

1st Regiment (4 air companies) and 2nd Regiment (2 air companies) at Kagamigahara, Gifu prefecture; 3rd Regiment (4 air companies) at Yokaichi, Shiga prefecture; 4th Regiment (4 air companies) at Tachiarai, Fukuoka prefecture; 5th Regiment (4 air companies) at Tachikawa, Tokyo, 6th Regiment (3 air companies) at Heijo (Pingyang), Chosen; 7th Regiment (4 air companies) at Hamamatsu, Shizuoka prefecture; 8th Regiment (2 air companies) at Heito, Taiwan; Balloon Corps (2 companies) at Tsugamura, Chiba prefecture.

**Air Defence Provisions.**—The defence plan as decided in 1929 provides for the completion of the defence arrangements against air raids by 1931 in Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya and other important cities at the estimated cost of ¥5½ millions as a work spread over 3 years. The programme for Tokyo consists of the equipments of anti-aircraft guns, anti-aircraft machine guns, search lights and other necessary provisions. The scheme was completed in 1933 and further perfection is being contemplated.

**Home-made Motors for Army Planes.**—The Tokyo Gas & Electric Industrial Co. has succeeded after repeated experiments in turning out aeroplane motors (130 h.p.) made of home materials. The motors passed the official time test for 50 hours run with highly satisfying record in the spring of 1928, and though rather simple in form of mechanism, they require less fuel than the French or German motors (Lorraine and B.M.W.) but are none the less efficient.

**Adoption of Home-made Planes.**—The French aeroplanes (Salmson 230 h.p.) which was formerly employed for reconnoitring purposes in the Army air service were in 1930 replaced by the home-made planes (semi-metallic B.M.W. 450 h.p.) manufactured at the Kawasaki and Ishikawajima aeroplane works. The home-made machines are reputed to develop a speed two times that of the French machines and are far superior to them in other respects.

## 2. NAVAL AVIATION

Naval aviation in Japan dates from 1912 when our officers trained in France and America returned home. It was not long before a training ground was established at Oppama near Yokosuka and an experimental course was started. From 1912 till 1917, the sum yearly disbursed on this account amounted to ¥3-400,000, to increase in 1918 to ¥1 million and to ¥2 millions in 1919, the total aggregating ¥5,800,000 in ten years. From 1921 to 1922 the British air experts headed by Captain Senville gave thorough training at Kasumigaura to our flight

officers whose efficiency has in consequence made striking improvement. Thus the Japanese navy aviation is indebted for the marked progress it has attained to the tutoring of British flying officers just as the Army air service to that of French flying officers. An expansion programme completed by March 1923, brought the strength of the naval air force up to 10 fleets, 72 machines, 1 tender squadron and 1 zeppelin corps, these being distributed to Yokosuka, Kasumigaura and Sasebo. In April 1927, an aviation department was created in the Navy following the example set by the Army and in April 1928 a tender squadron was organized as a unit of the standing fleet, it consisting of the Akagi (flagship), Hosho, and two destroyers.

**Second Expansion Work.**—In view of the trend of the times and the backward situation of the air service, the Navy authorities formed in 1929 a plan to create a few air fleets in the course of three years and to effect diverse improvements of the service, as, for instance, the creation of an air fleet depot at Tateyama outside Tokyo Bay and an aeronautical experiment institute at Yokosuka, etc. The completion of the expansion plan in 1931 has increased the strength of the navy air force to 16½ fleets consisting of 132 machines, besides 4 tender ships, 10 balloons and 2 airships, these being apportioned as follows:—

Table 18. Air Strength of the Navy

Base	Strength
Kasumigaura ..	{ 7 fleets (56 machines) 1 zeppelin corps (2 ships)
Yokosuka .....	{ 2½ fleets (20 machines) 1 balloon corps (10 balloons)
Tateyama .....	3 fleets (24 machines)
Kure .....	½ fleet (4 machines)
Sasebo .....	1½ fleets (12 machines)
Omura .....	2 fleets (16 machines)

The unit of 1 fleet (which corresponds to 1 flying company of the Army air force) being 8 machines with several reserve machines, the aggregate strength of the Navy air service as it stands now is 646 machines including reserve machines, about 9,800 officers and privates.

By the Navy Department Ordinance issued in October 1933, air defence corps with air fleets have been established at Ominato and Ryojun (Port Arthur) secondary naval ports in November the same year, the similar provisions having been extended to the secondary naval ports at other places and also at Saeki in 1934.

**Further Expansion Programme.**—Further expansion programme decided on later comprises the creation of 14 additional air fleets as the 1st repletion scheme and that of 8 additional

fleets as the 2nd repletion scheme, which added to the existing 17 fleets make a total of 39 fleets. Of the 1st repletion programme, the organization 4 fleets was completed by the end of 1933. Those to be completed in the course of 1934 were 6 fleets to be attached to the newly established air corps at Ominato, Saeki and Tateyama.

The above is the existing status of the air force belonging to the respective naval stations. Besides, there is certain number of sea-planes carried on board the tender ships Akagi, Kaga, Hosho and Ryujo, the special service ships Notoro, Nagato, Mutsu and other battleships, battle-cruisers and light cruisers, each carrying a few machines.

The annual allotment for the upkeep of this standing force is on ordinary account ¥16 millions, and 70 per cent. replacement policy is to be pursued.

**Tender Ships.**—Prior to the Washington Con-

ference the Japanese navy had only one tender ship, namely, the Hosho (7,470 tons; 25 knots). Following the example of the U.S. Navy Japan has converted the battle-cruiser Akagi (26,900 tons) and the battleship Kaga (also 26,900 tons) into tender ships. The former was completed in 1927 and commissioned in 1928, and the latter completed in 1928 and put to commission the same year. They are the pride of the Japanese navy. The Ryujo (7,600 tons) built at the Yokosuka navy yard (completed and commissioned in May 1933) is the latest addition to the list of tender ships of the kind.

The Navy aviation department adopted in 1930 the system of youthful aviators, candidates to be selected from among lads of 15 to 17 years old and after going through necessary training to be appointed navy aviators ranking as petty officers. The training institute was opened at Yokosuka in May, 1930.

References: Tables 1 & 2—Okura-sho Nenpo (Annual Report of the Finance Department), 1935, and the Official Gazette, Tables 3 & 4—Nippon Teikoku Tokai Nenkan (Official Statistical Annual), 1934. Table 5—Researches of Navy Office. Table 6—Researches of the War Office. Table 7—The Official Gazette, Aug. 1, 1935. Tables 8 & 9. Nippon Teikoku Tokai Nenkan (Official Statistical Annual), 1934. Table 10—The War Office. Table 11—Nippon Teikoku Tokai Nenkan (Official Statistical Annual), 1934. Tables 12, 13, 14, 15, 16—Researches of the Navy Office. Table 17—The Official Gazette, Aug. 1, 1935. Table 18—Researches of the Navy Office.

## CHAPTER X RELIGION

### Introductory Remarks

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

In view of the growing demand in many quarters for the reform of religious circles, prompted by many unseemly revelations and the rampancy of religions or sects of questionable teachings, the Government intends to introduce in the next session of the Diet a Religious Bodies Bill, which embody the following:

1. While respecting the principle of the freedom of religions guaranteed by the Constitution quasi-religious acts tending to disturb public peace and order or to lead adherents from the path proper to Japanese subjects shall be sternly controlled.

2. The multitude of decrees regarding religions issued since the Restoration, which are now contradictory or overlapping, shall be unified and systematised, so that they may be applied pertinently.

3. The proper adjustment and transfer of the precincts of temples shall be effected. The confiscation of part of these grounds by the Government at the time of the Restoration gave rise to a crop of disputes between the temples concerned and the Department of Finance. Many of them are still left unsettled. These controversies shall be disposed of either by the unconditional transfer to the the temples of the land under dispute or by their sale at reasonable prices, so that the finances of the temples may be put on a securer basis.

### HISTORY

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

**Buddhism.**—The first image of Buddha and the sacred texts were presented to the Imperial Japanese Court by a Korean King in 552 A.D. in the reign of Kimmyo Tenno, and in the reign of the Empress Suiko (593–628 A.D.) Buddhism was elevated to the status of the state religion through the zealous efforts of the Prince Imperial Shotoku who was a devout convert. What contributed far more to the spread of the Buddhist doctrines was the ingenious adaptation by the great Buddhist reformers Saicho and Kukai of the transmigration theory of Hinduism to the Shinto tradition. The Shintoist prejudice overcome by this clever conception, the two rival faiths were brought into a state of alliance, and for more than one thousand years till soon after the restoration of the Imperial regime, a hybrid form of religion, partaking of both Shintoism and Buddhism, known as Ryobu-Shinto, was much in evidence throughout the land.

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

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

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

The number of the followers of the three religions in Japan Proper for the five years ending 1932 is as follows;—

Table 1. Number of Followers of Three Religions

	Shintoism	Buddhism	Christianity
1928.....	17,253,000	41,176,000	248,000
1929.....	17,485,000	41,334,000	254,000
1930.....	16,526,000	41,082,000	273,000
1931.....	16,772,000	41,803,000	279,000
1932.....	16,960,000	41,374,000	287,239

### SHINTOISM

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

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

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

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

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

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

### SHINTO SHRINES AND THEIR "KEEPERS"

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

**Keepers and Priests.**—The Government use the term "Shinkan" or Shinto officers for these who minister at the Great Shrine and "Shinshoku" or Shinto functionaries for others attending the "Kokuhei" and the lesser shrines. The "Shinkan" are under the Civil Service Regulations, and they and the "Shinshoku" of the "Kokuhei" shrines are appointed by the Government, but for shrines

of lower rank the parishioners mark the choice, subject to the approval of the supervising authorities.

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

Table 2. No. of Shinto Shrines and Priests

	(a) Shrines							Total
	Great Shrine	State Shrines	National Shrines	Prefectural Shrines	Communal Shrines	Village Shrines	Ungraded Shrines	
1930.....	1	113	85	951	3,557	44,875	62,157	111,739
1931.....	1	113	85	977	3,580	44,875	61,712	111,343
1932.....	1	114	85	998	3,596	44,860	61,500	111,164

	(b) Priests							Total
	Great Shrine	State Shrines	National Shrines	Prefectural Shrines	Communal Shrines	Village Shrines	Ungraded Shrines	
1930.....	73	507	297	1,032	3,323	8,621	946	15,069
1931.....	68	514	301	1,337	3,391	8,680	908	15,199
1932.....	68	517	304	1,382	3,436	8,711	957	15,375

## BUDDHISM

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

## Shinto Sects

There are thirteen officially recognized sects. They all profess as a cardinal article of faith reverence to deities and observe precepts handed down by the "divine ancestors." The established Shinto sects are: Taisha (revived by Sompuku Senge, 1845—1918); Taisei (founded by Shosai Hiroyama, 1815—90), Jikko (by Hanamori Shibata Kurozumi, 1780—1850); Shinseiha (by Kunimatsu Nitta, 1829—1920); Mitake Misogi (by Masakane Inoue, 1790—1849); Konko (Daijin Konko, 1814—1883); Tenri (by Mrs. Miki Nakayama, 1798—1887)

Driven by their fervent desire to study the doctrine they dared even to face the perils of the sea by going over to China in frail craft.

**Buddhism and the Imperial Court.**—During the period of its ascendancy Buddhism stood in high favour with the Court, reducing Shintoism and Confucianism to comparatively insignificant positions. Such close relations bound it with the Court prior to the Meiji Restoration (1868), that the Princes of the Blood were customarily installed as head priests of noted monasteries. At the Restoration, the Prince-abbot (afterward Prince Komatsu) of the Ninna-ji Temple, Kyoto, was ordered to return to secular life, and as Prince Komatsu, led an Imperial army sent to subjugate the rebellious followers of the fallen Shogunate. The late Prince Kita-Shirakawa (d. 1896) was also a Prince-abbot of the Kan-eiji Temple, Tokyo. It was in consideration of the past relation that the Court conferred titles of nobility on the chief abbots of the three headquarters of the Shinshu sect, when the peerage was instituted in 1884.

## Buddhist Sects

The earliest Buddhist sects in Japan were all introduced from China during the Nara period, and these are Sanron, Hosso, Jojitsu, Kusha, Ritsu and Kegon. Of these, only Hosso, Kegon

and Ritsu have survived, though more as a relic of historical interest than religious sects of living force. As classical models of our ancient Buddhist architecture introduced from China and Korea, existing temples of these timehonoured sects possess inestimable value, these being, as head-temples of the Hosso sect, the celebrated Horyu-ji near Nara, the Kofuku-ji and Yakushi-ji near Nara, the Todai-ji in Nara for Kegon, and the Toshodai in Nara for Ritsu. The rise of Tendai and Shingon which tried to reconcile the Buddhist doctrine with the Shintoist prejudice marks the development of Buddhism as a popular religion.

For about four hundred years till the rise of military regency in Kamakura, the two sects swayed not only matters of religious belief but even secular affairs. Their headquarters, one on Mt. Hiei near Kyoto and the other on Mt. Koyo in Kii, grew so powerful that they even defied the command of the central Government. Corruption and degeneration soon followed and the two sects were reduced to a state of impotence and ineptitude. It was not long before the need for new faith was supplied by the rise of the Zen sect as introduced from China by Yeisei (1140—1215) and Dogen (1199—1285), and especially by the establishment of the Yuzu-Nenbutsu sect by Kyonin in 1117, the Jodo by Honen in 1174, the Shin by Shinran (1173—1213), the Nichiren or Hokke by Nichiren (1222—1281), and the Ji by Ippen (1239—1289). Of the above, the Zen sect stands apart as a doctrine that originated in China. It demands of its followers a certain form of bodily and mental discipline as a means of attaining enlightenment and found many zealous believers in those troubled days among warriors who were weary of a life of bloodshed and worldliness, and hence incidentally contributed to the development of Japanese knighthood commonly called "Bushido." The Zen has three sub-sects, viz., Rinzai, Sodo and Obaku, the last of which was introduced by a naturalized Chinese priest Yingen in 1653. The popularizing movement of the abstruse Buddhist tenets started by Saicho and Sukai was carried still further by Honen and his more famous disciple Shinran and by the fiery Nichiren. The latter two so far modified the teaching of Sakya-muni to adapt it to Japanese needs that there is hardly any similarity between them, and Continental Buddhism. Shinran was really a radical reformer and an arch iconoclast. He discarded all ascetic practices such as celibacy and meat-eating, and also the worship of the Buddhist images, with the exception of his own as an

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

## Buddhist Temples and Priests

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

Table 3. No. of Temples and Priests

	(a) Temples						Total incl. others
	Tendai	Shingon	Jodo	Rinzai	Sodo	Obaku	
1929...	4,504	12,096	8,313	5,977	14,227	523	
1930...	4,494	12,075	8,307	5,976	14,226	522	
1931...	4,508	12,089	8,316	5,976	14,225	523	
1932...	4,504	12,095	8,314	5,977	14,229	523	

	(b) Priests						Total incl. others
	Tendai	Shingon	Jodo	Rinzai	Sodo	Obaku	
1929...	2,830	7,694	6,541	4,602	11,709	343	
1930...	2,847	7,766	6,523	4,611	12,185	354	
1931...	2,900	7,875	6,472	4,578	12,249	361	
1932...	2,854	7,915	6,534	4,617	12,208	370	

	Shin	Nichiren	Ji	Yuzu	Hosso	Kegon	Total
1929...	15,958	4,077	343	246	14	17	54,374
1930...	15,940	4,080	343	225	13	17	54,904
1931...	15,932	4,119	342	236	13	17	55,094
1932...	15,909	4,344	344	236	13	17	55,370

### CHRISTIANITY

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

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

some were physicians and introduced Western science of medicine. Williams in Nagasaki, Verbeck in Nagasaki and Tokyo, Brown and Hephburn in Yokohama were some of the pioneers who helped to reintroduce the forbidden faith into the newly opened Empire.

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

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

has been a slow and steady growth. It is probably true, as has often been stated, that the real Christian population far exceeds the number that the statistics would indicate, and the practical influence of Christianity runs far wider still.

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

Medical Missions have never had a very prominent place in Japan, but the St. Luke's Hospital in Tokyo, international in name, but owned and controlled by the American Episcopal Mission, completed a few years ago a successful campaign in America and Japan for raising funds for the reconstruction of its buildings on a large scale, and an exceedingly fine plant was completed in 1933 on the premises of the former structure. There are other hospitals and crèches under special Christian direction in other parts

of the Empire.

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

The work has extended to many parts of the Empire. Most of the missionaries who have come are from France, though there are some also from Germany and other European countries and from America. There is an arch-Bishop in Tokyo and there are bishops in Fukuoka and Nagasaki. In 1927, the first Japanese bishop was consecrated in the person of the Rev. Januarius Hayasaka, Bishop of Nagasaki. Bishop Hayasaka journeyed to Rome on the invitation of Pope Pius XI, and was personally consecrated to the episcopacy by Pope Pius in the Basilica of St. Peter's Rome. The Apostolic Delegate resides in Tokyo. Although the priesthood is preponderatingly foreign in its personnel, the number of Japanese priests is growing. There are about 250 foreign missionaries, and 300 religious men and 700 religious women from abroad, or from Europe and America. Seven different orders of religious men and eleven orders of Sisters are represented in Japan, and are carrying on work of spiritual service, education and benevolence. There are also three distinctly Japanese sisterhoods, Bernadotte Kai in Hakodate, Seishin Aishi Kai in Akita, and Homon Aiku Kai in Omori, Tokyo. There are Leper Asylums, Day Nurseries

and Dispensaries of much the same order as those conducted under Protestant Churches. Hospitals and orphanages, too are part of the work of the Roman Catholic Missions.

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

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

The Catholic population of Japan is estimated at about 90,000, but there are no exact statistics to depend upon. The above is the figure reached by the Roman Catholic authorities themselves.

Roman Catholic work in the Pacific Island

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

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

**Statistics.**—The number of churches was 1,872 at the end of March 1933, the figures given below being those of principal bodies, Protestant and older churches:—

Table 4. Statistics of Christianity

Name of Church	Representatives	Headquarters	No. of Workers			No. of Members
			No. of Churches	Japan	Foreigners	
Roman Catholic.....	A. Cambon	Sekiguchi Dai-machi, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.....	238	92	182	90,653
Japanese Christian Church ...	M. Ota	3, Shinmachi, 4-chome, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo .....	292	316	35	36,541
Japan Congregational .....	H. Hatanaka	Daido Bldg., Tosabori-dori, Nishi-ku, Osaka .....	158	160	28	25,873
Seikokai (Episcopal) .....	N. Yoshizawa	8, Sakae-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.....	235	263	88	27,076
Nippon Methodist .....	M. Akazawa	22, Midorigaoka-machi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo .....	234	278	116	30,328
Russian Orthodox .....	M. Sato	Surugadai, Kanda, Tokyo ...	98	110	1	12,157
Japan Baptist .....	R. Nakajima	4, Misaki-cho 1-chome, Kanda-ku, Tokyo.....	75	85	15	6,344
Christian Church.....	Y. Hirai	56, Nakazato, Takinogawa, Tokyo.....	34	41	20	4,092
Salvation Army .....	G. Yamamuro	5, Hitotsubashi, Kanda, Tokyo.....	120	232	5	11,160
Total incl. others.....			1,872	2,043	601	287,299

### Y.M.C.A.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Japan was established in 1880 in Tokyo. It has since steadily grown until now there are eleven City Associations (inclusive of Korea, Formosa and Manchoukuo) (at the end of December, 1933) with a total membership of 8,232 and one hundred and forty-two Student Associations (inclusive of Korea, Formosa and Manchoukuo) with 3,526 members. All these Associations form themselves into a union styled "The National Committee of the Young Men's Christian Associations of Japan", which celebrated the thirtieth anniversary of its founation in 1933.

The Associations are organized on lines similar to those in the United States, Canada and other countries. The work is divided into Religious, Education and Employment Departments. The influence of the Associations is well recognized as shown by the support given it by public spirited citizens and by several Imperial gifts.

The assets of the National Committee as at the end of 1933 aggregated ¥3,707,285.64 and Ordinary Expenditure for the year was ¥315,214.03.

The General Secretary of the National Committee is Mr. Soichi Saito.

### Y.W.C.A.

The Young Women's Christian Association of Japan was first organized in 1905. In 1925 the National Committee was organized with five City Associations of Tokyo, Yokohama, Kyoto, Osaka and Kobe and Student Associations representing 38 schools. At present the National Committee is composed of six City Associations of Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka and Kobe and Student Associations representing 40 schools. Its total membership is 8,000, approximately. The National Committee owns and maintains a hall at the foot of Mt. Fuji, Gotemba, where summer conferences are held in July and August with an approximate registration of 400 (1935) for the conferences and camp. The official organ of the National Committee is a monthly publication called the "Young Women of Japan" (Joshi Seinen Kai). The activities of the City Associations are, in general, educational classes in English, home economics, commercial subjects and Japanese etiquette, Bible classes and religious work, self-governing clubs among students, and factory shop and office girls, girls of leisure and young married women, Physical education, etc. Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka and Kyoto have boarding houses for Japanese girls. Kyoto and Tokyo have also rooms for transients—Japanese and foreign women. The Chairman of the

National Committee is Mrs. Matsu Tsuji. The Headquarters are situated at 13, Nishikicho, 1-chome, Kanda, Tokyo.

### The Salvation Army

For some years after the Salvation Army's extending of activities to Japan its progress was somewhat slow. Since it did distinguished services in stirring up public opinion in the interests of the women in the licensed quarters of Tokyo and in opening the way for these slave girls to liberate themselves, the Salvation Army has steadily risen in public regard and done inestimable services in the cause of religion and humanity in general. It may be mentioned that the visit to Japan of Gen. William Booth, the founder of this great organization, who was graciously received in audience by the late Emperor Meiji has added considerably to the honour and prestige of the Japanese Salvation Army. Mention must not also be omitted of the fact that Commissioner Yamamuro, who is a man of extraordinary calibre and noble character, has been no small factor in the great development of the Japanese Salvation Army. The Army is now carrying on its work in more than 300 centres of the country.

There were two noteworthy items in the Salvation Army's reconstruction programme following the great earthquake and fire of 1923. One was the reconstruction of the Tokyo Hospital and the other the reconstruction of the National Headquarters and Central Hall. In connexion with the former, very generous help from America, England, the Japanese Government, Prince Tokugawa's Earthquake Committee and other sources enabled an earthquake-proof building to be completed at the former site, or Asakusa Ward, Tokyo. The Hospital, which had cost ¥465,000 and which contained X-ray, dental, gynecological and other special sections was opened in October, 1933 by Commander Evangeline Booth, who happened to be sojourning in Japan. In order to meet the growing number of patients, work was started in June, 1934 at the estimated cost of ¥75,000 for enlarging the building. In 1934 there were 111,004 outpatients. The Salvation Army also keeps a tuberculosis sanatorium at Wadabori, Suginami Ward, which is one of the best of the kind in this country. It was opened in 1916. It covers a building area of 1,500 tsubo. In 1934, 330 new patients were admitted into the sanatorium and the number of patients as at the end of the year stood at 218.

The appointment of Commissioner Yamamuro, in 1926, in connexion with the visit of the late Gen. Bramwell Booth, as territorial Commander

for the land of his birth marked the consummation of the ideal of the founder in Japan.

Revenue and Expenditure of the Japanese Salvation Army for the year ended September 30, 1934 were each ¥185,505.34. During the year under review the Army was honoured with an Imperial gift for ¥2,000.

The assets and liabilities of the Japanese Salvation Army as at the end of September 30, 1934 were each ¥2,084,877.65. At the end of 1934 there were 561 officers and cadets and 192 other men serving direct the Army.

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

On February 20, 1935 Commissioner Yamamuro resigned as Commander due to ill health to be succeeded by two Joint Commanders, Lieutenant-Colonels V. Rolfe and Y. Segawa. Commissioner Yamamuro still serves the Army as Counsellor. He is the author of numerous books and pamphlets, the most popular one being the "Common People's Gospel," which has now reached 350 editions. Besides attending to his duties in the Army, Lieutenant-General Yamamuro is devoting himself to his life work of writing "The Bible for the Masses."

#### 1. National Temperance Union of Japan (Nihon Kinshu Domei)

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

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

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

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

#### 2. Aoki Foundation

The Aoki Foundation was established in Feb., 1923 with a fund given by Shozo Aoki. It carries on special research work on various phases of the alcohol problem, publishing the results in special bulletins, available on request. (Address—Aoki Foundation (Aoki Kyosazaidan), 777 Shinden Nishi-Sugamo, Tokyo).

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

The W.C.T.U. of Japan was formed in 1886. The president and recognized leader for many years was the late Mrs. Kuji Yajima, a well-known educator. There are now 192 branches in the whole country with a total membership of over 8,000. Believing that Licensed Prostitution and the Geisha (Dancing Girls) are the greatest foes of the home life of Japan, the leaders of the W.C.T.U. movement have from the beginning taken an active part in the Purity Movement and in general movements for the education and social uplift of women. The W.C.T.U. maintains a Women's Home at Hyakunin-machi, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo, for the rescue and reformation of women and girls. Affiliated with the W.C.T.U. are 11 branches of the Young Women's Auxiliary with 500 members, and 147 branches of the Children's Loyal Temperance Legion, with 70,000 members. There is a Foreign Auxiliary (composed of resident American and European women) which cooperates with the National Union. The President of the National W.C.T.U. is Mrs. Chiyo Kozaki. The Headquarters are at 360, Hyakunin-machi 3-chome, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.

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

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

#### TENRIKYO

Tenrikyo, a sect of Shintoism founded by Mrs. Miki Nakayama (1798—1887), is a religion of

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

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

It was therefore only the foundress who could attain this ideal perfect union with God by direct response to Tenriō-no-mikoto, or God the Parent who created the earth and mankind in the very beginning. She was indeed at once divine and human. This seemingly illogical statement is, however, in the eyes of faith, quite adequate and consistent, when it is understood that the adherents of Tenrikyo take a superrational view of their doctrine. As with the saying, "Gredo quia absurdum" so often quoted with regard to the Christian faith, the commands and messages of the foundress were expressions of the divine will.

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

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

The life led by great religious leaders is seldom strewn with roses of contentment and happiness. For the most part it is a road of suffering, a road of thorns. Through mountain passes, bramble-strewn paths, stony hillsides spiked, blazed

trails, narrow channels and highways,—the Foundress passed through them all until she reached the realm of complete union with God the Parent. This testimony, the followers of Tenrikyo have in their own words, and there the very paths that her followers must tread.

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

Believers in Tenrikyo declare that Miki Nakayama was born in this world destined by God the Parent to become the Foundress of this new religion, and that is what constitutes belief in "the Soul of the Foundress." The "Residence" was the center where God the Parent created the universe, "Jiba" the home of mankind, the cradle of salvation where the "Kanrodai" is to be erected when the reformation both of men's minds and of the world is to be accomplished. Finally, there is the belief that the foundress became divine at the moment appointed by God the Parent, on the twenty-sixth day of the tenth month, Tempo era, 1838. That is the interpretation of the "Important Moment."

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

Furthermore, the doctrine of Tenrikyo declares that the protection and help rendered by God the Parent emanates from his all-prevailing grace and all-unifying virtue, which may be considered as "Divine Truth" or "Truth." To be brief, Tenriō-no-mikoto is the great motivating power which exercises Divine Truth in the universe, and God the Parent is the Divine Parent who loves men and sends them salvation as to his children, with boundless mercy.

Tenrikyo, though of comparatively late origin, is the most popular of all sects of Shintoism, having a large number of believers and votaries among peoples of almost all classes. Its religious activities and propaganda now embrace nearly all quarters of the world. The foreign mission

work was first started in 1904 at Fusan (Chosen), and since the Russo-Japanese War (1904-05) through which Japan gained prestige among the Powers of the world the foreign mission work has gradually and steadily expanded. At present there are 66 churches in Manchoukuo, 25 in China, 35 in America, 14 in Hawaii, and 6 in the South Seas and 1 in Canada. There are 11,390 churches in Japan. There are 64,979 preachers, approximately, 254,000 sub-preachers and 6,000,000 followers at home and abroad. The headquarters of the central church are at Mishima, Tambaichi, Nara prefecture.

#### Government Tries to Keep in Close Touch with Religionists

With the object of keeping in close touch with the religionists and interchanging views unreservedly with them on October 13, 1934 Mr. Matsuda, the Minister of Education, invited to his official residence representatives of three religions, viz., Shintoism, Buddhism and Christianity. Shintoism was represented by 12, Buddhism by 26 and Christianity by 7 (including one Roman Catholic priest).

Exchange of views between the authorities and religionists lasted a few hours. What the latter had to say consisted on the whole of the following:

- (1) That educational circles be denuded of the mistaken practice hitherto followed of keeping religious teachings at respectable distance.
- (2) That the authorities give special attention to the normal education so as to give right understanding of religion to educationists.
- (3) That proper control be exercised over the prevalence of superstition, while recommending right religions for the purpose of cultivating the sense of gratitude.
- (4) That a clear-cut policy be laid out by the authorities in regard to the relationship of education and religion for the sake of the education of personality.
- (5) That the entity of the shrine should be made clear so as to eliminate misunderstandings as to problems bearing on shrines.
- (6) That care be taken not to cause misunderstandings among the nations of the world in regard to the upholding of Japanese spirits.
- (7) That care be exercised so as not to pursue a bigotted religious policy like that done by the Nazis.
- (8) That apprehensive conditions in the farming districts be ameliorated through about 100,000 organs under the influence of the three religions.

(9) That the enactment of any religious law which might affect the tenets of religion should be made out of the question.

(10) That either the subject of religion should be added to the school curriculum or a text book on religion be compiled.

After listening to opinions advanced by the religionists present which are summarised above, Mr. Matsuda, the Minister of Education, stated his own views laying stress on the following:

- (1) As regards the question of teaching religions at school, the Government intends to restrain the education based on the doctrine of a particular denomination, but has no objection whatever to cultivating the general sense of religion.
- (2) As to the relation between education and religion, as the Minister believes that one's instability of thoughts is due to his lack of faith, it is necessary to try to cultivate faith through the agency of right religion.
- (3) It seems that there is a fear of Japanese spirit being taken for bigotted thoughts or militarism. True Japanese spirits are by no mean exclusive in character. Whatever may be good in alien things must be adopted. At the same time it must not be forgotten that the history of the founding of the country, the nature of the state as distinct from other countries and racial characteristics, should be held in respect. In other words, things of exotic origin may be adopted more and more for the advancement of our cultural civilization, while exercising care never to blindly imitate them.
- (4) As regards the question of drafting a religious bill, Mr. Matsuda has not yet even submitted the question to a Departmental Conference. He has not got any idea of drafting any religious bill affecting the kernel of any religion. At the same time he sees the necessity of controlling evil religions.
- (5) The disturbing condition of our thought world is apprehensive. On the other hand, such commendable deeds as to do for others at the cost of one's life when in case of emergency are observable among the nation. It was very regrettable for Mr. Matsuda who is Minister of Education that many schools had collapsed in the storms and floods in the Kwansai district resulting in the loss of many lives. At the same time, the self-sacrificing spirits displayed by teachers and pupils in the premisses were very beautiful. It is to be hoped that such spirits as are thus displayed in extraordinary times would be displayed at ordinary times as well.

#### Message of American Missionaries in Tokyo to Fellow Christians in the United States

In April, 1935 American Missionaries in Tokyo sent a lengthy message to "fellow Christians" in the United States calling their attention to the urgency of reforming the Immigration Act in such a way as to remove the aspect that offend Oriental peoples, leadership by the United States in further efforts for world disarmament, the force of Christian principles being brought to bear upon the foreign policy of their Government to the importance of Christian love rather than of self-interest in facing various international problems, etc. The full text of the statement runs as follows:

"As Americans living in Japan we find ourselves in position of peculiar privilege. To the rich heritage of our own citizenship, there is added the wealth of life and friendship with another nation. Our experience has deepened our appreciation of both peoples and has convinced us that priceless benefits will continue to flow naturally from growing intimacy and co-operation between them. For the historical friendship between Japan and the United States is not a mere phrase, it is a fact which rests upon deep sentiment, mutually advantageous commercial interests, and fortunate geographical positions. This relationship has the additional advantage of being enlivened by differing but complementary cultures. Obviously only a structure of peace should rest upon such a foundation.

"In saying this we would not ignore differences in point of view on some vital issues. Such differences are inevitable between strong and aspiring nations, but they should be made stepping stones to mutual respect and co-operation through the working of enlightened statesmanship and the diplomacy of peace. We rely thus not only upon the friendly relationships between our two nations in the past but also upon the solemn agreements which both, together with other civilized nations of the world, have underwritten in the Pact of Paris and other covenants.

"However, in the presence of forces, which, if unchecked, may easily endanger this long record of unbroken peace, we would urge our friends in the United States to understand the problems and difficulties confronting the Oriental peoples, to remove all sources of friction and misunderstanding for which our nation may be responsible, and particularly to cultivate attitudes that will spurn any suggestion of seeking solutions of our problems by means other than the employment of peaceful diplomacy. We plead for the will to peace.

"With a solemn sense of our responsibility as Christian Americans in Japan, and in the light of our intimate knowledge of the Japanese people, we declare our conviction that the cause of peace and mutual welfare will be served if our fellow American citizens resolutely and conscientiously consider the following proposals:

- "(1) To study with care the laws proposed in our legislative assemblies, or already on the statute books, that bear upon our relations with foreign countries, and more particularly to remove the aspects our immigration Act which offended the self-respect of Oriental peoples;
- "(2) To condemn the subversive propaganda against foreign countries frequently appearing in certain of our newspapers;
- "(3) To bring to bear the force of Christian principles upon the foreign policies of our government;
- "(4) To support our government in every effort to avoid giving offense to friendly nations by such incidents as indiscreet declarations on the part of public officials, naval manoeuvres on the borders of friendly Powers, and other provocative gestures of force;
- "(5) To encourage our government to take the lead in disarmament proposals which, while protecting legitimate national interests, shall eventuate in reduction of armaments to police status;
- "(6) To cherish the faith that peace can be won and maintained wherever men of good will unite in sacrificial and intelligent co-operation, and to encourage the round-table method of solving the complex but by no means insoluble problems now confronting the nations in East Asia;
- "(7) To re-enforce our government in every possible way in a policy co-operation with other nations through the International Labour Office, the World Court, and all other effective agencies for world regeneration. We believe that the entry of the United States into the League of Nations would greatly contribute to the maintenance of peace in East Asia, removing a serious obstacle to Japan's return to the League, and encouraging her co-operation in all international affairs.

"In thus addressing our fellow Christians in the United States, we would stress the need of forbearance and sympathetic understanding of the spiritual aspirations and material needs of all the Oriental peoples, we urge the exercise of a fearless and enlightened conscience in the discernment and support of the moral principles involved in this situation. We believe in facing

these problems upon the plane of Christian love rather than that of materialistic self-interest. We assure our fellow Americans of the presence of this spirit and point of view among many of our Japanese friends, both Christian and non-

Christian, and we pledge ourselves to work to the end that in the critical issues before us the advocates of reason and peace on both sides of the Pacific may speak the final word."

## CHAPTER XI

### EDUCATION

#### INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

The real educational system in Japan dates only from the beginning of the Meiji era (1868-1912), or strictly speaking from 1872, when the public school system on the Occidental model was adopted in accordance with the Imperial Rescript promulgated in the same year. During the six decades and more that have since elapsed educational work has so much progressed that the number of various schools in Japan Proper is

given as roughly 47,000, that of teachers as 340,000 and that of students as 13,000,000, or more than 20 per cent. of the whole population. By far the most important and wide-spread form of education is elementary education, which is compulsory.

The number of elementary schools in Japan Proper in 1931 as compared with other countries is tabulated below:

Table 1. Number of Elementary Schools Compared With Other Countries

	Population	No. Schools	No. Pupils	No. Teachers
Japan Proper.....	64,450,005	25,665	10,381,290	233,862
England .....	46,037,000	25,659	6,643,025	196,914
France .....	41,834,923	81,153	4,992,807	*139,594
U. S. A. (1930) .....	122,775,046	220,529	22,757,124	644,937
Germany .....	65,306,130	53,620	7,638,326	192,351
Italy .....	41,145,041	122,085	4,716,896	106,425

\* Inclusive of kindergartens.

It is due solely to this compulsory nature of elementary education that illiterates who were considerable in number in pre-Meiji days have greatly decreased. It is surmised that at present they occupy only about 5.6% of males of above ten years of age and 11% of females of the same age. While national education has so much progressed as can rightly claim its great contribution to the present cultural civilization of the country, it is not without shortcomings. Thinking men of the country are at one in urging

the necessity of reforming the present system of education in such a way as to eliminate stereotyped and cramming methods of teaching, which have of late become manifest. Another feature of educational circles is that there are a larger number of schools than are required, and that only 40 per cent. of graduates of colleges and universities get employment. It is remarkable to note that in Tokyo alone there are as many as over 20 universities, most of which are private institutions.

Table 2. General Statistics of Educational Institutions in Japan Proper for the Year ended March 31, 1933

	No. of Schools	Instructors	Students or pupils	Graduates
Elementary Schools .....	25,697	233,515	10,714,196	2,048,388
Government .....	4	95	2,335	485
Public .....	25,597	237,602	10,685,648	2,043,529
Private .....	96	818	26,213	4,374
Blind Schools .....	78	625	4,613	1,037
Government .....	1	45	248	83
Public .....	37	320	2,868	651
Private .....	40	260	1,497	342
D. & D. Schools .....	59	526	4,376	720
Government .....	1	39	229	45
Public .....	33	340	3,101	509
Private .....	25	147	1,046	170
Normal Schools (Public) .....	103	2,433	36,867	12,611
Higher Normal Schools, Government.	2	191	1,790	357

References: Tables 1 & 4—Researches of Bureau of Religion, Education Department. Table 2 & 3—Mombu-sho Tokai (Statistical Annual of Education Department), 1935.



(Continued)	No. of Schools	Instructors	Students or pupils	Graduates
Do. for Girls, Government .....	2	113	839	181
Teachers Institutes, Government ...	8	110	525	239
Middle Schools .....	558	13,549	329,459	61,146
Government .....	2	57	992	179
Public .....	435	10,754	273,351	48,948
Private .....	121	2,738	55,116	12,034
Girls' High & Domestic High Schools.	963	15,089	361,739	85,709
Government .....	3	56	1,259	266
Public .....	717	10,484	272,874	66,011
Private .....	243	4,549	87,606	19,432
High Schools .....	32	1,415	20,589	6,049
Government .....	25	1,048	15,718	4,798
Public .....	3	89	1,326	376
Private .....	4	129	1,106	332
Universities .....	47	6,195	70,162	20,360
Government .....	19	3,034	27,400	7,278
Public .....	3	117	1,502	486
Private .....	25	6,195	70,162	20,360
Special Schools (Collegiate) .....	116	5,309	67,341	16,629
Government .....	8	399	4,187	1,000
Public .....	9	206	2,450	637
Private .....	99	4,704	60,704	14,992
Technical Schools (Collegiate) .....	54	2,123	22,546	6,708
Government .....	42	1,803	18,584	5,639
Public .....	2	40	736	218
Private .....	10	280	3,226	851
Do. (Secondary grade) .....	1,024	15,610	298,893	75,140
Government .....	1	—	156	45
Public .....	736	10,436	213,660	51,273
Private .....	286	5,174	85,077	24,207
Supplementary Technical Schools ...	15,091	20,932	1,270,874	433,173
Government .....	3	—	570	192
Public .....	15,033	20,444	1,263,460	430,207
Private .....	55	488	6,844	2,774
Training Institutes for Technical School Teachers .....	42	102	1,039	618
Other Schools .....	1,917	17,031	203,123	163,937
Total .....	45,793	339,868	13,408,971	2,933,002
Do. for 1931-32 .....	45,765	333,779	13,073,854	2,825,260
Do. for 1930-31 .....	45,898	332,841	12,847,730	2,639,337

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

Note 2.—Schools and Colleges under control of Departments other than the Education, i.e. Fishery Institute, various military and naval schools and colleges, Peers' school, Progresses school, and Post and Telegraph schools, are excluded.

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

## PRIMARY EDUCATION

### THE "SHO-GAKKO" (ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS)

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

**Tuition.**—Though in principle elementary edu-

cation is free, a small amount of tuition may be charged under special permission, in a case where English may be included in the curriculum for schools in the urban districts.

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

Table 3. Statistics of Elementary Schools

End of Mar.	No. of schools			No. of pupils	
	Ordinary	Ord. & Higher	Higher	Ordinary	Higher
1928 .....	7,327	18,074	145	8,193,000	1,305,000
1929 .....	7,186	18,271	149	8,350,000	1,324,000
1930 .....	7,121	18,348	157	8,543,000	1,322,000
1931 .....	7,114	18,397	162	8,780,000	1,326,000
1932 .....	7,090	18,414	161	9,067,448	1,310,800
1933 .....	7,097	18,442	158	9,314,107	1,400,089

Table 4. Number of Children of School Age Under Obligation to Attend Schools

End of Mar.	Receiving the prescribed course of instruction			Not receiving the prescribed course of instruction		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1928 .....	4,842,000	4,671,000	9,514,000	24,000	26,000	51,000
1929 .....	4,911,000	4,751,000	9,663,000	25,000	27,000	53,000
1930 .....	4,993,000	4,839,000	9,832,000	24,000	26,000	50,000
1931 .....	5,101,000	4,955,000	10,056,000	24,000	24,000	49,000
1932 .....	5,245,153	5,099,489	10,344,642	23,935	24,217	48,152
1933 .....	5,430,177	5,278,753	10,708,930	22,937	23,095	46,032

Continued	Total No. of children under obligation			Percentage attending schools		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1928 .....	4,867,566	4,698,386	9,565,952	99.49	99.43	99.46
1929 .....	4,937,647	4,779,410	9,717,657	99.48	99.42	99.45
1930 .....	5,018,163	4,865,622	9,883,725	99.51	99.46	99.48
1931 .....	5,125,852	4,980,089	10,105,941	99.52	99.50	99.51
1932 .....	5,269,088	5,123,706	10,392,794	99.55	99.53	99.54
1933 .....	5,453,114	5,301,848	10,754,962	99.58	99.56	99.57

THE "YOCHI-EN" (KINDERGARTENS) one kindergartens, and to 200 in special cases, Kindergartens that admit children of 3 to 7 and children under charge of one conductor years limit the number of enrolment to 120 at should not exceed 40.

## 5. Statistics of Kindergartens

End of Mar.	No. of schools	No. of conductors	No. of pupils	Percentage of pupils per 1 school	Percentage of pupils per 1 conductor
1928 .....	1,182	3,598	99,374	91.8	27.6
1929 .....	1,294	3,919	107,236	82.9	27.4
1930 .....	1,397	4,301	114,749	82.1	26.7
1931 .....	1,512	4,657	121,975	80.8	26.2
1932 .....	1,662	5,012	126,564	78.0	25.3
1933 .....	1,708	5,333	129,001	75.5	24.2

**BLIND, DEAF AND DUMB SCHOOLS** kyo Blind School and the Tokyo Deaf and Dumb School) are provided with ordinary, professional and normal courses. The latest available data are as follows:—

Table 6. Schools for Blind and Deaf and Dumb

End of Mar.	Blind			Deaf and Dumb			Graduates
	No. of schools	Teachers	Pupils	No. of schools	Teachers	pupils	
1928 .....	73	522	3,475	45	339	3,168	464
1929 .....	72	537	3,766	47	379	3,464	495
1930 .....	73	545	4,088	49	414	3,640	499
1931 .....	74	584	4,306	51	443	3,831	578
1932 .....	77	624	4,550	59	500	4,144	583
1933 .....	78	625	4,613	59	526	4,376	720

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

Table 7. Blind and Mute of School-age

End of Mar.	Blind and mute of school-age			Receiving instruction at schools			Defectives per 1,000 children	
	Blind	Mute	Total	Blind	Mute	Total	Blind	Mute
1928	3,621	6,426	10,047	427	1,252	1,679	2.36	5.78
1929	2,531	6,107	8,638	432	1,440	1,872	2.24	5.41
1930	2,465	5,990	8,455	498	1,555	2,053	2.14	5.21
1931	2,427	6,285	8,712	520	1,709	2,229	2.07	5.36
1932	2,356	6,611	8,967	646	2,075	2,721	1.94	5.47
1933	2,310	6,619	8,929	784	2,397	3,181	1.85	5.31

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

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

SECONDARY EDUCATION

THE "CHU-GAKKO" (MIDDLE SCHOOLS)

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

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

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

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

**Academic Titles.**—The degree of "Gakushi", corresponding to M.A., is conferred by all universities on their graduates. The Presidents of

THE "KOTO JOGAKKO" (GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOLS)

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

THE "KOTO GAKKO" (Higher Schools)

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

all the Government, Public and Private universities are equally privileged, subject to the approval of the Minister of Education, to confer the highest academic title "Hakushi" or "Hakase", corresponding to Doctor of Science, Civil Law, etc., as the case may be. The title of "Hakushi" is of twelve kinds, the number of the holders of "Hakushi" (living) being as follows (at end of March, 1933):—

Table 8. Number of Degree Holders

Law	198
Medicine	5,873
Pharmacy	67
Engineering	517
Literature	192
Science	400
Dendrology	40
Agriculture	246
Veterinary	19
Commerce	9
Economics	30
Pol. Science	2
Total	7,593

GOVERNMENT UNIVERSITIES

The Teikoku Daigaku (Imperial Universities)

There are eight Imperial Universities, each consisting of several departments of colleges, and University Halls. Graduates of Higher Schools are admitted, in principle, on diploma, but owing to the excessive number of Higher School graduates, selective examination is held.

Table 9. List of Imperial Universities (Sept., 1934)

Name	Est'd	Location	President	Faculty	Department	Student
Tokyo Imp. Univ. ....	1886	Tokyo	M. Nagano	671	Univ. Hall	603
					Law	2,302
					Medicine	756
					Engineering	1,042
					Literature	1,260
					Science	351
					Economics	1,245
Agriculture	1,029					
Total	8,588					
Kyoto Imp. Univ. ....	1899	Kyoto	M. Matsui	531	Univ. Hall	773
					Law	1,667
					Engineering	596
					Medicine	575
					Literature	795
					Science	313
					Economics	829
Agriculture	352					
Total	5,900					
Tohoku Imp. Univ. ...	1910	Sendai	K. Honda	258	Univ. Hall	60
					Medicine	438
					Science	228
					Engineering	238
					Law & Lit.	695
Total	1,659					
Kyushu Imp. Univ. ...	1903	Fukuoka (Kyushu)	C. Matsuura	259	Univ. Hall	83
					Medicine	553
					Engineering	352
					Agriculture	259
					Law & Lit.	758
Total	2,005					
Hokkaido Imp. Univ. ...	1907	Sapporo (Hokkaido)	K. Takaoka	287	Univ. Hall	21
					Agriculture	492
					Medicine	285
					Engineering	288
					Science	144
Prep. Course	892					
Total	2,122					
Keijo Imp. Univ. ....	1926	Seoul (Chosen)	S. Yamada	523	Law & Lit.	—
					Medicine	—
					Total	621
Taihoku Imp. Univ. ...	1928	Taihoku (Taiwan)	T. Shidehara	266	Lit. & Politics	71
					Science & Agri.	59
					Total	130
Osaka Imp. Univ. ....	1931	Osaka	C. Kusumoto	82	Univ. Hall	22
					Medicine	728
					Science	90
					Engineering	388
Total	1,228					

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

Table 10. List of Government Universities (Sept., 1934)

Name	Year of elevation	Location	President	Faculty	Students
Tokyo University of Commerce	1920	Tokyo	Z. Sano	174	2,105
Niigata University of Medicine	1922	Niigata	T. Tominaga	36	356
Okayama University of Medicine	1922	Okayama	O. Tamura	42	451
Kanazawa University of Medicine	1923	Kanazawa	S. Ishizuka	57	501
Nagasaki University of Medicine	1923	Nagasaki	M. Takayama	63	514
Chiba University of Medicine	1923	Chiba	N. Takahashi	54	658
Kumamoto University of Medicine	1929	Kumamoto	M. Akashi	34	338
Nagoya University of Medicine	1931	Nagoya	S. Tamura	46	364
Kobe University of Commerce	1929	Kobe	S. Sasaki	43	626
Tokyo University of Literature & Science	1929	Tokyo	T. Morioka	118	336
Hiroshima Univ. of Literature & Science	1929	Hiroshima	M. Tsukahara	74	322
Tokyo Technical University	1929	Tokyo	K. Nakamura	109	560

## PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES

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

Table 11. List of Public Universities (May, 1934)

Name	Location	Year of elevation	President	Faculty	Students
Kyoto Pref. University of Medicine	Kyoto	1921	T. Asayama	65	673
Osaka University of Commerce	Osaka	1928	S. Kawada	105	790

## PRIVATE UNIVERSITIES

The private institutions recognized by the University Regulations total 25, they being tabulated below:—

Table 12. List of Private Universities (May, 1934)

Name	Location	Est'd	President	Faculty	Student
Keio University	Tokyo	1858	S. Koizumi	367	6,680
Waseda University	Tokyo	1882	H. Tanaka	491	8,482
Meiji University	Tokyo	1881	T. Kinoshita	163	3,625
Chuo University	Tokyo	1885	K. Hara	144	2,760
Nihon University	Tokyo	1920	M. Yamaoka	141	4,756
Hosei University	Tokyo	1879	M. Akiyama	178	2,522
Doshisha University	Kyoto	1920	*R. Wada	98	1,522
Kokugakuin University	Tokyo	1893	S. Ichimura	94	571
Jikei University of Medicine	Tokyo	1881	E. Kanasugi	64	1,153
Ryukoku University	Kyoto	1922	R. Hanada	91	704
Otani University	Kyoto	1922	H. Kono	91	479
Senshu University	Tokyo	1880	Baron Y. Sakatani	103	948
Rikkyo University	Tokyo	1874	S. Kimura	132	1,456
Kansai University	Osaka Pref.	1886	K. Niho	139	1,527
Tokushoku University	Tokyo	1920	H. Nagata	88	867
Ritsumeikan University	Kyoto	1900	S. Sasaki	85	1,287
Rissho University	Tokyo	1904	R. Sekimoto	105	383
Komazawa University	Tokyo	1883	Z. Omori	107	459
Tokyo Agr. University	Tokyo	1891	Y. Yoshikawa	79	632
Nihon University of Medicine	Tokyo	1926	H. Shioda	58	1,141
Koyasan University	Wakayama	1886	T. Takaoka	52	250
Taisho University	Tokyo	1926	S. Kato	122	507
Toyo University	Tokyo	1887	J. Takakusu	71	387
Jochi University	Tokyo	1813	H. Hoffman	75	201
Kansai Gakuin University	Hyogo Pref.	1932	C. J. L. Bates	64	644

\*—Acting director.

## TECHNICAL PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL AND SPECIAL (PROFESSIONAL) SCHOOLS OF HIGHER GRADE  
Qualification.—Admits graduates of Middle Schools and Technical Schools of Secondary grade on diploma, though owing to the number of applicants most of them hold selective examination. They are of 3 to 4 school-years.

Table 13. List of Government Technical and Special Schools (Sept., 1934)

No. of Schools	Location	Faculty	Students	Graduates
Higher Agr. & For. Schools... 6	{Morioka, Kagoshima, Miye, Utsunomiya, Gifu, Miyazaki}	258	1,982	685
Higher Agr. School ..... 1	Tottori	25	227	54
Higher Seri. Schools ..... 3	Uyeda, Tokyo, Kyoto	125	940	851
Higher Commercial Schools.. 11	{Nagasaki, Yamaguchi, Otaru, Nagoya, Fukushima, Oita, Hikone, Wakayama, Yokohama, Takamatsu, Takaoka.}	413	6,549	2,118
Higher Technical Schools..... 17	{Kyoto, Nagoya, Kumamoto, Yonezawa, Kiryu, Yokohama, Hiroshima, Kanazawa, Sendai, Meiji (Fukuoka), Tokyo, Kobe, Hamamatsu, Tokushima, Nagaoka, Fukui, Yamanashi}	785	7,201	2,220
Higher Mining School ..... 1	Akita	53	317	85
Higher Nautical Schools ..... 2	Kobe, Tokyo	122	1,438	297
Pharmaceutical Schools ..... 2	Toyama, Kumamoto	37	503	166
Higher Dental Schools ..... 1	Tokyo	43	418	67
Foreign Language Schools ... 2	Tokyo, Osaka	150	2,095	485
Fine Art Academy ..... 1	Tokyo	71	732	143
Academy of Music ..... 1	Tokyo	68	1,258	149

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

Table 14. Kinds of Special Schools

Location	Faculty	Students	Graduates	
Kyoto Municipal Painting School	Kyoto	21	280	59
Higher Commercial Department attached to Osaka University of Commerce	Osaka	72	550	176
Gifu Pharmaceutical School	Gifu	23	378	—
Fukuoka Pref. Women's Special School	Fukuoka	32	275	88
Osaka Pref. Women's Special School	Osaka	56	342	32
Miyagi Pref. Women's Special School	Sendai	40	364	62
Kyoto Pref. Women's Special School	Kyoto	27	290	84
Hiroshima Pref. Women's Special School	Hiroshima	27	323	65
Nagano Pref. Women's Special School	Nagano	12	80	31

## PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS OF HIGHER GRADE

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

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

Statistics of public and private collegiate institutions for 1932-33 are as follows:—

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

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

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

These schools are divided into 3 grades, (A) elementary) grade for 12-13 year boys and the Middle School grade for 14-17 year boys, girls. (B) the Higher Elementary School grade for The latest available data for 1932-33 are as 12-15 year boys, (C) the continuation (or sup- follows:—

**Table 16. Public and Private Technical and Commercial Schools of Secondary Grade**

	Schools	Teachers	Pupils	Graduates	
A.	Technical .....	93	2,265	33,553	6,892
	Agricultural .....	236	2,766	47,583	14,049
	Commercial .....	284	6,120	138,241	25,321
	Nautical .....	11	164	2,659	587
	Fishery .....	12	141	1,917	380
	Others .....	186	2,356	37,035	14,570
	Total .....	822	13,812	260,988	61,799
B.	Do. for 1931-32 .....	807	13,421	256,128	59,891
	Do. for 1930-31 .....	786	12,882	252,965	57,993
	Technical .....	29	313	5,262	1,623
	Agricultural .....	98	795	16,812	5,684
	Commercial .....	41	370	10,412	3,067
	Nautical .....	1	11	61	61
	Others .....	33	309	5,358	2,906
C.	Total .....	202	1,798	37,905	13,341
	Do. for 1931-32 .....	196	1,792	35,887	12,325
	Do. for 1930-31 .....	189	1,710	35,716	12,482
	Technical .....	101	391	13,093	6,245
	Agricultural .....	12,330	15,785	990,856	331,170
	Commercial .....	544	987	54,866	21,894
	Nautical .....	2	3	192	90
C.	Fishery .....	250	187	18,578	5,733
	Total .....	15,091	20,932	1,270,874	433,171
	Do. for 1931-32 .....	15,083	20,351	1,271,971	433,453
	Do. for 1930-31 .....	15,248	19,078	1,277,338	432,070

**TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR TEACHERS**

Training schools for teachers are divided into two grades:—

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

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

**PREFECTURAL NORMAL SCHOOLS**

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

**Table 18. Statistics of Higher Normal Schools**

	(Sept., 1934) Director	Faculty	Students	Graduates
Tokyo .....	T. Morioka .....	118	1,110	284
Hiroshima .....	M. Tsukahara .....	110	686	162
Tokyo (Women's) .....	K. Yoshioka .....	73	461	127
Nara (Women's) .....	H. Inaba .....	49	419	138

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

**Table 17. Statistics of Teachers Training School**

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

**HIGHER SCHOOLS FOR TEACHERS**

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

**Table 19. Organization of Imperial Academy**

	Membership	
	Regular	Actual
1st Department .....	50	45
(Director: Dr. Masaaki Tomii)		
1st Section (Law, Politics and Economy) .....	25	21
2nd Section (Philosophy, History and Literature) .....	25	24
2nd Department .....	50	46
(Director: Dr. Sankichi Sato)		
1st Section (Mathematics and Astronomy) .....	7	7
2nd Section (Physics and Chemistry) .....	11	11
3rd Section (Geography and Geology) .....	8	7
4th Section (Biology and Medicine) .....	16	14
5th Section (Engineering and Agriculture) .....	8	7

**SCHOOLS NOT UNDER CONTROL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION**

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

**The Peers' School ("Gakushu-In")**

Founded in 1877, this is an institution maintained by the Imperial Household Department as a special educational organ for the children of the titled class. The course is divided into three grades, viz. elementary school, middle school and higher courses. In September 1934, the school had 921 boys matriculating in different courses. The children of the Imperial House and those of the Imperial Princes are all educated at the institution. Location: Mejiro, Tokyo. Director—Dr. Torasaburo Araki.

**The Peeresses, School ("Joshi Gakushu-In")**

This is also an educational organ for the daughters of the titled class and was founded in 1885. It was originally known as the Kwazoku Jogakko. The course is divided into three,

the same as the Peers School. In September, 1934, the enrolment numbered 735 for all departments. Location: Aoyama, Tokyo. Director—Dr. Junji Nagaya.

**The Fishery Institute**

Founded in 1890 by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce (now extinct), it is divided into Regular Course (catching, manufacture & rearing), Pelagic Fishery, Post-graduate and Special Courses, the first two extending over three years. In September 1934, the teaching staff comprised 108 and enrolment 353. Location: Etchujima, Tokyo. Director—Y. Sugiura.

**The Jingu Kogakukan**

This is a special institution for giving instruction in the Shinto classics, in order to train aspiring Shinto priests. In September 1934 the faculty numbered 46, and students roll 310 for regular and special courses. Location: Uji-yama, Miye Prefecture. Director—K. Hirata.

**SOCIETIES AND COUNCILS**

**The Imperial Academy of Japan**

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

rature and Social Science and (2nd Section) Science, pure and applied, the members belonging either to the 1st or 2nd section according to their speciality.

The official consist of the President, one Manager, and two sectional chiefs. The number of members is fixed at 100, and annuities are granted to members above 60 years old. Since 1910 the Academy has received from the Imperial Household an annual grant of money and Barons Mitsui, Iwasaka and Sumitomo have also offered donation each. Proceedings are occasionally published in Japanese and also in German, English and French, President is Dr.

J. Sakurai, (Privy Councillor); Manager, Dr. M. Anesaki; Directors, Baron Dr. M. Tomii, Privy Councillor (1st Section) and Dr. S. Sato (2nd Section). Location: Ueno Park, Tokyo.

**Chemical & Physical Research Institute**

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

The chief officials are:—Pres., H.I.H. Prince Fushimi; Superintendent, Vis. Dr. M. Okochi; 13 directors, and a number of research staff.

At present about 363 persons are engaged in researches, the subjects of researches undertaken in 1934-35 numbering over 340. Patents acquired from foreign and home governments from its founding up to the end of August 1933 numbered 487.

**National Research Council**

The Council, which is under the superintendence of the Education Minister, was created

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

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

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

**Table 20. Organization of National Research Council**

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

**FINANCIAL ASPECTS OF EDUCATION**

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

by the local public bodies. In recent years the educational undertakings have been greatly extended and the treatment of teachers considerably improved in accordance with the post-war programme of the country, and this has caused the educational expenditure to swell in a remarkably degree. The following table shows the total educational expenditure during the five fiscal years ending 1932-33 (figures in unit of ¥1,000):—

**Table 21. Educational Expenditure Borne By Public Bodies**

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

**Table 22. Educational Expenses Borne by Prefectural and Communal Treasuries**

	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
Elementary Schools	308,398,804	284,123,461	250,609,686	234,882,069	245,589,734
Normal "	15,964,227	15,796,483	13,462,375	10,915,855	9,738,796
Middle "	28,617,945	26,133,324	24,388,427	22,540,511	21,349,570
Girls' High "	21,792,563	21,787,818	20,742,815	18,983,617	18,134,131
Higher "	638,815	753,007	799,424	799,424	715,310

(Continued)	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
Universities .....	4,833,253	4,232,457	4,408,775	2,380,881	2,125,810
Special Schools (collegiate) .....	477,645	624,954	565,976	422,855	532,283
Technical Schools (collegiate) .....	41,156,732	42,635,370	40,341,082	38,093,534	37,473,708
Training Institutes for Technical Continuation School Teachers	503,574	496,678	445,473	381,008	335,188
Blind Schools .....	564,569	867,960	765,215	806,724	708,911
Dumb & Deaf Schools.	178,408	183,755	196,651	305,107	226,402
Other Schools .....	458,357	438,771	411,276	383,849	398,799
Young Men's Training Institutes .....	5,900,357	5,786,084	5,268,513	4,713,687	4,786,405
Kindergartens .....	1,588,759	1,489,561	1,467,518	1,411,610	1,394,041
Libraries .....	2,199,924	2,374,244	1,635,127	1,452,703	1,390,333
Others .....	38,048,026	39,444,385	40,839,096	43,873,997	40,002,020
Total .....	471,322,951	447,168,312	406,347,929	382,344,631	384,901,441

**Table 23. Educational Fund (in ¥1,000)**

	Prefectures			Cities			Towns and villages		
	Properties	Of which fundamental properties	Reserves	Properties	Of which fundamental properties	Reserves	Properties	Of which fundamental properties	Reserves
1928-29	307,278	14,353*	6,353	422,100	6,528	1,571	616,034	69,626	8,396
1929-30	315,553	13,605	7,421	447,081	6,329	2,331	619,935	69,238	8,514
1930-31	328,949	12,911	7,862	461,649	6,117	2,339	609,003	68,753	8,369
1931-32	314,757	12,457	7,121	466,421	7,000	2,306	599,965	69,329	8,328
1932-33	317,623	12,456	7,115	516,603	8,215	2,415	561,997	68,432	7,003

Details of the above for 1932-33 are shown below:—

**Table 24. Details of School Properties**

Properties:	Prefectures	Cities	Towns & Villages	Total
Land .....	¥98,295	¥220,833	¥100,619	¥419,747
Buildings .....	162,186	250,131	365,117	777,434
Other articles .....	57,142	45,638	96,261	199,041
Total .....	317,623	516,603	561,997	1,396,223
Of which fundamental properties:				
Cash, Deposits & Securities...	11,689	6,251	45,336	63,276
Land .....	748	1,819	24,963	27,530
Buildings .....	16	145	112	273
Total incl. other articles....	12,456	8,215	68,432	89,088
Reserves .....	7,121	2,415	7,003	16,539

**Grants to Cities, Towns and Villages for Compulsory Education**

Cities and towns and villages are responsible for the establishment and maintenance of ordinary elementary schools. Part of the expense, however, is met by the State Treasury, in order that the teachers may well be paid and the burdens on the rate-payer may not be too heavy. In 1927-28, the sum of ¥85,000,000 was defrayed for this purpose, which compares with ¥75,000,000 for 1929-30. Destitute cities, towns and villages receive special consideration in the apportionment of the grant.

**Special Educational Fund**

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



The condition at the Government special four years ending 1932-33 being as follows:— schools is not much better, the record for the

Table 31. Admission Ratio of Government Special Schools

	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	
18 Technical and Mining schools	Applicants.....	17,244	16,822	17,208	16,232
	No. admitted ...	2,465	2,510	2,584	2,527
	% .....	14.29	15.41	15.22	15.57
11 Agr., Forestry and Sericultural schools	Applicants.....	6,497	7,456	7,287	7,244
	No. admitted ...	1,261	1,397	1,464	1,291
	% .....	19.40	18.87	20.09	17.82
11 Commercial schools	Applicants.....	14,308	13,318	13,730	9,580
	No. admitted ...	3,127	3,165	3,508	2,386
	% .....	21.85	23.77	25.55	24.91
2 Nautical schools	Applicants.....	2,377	2,456	2,403	2,180
	No. admitted ...	320	320	316	244
	% .....	13.45	13.30	13.16	11.19

The congestion is much eased in the Government universities, the record for the three years ending 1932 reading thus:—

Table 32. Admission Rates of Imperial Universities

	State (Imp.) Universities	Gov't. & Pub. Universities	Private Universities	1931-32: %	State (Imp.) Universities	Gov't. & Pub. Universities	Private Universities	1932-33: %
1931-32:								
Applicants ....	15,243	5,987	36,801	44.15				
Admission ....	6,699	2,141	17,015	38.78				
% .....	44.06	36.22	47.26					
1932-33:								
Applicants ....	15,747	11,408	34,726	49.83	13,794	7,947	55,943	55.943
Admission ....	6,953	4,422	17,664	34.99	6,873	2,781	27,072	48.39
% .....								

## LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS

## LIBRARIES

The number of libraries throughout the country in March 1933, was 4,686, consisting of one Government (Imperial Library), 3,296 public and 1,389 private establishments. Besides, there are libraries belonging to the Imperial and other universities. Of the above, the Imperial Library

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

Table 33. Nos. of Libraries and of Visitors

Fiscal year	No. of Libraries			No. of Visitors			Visitors per day per library
	Government & Public	Private	Total	Government & Public	Private	Total	
1928-29	3,152	1,337	4,490	18,332,019	4,515,070	22,847,089	20
1929-30	3,192	1,361	4,553	17,394,238	5,441,086	22,835,324	19
1930-31	3,235	1,374	4,609	18,681,745	4,673,022	23,354,767	19
1931-32	3,266	1,343	4,609	19,276,410	5,702,804	24,979,214	11
1932-33	3,297	1,389	4,686	20,033,000	4,773,000	24,766,000	20

Table 34. No. of Books

Fiscal year	Government & Public		Private		Total
	Japanese & Chinese	European	Japanese & Chinese	European	
1928-29	5,419,908	270,971	2,770,258	130,475	8,591,612
1929-30	5,843,036	277,595	3,010,394	144,504	9,274,529
1930-31	6,211,954	288,916	2,980,722	153,974	9,635,566
1931-32	6,716,897	292,434	2,976,003	153,447	10,138,281
1932-33	7,289,000		3,274,000		10,563,000

## The Imperial Library

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

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

Table 35. Statistics of Imperial Library

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

## The Tokyo Imperial University Library

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

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 one. Dr. Morrison's famous library acquired by Baron Hisaya Iwasaki in 1917 for ¥350,000 is also noteworthy, containing over 200,000 books on China. The library has been much enlarged and reorganized into a seminary devoted to Oriental researches, under the name of Oriental Research Institute (Toyo Kenkyusho), the library house being located at Kago-machi, Koishikawa, Tokyo, in the grounds donated by the Baron.

## MUSEUMS

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

## Public and Private Libraries

Public and private libraries present a poor showing compared with those mentioned above. In the provinces, the Osaka Prefectural Library possessing 237,905 books as on April 1, 1933, heads the list in the number of books stored. In 1921 the Hibiya Municipal Library, Tokyo, added to the list 2,000 new books published in the United States, and contributed to the Municipality by the Carnegie Peace Mission. Among

## MORAL EDUCATION AND PHYSICAL CULTURE

## MORAL EDUCATION

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

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

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

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

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

## PHYSICAL CULTURE

## "Judo" or "Jujitsu"

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

## Fencing

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

## Physical Culture for Girls

With the introduction of the Occidental system of exercise and the present unprecedented vogue of sports, physical culture for girls, hitherto baffled by many obstacles, such as disfavour expressed by some conservative mothers, Japanese female garments, etc. are now gradually gaining ground. In the Girls' High Schools, the subject of gymnastics, 3 hours a week, is included in the curriculum, and the girls go through various methods of training.

## Physical Education Research Institute

With the object of conducting scientific research into physical training at schools and training instructors in physical education, the Physical Education Research Institute was founded in December, 1924. It has eight departments, each with a suitable force of staff, i.e., the

Anatomical, the Physiological, the Chemical, the Hygienic, the Pedagogic and Philosophical, the Drill and Gymnastics and the Athletic and Budo ("Jujitsu", and fencing) Department.

