokyo Marine & Fire	140,657	761,647	45,380	8,955	3,674	2,444
Tokyo Fire	121,877	166,380	2,060	2,120	1,618	390
Teikoku Marine & Fire	76,589	202,484	2,930	3,380	2,001	736

Name of companies	Contracts at the year end: Number	Contracts at the year end: Amount	Current and Liability reserves	Premiums received	Claims paid	Business expenses
Osaka Marine & Fire	49,583	116,501	2,415	2,267	1,403	627
Nippon Marine	50,248	61,684	1,082	2,247	1,432	501
Yokohama Fire & Marine	136,415	152,921	1,848	2,368	1,952	598
Kobe Marine & Fire	129,916	80,789	1,442	1,079	550	366
Tomei Fire & Marine	27,692	66,041	2,698	679	485	79
Toyo Marine & Fire	113,397	122,577	2,489	911	560	200
Fuso Marine & Fire	36,121	50,739	2,265	1,477	1,053	487
Asahi Marine & Fire	41,348	48,774	282	537	257	203
Mitsubishi Marine & Fire	158,527	244,464	11,087	2,928	720	662
Settsu Marine & Fire	48,369	24,035	273	385	340	40
Taihoku Fire, Marine & Transport	13,816	30,940	282	472	280	80
Total incl. others.	1,270,885	2,387,322	87,132	36,865	20,403	8,853
Transport						
Tokyo Marine & Fire	2,899	74,141	1,031	250	20	33
Tokyo Fire	13,689	68,962	110	147	18	59
Nippon Fire	7,226	15,457	51	39	1	9
Nippon Marine	21,032	29,705	96	132	34	16
Yokohama Fire & Marine	7,138	13,618	51	79	5	31
Kobe Marine & Fire	27,207	105,177	66	68	7	17
Mitsubishi Marine & Fire	5,750	14,856	301	58	2	2
Taihoku Fire, Marine & Transport	4,139	22,195	70	160	19	34
Total incl. others.	119,244	438,599	2,404	1,413	181	303
Conscription	1,740,053	1,207,198	257,512	41,712	3,298	15,946
Accident	134,696	179,784	1,289	1,039	597	370
Fidelity	4,125	7,855	112	107	25	35
Boiler	1,786	5,353	66	115	—	90
Automobile	120,243	98,440	3,196	3,031	1,077	877
Burglary	6,412	19,262	266	65	18	24
Glass	472	213	72	11	6	3
Grand Total	30,882,801	39,878,088	2,735,036	705,656	223,210	199,156

Note: Statistics on fires will be found in the chapter on judicature.

FOREIGN INSURANCE BUSINESS

Foreign insurance companies doing business in Japan numbered 32 on December 31, 1937, 30 for property and 2 for life.

Commencement of business is allowed only after depositing with the authorities concerned the sum of ¥150,00 for life insurance and ¥100,000 for property insurance. These deposits are subject to increase under specified circumstances. The following table shows the amount of capital, and of deposits of leading companies.

Table 12. Foreign Life Assurance Companies

(End of Dec., 1937)

	Head office	Principal office in Japan	Date licensed	Capital	Government deposit
Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada	Montreal, Canada	Tokyo	Dec. 28, 1901	$4,000,000	¥18,181,191
The Manufacturers Life Insurance Co.	Toronto, Canada	Tokyo	Dec. 28, 1901	$3,000,000	¥ 6,704,800
*The New York Life Insurance Co.	New York	—	Mar. 12, 1902	—	¥ 2,946,083
Total				$7,000,000	¥27,832,074

Note: * Has no office in Japan at present, business of past contracts being carried on by Sun Life Assurance of Canada.

