

tonnage of 1,129,936 tons, comprising 33 cruisers (198,055 tons), 4 aircraft carriers (68,870 tons), 4 submarine tender ships (21,015 tons), 5 mine layers (15,230 tons), 8 coast defence ships (62,530 tons), 13 gunboats (5,300 tons), 104 destroyers (120,285 tons), 64 submarines (71,379 tons), 12 mine sweepers (7,290 tons), 24 special commissionships (261,617 tons) and 2 torpedo boats. The above is the minimum strength of the auxiliary warships that Japan considers as absolutely necessary for ensuring her national defence.

II. NAVAL DISTRICTS AND BASES

The coast of Japan is divided into three naval districts, each having its base or naval stations, i.e. Yokosuka, Sasebo, and Kure. At each of these stations there is an Admiralty, with an arsenal, a marine corps, air force, and other provisions necessary for a naval base. Besides there are Strategic Ports or secondary naval stations at Maizuru, Ominato, Ryojun (Port Arthur), Mako (Taiwan) and Chinkai (Chosen). The coast and adjacent seas of Kwantung province are termed the Kwantung naval district, and those of the South Sea mandatory isles the South Sea naval district, and are respectively under control of the Sasebo and Yokosuka Admiralties.

Naval Arsenals and Shipbuilding

Each Admiralty has an arsenal with a shipbuilding yard and possesses a dry dock for accommodating large warships. The Yokosuka and Kure Arsenals have each two cradles, capable of taking in superdreadnoughts of over 40,000 tons, but the Sasebo and Maizuru Arsenals have each only one cradle for building cruisers and lesser ships. Besides the above there are private establishments approved by the Navy. They are the Mitsubishi Shipyard at Nagasaki, Kawasaki Shipyard at Kobe, Fujinagata Shipyard at Kobe, Ishikawajima Shipyard at Tokyo and others. The first two have capacity of building superdreadnoughts.

The first warship built in Japan was the Seiki (870 tons) launched at Yokosuka in 1875. The cruiser Hashidate (4,228 tons) was the largest warship constructed at home till 1903. The progress attained in this respect since that time is demonstrated by the building of the battle-

Table 8. No. of Officers and Sub-officers on Active Service

	1932	1933	1934	1935
Adm. to Rear-Adm. and ranking officers.....	118	136	148	153
Captains to Lieut.-comdr. and ranking officers..	2,146	2,272	2,395	2,560
Lieutenants to 2nd class sub-lieut., special service and ranking officers.....	3,885	3,952	3,958	3,991

ships Kuruma (14,600 tons) and Satsuma (19,300 tons) in 1909. The launching in October 1910 at Yokosuka of the Kawachi (20,800 tons), the first dreadnought ever attempted at home, marks another stage in the progress of naval architecture in Japan.

Supply of Building Materials at Home

Japan is almost self-dependent as regards materials for war implements. Armour plates, rails, etc., are now turned out to the extent of about 190,000 tons a year at the Iron Works at Yawata (Kyushu), the plates being also produced at the Naval Yard belonging to the Kure Admiralty. A steel works established in 1908 at Muroran (Hokkaido), as a joint undertaking of the Hokkaido Colliery and Steamship Co. and Armstrong and Vickers (of England), with the countenance of the Navy, is devoted to casting guns and some commercial products.

In wood, Siamese teak and Oregon pine are used for deck, while foreign oaks, maples, etc., are used for decorative parts. "Keyaki" (*Oblecea serrata*), a species of "Zelkova" oaks, also serves the latter purpose.

III. PERSONNEL OF THE SERVICE

Officers.—Besides the executive officers there are in the civil branch engineers, surgeons, pharmacists, hydrographers and construction, mechanical and ordnance officers. The executive officers, engineers, surgeons and paymasters are trained respectively at the Naval College, Engineering College, Surgery School and Intendants School. The other non-combatant officers are appointed from among the candidates who should be graduates of universities or other schools of similar grade.