## Association for Physical Culture

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

"jujitsu", fencing, archer 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 corporation is obliged to maintain its own institute. The maintenance cost ¥5,240,000 in 1926, ¥6,060,000 in 1927 and ¥7,680,000 in 1928, but the Government subsidy to the fund is only 1 million yen a year, so that the bulk is to be borne by the corporations. They train boys from 16 to 20 years of age, free of charge,

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

Table 36. Statistics of Young Men's Training Institutes

Year	No. of institutes	No. of attendants	Those completed course	Instructors
1928-29	15,766	843,702	112,375	88,640
1929-30	15,787	806,454	110,627	89,912
1930-31	15,617	794,171	108,754	88,061
1931-32	15,550	796,132	104,140	88,680
1932-33	15,546	835,723	122,223	90,644

## FOREIGN STUDENTS STUDYING IN JAPAN AND JAPANESE ABROAD

The number of foreign students enrolled in Japanese schools, at the end of March, 1932, totalled 2,761, consisting of 2,194 males and 1,122 females. Of these the Chinese are the most important both in number and other respects. It was some years after the close of the Japan-China war that they began to arrive in Japan to acquire modern learning.

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

Table 37. No. of Students Abroad

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

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

## 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



TEACHERS' LICENSE EXAMINATION

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

Table 38. License for Elementary School Teachers

Year	Without examination	On examination	Total
1928-29	15,688	9,110	24,798
1929-30	14,973	8,258	23,231
1930-31	11,919	6,340	18,259
1931-32	12,400	5,028	17,428
1932-33	10,793	4,543	15,336

Table 39. License for Kindergarten Nurses

Year	Without examination	On examination	Total
1928-29	751	75	826
1929-30	1,131	100	1,231
1930-31	1,049	29	1,078
1931-32	893	24	917
1932-33	943	42	985

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

Year	Without examination	On examination	Total
1928-29	9,961	709	10,670
1929-30	10,134	688	10,822
1930-31	10,482	672	11,154
1931-32	10,532	607	11,139
1932-33	11,476	574	12,050

Table 41. License for High School Teachers

Year	Without examination	On examination	Total
1928-29	735	11	746
1929-30	784	47	831
1930-31	875	8	883
1931-32	571	41	612
1932-33	1,111	13	1,124

Table 42. License for Technical School Teachers

Year	Without examination	On examination	Total
1928-29	589	147	736
1929-30	457	161	618
1930-31	548	125	673
1931-32	473	113	586
1932-33	392	116	508

BOY SCOUTS ORGANIZATION

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

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

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

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.

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

**Costs in Civil Procedure.**—There 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

References: Tables 2-6, 15-18, 21-24, 29-34, 36-42—Mombu-sho Tokai (Annual Statistical Report of the Education Department), 1934. Table 7—Researches of the Education Department. Tables 1, 8, 26-28—Nippon Teikoku Tokai Nenkan (Official Statistical Annual), 1934. Tables 9-14—Researches of the Technical Education Bureau. Table 19-20—Researches of the Imperial Academy. Table 25—Researches of the Education Department. Table 35—Researches of the Imperial Library.

petitions and statements, varying from 20 sen to ¥1 each. Process-Servers' Fees depend upon the work entailed, as provided for in the law. All papers must be served by an official Process Server.

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

**The Age-limit for Judicial Officials**

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

**The Jury System**

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

The cases to be submitted to trial by jury are limited to crimes punishable with death penalty, life servitude or imprisonment, or servitude or imprisonment for a period exceeding 3 years, all of which come under the 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 to retrial owing to the variance of opinions between the jury and the presiding judges. Other prominent features that mark the working of the new system are:

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

**The New Civil Procedure Law**

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

**Table 1. Competition of Courts (End of Dec., 1933)**

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

(In Chosen there existed at the end of 1933 altogether 211 courts with 190 judges and 84 procurators.)

**Table 2. Number of Civil Cases in 1933**

Courts	Kind of cases	No. of cases	Cases disposed of	Cases remaining in hand
Local Courts	1st instance	663,664	615,061	48,603
	Summary procedure	350,139	350,079	60
	Compromise	32,416	31,958	458
	Compulsory execution	58,680	51,857	6,823
	Trial other than law-suit	303,213	282,937	20,276
	Bankruptcy	4,947	3,585	1,362
	Reconciliation	174	123	51
	Complaint on registration	16	13	3

Local	Kind of cases	No. of cases	Cases disposed of	Cases remaining in hand
Local Courts	Disposition of lease & rented-houses	21,499	20,142	1,357
	Disposition of commercial matters	2,884	2,625	259
	Temporary disposition of money debts	80,124	75,911	4,213
	Total	1,517,757	1,434,292	83,465
	Retrial	28	18	10
District Courts	1st instance	73,611	52,624	20,987
	Trial for appeal	24,003	15,816	8,187
	Trial for complaint	4,737	3,980	757
	Trial other than law-suit	3,802	3,457	345
	Tenancy disposition	5,379	4,760	619
	Bankruptcy by old law	351	39	312
	Total	111,883	80,676	31,207
Appeal Courts	Retrial	55	36	19
	Trial for appeal	12,379	6,132	6,247
	Trial for violation of election law	8	8	—
	Trial for complaint	303	249	54
Supreme Court	Total	12,690	6,381	6,309
	Retrial	10	2	8
	Trial for revision	5,030	3,554	1,476
Total	Trial for violation of election law	1	1	—
	Trial for complaint	2,005	1,880	125
	Total	7,036	5,435	1,476
Total	Retrial	37	25	12
	1st instance	737,275	667,685	69,590
	Trial for appeal	36,382	21,948	14,434
	Trial for revision	5,030	3,554	1,476
	Trial for complaint	7,045	6,109	936
Total	Total	785,732	699,296	86,436
	Retrial	130	81	49

N.B.—Above table includes all the criminal cases handled during the year 1933 at various courts. The total figures include all the cases in various trials except reconciliations, search carried out, compulsory execution, trial other than law-suit, bankruptcy, tendency disposition, etc. Special trial in Appeal Courts is included in the 1st instance.

**Table 3. Civil Cases Disposed of**

Year	Total No. of cases	Decided	Withdrawn	Reconciled	In other ways	Remaining in hand
1929	432,725	132,947	80,058	43,595	74,960	101,165
1930	839,934	123,445	93,116	50,321	492,025	81,027
1931	849,043	125,723	76,796	52,474	514,112	79,938
1932	841,387	119,784	77,123	53,560	514,019	76,901
1933	737,275	101,011	78,223	49,007	439,444	69,590
Average	740,073	120,582	81,063	49,791	406,912	81,725

Year	Total No. of cases	Quashed	Rejected	Withdrawn	Reconciled	In other ways	Remaining in hand
1929	30,914	2,665	6,767	3,495	1,898	57	15,996
1930	41,012	3,943	9,090	6,956	3,356	1,918	15,798
1931	40,255	3,702	8,777	6,061	3,486	2,602	15,526
1932	38,738	3,496	8,411	6,135	3,295	2,587	14,814
1933	36,382	3,099	7,086	6,025	3,164	2,575	14,434
Average	37,460	3,381	8,014	5,732	3,039	1,949	15,313

Year	Total No. of cases	Quashed	Rejected	Withdrawn	In other ways	Remaining in hand
1929	4,947	3,303	503	311	139	691
1930	5,699	3,164	507	363	935	739
1931	6,130	3,499	597	345	837	852
1932	6,813	3,971	426	356	953	1,107
1933	7,045	4,030	464	429	1,186	936
Average	6,127	3,593	499	360	810	865

Year	Total No. of cases	Quashed	Rejected	Withdrawn	In other ways	Remaining in hand
1929.....	2,555	274	1,141	191	—	950
1930.....	4,430	272	1,799	174	430	507
1931.....	5,537	396	2,854	209	56	2,022
1932.....	5,618	450	3,066	275	70	1,756
1933.....	5,030	335	2,896	252	68	1,476
Average	4,634	345	2,851	220	72	1,592

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

Year	No. of cases	Personal affairs	Land	Buildings & ships	Money	Cereals	Goods	Documents	Others
1929.....	231,560	5,679	8,167	14,717	206,091	2,280	3,214	730	90,682
1930.....	249,955	4,895	6,412	21,066	191,211	1,576	2,979	572	21,244
1931.....	261,749	4,763	6,578	23,899	200,080	1,223	3,020	674	22,012
1932.....	255,182	5,015	7,388	23,079	191,492	1,500	2,927	767	23,064
1933.....	228,216	5,151	7,562	22,996	164,637	1,505	2,735	871	22,769
Average	245,332	5,100	7,209	21,051	190,702	1,617	2,975	723	35,954

Table 5. Bankruptcy

Year	No. of cases	Decided	Quashed	Rejected	Compromise	In other ways	Remaining in hand
1929.....	5,231	762	2,709	326	28	11	1,395
1930.....	5,853	908	2,886	369	33	35	1,622
1931.....	6,019	928	2,962	329	32	14	1,754
1932.....	6,164	840	3,228	411	35	28	1,622
1933.....	4,948	698	2,644	214	10	24	1,362
Average	5,643	827	2,885	329	27	22	1,551

Table 6. Bankruptcy & Rehabilitation handled by Old Law

Year	No. of cases	Adjudicated for Bankruptcy					Cases remaining in hand	Amount of credit (Yen)	Rehabilitation	
		Individual	Partnerships	Partnerships (Ltd.)	Joint Stock Cos.	Total			Sanctioned	Rejected
1929.....	416	5	1	1	1	8	47,193,829	1	—	
1930.....	395	14	3	—	10	27	4,501,839	1	1	
1931.....	367	2	1	—	8	11	938,166	1	—	
1932.....	354	—	—	1	2	3	58,622	1	1	
1933.....	351	202	5	32	112	351	857,153	2	—	
Average	377	45	2	7	26	80	10,709,921	1	—	

Table 7. Cases of Insolvency handled by Old Law

Year	No. of cases rehabilitated	Sanctioned	Rejected	Others	Remaining in hand
1929.....	20	14	1	—	5
1930.....	19	12	—	1	6
1931.....	13	8	—	2	3
1932.....	8	2	—	—	6
1933.....	9	5	1	1	2
Average	14	8	—	1	5

Civil Cases in Recent Years

The condition of civil cases handled in the last five years ending 1933 is shown in the following comparative table:—

Table 8. Conditions of Civil Cases for Five Years

	No. of cases	No. of cases disposed of	No. of cases in hand	% to total cases	
				Disposed of	In hand
Compromise.....	12,749	12,417	332	97	3
	18,174	17,783	391	98	2
	23,903	23,405	498	98	2
	30,298	29,780	518	98	2
	32,416	31,958	458	98	2

	No. of cases	No. of cases disposed	No. of cases in hand	% to total cases	
				Disposed of	In hand
Summary procedure.....	1929.....	365,170	365,156	14	100
	1930.....	430,867	430,866	1	100
	1931.....	471,931	471,897	34	100
	1932.....	431,852	431,850	2	100
	1933.....	350,139	350,079	60	100
1st Instance.....	1929.....	432,756	331,579	101,177	77
	1930.....	839,970	758,937	81,033	90
	1931.....	849,060	769,112	79,948	91
	1932.....	841,400	764,498	76,902	91
	1933.....	737,275	667,685	69,590	90
Trial for appeal.....	1929.....	30,914	14,918	15,996	48
	1930.....	41,012	25,214	15,798	61
	1931.....	40,255	24,729	15,526	61
	1932.....	38,738	23,924	14,814	62
	1933.....	36,382	21,948	14,434	65
Trial for complaint.....	1929.....	2,556	1,606	950	63
	1930.....	4,430	2,675	1,755	60
	1931.....	5,537	3,515	2,022	63
	1932.....	5,618	3,862	1,756	69
	1933.....	5,618	3,554	1,756	69
Trial for revision.....	1929.....	4,963	4,271	692	86
	1930.....	5,699	4,960	739	87
	1931.....	6,130	5,278	852	86
	1932.....	6,813	5,706	1,107	84
	1933.....	7,045	6,109	936	70
Compulsory execution.....	1929.....	43,735	38,379	5,356	88
	1930.....	48,824	42,943	5,881	88
	1931.....	57,618	50,290	7,328	87
	1932.....	64,379	57,031	7,348	89
	1933.....	58,680	51,857	6,823	89
Bankruptcy.....	1929.....	5,231	3,836	1,395	73
	1930.....	5,853	4,231	1,622	72
	1931.....	6,019	4,265	1,754	71
	1932.....	6,164	4,542	1,622	74
	1933.....	4,947	3,585	1,362	72
Reconciliation.....	1929.....	225	154	71	68
	1930.....	256	173	83	68
	1931.....	256	172	84	67
	1932.....	274	202	72	74
	1933.....	174	123	51	70
Trial other than law suit (Local courts).....	1929.....	283,735	268,181	15,554	95
	1930.....	284,787	266,238	18,549	93
	1931.....	287,344	264,876	22,468	92
	1932.....	300,082	277,630	22,452	93
	1933.....	303,213	282,937	20,276	93
Disposition of lease and rented houses.....	1929.....	12,883	11,543	1,340	90
	1930.....	20,864	19,532	1,332	94
	1931.....	19,618	18,470	1,148	94
	1932.....	20,381	19,015	1,366	93
	1933.....	21,499	20,142	1,357	93
Disposition of commercial matters.....	1929.....	3,294	2,932	362	89
	1930.....	3,347	3,067	280	92
	1931.....	3,076	2,818	258	92
	1932.....	2,839	2,571	268	91
	1933.....	2,886	2,625	259	90
Bankruptcy by old law.....	1929.....	416	8	408	2
	1930.....	395	27	367	7
	1931.....	367	13	354	4
	1932.....	354	3	351	1
	1933.....	351	39	312	11

	Year	No. of cases	No. of cases disposed of	No. of cases in hand	% to total cases	
					Disposed of	In hand
Trial other than lawsuit (District Courts)	1929	3,475	3,020	455	87	13
	1930	3,586	3,202	384	89	11
	1931	3,533	3,237	296	92	8
	1932	3,497	3,132	365	90	10
	1933	3,802	3,457	345	90	10
Tenancy disposition	1929	4,161	3,590	571	86	14
	1930	3,410	2,661	749	78	22
	1931	4,107	3,628	479	88	12
	1932	3,685	3,189	496	87	13
	1933	5,379	4,760	619	88	12
Total	1929	1,206,263	1,061,590	244,673	88	12
	1930	1,711,474	1,582,509	128,964	92	8
	1931	1,778,754	1,645,705	133,049	93	7
	1932	1,756,374	1,626,935	129,439	93	7
	1933	1,569,216	1,450,858	118,385	92	8
Retrial (reproduced)	1929	67	43	24	64	36
	1930	88	58	30	66	34
	1931	109	75	34	69	31
	1932	112	71	41	64	36
	1933	130	81	49	62	38

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

**Criminal Cases in Recent Years**

The condition of criminal cases handled during the five years ending 1933 is tabulated as follows:—

**Table 9. Condition of Criminal Cases for Five Years**

	Year	No. of cases	No. of cases disposed	No. of cases in hand	% to total cases		
					Disposed of	In hand	
Search carried out	1929	400,670	395,429	5,241	98.7	1.3	
	1930	427,092	421,932	5,160	98.7	1.3	
	1931	440,577	433,305	7,272	98.3	1.7	
	1932	457,285	450,481	6,804	98.5	1.5	
	1933	509,355	502,974	6,381	98.7	1.3	
Preliminary inquiry	1929	4,751	3,678	1,073	77.4	22.6	
	1930	6,429	4,957	1,472	77.3	22.7	
	1931	6,317	4,935	1,382	78.1	21.9	
	1932	6,676	5,102	1,574	76.4	23.6	
	1933	7,737	5,601	2,136	42.4	27.6	
Summary	1929	70,566	70,099	467	99.3	0.7	
	1930	70,910	70,395	515	99.3	0.7	
	1931	65,720	65,121	599	99.1	0.9	
	1932	62,459	61,865	594	99.0	1.0	
	1933	72,343	71,512	831	98.9	1.1	
1st instance	Jury	1929	1,451	1,336	115	92.1	7.9
		1930	1,704	1,586	118	93.1	6.9
		1931	1,991	1,831	160	92.0	8.0
		1932	2,278	2,103	175	92.3	7.7
		1933	2,132	1,952	180	91.6	8.4
Ordinary	1929	32,114	29,812	2,302	92.8	7.2	
	1930	37,546	35,110	2,436	93.1	6.9	
	1931	37,694	34,639	2,755	92.6	7.4	
	1932	40,012	37,386	2,626	93.4	6.6	
	1933	43,330	40,706	2,624	93.9	6.1	

	Year	No. of cases	No. of cases disposed of	No. of cases in hand	% to total cases	
					Disposed of	In hand
Appeal trial	1929	6,066	5,197	869	85.7	14.3
	1930	7,253	6,341	912	88.8	11.2
	1931	6,778	5,663	1,115	83.5	16.5
	1932	7,374	6,263	1,111	84.9	15.1
	1933	7,814	6,674	1,140	85.4	14.6
Trial for complaint	1929	1,867	1,586	281	84.9	15.1
	1930	2,437	2,109	328	86.5	13.5
	1931	2,152	1,791	361	83.2	16.8
	1932	2,257	1,880	377	83.3	16.7
	1933	2,493	2,011	482	80.7	19.3
Cases for complaint	1929	64	62	2	96.9	3.1
	1930	88	82	6	93.1	6.9
	1931	88	84	4	95.5	4.5
	1932	104	99	5	95.2	4.8
	1933	77	75	2	97.0	3.0
Revision trial	1929	29	28	1	96.6	3.4
	1930	32	25	7	78.1	21.9
	1931	47	44	3	93.6	6.4
	1932	38	33	5	86.8	13.2
	1933	39	35	4	89.7	10.3
Special revision trial	1929	3	2	1	66.7	33.3
	1930	2	2	—	100.0	—
	1931	2	2	—	100.0	—
	1932	1	1	—	100.0	—
	1933	1	1	—	100.0	—
Total	1929	517,581	507,229	10,352	98.0	2.0
	1930	553,493	542,539	10,954	98.0	2.0
	1931	561,066	547,415	13,651	97.6	2.4
	1932	578,484	595,213	13,271	97.7	2.3
	1933	645,321	631,541	13,780	97.9	2.1

**Table 10. Sentence Carried Out**

	Year	No. of offenders	Capital punishment	Imprisonment & confinement	Penalty, fine, etc.	Total	Acquitted	No. of offender per 100,000 population
	1930	47,887	28	34,877	12,263	47,168	719	74.0
	1931	44,411	29	35,308	8,545	43,882	529	67.6
	1932	51,072	37	38,516	11,988	50,541	531	76.7
	1933	53,819	26	41,665	11,754	53,445	374	79.7
Summary judgment	1929	114,827	—	—	114,827	114,827	—	181.8
	1930	116,024	—	—	116,024	116,024	—	179.2
	1931	107,366	—	—	107,366	107,366	—	163.5
	1932	96,905	—	—	96,905	96,905	—	145.5
	1933	123,622	—	—	123,622	123,622	—	183.0
Summary judgment police offence	1929	712,723	—	118,007	580,767	698,774	13,949	1,128.3
	1930	773,877	—	135,033	621,382	756,415	17,462	1,195.4
	1931	790,166	—	123,089	647,538	770,627	19,539	1,203.2
	1932	778,652	—	117,427	651,233	768,660	9,992	1,169.1
	1933	972,773	—	133,146	838,067	971,213	1,318	1,439.9
Total	1929	865,093	21	148,143	702,336	860,500	14,593	1,369.5
	1930	937,788	28	169,910	749,669	919,607	18,181	1,448.4
	1931	941,943	29	158,397	763,449	921,875	20,068	1,434.4
	1932	926,763	37	155,943	760,280	916,240	10,523	1,391.5
	1933	1,150,214	26	174,811	973,685	1,148,522	1,692	1,703.1

**Foreigners' Civil Cases**

Foreigners' civil cases handled at the 1st instance during 1933 numbered 519, showing a decrease of 127 as compared with the previous year, the figures in recent years being as follows:—

Table 11. Foreigners' Civil Cases

Year	No. of cases	Decided	Rejected	Reconciled	In other way	Remaining in hand
1929	681	180	121	83	104	193
1930	923	343	150	127	52	251
1931	713	240	155	131	4	185
1932	646	209	119	113	12	193
1933	519	126	128	29	8	178
Average	697	220	135	106	36	200

Table 12. Foreigners' Criminal Cases

Year	No. of offenders	Capital punishment	Imprisonment	Fine	Total incl. others	Released
1928	157	—	94	62	157	—
1929	152	—	80	62	152	—
1930	140	—	85	51	140	—
1931	173	—	109	61	173	—
1932	138	—	87	49	138	—
1933	169	—	65	99	169	—
Average	154	—	83	64	154	—

Table 13. No. of Offenders by Nationality

Year	Chinese	Russian	German	American	British	Danish & other
1928	148	1	1	—	2	5
1929	142	1	—	1	3	5
1930	129	4	—	2	—	5
1931	161	4	2	1	4	1
1932	115	4	2	2	12	3
1933	140	14	—	5	6	4
Average	137	5	1	2	5	4

Table 14. Juvenile Courts

Two juvenile courts, one in Tokyo and the other in Osaka, were established in 1923, another court being created in Hiroshima in 1930. The cases handled at the three courts during the past few years are tabulated below:

Table 14.

Year	No. of cases			Cases disposed of			
	Males	Females	Total	Without trial	Placed under protection	Transferred in procurators	Cases in hand
1928	12,493	1,005	13,498	8,450	4,605	9	459
1929	12,346	1,019	13,365	8,325	4,636	2	376
1930	12,835	998	13,833	8,893	4,528	3	392
1931	13,141	1,015	14,156	9,127	4,982	7	352
1932	13,402	1,154	14,556	9,148	4,984	1	405
1933	15,808	1,159	15,967	11,557	5,306	—	489

## POLICE

The Japanese policeman has generally earned a well deserved praise for integrity and clean-handedness. Exceptions may occur now and then, but the most important point is that, whereas in other countries, police constables are generally known to wink at preccadillos for a consideration, the rules and tradition in Japan bid these petty guardians of public peace

sternly to uphold the honour of the service. Whenever a distinguished foreign visitor wishes to reward a policeman for a signal service rendered him the latter feels annoyed, and when the reward is received, with the cognition of his chief, owing to the insistent offer of the visitor, it is generally used for purposes of common benefits. With a pittance of a salary, ¥45-70 in the service of the Metropolitan Police Board, besides a petty allowance below ¥7, the lot of policemen is anything but enviable, and they certainly deserve better treatment from the central and local treasuries. As a consolidation, a policeman of diligent and meritorious services may rise to the post of a chief police commissioner drawing ¥900-2,400 a year. New policemen are admitted on examination, and they are then made to go through six months' training at regular headquarters. A Police Friendly Society is in operation for the purpose of mutual aid and protection.

## Police Offences

Police offences are liable to detention not exceeding 20 days or a fine under ¥20. Offences liable to detention are four. They are hiding in others' buildings or ships, prostitution, vagrancy and intimidation. Offences liable to either detention or fines number 37, some of them being beggary and forced selling of anything, exaggerated or false advertisements, practical joke or obstruction to others' business or other ceremonial procession, or obstructing traffic or disorderly act on the road, fortune-telling, etc., practising hypnotism, tattooing one's own or others' body, intruding on scenes of fire, flood or other calamities, shadowing others without justification, mixing foreign ingredients in articles of food or drink, selling unripe fruits or rotten meat. Offences liable to fine number 17, some of which are: wanton discharging of 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 dangerous thought, was put into force on May 11 that year. The principal item of the Regulations, Article 1, provides that those who have organized an association or fraternity with the object of altering the national constitution or of repudiating the private property system, or those who have joined such an organization with full knowledge of its object are to be punished with penalty ranging from death to servitude of over 5 years. The Regulations also apply to foreign residents and visitors.

## The Burglary Prevention Law

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

## Police Offices and Police Force

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

The recent condition is as follows:—

Table 15. Staff of Police Officers

Year	No. of offices	Superintending generals	Police inspectors	Assistant inspectors	Police men	Total
1927	1,187	282	1,648	3,118	55,696	60,744
1928	1,227	324	1,764	3,246	61,116	66,450
1929	1,227	320	1,795	3,307	56,761	62,183
1930	1,229	318	1,562	3,319	57,984	63,183
1931	1,230	307	1,504	3,272	57,069	62,152
1932	1,232	317	1,544	3,524	57,763	63,148
1933	1,223	339	1,544	3,545	56,898	62,326

Table 16. No. of Arrests by Police

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

Table 17. No. of Convicts

	1931	1932	1933
<b>Criminal Law:</b>			
Riot	723	311	121
Incendiarism	949	1,063	1,002
Forgery of coins	63	78	87
Forgery of documents	4,269	3,167	3,653
Murder	1,117	1,211	1,293
Battery and assault	28,691	30,067	31,431
Accidental battery & assault	10,861	11,507	12,227
Abortion	596	512	728
Desertion	126	145	129
Intimidation	1,391	1,329	1,599
Disgrace of official honour	335	263	280
Disgrace of trust & official duty	455	468	451
Larceny	99,807	111,398	118,311
Robbery by force	818	976	914
Fraud	46,062	49,039	53,742
Blackmailing	3,380	3,932	4,660
Usurpation	31,242	32,754	36,136
Stolen goods concealed, etc.	3,254	3,503	4,404
Concealment, etc.	735	705	842
Total	324,385	334,779	372,084
Special laws	878,416	872,068	1,095,927
Grand Total	1,202,801	1,206,847	1,467,961

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

Table 18. Number of Suicides

		By hanging	By drowning	By edged tools	By Fire-arms	By Poison	Run over by trains	Run over by cars	Total incl. others
		1927	Male ..... 4,458	1,539	369	96	1,397	1,289	190
	Female ... 1,985	2,020	140	14	1,045	586	75	5,963	
1928	Male ..... 4,407	1,500	348	111	1,374	1,166	189	9,256	
	Female ... 1,946	2,014	132	14	1,143	499	64	5,858	
1929	Male ..... 4,397	1,584	358	104	1,317	1,225	176	9,313	
	Female ... 1,824	1,918	126	10	971	520	92	5,517	
1930	Male ..... 5,022	1,728	345	140	1,366	1,373	267	10,439	
	Female ... 2,052	2,027	135	13	998	531	99	5,920	
1931	Male ..... 5,224	1,856	346	132	1,363	1,407	275	10,934	
	Female ... 2,058	2,102	135	14	971	564	114	6,081	
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	

Table 19. Suicide Classified by Cause and Age

The cases of suicides in 1932, classified by principal causes and age are as follows:—

		16 years							Unknown	Total
		Under	16-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	Over 50			
Mental derangement	Male ....	24	79	426	294	282	732	12	1,849	
	Female ..	8	71	263	214	179	398	2	1,135	
From illness	Male ....	13	143	592	326	313	1,119	18	2,524	
	Female ..	11	73	315	238	221	724	3	1,585	
Poverty or misery	Male ....	5	12	106	99	133	299	3	657	
	Female ..	4	9	45	37	26	100	1	222	
Double suicides	Male ....	1	30	258	62	10	8	3	372	
	Female ..	10	109	228	33	4	4	3	391	
Poverty or jealousy	Male ....	—	5	20	14	7	9	—	55	
	Female ..	—	6	50	26	11	7	—	100	
Remorse	Male ....	1	25	81	24	17	31	—	179	
	Female ..	2	7	22	8	3	4	—	46	
Domestic discord	Male ....	5	16	93	41	25	113	—	293	
	Female ..	19	41	151	55	32	69	—	367	
Fear for detection of crimes or impending punishment	Male ....	—	8	65	27	25	31	—	156	
	Female ..	1	1	3	7	3	1	—	16	
Pessimism	Male ....	18	180	668	261	235	735	26	3,268	
	Female ..	15	164	372	133	117	337	—	2,124	
Business failure and debts	Male ....	—	3	38	50	83	145	1	320	
	Female ..	—	3	4	8	4	14	—	33	
Divorce	Male ....	—	—	18	9	5	3	—	35	
	Female ..	—	3	51	15	3	—	—	72	
Total incl. others	Male ....	157	751	3,264	1,498	1,297	3,813	470	11,250	
	Female ..	132	721	1,985	873	664	2,029	95	6,499	
Do. for 1931	Male ....	133	541	2,919	1,595	1,434	3,815	497	10,934	
	Female ..	93	581	1,766	896	604	2,043	98	6,081	
Do. for 1930	Male ....	144	616	2,637	1,433	1,378	3,743	488	10,439	
	Female ..	120	579	1,757	788	631	1,931	114	5,920	
Do. for 1929	Male ....	115	504	2,456	1,305	1,246	3,327	360	9,313	
	Female ..	88	560	1,587	748	606	1,853	73	5,517	

Table 20. Unnatural Deaths

	1929		1930		1931		1932	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Murdered	843	506	695	535	777	566	828	588
Accidental deaths:								
Tidal waves	40	16	75	43	38	34	61	22
Floods	7	4	3	2	9	4	20	5
Shipwrecks	408	49	619	78	560	54	624	49
Fires	276	213	219	164	245	192	277	178
Earthquakes	1	—	109	139	10	9	1	1

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

Table 21. Number of Foundlings

	Living		Found dead		Living		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1927	80	53	25	19	105	72	177
1928	74	45	19	14	93	59	152
1929	82	44	27	21	109	65	174
1930	88	69	26	18	114	87	201
1931	70	55	16	18	86	73	159
1932	79	57	11	12	90	69	159

Classified as to ages the figures for 1932 are tabulated as follow:—

	Living		Found dead		Total		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Under 1 year	44	45	9	11	53	56	109
" 2 years	10	2	—	—	10	2	12
" 3 "	7	3	—	1	7	4	11
Over 3 "	17	7	2	—	19	7	26
Unknown	17	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total	79	57	11	12	90	69	159

No. of Sufferers from Robbery, Peculation and Fraud

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

Table 22. Sufferers From Various Crimes

Year	Robbery by force	Larceny	Pickpockets	Fraud and blackmailing	Total incl. others
1929	2,325	366,497	12,788	168,780	551,474
1930	2,180	499,041	13,006	199,734	715,137
1931	2,199	529,085	15,942	229,592	778,101

No. of Fires

In 1932 the cases of fires numbered 18,501. The number of buildings and houses destroyed, totally and partially was 31,123 and 5,635 respectively, the area damaged 2,735,731 square meters and the number of households 25,143, the damage amounting to 60,539,039. Below are given the statistics for recent years:—

Table 23. Statistics of Fires

Year	No. of cases	Buildings and houses destroyed		No. of households		Building area affected (Tsubo)	No. of persons (deaths, injured, etc.)	Amount of damages (Yen)
		Totally	Half	Totally	Half			
1928	17,966	12,228	3,090	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

PRISONS AND PRISONERS

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

their own devices, 3 books being allowed at one time, exclusive of a dictionary. The daily ration per capita of prisoners consists of .95 pint of inferior rice and barley mixture and side-dish costing not more than 10 sen. The bath is opened once in every 5 days in warm season and 7 days in the other. An interview, for 30 minutes or less, with relatives is allowed once every day for detention prisoners, once a month for those under sentence of imprisonment and once every two months for those in penal servitude. The number of letters to be sent or received is one in every ten days for a detention criminal, one in every month for an imprisoned and one in every two months for a servitude criminal. Taken altogether, the national characteristic of simplicity and lightheartedness is reflected even on prison life, and while the management is less stern, prisoners look less gloomy and dejected than the convicts in Western prisons. The Japanese appear to be gloomy more amenable to reform and better able to mix in society after discharge.

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

Year	No. of prisons	No. of prison officers	Prison Inmates				Total	
			Convicts	In suspect	Criminal defendants	In separate cells		Infants
1927	157	7,574	37,990	141	2,550	293	7	40,981
1928	156	7,582	36,411	123	2,818	265	7	39,624
1929	154	7,628	37,493	85	3,934	322	8	31,842
1930	154	7,608	41,188	127	4,634	481	7	46,437
1931	154	7,475	42,253	100	4,642	505	7	47,507
1932	155	7,486	46,324	77	5,624	477	6	52,580
1933	155	7,646	49,922	109	6,062	530	4	56,627

Table 25. Convicts Classified

Crime	Sex	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Theft	Male	20,937	20,937	21,103	23,282	23,942	26,116	28,145
	Female	251	227	231	247	229	218	250
Burglary	Male	2,534	2,657	2,759	2,976	3,141	3,443	3,562
	Female	11	9	7	4	3	3	3
Gambling	Male	622	470	474	500	391	465	466
	Female	11	6	7	8	1	5	2
Fraud, blackmailing	Male	3,594	3,467	3,664	4,129	4,190	4,606	4,993
	Female	43	41	56	38	42	35	46
Usurpation	Male	1,103	1,011	1,131	1,361	1,330	1,374	1,613
	Female	8	8	4	2	2	4	—
Stolen goods concealed, etc.	Male	210	205	206	255	289	302	392
	Female	4	2	—	2	2	4	2
Forgery of coins	Male	99	93	100	95	96	108	128
	Female	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forgery of documents	Male	617	564	550	617	714	745	707
	Female	9	3	10	10	8	5	3
Obscenity, illicit sexual intercourse, etc.	Male	542	507	470	495	498	554	663
	Female	12	5	3	8	6	4	3

Crime	Sex	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Battery & assaults	Male	1,555	1,488	1,431	1,583	1,557	1,706	1,686
	Female	15	16	11	13	17	15	15
Murder	Male	2,924	2,718	2,293	2,183	2,242	2,408	2,521
	Female	123	108	89	96	94	104	111
Abortion	Male	12	7	3	5	10	15	8
	Female	7	15	7	15	14	4	16
Sedition	Male	82	71	25	18	20	40	49
	Female	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Incendiary	Male	1,416	1,439	1,460	1,496	1,619	1,870	2,124
	Female	181	176	164	134	154	172	174
Others	Male	659	617	592	756	807	879	914
	Female	13	11	17	6	5	6	12
Special Laws	Male	382	428	598	844	825	1,099	1,331
	Female	14	5	28	10	5	15	13
Total	Male	37,288	35,779	36,859	40,595	41,671	45,730	49,272
	Female	702	632	634	593	582	594	650
Grand Total		37,990	36,411	37,493	41,188	42,253	46,324	49,922

Table 26. No. of Convicts Classified by Age

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Under 18	876	734	756	735	717	858	918
Under 20	1,760	1,528	1,674	1,826	1,950	2,059	2,199
Over 20	35,354	34,149	35,063	38,627	39,586	43,407	46,805
Total	37,990	36,411	37,493	41,188	42,253	46,324	49,222

Table 27. No. of New Convicts

Year	Convicts	In suspect	Criminal defendant	In separate cells	Infants	Total
1927	31,311	17,466	27,755	5,062	33	81,627
1928	28,899	18,132	27,085	5,261	33	79,410
1929	29,344	16,644	27,995	5,456	30	79,469
1930	33,190	16,864	34,413	7,909	31	92,407
1931	33,938	16,635	33,737	9,658	32	94,000
1932	36,387	18,100	36,533	11,385	23	102,328
1933	39,480	17,560	37,125	10,851	34	105,050

Table 28. New Convicts Classified by Kind of Crime

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Theft	12,763	12,069	12,970	14,807	15,498	17,771	19,259
Gambling	2,020	1,527	1,514	1,444	1,379	1,144	1,405
Fraud & usurpation	4,681	4,269	4,503	5,175	5,141	5,990	6,792
Forgery of documents	513	451	417	495	484	500	508
Battery & assaults	1,430	1,346	1,342	1,460	1,402	1,561	1,528
Stolen goods concealed, etc.	251	288	245	303	350	340	516
Murder	699	625	413	490	558	666	684
Burglary	578	621	641	673	651	800	757
Incendiary	512	416	416	444	613	772	818
Disturbing official duty	85	65	82	55	97	83	94
Concealment, etc.	32	22	16	14	11	9	18
Forgery of coins	27	27	37	26	31	50	68
Abortion	52	43	24	26	39	32	30
Obscenity, illicit sexual intercourse, etc.	236	178	183	221	204	243	279

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Trespass into another's house	226	212	261	298	248	282	288
	42	41	35	37	38	38	46
	459	429	378	448	452	457	454
Military Forestry	53	46	42	41	28	46	56
	39	55	44	40	37	40	37
Military summons	13	6	9	18	8	9	12
	2	5	1	7	7	5	2
Post & tele-graph rules	419	567	559	924	858	971	1,368
	6,179	5,591	5,222	5,744	5,504	4,478	4,461
Police	6,179	5,591	5,222	5,744	5,504	4,478	4,461
Grand total	31,311	28,899	29,354	33,190	33,938	36,287	39,480

Table 29. New Convicts Classified by Age

Year	Under 18	18-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	Over 70	Total
1929	659	1,368	10,229	6,506	3,398	1,530	374	40	24,104
1930	616	1,305	11,484	7,771	3,964	1,772	444	54	27,410
1931	550	1,396	11,950	8,224	3,977	1,837	431	54	28,419
1932	665	1,580	13,603	9,118	4,287	1,973	498	50	31,774
1933	712	1,668	14,740	10,152	4,883	2,175	589	75	34,994

Table 30. New Convicts Classified by Education

Year	High school education	Middle school education	Elementary school education	Elementary school unfinished	Illiterate	Unknown	Total
1929	121	1,242	17,329	4,335	1,046	30	24,104
1930	150	1,410	18,691	5,895	1,236	28	27,410
1931	177	1,557	19,286	6,255	1,129	16	28,419
1932	202	1,635	21,881	6,865	1,181	10	31,774
1933	226	1,920	24,818	7,100	920	10	34,994

Table 31. New Convicts Classified by Property

Year	With property	With small property	Without property	Indigence	Unknown	Total
1927	118	926	18,564	5,390	46	25,044
1928	148	928	17,587	4,576	38	23,277
1929	233	780	17,883	5,157	46	24,104
1930	191	889	20,046	6,254	30	27,410
1931	152	850	20,621	6,775	21	28,419
1932	148	804	23,221	7,563	38	31,774
1933	162	994	24,901	8,920	17	34,994

Table 32. New Convicts Classified by Occupations

Year	Agriculture	Industry	Commerce	Civil and Professional occupations	Others	Without occupations	Total
1927	2,590	7,110	4,098	1,003	4,677	5,612	25,090
1928	2,450	6,702	3,592	1,133	4,340	5,060	23,277
1929	2,282	6,561	3,192	1,794	4,192	6,083	24,104
1930	2,626	7,394	4,289	1,486	3,982	7,633	27,410
1931	2,692	6,668	5,078	1,018	4,087	8,876	28,419
1932	2,917	6,446	5,266	1,042	3,860	12,243	31,774
1933	3,270	6,772	6,923	1,193	4,032	12,804	34,994



Table 33. Sick Rate and Mortality of Prison Inmates

Year	No. of sick inmate	Aver. no. of sick inmate per day	Sick rate per inmate per annum	No. of mortality	Mortality per 1,000 inmates.
1927	39,681	109	0.96	403	9.8
1928	41,522	114	1.00	400	9.7
1929	39,226	107	0.98	466	9.0
1930	42,211	116	0.88	475	10.7
1931	50,166	137	1.05	454	9.5
1932	48,583	133	0.98	425	8.8
1933	53,224	146	0.96	521	9.4

Table 34. Ratio of Prison Officers and Prison Inmates

Year	No. of officers	Inmates per officer	Male inmates per turnkey	Fem. inmates per female keeper
1927	7,574	5.8	6.3	5.4
1928	7,582	5.8	6.3	6.0
1929	7,628	5.7	6.2	6.7
1930	7,608	6.4	6.9	6.3
1931	7,475	7.1	7.7	7.6
1932	7,486	7.7	8.4	7.0
1933	7,646	8.2	8.9	7.5

**Wage Earnings of Convicts**

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

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

Table 25. Wage Earnings of Convicts

Year	Number of workers			Wages (Yen)			Wages per day per capita (Sen)		
	Gov't work	Contract work	Trust work	Gov't work	Contract work	Trust work	Gov't work	Contract work	Trust work
1927-28	3,981,585	1,881,125	5,851,815	1,455,520	701,059	2,388,353	36.6	37.3	40.8
1928-29	3,895,636	1,806,106	5,807,347	1,427,233	708,630	2,374,496	36.6	39.4	40.8
1929-30	3,782,399	2,018,282	5,592,366	1,304,906	739,498	2,017,094	35.5	30.3	33.4
1930-31	3,894,006	2,555,593	5,952,642	1,257,394	716,976	1,628,909	33.5	30.3	26.8
1931-32	3,787,981	3,052,561	6,351,317	1,082,554	692,045	1,450,329	29.5	24.8	21.9
1932-33	4,332,038	3,914,421	5,744,572	1,174,793	765,522	1,019,720	28.3	21.6	18.3
1933-34	4,907,710	3,883,493	6,470,484	1,368,699	788,862	1,186,682	28.5	21.3	18.0

Table 36. Revenue & Expenditure of Prisons

(a)	Revenue (in yen)					
	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Ordinary:						
Earning from labor	6,496,152	6,321,118	5,623,853	5,356,625	5,941,406	7,796,938
Rental of property	1,374	1,520	671	391	376	386
Miscellaneous	14,064	14,448	15,468	16,454	14,371	16,091
Total	6,511,590	6,337,086	5,639,992	5,373,470	5,956,153	7,813,415
Extraordinary	42,872	38,071	34,955	29,911	27,954	31,284
Grand total	6,554,462	6,375,156	5,674,947	5,403,381	5,984,106	7,844,699
(b)	Expenditure (in yen)					
Ordinary:						
Salaries to officers	609,297	666,949	666,010	622,744	599,821	603,859
Wages & sundries	6,245,468	6,715,491	6,614,713	6,291,819	6,210,932	6,268,170
Expenses for inmates	7,498,106	7,200,634	6,921,513	6,386,988	6,840,481	9,367,901
Total incl. others	14,368,020	14,601,692	14,214,383	13,309,625	13,667,720	16,255,330
Extraordinary	1,858,935	1,617,891	545,163	267,275	241,598	517,046
Grand total	16,229,955	16,216,583	14,759,546	13,576,901	13,909,318	16,772,376

References: Tables 1-3 & 11—Minji Tokai Nempo (Statistical Annual Report of Civil Cases of the Justice Department), 1934. Tables 9, 10, 12, 13 & 17—Keiji Tokai Nempo (Statistical Annual Report of Criminal Cases of the Justice Department), 1934. Table 14—Researches of the Justice Department. Table 15—Nippon Teikoku Tokai Nenkan (Official Statistical Annual), 1934. Tables 16, 18 & 18-23—Naiu-sho Tokai Hokoku (Statistical Annual Report of the Home Department), 1934. Tables 24-36—Gyokai Tokai Nempo (Statistical Annual Report of Prison Affairs of the Justice Department), 1934.

CHAPTER XIII

MEDICINE AND SANITATION

MEDICINE

Medical Practitioners, Dentists, Pharmacists, etc.

The total number of medical practitioners throughout Japan at the end of 1933 was 52,792 (exclusive of 25 foreigners), showing an increase of 2,723 (exclusive of 2 foreigners) over the preceding year. The number of medical practitioners classified according to sex and qualifications is tabulated below:

Table 1. Number of Medical Practitioners by Sex and Qualification

	Male	Female
University graduates	15,579	—
Graduates of Medical Schools Govt., public & private	23,611	1,905
Graduates of Foreign Schools	56	5
Passed examination	10,478	304
Established right (in practice before the enforcement of law)	807	—
Others	47	—
Total	50,578	2,214
Per 10,000 pop.	7.41	

**Issue of Licences.**—The total number of licences issued in 1933 was 3,141, showing an increase of 286 in comparison with the previous year. The number of persons to whom licences were granted in 1933 classified according to qualifications and compared with the preceding year is listed below:

Table 2. Recipients of Licences by Qualifications

	1933	Inc. or Dec. on 1932
University Graduates	1,649	Inc. 73
Completed course in government or public colleges	116	Inc. 18
Completed course in designated private colleges	1,374	Inc. 194
Completed course in foreign colleges (inclusive of successful candidates for examination)	2	no change
Total	3,141	Inc. 286

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

Japan first came into contact with European civilization through medicine, strictly speaking, by that pioneer Christian missionary, St. Francis Xavier who arrived in Kagoshima in 1549. For about two centuries beginning with the middle of the 17th century, Nagasaki was the only point of contact which the semi-hermit 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 Swedish, 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 charge of the first military hospital established in Tokyo. For the naval hospital Dr. W. Anderson, the author of a famous work on Japanese fine art, was engaged. Among the pioneer Americans in this field stand first Dr. J. C. Hepburn, also well known as compiler of the first Japanese-English dictionary, Dr. Alexander E. Vedder, an American naval surgeon, Dr. Eldridge, who came to the Hokkaido with General 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 in the history of development of Japanese medicine, preference was given, as it is still now, to German specialists, and they were also given chairs in the Imperial University created in the meanwhile. In naval surgery, however, the British method and in dental surgery the American predominated. Among the German physicians 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.

Table 3. Dentists, Pharmacists and Other Professionals

	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Dentists	15,573	16,065	15,988	17,164	17,984
Pharmacists	18,366	19,107	18,647	20,470	21,802
Midwives	48,399	50,312	52,537	54,655	56,590
Nurses { Female	68,627	75,607	82,798	89,684	96,020
{ Male	121	128	130	142	172
Acupuncturists	69,949	70,248	70,724	71,176	72,563
Shampooers	35,417	35,352	35,433	35,812	35,902
Moxicauterists	4,698	4,744	4,788	4,712	4,886
Others	24,541	24,835	30,503	30,652	31,775

Table 4. Public Hospitals

Year	No. of hospitals	No. of beds	Of which		In-patients from previous year	New in-patients	Aggregate No. of in-patients
			For epidemics	For tuberculosis			
1929	80	9,102	642	208	3,795	83,239	2,010,099
1930	82	9,337	681	223	4,017	82,309	1,977,628
1931	82	8,467	622	256	2,606	70,962	1,665,960
1932	87	8,729	593	266	3,155	72,345	1,714,305
1933	87	9,029	699	266	3,439	81,926	1,920,383

Table 5. Private Hospitals

Year	No. of hospitals	No. of beds	In-patients from previous year	New in-patients	Aggregate No. of in-patients
1929	1,979	58,776	19,447	398,346	7,812,489
1930	2,023	59,555	19,537	404,198	7,622,132
1931	2,113	62,419	17,793	397,840	7,430,133
1932	2,351	66,836	17,189	427,683	7,446,440
1933	2,453	69,738	19,311	487,685	8,715,087

Table 6. Charity Hospitals

Year	No. of hospitals	No. of beds	In-patients from previous year	New in-patients	Aggregate No. of in-patients
1932	36	2,791	1,840	28,725	786,742
1930	36	3,290	1,859	33,828	905,594
1931	37	3,562	2,364	41,606	1,068,934
1932	36	3,566	2,378	38,492	1,040,147
1933	35	3,360	2,319	38,254	1,055,934

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

The number of blind acupuncturists for the year under review was 2,073. Of the number, 1,730 represented males and 343 females.

**Hospitals**

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

Table 7. Statistics of Insane Asylums (1933)

Admitting capacity	15,996	Average capacity per Asylum	133.30
Number of In-patients:		Average number of in-patients per Asylum	218.68
Carry-over from preceeding year	{ 6,954		
Admitted in 1932	{ *4,291		
Left Asylum	{ 1,984		
Died in Asylum	{ *8,740		
At the end of the year	{ 1,230		
Aggregate Number of In-patients treated a day	{ *1,103		
	{ 7,514	Average number of days spent by a patient in Asylum	171.35
	{ *5,070		
	{ 2,555,071	Percentage of paying patients	58.16
	{ *1,838,438		

(The asterisk indicates the number of paying patients).

The number of hospitals and of in-patients for the five years ending 1933 is as follows:

**Insane Asylums.**—At the end of 1933 there were throughout the whole country 120 insane asylums. Of these, eight were public institutions and 112 private ones. The number of private asylums showed an increase of ten over the preceding year and that of public institutions remained unchanged.

**Tuberculosis Hospitals.**—The total number of tuberculosis hospitals at the end of 1933 were 76, consisting of 20 public and 56 private hospitals, three of which were run by foreigners.

Contrasted with the end of the previous year, the number of public hospitals shows an increase of one and that of private hospitals six.

Table 7. Conditions in Tuberculosis Hospitals

Admitting Capacity	6,177	Average capacity per hospital	81.28
Number of In-patients:		Average number of in-patients per hospital	203.91
Carry-over from preceding year	{ 2,701		
Admitted in the year	{ *1,766		
Left Hospital	{ 3,476		
Died in Hospital	{ *7,554		
At the end of the year	{ 1,471		
Aggregate Number of In-patients treated a day	{ *5,150		
	{ 1,962	Average number of days spent by a patient in hospital	113.06
	{ *1,977		
	{ 2,744	Percentage of paying patients	60.14
	{ *2,193		

(The asterisk indicates the number of paying patients).

Of the abovementioned tuberculosis hospitals, seventeen were municipal sanatoria established by order of the competent Minister under the

provisions of the Law for the Prevention of Tuberculosis.

Table 9. Conditions in Sanatoria (1933)

Admitting Capacity	2,820	Average capacity per sanatorium	165.88
Number of In patients:		Average number of in-patients per sanatorium	403.65
Carry-over from previous year	{ 2,210		
Admitted in the year	{ *361		
Left Sanatorium	{ 2,725		
Died in Sanatorium	{ *1,566		
At the end of the year	{ 1,080		
Aggregate Number of In-patients treated a day	{ *845		
	{ 1,628	Average number of days spent by a patient in sanatorium	137.90
	{ *666		
	{ 2,227	Percentage of paying patients	23.08
	{ *416		
	{ 801,860		
	{ *144,437		

(The asterisk denotes the number of paying patients).

**Leper Hospitals**

For the care and protection extended to this unhappy class of fellow mortals, Japan owes to the initiation and efforts of foreign missionaries. In 1907 the Imperial Diet voted a measure for establishing leprosaria at state expenses, and five leprosaria were established, one each near Tokyo, Osaka, Kumamoto, Takamatsu and Aomori. At the end of 1933 there

were 15 leprosaria (each with the capacity of accommodating not less than ten). One of them was run by foreigners and three were Government, five public and seven private institutions. Three of them were located in Kumamoto, two each in Gumma and Tokyo prefectures, and one each in Aomori, Yamanashi, Shizuoka, Osaka, Okayama, Kanagawa, Fukuoka and Okinawa prefectures.

Table 10. Conditions in Leprosaria (1933)

Admitting Capacity	4,639	Average capacity per leprosarium	309.27
Number of In-patients:		Average number of in-patients per leprosarium	390.93
Carry-over from previous year	{ 4,319		
	{ *35		

Admitted in the year	{ 1,451 *59	Average number of days spent by a patient in leprosarium	281.53
Left Leprosarium	{ 585 *24		
Died in Leprosarium	{ 309 *3		
At the end of the year	{ 4,876 67		
Aggregate number of In-patients treated a day	{ 1,636,698 *14,204	Percentage of paying patients	1.60

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

Of the abovementioned leprosaria, five (Aomori, Tokyo, Osaka, Kanagawa and Kumamoto prefectures) are those established by order of the competent Minister under the provisions of the Law for the Prevention of Leprosy.

Table 11. Conditions in the Five Special Leprosaria (1933)

Admitting Capacity	3,080	Average capacity per leprosarium	616.00
Number of In-patients:			
Carry over	{ 3,160 *—	Average number of in-patients per leprosarium	782.00
Admitted in the year	{ 696 *54		
Left Leprosarium	{ 283 *22		
Died in Leprosarium	{ 206 *1		
At the end of the year	{ 3,367 *31	Average number of days spent by a patient in leprosarium	293.19
Aggregate Number of In-patients treated a day	{ 1,144,493 *1,876		

The following are conditions in the three Government leprosaria, viz., the "Nagashima Aiseien" the "Kuryu Rakusenon" and the "Miyako Ryojo."

Table 12. Conditions in Government Leprosaria (1933)

	Aiseien	Rakusenon	Miyako Ryojo
Admitting capacity	678	115	60
Number of in-patients			
Carry-over from preceding year	500	1	43
Admitted in the year	353	94	18
Discharged	57	—	4
Died	45	2	5
At the end of the year	751	93	52
Aggregate number of in-patients treated a day	228,258	22,648	18,469
Average number of days spent by a patient in Leprosarium	267.59	288.40	302.77

**Hospitals for Prostitutes.**—At the end of 1933 there were throughout the whole country 133 hospitals for prostitutes. Their accommodating capacity was 5,330. Compared with the preceding year, the number of hospitals showed a decrease of three and the capacity an increase of 51. The number of inmates brought over from the previous year was 1,289 and that of new entrances for the year under review, making a total of 51,223. Of this number, 769 represented clandestine prostitutes, who were admitted under the provisions of Art. 3 of the Administrative Execution Law.

Table 13. Conditions in Hospitals for Prostitutes (1933)

Average capacity per hospital	40.08
Average number of patients admitted per hospital	385.14
Average number of days spent by a patient in hospital	18.99
Average number of days spent by a clandestine prostitute in hospital	19.09

The number of prostitute quarters as at the end of 1933 was 476 including licensed quarters. The number shows a decrease of 16 on the like date a year before. The daily average during the year of licensed prostitutes in their quarters was 48,687, showing a decrease of 1,138 on the preceding year.

**Infectious Diseases Hospitals.**—The total number of infectious diseases hospitals throughout the whole country at the end of 1933 was 1,261. Their accommodating capacity was 26,737, which worked out at 21.20 per hospital.

**Isolation Wards.**—At the end of 1933 there were 7,398 isolation wards which had an admitting capacity of 67,558, or 9.13 per ward on the average.

**Isolation Houses.**—The total number of isolation houses existing at the end of 1933 was 75. Their accommodating capacity was 1,926, or 25.68 on an average.

**Disinfecting Stations.**—At the end of 1933 there were 44 disinfecting stations (established under the provisions of the Law for the Prevention of Infectious Diseases). The number showed an increase of 2 in comparison with the preceding year.

**Patent Medicines**

**Patent Medicines manufactured and imported.**—The output and imports of patent medicines for 1933 totalled ¥81,627,188. Of this amount, ¥546,590 represented imports (inclusive of consignments from colonies). Contrasted with the preceding year, it showed an increase of ¥690,782. (Imports decreased by ¥1,350,961). The value of the output and imports combined was ¥1.21 per capita, which was ¥0.01 less than for the preceding year.

**Traders in patent medicines.**—The number of traders in medicines at the end of 1933 was 40,845. Compared with the previous year, it showed an increase of 333. Tokyo comes first on the list with 6,465 traders, followed by Osaka with 3,639, Hyogo prefecture with 2,282.

**Morphine, Cocaine and Salts, Medical Opium**

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

**Sanitation**

Sanitation in the modern sense of the term in Japan may be said to have its genesis in the

dispatch of Sensai Nagayo (d. 1910) to America and Europe not long after the establishment of the Imperial Government, and he is usually known as "father" of Japanese sanitation. For vaccination Japan was indebted to the Dutch physicians in Nagasaki.

As the existing system of sanitary administration stands, there is the Sanitary Bureau in the Home Office as a central organ for controlling all matters of public hygiene, and subordinate to it are a number of consulting bodies and also experimental laboratories or research institutes. Thus the two hygienic laboratories, one in Tokyo and the other in Osaka, take charge of matters relative to medicine, food, beverages, and hygienic examinations and investigations; the Institute for Alimentary Researches studies questions of national alimentation, the Central Board of Health presents its views in response to an inquiry which may be put by the Home Minister as regards public health or the health of domestic animals, and so on.

**Epidemic Laboratories**

Two epidemic laboratories exist in Tokyo, one affiliated to the Imperial University of Tokyo and the other (private) founded by the late Dr. Shibusaburo Kitazato, the noted bacteriologist. Epidemic research work in Japan dates from Dr. Kitazato's return home in 1902 from his long study in Germany with Dr. Koch. At the instance of the late Yukichi Fukuzawa (founder of the Keio University) and the late Baron Ichizayemon Morimura, a laboratory was established in Tokyo with Dr. Kitazato as the director. Seven years later, it was transferred to State control on the recommendation of the late Dr. T. Hasegawa, then an M.P. From that time till its thorough reorganization in 1914, the laboratory was the only centre of bacteriological research and training in Japan. When in 1914 the laboratory was transferred from the Home Office to the Department of Education, the Director (Dr. Kitazato) and all his assistants resigned and established the Kitazato Epidemic Laboratory. The Government laboratory was placed in charge of the late Dr. Baron Aoyama, Dr. H. Hayashi and others. It is now supervised by Dr. Yonejiro Miyagawa, Professor of the Imperial University of Tokyo.

**Tuberculosis**

The alarming spread of pulmonary tuberculosis recently among the nation, especially among the students of universities and other high grade

schools and the elementary school teachers has been arresting the attention of both the Government and public. The Government has ordained that teachers affected with diseases and considered as prejudicial to the health of pupils shall be granted medical allowance ranging from ¥50 to ¥25, and from ¥100 to ¥400 when they are permanently placed on the retired list.

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

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

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

**Burial and Cremation**

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

Table 14. Number of Grave-yards, Crematoria and Burials

Year	Grave-yards		No. of Crematoria	Burials	
	No.	Area (hectare)		Cremated	Uncremated
1929	978,761	21,713	35,383	622,492	711,072
1930	981,933	22,141	35,012	593,052	662,354
1931	980,933	22,357	34,727	635,808	675,793
1932	976,962	22,336	34,701	606,069	648,981
1933	977,418	22,560	34,728	639,261	645,535

uncremated, for the five years ending 1933 are shown in Table 14.

**Vaccination**

Vaccination is compulsory and is to be undergone twice, first in the period ending June of the year following the birth and next when the child has completed its ninth year. In 1933 the total number of cases of the first period vaccination was 2,082,671, of which 1,932,762 were successful, while the second period numbered 3,458,489, of which 1,104,957 were successful. In the preceding year the total number of cases of the first period vaccination stood at 2,049,564, of which 1,907,867 were successful and that of the cases of the second period vaccination 2,459,101, of which 1,166,205 were successful.

**Trachoma**

Control of the infectious eye-disease trachoma is regulated by a law which provides, among other things, that the fisc grants a prefecture aid of 1/5 of the expenses incurred by enforcing preventive measures, while in turn a civic corporation is granted by the prefectural treasury 1/5 to 1/4 of its expenditure for similar purposes. The Home Office has trained a large number of specialists for fighting the spread of the disease. At the end of 1933 sufferers from this eye-disease numbered 609,836 as against 625,697 in 1932 and 598,179 in 1931.

**Infectious Diseases**

The infectious diseases as recognized by law are cholera, dysentery (including 'ekiri'), typhoid, or enteric fever, scarlet fever, smallpox, exanthematous typhus, diphtheria (inclusive of croup), plague, paratyphus, and cerebrospinal meningitis. In the financial year of 1933-34 the Government defrayed ¥1,396,983.13 for prevention of infectious diseases. Besides, the sum of ¥1,568,063.99 was granted to prefectures in aid of the prevention of these diseases.

Table 15. Epidemic Mortality

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

Table 16. Percentage of Number of Cured and Dead

		Enteric fever	Dysentery	Diphtheria	Small-pox	Cholera	Scarlet	Cerebrospinal meningitis
1930	{ Cured	81.11	58.31	79.51	71.43	—	94.90	38.91
	{ Dead	18.89	41.69	20.49	28.57	—	5.10	61.09
1931	{ Cured	80.14	58.47	79.18	95.65	—	95.00	37.50
	{ Dead	19.86	41.53	20.82	4.35	—	5.00	62.50
1932	{ Cured	81.70	60.11	80.07	85.26	50.00	96.94	31.93
	{ Dead	18.30	39.89	19.93	14.70	50.00	4.06	68.07
1933	{ Cured	81.20	62.64	81.52	85.11	—	96.77	38.87
	{ Dead	18.80	37.36	18.48	14.89	—	3.23	61.13
1934	{ Cured	81.89	65.60	83.10	88.75	—	96.95	45.42
	{ Dead	18.11	34.40	16.90	11.15	—	3.05	54.58

The position of other and the lesser epidemics in the record of national health as measles, whooping-coughs and influenza in 1931, 1932 and 1933 is as follows:—

Table 17. Lesser Epidemics

	Measles	Whooping-cough	Influenza
1931:			
Total mortality	13,691	8,260	15,673
Children under 4...	12,989	8,072	5,895
1932:			
Total mortality	6,220	14,657	5,370
Children under 4...	5,811	14,346	2,199
1933:			
Total mortality	8,442	6,157	4,765
Children under 4...	7,979	6,002	2,067

**Deaths Classified by Causes**

Deaths through various causes totalled 1,175,-

344 in 1932. Of this number, those under four years of age represented 34.2%, the rest being those above five years. The mortality of young people of 18 to 35 years of age was rather high in 1918-1920 compared with the preceding years, but since 1921, the rate has gradually declined. As regards the causes, diarrhoea and enteritis took the largest number of lives with 11.6%, followed by 9.5% of pneumonia and bronchial pneumonia, 7.4% of pulmonary tuberculosis, 9.1% of cerebral hemorrhage and softening, 6.5% of deformity, congenital weakness and diseases peculiar to sucklings, 6.5% of decrepitude, and 5.2% of nephritis or Bright's disease. Next come in order the cases of heart troubles and ailment of digestive organs. The number of mortality for three years, 1930 to 1932 classified by causes is tabulated below:

Table 18. Number of Deaths by Causes

	1930	1931	1932	1933
Diarrhoea and enteritis	142,583	140,062	137,351	142,259
Pneumonia and bronchial pneumonia	101,046	129,380	112,681	105,484
Deformity and congenital weakness	62,103	64,271	62,175	61,261
Cerebral hemorrhage, etc.	104,735	107,178	107,148	109,443
Tuberculosis (pulmonary, etc.)	119,635	121,875	119,196	126,143
Decrepitude, etc.	76,591	85,650	77,529	82,932
Nephritis or Bright's disease	63,435	64,241	61,360	61,103
Total including others	1,170,867	1,240,891	1,175,344	1,193,987

### 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, being situated at Hakodate, Nagoya, Yokkaichi, Karatsu and Kagoshima.

The total number of vessels inspected in 1933 by both permanent and temporary quarantine stations was 22,612 with a tonnage of 91,997,169. Of this number, 19,339 represented Japanese vessels with a tonnage of 66,008,065 and 3,273 foreign vessels, aggregating 25,989,104 tons. The number of persons inspected was 2,288,840, of which 1,314,487 represented ships' crew and 974,353 passengers. Contrasted with the previous year, the number of vessels increased by 1,147 and that of crew and passengers 119,761. By this inspection two persons were found to be suffering from small-pox, five from scarlet-fever and twenty-one from other notifiable infectious diseases, making a total of 28 cases. None of the cases ended fatally. Compared with the preceding year, the number shows a decrease of 10.

### Aerial Quarantine

With the establishment of international aerial routes the regulations pertaining to aerial quarantine were promulgated in April, 1927 and enforced on September 1, the following year. The legislation provides that the flying machines arriving in Japan Proper from places outside Japan or from Chosen or Taiwan are to be subject to sanitary inspection of the authorities concerned at the airports or other places where a flying machine lands or has been permitted to land. If any of the crew or passengers is found to be carrying bacilli of plague, cholera, small-pox or such other infectious diseases as designated by ordinance the patient is to be properly treated, the machine and all aboard the machine being detained and disinfected.

### Death Rates and Average Expectancy

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

According to this table, the average death rate

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

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

Table 19. Death Rates and Expectancy of Life

Ages	Male		Female	
	Previous	Present	Previous	Present
Under 1	162.0	140.1	144.0	124.2
1	48.5	43.1	47.5	42.1
2	22.4	22.4	22.7	22.7
5	7.0	6.4	7.8	7.1
10	3.2	2.6	3.7	3.0
15	6.0	5.0	9.0	7.3
17	9.2	8.0	11.2	9.5
18	10.3	9.1	11.7	10.1
19	10.8	0.7	12.0	10.4
20	10.8	9.8	12.1	10.6
21	10.6	9.7	12.1	10.6
22	10.4	9.5	14.1	10.4
23	10.2	9.3	11.8	10.2
24	9.9	9.0	11.5	9.9
25	9.5	8.6	11.2	9.6
30	8.2	7.4	10.5	8.9
40	10.5	9.6	11.3	10.1
50	18.6	17.5	13.8	12.6
60	39.2	36.7	26.4	24.2
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	46.54
1	49.14	51.07	49.42	52.10
2	50.62	52.35	50.86	53.37
5	50.35	51.85	50.71	53.00
10	46.53	43.58	47.00	49.18
20	39.10	40.18	40.33	42.12
25	36.06	37.01	37.72	39.23
30	32.59	33.43	34.69	35.98
40	25.13	25.74	28.09	29.01
50	18.02	18.49	20.95	21.67
60	11.87	12.23	14.12	14.68
70	7.11	7.43	8.44	8.88
80	3.87	4.15	4.41	4.73
90	1.95	2.17	2.04	2.24
100	0.83	1.09	0.89	1.01

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

### Japan Red Cross Society

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

In 1901 the Japan Red Cross Society was incorporated as a juridical person in conformity with the provisions of the Civil Code and the regulations relating to the Japan Red Cross Society promulgated the same year. The Regulations require the institution to assist in sanitary service conducted by the Army and the Navy under the supervision of the respective Ministers, and the President and Vice-Presidents of the Society shall be commissioned by the Emperor on the recommendation of the Ministers of the Army and the Navy.

The activities of the Society in time of war and in ordinary times are well known and since its establishment, it has rendered meritorious services, notably on the occasion of the Sino-Japanese War (1894-95), the Boxer Rebellion in North China (1900), the Russo-Japanese War (1904-05), the Chinese civil war at Wuchang (1911-12), the World War (1914-18). During the World War the Japan Red Cross Society sent relief units to England, France and Russia (1914-16), and also to East Siberia in 1918-22, to Saghalien in 1921-25, to Siberia in 1922-23, to Tsinan (China) in 1925-26 and again in 1928-29, to China on the occasion of the civil war, and to Manchuria and Chosen in 1931-32.

The Society keeps a hospital (Japan Red Cross Hospital) in Tokyo, and branch hospitals in different parts of the country for the benefit of the general public. The Red Cross Hospital is reputed as being the best in accommodation and general arrangements in the Far East. It attends to the training of nurses, the course of study extending over three years.

As at the end of 1934-35 the Society had thirty hospitals in all including one each in Taiwan, Chosen, Mukden, and Dairen. During the year under review there were 67,033 in-patients and 457,043 out-patients.

There were 170 relief units or corps with 289 doctors and 6,580 nurses.

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

Number of in-patients .....	267
(Daily average) .....	6,823
Number of out-patients.....	2,618
(Daily average) .....	26,304

During the same year the Society set up relief stations in various parts of the country for the purpose of ministering first aid to the sick and wounded. These relief stations numbered 5,212 in all and the persons who received treatment therein 678,206. On the occasions of natural calamities and other accidents in the year under consideration the Society instituted temporary relief stations and assisted in the relief of the people in distress. The number of people receiving treatment at these relief stations was 111,619. Of these natural calamities and other accidents, which numbered 951, the most notable were a conflagration at Hakodate, the Hokkaido on March 21, floods in the Hokuroku district in July and typhoons and floods in the Kwansai, San-in and San-yo districts and Shikoku in September. In the Hakodate fire, 1,313 people, in the Hokuroku floods 9,509 and in the storms and floods in the Kwansai and other districts 66,293 people were attended to by relief corps of Red Cross Hospitals.

Regular relief stations in different parts of the country inclusive of Taiwan and Manchoukuo in the year under notice were 58 in number. Out-patients receiving treatment numbered 263,200 and those patients who were taken to relief stations 3,631. The total membership of the Society at the end of 1934 was 2,810,185, consisting of 57 honorary members, 76,969 special members and 2,810,185 ordinary members.

The expenditure for 1934-35 totalled ¥8,006,233.24 and total assets at the end of the year were ¥75,014,892.33.

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

As for the staff of the Society, it consisted of 70,761 members at the end of 1934. Of this number, 67,156 were honorary members and 3,605 paid members. Of these paid members, 102 attached to the Japan Red Cross Hospital, Tokyo and 2,238 to the branch hospitals in various places.