Table 13. Some Foreign Property Insurance Companies Licensed in Japan
(End of Dec., 1937)

Names of companies	Head Office	Principal Offices in Japan	Capital	Government deposit (Yen)		Date of license
L'Union Fire, Accident & General Insurance Co.	Paris	Tokyo	Fr. 50,000,000	107,393	Fire	Dec. 28, 1899
The Liverpool & London & Glove Ins. Co., Ltd.	Liverpool	Tokyo	£ 3,000,000	200,079	Fire Marine	May 3, 1900 Apr. 27, 1915
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society Ltd.	Norwich	Tokyo	,, 1,100,000	334,002	Fire Marine	May 3, 1900 May 28, 1918
The Guardian Assurance Co., Ltd.	London	Tokyo	,, 2,175,000	189,402	Fire	July 12, 1900
The Yangtsze Ins. Association, Ltd.	Shanghai	Yokohama, Tokyo & Kobe	,, 2,500,000	142,073	Marine Fire Automobile	July 16, 1900 Fe . 26, 1918 Apr. 8, 1922
The Alliance Assurance Co., Ltd.	London	Kobe	,, 5,450,000	107,393	Fire Marine	Oct. 3, 1900 Nov. 10, 1909
The Phoenix Assurance Co., Ltd.	London	Tokyo	,, 3,792,795	321,202	Fire Marine	Oct. 8, 1900 Feb. 28, 1914
The North British & Mercantile Ins. Co., Ltd.	London	Tokyo	,, 6,000,000	452,608	Fire Automobile	Dec. 3, 1900 July 13, 1920
The Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd.	London	Yokohama	,, 2,950,000	420,883	Fire Marine	Dec. 18, 1900
The Royal Insurance Co., Ltd.	Liverpool	Tokyo	,, 6,000,000	141,943	Fire	Dec. 19, 1900
The Northern Assurance Co., Ltd.	London	Tokyo	,, 6,502,500	100,071	Fire	Dec 24, 1900
New Zealrnd Insurance Co., Ltd.	Auckland (New Zealand)	Tokyo	,, 1,500,000	405,231	Fire Marine	Dec. 27, 1900
The Sun Insurance Office, Ltd.	London	Tokyo, Osaka	,, 2,400,000	539,448	Fire Marine	Dec. 28, 1900 Mar. 6, 1923
The Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	Hongkong	Kobe	$ 2,500,000	100,071	Marine	Apr. 23, 1901
The London and Lancashire Ins. Co., Ltd.	Liverpool	Tokyo	£ 5,000,000	100,559	Fire	May 15, 1901
The Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	Hongkong	Kobe	$ 2,000,000	100,071	Fire	May 15, 1901
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.	Hongkong	Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe	£ 2,000,000	252,517	Marine Fire	May 15, 1901 May 28, 1918
The London Assurance Corporation	London	Yokohama	,, 2,000,000	170,853	Fire Marine	Sept. 21, 1901
The Law Union and Rock Ins. Co., Ltd.	London	Yokohama	,, 2,075,000	107,393	Fire	Oct. 30, 1901
The South British Insurance Co., Ltd.	Auckland (New Zealand)	Tokyo	,, 2,000,000	399,930	Fire Marine	Mar. 17, 1910
Royal Exchange Assurance	London	Tokyo	,, 2,000,000	117,156	Fire Marine	July 24, 1922
The Continental Insurance Co.	New York	Tokyo	$ 5,000,000	330,071	Fire Marine	Sept. 13, 1922
The Home Insurance Co.	New York	Tokyo	,, 15,000,000	253,562	Fire Marine	Oct. 20, 1920
Total incl other companies (30 companies)*				¥6,535,166		

Table 14. Number and Amount of Contracts of Foreign Insurance Companies
(Amount in ¥1,000)

Year ending Mar. 31:		Life	Fire	Marine	Automobile	Annuity (¥) (Canada Sum
1933	Number	38,957	143,650	16,542	521	21
	Amount	220,780	918,122	46,737	21,767	18,767
1934	Number	34,822	197,786	20,883	497	23
	Amount	189,614	1,009,489	76,146	19,352	34,317
1935	Number	31,253	237,731	22,549	571	33
	Amount	162,849	1,271,407	92,191	19,926	43,770
1936	Number	28,371	325,706	17,105	580	33
	Amount	145,743	1,434,902	90,711	21,461	43,565
1937	Number	25,840	305,216	22,346	572	34
	Amount	129,688	1,307,478	61,183	19,206	47,366

References:
Table Nos.: 1 c, 2 b, 3 a, 4 b, 5-14 a.
Key: a—Department of Commerce and Industry.
b—Japan-Manchoukuo Year Book Co.
c—Life Insurance Association of Japan.