Petty and Warrant Officers.—Petty officers are appointed by selection from among the 1st-class seamen, and are of 1st to 3rd classes, while for warrant officers the last class petty officers are eligible. Warrant officers of meritorious active service of not less than 5 years may be commissioned and gradually promoted as special service officers to the rank of Lieut.-Commander or even higher.

Officers and Sub-officers of the Service

The personnel of the Active service for the last few years is as follows:—

	1932	1933	1934	1935
Midshipmen	349	348	348	184
Warrant officers	1,686	1,806	1,953	2,144
Cadets at schools				
Total	6,149	6,360	6,501	6,704

Elimination of Officers.—The elimination of officers in accordance with the Limitation of Armaments, begun in August 1922, was completed in March 1924. The total eliminated was as follows:—

Table 9. Elimination of Officers in Connexion With Armament Limitation

Full Admirals	8
Vice-Admirals	52
Rear-Admirals	99
Captains	290
Commanders	262
Lieut.-Commanders	171
Lieutenants	115
Sub-Lieutenants	43
Total	1,043

At the same time warrant and ranking officers were reduced by over 700 and petty officers and seamen by over 13,000.

Volunteers and Conscripts

In the Navy the volunteers service is supplemented by conscription. The age-limit for volunteers is fixed at over 15 and below 21 years, that for aerial service being 15 to 17. The annual enlistment of men makes the following record for the last few years:—

Table 10. Annual Enlistment of Men

Year	Conscripts	Volunteers
1930.....	7,525	4,937
1931.....	9,780	4,676
1932.....	—	4,668
1933.....	—	7,526
1934.....	—	7,042
1935.....	—	7,014

Naval Officers' Promotion

Promotion by selection is the rule in the Japanese Navy. Candidates for special promotion are selected at the conference of the Admirals' Council. The time-limit for promotion is reduced to one half in time of war. The regular course of promotion for junior officers is as follows—Midshipmen, over one year's service in a training ship; 2nd Sub-Lts. over one year's service; 1st Sub-Lts. over 18 months of which six months in Torpedo or Gunnery School; Lt. of over 4 years in the service are promoted to Lieut.-Commanders.

Special service, 1st Sub-Lts. over two years' service; Special service 2nd Sub-Lts. over three years' service; (combatants, engineers and

Intendants) may be promoted to Lieut.-Commander by special appointment.

Commanders.—Lieut.-Commanders of over two years' service are promoted to Commander.

Captains.—Commanders of over two years' service are promoted to Captain.

Rear Admirals.—Captains of over two years' service are promoted to Rear-Admiral.

Vice-Admirals.—Rear-Admirals of over three years' service are promoted to Vice-Admiral.

Admirals.—Vice-Admirals, who have seen much actual service or are of special merits are promoted by Imperial order.

N.B.—1st-class warrant or ranking officer of over 8 years in the service may be promoted to 1st Lieutenant or ranking officer.

Table 11. Age-Limit of Officers in Active Service

Fleet Admiral	No limit
Admiral	65
Non-Combatant Vice-Admiral	65
Vice-Admiral	62
Rear-Admiral & Non-Combatant Rear-Admiral	60
Non-Combatant Captain	56
Captain & Engineer Captain	54
Non-Combatant Commander	52
Commander & Engineer Commander... ..	50
Non-Combatant Lieut.-Commander... ..	49
Lieut.-Comdr. & Engineer Lieut.-Comdr. ..	47
Non-Combatant Lieutenant	47
Lieutenant and Engineer Lieutenant... ..	45
Sub-Lieut. (Non-Combatant, 1st & 2nd) ..	42
Sub-Lieut. & Eng. Sub-Lieut. (1st & 2nd) ..	40

IV. NAVAL EDUCATION

There are ten educational institutions, namely, the Naval Staff College, Naval College (or Cadets School), Engineering College, Torpedo School, Gunnery School, Intendants School, Surgery School, and Submarine School (all thoroughly recast after the World War), and Naval Communications School (created in 1930).