**International Red Cross Congress.** — The Fifteenth International Red Cross Congress was held in Tokyo in October 1934 under the aus-

pices of the Japan Red Cross Society. The congress was opened on October 17 and lasted for thirteen days. It was attended by over 160 foreign delegates representing sixty-four nations, including the United States, Great Britain, France, Belgium, Germany, Netherlands, Czechoslovakia, Soviet-Russia, Perue, New Zealand, etc., all being member-states of the International Red Cross League. The delegates consisting of prominent people of the countries concerned, including several distinguished personages, sat in conference for eleven days and discussed vari-

ous important problems concerning the Red Cross Work.

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

## 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 translations from Dutch papers published in Batavia. It was followed by "Shimbunshi" at Yokohama and the "Seiyo Zasshi," "Chugai Shimbun" and "Koko Shimbun" in Tokyo. None of these, however, was printed more than once a week.

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

##### Peculiar Features of Japanese Press

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, this peculiar device being a relic of bygone days when the censors were authorized to fine or even imprison at their own discretion editors or publishers for an article judged prejudicial to public order or social decency.

**The Press Law.**—The revised law is much conformable with the increasing liberal spirit of the times, and at present no editor or publisher can be fined or otherwise punished except by a decision of a court of law. Under the 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 equally conspicuous as those in which the offensive matter was printed. The contradiction must be accompanied by the name and address of the sender and must not exceed the length of the original statement, any excess to be paid for at the journal's usual advertising rates. Failure to comply with this requirement involves a penalty of from ¥500 to ¥2,000.

The newspapers are not allowed to publish details of the preliminary examination of a criminal case before the case comes up for public trial; nor to publish matters relating to criminal cases under preliminary examination when their publication has been prohibited by procurators; nor to publish the proceedings of law cases which are being heard in camera.

##### Censorship and Freedom of Discussion

As applied at present censorship is strict only in regard those articles or publications that are

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

#### Circulation, Capital and Prices

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

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

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

#### Advertisement Tariff

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

#### Statistics on Press

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

Table 1. No. of Dailies and Periodicals

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

#### Leading Newspapers

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Foreign Journalism in Japan

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

About the time of the Japan-China war (1894-5) there existed three English dailies in Yokohama, namely, the Japan Mail, the Japan Gazette and the Japan Herald, three in Kobe, namely, the Kobe Chronicle (present Japan Chronicle), the Hyogo News and the Kobe Herald, two in Nagasaki, namely, the Nagasaki Rising Sun and the Nagasaki Press, besides one week-

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

**Japan Advertiser** (est. 1905). An American paper; Subscription (per annum)—¥36.00 at home and ¥50.00 abroad. Pub. & Ed. B. W. Fleisher; Mng.-Ed., Wilfrid Fleisher. Office—Uchiyamashita-cho 1-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

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

**Japan Times & Mail** (est. 1897). Founded by the late S. Yamada, Motosada Zumoto, late Yoshitaro Takenobu and others, as the then only English newspaper conducted and edited by Japanese; incorporated with the Japan Mail (started by the late Capt. Brinkley) in 1914. Subscription (per annum)—Daily ¥25.00 at home and ¥37.000 abroad. Pres. H. Ashida; Mng.-Ed., Y. Nitobe. Office—Uchisaiwaicho 2-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

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

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

#### News Agencies

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

world. Leading news agencies in Tokyo are as follows:—

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

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

**Teikoku Tsushin** (est. 1888). One of the two oldest establishments of the line, the other being the Nippon Tsushin. Pres. E. Miyoshi; Ed. Y. Tomita; Cap. ¥500,000. Office—Ginza-nishi 5-chome, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Table 2. Foreign Correspondents in Tokyo

(May 29, 1935)

Name	Newspapers and Agencies	Address
Abegg, L. (Miss)	Munchner Neueste Nachrichten.	Honcho-Apartment, Nihonbashi-ku.
Alsot, G.	L'Agence Havas, Paris.	c/o Shimbun Rengo Sha.
Babb, G.	Associated Press.	c/o Shimbun Rengo Sha.
Balk, A.	Hamburger Nachrichten, Hamburg.	29, Mikawadai-machi, Azabu-ku.
Bose, R. B.	Forward, Calcutta	79, 3-chome, Onden, Shibuya-ku.
Brown, D.	Chicago Daily News, Chicago.	c/o Japan Advertiser.
Byas, H.	London Times and New York Times.	13, Reinanzaka-machi, Akasaka-ku.
Catto, A. R.	Exchange Telegraph Co., London.	13, Reinanzaka-machi, Akasaka-ku.
Chamberlin, W. H.	Christian Science Monitor, Boston.	258, Shirokane Sanko-cho, Shiba-ku.
Chase, C. F.	New York Post.	c/o Dentsu.
de la Chevalerie, R. D.	Narion Belge, Bruxelles.	370, Hommoku-machi, Yokohama.
Cox, M. J.	Reuter Ltd., London.	c/o Shimbun Rengo Sha.
Crane, B.	Wall Street Journal, N. Y. and Financial Times, London.	c/o Japan Advertiser.
Dubosque, A.	Le Temps, Paris.	c/o French Embassy.
Edgers, N. W.	Sun, London.	c/o Central Radio Station, Shiba-ku.
Enosawa, G. H.	G-M-H-M Newspapers, Manila.	c/o 414, Osaka Bldg., Kojimachi-ku.
Fabius, J.	Lokomotif, Samarang.	c/o Imperial Hotel.
Gantenbein, R. (Miss)	Neue Turicher Zeitung, Berlin.	Bunka-Apartment, Hongo-ku.
Redman, H. V.	New York Herald Tribune, N. Y.	500, Shibahara, Zaimokuza, Kamakura.
Kudriavtzev, V. L.	Tass.	c/o Shimbun Rengo Sha.
Marshall, R. G.	United Press.	c/o Dentsu.
Metzger, F. W.	L'Agence Telegraphique Hongroise, Budapest.	2971, Hachioji, Hommoku-machi, Naka-ku, Yokohama.
Nakajima, S.	Honolulu Star Bulletin, Honolulu.	c/o Japan Times.
Netka, M.	Europa Press, Frankfurt am Mein.	255, Shirokane-Sanko-cho, Shiba-ku.
Noel, H. M.	Petit Parisien.	c/o Dentsu.
Radford, N.	Daily Mail, London.	c/o Japan Advertiser.
Sabarwal, K. R.	Bombay Chronicle, Bombay.	Bunka-Apartment, Hongo-ku.
Shiba, K.	Chicago Tribune, Chicago.	c/o Japan Times.
Sorge, R.	Berliner Boersen Courier, Berlin.	30, Nagasaka-cho, Azabu-ku.
Stein, G.	News Chronicle, London.	Bunka-Apartment, Hongo-ku.

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

#### Press Associations and Clubs

Of the press associations the most important is the Shimbunkisha Kyokai (Journalists' Association), intended to represent the press of Tokyo on all important questions of public interest. It has membership of over 800. The Shunju Kai containing some 50 members is a social club of leading members of the vernacular newspapers. To facilitate reporting newspaper men organize themselves, with official approval, into clubs identified with various departments of the Government or other leading institutions of State. The International Journalists' Association chiefly functions as a social club composed of native journalists (active or retired) and resident foreign journalists.

#### 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:

(Continued)

Name	Newspapers and Agencies	Address
Thomas, A. F.	Morning Post, London.	c/o Gaishin-bu, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Albrecht, Fuerst von Urach.	Voelkischer Beobachter, Muenchen.	33, Aoyama Onden, Shibuya-ku.
de Vukelic, B.	Politika, Belgrade.	26, Sanai-cho, Ushigome-ku.
von Waldheim, H.	Eildienst fuer Aussenhandel, Berlin.	178 2-chome, Okubo-Hyakunin-cho, Yodobashi-ku.
Weise, R.	Deutsches Nachrichtenburo.	Toyo Bldg., Kojimachi-ku.
Whiteing, P.	Australian Press Association,	c/o Dentsu.
Worthheim, B. (Miss)	New York Post.	c/o Dentsu.
Wright, H.	Daily News, New York.	Honcho-Apartment, Nihonbashi-ku.
Young, J. R.	International News Service.	c/o Japan Advertiser.

Table 3. Leading Magazines Published in Tokyo

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

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



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(May 29, 1935)

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Alsot, G.	L'Agence Havas, Paris.	c/o Shimbun Rengo Sha.
Babb, G.	Associated Press.	c/o Shimbun Rengo Sha.
Balk, A.	Hamburger Nachrichten, Hamburg.	29, Mikawadai-machi, Azabu-ku.
Bose, R. B.	Forward, Calcutta	79, 3-chome, Onden, Shibuya-ku.
Brown, D.	Chicago Daily News, Chicago.	c/o Japan Advertiser.
Byas, H.	London Times and New York Times.	13, Reinanzaka-machi, Akasaka-ku.
Catto, A. R.	Exchange Telegraph Co., London.	13, Reinanzaka-machi, Akasaka-ku.
Chamberlin, W. H.	Christian Science Monitor, Boston.	258, Shirokane Sanko-cho, Shiba-ku.
Chase, C. F.	New York Post.	c/o Dentsu.
de la Chevalerie, R. D.	Narion Belge, Bruxelles.	370, Hommoku-machi, Yokohama.
Cox, M. J.	Reuter Ltd., London.	c/o Shimbun Rengo Sha.
Crane, B.	Wall Street Journal, N. Y. and Financial Times, London.	c/o Japan Advertiser.
Dubosque, A.	Le Temps, Paris.	c/o French Embassy.
Edgers, N. W.	Sun, London.	c/o Central Radio Station, Shiba-ku.
Enosawa, G. H.	G-M-H-M Newspapers, Manila.	c/o 414, Osaka Bldg., Kojimachi-ku.
Fabius, J.	Lokomotif, Samarang.	c/o Imperial Hotel.
Gantenbein, R. (Miss)	Neue Turicher Zeitung, Berlin.	Bunka-Apartment, Hongo-ku.
Redman, H. V.	New York Herald Tribune, N. Y.	500, Shibahara, Zaimokuza, Kamakura.
Kudriavtzev, V. L.	Tass.	c/o Shimbun Rengo Sha.
Marshall, R. G.	United Press.	c/o Dentsu.
Metzger, F. W.	L'Agence Telegraphique Hongroise, Budapest.	2971, Hachioji, Hommoku-machi, Naka-ku, Yokohama.
Nakajima, S.	Honolulu Star Bulletin, Honolulu.	c/o Japan Times.
Netka, M.	Europa Press, Frankfurt am Mein.	255, Shirokane-Sanko-cho, Shiba-ku.
Noel, H. M.	Petit Parisien.	c/o Dentsu.
Radford, N.	Daily Mail, London.	c/o Japan Advertiser.
Sabarwal, K. R.	Bombay Chronicle, Bombay.	Bunka-Apartment, Hongo-ku.
Shiba, K.	Chicago Tribune, Chicago.	c/o Japan Times.
Sorge, R.	Berliner Boersen Courier, Berlin.	30, Nagasaka-cho, Azabu-ku.
Stein, G.	News Chronicle, London.	Bunka-Apartment, Hongo-ku.

(Continued)

Name	Newspapers and Agencies	Address
Thomas, A. F.	Morning Post, London.	c/o Gaishin-bu, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Albrecht, Fuerst von Urach.	Voelkischer Beobachter, Muenchen.	33, Aoyama Onden, Shibuya-ku.
de Vukelic, B.	Politika, Belgrade.	26, Sanai-cho, Ushigome-ku.
von Waldheim, H.	Eildienst fuer Aussenhandel, Berlin.	178 2-chome, Okubo-Hyakunin-cho, Yodobashi-ku.
Weise, R.	Deutsches Nachrichtenburo.	Toyo Bldg., Kojimachi-ku.
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(m.—monthly. w.—weekly. f.—fortnightly. t.—thrice a month. q.—quarterly \*—in English).

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

(Continued)

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

The number of books and periodicals published has yearly been on the increase, particularly since the World War. Reprint of old costly works by subscription and on the instalment plan has of late become a special feature in publishing enterprise. On the whole, books are published at higher prices than before, for obvious reason. The statistics of books for the 1934, excluding minor items:—

Table 4. Publications for Past Five Years

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

N.B.—Official publications are excluded.

Classified according to subjects the following lead the list of original works in 1932, 1933 and 1934, excluding minor items:—

Table 5. Original Works By Subjects

	1932	1933	1934
Literature	2,271	2,652	2,431
Education	2,224	2,727	2,798
Music	1,009	915	907
Religion	933	1,045	1,339
Language	813	862	1,339
Geography	780	755	1,114
Social problem	1,322	990	532
Arts	712	844	832
Politics	641	581	704
Law	574	699	635
Medicine	695	771	809
Economics	1,036	1,128	1,005
Engineering	373	387	724

(Continued)

	1932	1933	1934
Industry	384	435	1,166
History	421	455	470
Biography	284	302	532
Philosophy	548	564	985
Physics	461	458	448
Miscellaneous	2,547	3,027	2,415
Total incl. others	22,104	24,025	26,331

## Publication by Subscription

Publication by subscription having been grossly abused and even made use of as means of fraud, a measure to deal with this special kind of publication was enacted as law in April 1910. The principal provisions are that the publisher is to deposit with the authorities as security 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's Dramatic Works" by the Kindaisha, the "Modern Plays" by the Dai-ichi Shobo and so on. The two first named series have secured 300,000 and 400,000 subscribers respectively. A translator of "Les Miserables" included in the "World Literature" series is said to have pocketed the royalty of over ¥100,000. The activity of this popular enterprise has affected seriously other publication, businesses, especially periodicals which are relatively more costly than the collection books. The result is that few magazines have ceased to appear, which those keeping up have fallen in circulation by 20 to 50%.

## Copyright

By the law revised in 1910 and 1934 and based on the resolution of the International Convention of Copyright held at Berne in 1908, the protection covered by the new legislative act has been considerably enlarged in scope. The law no longer requires the registration of copyright merely for the purpose of protecting it against

piracy, but registration is required when copyright is to be used as an object of pledge, and generally as an object of market value. The fee is ¥10 for a book, 50 sen for a newspaper or periodical, 45 sen for a drama or photo.

## Import and Export of Books

The import of foreign books did not exceed ¥500,000 a year in the pre-war days, but grew to ¥1,884,000 in 1921 and ¥4,458,000 in 1924, about 80 per cent. of the total value passing through the port of Yokohama. The value of import and export in the five years ending 1934 is as follows:—

Table 6. Import and Export of Books

Year	Import	Export
1929	¥2,703,268	¥1,285,999
1930	2,385,350	1,433,795
1931	2,080,755	1,649,522
1932	1,775,625	1,348,451
1933	1,531,506	1,383,137
1934	2,266,436	1,921,996

## Books, Magazines, Etc.

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

The total number of publications for 1934 in Japan is given as 26,331 (exclusive of government publications), which is the highest on record. Tokyo tops the list with 16,111, which represent 63% of the whole number, followed by Osaka with 2,219 and Kyoto.

A great increase in the variety has been a feature of the world of publication in this country in recent years. Religious publications were the most popular of all publications in 1934.

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

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

Naturally Japanese painters have become less

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

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

1. **The new 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 Eikyū) Matsuoka and is followed by Tekison Uda and a host of successful young artists scattered almost all over the country.

2. **Genre paintings.** These are pictures of

women derived from colour prints, and aim at expressing sentiments in the concrete. The forms are often exaggerated and sometimes grotesque as in a caricature, but this method of expression is no doubt effective. Kiyokata Kaburagi, Keigetsu Kikuchi and 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 feeling. Its future development is expected with interest. Koichiro Kondo and Taikan Yokoyama are among the best known of this school.

#### ART SOCIETIES AND EXHIBITIONS

##### Imperial Academy of Art and Its Reform

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

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

chaotic conditions as have been unprecedented. The membership of the academy, which was limited to 30 according to the old organization, has been increased to 50. The following is the full list of the members of the new academy:—

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

President:

Dr. Tooru Shimizu.

Japanese Painting:

Kwansetsu Hashimoto, Goun Nishimura, Suisho Nishiyama, Keisen Tomita, Gyokudo Kawai, Ryushi Kawabata, Manshu Kawamura, Kiyokata Kaburagi, Taikan Yokoyama, Seiho Takeuchi, Bakusen Tsuchida, Yukihiko Yasuda, Seison Maeda, Keigetsu Matsubayashi, Eikyū Matsuoka, Kokei Kobayashi, Suiun Komura, Jippo Araki, Keigetsu Kikuchi, Somei Yuki.

Western Painting:

Hakutei Ishii, Saburo Okada, Eisaku Wada, Sanzo Wada, Fusetsu Nakamura, Hiromitsu Nakazawa, Ryuzaburo Umehara, Shintaro Yamashita, Sotaro Yasui, Takeji Fujishima, Misei Kosugi, Ikuma Arishima, Kunishiro Mitsutani, Kunzo Minami.

Sculpture:

Taimu Tatehata, Shin Naito, Choun Yamazaki, Nobuo Tsuda, Fumio Asakura, Sogan Saito, Chozan Sato, Denchu Hiragushi.

Applied Arts:

Hazan Itaya, Kenkichi Tomimoto, Hozuma Katori, Jitoku Akazuka, Rokubei Shimizu, Kamezo Shimizu.

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

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

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

Hanging Committee for 1934 Exhibition

The members of the hanging committee appointed for the 1934 exhibition were as follows:—

Table 2. Members of Hanging Committee for 1934 Exhibition

Japanese Painting:

Jippo Araki, Somei Yuki, Suisho Nishiyama, Tekiho Nishizawa, Koha Horii, Keika Kana-

shima, Tadao Yoshimura, Gengetsu Yazawa, Shisui Matsumoto, Ichiyo Madomoto, Heihachiro Fukuda, Keiichi Fukuda, Katsuji Koizumi, Chikuho Yoneda, Koho Hiroshima.

Western Painting:

Hiromitsu Nakazawa, Eisaku Wada, Usaburo Ihara, Saburo Ota, Soshichi Takama, Kijiro Ota, Itaru Tanabe, Ei Tsuji, Gentaro Koito, Manjiro Terauchi, Jishu Aida, Yori Saito, Chikuma Suzuki.

Sculpture:

Choun Yamazaki, Naoshi Horie, Saburo Yoshida, Rinzo Kunikata, Jiro Amamiya, Haruhiro Sawada, Shoun Sekino.

Applied Arts:

Hazan Itaya, Hozuma Katori, Jitoku Akazuka, Rokubei Shimizu, Eiji Kajima, Seibi Yotsuya, Toyochika Takamura, Ryushin Umezawa, Seika Yamaga, Gonroku Matsuda, Shodo Sasaki, Sozan Sawada, Senroku Kitahara, Kozan Miyakawa.

Results of Examination

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

Table 3. Results of 1934 Exhibition

Section	Works submitted	Works accepted
Japanese Painting	1,845	264
Western Painting	3,398	225
Sculpture	455	152
Applied Arts	1,097	214

Table 4. Honorary Mention Nominees

Japanese Painting:

Masami Iwata, Hideo Nishiyama, Takuzo Nishimura, Toroi Ogita, Setsui Kawamura, Soun Nakano, Kenjiro Noguchi, Taika Kimoto, Takashi Kikuchi, Chosei Miwa, Yasushi Sugiyama.

Western Painting:

Ryohei Ogata, Kozo Watanabe, Toshio Nakanishi, Kenzo Noguchi, Jirota Yamakita, Haruo Matsushita, Ichiro Arioka, Akira Sato, Shin Sabu, Nabesaburo Kito, Usaburo Mimino.

Sculpture:

Yoshiji Kuroda, Goichi Yanagawa, Kojitsu Fujisawa, Daizo Mori, Ensho Morino.

Applied Arts:

Rokansai Iizuka, Kozo Kagami, Junichiro Yoshida, Hakuyo Takai, Taiji Tamura, Churoku Nenoya, Yo Shinda, Jiro Yamamoto, Keizo Koshimura, Shotaro Shimizu, Sanu Kimura.

Private Art Societies

Principal private art societies are as follows:—

**The Nippon Bijutsu-in.**—This society comprises a group of painters who may roughly be said to represent the new school of painting in Japanese style. It was founded in 1898, and fell into abeyance in 1913, but was re-

vived by Taikan Yokoyama and Kanzan Shimomura (d. 1930). The admission into this group is very strictly guarded so that its membership is highly valued by artists and the public in general. Besides keeping a training school, it holds an annual exhibition every autumn. Some of the noted members are mentioned below:—

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

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

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

**The Shunyo-kai.**—Several artists who formerly belonged to the Nippon Bijutsu-in rebelled against it and organized an art society of their own named the Shunyo-kai in 1922. This society holds an annual exhibition of the works of its members in spring. Among its prominent members are Misei Kosugi, Kanae Yamamoto, Noboru Hasegawa, Hakuyo Kurata, Gen-ichiro Adachi. 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 Seiryusha (of which Ryushi Kawabata joined the academy), the Kozosha (of which Sogan Saito joined the academy) the Asakura-juku (of which Fumio Asakura joined the academy).

Art Museums and Schools

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

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

Leading educational institutions devoted to the study of fine arts are as follows:—

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

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

NATIONAL TREASURES

Under the National Treasure Preservation Law amended in 1929 all valuable art objects and structures belonging to private persons, besides those owned by the State, religious or public bodies are to be registered and protected and placed under Government protection as "national treasures," the State granting aids

for their upkeep and repair. The owners are under obligation to submit them to public inspection for a certain period at museums or galleries.

In June 1935 the national treasures numbered 4,355 in all, comprising 870 paintings, 1,920 sculptures, 392 applied art objects, 377 swords,

and others, 796 in number. Besides, there were 1,569 buildings under special protection.

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

**Old Masterpieces and Curio Market**

The earthquake disaster of 1923 destroyed in Tokyo and Yokohama an innumerable number of priceless art objects, while the banking panic and failure of several banks in 1927 obliged many peers and others to part with their valuable collections and heir-looms. The year 1928, for instance, witnessed more than 30 big auction sales, of which the more notable were those of Prince I. Matsukata (¥760,000), Prince Shimazu (¥1,060,000), Mr. Kajima (¥810,000), and Baron Iwasaki (¥2,050,000). The last mentioned set a record in the total amount of a single sale of this kind, though it is said to have formed only a part of his collection. The highest bid among the old pictures put to the hammer in this sale were Bokkei's Dharma (¥123,930) and Okyo's triplet kakemono of the Rising Sun, Deer and Cranes (¥112,900). At the sale of Mr. Anamizu's collection in Tokyo

in 1933 a sea of six-fold screens of Pine, Cranes and Moor-hens painted by Okyo was knocked down at ¥31,600, the sale realizing a goodly sum of ¥136,700 in all. Again the sale of a collection put to auction by a certain wealthy family the same year realized the amount of ¥126,900 and a screen depicting the scene of the Kinkaku-ji Temple by Gaho Hashimoto fetched a record price of ¥11,630.

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

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

**ARTISTS TO THE IMPERIAL COURT**

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

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

**Table 5. List of Court Artists (1935)**

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

**Table 6. Painters of Note in the Meiji Era and After (1868-1934)**

Araki, Kwampo ..... d. 1915	Master painter of Northern Chinese school.
Hashimoto, Gaho ..... d. 1908	Master painter of the Kano school.
Hayami, Gyoshu ..... d. 1935	Master painter of Japanese school and member of "Nihon 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 painting of Meiji Era.
Kawabata, Gyokusho ..... d. 1912	Master painter of the Shijo school.
Kawamura, Oshin (Ukoku) .... d. 1806	Master of the Southern Chinese school.
Kawanabe, Gyosai ..... d. 1889	Originated a new popular school.
Kawanabe, Mitate ..... d. 1905	Tosa school and high authority in antiquities.
Kikkawa, Reika ..... d. 1929	Master painter of Tosa school.
Kikuchi, Yosai ..... d. 1878	Originated the Yosai style.
Kishi, Chikudo ..... d. 1895	Kyoto Painter.
Kobori, Tomone ..... d. 1931	Master painter of Japanese school (Yamatoye style). Member of Imperial Fine Art Academy, Prof. of Tokyo Fine Art School and Artist to the Imperial Household. Was pupil of Senko Kawasaki.
Koide, Narashige ..... d. 1931	Master painter of the Western school (oil painting).
Kodama, Kwatei ..... d. 1913	Master painter of the Southern Chinese school.
Kono, Bairei ..... d. 1905	Kyoto painter of the Shijo school.
Kumagae, Naohiko ..... d. 1913	Master landscapist of the Shijo school.
Kume, Keiichiro ..... d. 1934	Pioneer of Japanese Western Painting.
Kuroda, Seiki ..... d. 1925	Painter of the Western school.
Matsumura, Baiso ..... d. 1934	Kyoto painter of "Ukiyoye" school and pupil of Imao Keinen, also a noted Kyoto painter.
Mochizuki, Gyokusen ..... d. 1901	Master painter of the Shijo school.
Mori, Kwansai ..... 5. 1894	One of master of the Okyo school.
Morikawa, Sobun ..... d. 1902	Kyoto painter of the Shijo school.
Nakajima, Raisho ..... d. 1871	Okyo school.
Nakanishi, Shoseki ..... d. 1883	Prof. of Kyoto Art Academy.
Noguchi, Shohin ..... d. 1917	Lady painter of the Southern Chinese school.
Noguchi, Yukoku ..... d. 1898	Southern Chinese school.
Nomura, Bunkyo ..... d. 1911	Landscapist of the Shijo school.
Okuhara, Seiko ..... d. 1903	Lady painter of the Southern Chinese school.
Saigo, Kogetsu ..... d. 1912	One of the best pupils of Hashimoto Gaho.
Shibata, Zeshin ..... d. 1891	Celebrated painter and Makiye artist.
Shimomura, Kanzan ..... d. 1930	Master painter of the Shijo school.
Shiokawa, Bunrin ..... d. 1877	Landscapist of the Shijo school.
Suzuki, Hyakunen ..... d. 1891	Master of Okyo style.
Suzuki, Shonen ..... d. 1910	Son of above, same school.
Takahashi, Koko ..... d. 1912	At the age of 36.
Taki (Kwatei) ..... d. 1901	The Southern Chinese school.
Taniguchi, Aizan ..... d. 1899	Master painter of the Southern Chinese school.
Tanomura, Chokunyu ..... d. 1906	Southern style.
Tazaki, So-un ..... d. 1898	Master painter of the Buncho school.
Terasaki, Kogyo ..... d. 1919	Master painter of new school.
Tsutaya, Kyuko ..... d. 1933	A painter of the Japanese school and one of the pupils of Terasaki Kogyo.
Watanabe, Shokwa ..... d. 1887	Son of Kwazan and pupil of Chinzan.
Yamada, Keichu ..... d. 1934	Noted painter of the Shijo school and pupil of the late Gyokusho Kawabata (d. 1912). Was long on the hanging committee of the "Teiten."
Yamamoto, Baiso ..... d. 1920	Southern Chinese school.
Yamamoto, Shunkyo ..... d. 1933	Noted landscapist. Studied under Kansai Mori (a noted painter of the later Tokugawa period). Was a member of the Imperial Fine Art Academy or "Teiten" and one of its hanging committee.
Yasuda, Rozan ..... d. 1882	Southern Chinese school.

References: Table 1—The Official Gazette, June 1, 1935. Tables 2, 3, 4, 5—Researches of the Imperial Fine Art Academy. Table 6—Research of 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 six fiscal years ending March 1934 is shown below (in yen):—

Table 1. Expenditure Borne by State

Year	For river work	For sand arresting	For harbour work	Total incl. others
1928-29	19,938,197	1,087,147	8,095,274	30,564,433
1929-30	19,699,077	999,009	8,165,684	30,238,004
1930-31	14,824,513	665,889	7,741,001	24,524,098
1931-32	11,589,227	683,978	7,330,433	37,292,264
*1932-33	27,259,297	930,007	13,513,073	63,914,842

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

Table 2. Expenditure Borne by Prefectures, Etc.

Year	Prefectures	Cities	Towns & villages	Local Unions	Total
1926-27 (settled)	119,307,831	123,930,901	39,959,047	10,775,030	293,972,809
1927-28 ( " )	124,313,588	145,429,625	42,044,906	12,706,330	324,494,449
1928-29 ( " )	127,937,011	140,099,079	42,467,989	12,793,458	323,297,537
1929-30 ( " )	128,278,440	133,553,431	43,665,238	8,687,129	314,184,238
1930-31 ( " )	123,580,049	98,283,089	37,956,594	9,532,380	269,352,112

#### ROADS

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

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

Important Municipal roads are to be more than 18 ft. in width, and town and village roads, 12 ft. The ruling grade for National roads is

1 in 30, and that of Prefectural roads 1 in 25 in the flat country, and 1 in 15 and 1 in 10 in mountain defiles. The bridges on National and Prefectural roads should carry a uniform load of 100 lb. per sq. ft., 12 ton steam roller, and 8 ton wagon. At the end of December 1931 the total length of roads in the country was: National 8,354,586 kms., Prefectural 104,075,917 kms., Municipal 30,368,614 kms., and others 808,690,755 kms. There were on these roads 386,624 bridges, each with span length exceeding 6 feet, of which 9,887 were metallic (iron), 84,717 stone, the rest being of wood, etc. The total span length of those bridges aggregates 3,621,438 kilometres. The following statistics will serve to show the progress of the road construction work in recent years:—

Table 3. Road Construction in Recent Years

Year	National roads (Km.)	Prefectural roads (Km.)	Municipal roads (Km.)	Town & Village roads (Km.)	Total (Km.)
1924	8,181,299	91,730,165	17,546,638	915,643,261	1,033,101,363
1927	8,237,184	92,807,229	20,480,531	824,850,509	946,375,453
1928	8,233,755	98,463,627	23,985,744	812,007,844	924,661,970
1929	8,290,255	100,873,018	27,350,885	805,678,014	942,192,172
1930	8,331,963	102,053,918	27,659,644	805,909,232	943,964,757
1931	8,354,586	104,075,917	30,368,614	808,690,755	951,489,872
1932	8,365,000	105,410,000	37,063,000	806,123,000	956,961,000

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

Table 4. Road and Bridge Outlay

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

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

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

#### TRAMWAYS

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

aggregating 2,620.2 kms., and those under construction, 625.7 kms. The gauges of tracks vary from 2 ft. 6 in. to 4 ft. 8 1/2 in. The total investment amounted to ¥2,115,539,000. The profit arising from the working of tramways in 1931-32 approximated ¥100,391,000.

#### RIVER WORKS

The river works in Japan are chiefly for the protection against inundations, the importance of which may be seen from the following statistics of damage caused thereby:—

Table 5. Statistics of River Works

Year	Ordinary Expenditure			Amount of damage	Total
	Cost of improvement	Cost of repairs	Other		
1927-28 (Settled account)	¥18,610,911	¥8,193,032	¥1,293,972	¥13,396,153	¥41,494,068
1928-29 ( " )	20,517,186	6,978,384	1,471,085	13,178,831	42,145,486
1929-30 ( " )	15,683,795	5,876,519	1,605,730	12,396,107	35,562,151
1930-31 ( " )	13,821,860	5,241,458	1,353,907	10,418,755	30,835,980

Great floods in the whole country on record between the years 566 and 1866 are no less than 426 in number, making the occurrence once in three years. The disastrous one in recent years was in 1896, which devastated more than 1,900,000 acres of farming land and caused damage estimated at ¥137,694,800. The River Law promulgated in 1896 defines the part to be taken by Prefectural Central Governments for the maintenance of rivers, and up to 1917, 32 main rivers, 47 tributaries and 22 minor streams were dealt with according to the Law.

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

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

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

most part borne by prefectures.

**New River Work Programme**

The last term programme of the river work plan as adopted by the Government in 1911 was revised in 1922 in consequence of the decision to take up in the 1924-25 fiscal year, the work of 6 rivers as the Tenryu, Shinano, etc., that figure on the 2nd term programme. The consecutive disbursements spread over 12 years and the burden to the State coffers are as follows as officially published in December 1922 (Figures in ¥1,000):—

**Table 6. Disbursements for River Works**

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

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

**HARBOUR WORKS**

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

up to the end of September 1928.

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

**Table 7. Statistics of Harbour Works**

Harbours	Works	Time	Cost
Nagasaki (I)	D.g.	1897-1904	4,599,000
Yokohama (I)	B.W., J., D.	1899-1905	2,304,000
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.	1910-1919	1,274,000
Rumoi	B.W., D., R.	1910-1913	6,664,000
Yokkaichi	Y.W., D., J., W.D.	1910-1924	6,365,000
Funakawa	B.W., R., W.D., D.g.	1911-1928	4,980,000
Aomori	Q., B.W., D., R.	1914-1923	1,950,000
Shiogama	Q., B.W., D., R.	1914-1930	5,980,000
Niigata (II)	D., R., Q., W.D.	1915-1925	3,000,000
Moji	B.W., D., R., Q., E	1916-1920	1,025,000

Harbours	Works	Time	Cost
Hakata	B.W., D., R.	1917-1921	3,700,000
Osaka (II)	D., R., Q.	1918-1926	12,383,000
Muroran	B.W., D.	1918-1927	4,330,000
Samè	B.W., R.	1919-1924	1,550,000
Shimizu	D., R., Q.	1921-1926	6,177,000
Yokohama	D., Q., E., B.W., L.P.	1921-1934	31,025,000
Kagoshima	Q., D.g., L.P.	1923-1932	3,000,000
Takamatsu	B.W., R., D.g., L.P.	1922-1927	2,200,000
Imabari	B.W., Q., L.P., D.g., R., W.D.	1920-1929	3,800,000
Komatsujima	B.W., Q., D.g., W.D.	1923-1932	3,449,000
Sakai	B.W., D.g., Q., R.	1922-1927	1,800,000
Nawa	Q., D.g., R.	1921-1925	1,500,000
Tokyo	B.W., Q., D.g., R.	1923-	6,800,000
Fushiki	Q., L.P., D.g., W.D., R., B.W.	1924-1935	5,000,000
Shimonoseki	Q., D.g., R.	1921-1915	3,610,000
Tsuruga	Q., D.g., B.W., R.	1922-1926	3,400,000
Abashiri	B.W., D.g.	1919-1926	2,633,000
Wakkanai	B.W.	1920-1927	2,577,000

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

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

The growth of pelagic fishing and in con-

sequence an extensive use of motor boats has caused the construction of fishery harbours necessary at numerous places along the coasts. There are now 536 such harbours, large and small, throughout Japan Proper, several of them completed at the cost of over ¥1,000,000 each.

**SANITARY WORKS**

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

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

**Table 8. Statistics of Water-supply**

Cities	Cost of construction (Yen)	No. of Service pipes	Length of pipes (Meters)	Houses supplied	Yearly receipts (Yen)
Tokyo	124,187,026	493,630	3,577,864	597,849	11,957,061
Yokohama	24,891,423	105,398	859,581	113,672	5,770,538
Nagoya	18,857,533	103,088	1,115,137	134,137	1,729,817
Kyoto	10,570,744	177,202	643,843	138,824	1,461,272
Osaka	30,829,338	404,984	1,918,607	479,955	6,880,753
Kobe	22,073,262	96,730	578,548	148,847	2,310,488
Hiroshima	3,389,027	69,038	325,705	57,782	638,439
Shimonoseki	3,671,723	12,917	78,803	16,263	331,940
Moji	3,038,436	10,739	96,211	14,864	375,401
Total incl. others	446,645,608	2,354,436	20,567,739	2,682,400	50,692,231

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

**Sewage.**—Sewage systems are still sadly back-

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

To facilitate the construction of sewage works,

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

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

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

Table 9. Construction Expense and State Subsidy for Sewage Work

Cities	Construction Expenses	Period	Cities	State subsidies	Period
Tokyo	¥84,045,953	1911-1932	Tokyo	¥27,482,000	1912-1953
Osaka	51,398,199	1896-1937	Osaka	7,869,000	1900-1955
Nagoya	15,583,304	1911-1932	Nagoya	3,808,069	1907-1952
Kyoto	3,809,287	1923-1927	Kyoto	1,092,271	1931-1955
		1930-1932			1925-1928
Kobe	744,398	1906-1910	Kobe	100,678	1907-1920
		1926-1928			1927-1955
Hiroshima	1,531,041	1907-1015	Hiroshima	414,000	
Shimonoseki	166,298	1896	Shimonoseki	35,000	
		1927-1928			

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

Table 10. Revenue and Expenditure of Sewage Works

	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
Tokyo	Revenue 785,856 Expenditure 10,132,026	825,107 7,243,519	862,629 4,669,169	964,002 6,241,148
Nagoya	Revenue 829,112 Expenditure 446,541	1,206,284 1,206,284	4,050,644 4,050,644	2,557,539 2,557,539
Kyoto	Revenue — Expenditure —	— —	— —	1,045,011 1,045,011
Osaka	Revenue 924,811 Expenditure 880,690	1,827,795 1,999,799	1,919,010 2,079,931	2,967,636 2,967,636
Kobe	Revenue — Expenditure 199,596	— 16,496	— 16,327	— 15,534
Hiroshima	Revenue — Expenditure —	— —	— —	— 58,561
Shimonoseki	Revenue — Expenditure 92,967	— 3,531	— —	— 96,498
Total incl. others	Revenue 2,704,280 Expenditure 13,155,334	4,642,941 11,767,436	8,614,142 13,288,158	10,355,934 15,511,293

### COAST PROTECTION

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

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

Table 11. Statistics of Coast Protection

Year	Floods		Waves		Storms	
	Amount of damage (Yen)	Cost of repair (Yen)	Amount of damage (Yen)	Cost of repair (Yen)	Amount of damage (Yen)	Cost of repair (Yen)
1927	10,570,663	20,979,824	4,437,845	2,675,771	3,084,859	3,312,405
1928	15,826,933	87,057,792	52,132	429,513	2,002,301	3,821,240
1929	9,714,463	29,589,150	1,653,643	1,248,158	2,409,081	2,649,282
1930	19,560,627	37,302,637	161,082	630,835	10,540,882	4,198,711
1931	8,892,746	26,642,642	283,950	738,607	2,999,889	3,389,589

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

nent works either of concrete or stone are more common.

### EARTHQUAKE DAMAGE TO PUBLIC WORKS

The damage done by the seismic disturbances of September 1, 1923, to public works in the afflicted area was estimated at a little over 100 million yen. Below is given the technical aspects of the earthquake damage.

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

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

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

**Banking.**—Almost all the roads and embankments built by banking up earth on soft ground suffered from the earthquake, sinking as a result of the diminished bearing power of the formation soil. At the time of great shocks the bearing power is reduced to one half in the soil whose angle of repose is less than 20°. In saturated silt the power almost disappears. In bankings upon silt longitudinal cracks are developed by the remarkable slipping which horizontal shocks bring about on the contact face of 1 silt and banked earth.

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

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



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

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

**Water-works and Sewage.**—The extensive damage on water-works in Tokyo and Yokohama is chiefly attributed to the weakness of pipe joints against the shocks and the non-resistance of the whole structure against the horizontal bending force. The pipe joint in this country consists of a socket filled with lead. The lead was thrust out by the motion of the pipes in different directions, leaving gaps for the high-pressure water to easily leak out. The settling basins, filter beds, pure water reservoir, etc. were mostly of brickwork, and they developed cracks both large and small. Especially in Yokohama they became incapable of holding water. In Tokyo three out of six delivery pipes at the pumping station were broken, causing much difficulty to repairs. These pipes had been fixed at one end to the wall of the pump-house and at the other to the concrete mass outside. The result was the difference of motion at both ends caused by the quake and the great bending movement that occurred ultimately resulted in the dislocation of the pipes. The open channel which connects the river with the settling basin

was damaged at three places through the collapse of concrete walls, and occasioned for a time the stoppage of water supply for the whole city.

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

#### Earthquake-Proof Construction

The problem of earthquake-proof building is believed to have been practically solved in Japan as a result of prolonged researches of the Imperial Committee and similar bodies and especially in consequence of the terrible test to which a million or so of the buildings in Tokyo-Yokohama district were subjected in the cataclysm of September 1923, several buildings designed by foreign experts were badly damaged in contrast to those by Japanese architects with greater knowledge and experiences on quake-proof construction. The lesson of the 1923 disaster was fully taken into account by the Home Office in revising the Building Regulation now in force. The height of a high-class building, for instance, is generally limited to one hundred feet. Dr. T. Naito, Professor at Waseda University, of international fame for his anti-seismic designs, states that whatever be the nature of the skeleton structure, whether wood, steel or re-inforced concrete, rigid walls and rigid bents are absolutely necessary for minimizing the deformation due to lateral load. The several elements that constitute a building, i.e., flexible and rigid bents, partitions, bracing, and external walls, etc., should be tied together horizontally with monolithic floors at each story, and that a building should be as rigid as possible so that it may satisfactorily resist the effect of the external lateral force upon it and minimize the danger of deflection. In the Regulation the seismic coefficient of  $\frac{1}{10}$  has been adopted. But it is as regards wooden-frame structures, or practically the entire residential houses in Japan, that a simple precaution enforced in the Regulation has proved highly effective. In the destructive earthquake of March 1927 when most of the pre-Regulation unseismic-proof houses in the town of Mineyama collapsed, the simple station buildings with only diagonal bracings and with

bolts at the joints, as specified in the Regulations, were left practically unhurt. To ensure

perfect safety earthquake-proof buildings must of course be fire-proof.

### ARCHITECTURE AND EARTHQUAKE

#### General Observation

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

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

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

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

The late Dr. Omori, who made an exhaustive study of the natural vibration period of many high and low buildings made of steel or re-inforced concrete, observed that in all cases the period of the vibrations did not exceed one second, in some cases it being between 0.3 and 0.5 seconds, far shorter than 1 to 1½ seconds as in the late great earthquake. From this fact he came to the conclusion that each building was practically one simple body and is most strongly stressed at the base, this rule applying to almost all kinds of buildings. From the theoretical point of view and practical experience so far it may be said that the principle of the earthquake-proof system of construction of steel, re-inforced concrete and other buildings is to build them as one mass from the base to the roof with the greatest possible rigidity. Devices should also be employed to magnify to the greatest possible degree the resisting power of the buildings against their being compressed out of form on account of the lateral force exerted by earthquake vibrations. However, this is a matter of great difficulty, because the mode of construction and planning of buildings differ according to the different purposes for which they are intended. For instance some buildings have to be divided into many small rooms or sections, others require to be built so as to have

spacious halls as in the cases of auditoriums, libraries, theatres and the like, while still others must be built so as to have spacious halls on the ground floor but with storeys above divided into many smaller rooms as in the case of banking houses. Such being the case, it is very difficult strictly to observe the aforementioned principle in the construction of all kinds of buildings. That many Japanese wooden framed buildings built with pillars, beams and girders fell easy victims to the late great earthquake and not a few American style buildings built with a steel skeleton and facing of hollow bricks were subject to severe damage in the same quake was due to their poor power of resisting the lateral force and the consequent increase of the possibility of their being compressed out of form. The only method to erect houses and other buildings as one whole body or mass is as follows:

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

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

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

nected with walls, and hence the pillars and the base supporting them must be made as strong as possible. To prevent the joints connecting the pillars and beams from being compressed out of form by the influence of the lateral force it is necessary to use brackets, knees or diagonal braces in the joints; at the same time the joints of each section of the building should be made as simple and rigid as possible, and above all it is very important to make the fixing perfect and strong. Again, the base of the building must be as strong as possible and utmost care should be exercised to make tight the connec-

#### REVISED CONSTRUCTION REGULATIONS

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

All buildings shall be provided with bracing or struts;

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

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

tion of the pillars, because of partial sinking or displacement of the base very often causes the total collapse and destruction of the whole building. In wooden framed buildings, in particular, the joint connecting the pillars with the beam should be made as strong as possible, and care must be taken to form a triangular frame by using bolts, straps and struts in the joints and using bracing in the walls, because any object of triangular form becomes strong and firmly fixed in shape if its three sides are settled and secured.

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

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

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

## CHAPTER XVII COMMUNICATIONS

### POSTAL, TELEGRAPH, TELEPHONE AND AIR SERVICES

#### INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

The postal system in Japan was inaugurated in the fourth year of Meiji, or 1857. During the sixty and more years that have since elapsed, it has made such marked developments that the number of post offices in Japan Proper, which was only 180 in that initial year, increased to 10,822 at the end of September, 1934, as shown by the returns of the Department of Communications. The number of ordinary mails and those by parcel post despatched (exclusive of collection post and advertisement mails) by the post offices in Japan during the financial year of 1933-34 was 4,418,565,942 and that received 4,459,963,807. In 1857 in which the postal system was opened, the number of ordinary mails at that time (there was no parcel post) despatched is given as only 565,934. That of ordinary mails received is not available. The postal system in this country is so perfect that it is one of the institutions that she can rightly be proud of. It is often charged with evils attendant upon state enterprise, but it lags in no way behind any advanced country in the West in the thoroughness of its organization and accuracy.

In the telegraph service, too, which was started two years earlier than the postal system, or the second year of Meiji, or 1855, Japan is behind no country in the world. The number of telegraph offices, which was only two in the year in which it was inaugurated, had increased to 7,948 by the end of September, 1934. The number of inland telegrams inclusive of Manchoukuo and foreign telegrams despatched during the financial year of 1933-34 was 57,767,114 and that of inland and foreign telegrams received 60,085,863. These figures compare with 19,448 inland telegrams only despatched in 1855 in which the telegraph service was opened.

As for the telephone service, it was opened in 1890. The number of subscribers at the end of September, 1934 in Japan Proper was 806,515 and those who were then applying numbered 159,302. This compares with 343 subscribers in the initial year of 1890. The number of telephone exchanges in Japan Proper at the end of September, 1934 is given as 4,786, which compares with only 2 in 1890. Public telephones were

opened in 1900. There were then four of these telephones. Their number had increased to 2,977 by the end of September, 1934. Although thus the telephone service has progressed considerably during the four decades and more since its inauguration, it is, unlike the postal and telegraph services, far behind the advanced countries of the West. That is due solely to its being state enterprise, while the above named two services owe their high state of development to their being conducted by the Government.

As may be gathered from what is stated under Chapter on Transportation, the aerial service in this country is still far behind the advanced countries of the West. The mail service was started in April, 1925 under the subsidy of the Department of Communications. As at the end of October, 1934 there were four lines for both mail and passenger services under state subsidy operated by four aerial transport companies. The total length of the routes was 4,388 kilometres.

#### 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 contracted system.

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

**Delivery of Ordinary Mail Matter.**—The number of delivery is 6 to 5 times per day in Tokyo,

Osaka, and Kyoto, the average for all the 1st class offices being 4-5 times. The corresponding figures are 3-4 for 2nd class offices and 2 for 3rd class offices situated in villages. In Tokyo each posts-man has to undertake in a day either five deliveries or six collections. It may be added that the maximum limit of the sorting of ordinary mail matter is 60 per minutes.

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

(End of Mar.)	1st class	2nd class	3rd class	Station	Total
1928	70	208	8,593	243	9,114
1929	74	211	8,732	376	9,393
1930	74	217	8,950	449	9,690
1931	77	223	9,163	491	9,954
1932	80	223	9,330	575	10,208
1933	83	222	9,490	527	10,322
1934	84	222	9,714	591	10,611

Table 2. Inland Mail Routes (Kms.)

(At end of Mar.)	Land				Air mail	Waterway			
	Road	Motor car road	Railway	Total incl. others		Sea	River	Lake	Total
1928	26,065	—	16,962	43,145	—	20,077	228	128	20,433
1929	16,691	10,808	17,775	45,392	1,215	20,521	247	161	20,929
1930	15,590	12,521	17,881	46,110	1,455	20,669	161	247	21,077
1931	14,484	13,472	18,996	47,060	3,005	21,820	204	28	22,052
1932	17,288	15,266	19,897	52,534	3,005	37,536	152	95	37,783
1933	16,594	16,648	20,178	53,485	3,038	35,927	152	94	36,173
1934	16,343	16,821	20,769	54,015	3,038	32,880	196	46	33,122

Table 3. Number of Ordinary Mail at Inland Post Offices

	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Acceptance	5,096,611,368	4,409,551,651	4,490,202,875	4,253,759,031	4,294,132,150
Of which foreign	25,806,686	26,380,272	24,698,728	24,703,934	30,147,919
Registered	60,976,478	59,403,748	57,566,778	58,085,809	68,543,739
Declared	2,440,732	2,389,524	2,436,916	2,530,284	2,649,711
Cash-on-delivery	617,430	533,501	424,145	398,491	426,203
Special delivery	208,481	211,512	212,020	230,780	245,216
Certificate of time of posting (Charged)	3,028	3,709	3,215	4,675	5,957
Delivery certificates	2,263,047	2,334,384	2,346,599	2,511,714	2,655,833
Certification of letters documents	1,166,009	1,427,379	1,596,506	1,546,123	1,370,794
Post restante	941,209	—	—	—	—
Special service of judicial documents	2,004,045	2,440,117	2,638,667	2,588,676	2,442,101
Documents of patents	6,699	—	—	—	—
Quick delivery	4,554,084	4,311,511	4,157,107	4,244,681	5,603,382
Air mail	—	94,089	149,876	234,665	364,440
Contract mail	236,247,065	232,945,584	217,443,926	211,903,536	218,140,322
Special urban mail	128,139,301	107,228,611	124,198,731	132,712,875	140,743,180
Mail without stamps affixed	278,583,893	246,399,062	272,206,715	253,290,233	270,979,399
Acceptance per 10 pop.	809	684	687	642	—
Delivery	5,046,099,425	4,437,939,821	4,532,477,443	4,294,100,596	4,402,200,835
Of which foreign	33,164,157	41,410,764	38,805,324	34,213,102	35,344,543
Collection of cash	7,394,272	7,148,651	6,557,614	6,419,795	6,327,373

Table 4. Ordinary Foreign Mail Matter

(At end of Mar.)	Transmitted						Total incl. others
	Letters	Cards	Printed matters	Commercial papers	Samples	Frank	
1928	11,301,257	2,849,258	7,340,074	103,321	586,068	56,802	22,236,780
1929	11,793,857	2,507,087	9,145,207	147,932	903,444	66,509	24,564,036
1930	12,123,888	2,971,770	9,108,651	233,119	1,277,377	91,881	25,806,686
1931	12,039,606	2,841,565	9,674,984	223,021	1,516,990	82,912	26,380,272
1932	11,417,491	2,562,114	8,960,996	170,683	1,510,294	74,550	24,698,728
1933	11,299,892	2,418,863	8,732,564	200,666	1,980,958	68,835	24,704,110
1934	13,359,498	2,824,136	10,807,177	217,841	2,690,704	99,653	30,147,919

Arrived

(At end of Mar.)	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	36,507,308
1929	16,375,617	3,456,562	17,847,009	92,146	888,257	48,211	38,707,802
1930	16,827,349	4,676,004	15,896,099	72,103	657,631	34,971	38,164,157
1931	17,870,332	4,157,540	18,573,265	163,455	599,874	42,658	41,410,764
1932	17,221,053	3,331,819	17,469,482	156,285	576,677	41,912	38,805,324
1933	15,544,330	3,215,376	14,735,350	150,128	515,506	47,578	34,213,110
1934	17,000,229	3,419,955	14,021,590	189,118	494,624	59,293	35,344,548

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

Continents	1930-31		1931-32		1932-33		1933-34	
	Transmitted	Arrived	Transmitted	Arrived	Transmitted	Arrived	Transmitted	Arrived
Europe	4,513	12,823	4,143	12,344	3,978	10,135	4,868	9,748
Africa	385	207	416	301	577	253	867	381
America	5,759	13,615	5,707	11,883	5,236	10,648	5,705	10,927
Asia	14,654	13,983	13,438	13,543	13,792	12,352	17,338	13,297
Australia	1,069	779	994	734	1,120	826	1,369	992
Total	26,380	41,410	24,699	38,805	24,704	34,213	30,148	35,345

Table 6. Disposition of Irregularities of Ordinary Mail Matter

	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Total	1,335,613	1,383,516	1,282,811	1,255,319	1,204,669
Of which disposed	965,717	993,533	968,061	919,796	883,956
Foreign mails:					
Returned to	99,373	108,547	111,758	106,867	84,954
Returned from	136,569	127,699	133,936	172,973	154,773

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

	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Total	14,270	11,409	10,180	9,005	14,598
Of which disposed	12,172	9,438	9,032	7,867	13,657
Foreign mails:					
Returned to	1,871	1,890	1,567	1,107	704
Returned from	7,001	6,029	5,327	5,449	11,100

Table 8. Number of Parcels at Inland Post Offices

	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Acceptance					
Charged	61,013,967	57,490,526	55,575,465	55,834,140	58,520,698
Free	2,636,616	2,577,227	2,626,466	2,638,173	2,719,644
Total	63,650,583	60,067,753	58,201,931	58,472,313	61,240,342
Of which foreign	479,119	437,616	357,873	430,377	637,749
Registered	25,348,108	23,106,871	21,526,203	21,945,295	22,531,130
Declared	3,083	2,661	1,988	2,313	2,080
Cash-on-delivery	8,107,929	7,620,814	7,359,620	7,694,074	7,884,555
Special delivery	14,386	13,569	13,617	17,768	18,483
Delivery certificate	181,030	150,782	156,738	186,751	267,655
Post restante	66,143	—	—	—	—
Quick delivery	215,960	196,115	181,062	166,529	225,481
Air mail	—	1,606	3,091	6,307	19,473
Acceptance per 10 population	10.1	9.3	8.9	8.8	9.11
Delivery	60,654,644	57,724,881	55,654,599	54,849,774	57,762,972
Of which foreign	265,980	249,540	208,845	140,133	140,047

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE  
TELEGRAPH SERVICE

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

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

Table 9. Lengths of Inland Telephone Lines

(End of Mar.)	Land Lines (Kms.)											
	Aerial Lines		Overhead Cables		Underground Lines (Kms.)		Total (Kms.)		Per 100 sq. kms.		Submarine Cables (Kms.)	
	Routes	Lines	Routes	Cores	Routes	Cores	Routes	Lines	Routes	Lines	Routes	Lines
1928	35,609	232,593	63	14,322	275	45,894	35,947	292,809	9	77	15,324	18,140
1929	35,647	233,568	78	14,738	317	56,420	36,042	304,726	9	80	15,298	18,248
1930	35,955	235,716	71	15,370	424	76,155	36,450	327,241	10	86	15,314	18,286
1931	35,985	235,040	77	17,308	501	87,605	36,513	339,951	10	89	15,324	18,390
1932	35,772	236,348	69	19,692	690	93,604	36,531	349,644	10	91	15,283	18,413
1933	35,713	235,079	74	20,302	707	94,892	36,494	350,273	—	—	15,236	18,357
1934	35,583	234,188	87	21,839	724	97,519	36,394	353,546	—	—	15,271	18,331

Table 10. Number of Telegraph Offices

	Telegraph Offices				Telegraph Offices			
	1st class	2nd class	Station	Total	1st class	2nd class	Station	Total
1928	7	35	1,704	1,746	9	44	1,805	1,858
1929	8	37	1,738	1,783	10	44	1,781	1,835
1930	9	41	1,748	1,698	10	44	1,761	1,815
1931	9	43	1,782	1,834				

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

(End of Mar.)		Domestic			Foreign			Transit
		Charged	Free	Total	Charged	Free	Total	
1929	Despatched	58,599,456	6,728,316	65,327,772	1,154,504	101,691	1,256,195	120,407,374
	Arrived	58,843,317	9,100,552	67,943,869	1,183,874	107,601	1,291,475	
1930	Despatched	57,241,974	6,664,003	63,905,977	1,183,544	118,460	1,294,828	117,898,056
	Arrived	57,469,768	9,037,908	66,507,676	1,218,110	111,284	1,336,570	
1931	Despatched	51,262,221	6,120,285	57,382,506	1,083,436	100,425	1,183,861	107,287,804
	Arrived	51,418,554	8,507,062	59,925,616	1,117,657	107,317	1,224,974	
1932	Despatched	49,844,342	5,662,938	55,507,280	1,093,956	99,698	1,193,654	102,771,973
	Arrived	49,962,194	7,822,304	57,784,498	1,116,151	108,291	1,224,442	
1933	Despatched	48,492,354	5,572,692	54,065,046	1,157,747	96,683	1,254,430	101,297,228
	Arrived	48,692,802	7,588,361	56,281,163	1,187,546	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	

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

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

(End of Mar.)		Domestic			Foreign		
		Charged	Free	Total	Charged	Free	Total
1929	Despatched	291,456	52,084	343,540	36,052	12,251	48,303
	Arrived	110,183	98,861	209,044	17,229	6,067	23,296
1930	Despatched	302,487	76,810	379,297	35,432	13,981	49,413
	Arrived	125,820	157,134	282,954	16,543	6,617	23,160
1931	Despatched	276,649	100,304	376,953	36,939	19,748	56,687
	Arrived	122,571	179,582	302,153	18,239	6,800	25,039
1932	Despatched	284,109	102,880	386,989	33,804	20,125	53,929
	Arrived	130,740	159,819	290,559	17,131	6,966	24,097
1933	Despatched	276,131	111,235	387,366	30,540	19,863	50,403
	Arrived	130,719	131,868	262,587	14,898	7,546	22,444
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

Table 13. No. of Foreign Telegrams

Nationality	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
China	957,105	828,667	760,926	776,228	565,599
U. S. A.	348,021	308,967	319,342	292,644	306,561
Britain	190,813	168,850	191,070	186,214	185,056
India	188,241	161,408	180,793	226,881	230,558
Hongkong	96,635	89,541	86,394	71,251	63,762
Dutch India	80,605	89,121	101,938	116,961	115,250
U. S. S. R.	58,262	46,883	41,751	35,161	30,713
Australia	49,449	44,396	54,468	74,225	76,820
Straits Settlements	51,585	49,489	50,657	54,427	65,473
Philippine Islands	48,911	53,292	52,530	48,251	52,985
France	37,281	35,936	43,238	43,037	41,695
Germany	85,685	73,253	73,737	70,324	71,822
Egypt	15,450	20,334	26,925	35,465	38,713
French Indo-China	13,619	9,664	8,570	9,474	10,432
Hawaii	7,564	7,490	8,657	9,201	7,987
Canada	24,791	23,118	20,872	17,582	16,037
Mexico	1,680	2,234	1,515	1,724	2,343
South America	18,615	19,204	17,690	19,946	31,553
Total incl. others	2,404,418	2,166,740	2,204,847	180,027	2,143,463

## International Cable Service

The agreement made by Japan in 1870 with the Great Northern Telegraph Co. of Denmark for the exclusive right of landing on Japanese territory cables for international service expired in 1912, but in the same year the Company was granted a charter to carry on the service on Japanese territory. The Govern-

ment then opened negotiations with the Company and also the Great Eastern Telegraph Co., as well as with China and Russia, with the object of laying a Nagasaki-Shanghai cable and also a special cable connecting Japan with Siberia. The negotiations having been satisfactorily concluded, it is expected that the Government will make arrangements before long to proceed with the work.

Table 14. Submarine Cables and Land Lines

Submarine cable Tokyo-Bonin (Japanese Government) connecting	Connecting Japan with
With the cable system of the Commercial Pacific 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-Tsingtau (Japanese and Chinese Governments)	China
Submarine cable Taiwan-Sharp-Peak (Japanese Government)	China
Land line Saghalien South to Saghalien North connecting with the Russian land line system at the frontier	U.S.S.R.

## CABLE TO MANCHOUKUO

## Cable to Manchoukuo

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

The Manchoukuo Telegraph and Telephone Company is responsible for the completion of the

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

On the side of Manchoukuo, work is already going on between Antung and Kiuliencheng, while on the Japanese side, the necessary survey has been completed and work is to be started next spring as soon as the appropriation is approved.

On the completion of the new cable the pre-

sent strain on the telegraph and telephone services between the two countries will be greatly relieved.

**Wireless Telegraphy, Home & International**

**International Radio Service.**—Japan became a member of the International Wireless Union in 1908. For regulating the exchange of "wireless" between the Japanese coast stations and foreign steamers, or vice versa, a regulation based on the International Radio-telegraph Convention of Berlin was put into effect in July, 1909. In November 1916, the Funabashi Wireless Station of the Imperial Navy, was put for communication with Hawaii and America.

In March 1921, the Iwaki Wireless Station of the Communications Department was established at Hara-no-machi, Fukushima prefecture, to take charge of direct communication with the two American Continents and the ordinary wireless exchange service hitherto conducted by the Funabashi Station. Now international wireless telegraph communications are operated by the Department of Communications through the stations of a semi-official company called "Japan Wireless Telegraph Co." (R. C. A. Communications). This company was established in April, 1925 with a capital of ¥20,000,000, of which the Government supplied ¥2,300,000 in the form of its Iwaki Wireless Station, under a special law, the Japan Wireless Company, Limited Law. It has for its object setting up international wireless telegraph equipments by order of the Government and maintaining and managing the receiving and transmitting equipments so as to enable the Government to effect their external wireless telegraph communications with prompti-

tude and accuracy. In a word, the Company is intended to co-operate with the Government to develop and progress the international radiograph of the country with a private fund. Since its establishment, the Company has set up the following four stations—

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

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

**Table 15. International Radiotelegraph Communications Through Tokyo Telegraph Office**

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

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

\* R C A only.

**Through Nagoya Post Office**

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

As in March, 1935 Japan was in direct wireless communication with the following countries:

**Table 16. Direct Wireless Communications with the Outside World**

Name of Country	Opened
America (between Tokyo and San Francisco R. C. A.)	Sept. 1, 1923
France (between Nagoya and Paris)	Apr. 15, 1929
Germany (between Nagoya and Berlin)	"
Poland (between Nagoya and Warsaw)	"
Netherlands Indies (between Tokyo and Batavia)	Oct. 5, 1929
England (Nagoya and London)	Jan. 26, 1930
Philippines (between Tokyo and Manila)	May 4, 1931
French Indo-China (between Tokyo and Saigon)	"
Switzerland (between Nagoya and Geneva)	Feb. 2, 1932
Siam (between Tokyo and Bangkok)	Mar. 1, 1932
Argentina (between Tokyo and Buenos Aires)	Dec. 1, 1932
India (between Tokyo and Bombay)	Jan. 11, 1933
Silia (between Tokyo and Beirout)	"
China (between Tokyo and Shanghai)	June 1, 1934
Italy (between Nagoya and Rome)	"
Mexico (between Tokyo and Mexico)	Oct. 24, 1934
America (between Tokyo and Mexico)	Nov. 1, 1934
Holland (between Tokyo and Amsterdam)	Feb. 25, 1935
Brazil (between Tokyo and Rio de Janeiro)	Mar. 1935

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

**Weather Reports by Wireless.**—To make

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

### TELEPHONE SERVICE

It was in December, 1890 that the service was opened for public use, but only in Tokyo and Yokohama and between these two cities. The long distance service was inaugurated in 1897 between Tokyo and Osaka, a distance of 350 miles. At first the convenience which the telephone service affords failed to receive the attention of the public, and the authorities took special pains to invite subscribers. The public were not slow to appreciate the usefulness of this convenient medium of communication, and hastened to apply for the connection, so that the authorities, who started the service as a Government monopoly, found it impossible to meet the applications. The number of applications for telephone connection is far in excess of the number of installations which the authorities can undertake with the fund at their disposal, the outstanding applications throughout the country numbering 282,221 at the end of 1922. As each applicant must deposit a sum of ¥15 to 5 according to places, the sum held in trust by the authorities on this account reached over ¥3 millions. The excess of demand over supply has given rise to the telephone broker business. The transfer of the privilege of the installation at a time commanded a price between ¥1,000 and 2,000 or more according to "number." To obviate the inconvenience the authorities have adopted a "hasty installation" expedient, the cost charged thereon being ¥1,400 in Tokyo, though the rate was reduced to ¥700 later. In April 1920 the number-of-call system was introduced, 2 sen per call, which rate was raised to 3 sen later, and the yearly charge was reduced from ¥66 to 40 for Tokyo and Osaka. The average number of calls per connection has been cut down by 30-50% since the innovation.

In 1929 the Government decided on a telephone service expansion plan which was approved by the Diet and an outlay of about ¥584 millions spread over 12 years was voted for, the work being started the same year. Further,

with a view to effecting the direct connection of telephone communications between Japan Proper and Chosen the Communications Department started in 1929 the laying of submarine telephone lines between Tobiko (Saga prefecture in Kyushu) and Fusan via Iki and Tsushima Islands, the work being completed in May, 1933. The direct connection of telephone communications between Osaka and Fusan and between Fukuoka and Fusan became possible from June 1 the same year. Later, on the completion of the work of through connection of the telephone system between Fusan and Seoul (Keijo), which was originally taken up by the Government-General of Chosen in 1929, the direct exchange of telephone messages between Tokyo and Seoul (a distance of 1,200 miles) was begun on July 15, 1933.

**International Radiotelephone Service.**—The international radio telephone operations of Japan have made such astounding developments in recent years as to be in no way behind the advanced countries of the West notwithstanding the fact that it is not yet long since the operations were started and there have been comparatively a small number of opportunities of exchanging radio programmes with countries in Europe and America, which lie much too far away from Japan.

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

broadcast and their accessories and offering them for the service of the Government and those running radiophone business. As soon as it was established, the Company set up a transmission station at Nasaki-mura, Ibaraki Ken and a receiving station at Komuro-mura, Saitama Ken. On June 20 the radiotelephone service was formally opened between Japan and Taiwan, between Japan and the Philippines in September,

between Japan and Java in October, between Japan and America in December and between Japan and Europe, or Great Britain and Germany in March, 1935. The stations of the Company are utilized by the Department of Communications for effecting communications with Taiwan, Manchoukuo, the Philippines, the Dutch East Indies, North America and Europe and also with ships at sea.

Table 17. Length of Inland Telephone Lines

(End of Mar.)	Land Lines (Km.)				Underground Lines (Km.)		Total (Km.)		Per 100 sq. km.		Submarine Cables (Km.)	
	Aerial Lines		Overhead Lines		Routes	Cores	Routes	Lines	Routes	Cores	Lines	Cores
1928	42,913	554,644	546	938,300	1,536	2,554,019	46,378	4,046,665	12	1,061	397	3,629
1929	46,926	584,601	808	1,092,976	1,913	2,839,065	49,646	4,488,863	13	1,125	465	4,101
1930	50,393	597,177	1,458	1,218,016	2,246	3,072,954	54,199	4,894,511	14	1,282	673	5,322
1931	51,810	591,641	2,402	1,318,924	2,623	3,358,544	56,836	5,269,105	15	1,379	706	5,910
1932	52,985	583,895	3,306	1,418,141	2,947	3,424,262	59,237	5,426,301	15	1,420	804	5,948
1933	54,515	592,894	4,007	1,510,181	3,115	3,552,307	61,637	5,655,382	—	—	867	6,564
1934	57,515	588,378	5,165	1,658,551	3,370	3,791,777	66,050	6,038,706	—	—	970	7,278

Table 18. Number of Telephone Offices

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

Table 19. Number of Inland Telephone Subscribers

(End of Mar.)	Individual Subscription	Party Line Subscription	Extension Line Subscription	Total	Applicants for Telephone Connection
1928	595,049	10,350	3,747	609,146	200,001
1929	640,981	11,130	3,610	655,721	195,332
1930	673,615	12,809	3,618	690,043	182,217
1931	698,199	13,286	3,535	715,020	176,900
1932	710,916	13,673	3,325	727,914	172,150
1933	743,958	13,925	3,253	761,136	167,276
1934	778,781	14,649	3,108	796,538	161,357

Table 20. Number of Inland Telephone Messages

(End of Mar.)	In the same Subscription District			With Other District	
	No. of Message between Subscribers	Hours of Conversation of Office & by Public Telephone	Requests of Call	Hours of Conversation	Requests of Call
1928	2,439,878,924	26,708,234	36,488	119,466,774	2,042,051
1929	2,730,238,110	31,860,452	39,567	138,036,070	2,026,950
1930	2,881,123,698	34,057,430	38,829	155,614,560	2,083,377
1931	2,992,928,336	34,242,737	37,399	167,168,858	1,962,930
1932	3,111,359,022	34,755,091	37,131	180,033,609	1,954,216
1933	3,208,443,375	35,444,101	38,537	190,635,368	1,929,063
1934	3,564,536,772	36,949,570	43,165	211,604,540	2,003,246

### RADIO BROADCASTING

Wireless telegraphy is closely connected with the development of radio broadcasting. Japan was not slow in taking interest in the invention

of wireless telegraphy, for the Electrical Experiment Station of the Department of Communications took up research work in the Marconi

system of wireless telegraph as early as 1897, the year following the great Marconi experiment.