CHAPTER XXVI

AGRICULTURE

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Farming in Japan is characterized by the small ratio of cultivable lands to total area, by intensive cultivation of such lands as can be put under the plough and by the predominance of small scale farms. About 43% of the households of Japan are still occupied in farming in spite of the rapid industrialization of the country, but the value of output from agriculture, inclusive of sericulture, is about one-third that from the manufacturing industries.

Area.—The area of lands under tillage in Japan in 1936 was 6,086,000 cho or 15.8% of the total area of the country. This percentage is less than half of that for Germany, France or Italy. The rest of the country is too mountainous for farming purposes and is thus utilized for forestry, (62.7% of total area), pasturage (8.7%) and for miscellaneous other purposes, 21.5%.

Value of Agricultural and Pastoral Products.—The value of agricultural and pastoral products in 1936 amounted to 3,878 million yen, making them, combined, the second largest source of revenue among all industries of Japan, following the manufacturing industry, which accounted for 10,883 million yen. The value of rice represented more than half of the total amount.

Table 1. Value of Principal Agricultural and Pastoral Products
(1936)

Commodity	Value (Million yen)	Ratio %	Commodity	Value (Million yen)	Ratio %
Rice	1,865.26	53.6	Tea	28.28	0.8
Barley, etc.	330.85	9.5	Cocoon	386.64	11.1
Miscellaneous Food-Stuff	219.32	6.3	Slaughter Meat	89.70	2.6
Fruits	81.81	2.4	Milk	32.41	0.9
Vegetables	231.26	6.6	Eggs	86.75	2.5
Industrial Crops	116.20	3.3	Total (incl. others)	3,478.26	100.0

Farming Households.—The total number of farming households in 1936 was 5,597,465 or 41.56% of the entire number of households. There has been a gradual decline in this ratio, that in 1903 being 64.07% and that for 1924 being 50.38%. The area tilled per farming family in 1936 was 1.09 cho or 0.09 cho per capita (1 cho equals 2.45 acres).

Free-holders and Tenants.—The ratio between free-holders and tenants in 1936 was 30.9% to 27.1% while 42% is represented by parties which are free-holders as well as tenants. The trend over the past 20 years would indicate that the per cent of free-holders is diminishing while that combining free-holders and tenants is increasing. In 1908 free-holders represented 33.27%, tenants 27.58% and tenant-free holders 39.15%. In absolute numbers the combined total represents an increase of approximately 200,000 persons in the 30 years previous to 1936.

Table 2. Farms Classified by Area

	Under 0.50 hectare (5 tan)	0.50—0.99 hectare (5 tan—1 cho)	0.99—1.98 hectares (1—2 cho)	1.98—2.98 hectares (2—3 cho)	2.98—4.96 hectares (3—5 cho)	4.96 hectares & over (5 cho & over)
1917	1,968,380	1,826,673	1,115,693	335,693	149,702	70,220
1922	1,960,299	1,844,547	1,166,722	324,158	146,688	82,602
1927	1,944,523	1,895,837	1,195,332	321,741	133,661	70,514
1932	1,936,419	1,933,219	1,242,863	324,294	129,523	76,191
1933	1,920,643	1,927,660	1,247,517	319,351	129,529	76,835
1934	1,918,507	1,921,420	1,250,818	321,088	129,209	76,444
1935	1,908,642	1,919,073	1,254,817	322,583	127,920	77,572
1936	1,896,357	1,914,018	1,262,106	320,615	126,540	77,829

Table 3. Area of Arable Land and Farming Population of the Japanese Empire

(1936)

(a)	No. of farming families	Farming population	Total Area (Cho) Paddy	Total Area (Cho) Upland	Area per farming family
Japan Proper	5,597,465	*14,440,107	3,217,686	2,867,201	1.08
Chosen	3,059,503	†15,984,961	1,718,486	2,785,368	1.47
Taiwan	428,151	2,854,733	533,829	338,429	2.04
Karafuto	11,445	57,627	—	33,900	2.96
Mandated Island	11,824	40,373	1,401	21,161	1.90

Note: * 1930 Census.
† 1932.