Table 12. Latest Statistics of Naval Schools (At the end of Sept., 1936)

	Staff	Students	Graduates*
Naval Staff College (Tokyo) .....	.....	.....	.....
Naval College (Etajima) .....	.....	.....	196
Naval Engrg. School (Maizuru)	133	335	71
Intendants School (Tokyo)	75	410	167
Engrg. Mechanical School (Yokosuka)	255	.....	.....
Artillery School (Yokosuka)	261	1,520	.....
Submarine School (Kure)	236	504	.....

N.B.—Asterisk denotes as at the end of March, 1935.

Table 13. The Standing Fleets for 1937-38

First Fleet:
 1st Battle Squadron: Nagato (Flagship), Mutsu, Hyuga.
 3rd Battle Squadron: Haruna (Flagship) and Kirishima.
 8th Battle Squadron: Kinu (Flagship), Natori and Yura.
 1st Torpedo Battle Squadron: Sendai (Flagship), 9th and 21st destroyer flotillas.
 1st Submarine Squadron: Isuzu (Flagship), 7th and 8th submarine flotillas.
 1st Air Battle Squadron: Hosho (Flagship), Ryujo and 30th destroyer flotilla.

Combined Fleet... Second Fleet:
 4th Battle Squadron: Takao (Flagship) and Maya.
 5th Battle Squadron: Nachi (Flagship), Haguro and Ashigara.
 2nd Torpedo Battle Squadron: Jintsu (Flagship), 7th, 8th and 19th destroyer flotillas.
 2nd Submarine Battle Squadron: Jingei (Flagship), 12th, 29th and 30th submarine flotillas.
 2nd Air Battle Squadron: Kaga (Flagship), 22nd destroyer flotilla.
 12th Air Battle Squadron: Okishima (Flagship), Kamui and 18th destroyer flotilla.

Third Fleet... 10th Battle Squadron: Izumo (Flagship), Tenryu and Tatsuta.
 11th Battle Squadron: Ataka (Flagship), Toba, Seta, Katada, Hira, Hozu, Atami, Futami, Kuri, Toga and Hachisu.

Training Fleet... Yakumo and Iwate.

Attached to the Combined Fleet are three special service ships (Mamiya, Naruto and Saga).

Classification of the Ships

Under the new classification the ships are subdivided into:—(1) battleships; (2) 1st-class cruisers (displacement over 7,000 tons); (3) 2nd-class cruisers (displacement under 7,000 tons); (4) air-craft carriers; (5) submarine tender ships; (6) mine-layers; (7) coast defence ships; (8) gunboats; (9) 1st-class destroyers

(displacement over 1,000 tons); (10) 2nd-class destroyers (displacement 600-1,000 tons); (11) 1st-class submarines (displacement over 1,000 tons); (12) 2nd-class submarines (displacement 600-1,000 tons); (13) Torpedo boats; (14) Mine sweepers; (15) Special service ships, etc.

The number and total tonnage of war vessels of the Imperial Navy in recent years are tabulated below:—

Table 14. No. of War Vessels

	Warships		Destroyers		Other crafts	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
1922.....	69	795,582	107	85,361	2	1,420
1930.....	74	642,295	107	115,295	92	334,154
1932.....	75	661,920	103	122,493	86	332,978
1933.....	76	672,070	102	122,869	83	330,411
1936 (July).....	76	712,245	97	118,311	74	290,019
1937 (July).....	77	716,645	103	127,077	77	293,389

Table 15. List of Warships (Aug., 1937)