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

In 1925, radio broadcasting service was started in Tokyo, Osaka, and Nagoya, where private stations were established under the control of the Department of Communications. At the in-

stance of the Department the three corporations were merged in August, 1926, into the Japan Broadcasting Association. Among the three original stations, the Osaka radio station handles public telegrams from some European cities.

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

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

The following are the latest data on the radio broadcasting stations, their denominations, kilowatt and wave-length in meters, etc.:

Table 21. Radio Broadcasting Stations

Station	Denomination	Opened	Monthly fee	Kilowatt	Frequencies in kilocycle	Wave length in meters
Tokyo Chuo	J O A K	March, 1928	50 sen	10.0	870	345
Tokyo Daini	J O A K	April, 1931	"	"	590	508
Osaka	J O B K	May, 1928	"	"	750	400
Osaka Daini	J O B K	June, 1933	"	"	1,085	—
Nagoya	J O C K	December, 1925	"	"	810	370
Nagayo Daini	J O C K	June, 1933	"	"	1,175	—
Hiroshima	J O F K	July, 1928	"	"	850	353
Kumamoto	J O G K	June, 1928	"	"	790	380
Sendai	J O H K	"	"	"	770	390
Sapporo	J O I K	"	"	"	830	362
Kanazawa	J O J K	April, 1930	"	0.3	710	422
Nagano	J O N K	March, 1931	"	0.5	940	472
Shizuoka	J O P K	"	"	"	780	384
Kyoto	J O O K	June, 1932	"	0.3	960	313
Okayama	J O K K	February, 1931	"	0.5	700	429
Fukuoka	J O L K	December, 1930	"	"	680	441
Kokura	J O S K	December, 1931	"	1.0	735	408
Niigata	J O Q K	November, 1931	"	0.5	920	375
Akita	J O U K	February, 1932	"	0.3	645	465
Hakodate	J O V K	"	"	0.5	680	441
Matsuye	J O T K	March, "	"	"	625	480
Kochi	J O R K	"	"	"	720	417
Keijo (Seoul)	J O D K	April, 1933	"	10.0	900	435
Keijo Daini	J O D K	"	"	"	610	—
Tokushima	J O X K	July, 1933	"	0.5	980	441
Nagasaki	J O A G	September, "	"	"	930	322
Mayebashi	J O B G	June, "	"	"	970	309
Hamamatsu	J O D G	July, "	"	"	635	472
Fukuji	J O F G	"	"	0.3	990	309
Dairen	J Q A K	August, 1925	"	0.5	650	465
Taihoku	J F A K	January, 1931	"	10.0	670	448
Tainan	J F B K	April, 1932	"	1.0	720	417
Asahikawa	J O C G	September, 1933	"	0.3	655	458

The development of broadcasting in Japan is so remarkable that the number of listeners-in, which stood at 13,000,000 in 1932 increased to 1,897,398 at the end of 1934.

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

Table 22. Number of Listeners-in

Name of Countries	No. of listeners-in	Per 1,000 pop.
United States	21,455,799	169.7
Great Britain	6,780,569	147.3
Germany	6,142,921	93.0
France	1,755,946	41.9
Japan	1,897,398	29.3

The following figures show the number of 1932, 1933 and 1934 as well as the rate of in listeners-in in principal prefectures in 1926, stallations per 100 households for 1934:—

Table 23. Number of Listeners-in By Prefectures

Prefectures	1926 (Sept.)	1932 (Mar.)	1933 (Dec.)	1934 (Dec.)	Per 100 households
Tokyo	188,030	375,417	464,773	538,098	47.8
Kanagawa	14,336	34,644	57,999	71,721	22.2
Saitama	6,652	14,817	22,009	25,933	9.8
Chiba	8,904	16,402	24,044	27,871	9.9
Ibaraki	2,127	8,152	13,433	14,570	5.2
Gumma	1,353	8,538	17,392	20,104	9.3
Shizuoka	1,246	21,837	38,208	46,164	14.1
Osaka	53,035	169,679	242,629	273,435	35.5
Hyogo	12,339	69,198	108,800	125,728	22.3
Kyoto	3,532	47,796	75,630	86,065	26.2
Nara	1,222	9,246	14,215	16,086	13.4
Aichi	34,770	68,798	99,599	118,769	22.8
Miye	3,377	12,540	18,757	21,498	9.1
Gifu	2,944	11,888	18,995	22,683	9.6
Hokkaido	737	24,388	36,321	43,126	8.5
Total incl. others	343,116	1,055,778	1,627,836	1,897,398	14.9

International Radio Broadcasting

The international radiotelephone equipments referred to above were applied to radio broadcasting for the first time before the opening of the formal wireless telephone communications with Taiwan mentioned already, or on the Emperor's Birthday falling on April 29, 1934 when happy messages were exchanged between Japan and Pan-Pacific countries, or the Philippines, Java, Manchoukuo and North America. It was a signal success despite a large number of the countries involved. Since June 1 the greater part of radio programmes in Japan has been transmitted to Taiwan and Manchoukuo, involvig five hours and over thirty minutes on an ordinary day and more than nine hours on Sunday and a national holiday. Prior to the opening of the radiotelephone equipments of the International Radiotelephone Company, the Kemikawa Transmitting Station and the Iwatsuki Receiving Station had been made use of for international radio-broadcasting. During the year under review international radio broadcasting was effected as many as 39 times all with good results.

Civil Aviation Programme

The launching of a 10-year programme costing ¥230,000,000 for the development of civil aviation was formally decided on at a budgetary conference of the Department of Communications late in July 1935. Actual operation of the programme will commence in the next financial year with an initial outlay of ¥13,700,000 to be included in the general accounts of the Department of Communications.

The expenditure of ¥13,700,000 will include ¥8,000,000 for the expansion of airports, ¥520,000 for investigations in connexion with international air lines, ¥870,000 for the training of additional aviators, and mechanics, ¥2,250,000 for subsidizing domestic airplane manufacturers, ¥1,610,000 for subsidizing civil aviation enterprises and ¥450,000 for the establishment of a new aeronautical laboratory. The sum of ¥13,700,000 will be used for the establishment of a new airport in Osaka, expansion of the Tokyo airport, improvement of the airfields at Sendai, Aomori, Sapporo, Toyama and Niigata, and the granting of subsidies for the establishment of new airfields in Nagano, Kanazawa, Fukui, Tottori, Matsue (Shimane prefecture), Ube (Yamaguchi prefecture), Shizuoka, Morioka (Iwate prefecture), Akita, Tsuruoka (Yamagata prefecture), Nagasaki and Oita.

The item calling for an expenditure of ¥520,000 will be used principally for investigations looking to the establishment of a new air line between Taihoku, Formosa and Singapore. The item of ¥520,000 providing for the training of more fliers will be used to open new land and sea airports for this purpose first with the use of 26 land and sea planes. One of the training airports will be established in the outskirts of Tokyo and it is planned to train 40 first class aviators and 100 second class fliers and 30 mechanics by the end of the first year.

The fourth appropriation of ¥250,000 will be set for the development of domestic planes and engines, as well as the aviation industry in general. Subsidies from this fund will be granted

also to some industries indirectly connected with aviation.

Out of the fifth item of ¥1,610,000, a subsidy of ¥70,000 will be granted to the air service between Tokyo and Niigata, ¥90,000 to the service between Osaka and Kochi, ¥31,200 to the service Osaka and Ube, ¥20,000 to the service between Tokyo and Osaka to enable a stop-over at Shizuoka, ¥100,000 to the service between Osaka and Ranan (Chosen) to enable a weekly round trip, ¥500,000 to the service be-

tween Fukuoka and Dairen and ¥55,000 to the service between Tokyo and Fukuoka. In addition, a sum of ¥25,000 will be spent to encourage the use of planes to aid fishery, ¥25,000 for aerial operations and ¥400,000 to popularize air taxis.

The aeronautical laboratory costing ¥450,000 is expected to be established in the neighbourhood of Tokyo and to become the nucleus of a larger national laboratory.

Table 24. Aerial Routes

Lines	Sections	No. of Services	Conducted by
Tokyo—Dairen	Tokyo—Nagoya (297 kms.)	12 times a week	Japan Air Transport Co.
	(Nagoya—Osaka (128 kms.))	" "	
	Osaka—Fukuoka (500 kms.)	6 times a week	
	Fukuoka—Urusan (240 kms.)	" "	
	Urusan—Keijo (310 kms.)	" "	
	Keijo—Heijo (200 kms.)	" "	
	Heijo—Shingishu (160 kms.)	" "	
Osaka—Shanghai	Shingishu—Dairen (240 kms.)	" "	" "
	*Tokyo—Toyama (370 kms.)	2 times a week	
Osaka—Matsuyama	Osaka—Fukuoka (500 kms.)	6 times a week	" "
	Fukuoka—Shanghai (950 kms.) (not open as yet)	" "	
Tokyo—Shimoda	Osaka—Takamatsu (140 kms.)	6 times a week	Koku Yuso Kenkyusho
	Takamatsu—Matsuyama (150 kms.)	" "	
*Tokyo—Niigata	Tokyo—Shimoda (150 kms.)	3 times a week	Tokyo Koku Yuso-sha
	Tokyo—Niigata (380 kms.)	" "	Asahi Teiki Koku-kwai

\* Open between May and October every year.

Table 25. Air Transport Companies

## Japan Air Transport Company (1932-33)

## Tokyo-Dairen Line

Section	No. of flights	Distance of flights	No. of passengers	Kilometers of passengers	Volume of goods (kgs.)	Volume of mail matters (kgs.)
Tokyo-Osaka and vice versa	1,093	464,500	2,271	965,175	6,840.90	12,964.40
Osaka-Fukuoka and vice versa	568	284,000	651	325,500	3,473.80	12,494.80
Fukuoka-Urusan and vice versa	623	149,520	1,217	292,080	4,029.10	18,299.40
Urusan-Keijo and vice versa	618	191,580	1,146	355,260	2,763.70	17,191.10
Keijo-Heijo and vice versa	608	121,600	1,608	321,600	3,244.00	8,611.61
Heijo-Shingishu and vice versa	610	97,600	1,554	248,640	3,166.20	11,307.05
Shingishu-Dairen and vice versa	597	143,280	1,786	428,640	2,236.70	11,307.05

## Osaka-Fukuoka Line

Osaka-Fukuoka and vice versa	584	292,000	483	241,500	2,756.00	5,555.16
Total	5,301	1,744,105	10,716	3,178,395	28,510.40	93,949.77

## Nippon Koku Yuso Kenkyusho

## Osaka-Matsuyama Line

Osaka-Takamatsu and vice versa	578	80,920	388	54,320	17,920.46	2,250.00
Takamatsu-Matsuyama and vice versa	578	86,700	204	30,600	17,687.07	1,580.82
Total	1,156	167,620	592	84,920	35,607.53	3,830.82

## Tokyo Koku Yuso-sha

## Tokyo-Shimizu Line

Tokyo-Shimoda and vice versa	88	13,200	102	15,300	622.70	34.68
Shimoda-Shimizu and vice versa	9	990	5	550	115.00	
Total	97	14,190	107	15,850	737.70	34.68

## Asahi Teiki Koku-kwai

## Tokyo-Niigata Line

Tokyo-Niigata and vice versa	100	38,000			11.35	28.04
Grand Total	6,654	1,963,915	11,415	3,279,165	64,866.98	97,843.31

## POSTAL SAVINGS

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

The amount of deposits, which was in the neighbourhood of ¥100 million in 1908, increased to ¥1,000 millions in 1923, to rise to ¥1,918 millions in 1929 and to more than ¥2,919 millions at the end of 1934. Subsequent to the banking panic of 1927, the volume has made a striking advance despite the general economic depression.

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

Table 26. Postal Savings Transacted

	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
No. of Accounts Opened	4,325,968	4,595,230	5,483,184	6,149,077
No. of Accounts Closed	4,077,160	3,909,829	4,698,729	4,350,759
No. of Accounts remaining open at the end of fiscal year	33,587,980	34,279,844	39,838,483	41,625,306
No. of Deposits	103,585,074	103,636,697	116,630,813	126,974,406
No. of Withdrawals	33,390,480	36,233,397	43,813,093	44,629,390
Amount of Deposits (yen)	1,691,299,098	1,794,312,581	1,954,397,250	1,968,412,976
Amount of Withdrawals (yen)	1,392,471,604	1,485,520,254	1,998,260,517	1,821,072,442
Amount outstanding at the end of fiscal year (yen)	2,400,695,455	2,709,181,810	2,772,004,751	2,919,345,286
Average amount per depositor (yen)	71.47	79.03	69.58	70.13

Table 27. Number of Depositors and Amount of Deposits according to Occupations for 1932-33

Occupations	Number of depositors	Amount of deposits	Average amount of deposits per depositors	Percentage	
				Depositor	Amount
Agriculture	6,638,303	471,813,694	71.074	18.95	17.61
Fishery	290,606	19,049,359	65.550	0.83	0.71
Mining	111,069	6,180,025	55.641	0.32	0.23
Industry	3,648,048	264,310,086	72.452	10.42	9.87
Commerce	3,346,284	354,194,921	105.847	9.56	13.22
Transport and Communication	1,127,938	85,299,853	75.625	3.22	3.18
Civil service and professional occupations	2,385,204	273,146,987	114.517	6.81	10.20
Domestic employees	451,885	24,845,744	54.982	1.29	3.09
Others	369,217	28,730,220	77.814	1.05	1.07
Without occupations	6,165,623	677,257,195	109.844	17.61	25.28
Students and school boys	5,474,355	294,099,029	53.723	15.63	10.98
Shrines, temples, schools, etc.	365,160	67,085,663	183.716	1.04	2.50
Unknown	4,646,659	113,052,984	24.330	13.27	4.22
Total	35,020,351	2,679,065,760	76.500	100.00	100.00

Table 28. Domestic Money Orders

(End of Mar.)	No. issued	Amount	No. paid	Amount
1928	36,692,523	989,907,263	36,592,913	990,298,211
1929	37,832,737	983,599,605	37,888,967	983,256,676
1930	38,193,070	963,460,800	38,198,215	963,792,783
1931	36,326,612	830,988,397	36,366,340	832,410,281
1932	36,070,000	783,692,189	36,065,846	783,917,340
1933	37,607,642	824,157,339	37,577,591	823,476,749
1934	39,731,268	885,259,816	39,668,005	880,114,968

Table 29. International Money Orders

(End of Mar.)	No. issued	Amount	No. paid	Amount
1928	57,721	2,455,520	141,585	6,769,577
1929	62,646	2,560,092	141,490	6,317,066
1930	67,688	2,708,948	126,939	5,788,487
1931	70,240	2,499,775	109,828	4,580,736
1932	59,809	2,320,684	90,488	3,722,529
1933	39,167	1,562,547	107,339	4,992,594
1934	44,672	1,843,757	172,211	5,772,686



Table 30. Postage and Revenue Stamp Sale Agencies and Post Boxes

(End of Mar.)	Postage stamp sale agencies	Revenue stamp sale agencies	Post Boxes			Private Boxes	
			Pillar boxes	Receptacles	Total	Arranged	Used
1928	65,697	572	19,860	50,493	70,353	12,479	8,810
1929	66,525	567	20,950	50,481	71,431	13,288	9,046
1930	67,151	562	22,347	50,693	73,040	13,940	9,714
1931	67,935	490	22,791	50,922	73,713	15,204	10,561
1932	68,397	485	23,359	50,831	74,190	16,313	11,388
1933	69,091	464	24,112	51,299	75,411	17,532	12,295
1934	69,654	474	25,837	50,259	76,096	18,714	13,431

Table 31. Post and Telegraph Receipts

(At end of Mar.)	Postage stamps (Yen)	Post (Yen)	Telegraph (Yen)	Telephone (Yen)	Total incl. others (Yen)
1928	87,969,150	26,365,023	12,906,883	109,082,605	236,628,058
1929	89,433,035	25,456,242	12,784,221	105,436,851	233,412,966
1930	90,616,299	24,671,533	12,170,061	109,636,194	239,463,646
1931	84,755,992	24,673,114	10,600,550	108,852,197	229,263,789
1932	84,510,913	25,447,802	11,655,542	107,120,058	229,139,387
1933	85,876,777	25,118,533	14,073,839	117,511,589	243,019,626
1934	90,866,916	25,782,202	18,782,058	125,736,343	261,715,228

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

Table 32. Post and Telegraph Service Expenses

(At end of Mar.)	Salaries (Yen)	Working expenses (Yen)	Refundments (Yen)	Total incl. others (Yen)
1928	15,993,139	112,213,086	10,189,675	138,414,724
1929	16,464,804	115,484,157	9,919,813	141,881,450
1930	17,423,354	122,383,015	7,472,357	147,320,857
1931	18,071,755	199,509,683	6,254,848	143,868,458
1932	17,534,542	117,071,133	5,681,983	140,312,671
1933	17,137,581	115,961,397	6,310,082	139,438,035
1934	17,500,334	119,160,714	6,400,584	143,093,918

References: Tables 1-13, 17-20 & 30—Tsushin Tokel Yoran (Official Statistical Summary of the Communication Department), 1925. Tables 14, 15 & 16—Researches of Kokusai Wireless Co. Tables 21, 22 & 23—Rajio Nenkan (Radio Year Book), 1935. Tables 24 & 25—Koku Yoran (Aeronautic Statistical Annual of the Communications Department), 1935. Table 26—Chokin-kyoku Nempo (Annual Report of the Savings Bureau, Communications Department), 1934. Table 27—Yubin Chokin Gyomu Gaikyo (Report of Postal Savings Business), 1934. Tables 28 & 29—Teishin Ichiran (Statistical Annual of the Communications Department), 1935.

## CHAPTER XVIII

## LABOUR

## INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Japan has labour unions of one sort or another in plenty, but trade unions as the terms is understood in Europe and America cannot yet obtain official recognition simply because a Trade Union Law is still absent in the state book of the country. The existence of trade unions as a working labour machinery, however, is forcing itself upon the attention of Japanese capitalists, only the latter taking American employers as their model, cannot yet bring themselves to tolerate the very idea of trade unions.

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

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

## Recent Situation in Labour Movements

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

of living, a consistent fall in labour conditions accompanying a great increase in the army of workers for temporary services, the depression in labour movements, etc. Another striking feature of the labour circles of the country in recent years is that the principle of class strife, which was once in vogue, has been weakening since the Manchurian incident of 1931, while labour movements of Rightist leanings have been fast gaining strength. At the same time it is observable that this rise in the influence of the Rightists is considerably stimulating the Leftists, who are awakened to the necessity of unifying the labour front. Naturally the question of merger of labour unions has come to the fore. Already several cases of merger were reported in 1934. Since April, 1935 negotiations on merger have been in progress with every prospect of success between the Nippon Rodo Sodomei (The Japan General Federation of Labour) and the Zenkoku Rodokumiai Domei (The National Trade Union Federation), two of the largest labour unions in Japan and supporters of the Shakai Minshuto (The Social Masses Party).

## Labour Unions and Membership

As at the end of 1934 there were 965 labour unions with a total membership of 387,064 (inclusive of 21,049 women) in Japan. This number of organized labourers bore a percentage of 6.7 to the total number of workpeople which was given as 5,764,277 (inclusive of 1,697,955 women). Contrasted with the end of 1933, the number of labour unions shows an expansion of 23 and the membership 3,351. The number of organized women labourers bore a proportion of 1.2 to the total number of women labourers. The number shows a slight decrease in comparison with the number of organized women labourers at the end of 1933, which stood at 21,523. To specify the number of organized labourers according to industry, transport workers come first on the list with 160,000 (4% of the whole), followed by machine and tool workers with 90,190 (23%), these two classes of workers occupying about two-thirds of the number of the whole labourers. The following figures show the num-

ber and membership of labour unions of all descriptions in Japan as based upon the investigation of the Social Affairs Bureau of the Department of Home Affairs:—

Year	Total No. of labourers	Organized labourers	% to total
1931.....	4,729,436	368,975	7.9
1932.....	4,860,276	377,625	7.8
1933.....	5,126,719	384,613	7.4
1934.....	5,764,277	387,964	6.7

Table 1. Number of Labourers

Year	Total No. of labourers	Organized labourers	% to total
1926.....	4,641,681	284,739	6.1
1927.....	4,703,757	309,492	6.5
1928.....	4,824,780	308,900	5.3
1929.....	4,873,081	330,985	6.8
1930.....	4,713,002	354,312	7.5

Table 2. Various Kinds of Labourers

	Total No. of labourers	Organized labourers	% to total
Factory.....	2,539,384	174,381	
Mine.....	247,186	6,460	
Traffic.....	555,124	158,575	
Day-labourers.....	2,422,583	48,548	
Total.....	5,764,277	387,964	6.7

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

	1932			1933			1934		
	No. of Unions	Total Membership	Female	No. of Unions	Total Membership	Female	No. of Unions	Total Membership	Female
Machine and tool.....	80	92,684	(1,579)	80	88,559	(2,052)	86	90,190	(1,819)
Chemical.....	84	19,487	(1,574)	89	23,062	(2,430)	105	24,320	(3,639)
Dyeing and Weaving.....	44	16,540	(6,700)	39	16,199	(8,458)	37	14,254	(6,453)
Food and Drink.....	27	4,781	(569)	25	6,323	(941)	34	5,937	(860)
Miscellaneous.....	147	20,283	(2,115)	140	19,642	(2,195)	135	18,338	(2,349)
Mining.....	113	6,330	(142)	20	5,711	(114)	20	6,460	(226)
Gas and Electric.....	14	9,738	(82)	23	9,306	(102)	20	7,266	(40)
Transportation.....	109	148,507	(1,459)	94	152,231	(2,255)	101	158,575	(2,674)
Communication.....	5	3,050	(1)	7	2,903	(2)	5	6,172	(123)
Civil Engineering.....	47	8,391	(—)	50	10,453	(1)	50	7,904	(3)
Others.....	352	47,829	(2,806)	375	50,224	(2,973)	372	48,548	(2,860)
Total.....	932	377,625	(17,027)	942	384,613	(21,523)	965	387,964	(21,046)

MAY DAY

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

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

Table 4. May Day Demonstrations for Nine Years

Year	Number of Places	Number of Participants
1927.....	48	42,100
1928.....	38	24,400

Year	Number of Places	Number of Participants
1929.....	23	23,000
1930.....	51	37,500
1931.....	51	39,300
1932.....	70	41,000
1933.....	37	25,490
1934.....	30	21,600
1935.....	29	21,650

As will be noted from the above figures, May Day demonstrations have of late years been on the wane. Principal causes accountable for that are, (1) labour unions and agrarian unions being in stagnation, (2) sensitiveness to the recent condition of society being represented by the spirit or "uncommon time" (3) suspicions being entertained about effects of May Day demonstrations (4) anti-May Day inclinations displayed by the labour unions of Japonism leanings, (5) Japan Labour Celebrations, etc. Some of the slogans in the recent May Day demonstrations were representative of labour unions' demands such as those for higher wages to meet a rise in commodity prices, shorter hour, etc. Most of them, however, represented questions now at issue between Capital and Labour in industrial circles, the demand for abolition of the system of temporary engagement being common to them all.

THE SECOND JAPAN LABOUR CELEBRATION

On April 3, (anniversary of the accession to the Throne of the first Emperor, or Jimmu Tenno) in 1934 the Nippon Sangyo Rodo Kurabu (Japan Industrial Labour Club) and a few other labour unions held the first labour celebrations peculiar to Japan against May Day celebrations which are tinged with the principle of class strife. It was participated in by over 3,000 men. On April 3, 1935 the Second Japan Labour Celebrations were held with success. They were held in five different places, namely, Tokyo, Yokohama, Tsurumi, Uruga, and Yawata, Fukuoka Prefecture. The number of participants was more than 11,000 in all.

NUMBER OF LABOURERS

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

Table 5. Number of Labourers

	Total No. of population	No. of labourers	% to total population
Total.....	29,619,640	20,073,851	67.8
Agriculture.....	14,140,107	9,133,617	64.6
Fishery.....	546,624	314,378	57.5
Mining.....	251,220	241,430	96.1
Industry.....	5,699,581	4,037,681	70.8

	Total No. of population	No. of labourers	% to total population
Commerce.....	4,478,098	2,282,556	51.0
Traffic.....	1,107,574	925,268	83.5
Public works.....	2,044,151	1,821,237	89.1
Employees.....	781,319	781,319	100.0
Others.....	570,966	536,365	93.9

WAGES

According to the investigation made by the Department of Commerce and Industry, the average monthly wage indices for thirteen principal cities are given below:—

Indices for the number of labourers and wages as shown by the Bank of Japan's report (taking average wages from March to November inclusive in 1926 as a standard at 100 for the whole year) are shown in Table 6.

Table 6. Average Monthly Wage Indices for Principal Cities

	1932			1933		
	Aver. of 13 cities	Tokyo	Osaka	Aver. of 13 cities	Tokyo	Osaka
Jan. ....	83	87	89	82	89	90
Feb. ....	83	88	89	82	90	90
Mar. ....	83	88	89	83	90	91
Apr. ....	83	87	89	82	88	91
May ....	83	87	89	82	89	91
June ....	83	86	89	82	89	91
July ....	82	86	88	82	89	91
Aug. ....	82	85	88	82	87	91
Sept. ....	82	86	88	83	88	92
Oct. ....	82	89	90	82	88	91
Nov. ....	82	88	90	83	89	91
Dec. ....	83	90	90	83	90	91

Table 7. The Number of Labourers and Average Wages

(exclusive of filatures)													
Total index:	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Aver.
No. of labourers.....	86.2	86.7	87.8	90.5	91.0	91.2	91.6	92.1	93.5	94.1	94.9	95.5	91.8
Fixed wages.....	84.1	83.7	83.5	83.0	82.8	82.7	82.8	82.7	82.6	82.6	82.3	82.2	82.9
Actual wages.....	87.8	92.9	94.0	90.7	90.7	90.5	89.6	89.7	90.0	91.1	92.4	95.0	91.2
Male:													
No. of labourers.....	93.0	93.7	94.8	96.7	97.4	98.1	98.9	99.8	100.8	101.7	102.9	103.4	98.4
Fixed wages.....	85.2	84.8	84.6	84.2	83.9	83.8	83.9	83.8	83.7	83.6	83.3	83.1	84.0
Actual wages.....	93.0	97.8	98.6	96.4	95.8	95.9	94.7	94.5	94.7	96.1	97.8	100.5	96.3
Female:													
No. of labourers.....	79.6	79.8	80.9	84.3	84.7	84.6	84.4	84.7	86.3	86.7	87.5	87.7	84.3
Fixed wages.....	78.9	78.7	78.5	77.9	77.8	77.7	77.9	77.8	77.8	77.8	77.7	77.6	78.0
Actual wages.....	87.0	88.0	87.6	86.9	86.5	86.9	86.5	87.0	87.2	87.6	87.8	88.2	87.3
*Reeling:													
Classified by Kind of Business													
No. of labourers.....	55.8	57.6	61.1	63.9	62.6	61.2	61.7	62.0	61.6	61.5	61.3	61.8	60.20
Fixed wages.....	60.6	60.3	59.7	59.1	59.6	59.5	60.0	60.6	61.1	61.2	61.7	61.4	60.40
Actual wages.....	62.5	60.7	60.2	59.3	59.6	59.4	61.3	61.3	64.0	61.7	62.9	63.0	61.30
*Spinning:													
No. of labourers.....	65.8	65.9	66.5	69.5	69.9	69.7	69.4	69.3	70.8	71.1	71.9	72.4	69.40
Fixed wages.....	69.5	69.6	69.4	68.1	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.3	67.8	68.3	67.9	68.20
Actual wages.....	62.0	62.4	61.9	60.9	60.4	60.3	60.0	60.9	60.9	61.4	61.6	161.7	61.20

(Continued)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Aver.
<b>*Weaving:</b>													
No. of labourers.	72.7	72.9	73.7	76.3	76.3	76.3	76.1	76.3	77.5	77.4	77.5	77.6	75.90
Fixed wages .....	71.4	71.9	71.9	71.0	71.1	71.5	72.1	72.4	72.9	72.9	73.2	73.0	72.10
Actual wages ...	65.4	66.1	65.9	65.7	65.7	66.1	66.4	67.1	66.5	66.8	67.4	67.2	66.40
<b>Machine and tool works:</b>													
No. of labourers.	154.5	156.9	160.3	160.2	165.5	166.8	169.3	171.7	175.2	177.9	179.8	183.0	168.80
Fixed wages .....	83.7	83.8	82.8	81.9	81.1	80.3	80.5	80.3	80.2	80.1	79.7	79.4	81.10
Actual wages ...	94.0	98.2	100.1	97.9	94.6	96.2	94.0	93.8	95.2	96.0	98.1	100.8	96.60
<b>Shipping:</b>													
No. of labourers.	89.2	91.8	94.6	99.2	101.2	102.6	103.4	103.7	105.8	108.4	110.6	111.7	101.90
Fixed wages .....	90.5	90.7	90.7	90.2	89.5	89.8	88.7	89.0	89.3	89.4	89.2	89.5	89.70
Actual wages ...	96.8	101.1	100.7	98.6	96.3	96.3	95.0	96.5	96.5	97.6	101.3	104.0	98.40
<b>Vehicle:</b>													
No. of labourers.	93.7	95.7	98.8	102.8	104.5	106.0	106.1	108.2	108.9	109.5	111.4	110.3	104.60
Fixed wages .....	83.9	83.4	82.8	81.9	80.9	79.9	79.6	79.5	79.5	79.4	79.1	79.1	80.80
Actual wages ...	87.4	90.2	93.3	90.9	89.1	86.0	84.6	83.3	84.6	83.9	84.8	91.8	83.50
<b>Mechanical:</b>													
No. of labourers.	109.8	110.8	112.0	113.6	114.7	115.9	118.1	119.3	120.7	122.4	123.7	124.9	117.20
Fixed wages .....	87.4	87.3	87.5	86.7	86.5	86.6	86.6	86.6	86.6	86.5	85.6	85.2	86.60
Actual wages ...	92.9	99.3	98.8	98.8	98.1	97.9	96.2	96.7	96.7	98.6	100.1	101.9	98.00
<b>Pottery:</b>													
No. of labourers.	77.2	77.7	79.0	80.1	80.7	81.2	81.8	82.0	82.1	81.8	82.2	82.5	80.70
Fixed wages .....	85.5	85.2	84.7	84.4	84.2	84.2	84.3	84.3	84.1	84.2	83.7	83.6	84.40
Actual wages ...	83.0	82.7	82.7	81.7	80.9	81.7	80.3	80.0	80.1	81.4	82.0	82.9	81.60
<b>Paper:</b>													
No. of labourers.	79.1	79.5	79.5	79.6	80.0	80.2	80.6	80.6	80.8	81.3	81.4	82.3	80.40
Fixed wages .....	89.8	89.4	89.0	89.0	88.8	88.7	88.7	88.6	88.5	88.3	87.1	87.8	88.60
Actual wages ...	94.9	91.8	91.5	91.3	91.5	91.0	91.3	91.7	91.3	91.4	91.0	93.3	91.80
<b>Artificial Fertilizer:</b>													
No. of labourers.	79.0	79.3	79.9	82.1	82.9	83.5	83.3	84.4	84.8	85.5	87.5	88.4	83.40
Fixed wages .....	99.7	99.8	99.3	98.5	98.3	98.5	98.9	98.7	98.5	98.7	98.5	97.9	98.80
Actual wages ...	95.7	95.5	96.4	93.3	94.3	95.4	94.5	93.8	92.5	94.0	94.9	95.5	94.60
<b>Food and Drink:</b>													
No. of labourers.	84.4	82.9	83.0	84.0	83.7	83.4	83.5	83.5	84.6	87.0	87.6	87.1	84.50
Fixed wages .....	92.4	93.0	91.9	91.4	91.6	91.5	91.4	91.3	91.0	90.6	89.7	89.6	91.30
Actual wages ...	95.3	92.2	91.2	91.5	92.0	92.4	93.1	93.4	91.9	92.2	92.3	91.7	92.40
<b>Printing and Bookbinding:</b>													
No. of labourers.	94.3	94.6	94.5	95.0	95.0	95.1	94.9	95.2	95.8	96.2	97.2	96.8	95.40
Fixed wages .....	82.5	82.3	81.8	81.2	80.9	80.7	81.0	81.0	80.5	80.4	80.3	80.1	81.10
Actual wages ...	90.8	92.8	94.2	91.2	87.5	87.7	89.5	86.6	89.3	89.2	92.4	95.0	90.80

N.B.—The figures with asterisks are for female workers.

## FACTORY LABOUR

At the end of 1909 there were 32,228 factories employing five or more workmen. Taking the figure as 100, the index number decreased to 98 after five years, or at the end of 1914. Then it rose to 136 in 1919, to 153 in 1921. This remarkable growth of labour is to be ascribed

to the rapid development of foreign trade and the prosperity of commerce and industry during the World War.

The following shows the number of factories each employing five or more workmen, as investigated by the Department of Commerce and Industry:—

Table 8. Number of Factories and of Workers

Year	No. of factories	No. of labourers			Index No.		Percentage of labourers	
		Male	Female	Total	Factories	Labourers	Male	Female
1914.....	31,717	383,957	564,308	948,265	100	100	40.5	59.5
1925.....	49,161	852,554	955,827	1,808,381	155	191	47.5	53.4
1926.....	51,906	893,834	981,361	1,875,196	164	197	47.6	52.3
1927.....	53,680	923,201	975,671	1,898,872	169	200	48.6	51.4
1928.....	55,948	948,876	987,373	1,936,249	176	204	49.0	50.9
1929.....	59,887	855,187	969,835	1,825,022	188	192	46.8	53.1
1930.....	62,234	796,282	887,281	1,683,563	196	177	47.3	52.7
1931.....	64,436	774,098	886,234	1,660,332	203	177	46.6	53.4
1932.....	67,318	846,307	887,204	1,733,511	212	182	48.8	51.2
1933.....	71,940	967,659	933,432	1,901,091	227	200	50.9	49.1

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

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

Table 9. Number of Workers By Kind of Factories

	1932		1933	
	No. of Workers	Percentage	No. of Workers	Percentage
Textile .....	881,459	50.9	907,631	47.8
Mechanical .....	97,469	5.6	125,652	6.6
Machine and tool .....	194,572	11.2	249,323	13.1
Pottery .....	61,813	3.6	71,195	3.8
Chemical .....	136,021	7.8	163,706	8.6
Wood .....	60,616	3.5	66,439	3.5
Printing .....	52,352	3.0	53,679	2.8
Foods and Drinks .....	137,433	7.9	142,237	7.5
Gas and Electric .....	7,968	0.5	8,320	0.4
Others .....	103,868	6.0	112,909	5.9
Total .....	1,733,511	100.0	1,901,091	100.0

## NUMBER OF FACTORY WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY AGE

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

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

Table 10. Factory Workers By Age

	Total (percent)	Regular Operatives (%)			Total	Casual hands
		Under 16	16 & above	Over 50		
Male .....	49.74	14.2	54.5	72.6	50.9	77.4
Female.....	50.26	85.8	45.5	27.3	49.1	22.6
Total.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

## WAGES

According to the investigation made by the Bureau of Statistics, the average daily wages of factory workers stood at 2.002 in 1930, at 1.870 in 1931, at 1.909 in 1932, at 1.879 in 1933, and at ¥1.891 in 1934. Similar figures

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

Table 11. Average Movement of Daily Wages in 1934

Total average:	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Factories .....	953	958	959	960	954	954	957	955	952	974	976	973
Male (yen) .....	2.57	2.58	2.59	2.53	2.45	2.43	2.41	2.41	2.40	2.45	2.48	2.54
Female (yen) .....	0.73	0.75	0.73	0.72	0.71	0.72	0.71	0.71	0.72	0.72	0.73	0.74
<b>Porcelain and earthenware:</b>												
Factories .....	54	54	54	54	55	56	56	56	56	55	55	54
Male (yen) .....	2.08	2.04	2.02	2.01	1.98	1.99	1.96	1.96	1.96	1.98	2.00	2.02
Female (yen) .....	0.77	0.78	0.78	0.77	0.75	0.76	0.76	0.75	0.75	0.73	0.73	0.77
<b>Mechanical works:</b>												
Factories .....	77	77	77	76	76	77	77	77	77	78	78	78
Male (yen) .....	3.18	3.19	3.17	3.18	3.12	3.11	3.06	3.06	3.06	3.13	3.20	3.28
Female (yen) .....	1.20	1.27	1.20	1.17	1.17	1.14	1.10	1.14	1.16	1.13	1.18	1.19

(Continued)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Machine & tool works:												
Factories .....	88	88	88	87	87	87	88	88	88	90	90	90
Male (yen) .....	2.81	2.93	2.93	2.77	2.73	2.76	2.75	2.69	2.70	2.79	2.84	2.91
Female (yen) .....	1.21	1.24	1.24	1.22	1.22	1.24	1.22	1.25	1.20	1.21	1.22	1.24
Chemical works:												
Factories .....	87	86	87	87	87	85	86	86	86	85	86	86
Male (yen) .....	2.10	2.14	2.13	2.08	2.10	2.11	2.05	2.04	2.06	2.09	2.16	2.17
Female (yen) .....	1.02	1.02	1.03	1.07	1.01	1.05	1.00	1.00	1.04	1.03	1.05	1.07
Spinning mills:												
Factories .....	264	268	270	272	273	273	274	272	271	289	290	287
Male (yen) .....	1.43	1.43	1.41	1.39	1.39	1.39	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.38
Female (yen) .....	0.64	0.65	0.63	0.63	0.62	0.63	0.62	0.62	0.63	0.63	0.64	0.65
Paper and printing works:												
Factories .....	67	67	67	67	66	66	67	67	66	67	67	66
Male (yen) .....	2.10	2.07	2.11	2.11	2.04	2.03	2.02	2.04	2.03	2.02	2.10	2.18
Female (yen) .....	1.10	1.09	1.10	1.10	1.09	1.06	1.06	1.14	1.09	1.06	1.13	1.13
Food and drink factories:												
Factories .....	108	108	109	109	0.94	0.95	0.93	0.94	0.97	1.01	1.00	1.08
Male (yen) .....	2.12	2.01	2.03	2.11	2.07	2.08	2.07	2.05	2.07	2.10	2.10	2.11
Female (yen) .....	1.08	1.00	1.20	1.02	0.94	0.95	0.93	0.94	0.97	1.01	1.00	1.08
Gas, electric and water works:												
Factories .....	21	22	20	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
Male (yen) .....	2.59	2.46	2.47	2.37	2.48	2.47	2.48	2.49	2.52	2.53	2.51	2.50
Female (yen) .....	1.26	1.27	1.21	1.24	1.17	1.25	1.28	1.30	1.31	1.29	1.34	1.23

## Working Hours, Working Days, Recess and Holidays

According to official investigations, the average fixed working hours at factories in 1930 were 10.36 the researches being made on 7,514 factories and 1,300,263 workers. The number of factories and labourers as classified by the working hours is as follows:—

Table 12. Number of Factories and Workers By Working Hours

Working hours per day	No. of factories	% to total	No. of labourer	% to total
Less than 6 hours .....	3	0.04	125	0.01
" " 7 " .....	13	0.17	906	0.07
" " 8 " .....	124	1.65	16,358	1.26
" " 9 " .....	666	8.86	203,626	15.66
" " 10 " .....	2,724	36.25	515,376	39.63
" " 11 " .....	2,910	38.73	413,824	31.82
" " 12 " .....	1,023	13.61	145,521	11.19
" " 13 " .....	28	0.37	2,911	0.22
Over 13 " .....	14	0.18	1,309	0.10
Others .....	9	0.12	304	0.02
Total .....	7,514	100.00	1,300,263	100.00

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

Table 13. Fixed Working Hours and Average Actual Working Hours

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

According to the investigations carried out

Table 14. Working Hours, Recess and Working Days

	Working hours (H.)	Recess (H.)	Working days
1934: Jan. ....	10.05	0.56	24.7
Feb. ....	10.07	0.56	26.1
Mar. ....	10.09	0.56	26.6
Apr. ....	10.12	0.57	27.1
May ....	10.10	0.57	27.4
June ....	10.13	0.57	27.2
July ....	10.13	0.58	27.3
Aug. ....	10.11	0.57	27.4
Sept. ....	10.12	0.56	27.1
Oct. ....	10.14	0.56	27.5
Nov. ....	10.14	0.57	27.4
Dec. ....	10.13	0.57	27.5
Average ..	10.11	0.56	26.9
1932 (Average) ..	10.01	0.55	26.5
1933 ( " ) ..	10.10	0.57	26.9

## MINING LABOUR

At the end of June, 1933 there were 202,320 miners amenable to the Mining Law consisting of 180,940 males and 21,380 females. Contrasted with the previous year, the total number shows an expansion of 116,480. The number of miners specified according to the kind of mines, age and sex is given below:—

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

Mines	Under 16		16 to 50 years		Over 50		Total	%	1932	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female			Total	%
Metal .....	425	132	42,490	4,273	1,733	256	49,309	24.37	39,698	21.36
Coal .....	501	203	123,296	15,421	3,795	386	143,602	70.98	137,975	74.24
Petroleum .....	4	—	3,705	173	198	25	4,105	2.03	4,103	2.21
Others .....	20	4	4,530	491	243	16	5,304	2.62	4,064	2.19
Total .....	950	339	174,021	20,358	5,969	683	202,320	100.00	185,840	100.00

According to the investigation made by the Bureau of Statistics, the average daily wages of miners as classified according to the kind of mines in the last two years are as follows:—

Table 16. Miners' Wages

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

Table 17. Monthly Wages of Miners

Total:	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
No. of mines .....	82	87	87	89	88	87	87	86	85	85	84	88
Male .....	171.0	170.4	170.1	169.2	167.4	168.4	169.9	170.4	170.8	172.3	173.7	173.6
Female .....	71.3	71.0	70.9	70.9	70.2	70.2	70.6	71.1	70.7	71.6	72.2	72.0
Metal:												
No. of mines .....	22	22	22	22	22	22	23	23	22	23	22	23
Male .....	172.6	172.0	172.2	172.8	170.6	171.7	170.3	169.5	170.7	169.5	170.9	169.2
Female .....	65.5	65.2	65.3	65.8	65.3	65.5	64.6	65.0	64.2	64.5	64.9	64.2
Coal:												
No. of mines .....	46	47	47	49	48	47	48	46	45	45	46	47
Male .....	170.3	170.0	169.7	168.2	165.8	167.3	169.7	170.8	171.7	173.8	175.1	175.7
Female .....	73.1	72.5	72.4	72.3	71.6	71.4	72.9	73.2	72.9	74.2	74.5	74.9
Petroleum:												
No. of mines .....	10	12	12	12	12	12	10	12	12	12	12	12
Male .....	172.4	169.4	167.1	164.6	177.7	164.7	171.6	168.7	165.2	165.5	165.9	166.3
Female .....	83.0	84.1	83.2	83.0	87.1	83.3	86.9	84.2	82.1	82.9	82.7	83.0
Others:												
No. of mines .....	4	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	6	5	4	6
Male .....	169.5	168.5	166.4	172.2	171.7	174.9	170.7	173.2	164.6	165.7	166.4	171.1
Female .....	68.0	64.7	64.5	65.3	62.7	65.4	58.2	66.3	66.7	66.3	60.6	64.5

## Working Hours, Recess and Working Days

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

Table 18. Working Hours, Recess and Working Days

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

## TRANSPORT WORKERS

## State Railways

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

## LOCAL RAILWAYS

The number of employees on the local railways as at the end of March, 1934 was 35,525. It shows a decrease of 1,032 in comparison with the previous year. To classify the number according to the kind of railways, the electric railway came first with 20,901 (59% of the total number), followed by the steam and gasoline railway with 6,120 (17%) the railway operated by steam and electric power combined with 5,571 (16%), steam railway with 2,759 (8%).

## Trams

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

## Crew

The number of crews as at the end of 1933 was 57,353. Compared with the end of June, 1931, it shows an expansion of 947. Of this number 36,505 (64% of the total number) re-

presented steamships and the rest, or 20,848 (36%) sailing craft.

## Communications Workers

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

## Forest Workers

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

## Marine Industry Workers

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

## THE FACTORY LAW

The Factory Law, put in force on September 1, 1916, was revised in March 1923 and carried into effect on July 1, 1926. The main feature of the revision is the wider scope of application, and the inclusion of smaller factories each employing 10 workers as against the minimum limit of 15 in the old system and also more kinds of factories engaged in dangerous or unhealthy work.

**Working Hours.**—The maximum working hours are fixed at 11, this, however, being applicable only to factories employing the protected workers, i.e. male operatives under 16 years of age (formerly 15) and female operatives, there being no restrictions as regards those employing adult males. The factories enforcing 11 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.

**Night Work.**—The protected worker must not be employed in night work, from 10 p.m. to 5 a.m. (formerly to 4 a.m.), but the factories such as filatures where work is divided into two shifts or more were exempted from this

provision till the end of June, 1929. In case these factories employ the protected worker by dividing work into day and night shifts, the worker must be given at least 4 off-days a month, and the shifts must be changed in less than ten days.

**Women in Maternity.**—Women must not be employed 4 weeks before and after child-birth. But 4 weeks after child-birth they may be employed, when so desired by them in work judged harmless by physicians. Women with children not over one year old must be allowed to suckle them twice a workday, each time not half an hour.

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

1. Allowances for medical treatment till cured.
2. Allowances for temporary disablement:—not less than 60 per cent. wage-rate daily from the first day till cured, not less than 40 per cent. from the 181st day.
3. Allowances for permanent disablement:—
  - a. Invalidism for life—not less than 540 times the daily wage-rate.
  - b. Disablement for life—not less than 360 times the daily wage-rate.
  - c. Damaged working capacity, health permanently injured, or in case of women, facial disfigurement—180 times the daily wage-rate.
  - d. Permanent though slight disablement without damaging working capacity—not less than 40 times the daily wage-rate.
4. Allowances for bereaved family—not less than 360 times the daily wage-rate of the deceased operative.
5. Funeral expenses—20 times the daily wage-rate, but 20 yen when the sum does not come up to 20 yen.

The investigation made by the Social Affairs Bureau, Home Department, puts the number of factories under the control of the old law at the end of 1924 at 27,073 with 1,493,811 workers, but the revision added 19,294 factories with 142,724 employees including 38,009 females and 2,800 males of "protected age."

## HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY OF WORKPEOPLE

The following data of the family economy of salaried men and wage earners are based on

the researches made by the Statistic Bureau of the Cabinet for the year ending August 31, 1934. The researches for both classes of people are subdivided into nine grades between the minimum "¥60 or under" and the maximum "¥200 or over" per month.

## INCOME

**Salaried Men.**—The researches were made of 570 families composed of 2,222 members. The average actual income per family is ¥97.48. Of this sum ¥87.79 or 90.06% of the whole income represents earned income and the rest or ¥9.69 or 9.94% unearned income. Almost the whole portion of the former is earned by the head of the family. That part of the earned income by the wife or other member or members of the family is only 2.00% of the actual income. As for unearned income, presents occupy the largest percentage, or more than half of the total at 7.71%. On an average the income exceeds the outgoes by ¥11.23 a month in the family economy, or ¥2.88 per capita.

**Labourers.**—The average actual monthly income per family is ¥86.59. Of this amount, ¥80.53 or 93.00% of the whole income represents earned income and ¥6.06 or 7.00% unearned income. Of the former 89.92% is earned by the head of the family and only 3.08% by his wife or other member or members of his family. As to the unearned income, presents claim the largest percentage at 6.03%. On the average the income exceeds the outgoes by ¥11.54 a month, or ¥2.75 per capita.

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

Table 19. Details of Actual Income

## (a) Salaried Men

Total income .....	¥ 97.48
Earned income:	
By head .....	85.84
By members.....	0.87
Unearned income .....	9.69
Actual outgoes .....	86.25
Earned income to actual outgoes.....	+ 1.54
Actual income to actual outgoes .....	+11.23

## (b) Wage Earners

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

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

Topic	No. of Houses	No. of Members	Income (Yen)	Expense			Total incl. others (Yen)	Actual income to actual outgoes (Yen)
				Food (Yen)	Dwelling (Yen)	Clothing (Yen)		
Below ¥ 60 Sal.	6	23.85	58.02	22.21	9.43	4.82	55.24	2.78
Lab.	69	268.64	56.81	21.77	9.51	5.85	52.66	4.15
" ¥ 70 Sal.	38	131.12	65.90	22.55	13.14	6.80	63.47	2.43
Lab.	192	753.84	65.26	23.35	10.50	6.27	59.41	5.85
" ¥ 80 Sal.	87	340.00	75.12	23.33	13.41	8.14	68.30	6.82
Lab.	182	758.45	74.97	24.72	11.28	7.87	66.40	8.57
" ¥ 90 Sal.	104	381.44	85.13	24.35	14.46	9.43	77.32	7.81
Lab.	182	785.24	84.66	27.17	12.37	9.05	73.60	11.06
" ¥100 Sal.	92	382.50	94.72	27.13	15.16	10.55	83.32	11.40
Lab.	174	741.95	95.31	29.30	14.29	10.43	82.77	12.54
Above ¥100 Sal.	243	963.35	117.72	29.98	18.38	13.37	101.93	15.79
Lab.	275	1,207.53	113.85	30.79	14.97	12.29	94.38	19.47
Average Sal.	95	370.38	82.77	24.92	14.00	8.85	74.93	7.84
Lab.	179	752.61	81.81	26.18	12.15	8.63	71.54	10.27

## OUTGOES

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

**Labourers.**—The average actual monthly outgoes per family are ¥75.05. Of this amount, ¥26.94 (35.90%) is for foods and drinks, ¥12.60 (16.79%) for dwelling, ¥3.59 (4.78%) for lighting and heating, ¥9.15 (12.19%) for clothing and ¥22.77 (30.34%) for other purposes.

## GROSS INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

**Salaried Men.**—The gross average monthly income per family is ¥168.36. Of this amount ¥97.48 is the actual income, the latter bearing a proportion of 57.90% to the former. That portion of the income other than the actual income amounts to ¥70.88, or 42.10% of the gross income. The largest proportion of the latter is the amount brought over from the previous month, which accounts for 25.10%. It is followed by things bought on credit with 7.16% and deposits withdrawn with 7.12%. The gross outgoes are exactly the same as the gross income, or ¥168.36. The actual outlay is ¥86.25, which is 51.23% of the total. Of the rest or ¥82.11 (48.77% of the total outlay) carry-for-

ward to the succeeding month comes first with 25.06%, followed by savings with 10.80% and payment of bills with 7.16%.

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

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

The outgoes are broadly analyzed for both salaried men and wage earners under three heads, i.e. (1) living expenses, (2) social expenses, (3) cultural expenses. The first item involves food, clothing, dwelling and other necessities of existence, the second item comprises medical, educational, communication expenses, taxes, while the balance remaining constitutes the cultural outlay. Thus analyzed the outgoes in the domestic economy of the two classes of work people and salaried men may be tabulated as follows:—

Table 21. Details of Outgoes

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

Items forming the bare necessities of life are shown below in their relative weight to the general economy:—

Table 22. Expenses for Bare Necessaries of Life

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

## MOVEMENT OF PRICES

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

**Retail Prices.**—Since December 1929 the Department of Commerce and Industry has had reports sent by the Chambers of Commerce and Industry of thirteen principal cities of the whole country in regard to retail prices of 100 commodities. Taking the prices for 1929 as a standard at 100, the average of retail price indices for 1930 was 91. The index fell to 79 in 1931. It rose to 80 in the following year, to 87 in 1933 and to 89 in 1934. To speak of the movement of retail prices by dividing the commodities into five broad groups, namely, food-stuffs, clothing and accessories, fuel, building material and miscellaneous goods, all the groups pursued a downward course until 1932, but in 1933 they all turned upward. In 1934 with the single exception of miscellaneous goods all articles registered the highest records since 1930. Foodstuffs, which stood at 92 in 1930, fell to 81 in 1931, but rose to 82 in 1932, to 87 in 1933 and to 88 in 1934. Clothing and accessories, which were 87 in 1930, fell to 73 in 1932, but rose to 83 in 1933 and to 87 in 1934. Fuel stood at 95 in 1930, at 86 in 1931, at 88 in 1932, at 88 in 1933 and at 91 in 1934. Building materials stood at 88 in 1930, at 82 in 1931, at 85 in 1932, at 100 in 1933, and at 105 in 1934. As for miscellaneous goods, they stood

at 91 in 1930, at 78 in 1931, at 77 in 1932, at 85 in 1933 and at 84 in 1934.

## LABOUR DISPUTES

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

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

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

**Labour Disputes By Industries.**—To specify labour disputes in 1934 according to industries, the chemical industry came first with 155 (25% of the total number of disputes) followed by the machine and tool industry with 83 (13%), the dye industry with 80 (13%), the civil engineering industry with 58 (9%), the miscellaneous industry with 57 (9%), the transport industry with 44 (7%). Other industries were only slightly connected with disputes. The transport industry came first in the number of participants with 12,778, (26% of the total number of disputants), followed by the chemical industry with 8,862 (18%), the dye industry with 7,978 (16%), the civil engineering industry 4,719 (10%), the machine and tool industry

4,658 (9%) and the miscellaneous industry with 2,543 (5%).

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

**Results of Labour Disputes.**—As for the results of labour disputes taking place in 1934, a total of 271 resulted in compromise. It was the largest number (44% of the total number of labour disputes), followed by demands being preferred in vain with 188 (30%) and demands being acquiesced in with 163 (26%). Besides, there was one dispute which settled itself. Formerly, the results of labour disputes were characterized by demands not being accepted. Since, 1933, however, compromise has

become more conspicuous than any other way of settlement. As for the number of participants, unsuccessful demands involved the largest number with 20,846 (42% of the total number of participants in all the disputes), followed by compromise with 17,111 (35%), successful demands with 11,487 (23%), natural settlement with 34. The number of participants in demands being rejected registered the highest record in 1934, though the number had been gradually declining.

Statistics of labour disputes are given below:—

**Table 23. Number of Labour Disputes and of Participants**

Year	Cases	No. of participants	Average No. of participants per case
1923.....	647	68,814	106
1924.....	933	94,047	101
1925.....	816	89,387	110
1926.....	1,260	127,267	101
1927.....	1,202	103,350	86
1928.....	1,021	101,893	100
1929.....	1,420	172,144	121
1930.....	2,289	191,805	82
1931.....	2,456	154,528	63
1932.....	2,217	123,313	56
1933.....	1,897	116,733	62

**Table 24. Strikes, Sabotages and Lockouts and Participants**

Year	Cases	Participants	Participants per case	No. of days
1923.....	270	36,259	134	421,873
1924.....	333	54,526	164	613,144
1925.....	293	40,742	139	295,027
1926.....	495	67,234	136	698,071
1927.....	383	46,672	122	1,177,352
1928.....	397	46,252	117	583,595
1929.....	576	77,444	134	571,860
1930.....	906	81,329	90	1,085,074
1931.....	998	64,536	65	980,054
1932.....	893	54,783	61	—
1933.....	610	49,423	81	—
1934.....	626	49,536	79	—

**Table 25. Strikes, Sabotages and Lockouts**

Year	Strikes		Sabotages		Lockouts		Total	
	Cases	Participants	Cases	Participants	Cases	Participants	Cases	Participants
1928.....	329	33,983	40	8,153	24	1,201	393	43,337
1929.....	490	59,956	53	12,110	28	5,215	571	77,281
1930.....	760	64,341	53	9,284	87	6,166	900	79,791
1931.....	853	53,959	57	4,666	74	4,680	984	63,305
1932.....	761	44,738	66	6,987	43	1,613	870	53,337
1933.....	525	35,880	59	12,029	26	1,514	610	49,423
1934.....	562	42,149	48	6,975	16	412	626	49,536

**Table 26. Strikes, Sabotages and Lockouts By Causes**

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

**Table 27. Strikes, Sabotages and Lockouts By Business**

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

**Table 28. Strikes, Sabotages and Lockouts By Results**

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

**Table 29. Strikes, Sabotages, Lockouts By Number of Days**

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

### TENANT DISPUTES

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

etc. Contrasted with the preceding year, the number shows an expansion of 586.

To survey the movement of the tenant disputes since 1924, although it is difficult to ascertain the direction of the movement which has been much too irregular, the number of disputes for the first time exceeded the 2,000 level in 1925. In 1926 the number further increased to 2,751. After dwindling a little in the suc-

ceeding two years, the number resumed an upward course in 1929 and gradually increased until in 1933 it shattered all former high records at 4,000.

**Participants in Tenant Disputes and the Area Affected.**—The number of landlords who participated in tenant disputes in 1933 was 14,312 and that of tenant farmers who were participants 48,073. Compared with the previous year, the former shows a decrease of 2,394 and the latter 13,426. The area affected by the disputes was 30,595.9 cho, of which the majority, or 23,412.8 cho was accounted for by paddy fields, 6,234.7 cho by upland farms and 948.4 cho by other forms of land. Contrasted with the previous year, the total area shows a de-

crease of 8,431.7 cho, paddy fields 8,280.7 cho, upland farms 795.3 cho and others 644.3 cho.

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

#### Agrarian Movements

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

Table 30. Unions of Peasants and of Landowners

Year	Landowners unions		Peasants unions		Combination unions	
	No.	Membership	No.	Membership	No.	Membership
1928.....	695	55,695	4,353	330,406	1,909	190,358
1929.....	655	55,138	4,156	315,771	1,986	244,943
1930.....	640	53,278	4,208	301,436	1,980	247,880
1931.....	645	50,556	4,414	306,301	2,047	255,088
1932.....	662	50,454	4,650	296,839	2,098	258,613
1933.....	686	49,645	4,810	302,736	2,309	279,431
1934.....	—	—	4,390	276,246	2,219	271,434

#### Expansion of Employment

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

Table 32. Indices for Number of Workers By Industry

Name of Industry	1934		Inc.	Inc. or Dec. on Oct., 1933	Average for 1933
	Jan.	Oct.			
Silk Yarn.....	55.8	61.5	5.7	6.7	61.8
Spinning.....	65.8	71.1	5.3	6.8	64.5
Tissues.....	72.7	77.4	4.7	5.0	72.0
Dyeing and Readjusting.....	96.7	109.5	12.8	15.0	90.5
Sewing and Weaving.....	85.2	90.0	4.8	0.6	81.2
Machine Making.....	154.5	177.9	23.4	39.8	133.0
Shipbuilding.....	89.2	108.4	19.2	23.3	80.5
Vehicle Making.....	93.7	109.5	15.8	10.9	85.2
Tool Making.....	117.4	136.1	18.7	21.8	107.4
Metal Ware Making.....	109.8	122.4	12.7	18.3	100.5
Pottery.....	77.2	81.8	4.6	6.3	72.4
Paper Making.....	79.1	81.3	2.2	4.0	75.0
Chemicals.....	116.6	128.4	11.8	16.3	105.5
Rubber.....	146.9	150.0	3.1	0.3	146.7

Table 31. Employment Indices

1934	General Indices	Male Indices	Female Indices
Jan.	86.2	93.0	79.6
Apr.	90.5	96.7	84.3
July	91.6	98.9	84.4
Oct.	94.1	101.7	86.7
1933			
Oct.	84.3	90.6	78.1
Average for 1933	81.9	87.0	76.8
Average for 1932	74.7	79.0	70.6

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

(Continued)

	1934		Inc.	Inc. or Dec. on Oct., 1933	Average for 1933
	Jan.	Oct.			
Fertilizer.....	79.0	85.5	6.5	7.1	76.2
Foods and Drinks.....	84.4	87.0	2.6	3.3	81.5
Printing and Binding.....	94.3	96.2	1.9	1.8	93.3
Lumbering and Furniture Making.....	74.5	76.3	1.8	1.0	74.6

As will be noted from the above table, indices for all industries for the ten months under review show an upward tendency. Especially noticeable is an expansion displayed by dyeing and readjusting, machine making, shipbuilding, vehicle building, tool making, metal ware making, and chemical manufacture. That reflects the prosperity of the spinning and textile industries consequent upon the increase in export trade and the animation of the munitions industry due to the swelling of the Service Expenditure. Another remarkable feature in the indices is a great decrease shown by silk reeling. The index for October, 1934 was 6.7 less than October a year earlier, 0.3 less than the average for 1933 and 5.4 less than the average for 1932.

#### STATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT

To refer to the number of the unemployed

as enumerated by the Social Affairs Bureau at the Department of Home Affairs, of the number of population of 7,517,118 about which investigation was made on December 1, 1934, 3,992,818 (53% of the whole number) were ordinary labourers, 1,785,367 (24%) day labourers, 1,738,933 (23%) salaried men. Of the total population under review, the number of the unemployed was 360,750. Of this number, 116,551 (32% of the number of the unemployed) were ordinary labourers, 176,642 (94%) day-labourers and 67,557 (19%) salaried men. As for the proportion of unemployment to the total number of population, day-labourers came first with 10%, followed by salaried men with 4% and ordinary labourers with 3%. (For particulars of unemployment see Chapter XIX on Social Problems.)

#### JAPAN AND INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

The relations between Japan and the International Labour Organization set up by Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles, has become closer year by year. From the beginning, Japan has actively participated in the International Labour Conference, despite considerable expenses involved in view of the great distance which separates Japan from Geneva. Moreover, a Japanese Government representative has regularly attended each session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office. Japan is also the first country which established in Geneva a permanent delegation to the International Labour Organization, presided by the Japanese Government representative on the Governing Body. The present chief is Mr. Shunzo Yoshikawa who was appointed in 1929, succeeding Mr. Akio Kasama.

In view of the great industrial importance of Japan, the International Labour 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 Labour 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 Labour 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 LABOUR CONVENTIONS

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

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

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

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

(4) Draft Convention for establishment facilities for finding employment for seamen (Second Session, Genoa, 1920).

(5) Draft Convention concerning the age for admission of children to employment in agriculture (Third Session, Geneva, 1921).

(6) Draft Convention concerning the compulsory medical examination of children and young persons employed at sea (Third Session, Geneva, 1921).

(7) Draft Convention concerning the work-



men's compensation for occupational diseases. (Seventh Session, Geneva, 1925).

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

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

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

(11) Draft Convention in regard to marking the weight of heavy packages carried by ship. (Twelfth Session, Geneva, 1929).

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

In addition to the above, the principles set forth in various Draft Conventions which still remain unratified have been incorporated as far as possible into her national legislation. Untiring efforts have been and are being made by the authorities to this end.

## CHAPTER XIX

### SOCIAL PROBLEMS

#### GENERAL REMARKS

Social affairs in Japan are grouped under eight heads, viz. control and granting of aids, relief arrangements, economic improvement, labour, protection, health arrangements, protection of children, social education, and general arrangements. At least three characteristic 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 are being tentative and anything but accurate. According to the investigation carried out in 1929 by the Tokyo Municipal Office, the percentage of the poor is about 3.6 of the whole population. Later on, the Social Welfare Bureau of the same office reported that the ratio was 7.6%. Again, the Social Affairs Bureau of the Home Office calculates that the poor population is estimated to form at least 1% of the total population of Japan Proper that amounts to roughly 60,000,000, and that the ratio of the destitute is probably 10% of the poor, i.e. 60,000.

**Housing Question.**—The housing question under consideration by the Home Office starts with the inquiry carried out in 1920 when the shortage of dwelling houses throughout the country was returned at 122,000. To fill this deficiency the authorities devised measures to supply easy term fund to the building guilds organized under law and took similar step of encouragement. From 1919 to 1926 the Deposit Department of the Treasury supplied about ¥67,600,000 to the guilds at the rate of interest of 4½, houses built by the guilds and public corporations amounting to over 32,000. Besides, the Kwanto district that lost 466,299 houses in the great earthquake of September 1923 were granted a similar long term loan of ¥20,000,000 for erecting 10,000 houses. The Dojun-kai Building Society created soon after the disaster with the apportionment of ¥10 millions set apart from the disaster donations collected on the occasion also erected some 5,500 ordinary and temporary houses. Then there is the question of slum renovation, the slum sta-

tistics for the whole country being 216 colonies (41,448 houses) with a population around 314,000.

At the end of Nov., 1933, the building guilds numbered 2,740 with membership of 30,704. The construction expenses for the year amounted to ¥67,931,000.

**Other Economic Provisions.**—These are briefly described below:—

Common Lodging Houses at the end of March 1933 numbered 152, the average number of lodging days being 245,650 per month and average number of lodgers 19,393 one year per house.

Public Markets at the end of March 1933 numbered 291 with the total amount of turnover of ¥51,280,000.

Public Dining Halls at the end of March 1933 numbered 70 with the number of meals served averaging 989,681 per month and turnover was returned as ¥1,457,907.

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

**Public Pawnshops.**—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 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 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

References: Tables 1-3, 5, 11-30—Rodo Kokai Yoran (Official Labour Statistical Annual), 1935. Table 6—Shoko-sho Tokai-hyo (Statistical Annual of the Department of Commerce & Industry), 1934. Table 7—Researches of the Bank of Japan. Tables 8-10—Kojyo Tokai (Official Factory Statistical Annual), 1934. Tables 31 & 32—Researches of the Bank of Japan.

growing requirements of the times, the number increased to 336 at the end of October, 1932. Owing to special encouragements started by the Government since September, 1932 their number has since further increased. As at the end of 1933 there were 665 public pawnshops open to business, their advances amounting to ¥11,370,000.

Table 1. Various Economic Provisions for Masses

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

(b)	Fiscal year (end of March)	No. of market	Turnover (¥1,000)	Aver. Turnover per month (¥1,000)	Aver. Turnover one year per market (¥1,000)
Public Markets .....	1931.....	319	64,910	5,409	203.4
	1932.....	304	56,609	4,717	186.2
	1933.....	291	51,280	4,273	176.2

(c)	Fiscal year (end of March)	No. of halls	No. of visitors (¥1,000)	Aver. no. of visitors per month	Turnover (Yen)
Public Dining Halls .....	1931.....	80	15,433	1,286,151	1,864,509
	1932.....	68	10,884	906,996	1,454,837
	1933.....	70	11,876	989,681	1,457,908

**Protection of Labour.**—Employment agencies and relief and workhouses are principal provisions under this head. Employment agencies numbered 484 at the end of July, 1933 and during the same year they dealt with 1,528,291 applications for work, the number of acceptances being 633,315 or 41%. Similar returns for day-labours were 20,124,270 applicants of which 16,779,159 or 83% were accepted, the number of agencies being 287 as at the end of 1932. The unemployment returns as in May, 1933 amounted to 429,295, of which 69,614 were salaried men, 158,193 labourers and 201,488 day-labourers. To give work to those unemployed, especially at the lean season of the year, the six premier cities are made to undertake public works, the Treasury guaranteeing to pay one half the wages payable.

**Social Education Programme** comprises the measures for the suppression of vices, such as anti-smoking and anti-drinking of minors now in force, the purity movement actively supported by various Christian and other bodies that are prepared to help those fallen girls desirous of their emancipation, the prevention of maltreatment of children and of cruelty to mute animals, etc. Other social education movements aim at fostering sound thoughts, thrifty habits, discipline, etc. The most important organization in this connexion are the Federation of All-Japan Young Men's Leagues consisting, at the end of March 1932, of 15,365 local leagues with a total membership of 2,518,173, and the Young Women's League consisting of 13,894

local leagues with a membership of 1,534,125. In October, 1925 the Young Men's Leagues built their own hall in the precincts of the Meiji Shrine at the cost of over ¥300,000.