Tilled Area, Etc.

(b)	Total No. of farming families	% to total families	Total tillage area (Cho)	Area per capita of total pop. (Cho)	Area per farming family (Cho) Paddy	Area per farming family (Cho) Upland	Area per farming family (Cho) Total
1903	5,259,065	64.07	5,226,170	0.11	0.54	0.45	1.98
1909	7,407,203	59.52	5,617,622	0.11	0.54	0.50	1.04
1914	5,456,231	56.89	5,878,209	0.11	0.54	0.53	1.07
1919	5,481,187	53.06	6,135,077	0.11	0.54	0.56	1.10
1924	5,532,429	50.38	6,065,165	0.10	0.54	0.53	1.09
1929	5,575,583	46.55	5,897,434	0.09	0.57	0.48	1.05
1930	5,599,670	46.03	5,915,993	0.09	0.57	0.49	1.06
1931	5,633,800	46.33	5,954,137	0.09	0.57	0.49	1.06
1932	5,642,509	45.70	5,992,036	0.09	0.57	0.49	1.06
1933	5,621,535	44.76	6,028,764	0.09	0.57	0.49	1.06
1934	5,617,486	44.38	6,037,645	0.09	0.57	0.50	1.07
1935	5,610,607	41.56	6,058,753	0.09	0.57	0.51	1.08
1936	5,597,465	43.10	6,085,886	0.09	0.58	0.51	1.09
1937	....	....	6,098,435	0.09	...	...	...

No. of Free Holders and Tenants

(c)	Free holders	%	Tenants	%	Both combined	%	Total
1908	1,799,617	33.27	1,491,733	27.58	2,117,013	39.15	5,408,363
1914	1,731,247	31.73	1,520,476	27.87	2,204,508	40.40	5,456,231
1919	1,700,747	31.03	1,545,639	28.20	2,234,801	40.77	5,481,187
1924	1,725,828	31.19	1,531,177	27.68	2,275,424	41.13	5,532,429
1929	1,737,438	31.16	1,478,214	26.51	2,359,931	42.33	5,575,583
1930	1,742,993	31.13	1,486,133	26.54	2,370,544	42.33	5,599,670
1931	1,756,399	31.18	1,495,310	26.54	2,382,091	42.28	5,633,800
1932	1,754,537	31.10	1,498,596	26.60	2,389,376	42.30	5,642,509
1933	1,745,847	31.16	1,499,855	26.61	2,375,833	42.26	5,621,535
1934	1,740,219	30.98	1,508,319	26.85	2,368,948	42.17	5,617,486
1935	1,732,086	30.87	1,518,181	27.06	2,360,340	42.07	5,610,607
1936	1,731,139	30.92	1,517,701	27.09	2,348,625	41.99	5,597,465

Table 4. Area of Land Utilized for Various Purposes

(In 1,000 cho)

	Gross area	Under tillage	% to gross area	Pastures, etc.	%	Forest	%	Sundries	%
1909	38,846	5,680	16.4	1,987	5.1	21,295	54.8	9,884	25.5
1912	38,922	5,820	14.9	2,221	5.7	18,906	48.6	11,967	30.8
1921	39,119	6,162	15.7	3,523	9.0	18,606	47.6	10,829	27.7
1924	39,114	6,065	15.5	3,879	9.7	19,533	50.0	9,708	24.9
1927	38,475	6,078	15.8	3,377	8.8	19,680	51.1	9,344	24.3
1930	38,505	5,916	15.4	3,250	8.4	20,045	52.0	9,305	24.2
1931	38,545	5,954	15.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
1932	38,549	5,992	15.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
1933	38,550	6,029	15.6	3,278	8.5	20,747	53.8	8,495	22.0
1934	38,549	6,038	15.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
1935	38,573	6,059	15.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
1936	*38,573	6,086	15.8	3,354	8.7	24,186	62.7	8,301	21.5

Note: * End of March.