Battleships

	Displacement (tons)	Length (meter)	When launched	Nominal speed (knots)	Torpedo tubes	Main armaments (centimeter)	High angle guns
Nagato	32,720	201.35	1919	23.0	6	40(8); 14(20)	12.7 cm.(8)
Mutsu	32,720	201.35	1920	23.0	6	40(8); 14(20)	12.7 cm.(8)
Fuso	29,330	192.02	1914	22.5	2	36(12); 15(16)	12.7 cm.(8)
Yamashiro	29,330	192.02	1915	22.5	2	36(12); 15(16)	12.7 cm.(8)
Ise	29,990	195.07	1910	23.0	4	36(12); 14(18)	12.7 cm.(8)
Hyuga	29,990	195.07	1917	23.0	4	36(12); 14(18)	12.7 cm.(8)
Kongo	29,330	199.21	1912	26.0	4	36(8); 15(16)	12.7 cm.(8)
*Hiyei	19,500	199.19	1912	18.0	—	36(8); 15(16)	12.7 cm.(4)
Haruna	29,330	199.21	1913	26.0	4	36(8); 15(16)	{ 12.7 cm.(8) 8.0 cm.(4)
Kirishima	29,330	199.21	1913	26.0	4	36(8); 15(16)	12.7 cm.(8)

N.B.—* Training battleship.

1st-Class Cruisers

	Displacement (tons)	Length (meter)	When launched	Nominal speed (knots)	Torpedo tubes	Main armaments (centimeter)	High angle guns
Myoko	10,000	192.07	1927	33.0	12	20(10)	12 cm.(6)
Nachi	10,000	192.07	1927	33.0	12	20(10)	12 cm.(6)
Ashigara	10,000	192.07	1928	33.0	12	20(10)	12 cm.(6)
Haguro	10,000	192.07	1928	33.0	12	20(10)	12 cm.(6)
Takao	9,850	198.00	1930	33.0	8	20(10)	12 cm.(4)
Atago	9,850	198.00	1930	33.0	8	20(10)	12 cm.(4)
Chokai	9,850	198.00	1931	33.0	8	20(10)	12 cm.(4)
Maya	9,850	198.00	1930	33.0	8	20(10)	12 cm.(4)
Kako	7,100	176.78	1925	33.0	12	20(6)	8 cm.(4)
Furutaka	7,100	176.78	1925	33.0	12	20(6)	8 cm.(4)
Kinukasa	7,100	176.78	1926	33.0	12	20(6)	12 cm.(4)
Aoba	7,100	176.78	1926	33.0	12	20(6)	12 cm.(4)

2nd-Class Cruisers

Hirado	4,400	134.11	1911	26.0	3	15(8); 8(2)	8 cm.(2)
Yahagi	4,400	134.11	1911	26.0	3	15(8); 8(2)	8 cm.(2)
Tatsuta	3,230	134.11	1918	31.0	6	14(4)	8 cm.(1)
Tenryu	3,230	134.11	1918	31.0	6	14(4)	8 cm.(1)
Kuma	5,100	152.40	1919	33.0	8	14(7)	8 cm.(2)
Tama	5,100	152.40	1920	33.0	8	14(7)	8 cm.(2)
Kitakami	5,100	152.40	1920	33.0	8	14(7)	8 cm.(2)
O-i	5,100	152.40	1920	33.0	8	14(7)	8 cm.(2)
Kiso	5,100	152.40	1920	33.0	8	14(7)	8 cm.(2)
Nagara	5,170	152.40	1921	33.0	8	14(7)	8 cm.(2)
Isuzu	5,170	152.40	1921	33.0	8	14(7)	8 cm.(2)
Natori	5,170	152.40	1922	33.0	8	14(7)	8 cm.(2)
Yura	5,170	152.40	1922	33.0	8	14(7)	8 cm.(2)
Kinu	5,170	152.40	1922	33.0	8	14(7)	8 cm.(2)
Abukuma	5,170	152.40	1923	33.0	8	14(7)	8 cm.(2)
Sendai	5,195	152.40	1923	33.0	8	14(7)	8 cm.(2)
Jintsu	5,195	152.40	1923	33.0	8	14(7)	8 cm.(2)
Naka	5,195	152.40	1925	33.0	8	14(7)	8 cm.(2)
Yubari	2,890	132.59	1926	33.0	8	14(6)	8 cm.(1)
Mogami	8,500	190.50	1934	33.0	4	14(6)	8 cm.(1)
Mikuma	8,500	190.50	1934	33.0	12	15½(15)	12.7 cm.(8)
Suzuya	8,500	190.50	1934	33.0	12	15½(15)	12.7 cm.(8)
Kumano	8,500	190.50	1936	33.0	12	15½(15)	12.7 cm.(8)
Tone	8,500 (under construction)			33.0	12	15½(15)	12.7 cm.(8)
Tsukuma	8,500 (")			33.0	12	15½(15)	12.7 cm.(8)