#### ORGANS FOR CONTROL, DELIBERATION AND ARBITRATION

The Social Affairs Bureau of the Home Office was established in 1920 to attend to all matters relating to social questions. In 1930 a Social Education Bureau was created in the Department of Education. Then at all important offices, central and local, one or two special officers have been appointed to guide the development of sound thoughts and preventing the spread of "dangerous thoughts." There are also a number of private institutes for investigating social problems. These are as follows:—

**The Kyocho-kai (Tokyo).**—Organised in 1919 by the Government authorities, university professors, business men, social workers, etc., to effect the "harmonization of capital and labour."

**Ohara Social Problems Research Institute (Osaka).**—Established in 1919 by Mr. Ohara, a millionaire in Okayama, it conducts all important researches on social problems in the country, the staff including Dr. Iwasaburo Takano (Chief) and a number of able experts.

**Kurashiki Institute for the Research of the Science of Labour (Kurashiki, Okayama prefecture).**—Also founded by Mr. Ohara. Investi-

gates 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, then Prof. at Waseda Univ., as chairman, and already the Japanese Fabians secured in the general election of 1928 a firm footing in the Imperial Diet with four seats. The Fabians are more radical in their policy than their Western predecessors, for probably from eagerness to win over the masses as soon as possible to their cause they do not disdain, for instance, to approve such direct actions as strike. In a general conference held in 1928 they decided (1) to emancipate proletarians through change in capitalism, (2) to acknowledge the normal course of social development, and (3) to appeal to the masses. At the same time they pledged themselves to take active interest in current questions and advocated, for instance, the reduction of electric light tariff agitation that was started in 1928 in Toyama prefecture, and spread to other districts, this agitation ending in partial success to the consumers. At a later conference the Democrats declared they were equally opposed to the communistic principles as to capitalism.

Strictly speaking, the Japanese Fabians have their predecessors in the Social Democratic Party formed in 1901 by Sen Katayama, who fled over 20 years ago from Japan 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 pioneer Social Democratic Party was ordered dissolution by the authorities on the very day of its organization.

#### COMMUNISTS

Communists in Japan organized their own party in 1922 as Japan branch of the Third International (Shanghai), but the police raids made that year and in the next and the arrest of some leaders caused the communists to betake themselves to under ground intrigues. Their leaders even secretly visited Moscow to invoke its help, while in Japan they conceived bolshevism plots for winning over students, troops and factory-workers, making each unit a "cell" or 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 polity be punishable with death, whereas the law as it originally stood could punish such culprits with imprisonment not exceeding ten years. Then a special service department was created on a large scale at the central and provincial offices, and besides Shanghai even London and Berlin were included in the sphere of this regular network of espionage.

On the face of such strong attitude of the authorities the communists had to suspend all organized attempts 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 endeavor 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 Fukunotoism, from K. Fukumoto, a graduate of the Imperial University of Tokyo and ex-Professor at one or other Gov. College, who was a guiding spirit of the movement. It was around his bolshevist banner that many young men of radical views rallied and the desperate revolutionary conspiracy was attempted as suspected by the Government. Fukumoto and other newly risen leaders such as Manabu Sano, a graduate of the Imperial University and ex-Professor at Waseda University, Sadachika Nabeyama, Shiro

Mitamura and others were arrested in the raids in August, 1931.

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

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

**PATERNALISM IN 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 services 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 in five year instalments. At the end of June, 1934, there existed 14,651 societies with a total membership of over 5,241,334.

Below are given the statistics in recent years:—

**Table 2. Details of Co-operative Societies**

Year (March)	Total of Societies	Of which investigated	Members	Capital		Reserves (¥1,000)	Loans with other (¥1,000)
				Subscribed (¥1,000)	Paid-up (¥1,000)		
1930.....	14,082	13,170	4,571,785	299,558	216,249	104,594	197,225
1931.....	14,163	13,161	4,743,091	307,597	228,227	113,881	239,582
1932.....	14,352	13,122	4,813,140	313,024	234,573	120,622	255,914
1933.....	14,404	13,106	4,978,284	312,669	239,725	124,158	276,072
1934.....	14,651	13,404	5,241,334	381,875	243,033	128,565	299,496

Classified by kind of business the figures are tabulated as follow:—

**Table 3. Co-operative Societies By Kind of Business**

Year	Credit				Sales		
	No. of Societies	Members (1,000)	Deposits (¥1,000)	Loans (¥1,000)	No. of Societies	Members (1,000)	Sales (¥1,000)
1931.....	11,449	3,861	1,102,574	984,476	7,777	2,845	192,474
1932.....	11,358	3,856	1,070,803	1,005,673	8,167	3,027	181,140
1933.....	11,290	3,926	1,063,164	1,017,633	8,477	3,159	202,839
1934.....	—	—	1,142,337	1,007,435	—	—	291,050

Year	Purchase			Productive		
	No. of Societies	Members (1,000)	Amount of purchase (¥1,000)	No. of Societies	Members (1,000)	Amount of utilization (¥1,000)
1930.....	9,505	3,015	155,174	4,826	1,856	5,826
1931.....	9,576	3,152	127,271	5,073	1,988	5,728
1932.....	9,931	3,342	105,881	5,424	2,143	5,392
1933.....	10,086	3,499	129,111	5,647	2,281	5,731
1934.....	—	—	153,528	—	—	6,417

Mention must be made here of the "Shohi-Kumiai" or Consumers' Co-operative Societies. These do not form an independent class in the Co-operative Societies Law, but come under the Purchase Society. They numbered about 185 with a total membership of 189,014 as on March 31, 1933. There is an essential distinction between the consumers' co-operative societies and the other classes of co-operative societies. The one is merely a society for consumption, while the others are capitalistic organizations aiming at profit. At the time of the en-

actment of the Law there already existed a consumers' society organized by subordinate government officials, called the Kyodosha. Since then this special kind of co-operative society had made but insignificant progress, but in 1918 and the following few years, when the sudden advance of the prices of commodities menaced the living of propertiless classes, considerable stimulus has been imparted to its development.

The number of societies and the membership of the organizations for the last five years ending 1932-33 are shown below:—

**Table 4. Details of Co-operative Consumers' Societies**

Year	No. of Societies	Membership	Capital (paid-up) (Yen)	Reserves (Yen)	Sales (Yen)	Deposits (Yen)	Loans (Yen)
1926-27.....	147	125,188	1,917,724	768,326	20,690,158	1,993,656	2,679,928
1927-28.....	159	133,036	1,832,904	999,872	21,684,581	1,992,577	1,473,751
1930-31.....	151	137,679	2,036,970	1,165,094	19,945,144	2,307,502	1,818,897
1931-32.....	163	138,169	2,035,870	1,203,456	17,188,412	1,955,566	1,921,907
1932-33.....	185	189,014	2,438,509	1,212,522	18,411,896	2,221,887	1,743,041

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

	No. of Societies	Membership	Capital (paid-up) (Yen)	Reserves (Yen)	Sales (Yen)	Deposits (Yen)	Loan (Yen)
Purchase.....	124	101,431	1,353,108	976,804	14,433,563	677,568	962,883
Credit & Purchase.....	17	12,995	332,783	99,217	1,339,733	932,110	217,045
Purchase & Productive.....	11	18,892	110,728	66,967	1,084,474	37,640	158,898
Credit, Purchase & Productive.....	11	4,851	139,251	60,468	330,642	308,248	583,081

**MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATIONS OF WORKMEN**

In almost all Government or private establishments of a large scope the mutual aid system of workmen or their families is in force.

The following shows the summarized figures for all such associations for the five years ending 1932-1933:—

**Table 6. Mutual Aid Associations**

Year	Total membership	Receipts (¥1,000)						Total
		Fees	Gov't. grants	Deposits & Interest	Donations	Miscellaneous		
1928-29.....	565,915	16,277	13,378	11,364	0.281	592	41,611	
1929-30.....	574,383	16,283	13,348	11,405	0.275	238	41,275	
1930-31.....	569,567	17,053	14,095	12,251	15.465	210	43,625	
1931-32.....	548,282	16,471	13,540	12,680	0.389	472	43,170	
1932-33.....	564,723	16,808	13,177	14,565	0.511	416	44,967	

Year	Deaths	Allowances (¥1,000)						Total no. of recipients
		Wounded & Sick	Medical treatment	Retirement	Continued service	Total incl. others		
1928-29.....	2,511	634	2,837	6,086	1,013	15,221	650,640	
1929-30.....	2,782	626	2,953	6,842	1,182	16,459	699,546	
1930-31.....	2,818	646	3,073	6,711	1,113	17,463	712,702	
1931-32.....	2,894	653	2,990	12,947	1,276	23,386	677,892	
1932-33.....	2,951	660	2,981	9,314	1,998	20,306	663,907	

Classified by kind or nature the figures for 1932-33 are:—

Table 7. Mutual Air Associations By Kinds or Nature

	Membership	Receipts (Yen)	No. of recipients	Expenses (Yen)
Printing Bureau .....	3,331	384,392	18,046	318,699
Police Offices .....	65,911	1,976,328	31,658	1,152,690
Civil Engineering Offices .....	7,004	671,341	3,561	268,631
Monopoly Bureau .....	22,361	1,295,361	76,627	722,203
Mint .....	441	57,140	2,392	15,201
Army Department .....	37,765	1,731,868	86,511	1,151,801
Navy Department .....	44,541	6,082,670	77,237	2,006,313
Forestry Offices .....	8,072	184,926	2,902	109,635
Mining Works .....	19,669	2,064,679	5,469	546,445
Communications Department .....	173,761	9,942,827	62,520	5,978,893
Railway Department .....	181,867	20,575,364	296,984	8,035,544
Total .....	564,723	44,966,896	663,907	20,306,055

### HEALTH INSURANCE

The Health Insurance Law in force since January, 1927, divides the insured into (1) Compulsory, consisting of workers under the protection of the Factory Law or the Mining Law, excepting those drawing ¥1,200 or over a year, and (2) Voluntary, comprising those for whom the employers have, with the consent of majority of the workers, obtained the recognition of the Home Minister as insured to come under the Law. The insurers consist of the Government and the Unions organized as juridical persons by employers and workers concerned. The funds are made up of the State subsidies and the premiums, while the expenses are borne by the insured, employers and State. The State's share is 1/10 of the total from Government and Insurance Unions and is within the limit of ¥2 per insured. In principle the premiums are equally borne by the insured and employers, the maximum share of the insured being 3/100 of the standard daily wages. For the insured under the direct control of the Government, the daily rate of premiums is 8 sen for coal miners and 4 sen for others per 1 yen standard wage. The benefits allowed for sickness and injuries are within the maximum limit of 180 days. The burial or maternity benefits are in general ¥20.

Table 9. Number of Insured

	Government	Union	Total
Compulsory .....	1,190,182	—	—
Of which under Factory Law .....	1,162,484	—	—
Of which under Mining Law .....	63,698	—	—
Voluntary (general) .....	4,211	—	—
" (continuing) .....	177	—	—
Total .....	1,194,570	663,251	1,857,821
Do for 1932 .....	1,045,067	587,104	1,632,171

The number of the insured among the members of the mutual aid associations coming un-

### Number of Unions

At the end of December, 1933, the total number of unions was 343, showing a decrease of 5 unions on the previous year. Classified according to kind of business, the number of unions was as follows:—

Table 8. Unions for Health Insurance  
Number of Insured

	End of 1932	End of 1933
Dyeing factories .....	136	132
Machine & tools factories .....	62	64
Chemical industry .....	37	36
Food & drink .....	12	12
Miscellaneous industries .....	13	13
Special industries .....	3	3
Metallurgical .....	19	19
Coal mining .....	51	49
Other non-metallic industry .....	1	1
Total incl. others .....	348	343

The number of the insured at the end of 1933 totalled 1,857,821 as against 1,632,171 of the previous year. The following figures show the number of the insured under control of the Government and those under control of unions at the end of December, 1933:—

der Article 7 of the Health Insurance Law is as follows:—

Table 10. Number of Insured Among Mutual Aid Associations

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

The number of the insured for 1932-33, as classified by kind of business, is as follows:—

Table 11. Number of Insured By  
Kind of Business

	Insured	
	Government (1932)	Unions (1933)
Dyeing .....	493,014	286,283
Machine and tool .....	194,494*	120,337
Chemical .....	169,619	35,742
Food and drink .....	41,551	7,093
Miscellaneous .....	148,050	11,550
Special factories .....	19,797	3,004

Kind of business	Insured	
	Government	Unions
Metal mining .....	14,306	27,340
Coal " .....	28,881	127,448
Petroleum " .....	2,967	—
Other non-metallic .....	2,993	991
Total incl. others .....	1,121,981	663,251

\* The figure does not include those voluntary insured (continued) which numbered 160 for the year under review.

The following statistics show the number of the insured, both compulsory and voluntary, for the five fiscal years ending 1933-34:—

Table 12. Number of Insured Both Compulsory and Voluntary

Year	Government		Unions		Total	
	Compulsory	Voluntary	Compulsory	Voluntary	Compulsory	Voluntary
1929-30 .....	1,143,997	2,260	727,239	26,396	1,871,236	28,657
1930-31 .....	930,072	3,611	588,404	25,688	1,518,476	29,304
1931-32 .....	1,043,702	3,851	555,528	30,156	1,599,230	34,007
1932-33 .....	1,117,478	4,663	567,031	31,027	1,684,589	35,690
1933-34 .....	1,290,439	4,487	674,587	31,968	1,965,026	36,455

### Cases and Amount of Disbursements

The cases and amount of disbursements for 1933-34 totalled 6,495,694 and ¥26,636,928 respectively, the former showing an increase of 819,324 and the latter ¥2,872,624 as compared with the previous year. The average case and

the amount of disbursement per person were 3,366 and ¥13,802 respectively, the comparative figures as to the number of cases and amount of disbursement per person being shown below:—

Table 13. Number of Cases and Amount of Disbursements

		1932		1933	
		Cases	Amount (yen)	Cases	Amount (yen)
Government...	Cases .....	3,000	3,034	4,334	4,164
	Amount (yen) .....	13,565	12,744	19,907	16,914
Unions .....	Cases .....	—	—	—	—
	Amount (yen) .....	—	—	—	—

### Premiums and Disbursements

The total premiums and disbursements for 1933 were ¥29,304,218 and ¥26,565,469 respectively. Premiums and disbursements for the five years

ended 1933 specified according to the sphere of control are appended:—

Table 14. Amount of Premiums and Annual Disbursements

Year	Governments		Unions		Total	
	Premiums (Yen)	Disbursement (Yen)	Premiums (Yen)	Disbursement (Yen)	Premiums (Yen)	Disbursement (Yen)
1929-30 .....	18,864,142	17,664,505	18,264,164	16,385,925	37,128,306	34,050,430
1930-31 .....	17,754,974	17,593,322	15,458,454	15,129,762	33,213,428	32,723,084
1931-32 .....	15,598,925	14,854,272	11,983,270	11,658,690	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 .....	17,390,322	15,218,077	11,933,896	11,347,392	29,304,218	26,565,469

## UNEMPLOYMENT &amp; EMPLOYMENT

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

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

Table 15. Statistics of Labour Exchanges

Year	Public Labour Exchanges				Day Labour Exchanges			
	No. of exchanges	Vacancies	Applications	No. of accepted	No. of exchanges	Vacancies	Applications	No. of accepted
1930....	282	904,730	1,168,114	336,197	61	5,128,345	6,174,973	5,122,110
1931....	345	1,134,951	1,366,161	481,293	76	11,861,650	14,196,691	11,748,118
1932....	419	1,217,457	1,502,468	540,725	43	13,870,280	17,391,341	13,778,103
1933....	482	1,451,998	1,528,291	633,315	36	16,897,143	20,124,272	16,799,061
1934....	618	1,794,042	1,569,982	672,460	39	14,367,778	16,724,102	14,213,876

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

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

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

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

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

Table 16. Unemployment Situation

1933:		Laborers			
		Salaried-men	Day-laborers	Others	Total
Jan. 1 .....	No. of men inspected .....	1,692,545	1,787,936	3,764,821	7,245,302
	Unemployed .....	80,519	188,086	175,427	444,032
	% .....	4.76	10.52	4.66	6.13
Feb. 1 .....	No. of men inspected .....	1,694,454	1,781,668	3,760,555	7,236,677
	Unemployed .....	78,847	184,910	175,023	438,780
	% .....	4.65	10.38	4.65	6.06
Mar. 1 .....	No. of men inspected .....	1,694,954	1,780,126	3,786,838	7,261,918
	Unemployed .....	76,669	181,121	166,497	424,287
	% .....	4.29	10.17	4.40	5.84

		Labourers			
		Salaried-men	Day-laborers	Others	Total
Apr. 1 .....	No. of men inspected .....	1,698,524	1,780,032	3,786,350	7,264,906
	Unemployed .....	72,062	183,202	159,128	414,392
	% .....	4.24	10.29	4.20	5.70
May 1 .....	No. of men inspected .....	1,699,454	1,773,366	3,795,954	7,268,774
	Unemployed .....	69,614	201,488	158,193	429,295
	% .....	4.10	11.36	4.17	5.91
June .....	No. of men inspected .....	1,698,565	1,774,102	3,811,254	7,283,921
	Unemployed .....	70,194	199,577	158,937	428,708
	% .....	4.13	11.25	4.17	5.89
July .....	No. of men inspected .....	1,701,642	1,777,936	3,817,531	7,297,109
	Unemployed .....	69,938	197,788	150,451	418,177
	% .....	4.11	11.12	3.94	5.81
Aug .....	No. of men inspected .....	1,705,434	1,779,308	3,835,923	7,320,665
	Unemployed .....	69,769	195,905	147,975	413,649
	% .....	4.09	11.01	3.86	5.65
Sept. 1 .....	No. of men inspected .....	1,709,819	1,778,904	3,853,397	7,342,120
	Unemployed .....	68,607	191,015	140,496	400,118
	% .....	4.01	10.74	3.65	5.45
Oct. 1 .....	No. of men inspected .....	1,713,280	1,785,740	3,874,141	7,373,161
	Unemployed .....	69,203	188,605	134,486	392,294
	% .....	4.04	10.56	3.47	5.30
Nov. 1 .....	No. of men inspected .....	1,718,270	1,788,871	3,890,736	7,397,877
	Unemployed .....	69,497	184,244	129,859	383,582
	% .....	4.04	10.30	3.34	5.19
Dec. 1 .....	No. of men inspected .....	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

## WOMAN PROBLEMS

## Women in Politics

The 45th session of the Imperial Diet (1921-22) witnessed the repeal of Clause 2 of Article 5 of the Public Peace and Order Police Regulations prohibiting women from promoting or attending political meetings, the renovation making a step towards the political emancipation of the Japanese women. The inclusion of the subject of law in the curriculum of some girls' schools—Nippon Joshi Daigaku or Women's University (a private institution in Tokyo), for instance,—the departure made by some private universities in Tokyo and elsewhere which have thrown open the lectures on law, political economy, sociology and their social or political sciences to the attendance of girl students and women—the Meiji University and the Nippon University, for instance,—are all proofs of the gradual awakening of Japanese women.

Women are, however, still denied the right to vote for any public assembly, the only semblance to it being the decision of the Railway authorities in 1928 to allow woman workers voting right in electing the workers' representatives to the Workers' Council created in 1920 as advisory organs on matters affecting the interest of railway workers.

The spirit of awakening is, however, already in the air and women's activity even in politics is a thing to be treated now seriously. In the last but one Parliamentary election women speakers were even in greater demand than the male, owing to scarcity of supply, and it is reported that these woman orators altogether made some 276 speeches, the fair speakers being mostly in support of those candidates who had declared themselves in favour of granting franchise to women. Already these women of progressive views have organized two associations aimed at acquiring suffrage for women. Needless to say, women's organizations for promoting philanthropic, social and similar causes are many and divers. Of these one of the latest is the Young Women's Leagues created in October 1927 under the encouragement of the Department of Education as a complement to the Young Mens' Leagues already in existence, treated elsewhere. The Department aims to foster sound thought among the young generation.

In respect to the relative length of the roll of 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 almost suffrage, but their proletarian sisters so far have made no particular achievement to their credit.

#### Women as Bread Winners

With the recent expansion of their field of activity, the number of woman 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.

Table 18. Number of Woman Workers By Occupations

	Commerce	Traffic	Civil & professional occupations	Total
Employers .....	108,000	1,000	8,000	117,000
Independent workers .....	386,000	1,000	54,000	441,000
Employees .....	943,000	79,000	284,010	1,306,010
Total .....	1,437,000	81,000	346,010	1,864,010

The number of the so-called "professional women" including those working as school teachers, physicians, mid-wives, nurses, pharmacists, clerks in Government or public offices such as the railway department, communications department, post-offices, etc., is rapidly in-

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

Year	Physicians & pharmacists	Midwives, nurses & acupuncturists	School teachers	Communication clerks	State Railway clerks	"Geisha" & waitresses	Waitresses at cafe & bar
1928 .....	2,020	117,494	96,018	9,452	46,737	234,497	—
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	77,381
1932 .....	4,770	163,284	94,209	—	—	212,507	89,549

As the results of the 1930 official census return shows, the number of women as bread winners throughout Japan Proper aggregated 10,131,030 of which figure 355,000 were employers, 820,000 independent workers without employers and 8,958,000 employees. The following statistics show the number of independent workwomen and woman workers who are employees, occupied in commercial and transport lines and civil professional vocations, which cover the greater portion of the field of the activities of woman workers:—

Table 17. Number of Women Workers

	No. of woman-workers	No. of male workers to 100 female workers	%
Agriculture .....	6,365,000	122.40	62.8
Fishery .....	47,000	1,108.60	0.5
Mining .....	38,000	521.53	0.4
Industry .....	1,004,000	426.95	9.9
Commerce .....	1,437,000	210.59	14.2
Traffic .....	81,000	1,268.59	0.8
Civil & professional occupations .....	346,010	487.00	3.4
Domestic employees .....	719,000	12.10	71.
Others .....	94,020	496.68	0.9
Total .....	10,131,030	188.43	100.0

The number of woman workers occupied in various commercial lines, transport and traffic business, and civil or public professional vocations, as classified according to employers, independent workers without employees or those working as employees, at the end of September, 1930, was as follows (figures being based on the results of the last quinquennial national census taken on October 1, 1930):—

creasing year after year, but any exact figure covering the whole field of their activities is still unavailable. The following figures obtained from different official sources show the situation only for the lines indicated, for the five years ending 1932:—

#### LOCAL YOUNG MENS' LEAGUES

These are associations of public-spirited young men derived in principle from the local young men's associations that were first created at Kamakura toward the end of the 12th century with the object of promoting and protecting the public welfare and the interests of different localities. To adapt themselves to the need of the times, the young men's leagues of to-day serve as something like auxiliary organs for helping the development of local autonomy. They are, for instance, doing various useful works such as attending to the promotion of the welfare and happiness of local people, spread of education and advancement of culture, relief of the poor, exploiting wild land, road-making and so forth. At the end of March 1932 15,365 such leagues existed throughout the country with a total membership of 2,518,173, the encouragement funds at the end of March, 1932 amounting to ¥1,602,874 including those of Young Women's League numbering 13,394 in all with a total membership of 1,534,125.

#### ELEEMOSYNARY WORK

##### Administrative Organs

Administrative arrangements for dealing with matters relating to relief and reformatory works comprise relief arrangements for the destitute in the case of their illness or death, succor of sufferers from natural calamities, protection of persons afflicted with insanity and tuberculosis, treatment of the helpless and unclaimed travellers, reform of refractory boys, provision for controlling lepers, aids to private charity work, education of blind, deaf and mute, protection of released prisoners, etc.

##### Relief Rules for Paupers, Etc.

The rules were first enacted in 1874 and revised in 1929. The estimated outlay is ¥8,000,000, of which one-half is to come from the Treasury and the other half from the local and communal treasuries. The law provides for the helpless decrepit persons (over 65 years old), children under 13 years, and maternity women.

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

Table 20. Statistics of Paupers, Foundlings and Sick Travellers

Year	Paupers		Foundling		Sick travellers	
	No.	Disbursement by State and communes (Yen)	No.	Dis'ts by State and communes (Yen)	No.	Dis'ts by communes (Yen)
1927-28 .....	10,460	527,937	653	102,524	2,706	476,618
1928-29 .....	12,332	549,000	604	98,081	2,585	527,415
1929-30 .....	14,321	644,211	611	146,415	2,959	574,597
1930-31 .....	17,403	727,384	617	92,123	3,126	602,328
1931-32 .....	18,118	624,228	534	67,992	2,985	517,837

#### Relief of Sufferers from Natural Calamities

The law of 1899 relating to relief funds for sufferers from extreme calamity provides that each prefecture should lay aside a sum of not less than ¥500,000 as a fund for giving relief when such calamity overtakes the whole or

part of the jurisdiction. When the amount of the relief expenses exceeds 5 per cent. of the funds at the beginning of the year one-third of the sum thus disbursed is supplied by the State Treasury. The total disbursements from the funds for the five years ending March 1933 are as follow (in unit of yen):—

Table 21. Disbursements for Relief Purposes

Year	Food	Clothing	Providing with work	Temporary lodging	Total incl. others
1928-29 .....	112,806	50,700	64,433	126,263	944,205
1929-30 .....	131,665	35,181	257,986	79,904	651,048
1930-31 .....	237,015	37,394	195,036	238,374	988,517
1931-32 .....	223,970	46,116	653,648	70,177	1,141,554
1932-33 .....	737,355	200,766	368,340	370,548	4,633,249

Table 22. Military Relief Service

Year	Wounded or sick soldiers		Their families		Bereaved families		Total	
	No. of recipients	Amount (Yen)	No. of recipients	Amount (Yen)	No. of recipients	Amount (Yen)	No. of recipients	Amount (Yen)
1927-28.....	54	5,155	33,912	1,110,733	2,114	89,589	36,080	1,275,477
1928-29.....	64	5,581	42,836	1,382,142	2,047	86,355	44,947	1,474,078
1929-30.....	67	7,264	42,142	1,404,628	1,934	86,122	44,143	1,493,014
1930-31.....	55	4,685	50,006	1,504,323	1,795	77,779	51,856	1,586,787
1931-32.....	70	5,412	69,679	1,653,065	1,894	73,137	71,537	1,698,081
1932-33.....	105	7,635	96,622	2,340,039	2,296	85,822	99,023	2,427,496
1933-34.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	98,905	2,702,935

## SOCIAL WELFARE WORK EXPENDITURE

The expenditure on account of various social welfare works for the fiscal year 1932-33, borne by prefectures, municipalities, towns and villages, aggregated ¥67,586,000 approximately. Classified according to different items, prefectures, cities, towns and villages, etc. the figure is apportioned as follows:—

Table 23. Social Welfare Work Expenditure

Items	Disbursed by Prefectures	Disbursed by Municipalities	Disbursed by Towns and Villages	Total expenditure
Administrative organs .....	756,035	544,082	1,831,402	3,131,519
Relief of destitute .....	3,134,107	4,275,770	2,756,968	10,166,845
Military relief .....	110,635	10,752	83,777	205,164
Medical relief .....	4,461,000	5,356,271	1,437,570	11,254,841
Provisional relief .....	3,422,700	11,433,704	8,309,809	23,166,243
Social culture .....	1,915,579	1,291,156	3,081,674	6,288,409
Protection of children .....	1,913,929	2,233,875	998,583	5,146,387
Others .....	13,169,456	8,602,245	2,510,044	24,281,745
Total .....	28,883,471	33,747,855	21,009,827	83,641,153
Do for 1932.....	23,998,000	28,439,000	15,148,000	67,586,000
Do for 1931.....	25,136,000	29,710,000	12,708,000	65,555,000
Do for 1930.....	21,185,000	25,441,000	13,832,000	60,457,000

Of this total, ¥60,790,623 was expended on the undertaking conducted under direct management of prefectures, municipalities, towns and villages, the balance amounting to ¥4,764,281 having been granted as subsidies to private undertakings conducted by various charity and other bodies.

## Social Works Summarized

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

Table 24. Social Works

General Organizations:	No. of establishments	Funds in hand (Yen)	Expenses (Yen)	No. of beneficiaries
Controlling organizations .....	55	4,949,882	387,047	—
Investigation organizations .....	35	1,545	872	—
Encouragement organizations .....	17	26,546,020	3,630,295	—
Welfare commissioners .....	70	—	442,722	9,395
Welfare commissioners' support .....	1,010	797,655	194,364	—
Child Protection:				
Maternity Protection { Midwives .....	391	11,841	109,276	{ 8,507
Free maternity hospitals... ..	45	930,263	369,766	{ 18,636*
Infant protection .....	19	231,000	106,718	{ 33,243
Nurseries .....	589	2,782,398	857,859	{ 15,537
Orphanages .....	124	5,645,033	749,496	{ 55,968
Child welfare offices .....	119	89,735	125,595	{ 218,647†
Protection for feeble minded .....	6	1,880,224	419,434	{ 6,725
				{ 125,328
				{ 77,894*
				{ 758
				{ 1,128,900†

(Continued)

	No. of establishments	Funds in hand (Yen)	Expenses (Yen)	No. of beneficiaries
Protection for invalids .....	17	33,670	28,318	14,212
Ragged schools .....	39	776,519	134,741	4,869
Schools for nurses .....	15	20,016	6,475	588
Schools for labourers' children.....	11	23,472	7,712	526
Reformatories .....	52	—	774,053	3,763
Reformatory protection .....	31	203,263	85,407	—
Schools for blind and deaf-mutes .....	6	1,204,782	95,398	147
Correction of stammering .....	4	41,464	18,692	982
Provisional Protection:				
Small dwelling houses .....	642	—	—	32,803**
Public lodgings .....	152	—	—	3,128,331†
Public markets .....	291	—	—	64,910,127‡
Public dining halls .....	70	—	—	15,433,820†
Public bath-houses .....	167	—	—	26,311,972†
Public pawn shops .....	510	—	—	6,479,853§
Unemployment Relief Works:				
Providing works .....	72	1,951,298	1,238,044	11,338
Labour exchanges .....	518	—	1,140,614	336,197
Others .....	6	102,170	186,473	422
Relief Works:				
Military relief .....	26	1,392,822	168,748	720
Relief of families of soldiers in service or of deceased soldiers .....	248	4,176,210	480,467	4,273
Others .....	274	13,452,467	1,591,248	21,008
Medical Relief:				
Charity hospitals .....	142	22,064,473	6,019,208	1,171,515
Medical consultation offices .....	310	3,551,712	1,411,518	523,174
Medical consultation agencies .....	61	311,373	75,707	11,527
Lunatic hospitals .....	44	1,299,678	534,096	7,994
Tuberculosis hospitals .....	28	4,070,170	1,539,936	6,165
Leper asylums .....	12	2,434,243	1,098,327	4,378
Others:				
Settlement works .....	152	5,137,190	797,009	—
Personal consultation offices .....	146	65,110	25,911	46,705*
Protection for women .....	23	623,724	113,624	{ 2,821
				{ 3,872*
Providing shelter .....	12	51,757	11,881	{ 797
				{ 8,637†
				{ 1,776
				{ 2,519*
Giving comfort to invalids .....	12	44,266	40,958	—
Promotion of public health .....	89	1,577,163	261,768	—
Aids for burial service .....	6	84,396	39,932	18,040*
Others .....	93	112,673,238	16,296,217	—
Grand total .....	5,370	222,266,309	41,627,077	—

N.B.—The above table does not cover those coming under law; the number of establishments does not coincide with the actual number of charity bodies as one or more works are often combined in one institution.

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

References: Tables 1-9—Nippon Rodo Nenkan (Japan Labour Annual), 1935. Tables 10-16—Rodo Tokel Yorán (Official Summary of Labour Statistics), 1935. Tables 17-19—Researches of the Social Bureau. Tables 20-22—Nippon Teikoku Tokel Nenkan (Official Statistics Annual), 1934. Tables 23 & 24—Naimu-sho Tokel Hokoku (Annual Statistical Report of the Home Department), 1934.

## CHAPTER XX

### INDUSTRIAL PROPERTIES

#### PATENTS, DESIGNS, TRADE MARKS, UTILITY MODELS AND INVENTIONS

##### GENERAL REMARKS

"Sembai Ryaku Kisoku" or Brief Monopoly Regulations issued in 1871 was the first legislative measure Japan had adopted for the protection of industrial property, but the measure was not enforced but abolished before it went into force. The acted protection commenced in June 1884 when the Trade Mark Regulations were promulgated and enforced, this being followed by the enactment of the Monopoly Patent Regulations in 1885. Then in 1888, these two regulations were superseded by the newly enacted Patent, Design and Trade Mark Regulations. In those days Japan was still bound by extraterritorial treaties and because foreigners were beyond the control of the native laws their industrial property was not covered by the protection of the legislation. With the revision of treaties in 1894-95 the laws on industrial property were subjected to necessary amendment and for the first time the general system of protection as understood in Europe and America was put into force in the country. Subsequently the laws were amended twice, i.e. in 1909 and in 1921, when the present Patent, Utility Model, Design and Trade Mark Laws and rules appertaining them came into existence, taking effect on January 11, 1922. Main features common to those four laws are as follows:

(1) Japan from the first adopted the examination system, that is, when there are applications for patents, or registration of utility models, designs or trade marks, they are first examined by the examiners of the Patent Office, and obtain registration only when they are found conformable to the law. This principle remains unchanged. In the new law has been adopted the system of publication, that is to say, when the examiners are satisfied with applications, they first issue an order that publicity be given them, and if within a period of two months no objection appears against the published applications, then upon the expiration of the said period the examiner gives decision to register, and effects registration on payment of prescribed fees. The only exception to the above is in connection with applications for the registra-

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

The system of re-examination has been abolished in the new laws. If the examiner should decide to reject an application, he has to show to the applicant the reasons, if any, for the rejection in order to give him an opportunity to protest. In case the protest is overruled and the applicant is not satisfied with the ruling, he can request a trial-on-appeal.

A trial can be requested to invalidate a patent or a registration granted contrary to the laws, or to a person not entitled thereto; but this power of request lapses after expiration of five years from the day of registration in the case of patents and with regard to registrations 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 employe 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 employe in discharge of his duty and assigned to the employer according to stipulations in a contract or business regulations, the employer has to pay a reasonable compensation

to the employe. In case such employe obtains a patent or registration thereof, owing to absence of such stipulations, the employer is entitled to work it.

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

(5) With regard to patented articles, and registered utility models and designs, an indication that the article is patented or registered, must be attached thereto, otherwise no damages can be recovered for infringement. No such requirement is needed for trade marks.

(6) When a patent is granted, letters patent shall be issued, and when a utility model or design is registered, a certificate of registra-

tion; but for the registration of trade mark no certificate shall be issued.

(7) A foreigner who is not domiciled, nor has a residence in Japan, is not entitled to enjoy industrial property, unless he is a subject or citizen of a country with which Japan has a treaty or anything corresponding thereto, pledging mutual protection of industrial properties. Even a national of such a country is not allowed to make an application or a request or take any other steps with regard to industrial property, unless he is domiciled or has a residence or bona fide place of business in Japan, or when he does so through an agent living in Japan.

(8) For persons residing in foreign countries or in remote districts where communication is difficult, the director of the Patent Office may, by virtue of his official authority or in compliance with request, extend the periods prescribed for procedures to be taken vis-à-vis the Patent Office.

##### PATENTS

**Not Patentable.**—The following are not patentable:

1. Articles of food or drink or taste (Genusmittel);
2. Medicine or methods of compounding them;
3. Substances manufactured by chemical processes;
4. Articles which are prejudicial to public order, morals or health.

**Not New.**—The following are not "new":—

1. Inventions which have been publicly known or publicly used in the Empire prior to application for patents therefor;
2. Inventions which have been described in publications distributed in the Empire prior to application for patents therefor to such an extent that the description can 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.

##### UTILITY MODELS

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

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

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

**Use of Other's Patent.**—When a patented invention can not be worked without a patented invention or a registered utility model belonging to another persons being used, a trial may be requested in case the person refuses to grant a license on reasonable terms without proper reasons. This use of a patented invention cannot be exacted unless three years have elapsed from the establishment of the patent right.

In case a patent remains unworked in the Empire without any good reason 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.

tion or combination or 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

## DESIGNS

**Subject-Matters.**—Any new design consisting of forms, patterns, colourings, or their combinations and applicable to articles of industry may be registered with regard to the articles, excepting those which are the same or similar to the Imperial Chrysanthemum Crest, or those which are prejudicial to public order and so forth.

**Secrecy of Designs.**—A design may be kept secret pending the application and for a period

## TRADE-MARKS

**Object of Trade-Marks.**—A trade-mark may be registered in order to distinguish the goods which are produced, manufactured, worked up, selected, certified, handled or sold by a person as a business. A trade-mark that is registrable must consist of letters, devotes or signs, or their combinations and must be distinctive and conspicuous. A designation of colours may be registered.

The following marks are not registerable:

1. Those containing a device similar to the Imperial Chrysanthemum Crest;
2. Those similar to the national flag, the army or navy ensign, decoration, &c., or a foreign national flag;
3. Those similar to a Red Cross, or designation of characters therefor;
4. Those liable to disturb public order or morals;
5. Those containing a likeness, the name or other designation, or the trade-name of another person, unless consent is obtained therefor from the person concerned.
6. Those similar to a mark commonly used with the same, or similar kind, of goods;
7. Those containing a device similar to a prize medal or the like given by an authorized exposition, except in the case when a person uses such medal which he has obtained, as part of the trade-mark;
8. Those similar to a mark of another person well known in trade and to be used with similar kinds of goods;
9. Those similar to registered trade-mark of another person and to be used for similar kinds of goods;

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.

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.

10. Those similar to a mark of another person, before the lapse of one year since the loss of validity of such mark, unless the mark remained unused for more than one year previous to the loss of its validity;

11. Those apprehended to cause mistake or confusion of merchandise.

Even in cases where the essential part of a trade-mark is not, when separated, unregistrable for its not being special and distinctive, such trade-mark shall be registered if the owner disclaims any right to that part.

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

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

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

**When Transferable.**—A trade-mark right may be transferred only when it is transferred together with the business; it may also be transferred by division according to the goods on which the mark is used.

**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
1926	10,617	1,878	18,495	2,498	1,022	3,520
1927	10,284	2,323	12,607	3,160	1,211	4,371
1928	10,357	2,702	13,059	3,271	1,433	4,704
1929	11,328	2,968	14,296	3,460	1,630	5,090
1930	12,568	2,862	15,430	3,366	1,610	4,976
1931	12,871	2,312	15,183	2,998	1,320	4,318
1932	12,176	1,702	13,878	2,637	1,309	4,846
1933	12,110	1,794	13,904	4,306	1,196	5,502
1934	13,821	1,900	14,721	3,743	930	4,673

Table 2. Registration of Utility Models

Year	Applications			Registered		
	Japanese	Foreigners	Total	Japanese	Foreigners	Total
1926	27,395	72	27,467	7,574	45	7,619
1927	27,575	100	27,675	9,336	50	9,386
1928	29,401	178	29,579	12,173	108	12,281
1929	32,928	187	33,115	11,930	130	12,060
1930	38,200	287	38,487	12,117	119	12,236
1931	37,954	342	38,296	11,917	163	12,080
1932	33,666	315	33,981	11,782	206	11,988
1933	32,502	341	32,843	15,680	260	15,940
1934	34,556	382	34,937	13,978	272	14,250

Table 3. Registration of Designs

Year	Applications			Registered		
	Japanese	Foreigners	Total	Japanese	Foreigners	Total
1926	7,277	77	7,354	3,747	27	3,774
1927	9,162	19	9,181	4,670	21	4,691
1928	8,207	14	8,221	4,357	9	4,366
1929	9,616	27	9,643	5,295	13	5,308
1930	12,006	32	12,038	5,925	19	6,014
1931	9,951	36	9,987	4,801	18	4,819
1932	9,172	23	9,195	4,547	20	4,567
1933	9,388	39	9,427	4,044	13	4,057
1934	9,566	45	9,611	4,026	26	4,052

Table 4. Registration of Trade-Marks

Year	Applications			Registered		
	Japanese	Foreigners	Total	Japanese	Foreigners	Total
1926	21,770	1,237	23,007	11,254	1,338	12,592
1927	19,516	1,428	20,944	8,291	948	9,239
1928	19,865	1,426	21,291	8,716	1,076	9,792
1929	21,560	1,462	23,022	9,190	941	10,131
1930	21,103	1,332	22,435	9,916	1,091	11,007
1931	21,288	1,132	22,420	10,953	928	11,881
1932	20,648	881	21,529	9,873	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

## ENCOURAGEMENT OF INVENTIONS

## Society for Encouragement of Inventions

The Society for the Encouragement of Inventions was organized in 1905, and in 1919 the Government announced they would grant every year a certain amount of encouragement fund. The same year gold medals specially designed were awarded to 15 inventors of merit by the Society. In 1925 the Society received a donation of ¥30,000 from the Imperial Household in aid of the encouragement fund. The following year (1926) the Society awarded to 106 inventors special medals of merit and letters of praise, eleven of them being granted monetary gift of ¥300 each out of the Imperial donation. The Society is presided over by Baron Yoshiro Sakatani.

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

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

## The Chemical &amp; Physical Research Institute

Apart from the energetic efforts of private in-

ventors, 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 the past years to the cause it espouses and effected numerous useful inventions which have largely contributed to the progress and expansion of national industries. Some of the inventions effected by the experts of the Institute who comprise many eminent scientists specializing in different branches of chemical, physical and other scientific studies have won world-wide fame. Not only the Institute conducts scientific researches but also it carries on the industrialization of the results of its researches and inventions, such practical side of manufacture being conducted by the Chemical & Physical Industrial Company and several other concerns established for such purposes as subsidiary enterprises of the Institute.

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

have fetched wide fame and reputation are Vitamins, other biochemical products, the manufacture of magnesium from sea water, piston rings, sensitized paper, corundum, 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.

CHAPTER XXI  
TRANSPORTATION

LAND TRANSPORTATION

RAILWAYS

Introductory Remarks

Ever since the railway service was first opened between Tokyo and Yokohama covering a distance of 26.9 kilometres in the fifth year of Meiji, or 1872, the railway system of Japan has made such rapid developments that now railway lines run lengthwise and crosswise throughout the whole country. At the end of 1933-34, or the end of March, 1934 the total length of the State Railway lines open to traffic was 15,737 kilometres and 77 metres (the total length of tracks being 25,612 kilometres and 643 metres) and that of private railway lines 7,184.55 kilometres, aggregating 22,921 kilometres, approximately, vehicles were 80,497 in number for the State Railways and 16,594 for the private railways, totalling 97,091, capital invested amounted to ¥3,682,426,399 for the State Railways and ¥1,231,129,999 for the private railways, totalling ¥4,913,556,398. As for the amount of traffic, the number of passengers carried by the State Railways during the year under review was 841,315,316 and that of tons lifted 71,970,592, fare receipts ¥222,247,143 and freight receipts ¥195,183,483, making a total of receipts of ¥417,430,626.

The length of railway lines in operation in Japan at the end of 1932 as compared with other countries is appended:

	(In thousands of kilometres)
Japan (State Railways) .....	15
England (Four big railways) .....	30
U.S.A. (Whole railways).....	416
Germany (State railways) .....	53
France (Eight big railways) .....	42
Italy (State railways) .....	16
U.S.S.R. (Whole railways).....	81

Table 1. General Condition of Railway Lines in Japan

	State Railways	Local Railways	Tramways
Operating lines (km.) .....	15,844.5	7,183.19	2,652.43
Passenger mileage (km.) .....	105,022,046	1,311,214	361,244,647
Passenger earnings (Yen).....	222,247,143	59,062,591	101,879,927
Goods mileage (km.) .....	53,904,214	6,950,376	6,870,176
Goods earnings (Yen) .....	195,183,483	19,307,870	1,242,955
Capital invested (Yen) .....	3,682,426,398	1,231,129,999	2,218,474,136

**Features of Japanese Railways.**—To give notable features of Japanese railways, in the first place, the Japanese railways are in principle owned and managed by the State. It was in 1907 that the nationalization of railways was effected. The Government then acquired 2,825,000 miles out of the total mileage of 23,248 existing and thus removed various drawbacks incidental to diverse managements and different methods of working. Secondly, the number of goods wagons is smaller than that of passenger cars. This is due to the fact that as the country is surrounded by seas on all sides no small proportion of goods is carried on sea. Thirdly, the number of locomotives is very large for that of other vehicles. (Of the number of vehicles of 80,497 owned by the State Railways as given above, as many as 4,064 are locomotives). This is both because the country is hilly and each train consists of a comparatively small number of vehicles. Fourthly, the use of the railway service in Japan is very popular. This is due chiefly to a large number of passengers for short journeys. Fifthly, unlike other countries fare receipts are usually larger than receipts from freights. In the sixth place, the Japanese railways, together with the German railways are noted for the punctuality of their services. The last feature of the Japanese railways, or their defect, is the narrow gauge that marks almost the whole lines. (3 ft. 6 in. being the standard gauge).

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

Statistical abstract of railway working in Japan for the year 1933-34 is tabulated below:—

Table 2. General Statistics of Railways

Year	State Railways	Local Railways	Tramways	Year	State Railways	Local Railways	Tramways
1928-29	13,691.6	5,937.53	2,720.03	1931-32	15,014.0	7,194.79	2,675.63
1929-30	14,148.9	6,513.10	2,715.66	1932-33	15,372.1	7,242.11	2,661.76
1930-31	14,574.9	7,018.14	2,711.47	1933-34	15,844.5	7,183.19	2,652.43

Table 3. Capital Invested and Percentage of Profits

Year	State Railways		Local Railways		Tramways	
	Capital (Yen)	Profit % to cap.	Capital (Yen)	Profit % to cost of construction	Capital (Yen)	Profit % to cost of construction
1928-29	3,109,089,387	7.9	1,071,441,210	6.4	2,205,831,510	9.1
1929-30	3,285,165,893	6.9	1,169,932,738	6.1	2,212,569,844	8.2
1930-31	3,382,820,115	5.3	1,282,118,738	5.4	2,146,483,495	6.9
1931-32	3,462,322,623	4.9	1,313,782,488	4.2	2,147,261,195	5.9
1932-33	3,563,422,511	—	1,213,613,426	—	2,270,234,409	—
1933-34	3,682,426,398	—	1,231,129,999	—	2,218,474,136	—

STATE RAILWAYS

ADMINISTRATION AND STAFF

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

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

Ways & Works, Mechanical Engineering, Electric and Finance. The whole is presided over by the Minister assisted by the Vice-Ministers and a large number of subordinates.

As existing on April 31, 1934, there were altogether 201,538 servants in the employ of the Government Railways as against 198,848 in the preceding year, showing an increase of 2,690 as shown hereunder:—

Table 4. Number of Officials and Employees

	March 1932	March 1933	March 1934
Higher officials of "chokunin" rank .....	30	28	37
Higher officials of "sonin" rank .....	887	905	980
Clerical staff of "hannin" rank .....	24,765	25,616	26,331
Employees of "koin" class .....	78,742	78,732	79,872
Employees of "yonin" class .....	94,254	93,567	94,318
Total .....	198,678	198,848	201,538

MILEAGE

The mileage of lines worked and length of tracks during 1933-34 are given below in comparison with the figures in the past few fiscal years (kilometers):—

Table 5. Mileage of Lines Worked and Length of Tracks

Route.....	(a) Whole Country	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
		Single .....	11,977.224	12,304.709	12,732.142	13,134.464
Double .....	1,965.231	1,999.364	1,979.773	1,919.094	1,907.452	
Triple .....	22.320	26.570	29.960	29.960	29.960	
Quadruple .....	142.225	183.812	148.387	163.573	171.316	
Total incl. others .....	13,121.290	14,487.325	14,910.532	15,267.361	15,737.077	
Main .....	16,626.456	17,045.065	17,498.406	17,840.114	18,321.647	
Side .....	6,817.801	6,963.699	7,085.130	7,153.163	7,290.996	
Total .....	23,444.257	24,008.764	24,583.536	24,993.277	25,612.643	

(b) Situation in Each Division (1933-34)

	Tokyo	Nagoya	Osaka	Moji	Sendai	Sapporo
Route.....						
Single .....	1,265,333	1,576,295	2,493,047	2,338,175	3,060,548	2,874,635
Double .....	587,138	314,083	400,457	406,314	29,853	169,607
Triple .....	2,910	11,160	4,660	9,360	1,870	—
Quadruple .....	114,330	—	52,876	4,110	—	—
Total incl. others....	1,983,971	1,901,538	2,957,096	2,755,559	3,092,271	3,044,242
Tracks .....						
Main .....	2,992,889	2,237,941	3,555,781	3,195,323	3,125,864	3,213,849
Side .....	1,522,026	1,017,238	1,350,355	1,255,465	1,126,915	1,018,997
Total .....	4,514,915	3,255,179	4,906,136	4,450,788	4,252,779	4,232,846

Table 6. Main Lines and Mileage under Traffic, End of March, 1934

Name of Principal Lines	Open mileage (Kms.)	Name of Principal Lines	Open mileage (Kms.)
<b>Main Island:</b>			
Ban-etsu .....	317.9	Kagoshima .....	730.1
Central .....	614.1	Nagasaki .....	291.2
Hokuriku .....	663.3	Nippo .....	714.7
Kwansai .....	756.6	<b>Shikoku:</b>	
O-u .....	789.9	Kochi .....	81.4
Riku-u .....	165.0	San-yo (Takamatsu-Matsuyama) ..	262.5
San-yo (Kobe-Shimonoseki) .....	1,191.8	Takamatsu-Hiketa .....	45.1
San-in .....	960.4	Tokushima .....	117.3
Shin-etsu .....	458.6	<b>Hokkaido:</b>	
Sobu .....	510.0	Abashiri .....	230.6
Tohoku .....	2,323.6	Kushiro-Abashiri .....	166.2
Tokaido .....	1,112.1	Muroran .....	292.4
U-etsu .....	311.4	Nayoro .....	177.3
<b>Kyushu:</b>			
Chikuho .....	154.8	Nemuro .....	653.6
Hohi .....	165.7	Rumoi .....	162.3
		Soya .....	408.8
		Grand total (incl. others lines) ..	15,844.5

## TRAFFIC RESULTS

**Passenger Traffic.**—The fare scale was adopted in 1920. It fixes the 3rd class fare for a kilometer at 1.56 sen up to 80 kilometers, 1.31 under 160 kilometers, 1.06 under 320 kilometers, 0.87 under 480 kilometers, 0.75 under 640 kilo-

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

Table 7. Passenger Earnings

	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
1st class ..	¥ 887,228	¥ 829,470	¥ 678,681	567,680	—	—
2nd class ..	23,935,696	22,293,201	18,322,894	15,487,721	—	—
3rd class ..	223,024,600	220,118,319	202,035,155	192,821,483	—	—
Total ...	247,847,524	243,240,990	222,036,230	208,876,884	203,542,267	222,247,143

Table 8. Passengers Carried, etc.

Year	No. of pass. carried (1,000)	No. of pass. carried per km. (1,000)	Av'ge km. of journey per pass.	Pass. per day per km.	Pass. per train km.
1929-30 .....	862,939	21,345,677	24.7	4,250	177.9
1930-31 .....	824,153	19,875,113	24.1	3,839	154.3
1931-32 .....	787,222	19,122,651	24.3	3,586	142.1
1932-33 .....	781,150	19,001,523	24.3	3,488	136.8
1933-34 .....	841,315	20,822,013	24.7	3,715	141.9

**Goods Traffic.**—The freight tariff varies according to classes of goods and mode of loading. The former comprises 5 classes (1st to 5th) and the latter 2 kinds, i.e. piece and car-

load. The rate for carrying 100 kin (about 133 lbs.) for the first 5 miles is ¥0.075 for the 1st class piece goods and ¥0.50 per ton of 1st class carload goods.

Table 9. Goods Earnings (in yen)

	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Ordinary ..	37,367,798	34,430,061	28,049,739	26,603,002	—	—
Express ...	14,707,169	18,450,446	17,312,905	16,951,854	—	—
Carload ...	166,024,458	162,741,822	135,160,419	128,668,699	—	—
Total ...	218,099,425	215,622,329	181,859,221	173,738,361	172,156,623	195,183,482

Table 10. Goods Hauled

	Volume of goods carried per km. (m. ton)	Volume of goods carried per km. (1,000 m.t.)	Aver. volume of goods carried per day (m. ton)	Aver. kilometer per metric ton (km.)	Aver. volume of goods carried per day per km. (m. ton)	Aver. volume of goods carried per train-km. (m. ton)
1929-30 ....	77,224,824	12,577,463	211,575	162.9	2,479	219.0
1930-31 ....	64,087,099	10,901,241	175,581	170.1	2,078	208.1
1931-32 ....	60,590,746	10,601,193	165,549	175.0	1,961	207.5
1932-33 ....	61,732,756	10,560,557	169,131	171.1	1,911	203.1
1933-34 ....	71,970,592	11,992,353	197,180	166.6	2,112	210.6

Principal items of goods handled are coal, timber, stone, rice, manures, and fuel. Below are given the figures for the most important items handled by the State lines for the five fiscal years ending 1933-34 (metric tons):—

Table 11. Important Goods Handled by State Railways

	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Rice .....	3,127,354	2,899,931	2,985,220	3,014,311	3,056,754
Wheat .....	836,568	654,354	691,502	790,503	717,330
Timber .....	6,943,791	5,514,807	4,670,408	4,732,021	5,837,525
Charcoal .....	1,425,425	1,215,731	1,172,772	1,117,760	1,064,696
Stone .....	1,210,737	798,715	684,388	661,830	742,965
Oil .....	849,294	775,494	821,015	819,048	790,779
Coal .....	24,992,272	22,446,305	19,658,296	20,228,615	23,660,510
Iron and steel .....	608,580	380,497	410,429	469,775	659,886
Artificial Fertilizers .....	1,493,299	1,382,793	1,337,361	1,539,500	1,561,924
Cement .....	1,737,472	1,516,382	1,363,291	1,391,745	1,743,822

## FINANCE

As mentioned elsewhere the railway finance is independent of the other State accounts, and all the disbursements are to be met with the receipts, while the expenses needed in construction or improvement are appropriated out of the profit accruing from the traffic, and also from

¥20,000,000 to be set apart every year on the railway account or from the Government general account. The capital investment during the fiscal year 1933-34 amounted to ¥3,682,426,398, while the fixed property aggregated in value ¥3,613,169,677.

Table 12. Working Revenues and Expenses

Fiscal Year	Revenue (¥1,000)	Expenses (¥1,000)	Profit (¥1,000)	Per kilometer per day worked (yen)		
				Revenue	Expenses	Profit
1929-30 .....	518,016	399,027	118,990	101,935	59,875	42,060
1930-31 .....	458,140	382,553	75,587	87,142	54,176	32,966
1931-32 .....	433,540	365,089	68,452	80,009	49,207	30,802
1932-33 .....	524,954	364,875	61,080	76,915	47,866	29,049
1933-34 .....	473,571	385,579	88,675	83,212	49,586	33,626

Table 13. Working Revenues Classified

Year	Coaching	Goods	Motor-car	Others	Total
1929-30 .....	286,046,265	223,265,311	—	8,483,265	517,794,841
1930-31 .....	261,181,079	189,161,150	—	7,848,024	458,140,253
1931-32 .....	254,349,729	180,365,934	—	7,824,626	433,540,289
1932-33 .....	239,017,655	178,717,042	—	8,219,376	425,954,073
1933-34 .....	260,622,508	203,189,176	537,261	9,222,017	473,570,962

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

	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
General	6,270	5,982	5,364	5,714	5,877
Maintenance of ways and works	50,098	45,723	40,694	40,504	43,778
Maintenance of equipments	30,337	28,941	26,038	25,615	27,377
Transportation	81,389	74,537	66,666	65,808	71,154
Traffic	104,336	100,413	98,047	96,769	101,085
Shipping	6,967	6,114	5,502	5,203	5,625
Total including others	304,143	284,824	266,634	265,082	282,200

Table 15. Disposition of Net Earnings

Year	Survey and Private line inspection	Additional works	Interest charge	Subsidy to light rlys.	Total incl. others
1929-30	583,849	4,337,837	82,998,964	6,968,545	94,884,195
1930-31	586,879	3,882,422	86,241,915	7,499,984	97,728,771
1931-32	615,149	2,433,856	87,885,730	7,498,118	98,454,047
1932-33	483,758	2,420,590	88,883,405	7,203,344	99,972,641
1933-34	489,620	2,122,589	93,775,493	6,991,443	103,379,145

Table 16. Construction and Improvement Expenditure

Year	Construction	Improvement	Additional	Total incl. other
1929-30	68,906,647	125,199,688	4,337,837	203,980,139
1930-31	41,715,774	66,735,913	3,382,422	122,837,123
1931-32	37,706,907	54,714,747	2,433,856	99,405,622
1932-33	47,743,369	51,991,055	2,420,590	105,057,008
1933-34	58,130,133	56,304,722	2,122,589	126,051,070

**Railways Stores and Materials**

Some amount of railway materials is purchased from foreign manufacturers, and it is yearly decreasing. The State railway cars are generally supplied at home either by having them built at their own works with necessary materials

procured from approved foreign makers or by placing orders with the three leading carriage works in Japan, viz., Osaka Railway Car Co., Nagoya Railway Car Co., and Amano Works in Tokyo.

The materials under contract for supply in the last five years were as follows (in yen):—

Table 17. Railway Stores Purchased and on Store

Year	Railway stores purchased			Amount of stores on hand		
	Home purchase	Foreign purchase	Total	Stores in stock	Articles in process of manufacture	Total
1929-30	147,632,275	8,396,094	156,028,369	22,821,829	340,431	23,162,260
1930-31	107,598,231	3,121,766	110,719,997	22,837,495	571,299	23,408,794
1931-32	81,378,117	3,085,193	84,463,310	15,544,341	159,953	15,704,294
1932-33	99,428,262	3,647,413	103,075,675	16,980,187	—	—
1933-34	114,266,802	3,811,812	118,078,614	22,636,379	—	—

**ROLLING STOCK**

Types of the principal steam locomotives used on the Government railways are Mogul 2-6-0 and Pacific 4-6-2 superheated tenders for passenger trains, and Consolidation 2-8-0 and Mikado 2-8-2 superheated tenders for freight trains. Mogul 2-6-0 came in use in 1914 and 877 locomotives of this type are pulling ordinary passenger trains. Of the total stock of passenger carriages, bogie cars claim 94%. They are for the most part corridor cars with center aisle,

except a small number of sleeping cars of compartment type.

A special feature as regards the rolling stock is that since 1926 the side framing both of passenger carriages and covered goods wagons has been built of steel instead of wood for the greater safety of passengers and goods, though this innovation has made them 8% heavier. The repair work is marked by high efficiency. In the Government shops a locomotive receives com-

plete overhauling in 5.9 days on an average, a practice almost unknown elsewhere.

**Automatic Coupling.**—Up to 1925 both screw and buffer couplings were in use except in Hokkaido. In view of the frequent casualties which befell coupler hands whilst at work and the breakage of trains due to weakness of screw couples, the adoption of powerful automatic

couplers was decided upon, and after some years' preliminary work the innovation was carried out on July 17, 1925, upon vehicles in service in the Main Island, while for the Kyushu region the change was effected on July 20. The vehicles thus recoupled were 41,661 in all, costing about 25 million yen.

Table 18. Number of Locomotives

Year	Steam		Electric	Total number incl. other	Weight in working order (with tender)	Average weight per engine
	Tank	Tender				
1929-30	1,088	3,084	97	4,222	335,145	79.4
1930-31	1,039	3,049	97	4,189	336,886	80.4
1931-32	908	2,984	119	4,016	334,769	83.4
1932-33	967	2,986	131	4,094	339,251	82.9
1933-34	1,018	2,895	141	4,064	335,233	82.5

Table 19. Number of Passenger Carriages & Electric Cars

Year	Passenger Carriages			Electric Cars				
	No. of bogies	No. of 4-wheels incl. others	Total	Seat capacity		Seat capacity		
				No.	Aver. per car	No.	Aver. per car	
1929-30	8,372	2,091	10,463	559,200	59.4	1,038	102,185	98.4
1930-31	8,513	1,941	10,454	563,741	59.4	1,128	111,818	99.1
1931-32	8,616	987	9,553	533,641	58.7	1,219	120,565	98.9
1932-33	8,678	477	9,155	524,506	58.8	1,269	126,883	100.0
1933-34	8,758	496	9,254	534,132	59.3	1,375	138,650	100.8

N.B.—Passenger carriages include those for Imperial use and for Department use, and steam motor cars.

Table 20. Number of Goods Wagons

Year	Number		Total incl. others	Capacity (ton)	
	Covered	Open		Total	Average per vehicle
1929-30	35,947	30,362	67,434	879,274	13.0
1930-31	36,544	30,676	68,353	896,266	13.1
1931-32	34,835	29,210	65,138	886,945	13.3
1932-33	35,142	28,735	64,923	864,737	13.3
1933-34	35,617	29,180	65,804	873,998	13.3

**CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION**

**Railway Construction Law.**—First enacted in 1891, and revised in 1922, the Law embraces a construction programme for 149 lines with an aggregate length of 6,849 miles, the period for completing each line and its cost to be determined by the Diet. The total length now provided for is 4,578.6 miles of which 755 is under construction at an estimated outlay of ¥200,000 per mile on an average. The yearly extension is about 250 miles with more or less elasticity

according to the financial policy of the Administration of the day.

**The Gauge.**—The gauge is of 3 ft. 6 ins., it having been adopted when the first railway in Japan was laid. The rails used being generally 60 pounds. In speed and carrying capacity Japanese railways are much behind those in Europe and America. As yet with the exception of the Tokaido line, most of the lines are in a single track. On the San-yo, Tohoku and a few other lines, however, partial doubling has either been

effected or is nearing completion.

**Gradient.**—The maximum gradient is 1 in 40 in ordinary cases with a minimum radius of 15 chains. A notable exception is the case of the Usui pass on the Tokyo-Nagano line for which the Abt system was adopted. The gradient for it is 1 in 15, for the section of 7 miles from Yokogawa to Karuizawa, with a minimum radius of 13 chains. There are on this section 26 tunnels with the aggregate length of 14,645 ft. Altogether this section forms the worst portion in the whole work of railway construction in Japan. The steam locomotives at first used on this section have been recently replaced with electric locomotives with the double object of increasing the hauling power and of getting rid of the nuisance of smoke. The change has proved highly satisfactory.

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

**Sleepers.**—The standard dimensions of sleepers are 8" x 5½" x 66'0", and 14 to 16 are laid for every 30 ft. of rails. Chestnut wood is predominant, but owing to growing scarcity of this particular lumber, softer varieties as pines, "tamo," cercidiphyllum, "sen," beach, etc., are also made use of, after they are properly creosoted.

**Bridges.**—The total length of iron and other bridges on the State Railways as at the end of March, 1934 was 552,861 metres. It is 13,770.26 metres longer than at the like date one year earlier. The longest structure is that over the River Agano (1,243 m.) on the Uetsu Line, the second over the Tenryu (1,209 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, 1934 was 555,050 metres. Contrasted with the previous year, it shows an increase of 14,374.27 metres. The length of tunnels specified by the jurisdictions is as follows:

Name of Bureau	Length of Tunnels metre
Tokyo Railway Bureau	69,192
Nagoya " "	90,258
Osaka " "	129,821
Moji " "	120,151
Sendai " "	104,839
Sapporo " "	41,259
Total	555,050

Principal tunnels are appended:

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

#### Kwammon Straits Tunnel

Moji, the terminus of the trunk line of Honshu of the State Railways and Shimonoseki, the terminus of the main line of Kyushu, which are separated by the strait, covering a distance of 15 kilometres called "Kwammon Kaikyo" are connected by a ferry boat of the Department of Railways. The scheme for constructing a tunnel beneath the strait, which has been pending for many years, will soon be materialized. The Railway authorities are pushing on preparations for it. According to their programme, the work will be launched in 1936 and completed in four years. The total expenditure is estimated at ¥18,000,000.

#### Electrification of Railways

The extension of electrification of railway lines, as at the end of 1933 was 413 kilometres, which bore a percentage of 2.7 to the entire length of lines in operation. Italy tops the list of the seven countries referred to above in the proportion of electrification with about 12% and the U.S.S.R. comes last with 0.1.

#### Motor-car and Ferry Services

As an ancillary business the Department of Railways runs the motor-car service. As on March 31, 1934, or the end of the financial year of 1933-34, the motor-car routes open to traffic of the State Railways numbered 16 involving 544 kilometres, of which 236 kilometres was opened in the year under review.

The total number of passengers carried over those routes during the year under review was 2,682,764, the volume of goods handled 25,770 metric tons and the earnings from passengers ¥463,983 and those from goods ¥39,914 totalling ¥503,897. Data in recent years are shown in Table 21.

Table 21. Condition of Motor-car Service

Year	Working mileage		Passengers carried		Goods hauled		Passenger receipts		Goods receipts	
	Passenger (kms.)	Wagon (kms.)	Total	Per day	Total (M. ton)	Per day (M. ton)	Total (Yen)	Per day (Yen)	Total (Yen)	Per day (Yen)
1930-31	65.8	65.8	124,864	1,224	1,684	17	24,545	249	2,849	30
1931-32	126.2	108.6	784,527	2,144	6,014	16	154,092	434	9,921	28
1932-33	308.0	290.0	1,210,431	3,316	9,552	26	226,033	647	16,601	47
1933-34	544.0	510.0	2,682,764	7,350	25,770	71	496,141	1,359	39,914	113
(b) Tokyo	85.0	85.0	473,969	1,298	2,127	6	73,982	202	3,296	9
Nagoya	180.8	177.8	1,422,262	3,897	11,611	32	236,457	648	18,857	54
Osaka	153.6	150.6	417,670	1,144	5,257	14	75,531	207	7,311	21
Moji	124.6	96.6	368,863	1,144	6,775	19	110,171	302	10,450	29

During the financial year of 1933-34 the Department of Railways opened new joint motor services with as many as twelve private motor companies. As at the end of the year under review the number of motor companies with which the State Railways were connected was 20 in all, the total length of their lines in operation being 744.8 kilometres.

**Ferry Service.**—The State Railways also run the ferry service at places where it is deemed necessary for the facility and comfort of the public. As at the end of March, 1934, or the end of the financial year under notice there were 34 ferry steamers and 29 harbour boats, totalling 63. Their total tons gross were 48,686. Contrast with the preceding year, the number of ferry steamers shows an improvement of 4 and that of harbour boats a decrease of one, but the total tonnage an expansion of 75.76. This increase in the tonnage is due chiefly to the opening on July 1, 1934 of the Awa line which involved four steamers with 64.32 tons. The steamship lines (exclusive of seasonal and temporary lines and also the Awa line purchased on July 1, 1934) numbered 6, their length being 284 miles and the number of navigations thereon 109,057. Contrast with the previous year, both the number of lines and the mileage show no change, but the number of navigations shows an increase of 3,834. The number of passengers carried was 6,741,387 (of which 2,104,360 represented those carried by ships alone). The number shows a decrease of 124,613, or 1.8% in comparison with the preceding year. This decrease is due to the fact that the estimated number of free passengers between Moji and Shimonoseki of 665,577 was excluded beginning with the year under consideration. Had it not been for that the number would show an increase of 540,964, or 7.9%. Fare receipts were ¥4,981,998. It was ¥566,807, or 12.8% larger than for the foregoing year. The amount of goods carried was 2,509,512 tons

(of which 19,385 tons represented those carried by ships alone) and earnings ¥5,263,032. Compared with the preceding year, the former shows an expansion of 221,014 tons, or 9.7% and the latter ¥539,162, or 11.4%. During the year under review the State Railways opened joint steamship service with three new companies involving 624 miles. The number of these shipping concerns connected with the State Railways as at the end of the year was 26 representing 51 lines.