Table 5. Average Agricultural Gross Income per Household

(Unit: Yen)

	1925	1929	1930	1931 (a)	1932 (a)	1933 (a)
Cultivated Produce	1,826.86	1,404.97	1,006.17	542.00	615.86	671.62
(%)	73.0	71.1	73.5	71.9	71.9	68.2
Sericulture	391.06	307.30	147.87	84.99	106.94	149.39
(%)	15.6	15.6	10.8	11.3	12.5	15.2
Live-stock, poultry, etc.	101.63	119.24	99.54	39.77	33.96	51.76
(%)	4.0	6.0	7.3	5.3	4.0	5.3
Manufactured (agricultural) Products	84.33	50.60	48.85	12.91	14.73	15.94
(%)	3.4	2.6	3.6	1.7	1.7	1.6
Other Sources	100.25	92.89	66.94	74.22	85.39	83.21
(%)	4.0	4.7	4.9	9.9	10.0	8.5
Total	2,504.13	1,975.00	1,369.37	753.89	856.93	985.44
(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: Figures are average for Japan Proper excluding Hokkaido and Okinawa.
(a) Investigation method changed since 1931.

Table 6. Japan's Position in Productive Lands, 1935

Per cent. figures present the proportions the specified lands form of the total area of the respective countries.

	Cultivated area (%)	Pasture & meadows (%)	Forests (%)	Other lands (%)
Japan: Proper	15.7	8.7	52.0	23.6
Japan: Chosen	22.0 (a)	...	51.9	...
Japan: Taiwan	23.0	...	52.2	...
Great Britain (b)	24.5	56.5	19.0	
France	38.8	20.7	19.2	21.3
Germany	41.2	18.2	27.5	13.2
Italy	41.1	19.4	16.4	23.1
Sweden (c)	9.1	2.7 (d)	54.2 (e)	24.0
Poland	47.7	16.7	21.4	14.2
Denmark	62.1	9.7	28.2	
Belgium	35.5 (e)	17.9	46.6 (g)	
Spain (i)	31.2	...	...	...
U. S. A. (c)	17.8 (f)	...	...	...
Argentine (h)	9.1 (f)	45.8	17.9	27.2 (g)
Canada (g)	2.6 (f)	...	...	...
British India (i) (j) (k)	46.4	...	13.4	45.0 (j)
Holland (c)	28.3	39.4	7.4	24.9
U. S. S. R. (l)	11.0	19.5	39.8	29.7

Note: (a) Including upland.
(b) England and Wales only.
(c) Large expanses of water are not included.
(d) Exclusive of pasture.
(e) Inclusive of pasture.
(f) Exclusive of bare fallow.
(g) Inclusive of bare fallow.
(h) 1935-36.
(i) The areas utilized for more than one product are counted more than once in the various categories, but only once in the total area.
(j) The data refer only to territory dealt with in agricultural statistics.
(k) 1924-25.
(l) 1934.

STAPLE FARM PRODUCTS

From geographical reasons the Japanese Empire enjoys within its confines a variety of climatic conditions ranging from arctic cold to tropical heat and as a consequence the number of agricultural products which can be grown is indeed multifarious. But limitations in arable lands have tended naturally to discourage large scale cultivation of crops with the exception of rice and a few other cereals.

Table 7. Area Under Various Kinds of Crops

(In 1,000 Cho; Cho=2.45 Acres)

	Rice	Barley	Rye	Wheat	Oat	Tea	Miscellaneous Food-Stuff	Vegetables	Industrial Crops	Green Manure	Mulberries
1926..	3,158	447	544	467	109	44	1,205	496	254	431	571
1927..	3,173	425	530	473	123	43	1,178	506	236	422	594
1928..	3,191	403	510	489	116	43	1,154	518	237	425	609
1929..	3,210	394	501	494	118	42	1,075	536	236	427	625
1930..	3,239	380	482	491	121	38	1,101	548	235	426	714
1931..	3,248	380	475	501	119	38	1,128	551	236	450	682
1932..	3,257	380	468	508	128	38	1,131	571	242	470	652
1933..	3,173	347	437	616	128	38	1,126	591	250	493	640
1934..	3,172	331	424	648	120	38	1,151	596	268	505	623
1935..	3,204	341	439	663	122	39	1,142	608	287	494	582
1936..	3,206	340	439	688	125	39	1,149	607	295	499	566
1937..	3,217	330	429	725	122	40	....	...	...	...	561