Coast Defence Ships

	Displacement (tons)	Length (meter)	When launched	Nominal speed (knots)	Torpedo tubes	Main armaments (centimeter)
Asama	9,240	124.36	1898	21.25	4	20(4); 15(12); 8(4); *8(1)
Yakumo	9,010	124.60	1899	16.00	2	20(4); 15(12); 8(4); *8(1)
Azuma	8,640	135.89	1899	16.00	4	20(4); 15(12); 8(4); *8(1)
Iwate	9,180	121.92	1900	16.00	4	20(4); 15(14); 8(1)
Izumo	9,180	121.92	1899	20.75	2	20(4); 15(14); 8(1)
Kasuga	7,080	104.88	1904	20.00	—	25(1); 15(14); 20(1); 8(4)

Note:—* High angle guns.

Aircraft Carriers

	Displacement (tons)	When launched	Speed (knots)	Armaments (cm.)	High angle (cm.)
Akagi	26,900	1925	28.5	20(10)	12 (12)
Kaga	26,900	1921	23.0	20(10)	12 (12)
Hosho	7,470	1921	25.0	14(4)	8 (2)
Ryujo	7,100	1931	25.0	—	12.7(12)
Soryu	10,050	1935	30.0	—	12.7(12)
Hiryu	10,050	(under construction)	30.0	—	12.7(12)

Table 13. The Standing Fleets for 1937-38

First Fleet:	1st Battle Squadron: Nagato (Flagship), Mutsu, Hyuga.	
	3rd Battle Squadron: Haruna (Flagship) and Kirishima.	
	8th Battle Squadron: Kinu (Flagship), Natori and Yura.	
	1st Torpedo Battle Squadron: Sendai (Flagship), 9th and 21st destroyer flotillas.	
	1st Submarine Squadron: Isuzu (Flagship), 7th and 8th submarine flotillas.	
	1st Air Battle Squadron: Hosho (Flagship), Ryujo and 30th destroyer flotilla.	
	Combined Fleet....	Second Fleet:
		4th Battle Squadron: Takao (Flagship) and Maya.
		5th Battle Squadron: Nachi (Flagship), Haguro and Ashigara.
		2nd Torpedo Battle Squadron: Jintsu (Flagship), 7th, 8th and 19th destroyer flotillas.
2nd Submarine Battle Squadron: Jingei (Flagship), 12th, 29th and 30th submarine flotillas.		
2nd Air Battle Squadron: Kaga (Flagship), 22nd destroyer flotilla.		
12th Air Battle Squadron: Okishima (Flagship), Kamui and 18th destroyer flotilla.		
10th Battle Squadron: Izumo (Flagship), Tenryu and Tatsuta.		
11th Battle Squadron: Ataka (Flagship), Toba, Seta, Katada, Hira, Hozu, Atami, Futami, Kuri, Toga and Hachisu.		
Training Fleet....		Yakumo and Iwate.

Attached to the Combined Fleet are three special service ships (Mamiya, Naruto and Saga).

Classification of the Ships

Under the new classification the ships are subdivided into:—(1) battleships; (2) 1st-class cruisers (displacement over 7,000 tons); (3) 2nd-class cruisers (displacement under 7,000 tons); (4) air-craft carriers; (5) submarine tender ships; (6) mine-layers; (7) coast defence ships; (8) gunboats; (9) 1st-class destroyers

(displacement over 1,000 tons); (10) 2nd-class destroyers (displacement 600-1,000 tons); (11) 1st-class submarines (displacement over 1,000 tons); (12) 2nd-class submarines (displacement 600-1,000 tons); (13) Torpedo boats; (14) Mine sweepers; (15) Special service ships, etc.