#### Hotel and Warehousing Business

Besides the motor-car and steamship services, the Department of Railways run hotel and warehousing business. It runs three hotels, namely, the Nara Hotel, the San-yo Hotel and the Tokyo Station Hotel. The last named hotel was opened only on December 27, 1933. The revenue of the first named two hotels for the year under review totalled ¥271,200, the number of guests registered being 8,117. Contrast with the previous year, the amount of receipts shows an expansion of ¥36,725 and the number of guests 1,585. The revenue of the last named hotel was ¥58,129 and the number of guests registered 1,847. As for warehousing business, outstanding goods in the godowns, which are at Akihabara, Tokyo and in Nagoya respectively at the end of the year under consideration were 246,409 in the number of units and ¥2,381,546 in value. Contrast with the beginning of the year, the number of units shows an increase of 102,851 and the value ¥1,147,494.

#### Board of Tourist Industry

The Board of Tourist Industry was organized in July, 1930. It is under the supervision of the Department of Railways. Principal line of business to be conducted by the Board are:—

Control and support of the foreign tourist industry, business concerning statistics and invest-

tigation, business concerning propaganda abroad, better accommodation and improvement of tourist points and sightseeing facilities, development of the hotel business and improvement of hotel accommodation, overseeing of guides and persons coming in direct contact with foreign tourists.

Affiliated with this office, a Government Committee of Tourist Industry, composed of carriers, hotel men, Government officials, and scholars, has been organized as an auxiliary organ.

The Japan Tourist Bureau, which had been the only institution in this field of business in Japan, will be able to fulfill its proper function thoroughly, through the control and systematization of the industry, which will be brought about by the establishment of these organs.

**Japan Tourist Bureau**

For the purpose of introducing Japan to foreign countries, the 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 tourist business in general, booking for railways and steamers to points at home and abroad, selling travellers' checks, etc. The head office is situated in the Tokyo Station Building, and branches or inquiring offices at Dairen, Keijo, Taihoku, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Shimonoseki, Nagasaki, Mukden, Hsinking (former Changchun) Harbin, Manchouli, Peiping (Peking), Tientsin, Shanghai, New York, etc.

**The Board of Tourist Industry's New Scheme**

**Competition of "Tourist Route."**—The Board of Tourist Industry has an ambitious scheme, according to which the so-called tourist route extending from Lake Towada in the north to Unzen in the south is to be completed, with magnificent places of amusement established at Atami, Shirahama and Beppu. Part of the expenditure required will be appropriated in the new Budget.

There has been a steady increase in tourist revenue in recent years, and it is to be hoped that at the present rate of increase, the annual revenue from this source will reach the ¥100,000,000 mark in a few years.

Although there has been a marked increase in

the number of tourists visiting these shores during the last few years, their average stay in this country has been brief. The new plan of the Board of Tourist Industry has been conceived with the motive of keeping foreign tourists longer in this country so as to enhance the revenue. Hitherto, the attention of the Board has been devoted to advertising the attractions of Japan to the travelling public abroad, and the Board now realises the necessity of shifting its attention to the improvement of facilities at home.

The tourist areas are now practically confined to the district around Tokyo and the Kyoto-Osaka-Kobe district. Under the new scheme, they are to be extended all over the country. The projected tourist route covers from north to south Lake Towada, Matsushima, Nikko, Tokyo, Kamakura, Atami, Mount Fuji, Lake Biwa, Yoshino, Nara, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, the Inland Sea, Beppu, Mount Aso, and Unzen. At all these places it is proposed that every facility for the benefit of tourists should be provided.

It is further intended that big places of amusement, casinos, so to speak, should be established at Atami, Shirahama and Beppu, each at an estimated cost of ¥500,000. In all seasons of the year, famous actors, musicians and other artists, foreign as well as Japanese, will give performances there. The Deposit Bureau of the Department of Finance will be asked to supply cheap funds for their establishment.

For the completion of the projected route subsidies will be given to local tourist associations to stimulate their activity in the improvement of tourist business in the reform of service for tourists. The propaganda expense of the Tourist Bureau will be increased from the present ¥300,000 to ¥1,000,000 in the new estimates.

**Beautifying Railway Stations.**—With a view to creating a favourable impression on foreign tourists visiting Japan, the Board of Tourist Industry is planning to beautify all the principal railway stations.

Its plan is to rebuild these stations in such a manner that local colours will be fully exhibited. These stations are also to be provided with foreign style lavatories and toilet rooms, while the English style is to be adopted in the arrangement of platforms. Lawns are to be provided in front of the stations and English signboards to be erected.

The Construction Bureau supports the plan, and has already selected eighteen stations for renovation. Among them are Nagasaki, Kumamoto, Beppu, Shimonoseki, Miyajima, Otsu, Numazu, Matsumoto, Karuizawa, Sendai, Nagano, Aomori, Hakodate and Sapporo.

The Board of Tourist Industry is demanding a drastic improvement of the front of Tokyo Station. Its idea is to remove the tramway now running in front of the station, distinguish the footpath from the road for cars and carts by coloured bricks, and remove all iron barriers. Fountains are to be provided in front of the entrances and exits, and the surrounding spaces are to be made into flower gardens, with benches provided fittingly.

The number of foreign visitors to Japan in 1933-34 was 26,264, which is 5,304 larger than for the preceding year. The number of these foreign visitors classified by nationality is as follows:

**Table 22. Number of Foreign Visitors By Nationality**

Nationality	1932-33	1933-34	Increase
Americans.....	4,310	5,792	1,482 (34%)
English .....	3,625	5,117	1,592 (45%)
Germans.....	721	1,118	3,975 (56%)
French .....	478	636	158 (34%)
Russians.....	1,066	1,091	25 (2%)
Chinese .....	7,792	9,146	1,354 (17%)
Others.....	3,068	3,864	296 (9%)
Total .....	20,960	26,264	5,304 (25%)

**Table 23. Spendings By Foreign Visitors**

(In thousands of yen)

	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34 (estimate)
Tourists .....	23,756	35,756	35,969
Crew Aboard Warships and Merchantmen ..	2,794	3,262	3,999
Students.....	1,169	637	633
Religious Propagation.	11,009	9,018	11,653
Embassies, Legations, Consulates.....	4,448	6,592	6,871

**International Connective Railway Service**

The international connective railway services in force in May, 1935 may be roughly divided into three kinds, namely, Japan-Manchoukuo, Japan-China and Europe-Asia services.

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

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

- (2) Freight Service.—
- (a) Organs of transportation participated in. State Railways of Japan. Chosen Railways. South Manchuria Railways. General Direction of Manchu State Railways.
  - (b) Routes: Via Chosen only (routes via Vladivostok and Dairen have been suspended since the World War).
  - (c) Kinds of Service: Two kinds of service. Express (corresponding to parcel) and Ordinary. The former is open to all goods and the latter limited to scores of goods itemized on the list of trade between Japan and Manchoukuo.
  - (d) Freight: Special rates (35% discount on the average) quoted at yen by Japanese Railways, ordinary rates quoted at the Manchu currency by the General Direction of Manchu State Railway.
  - (e) Credit facility: Duplicated consignment note, which is nearly the same as Check of luggage, or bill of lading is issued for negotiation of documentary drafts.
  - (f) Transshipment: Those stations on the State Railways, which handle goods for

the connective service, are limited to Umeda, Minatogawa, Shimonoseki and Moji. The goods sent to Manchoukuo from other leading railway stations such as Shiodome, Akiha-bara, Higashi-Yokohama, Shizuoka and the stations in the neighbourhood, all stations on the Wakayama Line and Okayama and Kurume, etc., can secure the benefit of through traffic by availing themselves of the local transportation to Shimonoseki. A consignment note for through traffic is issued by each station. This convenient way of traffic is utilized most by shipments of sweet oranges from Shizuoka and Kishyu Provinces.

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

- (a) Items handled: Passengers, Luggage, Parcel.
- (b) Organs of transportation participated in State Railways of Japan. Chosen Railways. South Manchuria Railways. Nippon Yusen Kaisha. Osaka Shosen Kaisha (representing the Tsingtau run). Harada Kisen Kaisha ( Do. ). Nisshin Kisen Kaisha (representing the Yangtze line).
- (c) Routes: Via Chosen, Shanghai, Tsingtau.
- (d) Tickets: Single tickets. Return tickets (20% discount for railways and 10% discount for steamers). Excursion tickets ( Do. ). Tourist tickets (issued for the purpose of attracting passengers aboard steamers on the ocean route between Yokohama and Shanghai to Yokohama-Shanghai line via Fusan, Mukden, and Peiping—30% discount for railways and 10% discount for steamers). Party passenger tickets (not more than 50% discount according to the number of passengers).
- (e) Luggage: More profitable terms for

free passage than by local traffic, namely, Maximum weight: 80 k.g. for first class, 60 k.g. for second class, 45 k.g. for third class.

- (f) Parcel: Parcels are divided into two classes, namely, Ordinary parcels and Valuables, limiting the weight of each parcel to be handled to not exceeding 50 kilogrammes. The service of cash on delivery is done nearly on the same terms as Japanese railways.
- (g) Freights: Quoted at yen by Japanese railways and at silver dollars by Chinese railways.

Pending questions.—

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

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

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

As for the connective freight traffic, it was established in May, 1914, when the through traffic in raw silk was opened to Moscow. It was also abolished as a result of the World War. As in the case of the passenger traffic, efforts had been directed by the authorities in the cause

of the resumption of the connective traffic in parcels and freights in general since 1925. As a result, the traffic was re-opened in November, 1931.

The outline of both passenger and goods traffic follows:—

(1) **Europe-Asia Connective Passenger Traffic.**—

- (a) Organs of transportation participated in State Railways of Japan. Chosen railways. South Manchuria Railways. Osaka Shosen Kaisha. North Japan Steamship Co. General Direction of Manchu State Railways. Railways of European countries such as Soviet Russia, Poland, England, Germany (exclusive of Belgium and France).
- (b) Routes: Via Chosen, Dairen, Vladivostok.

General Direction of Manchu State Railways.

- (c) Tickets: Single tickets. Return tickets (20% discount for Japanese railways and 10% discount for foreign railways). Party passenger tickets (discount of not exceeding 50% according to the number of passengers).
- (d) Luggage: No limit is put to the weight of goods for free passage.
- (e) Fares and Freights: Fares and freights have been quoted at American dollars. For the purpose of preventing the loss to be suffered by European countries through a serious fall in the American dollar and the absurdity of Japanese freights accompanying a fall in the value of the yen freights have been expressed in terms of the tariff unit (corresponding to 25.25 French francs or 4.2 Reich mark and to about 6 yen in Japanese currency at present) since March, 1935. Fares 1st Class (inclusive of rate for berths) and 2nd Class Tokyo-Berlin (12 days) about ¥1,000 and about ¥700 respectively; Yokohama-Marseilles (via Suez) (42 or 43 days) 1st Class about 1,700.

(f) **Pre-engagement for berths:** In accordance with a special agreement births for all sections on the Soviet railways can be pre-engaged through the State Railways of Japan.

(2) **Europe-Asia Connective Parcel Traffic.**—

- (a) Organs of transportation participated in State Railways of Japan. North Japan Steamship Co. General Direction of Manchu State Railways. Railways of Soviet Russia, countries along the Baltic Coast, Poland, Germany, Sweden, Czechoslovakia, Austria and Italy.
- (b) Routes: Via Vladivostok only—Freights via Chosen and Dairen are not accepted as the system for transit in bond in the realm of Manchoukuo remains to be instituted (the system will probably be applied to the goods on the connective service from about October, 1935).
- (c) Freights: As in the case of fares freights are expressed in terms of tariff unit. They are about 23 yen for 10 kilogrammes for Tokyo-Berlin (about three times the charge for parcel post).
- (d) Cash on delivery: The service of cash on delivery is done for parcels between Japan and Baltic countries and Germany.

(3) **Connective goods traffic.**

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



**Europe-Asia Connective Traffic Conference.**—A connective passenger traffic conference is to be opened in about October, 1935 at Warsaw and a connective goods traffic conference before or after that time in Soviet Russia or at Hamburg.

**Accidents.**—The number of accidents reported from all parts of the State Railway lines during the year 1933-34 totalled 5,009, or 24.2 a million train kilometres, being an increase of 731 in number and 2.1 over the previous year.

This increase was due chiefly to unavoidable causes. The number of casualties caused by accidents and errors combined during the year under review was 3,090. It is 14.9 a million train kilometres. Contrasted with the previous year, the number shows an increase of 128 and the proportion a decrease of 0.4. Suicides attempted and accomplished combined through railways totalled 2,260. Compared with the preceding year, the number shows a decrease of 327.

#### 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 Government, thereupon, intended to encourage the speedy development of railway network in the country embracing state lines, light railways, and tramways—the three kinds of railways which were to be made interdependent upon one another in order to effect the improvement of communication facilities as a whole. Again as a means of encouraging light railway projects the Light Railway Subsidy Law was enforced in 1912. This law guaranteed the private light railways the profit of 5 per cent. on the cost of construction for five years after the opening of business on condition that the railways are not of a less width than 2 ft. 6 in. in gauge, and that they have not been in operation more than 10 years since the enforcement of the law. The subsidy did not cover the portion of the deficit of the earnings against the working expenses. In case the annual profit of any light railway so subsidized exceeds 8 per cent. on the cost of construction, it had to pay back half the sum in excess of 8 per cent. per annum until the whole indebtedness be cleared off. The Government originally had fixed the maximum amount of subsidy at 1,250,000 yen

per annum, but, in consequence of the partial revision of the law in 1914 which extended the period of subsidy to 10 years and also discharged the subsidized railway from the obligation of redeeming the subsidy, the estimated fund was found inadequate, and in 1917 the law was revised whereby the maximum amount of subsidy being raised to 1,500,000 yen. At present a maximum amount of 7,500,000 yen is allocated for the purpose. The enforcement of the two laws gave a stimulus to the rise of light railway projects from year to year, while, on the other hand, the promotion of private railways or charters granted under the Private Railway Law have markedly declined in number. Besides, the number of private railways in operation was yearly on the decrease as the result of the conversion of them into light railways under the new Light Railway Law; so that in 1918 there were no private railways operating in accordance with the Private Railway Law. On the other hand, the Light Railway Law proved somewhat defective to meet the requirements of the times. In view of these circumstances the Government Railways decided to promulgate the new Local Railway Law to replace the two old laws, at the same time the Light Railway Subsidy Law being revised and promulgated under the title of the Local Railway Subsidy Law. Since then the open kilometre of local railways has been yearly on the increase. The number of local railways in operation at the end of the year 1933-34 was 265 and their total length 7,105.17 kilometres with the capital invested amounting to ¥1,810,574,474.

**No. of Railways and Cars.**—At the end of March 1934 there were 265 railway lines in operation with their open miles reaching 7,183.19 kilometres. The number of passenger cars totalled 4,478 and the number of goods-wagons 113,185. Below are given the statistics of local railway lines and the number of cars in the last few fiscal years:—

Table 24. General Situation on Local Railways

Year	No. of railway lines	Open miles (kms.)	No. of Passenger cars	No. of seats	No. of goods-wagons			Capacity (Tons)
					Covert	Open	Total	
1929-30.....	252	6,513.10	4,085	270,138	3,616	7,731	11,347	110,187
1930-31.....	262	7,018.14	4,286	291,426	3,674	7,832	11,506	110,248
1931-32.....	266	7,194.79	4,411	301,481	3,711	7,901	11,612	113,872
1932-33.....	268	7,242.11	4,478	307,070	3,694	7,864	11,558	113,185
1933-34.....	265	7,183.19	4,304	298,645	3,596	7,754	11,350	112,074

**Trains and Vehicle Kilometres.**—The train kilometres of the local railways in 1933-34 totalled 18,636,593 consisting of 6,950,376 kilometres of goods trains and 1,311,214 kilometres of passenger trains and 10,375,003 kilometres of mixed trains, showing a decrease of 1,287,714 kilometres in mixed trains and of 675,255 kilometres in the aggregate and an increase of 31,539 kilometres in passenger trains and 580,

920 kilometres in goods trains. The vehicle kilometres in the same year amounted to 441,849,617 kilometres consisting of 322,440,000 kilometres in passenger trains and 119,409,617 kilometres in goods trains. Contrasted with the previous financial year, both passenger and goods train kilometres show an increase of 7,996,515 and 5,660,323 kilometres respectively.

Table 25. Train and Vehicle Kilometres

Year	Train Kilometers				Vehicle Kilometers	
	Passenger trains	Goods trains	Mixed trains	Total	Passenger cars	Goods wagons
1929-30.....	1,848,593	6,218,425	16,724,355	24,791,373	283,752,918	121,321,682
1930-31.....	1,505,188	5,923,227	15,646,981	23,075,396	308,453,333	113,945,089
1931-32.....	1,388,578	6,129,537	13,179,218	20,697,328	312,164,786	112,087,410
1932-33.....	1,279,675	6,369,456	11,662,717	19,311,848	314,086,600	112,027,928
1933-34.....	1,311,214	6,950,376	10,375,003	18,636,593	322,440,000	119,409,617

**Passenger and Goods Traffic.**—The average working kilometres for passenger traffic in 1933-34 were 7,158.4 kilometres, the number of passengers carried 462,327,690 and the number of passengers carried per kilometre 4,050,978,409, fare receipts amounting to ¥59,062,591. The average kilometres of journey per passenger was 8.8, the average receipts per passenger was ¥128 and the average receipts per passenger per kilometre ¥015. The total amount of goods hauled in 1933-34 was 24,837,594 metric tons and the volume of goods hauled one kilometre 533,382,

086 ton kilometres, receipts amounting to ¥19,307,870. Compared with the previous financial year, the amount of goods hauled shows an improvement of 2,625,080 metric tons, the volume 29,116,104 metric tons, and receipts ¥1,462,800. The average length of goods hauled per metric ton in the year under review was 21.5 kilometres and the average goods receipts per metric ton ¥.777, showing a decrease of 1.2 kilometres and ¥.026 respectively. The goods receipts for metric ton per kilometre was ¥.036, showing a decrease of ¥.001.

Table 26. Passenger and Goods Traffic

Year	Working kilometres	No. of passengers carried (1,000)	No. of passenger carried (1 km. (1,000))	Receipts from traffic (¥1,000)	Average kms. per passenger	Goods hauled (1,000 m. tons)	Goods hauled (1 km. (1,000 ton-kms.))	Receipts from traffic (¥1,000)
1930-31.....	6,734.8	428,370	3,623,819	59,390	8.5	22,949	463,458	19,732
1931-32.....	7,025.6	420,725	3,646,235	56,998	8.7	21,569	468,819	17,939
1932-33.....	7,173.3	427,368	3,727,591	55,480	8.7	24,838	505,670	17,845
1933-34.....	7,158.4	462,328	4,050,978	59,063	8.8	24,838	533,382	19,308

**Finance.**—The total working revenue of the local railways for 1933-34 aggregated ¥87,402,313 as against the total working expenses of ¥48,774,967, leaving a balance or a profit of ¥38,627,346. As contrasted with the previous financial year, the working revenue shows an increase of ¥5,666,110, or 6.9%, the working

expenses ¥1,371,300, or 2.9% and the profit ¥4,294,810, or 12.5%. The earnings per day per kilometre were ¥33.451, the working expenses per day per kilometre ¥18.667, and the profit per day per kilometre ¥14.784. The proportion of working expenses to working revenue was 55.8% and that of profit to construction ex-

penses 3.9%. Compared with the previous financial year, the former shows a decrease of 2.2% and the latter an increase of 0.3%. The good results thus shown by the traffic reflect the fact that the economic circles of the country are gradually recovering from the long depression.

Table 27. Financial Position of Local Railways

(000's omitted)

Year	Capital	Construction expenses	Revenue	Working expenses	Profit	% of profit to cost of construction	Aggreg. monthly compensation of employees
1928-29	956,818	626,883	82,477	46,016	36,462	6.1	1,764
1929-30	1,175,844	774,012	93,637	52,273	41,364	5.4	1,926
1930-31	1,158,299	1,399,084	87,917	52,564	35,353	4.2	2,539
1931-32	1,160,475	951,945	83,132	47,859	35,273	3.8	2,332
1932-33	1,204,113	965,040	81,681	47,451	34,229	3.5	2,254
1933-34	1,231,130	970,447	87,402	48,775	38,627	4.0	2,170

**Lines open to Business.**—During the year under notice two new railways with an aggregate length of 45.75 kilometres were opened to business. Nine of the existing railways extended their lines by 33.29 kilometres. Contrasted with the preceding financial year, the number of both new and old railways combined shows a decrease of 5, but the length of lines an improvement of 15.03 kilometres.

**Lines under Construction.**—Lines projected but not yet open to traffic by the end of the financial year under review were 179 in number with an aggregate length of 3,493.24 kilometres and their estimated capital of ¥774,682,515. Contrasted with the preceding year, the number of the projected lines shows a decrease of 18, the length of kilometres 252.75 and the capital ¥26,274,415.

**Charters Granted.**—The number of railways granted charters for construction by the Government during the year under consideration was 6, with an aggregate length of 21.42 kilometres, their estimated construction expenditure amounting to ¥2,335,000, approximately. Contrasted with the previous financial year, the number of railways granted charters shows an improvement of 4, the length 19.01 kilometres, construction expenditure ¥2,214,154. The number of railways whose charters were invalidated in the year was 15, with an aggregate length of 252.16 kilometres and their construction expenses ¥17,506,658. By comparison with the preceding year, the number of railways shows a decrease of 11, the length 291.40 kilometres, and construction expenses ¥32,808,940.

Table 28. Situation in Leading Local Railways

(1933)

Name of Railway	Office	Length of open lines (Kilometers)	Motive Power	Gauge (ft. in.)	Capital (¥1,000)
Aichi Electric	Nagoya	123.41	Electricity	3.6	17,091
Bantan Electric	Kakogawa	90.45	Steam & gasoline	3.6	6,000
Chichibu Electric	Kumagai	73.57	Steam & gasoline	3.6	12,000
Chugoku Electric	Okayama	79.20	Steam & gasoline	3.6	5,200
Fuji-Minobu	Tokyo	87.57	Steam & electricity	3.6	16,000
Geibi Electric	Hiroshima	90.97	Steam & gasoline	3.6	6,000
Hokkaido Electric	Shiraishi	129.81	Steam & electricity	3.6	10,000
Ina Electric	Tokyo	79.80	Electricity	3.6	25,565
Iwate Keiben	Hanamaki	65.48	Steam	2.6	1,500
Mikawa	Kariyamachi	81.00	Steam & electricity	3.6	6,250
Nagano Electric	Nagano	70.86	Electricity & steam	3.6	7,000
Meigi Electric	Nagoya	175.23	Electricity	3.6	19,500
Nankai	Osaka	125.97	Electricity	3.6	70,000
Odawara-Express	Sendagaya (Tokyo)	111.97	Electricity	3.6	30,000
Seibu	Tokyo	65.26	Electricity, steam & gasoline	3.6	13,000
Tobu	Tokyo	370.43	Steam & electricity	3.6	50,000
Tokachi	Obihiro (Hokkaido)	63.26	Steam & Gasoline	2.6	3,000

TRAMWAYS

The tramways in Japan date from 1880, when an application was tendered for the construction of the Tokyo Horse Tram Co.'s line which was completed and opened to traffic in 1883. By Imperial Ordinance No. 266 issued in October, 1908, the matters in connection with tramways came under the control of the Minister of Communications and subsequently by Imperial Ordinance No. 307, the jurisdiction was shifted to the State Railways. As provided by the Tramway Law now in force, all the tramways in Japan are constructed as a rule on highways. The street railways, a certain number of suburban railways and others laid in localities

are placed under the control of the Law. Such public bodies as cities, towns and villages may take the management of tramways without restriction. Steam and electricity are mostly employed as motive power except a few local tramways where gasoline, horse or human power is used for the purpose. On March 31, 1934 there were throughout the whole country 141 tramways with a total length of 2,652.43 kilometres and an aggregate capital of ¥2,095,371,039. Contrasted with the like date a year earlier, the number of tramways shows no change, the length a decrease of 9.33 kilometres and the capital ¥61,832,400. Classified according to kinds of motive power they are as follows:—

Table 29. Tramways By Motive Power

Power	No. of tramways	Kilometers	Capital (yen)
Electric	94	2,092.75	2,058,822,376
Steam	8	127.67	1,861,000
Steam and gasoline combined	9	101.23	3,795,000
Gasoline	14	136.71	23,257,000
Horse power	14	137.45	7,425,000
Human power	7	65.62	210,663
Total	141	2,652.43	2,095,371,039
Comparison with previous year	—	- 9.33	- 61,832,400

The following table shows the working results of tramways for the past five years ending 1933-34:—

Table 30. Financial Position of Tramways

Fiscal Year	No. of tramways	Total length of lines (kms.)	Capital invested (¥1,000)	Cost of construction (¥1,000)	Working revenue (¥1,000)	Working expenses (¥1,000)	Profit (¥1,000)	Passenger carriages		Goods wogons		No. of passengers carried (1,000)	Receipts from passenger traffic (¥1,000)
								No.	Seats	No.	Tonnage		
1929-30	152	2,715.66	2,205,832	715,690	140,529	81,562	58,964	7,071	450,925	1,965	6,848	1,819,758	126,570
1930-31	148	2,711.47	2,212,570	746,800	128,774	77,637	51,137	7,043	453,265	1,928	6,859	1,690,871	115,599
1931-32	145	2,675.63	2,145,876	764,651	115,881	71,233	44,648	6,863	443,838	1,900	6,841	1,566,476	105,756
1932-33	141	2,661.76	2,157,203	781,648	109,670	68,128	41,542	6,623	432,445	1,800	6,155	1,466,674	99,140
1933-34	141	2,652.43	2,095,371	812,444	110,829	67,525	43,304	6,592	425,833	1,762	5,977	1,505,460	101,880

Year	% of profit to cost of construction	No. of locomotives	Receipts from goods traffic (Yen)		Kilometers of vehicles run (¥1,000)		No. of employees	Aver. monthly compensation of employees (¥1,000)
			Goods hauled (M. tons)	Passenger carriages	Goods wogons			
1929-30	8.2	188	1,865,008	2,170,361	351,240	10,096	5,295	
1930-31	6.9	171	1,668,872	1,655,748	351,030	9,013	5,009	
1931-32	5.9	145	1,483,865	1,368,096	349,314	7,419	4,790	
1932-33	5.3	118	1,356,921	1,251,969	346,815	7,185	4,480	
1933-34	5.4	125	1,497,023	1,242,955	361,245	6,870	4,108	

## Municipal Tramways in Tokyo and Osaka

**Tokyo.**—The total mileage of tramways in Tokyo on March 31, 1934, as shown by the returns of the Tokyo Municipal Office, was 211.378. The total number of passengers for the year ended March 31, 1934 was 283,307,515 and the daily average 776,185. Total receipts for the year were ¥18,483,203, the average daily receipts being ¥50,639. The extension of tramway lines for special fares at the end of March, 1934 was 8.376 miles, the number of passengers

12,379,901 and receipts ¥370,303. Thus receipts for the whole lines for the year under review totalled ¥18,853,506.

**Osaka.**—According to the investigation conducted by the Research Department of the Osaka Municipal Office, the total length of tramways open to business of the city at the end of 1934 was 103.9 kilometres, cars numbered 761, passengers for the year under review numbered 250,080,000 (an increase of 4.4% over the previous year), receipts ¥14,060,000, approximately.

## AIR TRANSPORTATION

(For air mail also see Chapter on Communications)

Though dating about 15 years ago, it was not till the creation of the Aviation Bureau in August 1920, first as part of the Army, but now under control of the Minister of Communications, that a new epoch opened in the history of aviation in Japan. So marked has been the progress in recent years that regular flying services, for instance, are now conducted between Tokyo and Dairen via Osaka, Kyushu and Chosen, and between Tokyo and Niigata and between Sakai (near Osaka) and Shikoku. The International Convention pertaining to Aerial Navigation, signed at Paris in October 1919, became effective in Japan in June 1922, and Japan enacted in April 1921 the Aerial Navigation Law, which took effect in June 1927.

The Army Aviation Board at first controlled both military and civilian aviation, but the latter branch was transferred to the Communications Department in 1923, and at last the long pending scheme to create two aerial routes (Tokyo-Dairen via Chosen and Osaka-Shanghai via Fukuoka) was carried into effect in the spring of 1929, the State aerodromes (landing stations) having been established at Tachikawa (near Tokyo), Osaka, Fukuoka, Keijo and Dairen, these being open to the free use of aviators in general. The radio stations have been established at important points along the air routes, these being located at Hakone, Kamayama, Fukuoka, Tsushima and Goto. Together with the completion of the arrangements for international aerial routes an international air port has been established at Haneda, Tokyo, which was opened on November 3rd, 1932. Then with the gradual increase of air mails the Communications Department started on August 1, 1933, a mail carrying night flight service between Tokyo and Fukuoka, the service being conducted by the Japan Air Transport Company.

**Regular Air Transport Service.**—The Japan

Air Transport Co. started the air service in April 1929, on the lines between Tokyo and Fukuoka and between Urusan (Chosen) and Dairen. The service on the intermediate line, i.e. between Fukuoka and Urusan, was commenced in June the same year, and at the same time a direct air mail service between Tokyo and Dairen was established. On July 15 of the same year (1929) was started the passenger service on the Tokyo-Osaka-Dairen line, this departure being memorable as the first oversea air transport service undertaken in this country. The distance of 1,320 miles (2,108 kms.) between Tokyo and Dairen is covered by relay flights of 1 day and a half including five intermediate landings, the actual flying time being only 13 hours. In order to assure safety for passengers to Chosen and Manchuria who have to cross the Chosen Straits (a distance of 150 miles requiring a flight of 2 hours), tri-motored Fokker airplanes accommodating 8 persons are used, the planes being equipped with a life-belt for each passenger and 2 two-passengers life-boats of rubber. The schedule and tariff of the service are as follows:—

Table 31. Fares on Air Routes

Tokyo-Osaka and vice versa	
Twice daily (morning and afternoon).....	¥30.00
Osaka-Dairen and vice versa	
6 times a week (daily except Sundays)...	115.00

The passenger fare between Tokyo and Dairen and vice versa is ¥145 which is divided into five sections as follows:—

Line	Fare
Tokyo-Osaka .....	¥30.00
Osaka-Fukuoka .....	35.00
Fukuoka-Urusan .....	18.00
Urusan-Keijo (Seoul) .....	22.00
Keijo-Heijo .....	13.00
Heijo-Shingishu .....	12.00
Shingishu-Dairen .....	25.00

Further, on the establishment of the Manchu Air Transport Company, a Japan-Manchu joint enterprise, and the inauguration of an aerial transport service on the lines between Shingishu and Hsinking (former Changchun) and between Dairen and Mukden in November 1933, the aerial transport service of the Japan Air Transport Company between Tokyo and Dairen has been brought into connection with the newly started Manchurian aerial service, which has been further extended to Harbin and Tsitsihar.

Besides the above, there are at present three

air transport services, namely, (1) between Osaka and Matsuyama (Shikoku) maintained by the Nippon Koku Yuso Kenkyusho, (2) between Tokyo and Shimizu by the Tokyo Koku Yuso-sha and (3) between Tokyo and Niigata by the Teiki Koku-kai of the Asahi Shimbun Company, the last named being limited only to the conveyance of mail and parcels during the summer months. Appended is the schedule of the regular air service maintained by the respective concerns:—

Table 32. Regular Air Service

(End of Oct. 1934)

Operators	Lines	Distances (km.)	No. of flights (Per week)	Service		
Nippon Koku Yuso Kabushiki Kaisha...	Tokyo-Dairen .....	Tokyo-Nagoya .....297 Nagoya-Osaka .....128 Osaka-Fukuoka .....500 Fukuoka-Urusan .....240 Urusan-Keijo .....310 Keijo-Heijo .....200 Heijo-Shingishu.....160 Shingishu-Dairen .....240	12 times 12 " 6 " 6 " 6 " 6 " 6 " 6 "	Passengers parcels, mail		
	Tokyo-Toyama .....	380	2 "			
	Osaka Shanghai ...	Osaka-Fukuoka .....500	6 "			
		Fukuoka-Shanghai .....950 (not yet open)	6 "			
	Nippon Koku Yuso Kenkyusho .....	Osaka-Matsuyama {Osaka-Takamatsu.....140 Takamatsu-Matsuyama 150	6 " 6 "		"	
		Tokyo-Koku Yuso Kaisha .....	Tokyo-Shimoda.....150			3 "
	Asahi Teiki Koku Kai.....	Tokyo-Niigata .....	380		3 "	"

Note.—Tokyo-Niigata line is open for five months from May 15 to October 25 and Tokyo-Shimoda line for four months from May to August, 31.

## Aviation Record

The Aviation Board has published the following figures showing the aviation record during the past five years ended 1934, i.e. number

of cruises, hours of flights, cases of casualties, number of machines and motors damaged, percentage of accidents, etc. for each year:—

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

Year	No. of cruise	Hours of flights (H.)	Distance (Km.)	Casualty		Machines damaged		Motors damaged	
				No. of killed	No. of injured	Serious	Slight	Serious	Slight
1929-30 .....	20,628	12,108.52	1,711,683	3	8	15	25	5	29
1930-31 .....	30,018	15,459.50	2,346,025	1	4	6	16	3	24
1931-32 .....	51,370	20,600.47	3,010,260	12	18	24	33	9	20
1932-33 .....	51,984	19,422.09	2,807,113	14	10	11	30	16	30
1933-34 .....	53,521	22,104.21	3,153,860	11	23	95	23	13	31
*1934-35 .....	6,552	—	1,933,290	1	4	4	—	—	5

\* Regular lines only.

Table 34. Percentage of Accidents

Year	Casualty per 10,000 cruise		Casualty per 10,000 hours		No. of Accidents per 10,000 hours flight <sup>1</sup>			
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Machines damaged		Motors damaged	
					Serious	Slight	Serious	Slight
1929-30.....	1.5	3.9	2.5	6.6	12.4	20.6	4.1	22.9
1930-31.....	0.3	1.3	0.7	2.6	3.9	10.4	1.9	15.5
1931-32.....	2.3	3.5	5.8	8.7	11.7	16.0	4.4	9.7
1932-33.....	2.7	1.9	7.2	5.2	5.7	15.5	8.2	15.4
1933-34.....	2.1	4.3	5.0	10.4	11.3	10.4	5.9	14.0

**The Imperial Aero Association.**—Is the first organization of the kind created in Japan and was incorporated in 1914. It is president over by H.H. Prince Nashimoto, while Baron Sakatani acts as Vice-President. The association is maintained on donations from interested public and subscriptions paid in by the members, but the fund at its disposal is still very small. In June 1919 the Association was formally admitted into the International Aviation Convention and sent its representatives to the general conferences held at Paris, London, etc.

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

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

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

**Training of Aviators.**—Applicants for the training given at the expense of the Aviation Bureau must be single males of between 17 and 20 years of age, who pass first the physical examination according to the Military standard and next an examination of scholarship, the latter being modelled on the 3rd year course of the middle school. In October, 1934 there were throughout the whole country fourteen private aviator training institutes, three of them being in Tokyo, three in Chiba Ken, two in Aichi Ken, one each in Hyogo Ken, Hokkaido, Tokushima Ken, Osaka, Gifu Ken and Shizuoka

Table 35. Manufacturers of Airplanes

## (1) Machines.

Name of Company	Location	Established
Mitsubishi Jyukogyo Kabushiki Kaisha...	Nagoya, Aichi Ken	1920
Kawasaki Shipbuilding Yard .....	Kobe, Hyogo Ken	1918
Aichi Tokei Denki Kabushiki Kaisha ....	Nagoya, Aichi Ken	1920
Nakajima Airplane Co., Ltd. ....	Ohta-machi, Gumma Ken	1917
Kawanishi Airplane Co., Ltd. ....	Naruo-mura, Hyogo Ken	1918

Ken. Each has its own training ground or aerodrome. Under the Aerial Navigation Law in force since June 1927 the licenses for civilian aviators are specified as aerial navigators, aeroplane (hydroplane) pilots, aiship pilots, balloon pilots (balloonists), aeroplane mechanics, etc.

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

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

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

**Encouragement, Bounty, etc.**—Besides giving special prizes to winners in flying contests, and also allowing, as mentioned elsewhere, one time bounty to those carrying on regular commercial air service, in 1923 a monetary prize (¥3,000) was awarded to the Shibaura Engineering Works for its high pressure magnetic motors and a similar prize (¥3,000) to the Japan Auto-Car Co. for its invention of special paint for coating the aerodromes. Then for the benefit of civilian aviators the Aviation Board is granting small bounty for the upkeep and repairs and also for loss of planes, etc.

## Manufacture of Airplanes

There were as in October, 1934 the following fifteen private manufacturers of airplanes throughout the country:

(Continued)

Ishikawajima Airplane Manufactory ....	Tachikawa-machi, Tokyo	Established 1924
Watanabe Iron Works .....	Mugino, Fukuoka Ken	1930
Tokyo Gas-electro Industrial Co. ....	Ohmori, Tokyo	1933

## (2) Motors.

Name of Company	Location	Established
Mitsubishi Jyukogyo Kabushiki Kaisha...	Nagoya, Aichi Ken	1920
Kawasaki Shipbuilding Yard .....	Kobe, Hyogo Ken	1918
Tokyo Gas-electro Industrial Co. ....	Ohmori, Tokyo	1919
Nakajima Airplane Co., Ltd. ....	Ogikubo, Tokyo	1924
Aichi Tokei Denki Kabushiki Kaisha....	Nagoya, Aichi Ken	1930

## (3) Balloons and Airships.

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

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

England .....	1,055 (End of 1933)
France .....	1,654 ( Do. )
Germany .....	1,072 ( Do. )
U.S.A. ....	9,284 ( Do. )
Italy .....	393 ( Do. )

## Japan-Chosen-Manchoukuo Aerial Service

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

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

References: Tables 1-16, 18-21, 24 & 27—Tetsudo Yorin (Statistical Annual of the Railway Department), 1934. Tables 17, 22, 23, 25, 26, 29 & 30—Tetsudo-sho Nempo Annual Report of the Railway Department, 1934. Table 28—Local Railway Bureau, Railway Department. Tables 31-35—Koku Yorin (Aeronautic Statistical Annual of the Communications Department), 1934.

# CHAPTER XXII

## SHIPPING AND SHIPBUILDING

### SHIPPING

#### Introductory Remarks

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

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

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

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

**Movement of Principal Cargoes.**—Principal goods carried by Japanese shipping are coal, timber, bean-cake, sugar, rice, wheat, raw cotton, salt, ores. Coal is the most important of all the goods, followed by timber. These two items occupy 70 to 80 per cent. of the entire volume of cargoes. So coal and timber freights are the standard rates in the Japanese freight market.

#### RECENT SITUATION

The effects of the Shipbuilding Subsidy Law became apparent in 1934. The amount of bottoms greatly decreased through the scrapping of many old vessels. This resulted in a rise of freight and charterage. In September coal freight between Moji and Yokohama rose to ¥2.50, which was the highest level known since the fictitious rise immediately after the great earthquake and fire of the Kwanto district. Charterage rose higher than freights, so much so that the operators were compelled to look to foreign vessels, which could be obtained at lower

rates. As for the situation in the world shipping as a whole, its depression had only touched bottom. Even Great Britain, that senior maritime country, at last found it necessary to propose the convocation of an international shipowners' conference in October the same year. Amidst this world-wide depression, the shipping industry of Japan steadily proceeded on the road to recovery. That was well reflected in the gradual improvement of results of shipping companies. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha, which is the biggest shipping company in this country and

which recovered dividend payments at 3% for the half-year term ended March 31, 1934, after suspending payments for the preceding seven and half-year terms, increased the rate to 5% for the half-year ending March 31, 1935. The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, also recovered dividend payments at 5% for the latter half of 1933, after suspending payments for the previous seven half-year terms.

A special feature of Japanese shipping in 1934 was a marked expansion of the amount of foreign bottoms being chartered. It was due to the fact

that as a result of the scrapping of old vessels one after another through the enactment of the Shipbuilding Subsidy Law, charterage soared higher than freights.

Foreign ships thus chartered by Japanese shipowners rose to a height of 330,000 tons at the beginning of 1934. The amount fell to the 200,000 level later. But it doubled in the autumn. Another notable feature of our shipping since 1934 has been the conversion of tramp steamers into liners, which is also a feature of the world's shipping as a whole.

#### SHIPPING SAFETY LAW

As a signatory power of the International Treaty for Assurance of Personal Safety on Sea and the International Ship Loadline Law, which took effect on January 1, 1933, Japan decided to unify various laws and regulations pertaining to the safety of shipping, passengers, etc., and enacted a new law pertaining thereto on the basis of those old regulations so modified as to adapt to the provisions stipulated for in the international agreement. The Shipping Safety Law promulgated in April, 1933 is the embodiment of the elaborated efforts made by the authorities concerned with a view to meeting the requirements occasioned by the enforcement of those international regulations. With the coming to force of the new law the Ship Inspection Law, the Ship Loadline Law, the Law pertaining to the installation of Wireless Tele-

graphy, the Law for Prevention of Ship Collision and other former regulations of similar character, all in force, were discontinued and superseded by the new enactment, which provides (1) regulations pertaining to the construction and equipments of vessels applicable to those not exceeding 20 tons, or those for river navigation or other smaller craft, (2) regulations pertaining to loadline, applicable to ships engaged in coastwise navigation exceeding 150 tons, (3) regulations pertaining to the installation of wireless, which are applicable to those ships of over 1,600 tons engaged in ocean voyages or coastwise and not carrying passengers, all passenger carrying ships engaged in ocean voyage or coastwise navigation, or all fishing vessels exceeding 100 tons. The new enactment took effect on March, 1934.

Table 1. Number and Tonnage of Ships

(End of Dec.)	Steamers		Sailing Vessels	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
1927...	Registered ..... 3,287	3,670,097	14,257	866,923
	Unregistered ..... 4,804	58,603	28,986	406,172
1928...	Registered ..... 3,321	3,753,765	14,728	878,007
	Unregistered ..... 4,828	58,045	30,374	424,744
1929...	Registered ..... 3,350	3,802,316	15,048	885,988
	Unregistered ..... 4,991	59,574	31,464	341,689
1930...	Registered ..... 3,351	3,907,908	15,379	896,231
	Unregistered ..... 5,160	60,688	32,424	439,443
1931...	Registered ..... 3,358	3,918,289	15,290	885,041
	Unregistered ..... 4,719	55,878	33,687	449,536
1932...	Registered ..... 3,308	3,874,619	15,038	867,958
	Unregistered ..... 5,401	63,739	31,244	414,352
1933...	Registered ..... 3,295	3,780,197	14,983	862,836
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N.B.—Above table includes vessels registered in the jurisdiction of Kwantung, Chosen and Taiwan.

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	Unregistered .....				

N.B.—Above table includes vessels registered in the jurisdiction of Kwantung, Chosen and Taiwan.

Table 2. Increase and Decrease of Registered Ships

	Steamers		Sailing Vessels	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
1926... { Newly registered .....	194	178,874	644	27,496
Register cancelled .....	90	67,987	544	37,547
Inc. or dec.....	+ 59	+110,887	+100	-10,051
1927... { Newly registered .....	149	139,809	574	26,031
Register cancelled .....	105	78,080	501	33,006
Inc. or dec.....	+ 41	+ 61,729	+ 73	- 6,975
1928... { Newly registered .....	149	176,930	950	40,064
Register cancelled .....	115	94,439	479	29,406
Inc. or dec.....	+ 34	+ 82,491	+471	+10,659
1929... { Newly registered .....	159	134,188	1,256	55,441
Register cancelled .....	130	86,557	452	27,873
Inc. or dec.....	+ 29	+ 47,631	+804	+27,568
1930... { Newly registered .....	158	218,118	886	45,490
Register cancelled .....	157	112,444	555	36,002
Inc. or dec.....	+ 1	+105,674	+331	+ 9,488
1931... { Newly registered .....	134	96,544	551	27,041
Register cancelled .....	127	87,043	640	38,865
Inc. or dec.....	+ 7	9,501	- 89	-11,824
1932... { Newly registered .....	149	55,326	507	28,029
Register cancelled .....	199	100,232	759	45,673
Inc. or dec.....	- 50	- 44,906	-252	-17,644
1933... { Newly registered .....	132	63,105	---	---
Register cancelled .....	145	157,552	---	---
Inc. or dec.....	13	- 94,447	---	---

+ increase; - decrease.

Apart from the above table, the increase or decrease of the tonnage of vessels as the result of the remeasurement of capacity is as follows:—

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Steamers (gross ton) .....	+1,330	+1,177	+920	+ 82	+880	+1,236
Sailing Vessels (gross ton).....	+ 394	+ 426	+762	+755	+634	+ 561

+ increase; - decrease.

The condition of registered vessels is as follows:—

Table 3. Condition of Registered Vessels

Year	Newly built at home		Scrapped				Purchased from abroad		Sold abroad	
	Steamers	Sailing vessels	Steamers	Sailing vessels	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
1928.....	99	75,344	511	23,434	19	15,168	157	7,903	9	2,723
1929.....	120	98,620	751	38,266	22	22,675	133	6,625	10	22,145
1930.....	122	206,146	541	33,272	46	38,482	136	6,652	3	8,320
1931.....	99	92,502	396	20,734	30	22,680	234	10,880	6	2,215
1932.....	128	53,387	367	21,368	48	24,766	---	---	---	---
1933.....	104	60,693	---	---	53	112,439	---	---	---	---

Registered steamers and sailing craft classified according to age and speed are as follows:—

Table 4. (a) Steamers and Sailing Craft By Age

		Under 5 year	5-10	10-12	15-20	20-25	25-40	Over 50 years	Total
		1931..... { Number .....	84	90	403	70	53	72	142
{ Tonnage (1,000) ...	479	311	1,509	348	250	214	450	3,562	
1932..... { Number .....	81	82	364	106	49	67	143	892	
{ Tonnage (1,000) ...	476	286	1,404	433	244	217	467	3,526	
1933..... { Number .....	70	80	255	222	49	60	120	856	
{ Tonnage (1,000) ...	438	309	1,117	716	253	203	395	3,432	

(b) Steamers and Sailing Craft By Speed

		8-10	10-15	15-18	18-20	20-21	Total
		1931..... { Number .....	123	400	317	68	7
{ Tonnage (1,000) ..	240	1,147	1,582	515	79	3,562	
1932..... { Number .....	113	382	317	73	7	892	
{ Tonnage (1,000) ..	223	996	1,584	545	79	3,527	
1933..... { Number .....	105	358	308	78	7	856	
{ Tonnage (1,000) ..	206	1,034	1,538	575	79	3,432	

N.B.—Figures do not cover those for dependencies.

Latest Shipping Returns

The number and tonnage of vessels registered in Japan Proper, at the end of June, 1935 are tabulated below:—

Table 5. Number and Tonnage of Vessels

(a) Steamers			(b) Sailing Craft			(c) Od Style Japanese Ships Whose Displacement is Lenoted By "Koku"		
Capacity (Tons)	No. of steamers	Tonnage (Gross tons)	Capacity (Tons)	No. of ships	Tonnage (Gross tons)	Capacity (koku)	No. of ships	Aggregate "koku" Capacity
20 to 100 .....	1,748	76,344	20 to 100 .....	13,192	597,794	200 to 300 .....	131	33,080
100 to 500 .....	571	131,470	100 to 500 .....	571	131,470	300 to 400 .....	78	26,795
500 to 1,000 .....	200	149,978	500 to 1,000 .....	3	1,720	400 to 500 .....	30	13,170
1,000 to 3,000 .....	349	649,465	1,000 to 3,000 .....	4	9,507	500 .....	8	5,175
3,000 to 6,000 .....	336	1,507,477	Total .....	15,062	874,935	Total .....	247	78,220
6,000 to 10,000 .....	141	1,051,392						
10,000 tons and over .....	20	244,647						
Total .....	3,365	3,811,773						
Of which 1,000 tons and over .....	846	3,453,981						

AMOUNT OF BOTTOMS BY LEADING INTERESTS

According to the returns of the Department of Communications, the number of steamers each with a tonnage of 1,000 tons or more registered in Japan Proper, as at the end of October 31, 1934 was 841, aggregating 3,410,000 tons gross. The number of steamers of a similar size registered in Kwantung Province was 67 amounting to 262,000 tons and that registered in Korea 21 aggregating 37,000 tons.

To classify the abovementioned steamers by leading interests, 163 ships aggregating 850,000 tons were represented by the Mitsubishi interests involving such companies as the N. Y. K., the K. Y. K., the Chosen Yusen Kaisha and the Mitsubishi Shoji, the Nichiro Fisheries and the Taiheiyo Fisheries, 140 vessels with a total tonnage

of 574,687 tons by the Sumitomo interests involving the O. S. K., the Settsu Shosen Kaisha, the Kita Nihon Kisen Kaisha and the Harada Kisen Kaisha, 52 ships with 191,503 tons by the Mitsui interests, 126 ships aggregating 508,821 tons by the Government involving the Dairen Kisen Kaisha, the Kokusai Kisen Kaisha, the Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha, the Kawasaki Zosen, the Nippon Kyodo, the Department of Railways, etc., 19 ships amounting to 108,822 tons by the Yamashita interests involving the Yamashita Kisen Kaisha, the Manshu Kairiku, etc., 19 ships with a total tonnage of 94,267 tons by the Asano interests involving the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Hinode Kisen Kaisha.

LEADING SHIPOWNERS

The Japanese shipowners owning 30,000 or more tons gross as in April, 1935, are listed below:—

Table 6. Leading Shipowners

Owners	No. of vessels	Gross tonnage
Kokusai Kisen Kaisha (International S. S. Co.) .....	26	151,886
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha .....	32	129,644
Department of Railways .....	14	41,777
Kawasaki Dockyard .....	11	64,692
Kawasaki S. S. Co. .....	17	64,656
Manchuria Sea & Land Transportation Co. .....	8	48,498
Chosen S. S. Co. .....	20	35,967
Yamashita S. S. Co. .....	6	33,774
Tatsuma S. S. Co. .....	15	62,507
Nisshin S. S. Co. (Japan-China S. S. Co.) .....	17	41,508
N. Y. K. (Japan Mail S. S. Co.) ..	89	657,342
O. S. K. (Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.) .....	102	483,829
Dairen S. S. Co. .....	46	164,164
Kinkai Yusen Kaisha (Near Sea Mail S. S. Co.) .....	43	126,703

Owners	No. of vessels	Gross tonnage
Ishihara Partnership, Unlimited, Co. ....	11	59,414
Nihon Tanker .....	5	34,531
Nippon Godo .....	14	58,963
Hiromi Shoji .....	8	36,238
Kuribayashi S. S. Co. ....	12	33,940
Shimatani S. S. Co. ....	18	49,936
Toyo S. S. Co. ....	15	94,138
Mitsubishi Trading Co. ....	5	33,026
Kyoritsu S. S. Co. ....	12	34,361
Kita Nihon S. S. Co. (North Japan S. S. Co.) .....	21	44,808

**Nippon Yusen Kaisha (Japan Mail S. S. Co.).**—Being founded in October, 1885, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, which is the premier maritime company of Japan, celebrated the jubilee in October, 1935. The Company was established by the amalgamation of two rival concerns, the Mitsubishi and the Kyodo Un-yu Kaisha, which were threatening to kill each other by a cut-throat competition. By the amalgamation of the two companies the N. Y. K. inherited 29 steamers and 1 sailing ship from the Mitsubishi Company and 29 steamers and 10 sailing craft from the Kyodo Un-yu Kaisha, making a total of 69 vessels. Of these the 58 steamers totalled 64,610 tons gross and the 11 sailing vessels 4,725 tons gross. The Company's capital was fixed at ¥11,000,000. On its fiftieth anniversary the combined N. Y. K. and K. Y. K. fleets comprised 133 ships aggregating 770,000 tons, and its capital ¥116,250,000. These figures tell remarkable progress made by the Company during the last half century.

The year following its establishment, the Company had already eighteen regular lines extending to Shanghai, Tientsin, Chemulpo, Fusan, Gensan and Vladivostok in foreign waters and to the Hokkaido, Bonin Islands in home waters. On the occasion of the China-Japan War (1894-95) the N. Y. K. rendered very valuable services by placing at the nation's service 66 ships, aggregating 152,271 tons. Soon after the termination of the war, or in 1896 the Company opened the European Line. In August the same year the Seattle Line was opened and in the following October the Australian Line.

On the occasion of the Boxer Rising in 1900 the N. Y. K. placed twenty-seven ships at the Government's service. At the time of the Russo-Japanese War (1904-05) the Company owned 77 ships with a tonnage of 242,163 gross. The Company then placed its entire fleet at the Government's service. In 1911 the N. Y. K. opened its Calcutta Line. This, together with the Bombay Line opened in 1893, gave a great impetus to the Indo-Japanese trade.

At the outbreak of the World War the Company owned 86 ships, aggregating 380,000 tons

gross. During the war the Company did distinguished services to the Allies. Its chief duty was to keep open lines which the other allied companies could not maintain because their vessels were needed elsewhere. During the war the Company opened the Japan-Liverpool service, the South Seas Line (to the Mandated South Sea Islands), the Java-Calcutta Line, the Japan-New York Line via Panama, the New Zealand freight service.

Between Japan and New York the Company maintains what is one of the most up-to-date freight services on the oceans to-day. The Company put into commission in the Jubilee Year six new motor vessels on its Orient-New York Express Service. These six sister ships are all of 9,000 tons and their speed 18½ knots. Three of them are built in Nagasaki and three in Yokohama.

The Company has some of the world's finest boats on its Pacific run. These are the Chichibu Maru (17,500 tons), the Asama Maru (17,000 ton) and the Tatsuta Maru (17,000 tons). These, along with the Taiyo Maru, run a fast fortnightly service from Hong-Kong to Los Angeles and San Francisco, via Honolulu. On the European run the Company has also excellent boats, the Terukuni Maru and the Yasukuni Maru being the finest ships on the service. They are both of 11,900 tons gross.

The following is a list of the important N. Y. K. passenger and freight services in its Golden Jubilee Year:—

- Japan-Europe Fortnightly Service.
- Orient-California Fortnightly Service.
- Orient-Vancouver-Seattle Fortnightly Service.
- Japan-Australia Monthly Service.
- South American West Coast Monthly Service.
- Japan-Bombay Monthly Service.
- Japan-China Rapid Express Service.

Besides the above, the N. Y. K. maintains regular passenger services from Japan to Tsingtao, the South Sea Islands, Tientsin, Formosa, etc., the last two being operated by the K. Y. K. Line.

**Osaka Shosen Kaisha (Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.)** The Company was established in 1884 by the amalgamation of small shipping companies which had steamers plying between ports in the inland sea. The field of operation has subsequently been enlarged. The following is a list of the important O. S. K. passenger and freight services in operation in the first half of 1935:—

- South American Monthly Service.
- New York Rapid Express Monthly Service.
- East Coast African Monthly Service.
- Bombay Monthly Service.
- Calcutta Monthly Service.

Australian Monthly Service.  
South Seas Service (South Sea Subsidized Service, South Seas Voluntary Service, Philippine Service, Saigon-Bangkok Service).

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

The Company owned (as on June 30, 1935) 117 steamers and motor boats, amounting to 493,789.17 tons gross.

The authorized capital is ¥100,000,000, of which ¥62,500,000 is paid up.

**The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha (Japan-China Steamship Co.)**—The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha was established in March, 1907 by the amalgamation of the Yangtze services operated by four Japanese Shipping Companies, namely, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, the

Konzen Kisen Kaisha and the Daito Kisen Kaisha.

The Company's principal lines are as follows:—  
Shanghai-Hankow Five-weekly Service.

Hankow-Ichang Nine-monthly Service.

Hangkow-Changsha Twice-monthly Service.

Hankow-Changteh Service (suspended during the twenty-eighth half year term ended Sept. 30, 1934).

Ichang-Chungking Twice-monthly Service.

China Coastal Thrice-monthly Service.

Shanghai-Ichiang Service (suspended during the half-year ended Sept. 30, 1934).

As at the end of September 30, 1934 the Company owned 21 steamers, aggregating 44,322.55 tons gross.

The authorized capital is ¥16,200,000, of which ¥10,125,000 is paid up.

#### ALLOCATION OF JAPANESE SHIPPING

The tonnage of vessels engaged in the coastwise and ocean services in the last seven years (each on December 1) is classified as follows:—

Table 7. Tonnage of Vessels on Various Lines

Year	(a) Ocean Routes							In docks	Stranded	Total incl. others
	Europe	North America (Pacific coast)	North America (Atlantic coast)	Australia & India	South Sea Is. & Straits Settlements	South America (Pacific coast)	South America (Atlantic coast)			
1928.....	212,463	213,381	688,478	179,930	320,621	—	—	165,377	52,911	3,437,355
1929.....	212,675	151,029	602,907	227,066	402,737	—	—	249,812	62,674	3,461,584
1930.....	227,436	332,793	469,241	190,388	350,275	88,000	42,000	103,280	321,716	3,431,246
1931.....	363,782	184,903	558,915	211,816	358,639	41,000	42,000	141,388	308,697	3,420,819
1932.....	711,216	213,875	380,169	248,738	312,188	41,000	41,000	87,659	128,754	3,400,057
1933.....	474,621	237,517	431,329	159,824	523,216	—	—	151,825	66,124	3,380,716
1934.....	309,121	306,266	370,492	251,820	470,549	—	—	131,733	—	3,247,231

#### (b) Coastwise Routes

Year	Hokkaido and Karafuto	Dairen and Vladivostok	North China and Chosen	Kyushu and Shanghai	Taiwan and Hongkong	Yokohama and Shūbaura	Ise, Shimizu and Hanshin	Japan Sea	Total incl. others
1928..	257,650	250,381	165,264	263,466	177,408	176,872	170,631	79,845	1,548,672
1929..	264,047	240,669	64,824	367,585	97,263	200,724	179,952	77,021	1,520,041
1930..	183,259	295,812	78,311	270,434	166,043	214,625	150,218	58,120	1,422,719
1931..	63,269	293,834	28,040	228,316	87,059	168,135	152,207	82,418	1,259,390
1932..	120,036	317,833	119,719	240,271	113,089	152,855	118,964	74,837	1,288,957
1933..	134,825	218,256	121,349	268,238	112,657	135,419	124,033	70,596	1,229,807
1934..	141,789	240,178	90,246	324,115	194,570	138,652	144,021	64,188	1,382,725

N.B.—The foregoing tables are based on the investigation made by the Kobe Shipping Association on ships of 2,000 tons, or more.

#### REGULAR OVERSEA SERVICE

According to the Oversea Navigation Subsidy Law revised in 1917, Japanese navigation companies are given mail subsidy for maintaining regular service to Europe, North and South America, and Australia, under contract with the Government for not more than five years. The

vessels qualified for the service are steamers of over 3,000 tons with a speed of 12 knots or more, built and registered in Japan, and not more than fifteen years old. The subsidy is granted at the rate of not more than fifty sen per 1,000 miles run for a vessel having a speed of 12 knots



per hour, and for every additional mile of speed over 12 knots the limit of 50 sen is increased by 10%. The companies receiving the subsidy are under obligation to get the approval of the Minister of Communications for their passenger and freight tariff, to carry mail matter or mate-

Table 8. Oversea Services and Number of Steamers

Line	Ports	No. of steamers used	No. of service per year	Operating company
European	Yokohama—London	10 or more	26 or more	N.Y.K.
Australian	Yokohama—Melbourne	3	12	"
	Yokohama—San Francisco	3	17	"
North American	Yokohama—Hongkong	2	17	"
	Kobe—Seattle	3	21	"
South American	East coast	5	11	O.S.K.
	West coast	3	12	N.Y.K.
Africa	Kobe—Capetown	5	12 or more	O.S.K.
South Seas	Kobe—Sourabaya	4	20 or more	Nanyo Yusen

## Near Sea and Coastwise Services

"Near Sea."—The Near Sea service zone as arranged at present covers 95-130 E. and 11-27 S., comprising the Philippines, the Straits Settlements, Java, Borneo, Celebes, etc. Steamers of over 1,000 tons gross or more or sailers of over 500 tons or more are allowed to run, subject to the approval of the competent authorities. The regulations controlling the near-sea, coastwise and calm-water services in Japan Proper are applicable to those Japanese vessels engaged in the carrying trade between foreign ports or in the rivers and lakes of Korea, Formosa, Kara-

rials without charge, to equip the vessels on service with wireless apparatus, etc.

The oversea services run and the class of steamers used under the law as existing on July 1, 1935 are as follows:—

futo and foreign countries.

## Subsidy to Near-sea and South Sea Services

The Government grants a subsidy to navigation companies to maintain regular services to the South Seas, China, and Near-sea ports. The contracts for the subsidy is renewed every year and covers the carrying of mail matter and other obligations.

The principal subsidized lines, the number of steamers used, the number of services, etc., as existing on July 1, 1935 are shown in tabular form as follows:—

Table 9. Near-sea Services and Number of Vessels

Line	Ports	No. of steamers used	No. of service per year	Operating company
China Coast	Tientsin—Dairen—Tsingtao— Shanghai—Hongkong—Canton	4	44 or more	Nisshin S.S. Co.
	Shanghai—Hankow	4 or more	130	"
Yangtzekiang	Hankow—Ichang	2	38 or more	"
	Hankow—Changsha	1	24	"
	Hankow—Chengteh	1	6	"
	Ichang—Chungking	2	10 or more	"
Dairen	Kobe—Dairen	6	120	O.S.K.
Shanghai	Nagasaki—Shanghai	2	90 or more	N.Y.K.
	Yokohama—Shanghai	3	60	"
Tientsin	Kobe—Tientsin	3	52	Kinkai Yusen Co.
	Yokohama—Tientsin	4	40	"
Newchwang	Yokohama—Yingkow	3	32	"
Tsingtao	Kobe—Tsingtao	3	72	N.Y.K. O.S.K.
Vladivostok	Tsuruga—Vladivostok	1	36	Harada S.S. Co. Kita Nihon S.S. Co.
Saghalien	Hakodate—Odomari	2	80 or more	Kinkai Yusen Co.
Petropavlovsk	Hakodate—Petropavlovsk	1	7	Kuribayashi
North Chosen	Tsuruga—Seishin	1	36 or more	S.S. Co. Kita Nihon S.S. Co.
Nawa (Ryukyu)	Kogoshima—Nawa	2	104 or more	O.S.K.
	Osaka—Nawa	2	48	"
Main Island-Hokkaido	Aomori—Muroran	2	365	Kita Nihon S.S. Co.

Coastwise.—Vessels flying foreign flags are forbidden to carry passengers and cargoes between Japanese ports except on a continuous voyage from a foreign country. It should be

remembered that the coast 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.

## TRAMP STEAMERS

While subsidized steamers have grown under the aegis of the Government, tramp steamers have grown without the direct protection of the Government. At the time of the China-Japan War (1894-95) the Shipping League formed by owners of tramp steamers had 24 members, representing 60 ships with a total tonnage of 94,000 tons. By 1906, or the year following the termination of the Russo-Japanese War the number of members had increased to 96 and that

of steamers to 192 amounting to 345,000 tons. The World War gave such a fillip to the activity of tramp steamers that for a time during the war they exercised predominant influence over the shipping circles of the country. In 1920 the tramp steamers aggregated 1,400,000 tons weight. At present those steamers with a tonnage of 2,000 tons weight or more number 530, totalling 3,200,000 tons.

Table 10. Allocation of Tramp Steamers

	1931		1932		1933*		1934*	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
Europe	52	380	89	582	32	247	20	149
South America (Atlantic)	5	41	5	41	—	—	—	—
" (Pacific)	5	42	5	41	—	—	—	—
North America (Atlantic)	24	166	78	195	28	516	37	601
" (Pacific)	70	505	50	378	40	1,309	40	1,376
Australia	48	273	29	161	25	216	20	149
India	44	233	43	223	79	471	92	601
Coastwise	229	496	269	615	211	1,367	295	1,367
Others	453	2,033	425	1,609	59	369	47	265
Total	1,020	3,936	993	3,881	574	4,495	551	4,508

Note.—Ships under 1,000 tons are excluded. \* At end of June.

## PRINCIPAL TRAMP-OWNERS

Kokusai Kisen Kaisha (International S. S. Co.) In order to meet an astounding increase in the demand for bottoms during the World War both shipowners and shipyards built one ship after another. Shipyards even went the length of building ships without any order. As the activity of the freight market during the war was spectacular, so the reaction that followed the Armistice was serious. It was for the purpose of relieving the shipowners and shipbuilders of the acute pain caused by a serious break of the price of ships that the Kokusai Kisen Kaisha was organized in 1919 with the surplus of the vessels thus built during the war, through the good offices of the Government. The Company

is engaged in cargo carrying business in the Atlantic and elsewhere. It owns a fleet of 30 steamers (228,000 tons gross). Mr. Shinjiro Kurokawa, formerly vice-President of the N. Y. K. is President. The Company is capitalized at ¥80,000,000.

Yamashita Kisen Kaisha (Yamashita S. S. Co.)—The Company was founded in 1902 by Mr. Kamesaburo Yamashita. The activity of the Company during the Great War was world-wide and even to-day, it is known as the largest charterer and is operating on an extensive scale. It runs 85 ships with a total tonnage of 800,000 tons d.w. The Company is capitalized at ¥20,000,000, which is paid up.

Table 11. Results of Leading Shipping Companies

## (a) Nippon Yusen Kaisha

(Operator of N. Y. K. Line; Cap. ¥106,000,000)

Year	No. of Ships	Tonnage	Passengers carried	Goods hauled (Tons)	Receipts (Yen)		
					Passenger	Goods	Total
1929-30	102	729,709	176,000	3,804,000	17,466,943	49,980,687	68,447,630
1930-31	101	732,597	162,000	3,684,000	13,916,163	38,836,411	52,753,574
1931-32	100	730,147	145,000	2,639,000	12,271,246	37,065,059	49,336,305
1932-33	95	693,698	134,000	3,210,000	14,638,190	53,096,809	67,734,999
1933-34	83	506,246	148,000	3,461,000	15,366,000	54,752,000	70,119,000

## (b) Osaka Shosen Kaisha

(Operator of O. S. K. Line; Cap. ¥100,000,000)

Year	No. of Ships	Tonnage	Passengers carried	Goods hauled (Tons)	Receipts (Yen)		
					Passenger	Goods	Total
					(in pieces)		
1929	132	490,329	2,026,913	92,492,271	12,838,855	52,469,368	65,308,163
1930	134	525,574	1,886,371	79,273,364	12,127,661	43,216,649	55,344,310
1931	123	506,246	1,700,212	81,966,254	10,347,418	42,554,413	52,901,821
1932	—	—	1,386,074	79,958,820	11,130,339	43,602,114	54,732,453
1933	129	523,438	1,556,510	99,589,186	13,497,600	55,744,678	69,242,278
1934	126	492,902	1,612,000	117,707,000	14,435,000	65,557,000	79,992,000

## (c) Nisshin Kisen Kaisha

(Japan-China Steamship Co.; Cap. ¥16,200,000)

Year	No. of ships	Tonnage	Passengers carried	Goods hauled (Tons)	Receipts (Yen)		
					Passenger	Goods	Total
					(in pieces)		
1929-30	27	55,576	—	—	6,635,499	6,047,595	6,683,094
1930-31	27	55,568	—	—	4,633,324	4,130,574	1,800,021
1931-32	26	53,838	—	—	279,447	1,800,021	2,079,468
1932-33	26	53,838	—	—	97,581	1,485,553	1,583,134
1933-34	21	44,322	—	—	73,112	1,135,969	1,209,081
1934-35	21	44,322	—	—	189,000	2,364,000	2,553,000

N.B.—The business term of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha is from October to May next year and that of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha from April to May the following year.