RICE

Rice is the most important crop of Japan. As may be gathered from the accompanying tables the importances of this item in the agricultural economy is paramount. More than half of the entire arable land is under rice and more than half of the value of farm produce is represented by this cereal. The majority of the farming population are engaged in rice cultivation in one capacity or another and fluctuations in the price of this staple product have an important bearing upon the purchasing power of the agrarian community.

Rice Yield.—Rice yield per given area has increased in the last twenty years due to improvements in mode of cultivation. The output per cho in 1936 was 21 koku while in 1932 it reached a height of 22.32 koku. The average for 1904-08 was 16.3 koku. In the cost of rice cultivation fertilizers and wages account for about 45 per cent of total expenditures, of which wages represented about 30 per cent.

Rice Imports.—The production of rice has fluctuated between 50 and 70 million koku in recent years. While formerly Japan proper was self-supplying in this cereal the demand has so expanded as to necessitate imports from her colonies. Such imports have steadily increased and at present the country obtains between 20 to 25 per cent of her needs from Chosen and Taiwan. Until 1919 the larger part of such imports came from foreign countries.

Table 8. Price and Rent of Arable Land

(per "tan"; "tan"=0.245 Acre)

	Price		Rent			Price		Rent	
	Paddy	Upland	*Paddy	Upland	Year	Paddy	Upland	*Paddy	Upland
1930.....	¥489	¥300	¥1.03	¥15.94	1933.....	¥386	¥234	¥1.02	¥10.92
1931.....	411	253	1.02	13.74	1934.....	396	242	1.04	11.20
1932.....	386	234	1.01	11.21	1935.....	411	250	1.02	12.67
					1936.....	422	260	1.03	13.90

* In "koku."

Table 9. Farm Products

(In 1,000 yen)

	Rice & other cereals	Other food-stuff	Industrial crops	Fruits	Vegetables	Green manure
1923.....	1,985,572	251,008	119,783	76,157	269,190	32,498
1927.....	2,038,584	227,714	111,167	76,143	248,938	27,997
1932.....	1,393,166	156,215	78,890	64,244	170,181	21,972
1933.....	1,655,408	173,163	97,345	74,292	199,137	22,337
1934.....	1,641,218	150,610	103,436	69,644	199,335	20,192
1935.....	1,942,183	175,264	104,948	77,566	206,541	23,538
1936.....	2,268,748	219,322	116,208	81,812	231,261	20,338

(Continued)

	Tea (Green)	Honey	Fowls	Fruit saplings	Mulberries	Straw ware	Cocoons	Live stock (1,000 heads)
1923.....	35,789	817	40,490	1,529	4,949	42,643	660,404	3,959
1927.....	31,124	914	42,142	836	10,130	42,413	496,933	3,931
1932.....	18,506	979	29,870	1,090	1,446	27,088	296,791	3,333
1933.....	21,209	1,057	31,284	1,272	3,165	30,428	500,129	4,335
1934.....	22,859	1,153	34,380	1,304	2,903	33,350	203,871	4,350
1935.....	23,263	1,147	34,201	1,568	1,625	38,730	350,860	4,521
1936.....	28,280	1,181	35,825	1,391	3,001	44,307	386,641	4,666
1937.....	34,357	....	....	....	4,300	53,615	419,606	....