The number and total tonnage of war vessels of the Imperial Navy in recent years are tabulated below:—

Table 14. No. of War Vessels

	Warships		Destroyers		Other crafts	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
1922.....	69	795,582	107	85,361	2	1,420
1930.....	74	642,295	107	115,295	92	334,154
1932.....	75	661,920	103	122,493	86	332,978
1933.....	76	672,070	102	122,869	83	330,411
1936 (July)....	76	712,245	97	118,311	74	290,019
1937 (July)....	77	716,645	103	127,077	77	293,389

Table 15. List of Warships (Aug., 1937)

Battleships							
	Displacement (tons)	Length (meter)	When launched	Nominal speed (knots)	Torpedo tubes	Main armaments (centimeter)	High angle guns
Nagato	32,720	201.35	1919	23.0	6	40(8); 14(20)	12.7 cm.(8)
Mutsu	32,720	201.35	1920	23.0	6	40(8); 14(20)	12.7 cm.(8)
Fuso	29,330	192.02	1914	22.5	2	36(12); 15(16)	12.7 cm.(8)
Yamashiro ..	29,330	192.02	1915	22.5	2	36(12); 15(16)	12.7 cm.(8)
Ise	29,990	195.07	1910	23.0	4	36(12); 14(18)	12.7 cm.(8)
Hyuga	29,990	195.07	1917	23.0	4	36(12); 14(18)	12.7 cm.(8)
Kongo	29,330	199.21	1912	26.0	4	36(8); 15(16)	12.7 cm.(8)
*Hiyei	19,500	199.19	1912	18.0	—	36(6); 15(16)	12.7 cm.(4)
Haruna	29,330	199.21	1913	26.0	4	36(8); 15(16)	{ 12.7 cm.(8) 8.0 cm.(4)
Kirishima ..	29,330	199.21	1913	26.0	4	36(8); 15(16)	12.7 cm.(8)

N.B.—* Training battleship.

1st-Class Cruisers

	Displacement (tons)	Length (meter)	When launched	Nominal speed (knots)	Torpedo tubes	Main armaments (centimeter)	High angle guns
Myoko	10,000	192.07	1927	33.0	12	20(10)	12 cm.(6)
Nachi	10,000	192.07	1927	33.0	12	20(10)	12 cm.(6)
Ashigara	10,000	192.07	1928	33.0	12	20(10)	12 cm.(6)
Haguro	10,000	192.07	1928	33.0	12	20(10)	12 cm.(6)
Takao	9,850	198.00	1930	33.0	8	20(10)	12 cm.(4)
Atago	9,850	198.00	1930	33.0	8	20(10)	12 cm.(4)
Chokai	9,850	198.00	1931	33.0	8	20(10)	12 cm.(4)
Maya	9,850	198.00	1930	33.0	8	20(10)	12 cm.(4)
Kako	7,100	176.78	1925	33.0	12	20(6)	8 cm.(4)
Furutaka ...	7,100	176.78	1925	33.0	12	20(6)	8 cm.(4)
Kinukasa ...	7,100	176.78	1926	33.0	12	20(6)	12 cm.(4)
Aoba	7,100	176.78	1926	33.0	12	20(6)	12 cm.(4)