## FREIGHT MARKET

The movement of coal freight between Moji and Yokohama, of bean-cake freight between Dairen and Yokohama, and of timber freight between Karafuto and Japan Proper, in recent years, are shown below:—

Table 12. Freight on Coal, Bean-cake and Timber

## (a) Coal Freight

Coal (Wakamatsu-Yokohama):		Jan.	Mar.	May	July	Sept.	Nov.	Dec.	Aver.
1931	High	¥0.70	1.30	1.20	0.95	0.87	0.65	0.76	2.30
	Low	¥0.65	1.15	1.10	0.90	0.75	0.60	0.60	0.70
1932	High	¥0.75	1.20	0.95	0.80	1.10	1.25	2.30	2.30
	Low	¥0.70	1.05	0.80	0.75	0.95	1.05	1.40	0.70
1933	High	¥1.70	1.30	1.45	1.65	1.50	2.10	1.90	2.10
	Low	¥1.30	1.00	1.20	1.45	1.40	1.85	1.75	1.00
1934	High	¥1.75	2.20	2.10	1.70	2.50	2.45	2.40	2.50
	Low	¥1.40	2.00	1.90	0.35	1.80	2.20	2.25	1.35

## (b) Bean-cake Freight

Bean Cake (Dairen-Yokohama):		Jan.	Mar.	May	July	Sept.	Nov.	Dec.	Aver.
1931	High	9.6	12.0	11.0	7.5	6.0	6.0	7.5	13.5
	Low	6.0	10.0	10.0	7.5	6.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
1932	High	7.0	10.0	7.5	6.5	8.5	11.5	12.5	12.5
	Low	6.5	8.0	7.0	6.5	8.5	9.0	12.0	6.5
1933	High	12.5	10.0	8.0	8.0	8.5	10.0	11.0	12.5
	Low	10.0	9.0	7.5	8.0	7.5	9.0	10.0	7.0
1934	High	11.0	12.0	12.0	—	—	—	15.0	15.0
	Low	9.0	10.0	11.0	—	—	—	15.0	9.0

## (c) Timber Freight

Timber (Karafuto-Japan Proper):

		Jan.	Mar.	May	July	Sept.	Nov.	Dec.	Aver.
1931	High	¥ 80	130	115	87.5	77.5	50	—	87.5
	Low	¥ 75	115	75	72.8	55	45	—	45
1932	High	¥ 105	125	85	75	92.5	100	150	150
	Low	¥ 75	100	75	65	70	73	150	60
1934	High	¥ 145	120	120	115	110	50	—	150
	Low	¥ 145	120	92.5	107.5	85	150	—	85
1934	High	¥ 135	137.5	150	140	170	165	—	170
	Low	¥ 135	137.5	145	100	135	135	—	100

Table 13. Freight on General Goods on Open Sea Routes

Year	European (with 10% rebate)	American	Australian (with 10% rebate)	Bombay (with 10% rebate)	Calcutta (with 10% rebate)
1928	75.0 s.	\$10	60 s.	¥21	¥20
1929	75.0 s.	10	60 s.	21	20
1930	75.0 s.	10	60 s.	21	20
1931	75.0 s.	10	60 s.	21	20
1932	75.0 s.	10	60 s.	21	20
1933	90.0 s.	10	72 s.	21	20
1934	90.0 s.	10	72 s.	26.5	25

## CHARTER MARKET

According to the report by the Nippon Yusen charterage per ton in recent years is as follows:—

Table 14. Charterage Per Ton in Recent Years

		(In yen)											
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1930:	Larger sized	1.40	1.40	1.30	1.40	1.65	1.10	1.10	0.80	1.15	1.00	0.85	0.85
	Medium "	1.20	1.80	1.85	1.70	1.75	1.30	1.30	0.92	1.20	1.15	1.00	1.00
	Smaller "	1.50	2.70	2.55	2.65	2.65	2.15	2.15	1.00	1.35	1.25	1.25	1.40
1931:	Larger sized	—	1.30	1.60	1.45	1.35	0.85	1.10	1.15	1.05	—	0.70	0.80
	Medium "	1.05	1.60	1.90	1.90	1.85	1.20	1.35	1.30	1.15	0.80	0.60	0.90
	Smaller "	1.65	2.30	2.20	2.45	2.60	1.95	1.90	1.80	1.25	—	1.30	1.05
1932:	Larger sized	—	1.40	1.50	1.30	1.20	1.00	1.15	0.95	1.20	1.10	1.35	—
	Medium "	1.30	1.45	1.70	1.45	1.25	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.35	1.35	1.50	2.60
	Smaller "	1.70	1.50	2.05	1.80	1.85	2.15	1.90	1.65	2.00	2.00	1.85	2.85
1933:	Larger sized	1.95	—	1.95	1.50	1.40	1.70	1.85	1.85	1.70	4.30	2.05	2.10
	Medium "	1.90	2.05	2.10	2.00	2.00	2.15	2.25	2.20	2.10	2.33	2.60	2.50
	Smaller "	2.85	2.80	2.65	3.10	2.70	3.15	2.90	3.20	3.10	2.95	3.05	3.30
1934:	Larger sized	2.10	2.03	2.18	2.13	—	2.85	—	2.10	2.30	2.40	2.73	2.80
	Medium "	2.50	2.60	2.80	2.90	3.10	2.75	2.40	2.70	3.15	2.98	2.50	3.15
	Smaller "	3.30	4.13	3.96	3.55	4.85	3.05	3.75	3.00	4.00	3.70	4.00	4.75

## NAVIGATION

The seamen's certificates issued to licensed mariners are of three kinds, viz., "A" class (Captains, 1st and 2nd mates), "B" class (Captains, 1st and 2nd class mates), and "C" class (Captains and mates). Besides, there are certificates for engineers, these also being classified into four kinds, namely, those for (1) chief engineers, (2) 1st class engineers, (3) 2nd class

engineers and (4) 3rd class engineers. The number of holders of certificates for captains and mates (all classes) as at the end of 1932 were returned as 8,799 of "A" class, 15,436 of "B" class and 28,239 of "C" class. Of the above figures, there were 6 foreigners (one captain and 5 mates). The holders of engineers' certificates (all classes) numbered 36,826 composed of 2,862 chief engineers (including 79 foreigners), 4,157 1st engineers (43 foreigners) 3,814 2nd engineers (3 foreigners) and 25,953 3rd engineers (2 foreigners). The figure for recent years are as follows:—

Table 15. The Number of Holders of Engineers' Certificates

Year	No.
1928.....	52
1929.....	51
1930.....	52
1931.....	57
1932.....	56
1933.....	57

The Pilotage Law promulgated in 1890 limits pilotage only to Japanese subjects except foreign

pilots licensed under Japanese law and also those foreigners sanctioned within five years from 1898.

Table 16. Number of Pilots

Year	Japanese	Foreigners	Total
1929.....	71,630	132	71,762
1930.....	76,787	132	76,919
1931.....	85,821	132	85,953
1932.....	89,177	132	89,309
1933.....	92,751	132	92,883

N.B.—No foreigners since 1925.

#### Light Houses, Marks and Signals

The first regular light house was erected in Japan at Kannozaki, in the Bay of Tokyo on January 1, 1869. The Kannozaki lighthouse and those at several other places erected before 1880 were all built under the supervision of foreign experts. In 1881 Japan could dispense with the service of foreign experts, all the light houses and other signals built since then being the work of native experts.

The number of lighthouses, buoys and beacons in recent years is as follows:—

Table 17. Number of Lighthouses, Buoys and Beacons

(End of Dec.)	Lights		Day marks	Fog signals	Signal stations	Radio stations	Total
	Light-houses	Others					
1928.....	250	178	537	41	11	2	1,019
1929.....	263	203	542	42	11	2	1,063
1930.....	273	243	565	43	12	2	1,138
1931.....	285	269	127	42	11	4	738
1932.....	299	295	130	43	11	14	792
1933.....	305	306	126	43	11	18	809
*1934.....	321	317	128	43	11	29	849

\* End of June.

#### SHIPWRECKS

Table 18. Number of Ships Lost, Damages, etc.

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	
Steamers.....	Total loss.....	42	44	37	36	41	33	29	22
	Serious damages... 1,674	1,716	1,661	260	243	252	218	194	
Sailing Vessels.....	Total loss.....	85	114	115	112	165	153	98	127
	Serious damages... 285	342	353	142	179	155	143	171	
Total.....	Total loss.....	127	158	152	148	207	186	127	149
	Serious damages... 1,959	2,058	2,014	402	422	407	361	365	

Table 19. Casualties Caused By Shipwrecks.

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	
Steamers.....	Lives lost.....	169	69	71	49	94	61	75	159
	Men wounded.....	33	34	53	64	49	90	97	14
	Unknown.....	455	193	163	112	105	129	103	69
Sailing Vessels.....	Lives lost.....	20	47	51	19	19	49	38	35
	Men wounded.....	5	28	2	11	10	25	11	10
	Unknown.....	69	75	49	51	51	143	73	177
Grand Total.....	Lives lost.....	189	116	122	68	113	110	113	194
	Men wounded.....	38	62	55	75	59	115	108	24
	Unknown.....	524	268	212	163	156	272	176	177
Total.....	751	446	389	306	328	497	397	464	

Warned by the frequency of shipwrecks off the coast of this country and moved by the earnest representation of all those interested, the Government appropriated in the Budget of 1929-30 about one million yen as working expenses and ¥1,500,000 for the erection of eleven light-

houses and four wireless stations with twelve connexions, and also for repairing old light-houses as an undertaking spread over three consecutive years. In the fiscal year of 1929-30 three lighthouses and three wireless stations were erected, the rest being completed in 1932.

#### SALVAGE WORK

The successful salving of £100,000 sterling specie early in August, 1925 achieved by Captain Yumihachi Kataoka from the N. Y. K. S.S. Yasaka Maru sunk by a German submarine on December 21, 1915, at a point about 70 miles off Port Said and about 40 fathoms deep, has won him a wide fame.

Prior to the remarkable salvage achievement of reclamation described above, the salvage work of Japan had nothing particular to commend itself to public attention. In point of fact, it was as late as 1917 that the first company in this particular line was established in Osaka. At present there are two companies the Teikoku Salvage Kaisha (capitalized at ¥1,000,000, which is paid up), and the Tokyo Salvage Kaisha (capital ¥1,000,000 fully paid-up). The two companies own several ships.

#### Imperial Marine Observatory at Kobe

The Institute was established in April, 1919, at the cost of ¥230,000 by the leading business men interested in shipping. Its principal aims are to make scientific investigations in meteorology, oceanography, terrestrial magnetism and nautical astronomy, in the interests of the seamen of all nationalities, and also to repair and certify marine chronometers, mariners' compasses, sextants and other measuring instruments of navigation. Daily weather charts, weekly weather reports, bulletins and other scientific memoirs are being published. This is the fifth of the kind in the world and is provided with a wireless station. The present director is Dr. Takematsu Okada, who is also Director of the Central Meteorological Observatory, Tokyo.

#### 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 Uruga. In the fourth year of the same era another shipyard was established at Nagasaki and in the first year of Genji (1864) another at Yokosuka. Besides, there were erected shipyards at Ishikawajima, Tokyo and at Hyogo, respectively. As a result of the restoration of the Imperial regime the management of these shipyards was all taken over by the new government. As the country had been secluded for over two centuries, it was not to be wondered at that it lagged far behind the western countries in the art of shipbuilding. The authorities of the new Government took every measure available to develop the industry. While good experts were invited from the advanced countries of the West to train the native shipbuilders, many

native experts and workmen were sent abroad for study and practice. It is due to these unsparing efforts on the part of the authorities that the country has now attained the position of a first class country in the world in shipbuilding.

As stated above, the growth of the Japanese shipbuilding industry was due originally to pressure from without and the consequent national awakening to the need of defence. Naturally, at its initial stage the industry developed chiefly along the line of construction of war craft. As a result of the Restoration of Meiji, however, the construction policy of the country underwent a change. The new Government made it a policy to develop construction both for defence and mercantile purposes. While encouraging the nation at large to own ships, the Government made efforts in the direction of the importation of foreign ships and as well as the development of the shipbuilding industry. In the meantime the Government thought it advisable to make over construction to private management. So in the sixth year of Meiji (1874) the Nagasaki Shipyard was transferred to the Mitsubishi Co., and in the ninth year the Hyogo Yard to Mr. Masazo

Kawasaki. Later the shipyards at both Uraga and Ishikawajima were also made over to private enterprise. The Yokosuka Shipyard alone was transferred to the management of the Navy instead of private undertaking. Despite untiring efforts made by the Government, however, the shipbuilding industry had made only tardy progress and was not yet out of an infantine stage of development in the 27th year of Meiji (1893) when the country opened war with China. That can be illustrated by the fact that about 90 per cent. of the nation's requirements of ships from the restoration of Meiji till the China-Japan War had been supplied by imports. This slow progress shown by the shipbuilding industry was due chiefly to a dearth of materials, particularly steel and to unskillfulness on the part of the builders. To this may be added the fact that the shipowners had not generally abundant means at their command, and that when they were in need of bottoms, they were compelled to buy cheap-priced old foreign vessels and be content to meet their immediate requirements.

In the year following the close of the China-Japan War, or 1895 the Government promulgated the Shipbuilding Encouragement Act for the purpose of protecting the shipbuilders and subsequently promulgated the Navigation Encouragement Act, thereby giving the shipowners the opportunity to open new routes and inducing them to improve their ships. The enactment of these two legislations laid a cornerstone for the development of the shipbuilding industry and benefited immensely both shipowners and shipbuilders. On the promulgation of the laws, three big shipowners, viz., the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha placed orders with native shipyards instead of foreign yards. This change of attitude on the part of the shipowners caused a revolution to the shipbuilding industry. All shipbuilding companies made greater efforts than ever for training experts and workers, while bettering equipments in emulation of one another. In the meantime, the Government who saw the necessity of making the country self-supply 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 deve-

#### RECENT SITUATION

The shipbuilding industry, which had been in the grip of depression since the termination of the World War, has revived for the past few years. The industry for 1934 was especially prosperous owing to such favourable factors as

loped until it has attained the present prosperity. The growth of the iron industry no doubt greatly helped the development of the shipbuilding industry. After the Russo-Japanese War leading shipyards such as the Mitsubishi, Kawasaki, Uraga and Ishikawajima extended the scope of business. The development shown by the first named two companies was especially remarkable. They advanced to a level not far behind first class shipbuilders of the world. The period intervening between the Russo-Japanese War and the World War was marked by an extraordinary development of the shipbuilding industry of the country. Leviathans were launched one after another during the period. It was during this period that the N. Y. K. built two big steamers for the European run, one being the Kashima Maru and the other the Katori Maru. The former was built at the Kawasaki Shipyard and the latter at the Mitsubishi Shipyard. In referring to this period mention must not be omitted of the fact that the construction of warships, which had been in principle confined to the government yards, began gradually to be entrusted to private yards owing to their development. In 1913 two large battle-cruisers, viz., the Haruna Maru and the Kirishima Maru were built at private yards. The former was launched at the Kawasaki Shipyard and the latter at the Mitsubishi Shipyard. It must also be mentioned that during this period the Shipbuilding Encouragement Act was revised and the Ocean Navigation Subsidy Act was enacted, while a policy of protective tariff for ships was laid down. These measure contributed immensely towards the development of the shipbuilding industry.

The World War caused to Japanese shipbuilding such mighty developments as had never been known in the past. At last the industry attained such full-fledged growth that the Shipbuilding Encouragement Act lost its necessity and was consequently repealed. How the industry expanded during the war boom may be seen from the fact that the output of steamers, which stood at 48,000 tons in 1912, increased to 144,000 tons in 1916 and to 226,000 tons in 1921.

As the shipbuilding industry was very favourably affected by the war boom, so it has been very seriously affected by the postwar reaction.

effects of the Ship-Improvement Subsidy Law, the second supplementary construction programme being decided on by the Imperial Navy due to keen competition in building of a world-wide character, and the activity of shipping and

other industrial circles in general in this country. Ships each with a tonnage of 1,000 tons gross and upwards that were launched during the year under review, as shown by the returns of the Department of Communications, were 21 in number, aggregating 107,980 tons. Contrasted with the previous year, the number shows an improvement of 11 and the tonnage 39,000. Small-size Diesel engined vessels occupied by far the largest proportion of the number of ships built in 1934. Ships each with a tonnage of 100 tons gross and upwards that were placed on the stocks during the first seven months of the year under consideration were 111 in number, totalling 85,000 tons. Of this number, as many as 100 or 90 per cent. amounting to 18,000 tons represented small size vessels with less than one ton each. Contrasted with the like period of the preceding year, the number of ships shows a three-fold increase and the amount a four-fold increase.

#### Ship Improvement Subsidy Law

With a view to placing the Japanese shipping interests on a favourable footing in the face of keen competition, the Government enacted the Ship Improvement Subsidy Law in 1931, which approved by the 63rd session of the Imperial

Diet, took effect in October, 1932. The object of the measure is to replace ships which are twenty-five years or older by modern craft. The law provides for a subsidy of ¥55 for every ton of new ships built in accordance with the specifications of the Department of Communications together with the scrapping of two tons of vessels 25 years or older.

The ships built under the law during the three years from 1932-33 to 1934-35, or the first period for the scrapping of old vessels and the building of new ones, amounted to roughly 200,000 tons. During the period under review 94 old vessels, mostly foreign vessels, with a tonnage of 399,000 tons gross, approximately were scrapped. As a result, our shipping has greatly improved in quality, though it has decreased in quantity. The second construction of 50,000 tons allocated to the financial year of 1935-36 is under way. The completion of the second construction will still leave old ships of 25 years or more amounting to about 400,000 tons (about 10 per cent. of the amount of the entire mercantile fleet of the country) to be scrapped. So it is expected that the third construction programme will be drawn up when the present programme has been carried out.

Table 20. Number of Ships Launched in Recent Years

Year	Steamers						Sailing Vessels (Under 1,000 tons)		Grand Total	
	1,000 tons & over		Under 1,000 tons		Total		No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
1929.....	27	154,831	36	9,791	63	164,622	16	2,743	79	167,365
1930.....	21	140,861	28	7,288	48	148,382	11	5,849	60	154,231
1931.....	15	77,310	17	4,461	32	81,771	17	2,233	49	84,004
1932.....	10	43,760	36	12,324	46	56,084	18	2,459	66	58,765
1933.....	10	68,685	29	7,222	39	75,907	28	3,913	67	79,820
1934.....	20	124,180	58	17,676	78	141,856	99	13,004	177	154,860

#### SHIPYARDS AND DOCKS

The number of shipbuilding yards (with capacity for ships of 1,000 tons gross and over), and docks (including floating docks) in the last five years is as follows:—

Table 21. Statistics of Shipyards and Docks

Year	No. of yards	No. of docks	No. of floating docks	No. and Tonnage of Ships Built					
				Steamers		Sailing vessels		Total	
				No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
1926.....	319	49	1	27	51,303	5	560	32	51,863
1927.....	356	46	1	31	51,658	4	815	35	52,473
1928.....	401	45	1	48	109,058	5	606	53	109,664
1929.....	405	45	1	63	164,622	16	2,743	79	167,365
1930.....	437	72	3	48	148,382	11	5,849	60	154,231
1931.....	471	72	3	32	81,771	17	2,233	49	84,004
1932.....	530	72	3	45	56,084	20	2,679	66	58,763
1933.....	571	78	4	—	—	—	—	63	66,135
1934.....	621	81	4	—	—	—	—	170	155,312

N.B.—The figures of yards do not include those for small vessels.

Table 22. Principal Shipyards

(August, 1935)

Name	No. of berths	Established	Location
Kawasaki Shipbuilding Yard .....	6	1881	Kobe
Hakodate Dockyard .....	2	1896	Hakodate
Ishikawajima Shipbuilding Yard .....	2	1855	Tokyo
Asano Shipbuilding Yard .....	8	1916	Kanagawa
*Yokohama Dockyard .....	5	1881	Yokohama
Uraga Dockyard .....	6	1894	Kanagawa
Harima Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., Ltd.	4	1908	Near Kobe
Osaka Iron Works Sakurajima Yard .....	6	1880	Osaka
Aizawa Shipbuilding Yard .....	3	1914	"
Fujinagata Shipbuilding Yard .....	5	1874	"
Ono Iron Works .....	5	1877	"
Harada Shipbuilding Yard .....	1	1917	Kobe
Kizugawa Dockyard .....	1	1919	Osaka
Mitsubishi Shipbuilding Yard (Kobe) .....	4	1905	Kobe
Mitsubishi Shipbuilding Yard (Nagasaki) .....	6	1857	Nagasaki
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha .....	3	1917	Okayama
Tochigi Shipbuilding Yard .....	1	1913	Fukuoka
Mukojima Dockyard .....	2	1918	Hiroshima

\* The Yokohama Dockyard Company was merged in the Mitsubishi Jyukogyo Kabushiki Kaisha ((Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Co., Ltd.) on November 1, 1935.

## CHAPTER XXIII

## PUBLIC AND LOCAL FINANCE

## INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

In reviewing the history of Japan's finance since the Imperial Government was restored more than sixty years ago, it may be convenient to subdivide the period into several stages, as explained below:—

**Financial Unification.**—From 1868 to 1871, when the feudatories, now subject to the Imperial Government instead of the Tokugawa Shogunate, were dispersed by so many prefectures, the attention of the Government was directed toward centralizing the control of State finance in its own hands, this involved thorough reform and unification of the currency and the taxation system which differed more or less according to districts. The taxes and imposts that had existed numbered no less than two thousands and these were superseded by a simpler and uniform system of taxation. It was chiefly by the late Marquis Inouye that all this difficult task was accomplished.

**Financial Crisis.**—The decade from 1872 to 1881 was a period of financial crisis, when the Government found its expenditure outrunning the revenue and the latter not yet acquiring any stability. Various measures calculated to remedy the matter were devised, such as the publication of budgets and settled accounts, the establishment of the Board of Audit, the unification of the mode of handling money coming into the national coffers, the reform of the taxation system, and so forth. The time, too, proved adverse for financial adjustment. The "samurai" class who had been deprived of their hereditary pensions and the conservative section of the people who were still hankering after the "good old days" filled the country with loud cries of discontent, these culminating at last in civil troubles such as the uprisings at Saga, Kumamoto, Akizuki, and the gravest of all, the rebellion at Satsuma, not to speak of the expedition to Formosa and the complications with Korea and China. These occasioned enormous disbursements and compelled the impoverished Treasury to resort to the extraordinary expedient of issuing inconvertible notes. By 1878 the notes had fallen considerably below par and plunged both trade and industry into a state of unusual depression. During the greater part of

this momentous period the Treasury was directed by the late Marquis Okuma.

**Financial Adjustment.**—Happily, a favourable turn of affairs soon began to set in and during the period from 1881 to the inauguration of the Imperial Diet in 1890 the national finance steadily recovered its normal condition, mainly due to the strenuous efforts made by the late Prince Matsukata. He first succeeded in restoring the depreciated currency to par and establishing the convertible system on a sound basis. The central bank (Nippon Ginko) was created, the National Bank Regulations revised, while the loans were adjusted and the fiscal system rearranged. Moreover, the taxes were completely remodelled on the approved principles of the science of finance. For the first time since the re-establishment of the Imperial Government the national finance was placed on a firm basis.

**The Period of Repose.**—With the opening of the Imperial Diet in 1880 the national finance entered on a new era as to control. The estimates and settled accounts were now placed under the supervision of the Diet, so that in reviewing the progress of our financial affairs it is no longer possible to divide it conveniently into periods each associated with one or other prominent financier. Be that as it may, the Diet of the time directed its attention toward lowering the land tax as the most urgent financial question, and reduced the estimates in order to find ways and means. The curtailment of the expenditure resulted in a large surplus in the central coffer, a remarkable financial phenomenon in those days.

**Financial Expansion.**—The expansion tendency that soon set in should be treated for convenience's sake under four heads, namely, the expansion after the Japan-China War (1894-5), the Russo-Japanese War (1904-5), the World War (1914-18) and the Manchurian affairs (1931).

**The Japan-China War.**—The war with China necessitated Japan to issue an enormous amount of loans and increase taxes in order to meet the large outlays involved in the post-bellum undertakings pertaining to industry, national defence and so forth. The indemnity of Tls. 200,-

000,000 received from China was used for introducing the system of monometalism. In 1897, or two years after the war State expenditure stood at ¥233,000,000, which showed about a 2.8 fold increase in comparison with, say, 1887. The Russo-Japanese War.—The Russo-Japanese War was followed by another addition of taxes, while the war, besides occasioning heavy emergency taxes, was fraught with grave consequences to the finance of the country. The Portsmouth Treaty denied an indemnity to Japan, and the expenses amounting to about two billion yen were thrown on the shoulders of the nation. The result was that the national debt increased by as much as ¥1,500,000,000. In 1907, or two years after the termination of the war State expenditure was reckoned at ¥602,000,000, which exhibited about a 2.1 fold increase over 1902.

**The World War.**—During the World War Japan's foreign trade made such a spectacular advance that it resulted in a favourable balance of ¥1,460,000,000 during the four years' war. Besides, there was a gain of ¥1,320,000,000 in invisible trade. For the first time in her financial history Japan was able to extend help to the Allies and China, the two accounts reaching ¥1,400,000,000 at one time. A reaction followed inevitably with the cessation of hostilities. The marked inflation of currency in consequence of the Government's sale of specie to the Bank of Japan, the upsetting of balance between the medium of exchange and commodities, as also the short supply of commodities owing to the rush of exports pushed up prices to something like three fold the pre-war figures. It was natural that the balance of trade should have turned from 1919, as may be seen in the Chapter on Foreign Trade.

Both the Government and people were led by this temporary boom to adopt the policy of expansion in their undertakings, resulting in the abnormal swelling in national expenditure and feverish launching of private business projects. Thus in 1921-22 expenditure reached a dizzy height of ¥1,489,000,000, which was a 2.5 fold increase over the 1916-17 estimate. Expenditure for 1933-34 or two years after the Manchurian incident was ¥2,320,000,000. It was an increase of ¥1,476,000,000, or about a 1.6 fold increase over the Budget for 1931-32. State expenditure for the following two financial years was somewhat less. But it was for no other reason than that Communication Expenditure for close on two million yen was transferred to the Special Account. In substance, the Budget estimates for the two years under notice are larger than for the previous year. This swell-

ing of national expenditure is due not only to the Manchurian incident and the accompanying necessity of armament reform but also to relief of the famine-stricken provinces and the area affected by storms and floods.

It is needless to add that the Japanese Budget estimates have not been always marked by expansion. Retrenchment policy was pursued sometimes. The Budget for 1925-26 shows traces of radical retrenchment policy being pursued in compiling it. The Budget estimates drawn up by the Hamaguchi Cabinet for 1930-31 are another notable example of retrenchment.

Local expenditure has also increased with the expansion of State expenditure, especially since the World War. Local expenditure, which stood at ¥317,000,000 in 1916 when the World War was just going on, rose to ¥1,030,000,000 in 1921. Thus the expenditure increased more than three times during the war. This expanding tendency of local expenditure more or less waned due to the conservative policy pursued by the Hamaguchi Cabinet. In 1933-34, however, local expenditure increased again ¥280,000,000 from the previous year to ¥1,754,000,000.

**The Budget for 1935-36**

The General Budget for the financial year of 1935-36 (April 1935 to March 1936) as approved by the 67th session of the Imperial Diet amounts to ¥2,215,413,000 in both Revenue and Expenditure including supplementary estimate for ¥21,999,000. It shows an expansion of ¥72,885,000 in comparison with the previous year's Budget estimates. Details are given in Table 1.

**Table 1. General Budget for 1935-1936**

	Revenue (¥1,000)	Expenditure (¥1,000)
Ordinary .....	1,335,588	1,310,303
Extraordinary .....	879,826	905,111
Total .....	2,215,414	2,215,414
Do for 1934-35 .....	2,223,776	2,223,776
Decrease .....	8,362	8,362

**GENERAL ACCOUNT**

**REVENUE  
(In ¥1,000)**

Ordinary:	
Taxes and duties .....	828,742
Stamp duty receipts .....	82,205
State undertakings and property ..	276,410
Transferred from communication undertaking special account .....	78,000
Contribution by Bank of Japan .....	25,365
Miscellaneous receipts .....	38,635
Transferred from special account (educational reform and agrarian development fund) .....	6,232
Total including others .....	1,335,588

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Total including others .....	1,335,588

Extraordinary:

Sale of State properties .....	10,600
Miscellaneous receipts .....	22,076
Contribution by public corporations to public works expenditure .....	5,263
Share of public corporations in public works expenditure .....	8,497
Transferred from scientific research encouragement fund .....	30
Transferred from special account ..	10,124
Contribution by insurance companies	3,521

Export indemnification revenue .....	796
Extra profit tax .....	30,396
Balance of special account transferred .....	7,000
Public loans .....	771,651
Surplus of previous year's account transferred .....	879,826
Total including others .....	2,215,414
Grand Total (both ordinary & extraordinary revenue) .....	2,215,414

**EXPENDITURE  
(In ¥1,000)**

	Ordinary	Extraordinary	Total
Civil List .....	4,500	—	4,500
Foreign List .....	16,830	12,849	29,679
Home Office .....	50,746	112,859	163,605
Finance Department .....	460,506	28,655	489,161
Army Department .....	179,804	313,155	492,959
Navy Department .....	215,918	313,866	529,784
Justice Department .....	35,913	2,483	38,396
Education Department .....	130,486	19,339	149,825
Agriculture and Forestry Department .....	31,242	62,233	93,475
Commerce and Industry Department .....	5,488	7,976	13,464
Communications Department .....	176,897	13,066	189,963
Overseas Affairs Department .....	1,973	18,632	20,605
Total .....	1,310,303	905,111	2,215,414

**Features of the Budget for 1935-36**

**Expansion of Service Expenditure.**—As stated elsewhere in this chapter, since 1932 State expenditure has expanded steeply. Expenditure for 1935-36 shows an increase of 10.8% over 1931-32. This is due primarily to the swift increase in Service expenditure, as will be noted from the list appended. According to the references presented to the Diet by the Government, the percentage of Service expenditure to the whole of State expenditure, which stood at 27.2% in 1931-32, rose to 46.6% in 1935-36.

	1931-32 (In millions of yen)	1935-36	Percentage of Increase
Total Expenditure ..	1,513.0	2,913.4	43.2
Service Expenditure ..	474.6	1,022.7	115.5
General Expenditure ..	1,056.4	1,170.7	10.8

The proportion of Service expenditure to the total expenditure in Japan as compared with other countries, as reported and explained by the authorities of the Department of Finance in the Diet is as follows:

**Table 2. Proportion of Service Expenditure to Total Expenditure**

	1933-34 %	1934-35 %	1935-36 %
Japan .....	36.71	42.54	46.62
Great Britain .....	11.03	13.01	13.57
America .....	18.68	18.66	18.14
Germany .....	8.22	11.32	13.85
France .....	23.36	21.67	21.57
Italy .....	26.29	22.76	21.29

The tremendous expansion of Defence expenditure means provisions being made against the "1935-36 crisis." Economic Imperialism has been intensified and all countries are pursuing trade policy based upon mutual exclusivism. In order to safeguard the pursuance of this policy they are all endeavouring to replete their defence service. In these circumstances, it is but natural that Japan should give every attention to affairs relating to armaments. At the same time it is to be noted that as a result of the extraordinary expansion of Service expenditure equilibrium has been lost between it and general administrative expenditure, and that the proportion of deficit covering loans to the total expenditure has enormously increased as may be seen from the list appended:

**Table 3. Proportion of Deficit Covering Loans**

(In million of yen)

	Total Expenditure	Deficit Covering Loans	Proportion
1932-33 .....	2,017.7	350.8	17.4
1933-34 .....	2,320.5	633.3	29.4
1934-35 .....	1,142.5	632.9	29.5
1935-36 .....	2,193.4	565.8	25.8

**Special Profit Tax.**—A special profit tax was created in order to meet part of the deficits of the Budget. An explanation for the proposition to create the tax in question announced by the Department of Finance said in part, "Eco-

conomic conditions in the country are gradually improving, but a general turn for the better has yet to come. The farming and fishing districts are in such conditions as to need relief. Contrary to this, industrial circles are showing extraordinary activity through the direct effects of "the uncommon time." Even here the prosperity is not general but sectional. In these circumstances, there is such a wide difference in tax bearing power between one community and another that it is not enough to count on the income tax and kindred taxes which are based on normal economic conditions, in order to secure the just and impartial operation of taxation. On the other hand, national finance has for years lost equilibrium and no small amount of loans has yearly been issued to meet the deficit. In order to meet the shortage of Revenue, it is necessary to increase taxes or take some other measure to increase receipts of the Treasury. As, however, the general economic condition of the country suggests that the time is not yet ripe for carrying out a tax

increase of general character, it is of urgent necessity to try to secure impartiality in the operation of taxation by levying some burden on the industries which are benefited by the emergency, while utilizing an increase in the Revenue of the Treasury to be caused thereby for reducing loan issue and for more or less easing disbursements of relief expenditure for natural calamities, etc., etc."

It is expected that the new tax will bring in a revenue of ¥30,395,000 for the financial year of 1935-36 and ¥41,095,000 for the ordinary year.

**Special Account**

The Special Account as distinct from the General Account nominally makes enormous figures both in Revenue and Expenditure, but as many of the items are repetitions of either the General Account or the Special Account items, the actual figures are far less. The following are principal items on the Special Account:

**Table 4. Special Account**

	1934-35		1935-36	
	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure
Taiwan Government-General . . . .	¥112,916,042	¥112,126,514	¥120,136,081	¥120,136,081
Chosen Government-General . . . .	278,284,452	278,284,452	290,267,414	290,267,414
Kwantung Bureau . . . . .	23,079,542	23,079,542	24,828,187	24,828,187
Karafuto Administration Office . . .	25,929,056	25,929,056	28,703,053	28,703,053
South Seas Islands Adm. Office . . .	5,635,675	5,635,675	5,977,696	5,977,696
Government Railways . . . . .	976,180,910	924,674,694	1,095,170,419	1,013,706,887
Mint . . . . .	11,629,331	6,514,018	13,219,187	8,936,376
Printing Bureau . . . . .	9,120,054	7,034,972	9,198,331	7,113,744
Monopoly Bureau . . . . .	351,331,287	162,651,327	373,380,735	181,371,977
Deposit Department . . . . .	164,839,976	116,404,024	174,813,288	124,134,183
National Loan Sinking Funds . . . .	3,279,766,662	3,279,766,662	4,281,659,668	4,281,659,668
Imperial Universities . . . . .	28,617,144	28,617,144	28,552,765	28,552,765
Government Colleges . . . . .	13,258,763	13,258,763	12,398,398	12,398,398
Post Office Insurance . . . . .	223,532,638	156,237,911	250,517,178	147,840,562
Cultural Undertakings in China . . .	9,324,145	2,998,645	8,699,705	2,957,466
Total including others . . . . .	7,875,662,767	6,981,343,901	8,589,605,484	8,132,142,073

**Continuing Expenditure**

Extraordinary expenditure mostly takes the form of Continuing expenditure. The following are the items representing Continuing expenditure as at the end of March 31, 1935:

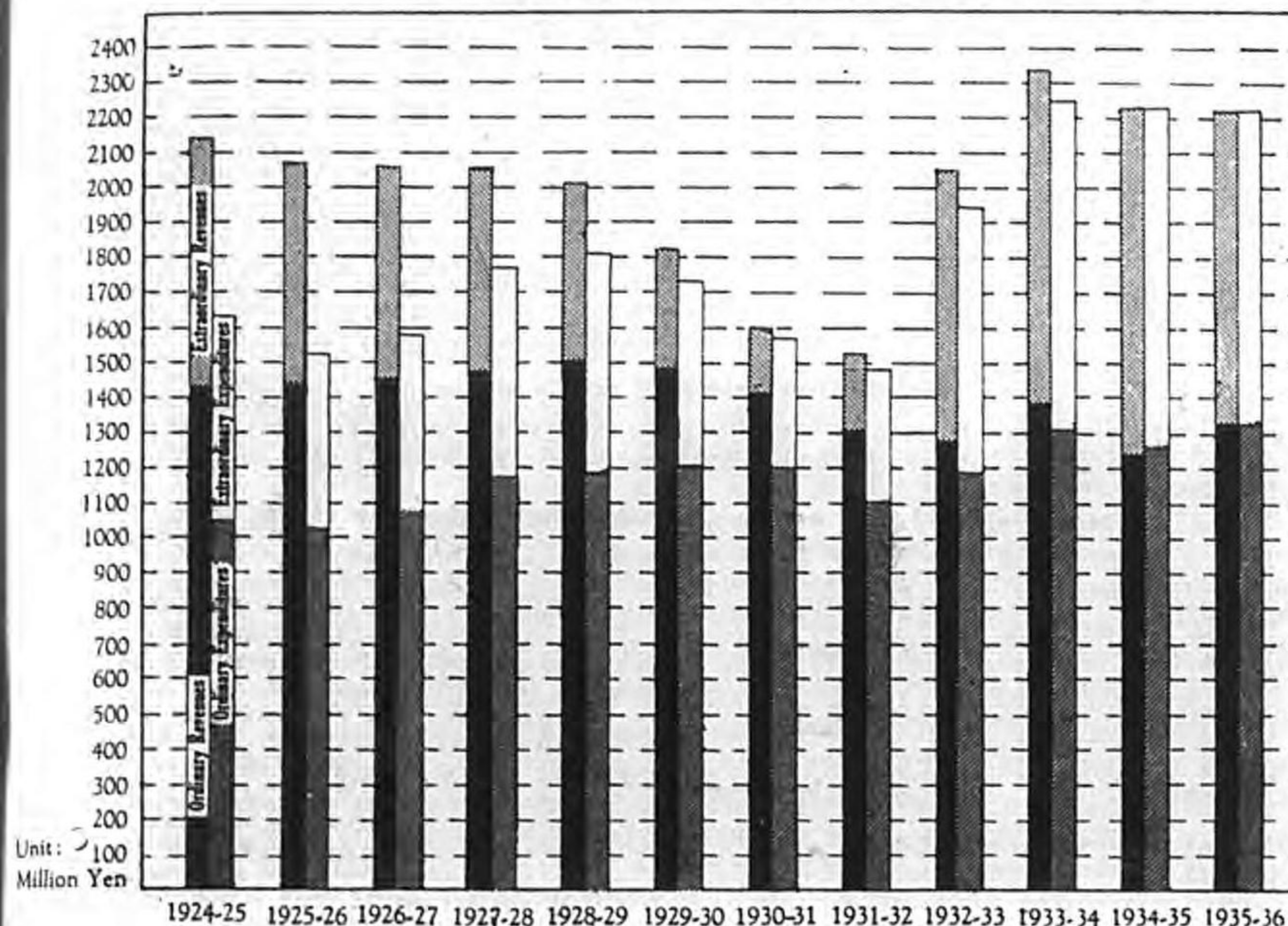
**5. Continuing Expenditure**

(¥1,000)

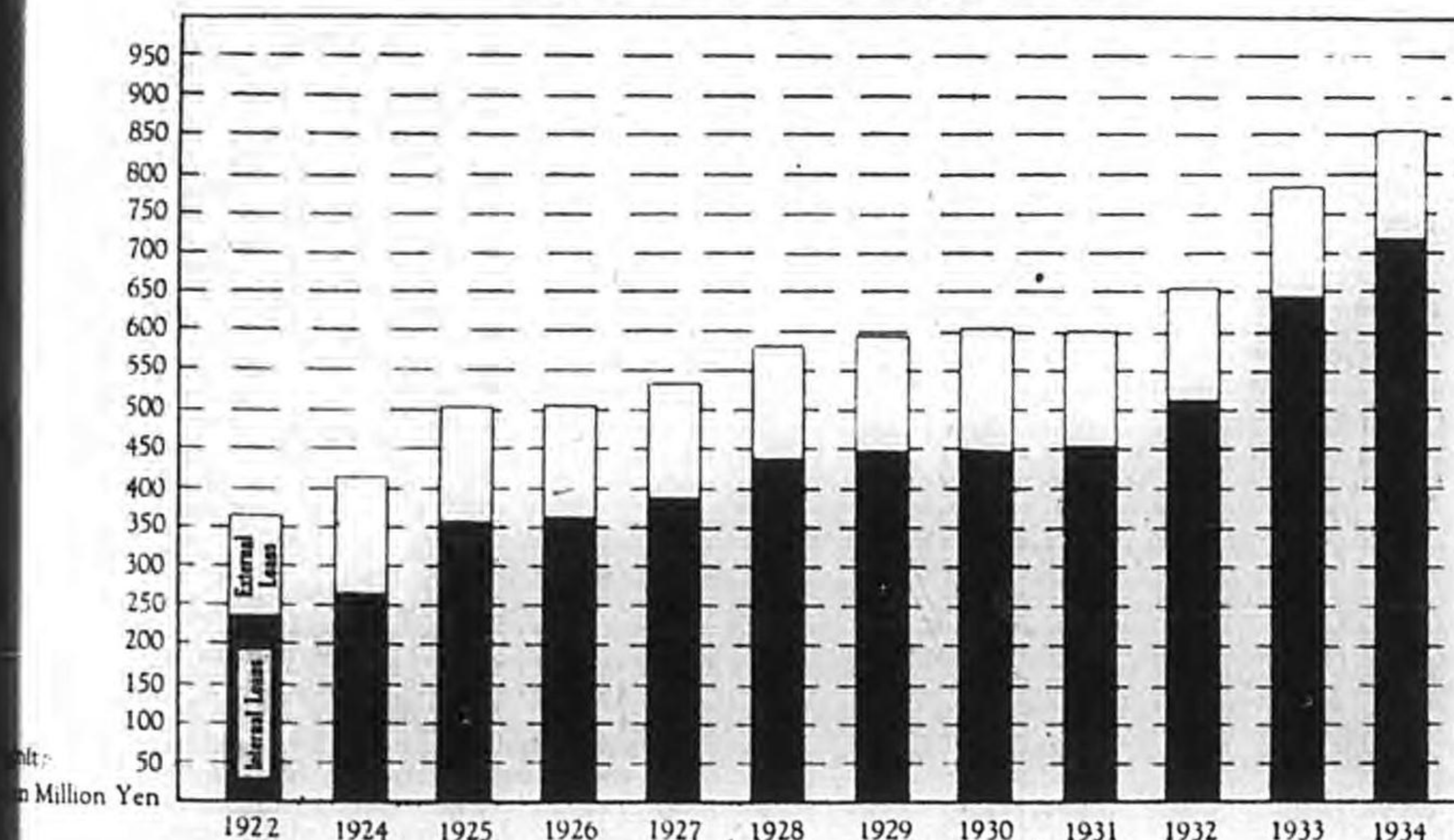
**GENERAL ACCOUNT**

	Total amount	Disbursed by 1934-35	To be disbursed in 1935-36 & after	Allotment for 1935-36	Allotment for 1936-37
Home Office . . . . .	1,016,131	763,751	252,380	32,797	35,716
Finance Department . . . . .	205,915	164,160	41,755	12,159	10,608
Army Department . . . . .	1,144,750	862,367	285,383	144,513	52,479
Navy Department . . . . .	2,130,628	1,484,257	646,371	278,159	193,139
Justice Department . . . . .	6,700	5,818	882	590	291
Education Department . . . . .	152,678	134,563	18,115	3,050	2,567
Agriculture and Forestry Dept. . .	1,977	1,399	578	206	84
Communications Department . . . .	18,367	18,089	278	236	21
Total . . . . .	4,686,147	3,434,405	1,245,742	471,711	294,906

**State Revenues and Expenditures (1924-1936)**



**National Debts Outstanding (Dec. 31st)**



SPECIAL ACCOUNT

	Total amount	Disbursed by 1934-35	To be disbursed in 1935-36 & after	Allotment for 1935-36	Allotment for 1936-37
Cultural Undertakings in China.....	7,474	7,024	450	150	150
Imperial Universities .....	10,982	6,303	4,679	2,273	1,857
Government Colleges .....	6,156	3,927	2,229	1,242	987
Communications Department .....	793,076	568,644	224,432	43,284	43,325
Government Railways .....	3,936,789	3,390,342	546,447	142,808	144,147
Chosen Government-General .....	696,397	469,806	226,591	39,629	40,876
Taiwan Government-General .....	165,736	127,762	37,974	12,567	8,751
Karafuto Administration Office .....	14,100	4,816	9,285	2,338	3,049
South Sea Islands Administration Office .....	733	368	365	282	83
Kwantung Bureau .....	6,628	—	6,628	973	992
Total .....	5,638,071	4,578,992	1,059,079	245,546	244,218

Comparison with Previous Year's Budget

The following table shows a comparison of the previous year (supplementary estimates being excluded) with those for 1935-36 with those for 1934-35 (supplementary estimates being excluded):—

Table 6. Budget for 1935-36 Compared with Previous Year

	1934-35	1935-36
<b>Revenue:</b>		
Ordinary:		
Rates & Duties .....	¥775,203,313	¥828,741,889
Stamp receipts .....	73,667,645	82,205,016
State enterprises & properties .....	256,208,945	276,410,031
Receipts from the Special Account for Post, Telegraph and Telephone Services .....	78,000,000	78,000,000
Transferred from Education reform & agrarian development funds .....	8,044,757	6,231,819
Total .....	1,249,828,702	1,335,587,844
Extraordinary:		
Sale of State property .....	5,779,357	10,599,886
Miscellaneous receipts .....	21,003,449	22,075,561
Local payments of expenses for public works .....	6,299,145	5,262,557
Local contribution to expenses for public works .....	8,034,671	8,496,892
Receipts from the issue of public loans .....	881,108,452	771,651,200
Transferred from special accounts .....	9,770,540	10,124,282
Transferred from previous year's account .....	28,388,113	7,000,000
Total including other Receipts .....	973,947,515	879,825,965
Total revenue .....	2,223,776,217	2,215,413,809
<b>Expenditure:</b>		
Ordinary:		
Civil list .....	4,500,000	4,500,000
Foreign Office .....	17,378,442	16,830,011
Home Office .....	51,480,702	50,746,316
Finance Department .....	437,221,829	460,505,573
Army Department .....	169,038,377	179,803,775
Navy Department .....	199,909,814	215,917,830
Justice Department .....	34,739,632	35,912,725
Education Department .....	129,639,771	130,486,020
Agriculture and Forestry Department .....	29,734,897	31,241,529
Commerce and Industry Department .....	5,346,489	5,488,264
Communications Department .....	174,232,370	176,897,106
Overseas Affairs Department .....	1,971,825	1,973,379
Total .....	1,247,562,234	1,310,302,528
Extraordinary:		
Foreign Office .....	¥11,108,477	¥12,848,582
Home Office .....	166,553,240	112,858,662
Finance Department .....	32,994,445	28,655,311
Army Department .....	284,656,903	313,155,204
Navy Department .....	289,237,695	313,865,604
Justice Department .....	2,577,631	2,482,682
Education Department .....	25,554,507	19,338,856
Agriculture and Forestry Department .....	102,932,983	62,232,553
Commerce and Industry Department .....	8,472,653	7,975,500
Communications Department .....	19,411,949	13,066,265
Overseas Affairs Department .....	25,081,586	18,632,062
Total .....	968,582,069	905,111,281
Total expenditure .....	2,223,776,217	2,215,413,809



## Loan Project for 1935-36

Projected loans for the General Account (including supplementary estimate) for 1935-36 total ¥771,651,000, which shows a decrease of

¥39,538,000 in comparison with the previous year and those for the Special Account ¥76,498,000, which shows a decrease of ¥22,501,000, making a total decrease of ¥62,038,000. Details follow:

Table 7. Projected Loan Issue for 1935-36

(000's omitted)

General Account		Special Account	
Earthquake Readjustment . . .	7,454	Korean Industry . . . . .	24,000
Manchurian Affair . . . . .	170,755	Railway Construction . . . . .	38,000
Roads Construction . . . . .	5,575	Communications . . . . .	14,095
Revenue Repletion . . . . .	587,867	Earthquake Readjustment . . .	404
		Total . . . . .	76,499
Total . . . . .	771,651	Grand Total . . . . .	848,150

Table 8. State Revenue and Expenditure

(000's omitted)

Year	Revenue (¥1,000)			Expenditure (¥1,000)			Surplus	
	Ordinary	Extraordinary	Total	Ordinary	Extraordinary	Total	Gross	Net
1923-24	1,303,832	741,466	2,045,298	960,594	560,457	1,521,050	524,248	141,519,583
1924-24	1,484,640	688,751	2,173,391	1,051,010	574,014	1,625,024	502,367	224,099,454
1925-26	1,443,235	628,134	2,071,369	1,016,289	508,699	1,524,989	546,381	178,046,963
1926-27	1,452,410	603,952	2,056,361	1,081,993	496,833	1,578,826	477,535	102,923,106
1927-28	1,484,780	577,975	2,062,755	1,171,777	593,946	1,765,723	297,032	52,512,673
1928-29	1,505,013	500,678	2,005,691	1,184,242	630,613	1,814,855	190,836	42,665,325
1929-30	1,481,143	345,301	1,826,445	1,212,727	523,500	1,736,317	90,128	—
1930-31	1,422,060	174,913	1,596,972	1,202,153	355,711	1,557,864	39,108	5,991,200
1931-32	1,314,912	216,170	1,531,082	1,111,824	365,051	1,476,875	54,207	19,193,075
1932-33	1,287,039	758,237	2,045,276	1,182,863	767,278	1,950,141	95,134,945	—
1933-34	1,391,419	940,341	2,331,760	1,313,018	941,644	2,254,662	77,097	—
1934-35	1,249,829	973,978	2,223,776	1,255,194	968,582	2,223,776	—	—
1935-36	1,335,588	879,826	2,215,414	1,310,303	905,111	2,215,414	—	—

N.B.—The figures for 1934-35 and 1935-36 are estimates and the others are settled accounts. The gross surplus indicates the balance of Revenue over Expenditure for each financial year. Under the Budget and Account Act the surplus actually created in each financial year is transferred to the Budget of the succeeding year, and this gross surplus includes not only the accumulation brought forward from the preceding financial year, but also the net surplus actually created in that year. Accordingly, the balance of the gross and net surplus represents a part of a total of the surplus created in the previous year. Part of the gross surplus is applied to disbursements and deferred expenditure during the following year and the balance is carried forward as a surplus to be used in the ensuing years.

Table 9. Revenue and Expenditure Per Capita of Population

Year	Rev. (Yen)	Exp. (Yen)	Year	Rev. (Yen)	Exp. (Yen)	Year	Rev. (Yen)	Exp. (Yen)
1925-26	34.67	25.53	1929-30	29.02	27.59	1933-34	34.68	33.53
1926-27	33.98	26.09	1930-31	24.78	24.17	1934-35	32.46	32.46
1927-28	33.64	28.80	1931-32	23.42	22.59			
1928-29	32.29	29.21	1932-33	30.85	29.42			

Table 10. General Account  
(a) Revenue (000's omitted)

Ordinary: Year	Taxes & duties	Stamp receipts	State enterprises & property	Miscellaneous revenue	Receipts from the Special Account for Post, Telegraph and Telephone Services	Transferred		Total incl. others
						From education reform development account	From Deposit Dept. special fund	
1932-33	894,809	91,530	427,613	20,754	—	5,529	3,000	1,443,235
1933-34	886,999	82,328	451,414	20,650	—	7,719	3,300	1,452,410
1934-35	898,673	81,434	471,492	22,106	—	7,750	3,324	1,484,780
1935-36	915,910	86,579	474,194	18,239	—	6,767	3,324	1,505,013
1925-26	893,505	79,258	479,964	16,215	—	6,901	5,300	1,481,144
1926-27	835,041	69,704	487,860	16,358	—	7,096	6,000	1,422,060
1927-28	735,504	65,434	472,706	25,076	—	7,492	8,700	1,314,912
1928-29	695,837	66,634	466,741	29,751	—	7,726	8,700	1,287,039
1929-30	748,567	73,750	495,247	29,417	—	8,666	8,700	1,391,419
1930-31	775,263	73,608	254,924	33,405	78,000	8,045	—	1,249,829
1931-32	828,742	82,205	276,410	22,076	78,000	6,232	—	1,335,588

## Extraordinary:

Year	Continued	Sale of State property	Miscellaneous revenue	Local payments of expenses for pub. works	Local contribution to expenses for pub. works	Receipts from issue of public loans	From previous year's account	Total incl. others	Total Revenue
1925-26	6,666	3,809	2,958	10,108	46,590	502,351	628,137	2,071,372	
1926-27	4,498	2,384	1,910	10,505	34,033	546,381	603,952	2,056,361	
1927-28	3,680	2,212	3,944	11,467	61,094	477,535	577,976	2,062,755	
1928-29	5,299	10,081	2,928	7,934	157,085	297,032	500,678	2,005,691	
1929-30	4,209	15,288	2,905	5,093	99,863	190,836	345,301	1,826,445	
1930-31	4,401	17,230	2,696	4,619	38,000	90,128	174,913	1,596,972	
1931-32	3,646	14,390	2,726	8,737	120,272	39,108	216,170	1,531,082	
1932-33	4,447	11,328	5,671	11,940	659,593	54,207	758,236	2,045,276	
1933-34	6,142	20,747	8,886	14,049	753,038	95,135	940,341	2,331,760	
1934-35	5,779	21,003	6,299	8,035	881,108	28,388	973,948	2,223,776	
1935-36	10,600	22,076	5,263	8,497	771,651	7,000	879,825	2,215,414	

## Ordinary:

## (b) Expenditure (000's omitted)

Year	Civil List	Foreign Office	Home Office	Finance Dept.	Army Dept.	Navy Dept.
1925-26	4,500	15,373	42,523	271,074	170,761	122,242
1926-27	4,500	15,558	44,917	286,155	167,561	127,428
1927-28	4,500	16,169	47,940	329,923	174,190	136,545
1928-29	4,500	16,465	49,522	332,778	167,620	143,026
1929-30	4,500	16,596	49,281	325,536	178,899	147,649
1930-31	4,500	16,152	45,719	313,913	174,546	146,888
1931-32	4,500	15,221	44,546	251,453	163,680	138,914
1932-33	4,500	15,654	49,823	326,517	148,266	140,740
1933-34	4,500	16,976	51,345	384,371	166,471	179,027
1934-35	4,500	17,378	51,481	437,222	169,038	199,910
1935-36	4,500	16,830	50,746	460,506	179,804	215,918

Continued Year	Justice Dept.	Education Dept.	Agr. & For. Dept.	Com. & Ind. Dept.	Communications Dept.	Overseas Affairs Dept.	Total
1925-26	31,009	79,198	21,696	3,196	254,717	—	1,016,289
1926-27	31,461	113,570	24,661	3,397	262,785	—	1,081,993
1927-28	32,463	118,785	26,561	4,294	280,407	—	1,171,777
1928-29	33,581	118,136	26,717	4,825	287,072	—	1,184,241
1929-30	34,862	121,422	30,469	5,204	296,047	2,262	1,212,727
1930-31	33,849	131,208	31,777	5,002	296,219	2,380	1,202,153
1931-32	31,765	129,225	28,134	4,736	297,308	2,343	1,111,824
1932-33	31,840	128,032	28,086	4,617	302,666	2,121	1,182,863
1933-34	35,541	129,185	28,798	5,006	309,864	1,934	1,313,018
1934-35	34,740	129,640	29,735	5,346	174,232	1,971	1,255,194
1935-36	35,913	130,486	31,242	5,488	176,987	1,973	1,310,303

## Extraordinary:

Year	Foreign Office	Home Office	Finance Dept.	Army Dept.	Navy Dept.	Justice Dept.
1925-26	4,504	179,983	38,431	44,044	106,761	2,462
1926-27	3,704	161,647	52,002	29,380	109,879	3,092
1927-28	6,137	223,331	54,970	43,914	136,992	6,020
1928-29	4,247	250,965	59,421	81,486	125,106	4,168
1929-30	6,632	170,861	26,186	48,356	120,017	2,570
1930-31	3,817	99,369	21,564	26,278	95,147	903
1931-32	8,248	92,884	15,528	63,808	88,124	1,041
1932-33	20,082	170,043	15,279	225,309	172,069	1,231
1933-34	13,725	183,648	20,042	296,173	230,948	1,703
1934-35	11,108	166,553	32,994	284,567	289,238	2,578
1935-36	12,849	112,859	28,655	313,155	313,866	2,483

Continued Year	Education Dept.	Agr. & For. Dept.	Com. & Ind. Dept.	Communications Dept.	Overseas Affairs Dept.	Total	Total Expenditure
1925-26	21,190	22,381	7,820	81,123	—	508,699	1,578,826
1926-27	18,194	19,725	9,290	89,919	—	496,833	1,765,723
1927-28	20,365	24,209	7,063	70,944	—	593,946	1,765,723
1928-29	16,765	27,526	7,242	53,687	—	630,613	1,814,855
1929-30	22,952	28,564	6,271	60,877	30,305	523,590	1,736,317
1930-31	12,112	27,078	5,922	39,277	24,743	355,711	1,557,864
1931-32	8,015	26,898	5,657	31,509	23,248	365,051	1,476,875
1932-33	20,051	71,349	6,652	41,242	23,971	767,278	1,950,141
1933-34	22,920	93,276	7,809	43,308	28,091	941,644	2,254,662
1934-35	25,555	102,933	8,473	19,412	25,082	968,582	2,223,776
1935-36	19,339	62,233	7,976	13,066	18,632	915,111	2,225,414

N.B.—The figures for 1934-35 and 1935-36 are budget, others being settled accounts.

## National Debt

Until a few years after the restoration of the Imperial regime, i.e. the establishment of the Imperial Government in 1868, the national debt stood at a trifling sum of 4.8 million yen. In 1872 a sum of 173 million yen was raised for the purpose of pensioning the military clansmen disbanded in consequence of the abolition of the feudal system. The Japan-China War (1894-5) added 143 millions to the debt, the total rising to 351 millions in 1896. From that year till the outbreak of the war with Russia covering a period of ten years, there was an increase of 187.8 millions. The Russo-Japanese War (1904-05) increased the debt by 1,500 millions, making a total of 2,189 millions. For the railway nationalization, 606 millions was raised in 1906, the total raising to 2,585 millions on the level of which the debt was stabilized with the 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 rehabilitation and restoration of the stricken area. The financial crisis of 1927 added a further enormous sum of 700 millions. The total national debt outstanding on March 31, 1934 stood at ¥8,139,038,393 with the annual charge of ¥393,845,157.

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. A summary of the position of the national debt at the end of each of the past five years is tabulated below:

Table 11. Amount of National Loans Raised, Redeemed and Outstanding (Yen)

(a) Domestic and Foreign Loans Combined

Year	Amount issued	Amount redeemed	Outstanding at end of fiscal year	Increase or decrease on previous year	Debt per head	Interest
1927-28	742,479,325	516,377,959	5,397,866,581	+226,100,365	60.739	267,494,815
1928-29	689,146,350	255,747,549	5,831,261,057	+433,394,476	64.735	289,190,535
1929-30	558,942,975	430,729,545	5,959,457,087	+128,196,030	65.263	295,545,989
1930-31	530,072,400	533,709,527	5,955,816,760	- 3,640,327	63.201	298,981,108
1931-32	457,583,300	225,742,685	6,187,657,475	+231,840,715	65.450	310,503,179
1932-33	1,096,743,925	230,205,847	7,054,195,552	+866,538,077	84.699	350,131,637
1933-34	1,105,114,000	20,271,160	8,139,038,393	+1,084,842,841	—	393,845,157

(b) Domestic and Foreign Loans Treated Separately.

Year	Domestic Loans			Foreign Loans		
	Amount issued	Amount redeemed	Outstanding at end of fiscal year	Amount issued	Amount redeemed	Outstanding at end of fiscal year
1928-29	689,146,350	353,649,800	4,379,965,700	—	2,097,749	1,451,295,357
1929-30	558,942,975	426,283,000	4,512,608,275	—	4,446,545	1,446,848,812
1930-31	265,608,900	301,421,075	4,476,792,300	264,463,500	232,287,851	1,479,024,460
1931-32	457,583,300	219,397,500	4,715,078,200	—	6,445,185	1,472,579,275
1932-33	1,096,743,925	148,068,150	5,663,753,975	—	82,137,697	1,390,441,577
1933-34	1,066,062,000	5,375,850	6,724,440,125	39,052,000	14,895,310	1,414,598,268

## National Loans

The following table shows the amount of for the last ten years from 1926 to 1935 (at various national loans, both domestic and foreign, the beginning of each year):

Table 12. Domestic and Foreign Loans of Various Kinds

(a) Domestic Loans (In yen)

Year	5 per cent. bonds	Special 5 per cent.	"A" group 5 per cent. bonds	4 per cent. (1st issue)	4 per cent. (2nd issue)
1924	276,559,000	137,840,000	443,099,300	171,149,400	96,640,350
1925	536,137,475	135,099,150	429,015,800	171,081,000	96,564,200
1926	644,058,725	123,711,100	426,479,500	171,010,500	96,538,050
1927	779,313,125	120,837,600	419,536,100	170,532,200	96,222,850
1928	1,094,299,575	120,821,650	419,402,750	169,698,600	95,936,650
1929	1,236,231,550	120,821,600	418,096,250	169,373,800	95,784,900
1930	1,367,268,150	120,818,100	406,750,600	166,681,300	95,208,550
1931	1,414,604,900	120,817,750	396,717,850	166,329,700	95,053,300
1932	1,839,884,900	120,816,950	396,702,750	165,006,800	94,589,550
1933	1,869,147,300	120,816,950	396,698,550	164,978,700	94,523,350
1934	1,869,150,875	120,816,750	396,698,300	164,896,650	94,501,100

(Continued) Year	4 per cent. bonds	5 per cent. Treasury debentures	4 1/2 per cent. Treasury debentures	4 per cent. bonds	Railway bonds	Temporary Treasury bonds
1924	—	1,489,341,600	—	—	79,999,500	—
1925	—	1,637,731,975	—	—	79,999,500	440,280,075
1926	—	1,902,303,725	—	—	79,999,500	240,286,800
1927	—	2,065,338,850	—	—	79,999,500	169,998,575
1928	—	2,296,297,175	—	—	79,999,500	69,998,575
1929	—	2,338,515,900	—	—	79,999,500	—
1930	—	2,225,110,875	—	—	79,999,500	—
1931	—	2,291,947,725	—	—	79,999,500	—
1932	—	2,333,501,900	200,000,000	—	—	—
1933	8,145,550	2,330,749,650	715,000,000	700,000,000	—	—
1934	34,968,425	2,230,761,725	715,000,000	1,615,814,800	—	—

(b) Foreign Loans (In yen)

Year	4 per cent. Sterling loan (1st issue)	4 per cent. Sterling loan (1st issue)	5 per cent. Sterling loans	4 per cent. French loan	4 per cent. Sterling loan (3rd issue)	6 half per cent. American loan
1924	92,748,500	244,063,479	224,543,533	173,623,486	107,392,805	300,900,000
1925	91,656,020	243,638,008	223,315,347	170,815,222	105,760,626	294,036,271
1926	91,352,391	243,320,320	222,827,197	170,404,421	105,489,996	283,243,589
1927	91,338,723	234,638,475	222,732,301	169,743,811	105,430,637	275,117,082
1928	91,337,746	230,514,584	222,673,918	169,368,034	105,429,661	272,537,968
1929	91,337,746	228,906,422	222,672,551	169,366,680	105,529,661	269,447,525
1930	91,337,746	86,461,909	222,672,356	169,320,433	105,429,661	269,447,525
1931	91,337,746	—	222,672,351	169,366,680	105,429,661	269,447,525
1932	91,337,746	—	222,670,989	161,067,078	105,428,684	260,359,342
1933	91,337,746	—	222,670,989	160,996,257	105,428,684	247,921,540
1934	91,337,746	—	222,670,794	160,990,646	105,428,684	238,869,465
	(¥9,355,500)	—	(¥22,807,620)	(415,996,550fr.)	(¥10,798,800)	(¥119,077,500)

(Continued) Year	6 per cent. Sterling loan	5 half per cent. Sterling loan	5 half per cent. American loan	Railway Purchase loan	South Manchuria Railway Sterling loan	6 half per cent. American loan
1924	244,075,000	—	—	9,763,000	117,156,000	4,208,894,953
1925	244,075,000	—	—	9,763,000	117,156,000	5,026,124,668
1926	244,075,000	—	—	—	117,156,000	5,162,257,414
1927	244,075,000	—	—	—	117,156,000	5,362,010,829
1928	244,075,000	—	—	—	117,156,000	5,799,547,386
1929	242,578,088	—	—	—	117,156,000	5,905,718,173
1930	241,036,266	122,037,500	142,426,000	—	117,156,000	6,002,805,456
1931	237,812,475	122,037,500	142,426,000	—	117,156,000	6,029,162,471
1932	234,392,399	122,036,524	142,426,000	—	58,578,000	6,548,749,612
1933	230,763,052	122,036,524	142,426,000	—	97,630,000	7,821,270,842
1934	226,913,696	122,036,524	142,426,000	—	97,630,000	8,650,911,793
	(¥23,242,210)	(¥12,499,900)	(¥71,000,000)	—	(¥10,000,000)	—

## National Wealth

National wealth is the aggregate of all sorts of property existent in the country. Since it is very difficult to decide upon the scope of property, and upon methods to be employed for assessment, etc., results of inquiry inevitably

differ according to the methods employed. The latest investigations available are those made by the Cabinet Statistical Bureau at the end of 1924 and at the end of 1930. The results of investigation conducted at the last date are tabulated below:

Table 13. National Wealth

(000's omitted)

Items	End of 1913 Total	End of 1919 Total	End of 1924 Total	End of 1930		
				Total	Government & Public	Private
Lands	13,795,180	33,085,660	33,247,340	41,091,348	4,537,383	36,525,965
Mines	1,468,490	6,412,820	3,523,230	6,499,651	4,912	6,494,739
Seas, lakes, rivers and harbors	2,767,430	4,596,980	5,158,000	3,443,143	341,849	1,294
Trees	1,760,150	4,533,710	1,747,670	6,706,815	2,662,006	4,044,809
Buildings	3,631,630	8,560,060	16,326,150	22,843,300	2,110,850	20,732,450

Items	End of 1913 Total	End of 1919 Total	End of 1924 Total	End of 1930		
				Total	Government & Public	Private
Furniture and household effects .....	1,566,000	4,423,510	9,683,360	12,473,201	863,803	11,609,398
Machinery for manufacture .....	399,010	1,101,940	1,987,200	1,809,381	145,160	1,664,221
Domestic animals & fowls .....	154,400	502,850	526,010	346,356	23,635	—
Railways & tramways .....	299,340	1,110,700	4,544,210	3,598,138	2,843,936	754,202
Vehicles .....	47,230	181,900	428,590	660,294	36,984	296,310
Ships .....	471,270	1,181,690	320,490	2,060,236	1,058,448	1,001,788
Water-works .....	76,860	149,040	283,350	352,779	446,004	6,275
Electric & gas plants	—	—	—	1,905,044	205,562	1,699,482
Telegraph & telephone .....	—	—	—	199,102	195,902	2,200
Goods in store .....	—	—	—	18,847,310	1,153,094	17,694,216
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	5,457,460	289,291	5,168,175
Mineral product .....	85,460	386,910	73,470	—	—	—
Marine product .....	19,850	43,360	46,311	—	—	—
Imported goods .....	192,300	445,090	501,800	—	—	—
Gold and silver coins and bullions .....	746,750	2,359,910	1,823,820	916,643	—	916,642
Property of Government Departments	1,116,180	1,548,450	6,483,880	—	—	—
Property of Imperial House .....	439,540	727,280	—	—	—	—
Others .....	3,078,470	7,792,810	10,258,270	2,250,515	2,069,262	181,253
Balance in favor of claims .....	*1,859,700	356,120	287,810	191,592	*440,947	682,539
Total .....	32,043,130	6,077,070	102,341,600	110,188,004	18,104,540	92,083,464
Per capita .....	6,000	15,300	19,310	1,710	—	—

\* Balance in favour of liabilities.

As will be noted from the above table, land comes first on the list with 41,000 millions, or 37% of the entire value of national wealth. Second come buildings, which account for 22,800 millions, or 21% of the entire amount of wealth. These two items occupy 58%, or more than half of the total wealth of the country. Of the total national wealth 12 is government in ownership, 4% public and the rest, or 84% private.