Table 10. Yield of Rice and Other Cereals Per "Tan"*

(In koku; koku=0.1803 kilolitre)

	1904—08	1909—13	1914—18	1919—23	1924—28	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Rice	1.63	1.69	1.83	1.89	1.86	2.06	1.70	1.85	2.23	1.63	1.79	2.10
Barley	1.41	1.58	1.65	1.68	1.85	1.86	1.94	1.99	1.99	2.05	2.13	1.87
Rye	1.02	1.14	1.16	1.14	1.32	1.26	1.37	1.37	1.22	1.45	1.51	1.33
Wheat	0.90	1.02	1.07	1.11	1.25	1.24	1.28	1.28	1.30	1.46	1.46	1.30
Soya beans	0.77	0.72	0.86	0.87	0.82	0.86	0.70	0.70	0.86	0.64	0.67	0.80
Red beans	0.64	0.63	0.70	0.72	0.69	0.79	0.53	0.46	0.83	0.52	0.49	0.49
Millet	1.04	1.11	1.20	1.31	1.24	1.33	1.25	1.31	1.32	0.85	1.02	1.21
Barnyard millet	1.28	0.80	1.55	1.71	1.49	1.61	1.24	1.49	1.64	0.86	1.10	1.50
Proso millet	1.13	1.10	1.23	1.13	1.05	1.19	0.71	0.58	1.10	0.72	0.62	0.95
Buckwheat	0.27	0.77	0.75	0.86	0.81	0.96	0.76	0.70	0.91	0.65	0.63	0.78
Maize	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.14	1.17	1.21	0.93	0.93	1.23	1.01	0.88	1.18
Sweet potato (kwan)	283	320	368	375	331	347	340	345	345	302	343	351
Irish potato (kwan) .	232	260	271	265	252	266	233	239	284	250	237	292
Rape-seed	0.73	0.74	0.74	0.77	0.79	0.86	0.86	0.93	0.90	0.99	1.02	0.94
Leaf tobacco (kwan)	37	38	42	44	45	50	49	47	52	51	49	46

Note: "Tan"=0.09917354 Hectare or 0.245 Acre.

Table 11. Area Under Rice

Unit in Cho: (Cho=0.9917354 Hectare)

	Suito (rice grown in irrigated fields		Upland Rice		
	Non-glutinous rice (Cho)	Glutinous rice (Cho)	Non-glutinous rice (Cho)	Glutinous rice (Cho)	Total (Cho)
1929	2,806,092	268,864	59,793	75,856	3,210,604
1930	2,838,280	266,507	60,403	74,132	3,239,322
1931	2,848,709	265,967	59,287	74,757	3,248,720
1932	2,847,675	275,012	59,355	74,968	3,257,009
1933	2,791,435	256,154	57,987	67,627	3,173,203
1934	2,808,267	238,929	62,912	62,703	2,172,811
1935	2,823,355	245,759	69,631	65,434	3,204,179
1936	2,815,249	251,709	72,097	67,908	3,206,963
1937	2,824,951	244,573	79,619	67,907	3,217,052

Table 12. Production of Rice in Recent Years

Unit in Koku (Koku=0.1803 kilolitre)

	Suito (rice grown in irrigated field		Upland Rice		Total		
	Non-glutinous rice	Glutinous rice	Non-glutinous rice	Glutinous rice	Production	Value	Average per Cho
1926.....	49,976,763	4,359,353	541,169	715,535	55,592,820	¥1,836,221,505	17.60
1927.....	55,750,502	4,803,298	663,465	885,276	62,102,541	1,764,337,385	19.57
1928.....	53,989,176	4,760,794	687,314	865,805	60,303,089	1,633,008,619	18.89
1929.....	53,887,621	4,792,101	427,498	450,474	59,557,694	1,584,729,848	18.55
1930.....	60,040,169	5,223,652	736,116	875,598	66,875,535	1,117,951,548	20.64
1931.....	49,639,359	4,349,403	576,689	649,812	55,215,263	913,181,567	17.00
1932.....	54,148,425	4,866,271	637,558	737,844	60,390,098	1,235,023,997	18.54
1933.....	64,194,365	5,402,147	623,668	608,937	70,829,117	1,433,590,419	22.32
1934.....	47,274,010	3,620,924	441,418	503,830	51,840,182	1,384,621,928	16.34
1935.....	52,020,170	4,071,883	707,547	656,376	57,456,976	1,611,331,932	17.93
1936.....	60,632,114	4,940,105	921,968	845,512	67,339,699	1,865,268,551	21.00
1937.....	60,335,953	4,768,372	690,613	524,826	66,319,764	2,071,889,318	20.62