2nd-Class Cruisers

Hirado	4,400	134.11	1911	26.0	3	15(8); 8(2)	8 cm.(2)
Yahagi	4,400	134.11	1911	26.0	3	15(8); 8(2)	8 cm.(2)
Tatsuta	3,230	134.11	1918	31.0	6	14(4)	8 cm.(1)
Tenryu	3,230	134.11	1918	31.0	6	14(4)	8 cm.(1)
Kuma	5,100	152.40	1919	33.0	8	14(7)	8 cm.(2)
Tama	5,100	152.40	1920	33.0	8	14(7)	8 cm.(2)
Kitakami ...	5,100	152.40	1920	33.0	8	14(7)	8 cm.(2)
O-i	5,100	152.40	1920	33.0	8	14(7)	8 cm.(2)
Kiso	5,100	152.40	1920	33.0	8	14(7)	8 cm.(2)
Nagara	5,170	152.40	1921	33.0	8	14(7)	8 cm.(2)
Isuzu	5,170	152.40	1921	33.0	8	14(7)	8 cm.(2)
Natori	5,170	152.40	1922	33.0	8	14(7)	8 cm.(2)
Yura	5,170	152.40	1922	33.0	8	14(7)	8 cm.(2)
Kinu	5,170	152.40	1922	33.0	8	14(7)	8 cm.(2)
Abukuma ...	5,170	152.40	1923	33.0	8	14(7)	8 cm.(2)
Sendai	5,195	152.40	1923	33.0	8	14(7)	8 cm.(2)
Jintsu	5,195	152.40	1923	33.0	8	14(7)	8 cm.(2)
Naka	5,195	152.40	1925	33.0	8	14(7)	8 cm.(2)
Yubari	2,890	132.59	1926	33.0	8	14(6)	8 cm.(1)
Mogami	8,500	190.50	1934	33.0	4	14(6)	8 cm.(1)
Mikuma	8,500	190.50	1934	33.0	12	15½(15)	12.7 cm.(8)
Suzuya	8,500	190.50	1934	33.0	12	15½(15)	12.7 cm.(8)
Kumano	8,500	190.50	1936	33.0	12	15½(15)	12.7 cm.(8)
Tone	8,500 (under construction)			33.0	12	15½(15)	12.7 cm.(8)
Tsukuma ...	8,500 (")			33.0	12	15½(15)	12.7 cm.(8)

Coast Defence Ships

	Displacement (tons)	Length (meter)	When launched	Nominal speed (knots)	Torpedo tubes	Main armaments (centimeter)
Asama	9,240	124.36	1898	21.25	4	20(4); 15(12); 8(4); *8(1)
Yakumo	9,010	124.60	1899	16.00	2	20(4); 15(12); 8(4); *8(1)
Azuma	8,640	135.89	1899	16.00	4	20(4); 15(12); 8(4); *8(1)
Iwate	9,180	121.92	1900	16.00	4	20(4); 15(14); 8(1)
Izumo	9,180	121.92	1899	20.75	2	20(4); 15(14); 8(1)
Kasuga	7,080	104.88	1904	20.00	—	25(1); 15(14); 20(1); 8(4)

Note:—* High angle guns.

Aircraft Carriers

	Displacement (tons)	When launched	Speed (knots)	Armaments (cm.)	High angle (cm.)
Akagi	26,900	1925	28.5	20(10)	12(12)
Kaga	26,900	1921	23.0	20(10)	12(12)
Hosho	7,470	1921	25.0	14(4)	8(2)
Ryujo	7,100	1931	25.0	—	12.7(12)
Soryu	10,050	1935	30.0	—	12.7(12)
Hiryu	10,050	(under construction)	30.0	—	12.7(12)

Submarine Tender Ships

Name	Dis't. (tons)	When launched	Speed (knots)	Armaments (centimeter)	High angle (cm.)
Jingei	5,160	1923	16.0	14 (4)	8 (2)
Chogei	5,160	1924	16.0	14 (4)	8 (2)
Kanzaki	9,570	—	12.6	8 (1)	8 (1)
Komahashi	1,125	1914	13.9	8 (2)	8 (1)
Taigei	10,000	1934	20.0	—	12.7 (4)

Sea Plane Tender Ships

Name	Dis't. (tons)	When launched	Speed (knots)	Armaments (centimeter)	High angle (cm.)
Notoro	14,050	1920	12.0	12 (2)	8 (2)
Kamui	17,000	1922	15.0	14 (2)	8 (2)
Chitose	10,000 (Under construction)	—	—	—	—