#### State Monopolies and Undertakings

From consideration of financial requirements and the salt supply, the Government enacted the Salt Monopoly Law in January, 1905, which came into operation in June of the same year. According to the provisions of this law, salt is manufactured only by persons so licensed by the Government which takes it over from them by paying them suitable compensation according to its quality. Formerly, the price at which the Government sold it consisted of the amount of compensation paid and the fixed rate of profit and expenses, but as referred to below, no profit is at present added in arriving at the selling price. Salt is sold only by persons licensed by

the Government. Foreign and Formosan salt cannot be imported except by the Government or persons appointed for the purpose by the Government, while for purposes of exportation, salt is sold by the Government at a specially reduced price and can be exported by any person. Salt intended for use in industry, agriculture, mining and fishing of some kind receives special treatment and is sold at a specially reduced price. A considerable amount of profit was annually derived from the salt monopoly up to the 1917-18 financial year, but, in and after the subsequent year (1918-19), the idea of realizing profit was done away with from the viewpoint of social policy. Further, with a view to controlling the overproduction of salt resulting from the improvement in salt manufacture in Japan Proper and colonies and reducing salt price, the Government promulgated in April, 1929 the Law regarding the adjustment of salt-fields. Thus, it prohibited some domestic salt producers from manufacturing salt on two occasions during 1929 and 1930. Official statistics of the salt industry for the last five years are appended:

Table 14. Statistics of Salt Industry

Year	Salt-field (Hectares)	No. of pans	Production (M. tons)			Total (1,000 yen)
			Salt-field	Others	Total	
1927-28 .....	5,728	5,510	612,815	6,478	619,293	31,295
1928-29 .....	5,708	5,006	631,361	6,687	638,048	31,168
1929-30 .....	5,708	5,006	638,549	5,601	644,151	29,813
1930-31 .....	4,531	3,906	624,595	3,939	628,534	27,565
1931-32 .....	4,529	3,887	517,260	3,865	521,125	21,322
1932-33 .....	4,530	3,887	568,365	4,132	572,497	22,646
1933-34 .....	4,534	3,840	625,326	5,380	630,706	25,054

#### TOBACCO MONOPOLY

The Tobacco Regulations were promulgated for the first time in 1876 and a tax was levied on tobacco, but in 1898 this tax was abolished and superseded by the Leaf Tobacco Monopoly Law which was put in force the same year. In 1904 with a view to enforcing stricter control by introduction of a complete monopoly system on the one hand and from consideration of financial requirements on the other, the Leaf Tobacco Monopoly Law was replaced by the Manufactured Tobacco Monopoly Law, now in force. According to the provisions of this law, the cultivation of leaf-tobacco is permitted to private individuals who have obtained the permission of the Government therefor. The leaf-tobacco

gathered by them is taken over by the Government and suitable compensation is paid for it according to its quality. It is manufactured at Government factories, and the manufactured article is sold at fixed prices by dealers licensed by the Government. Foreign tobacco cannot be imported except by the Government or persons appointed for the purpose by the Government, while tobacco can be exported only by persons specially permitted to do so by the Government.

Since July, 1931, the wholesale business of tobacco has been placed under the direct management of the Government. The Monopoly Bureau gives the following figures for the last five years:—

Table 15. Statistics of Tobacco Monopoly

Fiscal year	Quantity collected by Government			Amount of Compensation for Tobacco Collected		
	Acres (Hectare)	Output (M. ton)	Total (M. ton)	New leaf (Yen)	Old leaf (Yen)	Total (Yen)
1928-29 .....	37,295	63,566	63,161	577	63,738	49,127,189
1929-30 .....	35,745	61,678	61,388	397	61,785	47,227,201
1930-31 .....	36,031	64,382	64,382	356	64,738	45,225,063
1931-32 .....	36,533	68,361	68,361	—	68,361	40,372,680
1932-33 .....	33,809	60,606	60,606	—	60,606	34,023,396
1933-34 .....	33,856	66,540	66,539	—	66,540	39,167,666

#### Camphor Monopoly

The Camphor Monopoly Law was first put in force in Formosa, but the Government issued in June, 1903, the Crude Camphor and Camphor Monopoly Law (carried into effect in October, 1903) to be operative both in Japan Proper and Formosa, which provides that the manufacture of crude camphor and camphor oil shall be confined to those persons who have obtained the permission of the Government therefor and the article so manufactured shall be taken over by the Government in return for suitable compen-

tion according to quality. Formerly, the domestic consumption of camphor was rather insignificant and a large portion of the Japanese product was exported to Europe and America. The rapid progress in the celluloid industry, however, has caused, of late, an increase in domestic consumption, which has resulted in the absorption of large quantity of the camphor produced both in Japan Proper and Formosa. The area under camphor and manufacture of crude camphor and camphor oil for the last few years show the following record:—

Table 16. Area Under Camphor and Its Output

Year	Area of plantations			No. of manu- facturers	No. of refineries	Manufacture (1,000 kin)	
	State	Public	Private			Crude	Oil
1927 .....	63	149	313	1,723	2,167	2,683	2,103
1928 .....	92	164	271	1,662	2,035	2,018	1,820
1929 .....	25	245	283	1,708	2,013	2,649	2,364
1930 .....	29	181	345	1,581	1,842	3,840	3,442
1931 .....	99	259	272	1,432	1,665	1,369	2,212
1932 .....	35	162	304	1,397	1,626	2,285	1,990

Table 17. Sales of Manufactured Camphor

Year	Camphor		Camphor Oil		Total value (¥1,000)
	1,000 kin	¥1,000	1,000 kin	¥1,000	
1928	2,815	2,712	1,859	773	3,485
1929	4,323	4,230	2,397	1,023	5,253
1930	3,664	3,381	3,518	1,581	4,961
1931	3,002	2,584	2,296	936	3,520
1932	4,687	4,083	2,039	759	4,841

## TAXATION

## History of Taxation

The decade following the Sino-Japanese War (1894-95) and the Russo-Japanese War (1904-05) were eventful as regards the financial devices for increasing the revenue of the Treasury in order to meet the swollen State expenditure incidental to the elevated prestige of the country. Prior to the Japan-China War the taxation system of the country was very simple and its main resources consisted of only three, namely, land income tax and sake tax. The outstanding features of the revised taxation legislation enacted during the last thirty years are the perceptible lightening of the land tax, and repeated increase of the sake tax and other taxes on luxuries. The national liquor has been the most favourable resources tapped by the successive ministers of finance whenever they were obliged to devise an additional revenue programme. It is significant to note that it was exploited during that period no less than seven times, the last in 1925.

The general reform plan enforced in 1926 is more radical in nature and thorough in scope than any attempt made by the preceding administrations in a similar direction. It was intended to secure a fairer distribution of public burden upon the tax-payers and the general public. The exclusion of cotton fabrics from the textile excise, abolition of transit and soy taxes and patent medicine stamp duty, and the elevation of untaxable limit for income and succession taxes, and lastly the adoption of untaxable limit for land tax are believed to have favourable effects on the middle and lower classes. Then the business tax was also abolished while the business profit tax and the interest on capital tax were newly created. Other increased revenue measures carried into effect at the same time were the increase of rates on "sake" tax and succession tax, and the creation of tax on aerated drinks. The Treasury's balance sheet reflecting the reform of taxation is tabulated below:—

Table 18. Results of Taxation Reform as Seen in Treasury's

Loss:	
Income tax	10,210
Land tax	21,700
Cotton textile excise	25,300
Business tax abolished and business profit tax created, balance loss	4,100
Travelling tax	11,600
Soy tax	7,100
Patent medicine duty	10,000
<b>Total loss</b>	<b>90,300</b>
Gain:	
Succession tax	6,200
Saké tax	38,800
Playing card duty	500
Tobacco monopoly	22,200
Interest on capital tax	14,800
Aerated drink tax	4,300
<b>Total gain</b>	<b>82,000</b>
Adverse balance	8,300

## Balance Sheet

The loss of ¥8,300,000 inflicted on the Treasury by the reform is, however, only a matter of appearance, for simultaneously the Government effected thorough recasting of the Customs Tariff practically left standing since 1910, from which ¥19,300,000 more was expected to accrue to the national coffer in ordinary days.

**National and Local Taxes.**—Japan follows the French method in chiefly relying on sur-taxes as ways and means of raising revenue for prefectural and municipal and corporation treasuries. In the prefectural treasury the yield from sur-taxes supplies about 52% of the total revenue, and that from independent imposts the remaining 48%, while in the municipal treasury the corresponding figures are 70 and 30% respectively. The sur-taxes supply as much as 97 to 98% of the total revenue for the village treasury.

The income tax or primary direct national tax, supplemented by other direct taxes, namely, land tax, business profit tax and capital interest tax. There are, in addition, other kinds of taxes such as the succession tax, the tax on liquors (tax on sake, tax on alcohol and alcoholic liquors and beer tax), the table water tax, the sugar excise, the textile consumption tax, the tax on bourses, the registration tax, stamp duties, customs duties, etc.

The receipts from taxes during the financial year of 1933-34 are as follows:—

Table 19. Receipts from Taxes

	Receipts (Yen)	Ratio to Total Receipts (%)		Receipts (Yen)	Ratio to Total Receipts (%)
Income tax	159,706,683	19.4	Sugar excise	72,522,273	8.8
Land tax	58,137,434	7.7	Textile consumption tax	29,440,821	3.5
Business profit tax	40,386,211	4.8	Tax on bourses	16,240,842	1.9
Capital interest tax	14,634,010	1.8	Customs duties	113,962,805	13.7
Succession tax	25,594,910	3.1	Tonnage dues	2,299,575	0.3
Mining tax	3,557,299	0.4	Stamp duties	73,750,060	8.8
Tax on liquors	208,865,231	25.3	<b>Total incl. others</b>	<b>822,316,805</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Table water tax	3,208,299	0.4			

## Per Capita Taxation

The burden of taxation has become very much onerous during the post-war years. The amount of national and local taxation per head of popu-

lation for 1934-35 totalled 21.174 yen. The following table shows per capita and per household taxation in the last few years:—

Table 20. Per Capita and Per Household Taxation

Year	National Tax			Local Tax			Total		
	Amount (¥1,000)	Per household (Yen)	Per capita (Yen)	Amount (¥1,000)	Per household (Yen)	Per capita (Yen)	Amount (¥1,000)	Per household (Yen)	Per capita (Yen)
1928-29	915,909	76.317	15.332	658,234	54.847	11.019	1,574,143	131.164	26.351
1929-30	893,505	74.450	14.957	667,546	55.622	11.175	1,561,051	130.072	26.132
1930-31	835,041	65.721	11.412	602,900	47.450	8.951	1,437,941	113.171	20.363
1931-32	735,504	57.887	11.412	534,028	42.030	8.286	1,269,532	99.917	19.698
1932-33	695,837	54.765	10.797	523,590	41.208	8.124	1,219,427	95.973	18.921
*1933-34	692,034	54.466	10.738	561,613	44.201	8.714	1,253,647	98.667	19.452
*1934-35	775,263	61.016	12.029	561,613	46.386	9.145	1,264,635	107.402	21.174

\* Budget accounts.

## Land Tax

The land tax has hitherto been levied on the basis of the assessment of 1875. In view, however, of the fact that after that year there was only a partial revision in the assessed value which, with the progress of economic conditions, became unadapted to actual circumstances and in many cases caused unfairness in the incidence of taxation, fundamental amendments were effected in 1930 in this tax, whereby the rental value was taken as the basis of tax assessment. At the same time, part of the surplus arising out of the conclusion of the London Naval Treaty was devoted to the reduction of this tax.

**Basis of Assessment.**—The land tax is imposed on the basis of the rental value of land entered in the cadastre. From 1930 to 1937, it is levied according to the rental value assessed during the two years 1926 to 1927, but after that period it will be levied according to a rental value to be amended every ten years, the first amendment to be made in 1938.

**Tax Payers.**—All landowners are liable to land tax. In the case of land under mortgage, however, the tax is collected from the mortgagee; and in the case of land under superficies of more than one hundred years, it is collected from the superficiary.

**Rates of Tax.**—Formerly, the land tax was

imposed according to the value of land, and the rates were 2.5% on residential land, 4.5% on rice and other fields and 5.5% on other land. With the amendment of this tax by which the rental value was taken as the basis of tax assessment, however, the tax is levied on all categories of land at the rate of 3.8% with the exception of 4% in 1931.

## Income Tax

The Law first instituted in 1887 was subjected to thorough revision in 1899 and after repeated partial amendments made in 1901, 1905, 1913 and 1918, it was subjected to a general revision in 1920 and again in 1926.

Those coming under the following classes are under obligation to pay the tax:—

1. Those who have domicile or have a temporary residence for one year or over within the territory where the Income Tax Law is in force.
2. Those who, though not having domicile or a temporary residence for one year or over within the territory where the Income Tax Law is in force, derive income coming under any of the following items:—

(a) When having assets or doing business within the territory where the Law is in force; (b) When interest on public

bonds, debentures, or fixed deposits in banks or deposits of corresponding nature is received in payment within the territory where the Law is in force; (c) When receiving from a corporation having a head office or a principal office within the territory where the Law is in force profit, dividend, a share of "excess or surplus income," or bonus incidental to the disposition of the profit or the "excess or surplus income," or gratuitous payment corresponding to such bonus.

The Law is applicable only to Japan Proper (excluding Ogasawara islands and seven islands of Izu) and is not in force in Chosen, Taiwan and Karafuto.

#### Classification of Incomes:

##### 1. Class I.

**A. Ordinary Income of a Corporation.**—The balance remaining in each accounting period after deducting the gross losses from the gross profits for the said period;

**B. Excess Profits of a Corporation.**—When the ordinary income of a corporation for any accounting period exceeds 10% of the average net assets at the end of each month in the said period, that is to say, the average amount of paid-up capital and reserves, any excess over 10% is taxed;

**C. Net Assets of Corporation at Liquidation or Amalgamation.**—In the case of dissolution of a corporation, an excess of the value of remaining assets over the paid-up capital or the invested fund at the time of dissolution; in the case of amalgamation of corporations, an excess of the sum of the paid-up amount for shares and the amount of money, acquired by the shareholders or partners of the amalgamated corporations from the amalgamating corporation or a corporation created as the result of the amalgamation, over the paid-up capital or the invested fund of the amalgamated corporations at the time of amalgamation;

**D. Undivided Profits of a Family Corporation.**—Undivided profits in each accounting period of a family corporation, i.e., a corporation with half or more of its capital or invested fund consisting of shares owned by a shareholder or a partner and those who have special relations with the said shareholders or partner such as his relative or his employees, provided that such undivided amount comes under either of the following clauses (when there is a conflict between them, the one that concerns the greater amount is applied); and the government decides

all questions relating to the scope of the application of these provisions;

**E. Income of a corporation without Head Office or Principal Business Office in the Territory where the Income Tax Law is in force.**—Incomes derived from assets owned or business done within the territory where this law is operative by a corporation whose head office or principal business office is not situated within such territory.

"Income of corporations" means as a rule the balance remaining in each business year after deducting from gross receipts for the said period the total loss incurred in it. However, for insurance companies the "income" designated the profit or surplus for accounting period, while for corporations not maintaining their head or principal offices within the territory where the Law is applicable, the "income" means the balance of profit and loss on account of assets owned or business done within the territory.

When corporation are amalgamated, a new corporation resulting from such amalgamation is under obligation to pay the tax on the income of the amalgamated corporation.

##### 2. Class II.

**A.** Interest on public bonds, debentures, fixed bank deposits, or bank deposits of similar nature receivable in places where the Law is in force. This applies also to profit on trust funds employed in loans by a trust company.

**B.** Distribution of profit or dividends, distribution of surplus money, or bonuses given by way of distributing profits or surplus money or allowances similar in nature to bonuses, as received by those who have neither domicile nor residence for one year or more in places where the Law is operative from corporations maintaining head or principal business offices in places where the Law is operative.

In the foregoing two cases, the amount received shall constitute the assessable income.

##### 3. Class III.

Incomes of individuals not coming under Class II are calculated as follows:—

(1) Interest on loans made on a non-business basis and interest on public bonds, debentures and deposits that do not come under Class II.—receipts during the preceding year; (2) Income from forests—gross receipts during the preceding year less the necessary disbursement made; (3) Bonuses or allowances similar in nature to bonuses—receipts during the period between March 1 of the preceding year and the last day

of February of that year; (4) The distribution of interest or profit, or allotments of surplus received from a corporation—receipts during the period between March 1 of the preceding year and the last day of February of that year (in the case of dividends on unregistered shares the actual amount received) less 4/10; (5) Salaries, allowances, annuities, pensions, retiring pensions and other allowances of a similar nature—actual receipts during the preceding year when such incomes have been received continuously from January 1 of the year, or estimated annual receipts when such incomes have not been received continuously from January 1 of the preceding year; (6) Incomes other than those enumerated above—gross receipts of the preceding year less the necessary disbursement made when such incomes have been received from January 1 of the year, or estimated annual receipts when such incomes have derived from properties, business or professions that have not been practised continuously from January 1 of the preceding year.

When the sum received as repayment from a corporation in consequence of the redemption of shares or in the case of one's retirement from a partnership exceeds the sum actually paid for the said shares or the contribution actually made by the retiring partner, such excess shall be regarded as a dividend on profits from the said corporation.

The following may be deducted as necessary expenses in calculating the assessable incomes of Class III:—

Prices paid or expenses incurred in purchasing seeds, silk-worm eggs, manure, feeds for cattle or others, merchandise laid in as stock, raw materials, repair of ground or things, rent, public levy on ground and things or as paid incidental to conducting business, salaries and allowances to employees, and all other necessary disbursement incurred for procuring the incomes. Household and incidental expenses are not deductible.

The following revision has been made in this tax:—

(a) As regards incomes accruing from trust property, the tax is levied upon the beneficiary considering him as an owner of the trust property; (b) In case the beneficiary is not specified or not yet in being, the trustee shall be deemed to be the beneficiary and taxed accordingly.

#### Tax Rates:

##### Class I.

**A. Ordinary Income of a Corporation.**—A corporation that has its head office or principal business office within the territory where the Income Tax Law is in force—5%.

**B. Excess Profit of a Corporation.**—Excess profits of a corporation are divided into three classes with a separate rate for each class:

- |   |     |
|---|-----|
| a. That portion of the income in excess of 10% and under 20% of the capital ..... | 4%  |
| b. That portion of the income in excess of 20% and under 30% of the capital ..... | 10% |
| c. That portion of the income in excess of 30% of the capital .....               | 20% |

**C. Net Assets of Corporations at Liquidation or Amalgamation.**—Net assets of corporation at liquidation or amalgamation are divided into two classes with separate rates:

- |   |     |
|---|-----|
| a. The total of reserves and income exempted by law from the income tax ..... | 5%  |
| b. Others .....   | 10% |

**D. Undivided Profits of a Family Corporation.**—In fixing the rate of the tax, an annual income is calculated on the basis of ordinary income of the accounting period. To 10% of the portion under 50,000 yen of such annual income is added, 10% of the portion from 50,000 yen to 100,000 yen, 20% of the portion from 100,000 yen to 500,000 yen 25% of the portion from 500,000 yen to 1,000,000 yen, and 30% of the portion in excess of 1,000,000 yen; and the percentage that the total bears to the ordinary income is the rate of the tax.

**E. Income of a Corporation having no Head Office or Principal Business Office in the Territory where the Income Tax Law is in force**—10%.

##### Class II.

- |   |      |
|---|------|
| A. Interest on public bonds .....   | 4%   |
| B. Other interest .....   | 5%   |
| C. Interest or dividend receivable from Japanese juridical persons by those having no residence or domicile in the territory where the Income Tax Law is not in force ..... | 7.5% |

##### Class III.

Income under this class is divided into the following categories and the progressive rates are applied to the respective categories; but income from forests is assessed separately by

multiplying by 5 the amount obtained by applying the following rates to one-fifth of such income.

	(Yen)	(%)
Incomes not exceeding	1,200.....	0.8
Income exceeding	1,200.....	2.0
" "	1,500.....	3.0
" "	2,000.....	4.0
" "	3,000.....	5.0
" "	5,000.....	6.5
" "	7,000.....	8.0
" "	10,000.....	9.5
" "	15,000.....	11.0
" "	20,000.....	13.0
" "	30,000.....	15.0
" "	50,000.....	17.0
" "	3,000.....	5.0
" "	100,000.....	21.0
" "	200,000.....	23.0
" "	500,000.....	25.0
" "	1,000,000.....	27.0
" "	2,000,000.....	30.0
" "	3,000,000.....	33.0
" "	4,000,000.....	36.0

The tax for the head and each of the other members or inmates of the family living together, if any, is determined by applying the rates to the total of their incomes and then working out the amount thus obtained in proportion to their respective incomes. The above provision applies also to the incomes of two or more members the family living together but not with the head.

#### Total Exemption:

Total exemption is granted where the total incomes do not amount to 1,200 yen less various deductions referred to below.

#### Earned Income Allowance:

(1) An allowance of one-fifth of earned income where the tax-payer's total income does not exceed 6,000 yen.

(2) An allowance of one-tenth of earned income where the tax-payer's total income does not exceed 12,000 yen but his investment income exceeds 6,000 yen.

(3) An allowance of one-fifth of the earned income up to 6,000 yen and of one-tenth of the remainder where the tax-payer's total income does not exceed 12,000 yen but exceeds 6,000 yen, of which his investment income is less than 6,000 yen.

#### Deduction for Children and Dependent Relatives:

A deduction of 100 yen may be claimed by a person whose assessed income does not exceed 3,000 yen in respect of each child under the age of 18 years and other dependent relatives.

#### Relief in respect of Life Assurance Premiums:

A deduction not exceeding 200 yen may be

claimed in respect of premiums irrespective of the amount of the total income of the claimant.

#### Business Profits Tax

The business tax of 1896 was based upon external valuation of a business and the tax burden was not necessarily borne by tax-payers in proportion to their ability. In order to remedy this inequality, the business tax law was thoroughly revised and the business profits tax law, enacted for the purpose of imposing a tax on the net profits of a business, was promulgated in March, 1926 and put into effect on and after January 1, 1927. The important points of this law are given below:

#### 1. Persons liable to the Business Profit Tax:

A. A commercial corporation with head office, branch office or any business office in the territory where the Business Profits Tax Law is in force.

B. A person that engages in any of the following businesses in the territory where the Business Profits Tax Law is in force:

Sale of goods; Banking; Mutual Loan Business (Mujin); Money-lending; Renting of goods; Manufacturing (including the generating and supplying gas and electricity, and the repairing of articles); Transportation (including transportation agencies); Warehousing; Contracting; Printing; Publishing; Photography; Renting assembly rooms; Innkeeping (including boarding house keeping but excluding doss-house keeping); Restaurant-keeping; Commission Agency (in transaction outside of what are defined as commercial transactions by the Commercial Law); Representation (of merchants in the transaction of regular business); Commission Agency (in commercial transaction defined by the Commercial Law); Common Business.

#### 2. Basis of Assessment.

The tax is assessed on net profits, viz., in the case of a corporation, the balance remaining in each accounting period after deducting the total losses from the gross profits for the period and in the case of an individual, the balance remaining after deducting necessary expenses from the gross profits for the preceding year.

#### 3. General and Temporary Exemption.

a. No business profits tax is levied on the profits of the following businesses:—

(1) Dealing in postage and revenue stamps issued by the Government; (2) Manufacture, repairing and sale of scales, weights and measures; (3) Sale of minerals mined or extracted by the seller himself; (4) Publishing under the News Paper Law; (5) Business transacted in offices outside of the territory where the Business Profits Tax Law is in force; (6) Theatrical performances and fisheries when conducted by a corporation; (7) Sale of, or manufacturing done on, products from agriculture, forestry, livestockbreeding or marine industry, but such sale or manufacture in a place specially prepared for the purpose is not exempted.

b. Net profits derived from industries producing certain important goods specified by the Imperial Ordinance are exempted from the business profits tax under the provision of the Ordinance during the first four years of operation of a factory.

#### 4. The Minimum Net Profits Assessable.

The minimum net profits assessable are 400 yen in the case of an individual, but there is not such exemption in the case of a corporation.

#### 5. Rate of Tax.

	(%)
Corporation .....	3.4
Individual:	
Less than 1,000 yen of net profits..	2.2
Exceeding 1,000 yen of net profits:	
Fractions less than 1,000 yen...	2.2
Fractions exceeding 1,000 yen...	2.6

The tax has hitherto been levied at the rate of 3.6% on corporation and 2.8% on individuals, but a part of the surplus revenue arising out of the London Naval Treaty reduced the rates as mentioned above. For corporations this reduction was effective from the business year ending on and after April 1, 1932, and for individuals from 1931. The rate for individuals was, however, 2.5% in 1931 only for fractions less than 1,000 yen and 2.8% for those exceeding 1,000 yen.

#### Capital Interest Tax

The capital interest tax was put into force on April 1, 1926, with a view to supplementing, together with the land tax and the business profits tax, the income tax, our primary direct national tax. Thus, one of the defects of our system of taxation, viz., unfair distribution of the burden of tax between income from invested capital and that from personal service, has been eliminated. The important points are as follows:—

1. Persons liable to the Capital Interest Tax. Receivers of interest on capital in the territory where the Capital Interest Tax Law is in force.

#### 2. Basis of Assessment.

##### Class A.

Interest on public bonds, that on debentures issued by ordinary business corporations or the Central Chest for Industrial Associations in Japan, or that on bank deposits; or profits from trust funds employed in loans by a trust company.

##### Class B.

Interest on loans made on a non-business basis or that on deposits among the income under Class III received during the previous year by a person liable to pay tax on income under Class III; and in this case the income of a former owner is considered to be that of his heir.

#### 3. Exemption from Taxation.

No capital interest tax is levied on the following capital interest under Class A:—

(1) Interest received by persons exempted from the Class II income tax under the provisions of the Income Tax Law, etc.

(2) Interest on the Savings Bonds or the Reconstruction Savings Certificates.

#### 4. Rate of the Tax.

2% of the amount of capital interest.

#### 5. Time of Payment.

For the capital interest under Class A:—

At the time of payment of such interest.

For the capital interest under Class B:—

Semi-annually, viz., the first payment between the 1st and 31st of August of the year and the second payment between the 1st and 30th of November.

#### Tax on Liquors

**Tax on "Saké."**—According to the law now in force, the tax is imposed upon persons brewing *shurui*, which is divided into five classes, namely, "Seishu" (refined saké), "Dakushu" (unrefined or muddy saké), "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 yen per koku
2nd kind	"Seishu" and "Shirozake" containing not more than 23° of alcohol .....	40 yen per koku
	"Mirin" and "Shochu" containing not more than 30° of alcohol .....	
3rd kind	"Shochu" containing more than 30° and not more than 35° of alcohol .....	1.50 yen per koku for each additional 1° over than rate for the 2nd kind, i.e. 40 yen.
4th kind	"Seishu," "Dakushu" and "Shirozake" containing more than 23° of alcohol .....	1.80 yen per koku for each 1° of alcohol
	"Mirin" containing more than 30° of alcohol .....	
	"Shochu" containing more than 45° of alcohol .....	

By the quantity of alcohol in the above table is meant the percentage of alcohol with the specific gravity of 0.7947, contained in the original fluid at the temperature of 15° C.

The number of koku of *shurui* and the basis of assessment are inspected and assessed when the brewing is finished.

**Beer Tax.**—The beer tax, created in 1901, is levied upon brewers of beer at the rate of 25 yen per koku on the quantity brewed.

**Tax on Alcohol and Alcoholic Liquors.**—Upon revision of the saké tax in 1901, the tax on alcohol and alcoholic liquors was separated from the saké tax. It is imposed upon alcohol and alcoholic liquors, except those subject to saké or beer tax, and wine at the rate of 1.80 yen for each per cent. of pure alcohol contained in 1 koku of the original fluid. In no case, however, may the rate of the tax fall below 42 yen per koku.

No 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 ware-houses, customs temporary depots and in other places

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 hold-

where the storage of foreign goods is permitted by laws and ordinances, for purposes of domestic consumption. The rates vary from 0.9 yen to 9.5 yen per picul according to the kinds of articles. The former rates which were from 1 yen to 10 yen were thus reduced. These rates became effective from January 1, 1932.

Sugar:		Per picul (Yen)
Class 1.	Under No. 11 Dutch standard. . . . .	0.90—2.25
Class 2.	Under No. 18 Dutch standard. . . . .	4.55
Class 3.	Under No. 22 Dutch standard. . . . .	6.75
Class 4.	Above No. 22 Dutch standard. . . . .	7.75
Class 5.	Sugar candy, lump sugar, etc. . . . .	9.50
	Molasses .....	9.90—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 was 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:—

ing 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 placed tax is imposed upon persons engaged in recovering gold-dust. The rates of the tax are as follows:—

- Alluvial—30 sen per annum per cho of placer area
- Non-Alluvial—30 sen per annum per 1,000 tsubo of placed area

#### Tax on Bourses

The tax on bourses has hitherto been levied upon bourses according to the amount of transactions carried on in such bourses; but in the revised tax law which came into force in September, 1914, this tax is subdivided into the bourse business tax and bourse tax.

The bourse business tax is levied upon bourses unless they are organized as corporations, at the rate of 15 per cent of the total selling commissions received by such bourses. With the bourse tax was revised as follows:—

1. In respect of marginal bargains carried on at a bourse the bourse tax is levied at the following rates according to the amount of transaction:—

Class I. Local loans and company debentures:	
A. Bargains to be settled within the limits of 7 days. ....	0.6/10,000
B. Others .....	1/10,000
Class II. Negotiable papers:	
A. Bargains to be settled within the limits of 7 days. ....	1.5/10,000
B. Others .....	2.5/10,000
Class III. Merchandise .....	2.5/10,000

2. Bargains cancelled are not exempted from the tax.

#### Tax on the Issue of Bank-Notes

Since 1899, the issue of bank-notes against the security reserve within the limits prescribed by law has been subject to a tax of 12.5 per mille per annum on the average monthly amount of issue after deducting therefrom that portion which has, by special order of the Government, been advanced to the Government itself or to others without interest or at an interest not exceeding one per cent. per annum.

The textiles consumption tax established in 1905 is levied at the rate of 9 per cent. of the value upon persons taking delivery, at the time

#### Textile Consumption Tax

of such delivery, of textiles from factories, custom-house compounds, bonded warehouses, temporary customs depots and other places where the storage of foreign goods is permitted by laws and ordinances. Formerly the tax has been levied at the rate of 10%, but reduced to 9%. Cotton fabrics and 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 the said law is in force.

In the following cases the property is exempted from the succession tax:—

- (1) The value of a property which does not amount to 5,000 yen in the case of succession to the headship of a house is not subject to the succession tax;
- (2) The value of a property which does not amount to 1,000 yen in the case of succession to property is not subject to the succession tax;
- (3) When a succession occurs through death in a battle, or through death caused by sickness or wounds incurred in a battle, of officers and privates of the Army or

Navy and others attached thereto, the property of the deceased is not subject to the succession tax; (4) When a succession occurs again within five years to the property upon which the tax has been imposed, the amount of succession tax corresponding to the amount of tax previously collected is remitted; (5) When a succession occurs again within seven years to the property upon which the tax has been imposed, half the amount of succession tax corresponding to the amount of tax previously collected is remitted.

The succession tax is, after the value of assessment has been classified, imposed by applying the proper rate of tax in the proper degree in each case according to the kinds of successors.

The tax-rates vary, in the case of succession to the headship of a family, from 0.50% to 16% and in the case of succession of property, from 1% to 21%, according to the amount of the property and to the kinds of the successors.

The lowest rate is applied to an estate under 5,000 yen in the case of succession to the headship of a family and to a legacy under 1,000 yen in the case of succession to a property, while the highest rate is applied to that portion of an estate of legacy exceeding 5,000,000 yen.

With respect to successions occurring in accordance with the laws of a foreign country, the tax-rates of the succession to property shall

correspondingly apply.

When a donation, over 1,000 yen in value, of other properties than real estate within the territory where this law is in force or vessels, is made in the following cases, it is considered to be a legacy and the succession tax applies:—

(1) On donations to relatives; (2) On donations made by the head or a member of the main family to the head or a member of a branch family at or after the time of setting up such branch family.

The following revision has been made in this tax:

1. When a creator of a trust causes another person to possess the right to get the benefit accruing from the trust, that right shall be deemed to have been given or bequeathed at the time of such transfer, and the new possessor shall be taxed in conformity with the provisions of the Succession Tax Law.
2. When, in the case stipulated in the preceding paragraph, a beneficiary is not specified or does not exist at the time of creation of the trust, a direct descendant of the creator of the trust is considered to be an administrator.
3. The right to receive the benefit from a trust shall be appraised by the Government at its discretion.

Table 21. Death Duties

	In case of those designated by the deceased, appointed by from among members of the family or by parents (per cent.)		
	In case of the direct descendant of the family (per cent.)	In case of the heir chosen of the family council (per cent.)	
Under ¥ 5,000	0.5	0.6	0.8
Over 5,000	0.6	0.7	1.0
" 10,000	0.7	0.8	1.5
" 20,000	0.8	1.0	2.0
" 30,000	1.0	1.5	2.5
" 40,000	1.5	2.0	3.0
" 50,000	2.0	2.5	4.0
" 70,000	2.5	3.0	5.0
Over ¥ 100,000	3.0	4.0	6.0
" 150,000	4.0	5.0	7.0
" 200,000	5.0	6.0	8.0
" 300,000	6.0	7.0	9.0
" 400,000	7.0	8.0	10.0
" 500,000	8.0	9.0	11.0
" 700,000	9.0	10.0	12.0
" 1,000,000	10.0	11.0	13.0
" 2,000,000	11.0	12.0	14.0
" 3,000,000	12.0	13.0	15.0
" 5,000,000	13.0	14.0	16.0

## 2. Legacy Duties

	In case of direct descendants (per cent.)	In case of man or wife or parents (per cent.)	In case of other relatives (per cent.)
Under ¥ 1,000	1.0	1.2	1.7
Over 1,000	1.2	1.4	2.0
" 5,000	1.4	1.7	2.5
" 10,000	1.7	2.0	3.5
" 20,000	2.0	2.5	4.5
" 30,000	2.5	3.5	5.5
" 40,000	3.5	4.5	6.5
" 50,000	4.5	5.5	7.5
" 70,000	5.5	6.5	8.5
" 100,000	6.5	7.5	9.5
" 150,000	7.5	8.5	10.5
" 200,000	8.5	9.5	11.5
" 300,000	9.5	10.5	12.5
" 400,000	10.5	11.5	13.5
" 500,000	11.5	12.5	14.5
" 700,000	12.5	13.5	15.5
" 1,000,000	13.5	14.5	16.5
" 2,000,000	15.0	16.0	18.0
" 3,000,000	16.5	17.5	19.5
" 5,000,000	18.0	19.0	21.0

**Special Profits Tax**—The Special Profits Tax was created by the promulgation of Law No. 20 on March 30, 1935. This tax is levied on the profits of the legal person and also on the profits of the individual derived from business (inclusive of mining or placer mining) as provided for by Art. 2 of the Business Profits Tax Law. When the profits of the legal person for the current business year exceed the average profits for the past business years, that excess portion of profits shall be designated as the legal person's profits. In case where none of the past business years has shown any profits or the average of profits for the past business years is less than seven per cent. of the average amount of capital for the past business years, seven per

cent. of the average amount of capital for the past business years shall be designated as the average profits for the past business years. In case where the first business year of the legal person has ended after January 1, 1932, seven per cent. of the capital for the current business year shall be designated as the average profits for the past business years.

"The current business year" designated by the Law means any business year ending after January 1, 1935 and "The past business years" all business years which closed within three years before December 31, 1931. The profits which are less than 1,000 yen shall be exempted from the tax.

## LOCAL FINANCE

The estimated expenditure of the local administrative bodies in Japan Proper for 1934-35 totalled ¥1,792,632,383. Compared with the preceding year, it shows an expansion of ¥37,991,300. Contrasted with 1918, in which the World War came to a close, it shows an increase of more than 1,000 millions or an expansion of over three and a half times during the past sixteen years. The decline in the purchasing power of money, the growth of population and the widened scope of governmental activities have contributed to the expansion of local expenditure. As to the local services, edu-

cation stands out most prominent.

The enormous expansion of local expenditure for the past sixteen years has been accompanied by a corresponding growth in local taxation, and there is everlasting struggle on the part of the local authorities to make both ends meet.

All the sources of revenue have been rather freely tapped. Local rates have already been imposed to an unbearable point, additions to certain State taxes have in many cases been levied up to a statutory limit, and grants-in-aid on education have been increased several times, while loan debt has been rapidly increasing.



Table 22. Revenue and Expenditure of Municipal Corporations

Prefectures: Year	Revenue			Expenditure
	Rate	Receipts from other sources	Total	
1928-29	262,907,747	303,067,833	565,975,580	491,261,230
1929-30	264,801,968	281,123,097	545,925,065	489,489,861
1930-31	246,946,000	293,250,812	540,196,812	478,238,248
1931-32	221,939,715	317,361,600	539,301,315	502,572,907
*1932-33	216,238,846	445,301,501	661,540,347	624,808,519
*1933-34	220,734,996	273,963,508	494,698,504	494,696,393
*1934-35	228,776,332	263,601,764	492,378,096	492,377,997
Cities:				
1928-29	115,079,602	854,669,992	969,749,594	841,725,457
1929-30	122,789,419	702,604,925	825,394,344	695,547,423
1930-31	118,842,669	777,745,926	896,588,595	776,350,757
1931-32	107,828,291	638,635,669	746,463,960	634,459,007
1932-33	114,401,486	727,830,121	842,231,607	730,395,466
*1933-34	133,242,258	675,063,664	808,305,902	808,197,698
*1934-35	144,512,165	695,859,493	840,371,658	840,114,529
Towns & Villages:				
1928-29	278,728,831	342,463,671	621,192,502	560,821,930
1929-30	277,877,112	307,330,994	585,208,106	529,609,528
1930-31	236,613,665	319,862,726	556,476,391	498,147,570
1931-32	199,883,543	340,561,887	540,445,430	488,937,099
1932-33	190,413,816	404,724,407	594,138,223	543,723,528
*1933-34	200,785,074	251,136,729	451,921,803	451,746,992
*1934-35	209,169,312	251,206,975	460,376,287	460,139,857

\* The figures for 1933-34 and 1934-35 are budget account, others being settled account.

### FINANCE OF HOKKAIDO AND PREFECTURES

The revenue of prefectures consist of taxes and rates and grants from the Central Treasury, etc. The sur-tax is levied on the five national taxes, namely, Land, Business, Income, Mining and Placer Mining, the normal rate of sur-tax as revised in 1920 being for dwelling land 34/100 of the national tax, 3.6/100 for income, 29 for the business tax and so on. The rate may be more or less increased with the consent of the central authorities. The prefecture levies a rate on each household, and this is one of the

most important items of prefectural finance. The business tax as imposed by the Prefectural Treasury is levied on those occupations that do not pay national tax, such as restaurants, public performances, ships, vehicles, etc., in all about 15. Of the grants from the National Treasury those on account of salaries and police expenses stand foremost. Treasury subventions are also made in connexion with epidemics and leprosy, riparian work, industrial encouragement, etc. Repeated inundations have been a cause of heavy drain to both Prefectural and National Treasuries.

Table 23. Revenue and Expenditure in Local Finance

Year	(000's omitted)							
	Land tax rate	Business profit tax	Income tax rate	Other National tax, rate	Special land tax	House tax	Business tax	Miscellaneous tax
1928-29	73,848	21,585	34,701	474	9,473	43,214	10,575	58,652
1929-30	72,994	23,351	35,693	470	9,389	43,164	10,273	59,906
1930-31	70,904	21,146	33,924	442	9,228	39,867	9,413	52,875
1931-32	67,699	17,037	26,297	425	8,470	38,741	8,516	50,472
1932-33	66,526	16,742	24,544	469	9,062	37,866	7,254	49,553
*1933-34	68,557	16,046	24,445	405	9,100	39,051	7,389	52,016
*1934-35	68,727	18,564	29,504	517	9,202	39,147	7,154	51,999

Year	Receipts from							Total incl. others
	Proceeds from property	Rents and charges	Central Treasury	National subsidies	Contributions	Loans	From previous year	
1928-29	1,450	30,009	22,815	36,368	12,270	86,104	53,751	565,976
1929-30	1,561	33,260	22,930	35,126	11,857	44,519	74,826	545,925
1930-31	1,560	35,235	21,589	33,515	8,341	83,085	55,420	540,197
1931-32	1,391	35,990	21,733	32,220	11,830	96,698	61,956	539,301
1932-33	1,433	37,061	21,442	126,469	12,650	138,082	37,236	661,540
*1933-34	1,503	39,833	22,609	75,984	11,586	67,011	3,026	494,699
1934-35	1,640	41,421	23,388	61,859	11,315	65,069	3,098	492,378

(Continued)

## (b) Expenditure...

Year	Police	Public works	Education	Industry	Sanitation	Salaries	Loans	Total incl. others
1928-29	84,489	131,006	103,373	54,633	10,533	18,850	44,020	491,261
1929-30	84,525	126,336	111,649	50,901	10,405	18,661	48,165	489,490
1930-31	81,533	119,088	108,892	48,022	9,953	17,783	50,134	478,238
1931-32	81,192	141,590	104,119	49,259	9,997	19,431	57,724	502,573
1932-33	81,580	204,763	101,506	100,070	9,760	2,216	65,268	624,809
*1933-34	81,699	123,879	102,734	76,914	9,646	19,676	54,033	494,696
*1934-35	85,116	112,472	108,770	69,914	10,722	20,744	57,054	492,378

\* The figures for 1933-34 and 1934-35 are budget account, others being settled account.

## Finance of Cities, Towns and Villages

The revenue of cities and rural corporations is derived from the rate charged to national or prefectural taxes and direct or indirect special taxes, and lastly national, prefectural and other subventions and miscellaneous receipts.

Revenue consists of proceeds from permanent properties. The rents are derived from the loan of property to companies or individuals, the charges and fees are obtained from issue of certificates as to property qualification, etc., copying of official registers, etc., and the proceeds from communal undertakings as electric trams, etc. There are taxes and rates, fees of common schools, grants

from Central and Prefectural Treasuries, etc. Sur-taxes are imposed on four national taxes (land, income, business and mining), and three prefectural taxes (household rate, house-tax, etc.). The sur-taxes on building land is 9/100 of the national tax, that on business and income 15/100 each. The household rate is not much different from poll-tax, being imposed on every member of the household. Cities, towns and villages have their own special taxes, as area-rate, land transfer other than that by inheritance, income not subject to the imposition of the national tax. Grants from the Central and Prefectural Treasuries are chiefly in consideration of the trouble and expense incidental to collecting their taxes.

Table 24. Finance of Cities, Towns and Villages

## (a) Revenue.

Year	*Rate charged to national taxes	**Rate charged to prefectural taxes	Special taxes	Proceeds from property	Subsidies from Treasury	Loans	Brought from last accounts	Total incl. others
1928-29	35,675	48,488	30,916	11,099	74,417	298,664	183,032	969,749
1929-30	47,010	54,813	30,966	9,479	32,062	215,717	138,429	825,394
1930-31	37,157	52,278	29,408	9,986	19,966	331,146	118,057	896,589
1931-32	30,464	56,371	20,993	10,304	9,829	215,205	115,983	746,464
1932-33	31,783	60,968	21,650	9,440	21,675	272,375	116,015	842,232
*1933-34	36,402	71,759	25,079	9,032	23,553	286,122	35,505	808,306
*1934-35	43,104	74,694	26,714	8,471	23,925	285,659	49,140	840,372

## (b) Expenditure.

Year	Office	Council	Public works	Educa-tion	Sanitation	Industry	Social works	Loans	Total incl. others
1928-29	27,818	1,267	63,517	95,013	81,358	14,761	14,171	170,709	746,132
1929-30	29,333	1,251	73,576	98,062	84,579	10,518	11,175	183,438	695,547
1930-31	27,841	1,203	61,055	82,105	67,943	8,408	12,439	334,879	776,351
1931-32	26,710	1,138	40,602	75,496	60,900	15,926	15,096	227,666	634,459
1932-33	29,286	1,477	47,950	87,141	160,968	12,386	17,026	298,350	730,395
*1933-34	34,764	1,769	47,629	106,237	77,813	8,839	20,375	309,897	808,198
*1934-35	33,081	2,157	50,420	113,855	87,103	6,273	22,892	320,801	840,115

N.B.—The figures for 1933-34 and 1934-35 are budget account, others being settled account.

\* Represents land tax rate, income rate, business profits tax rate, mining tax rate, tax rate on bourses and special land tax rate.

Table 25. Towns and Villages  
(In thousands of yen)

Year	* Rate charged to direct national taxes		** Rate charged to prefectural taxes		Special taxes	proceeds from property	Subsidies from Treasury	Loans	Brought from last account	Total incl. others
1928-29	48,133	71,926	157,524	19,343	15,472	56,865	66,748	621,193		
1929-30	48,758	72,755	155,361	17,912	17,150	39,895	60,056	585,208		
1930-31	46,967	64,006	124,828	16,202	16,300	57,038	55,517	556,476		
1931-32	42,272	57,477	99,421	15,836	15,260	70,566	57,888	540,445		
1932-33	38,472	52,113	99,221	15,533	63,909	64,216	51,196	594,138		
*1933-34	38,509	49,714	105,477	16,291	30,784	22,571	19,530	451,922		
*1934-35	39,002	50,674	118,981	15,721	25,869	25,029	21,052	460,376		

## (b) Expenditure.

Year	Office	Council	Public works	Education	Sanitation	Industry	Social works	Police	Loans	Total incl. others
1929-30	86,068	3,172	43,949	236,219	25,982	15,311	2,861	8,517	35,103	529,610
1930-31	79,671	2,693	39,899	211,741	26,597	9,040	12,989	7,595	34,876	498,143
1931-32	74,614	2,142	38,059	196,158	28,625	15,376	9,609	6,942	42,445	488,937
1932-33	75,346	2,431	92,190	200,562	20,830	32,410	9,545	7,177	36,234	543,724
*1933-34	69,675	2,741	41,682	193,030	14,260	16,315	9,893	7,132	33,690	451,747
*1934-35	71,618	2,876	33,162	205,458	16,503	18,603	16,072	7,730	35,161	460,140

N.B.—The figures for 1933-34 and 1934-35 are budget account, others being settled account:  
\* Represents land tax rate, income tax rate, business profits tax rate, mining tax rate and tax rate on houses.  
\*\* Represents special land tax rate, house tax rate, business tax rate and miscellaneous tax rate.

## LOCAL LOANS

Local loans date from 1890 in which year the Local Government system was completed, and regular provisions relating to local loans were enacted for the first time.

The prefectural and communal corporations may raise loans for the purpose of redeeming old debts, or when the ordinary revenue is found inadequate, to meet extraordinary disbursements occasioned by natural calamities or similar occurrences of unavoidable nature or by undertakings which are regarded as conferring a permanent benefit on the corporations. In doing so the approval of the legislative organ of the corporation concerned and the ministers of home affairs and of finance is, of course, required, though within a certain limitation this provision may be waived according to the Imperial Ordinance of 1912.

With the object of enabling communal bodies to obtain cheap loans either to redeem high 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 decades as in some principal Western countries, primarily owing to the extension of administrative functions by the local authorities. Local loans debts outstanding at the end of the financial year of 1933-34 totalled ¥2,957,472,000. Contrasted with the end of the previous financial year, it shows a gain of ¥229,222. Compared again with ¥1,844,434,190 for 1927-28, the figure shows an increase ¥1,113,049,544. Thus local loans increased about 50 per cent, during the five years. The following table shows the outstanding loan debt at the end of each of the past five years:—

Table 26. Local Loans  
(In yen)

Fiscal year	Loans of prefectures	Loans of cities	Loans of towns and villages	Loans of local associations	Total	Debt for head
1927-28	379,438,509	1,258,941,727	167,541,244	38,512,710	1,844,434,190	30,876
1928-29	425,795,434	1,371,866,970	212,097,249	40,623,343	2,050,382,996	34,324
1929-30	482,412,880	1,461,953,003	235,736,724	41,600,732	2,221,703,339	37,192
1930-31	534,348,984	1,540,896,965	256,305,035	42,864,840	2,374,415,824	36,841
1931-32	580,128,337	1,596,468,423	312,832,386	45,656,761	2,535,085,907	39,334
1932-33	663,839,451	1,733,761,825	279,060,038	51,588,438	2,728,249,752	42,331
1933-34	777,904,944	1,811,629,352	315,988,269	51,949,772	2,957,472,337	45,888

Table 27. Local Loans by Services (000's omitted)

Fiscal Year	Education	Sanitation	Industry	Public works	Electric and Gas enterprises	Social works	Others	Total
1927-28	169,576	214,397	45,170	466,889	549,389	131,175	267,838	1,844,434
1928-29	172,175	272,206	76,435	477,916	554,372	134,461	362,818	2,050,383
1929-30	193,104	282,337	98,512	771,017	566,021	126,849	183,864	2,221,703
1930-31	190,246	303,243	150,843	608,427	573,817	140,256	407,583	2,374,416
1931-32	190,054	327,351	153,371	877,520	550,965	178,202	257,622	2,535,086
1932-33	196,999	339,401	217,527	986,904	587,529	157,911	242,979	2,728,250
1933-34	184,141	308,203	224,944	1,135,798	639,058	189,048	276,281	2,957,472

## Debenture Issue

The debenture issue of the banks and companies outstanding at the end of the five years ended 1933, as shown by the returns of the Industrial Bank of Japan is tabulated below:—

Table 28. Debenture Issue

(a) Banks.	Year					
	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Industrial Bank of Japan	268,029	278,339	333,177	343,223	403,738	313,162
Hypothec Bank of Japan	716,461	736,625	784,010	835,564	865,605	844,606
Hokkaido Colonization Bank	99,642	96,752	102,655	102,620	124,148	122,777
Industrial Bank or Chosen Agricultural and Industrial Banks	177,223	199,685	242,158	247,558	260,993	253,582
Reconstruction savings debentures	459,791	504,253	468,183	483,634	504,338	491,023
Total incl. others*	1,831,516	1,931,037	2,119,524	2,194,818	2,344,479	2,174,193

(b) Companies.	Year					
	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Railway and tramway	569,621	624,539	664,694	704,602	783,688	790,493
Shipping and shipbuilding	217,100	193,600	192,650	123,350	119,350	104,140
Mining	54,235	70,336	68,915	72,915	71,185	58,465
Electric and gas	1,073,536	1,178,671	1,270,304	1,352,056	1,302,236	1,318,180
Spinning and weaving	109,861	149,924	149,894	137,959	136,209	151,949
Sugar manufacturing and brewing	71,000	67,350	55,550	55,366	55,866	41,295
Paper mill	133,900	138,400	136,400	152,863	147,120	108,147
Cement and crockery	32,970	33,260	30,760	26,670	29,260	25,260
Chemical industry	67,478	71,273	67,489	77,479	83,394	97,849
Manufacturing	40,117	38,302	36,879	34,471	35,206	20,615
Others	252,409	256,353	265,272	269,255	281,394	272,836
Total	2,622,229	2,822,008	2,938,806	3,007,076	3,044,906	2,989,228
Grand total	4,453,745	4,753,045	5,058,329	5,191,573	5,389,385	5,163,421

Table 29. Outstanding Loans by Rates (000's omitted)

Year	Rate							Total
	5% and below	5% and over	6% and over	7% and over	8% and over	9% and over	10% and over	
National	1,842,371	8,669,763	1,033,226	—	—	—	—	11,544,863
1928	918,777	4,474,915	521,026	—	—	—	—	5,905,718
1929	773,018	4,745,661	510,484	—	—	—	—	6,029,162
1930	—	300,160	—	—	—	—	—	300,160
1931	200,000	613,610	—	—	—	—	—	813,610
1932	1,223,146	34,069	—	—	—	—	—	1,257,215
1933	306,894	95,736	82,879	45,467	10,838	—	—	541,815
Prefectural	202,102	59,756	85,252	11,181	11,181	—	—	359,762
1928	205,581	56,455	100,215	9,797	1,026	—	—	373,074
1929	106,648	11,552	22,279	—	—	—	—	135,478
1930	69,194	4,894	37,269	—	—	—	—	111,357
1931	149,968	190,106	1,140	—	—	—	—	341,214
1932	120,903	1,063,094	859,495	11,181	—	—	—	2,054,431
1933	57,122	581,945	453,497	3,867	—	—	—	1,096,431
Municipal	116,991	509,160	507,673	3,123	4	—	—	1,136,947
1928	23,438	76,332	24,630	—	—	—	—	124,400
1929	36,650	31,727	50,338	—	—	—	—	111,357
1930	230,107	333,433	—	—	—	—	—	563,539

(Continued)	Year	5% and below	5% and over	6% and over	7% and over	8% and over	9% and over	10% and over	Total
Banks' .....	1928.....	1,075,744	871,658	1,011,579	627,694	23,370	—	—	3,610,045
	1929.....	594,361	631,366	670,263	35,077	—	—	—	1,931,037
	1930.....	826,945	536,116	733,827	22,636	—	—	—	2,119,524
	1931.....	173,015	79,867	76,440	—	—	—	—	329,322
	1932.....	210,348	46,899	168,130	—	—	—	—	425,377
1933.....	320,695	367,180	500	—	—	—	—	688,375	
Companies' ...	1928.....	35,706	608,883	2,258,775	1,927,852	254,023	84,187	28,337	5,147,763
	1929.....	17,735	527,646	1,671,393	498,207	80,070	13,357	13,599	2,822,008
	1930.....	23,309	547,609	1,797,889	466,599	84,541	6,840	12,919	2,938,806
	1931.....	16,281	111,257	115,925	21,903	390	125	—	265,908
	1932.....	11,646	21,470	209,400	44,700	200	—	—	287,456
1933.....	231,710	544,225	156,900	3,850	400	—	—	937,065	
Total .....	1928.....	3,382,619	11,308,636	5,244,955	2,611,950	288,236	84,187	28,337	22,898,918
	1929.....	1,790,097	6,275,698	3,392,431	548,383	81,542	13,357	13,599	12,114,967
	1930.....	1,945,843	6,395,001	3,650,088	502,155	85,567	5,940	12,919	12,597,513
	1931.....	319,381	579,168	239,273	21,930	390	125	—	1,155,268
	1932.....	527,837	718,610	465,177	44,700	200	—	—	1,756,524
1933.....	2,155,625	1,469,012	158,540	3,850	400	—	—	3,787,428	

Settlement of State Accounts for 1934-35

The revenue of the Department of Finance shows that State Revenue and Expenditure as closed at the end of July, 1935 resulted in an excess of Revenue of ¥83,977,000 and a net surplus of ¥11,403,000. This is due to a natural increase in receipts from taxes and government enterprises and also to the estimated Expenditure being found more than to meet actual requirements. Tax receipts show an increase of as much as ¥67,920,000 over the estimate. This is to be ascribed to an expansion of receipts from income tax, customs duties, etc., consequent upon the prosperity of the munition and export goods industries.

**Decrease in Loan Issue.**—Public loans newly issued in the financial year under review aggregated ¥742,542,000, which was ¥138,566,000 less than the estimate. This decrease in the loan issue is to be attributed to the natural increase in receipts from taxes and government enterprises and means a decrease in the issue of deficit covering loans.

**Natural Increase in Receipts from Taxes.**—Receipts from taxes in the financial year of 1934-35 show an astounding increase of ¥94,000,000 over the actual tax revenue for the preceding year. Adding thereto an increase in receipts from stamps and an expansion of profits on the tobacco monopoly each amounting to four million yen, the total will be ¥104,000,000. Contrasted with tax revenue for 1929-30, which is the highest on record, tax receipts for the financial year under notice still show a decrease ¥45,000,000. In view, however, of a reduction of taxation in 1931, the revision of the tax-

tion in respect of the issue of convertible notes and transfer of the mining tax to the local governments, which are responsible for a decrease of roughly ¥37,000,000 in the revenue of the Treasury, tax revenue for 1934-35 may be said to have been nearly equal to that for the peak year of 1929-30.

Table 30. State Revenue and Expenditure as Closed on July 31, 1935 (000's omitted)

Revenue:	
Ordinary .....	1,342,930
Extraordinary .....	904,050
Ordinary revenue .....	84,410
Public Loans .....	742,542
Surplus transferred from preceding year .....	77,097
Total .....	2,246,981
Expenditure:	
Ordinary .....	1,224,782
Extraordinary .....	938,221
Total .....	2,163,003

As may be seen from the above, Revenue exceeded Expenditure by ¥83,977,000. Subtracting therefrom ¥72,574,000 to be earmarked to meet Expenditure for 1935-36, there will be a surplus of ¥11,403,000.

Table 31. State Revenue and Expenditure for 1934-35 Compared With Estimates (000's omitted)

	Closed on July 31, 1935	Inc. or Dec. on Estimates
(a) Expenditure:		
Ordinary .....	1,224,782	25,691
Extraordinary .....	938,221	87,201
Total .....	2,163,003	112,898
(b) Revenue:		
Ordinary .....	1,342,930	93,102
Extraordinary .....	904,050	69,896
Total .....	2,246,981	23,205

References: Tables 1, 4, 6 & 7—Yosan Meisai-sho (Detailed Report of the Budget), published by the Finance Department. Tables 5 & 6—Researches of the Finance Department. Tables 7-14, 16-17, 19-20 & 28—Okura-sho Nempu (Annual Report of the Department of Finance), 1935. Table 13—Nippon Teikoku Tokai Nenkan (Official Statistical Annual), 1934. Tables 22-27—Chiho Zaisei Gaiyo (Summary of the Local Finance), 1935. Table 29—Zenkoku Koshasai Meisai-sho (List of Public Loans & Debentures throughout the country), 1935. Tables 30 & 31—Researches of the Finance Department.

CHAPTER XXIV

BANKING

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

The establishment of banks in the modern sense of the term in Japan dates back to 1873 when the Dai-ichi Kokuritsu Ginko, or the First National Bank was founded in Tokyo after the system of the American national banks. At present there are three kinds of banks, namely, special banks, ordinary banks and savings banks. The special banks are those banks which have been established in accordance with the provisions of special laws. They comprise the Nippon Ginko, or the Bank of Japan, the Taiwan Ginko, or the Bank of Taiwan, and the Chosen Ginko, or the Bank of Chosen, which are authorized to issue notes, the Yokohama Shokin Ginko, or the Yokohama Special Bank, which chiefly deals with foreign exchange, the Nippon Kangyo Ginko, or the Hypothec Bank of Japan, the Nippon Kogyo Ginko, the Industrial Bank of Japan, the Noko Ginko, or the agricultural and industrial banks, the Hokkaido Takushoku Ginko, or the Hokkaido Colonial Bank, the Chosen Shokusan Ginko, the Industrial Bank of Chosen, which all make it their business to make long-term loans on the security of real estate. The ordinary banks are what are known as commercial banks, which are chiefly engaged in receiving money as deposits, making advances, discounting bills and the purchase and sale of bills of exchange. Unlike the ordinary banks, the savings banks make it their chief business to keep and utilize deposits of such people as are incapable of choosing objects of investment. In practice, however, the difference between these two kinds of banks is not distinct.

At the end of June, 1935 there were throughout the whole country 475 ordinary banks and 78 savings banks, totalling 553. Their deposits and advances stood at roughly ¥9,545,124,000 and ¥6,318,089,000, respectively. The deposits and advances of the special banks were ¥1,332,776,000 and ¥3,422,081,000 respectively. Thus, the deposits of the three kinds of banks combined totalled ¥12,846,688,000 and advances ¥10,056,892,000.

The deposits and advances of the ordinary banks of the whole country at the end of January, 1934 as compared with other countries follow:—

Japan	
Deposits	Advances
8,701 (In millions of yen)	6,449 (In millions of yen)
England	
1,867 (In millions of pounds)	(Fixed deposits and current accounts)
U. S. A.	
24,248 (In millions of dollars)	(Fixed deposits and current accounts)
France	
30,809 (In millions of Francs)	(Current accounts and other deposits)

RECENT SITUATION

Merger of Banks

The existence of an excessive number of banks, especially petty banks has been a striking feature of the banking circles of the country for many years. Having regard to various evils attendant on this situation, such as keen competition, failure, etc., the Government has long been preventing reckless establishment of petty banks on one hand and encouraging the merger of the smaller banks in the larger ones on the other. In 1918 the capitalization of a new bank in any city with a population of 100,000 or more was limited to ¥2,000,000 and upwards. Simultaneously with this, the Government informally instructed the Bank of Japan and the local governments to encourage merger and purchase of banks. But the abovementioned restriction of capital, which was originally a provisional regulation by the Department of Finance, could not be expected to be enforced. The official encouragement of merger also fell far short of achieving the desired end. In these circumstances, up to 1922 there were altogether over 2,000 banks (exclusive of branch offices) throughout the whole country. From that year, however, the tendency towards merger became accentuated by the enforcement of a revised savings banks law. Again in 1928 a new bank act was enacted providing that banking business should be limited to a jointstock company

with a capital of ¥1,000,000 and upwards, and that the bank whose head or branch office exists in either Tokyo or Osaka should be capitalized at ¥2,000,000 and upwards. Only those banks which had head offices in a locality with a population of 10,000 or more prior to 1929 were exempted from the above provisions, the minimum amount of capital in their case being limited to ¥500,000. The enactment of this law naturally accelerated merger of banks. After the banking crisis of 1927 the tendency towards bank merger became all the more apparent be-

#### Statistics of Bank Amalgamation and Capitalization

The number of banks amalgamated and the amount of capitalization after amalgamation in the last few years are shown below (amount being in unit of ¥1,000):—

Table 1. Bank Merger and Capitalization

Year	Ordinary Banks				Savings Banks							
	Newly established or continued through amalgamation		Of which newly established		Extinguished through amalgamation		Newly established or continued through amalgamation		Of which newly established		Extinguished through amalgamation	
	No.	*Capital	No.	Capital	No.	Capital	No.	*Capital	No.	Capital	No.	Capital
1929	79	526,325	11	17,795	106	60,123	2	1,500	1	1,000	3	1,500
1930	67	397,141	7	23,900	83	78,795	4	5,750	—	—	2	1,000
1931	49	317,881	9	35,257	62	86,173	2	1,500	—	—	1	1,000
1932	41	6,430,000	10	18,420	53	15,303,038	—	—	—	—	—	—
1933	8	145,028	2	114,700	11	127,360	—	—	—	—	—	—
1934	12	82,232	4	18,991	19	32,392	4	2,800	2	2,000	7	5,275

\* Amount after amalgamation.

#### Increase in Deposits and Decrease in Advances

An increase in deposits and a decrease in advances in the provinces has been noticeable of late. The bank deposits in the six big cities at the end of the first half of 1933 were 5.1 times the corresponding figure for the provinces. The former gradually decreased until they became 4.7 to 4.8 fold at the end of the first half of 1934. As may be gathered from the above figures, the deposits of the provincial banks during the period under review increased as much as 12% as against an increase of only 4% shown by advances. A vast amount of money has of late been supplied to the farming districts by way of relieving their distressed conditions. The money thus supplied has evidently been unevenly distributed instead of easing if not enriching the farmers. That accounts for the state of the deposits and advances of the provincial banks.

#### Fall in Interest on Advances in Provinces

The provincial banks, which had thus been in possession of a plethora of idle funds, sought their field of investment mostly in securities as the field of investment in the provinces was quite limited. The result was a fall in the yield on in-

vestments and in revenue. The financial markets in the provinces have also been featured by a fall in the rate of interest on advances. To illustrate the situation by advances on the security of real estate by the Hypothec Bank of Japan, interest on loans to public bodies declined from 6.9% to 6 during the two years of 1933 and 1934 and that on advances to various corporations from 5.9 to 6.6. On the other hand, the metropolitan banks extended their activities to the provinces. Confronted with a fall in money rates and in the yield on investments and the invasion of the metropolitan banks, the provincial banks began to reduce deposit rates one after another by way of guarding their own interest, some of them having reduced their rate even to the same level as that of the A Class banks of Tokyo and Osaka.

In view of the growing spread of the low interest tendency to the provinces, the B Class banks of Tokyo and Osaka also reduced deposit rates, the former carrying out the measure late in June and the latter at the beginning of July. But the A Class banks discretely refrained from following suit on the ground that the deposit rate was at the lowest level for the existing condition of the country, and that further lowering the rate would threaten to decrease deposits

#### Improvement of Results of Savings Banks

According to the investigation conducted by the Banking Bureau of the Department of Finance, results of the savings banks of the country have of late been steadily improving in spite of a gradual shrinkage of the margin of profits of the banks consequent upon the low interest tendency. This makes an interesting contrast to the growing decrease in the net profits of the banks in general. The net profits of the savings banks of the whole country for the latter half of 1934 bore a percentage of 24.9% to their capital, which was the highest on record since the inauguration of the savings banks system. It shows a tremendous increase in comparison with the percentage of 7.3 for the latter half of 1931, in which Japan went off gold. This great expansion in the net profits of the savings banks is due largely to the fact that they had been induced by the inflation boom to make larger investments in securities than usual and gained a handsome profit on their sale. Thus it means not a normal expansion of earnings but an extraordinary revenue. But it cannot but add to the strengthening of their position helped by the encouragement of the Department of Finance to keep their reserve position as strong as possible.

#### Banks Strengthened in Position due to Moderate Dividend

The policy pursued by the financial authorities since the latter half of 1932 of encouraging reduction of dividend rates has been successful. In the former half of 1934 as many as 114 banks throughout the whole country reduced dividend, but the number of banks reducing dividend decreased almost by half to 53 in the latter half of the year. On the other hand, banks paying no dividend gradually decreased. Thus the position of the banks in general has appreciably strengthened. As may be noted from the following table furnished by the Banking Bureau of the Department of Finance, there is no bank paying a dividend of more than 10 per cent. in the latter half of 1934.

#### Rates of Dividend Paid by Banks in Latter Half of 1934

Dividend	No. of Banks
Under 10% .....	3
Under 9 .....	4
Under 8 .....	49
Under 7 .....	81
Under 6 .....	89
Under 5 .....	119
Under 4 .....	41
Under 3 .....	42
No dividend .....	134
Total .....	562

The average rate of dividend is on the decline as may be noted from the list below:

#### Rate of Dividend

	Ordinary Banks	Savings Banks
2nd half '34 .....	5.58%	5.91
1st half '34 .....	5.71	6.09
2nd half '33 .....	6.01	6.40
1st half '33 .....	6.04	6.27

#### CHANGE IN THE GOVERNORSHIP OF BANK OF JAPAN

On June 4 Mr. Hisaakira Hijikata, the Governor of the Bank of Japan resigned office for the avowed reason for ill health and a desire to make room for advancement to the younger members of the staff. Mr. Hijikata had held the office for the past seven years. The same day Mr. Eigo Fukai, Vice-Governor, was appointed Governor as a successor to Mr. Hijikata. The new Governor, Mr. Eigo Fukai is a Doshisha man, or a graduate of the Doshisha, now known as the Doshisha University, which was founded by the late Dr. Joseph Niishima. He was once a newspaper man, but later joined the Bank of Japan. He often attended important international conferences such as the Paris Peace Conference, 1919, the Washington Disarmament Conference, 1921, the Geneva Conference, 1922 and the World Economic Conference in London, 1933. He is 64 years old.

#### PLAN TO ESTABLISH A NEW BANK TO FINANCE GUILDS

The Department of Commerce and Industry has a plan under contemplation for founding a new bank in the interest of the commercial, industrial and export guilds, which have been organized since a few years ago. The bank will be similar to the Central Bank for Cooperative Societies, referred to later in this chapter, in nature and functions. The capital of the bank, which is estimated at about ¥6,000,000, will be raised from the guilds. The bank will be able to borrow low interest funds to the extent of ¥30,000,000 from the Deposit Section of the Department of Finance and in case more funds are needed it may issue debentures.

#### JAPANESE BANKERS' TOUR OF INSPECTION OF CONDITIONS IN MANCHOUKUO

In May, 1935 a party of prominent Japanese bankers headed by Mr. Naojiro Kikumoto, President of the Mitsui Bank, made a tour of inspection of conditions in Manchoukuo for about a fortnight. The members of the party exchanged