Gunboats (11 in all)

Name	Dis't. (tons)	When launched	Speed (knots)	Armaments (centimeter)	High angle (cm.)
Yodo	1,320	1908	22	8 (2)	—
Futami	170	1930	16	—	8 (1)
Atami	170	1929	16	—	8 (1)
Ataka	725	1922	16	12 (2)	8 (2)
Toba	215	1911	15	—	8 (2)
Saga	685	1912	15	12 (1)	8 (3)
Hira	305	1923	16	—	8 (2)
Hozu	305	1923	16	—	8 (2)
Seta	305	1922	16	—	8 (2)
Katada	305	1923	16	—	8 (2)

1st-Class Destroyers

Name	Armaments (cm.)	Displacement (tons)	Torpedo tubes	When launched	Name	Armaments (cm.)	Displacement (tons)	Torpedo tubes	When launched
Minekaze	12 (4)	1,215	6	1919	Usugumo	12.7 (6)	1,700	9	1927
Sawakaze	"	"	"	"	Shirakumo	"	"	"	"
Okikaze	"	"	"	"	Isonami	"	"	"	"
Shimakaze	"	"	"	1920	Uranami	"	"	"	"
Nadakaze	"	"	"	"	Ayanami	"	"	"	1929
Yakaze	"	"	"	"	Shikinami	"	"	"	"
Hakaze	"	"	"	"	Amagiri	"	"	"	1930
Shiokaze	"	"	"	"	Asagiri	"	"	"	1929
Akikaze	"	"	"	"	Sagiri	"	"	"	"
Yukaze	"	"	"	1921	Yugiri	"	"	"	1930
Tachikaze	"	"	"	"	Oboro	"	"	"	"
Hokaze	"	"	"	"	Akebono	"	"	"	"
Nokaze	"	"	"	"	Sazanami	"	"	"	1931
Namikaze	"	"	"	1922	Ushio	"	"	"	1930
Numakaze	"	"	"	"	Akatsuki	"	"	"	1932
Kamikaze	"	1,270	"	"	Hibiki	"	"	"	"
Asakaze	"	"	"	"	Ikazuchi	"	"	"	"
Harukaze	"	"	"	"	Inazuma	"	"	"	1931
Matsukaze	"	"	"	1923	Nenohi	12.7 (5)	1,368	6	1932
Hatakaze	"	"	"	1924	Hatsuharu	"	"	"	1934
Oikaze	"	"	"	"	Ariake	"	"	"	"
Hayate	"	"	"	1925	Yugure	"	"	"	"
Asanagi	"	"	"	1924	Hatsushimo	"	"	"	1933
Yunagi	"	"	"	"	Wakaba	"	"	"	"
Mutsuki	"	1,315	"	1925	Shiratsuyu	"	"	"	1935
Kisaragi	"	"	"	"	Shigure	"	"	"	"
Yayoi	"	"	"	"	Murasame	"	"	"	"
Uzuki	"	"	"	"	Yudachi	"	"	"	1936
Satsuki	"	"	"	"	Samidare	"	"	"	1935
Minazuki	"	"	"	1926	Sampu	"	"	"	"
Fumizuki	"	"	"	"	Harusame	"	"	"	1936
Nagatsuki	"	"	"	"	Kaifu	"	"	"	"
Kikuzuki	"	"	"	"	Kofu	"	"	"	"
Mikazuki	"	"	"	"	Ryofu	"	"	"	1937
Mochizuki	"	"	"	1927	Asashio	"	1,500	8	1936
Yuzuki	"	"	"	"	Oshio	"	"	"	"
Fubuki	12.7 (6)	1,700	9	"	Michishio	"	"	"	1937
Shirayuki	"	"	"	1928	Arashio	"	"	"	"
Hatsuyuki	"	"	"	"	Natsugumo	"	"	"	"
Murakumo	"	"	"	"	Asagumo	"	"	"	(Under const.)
Shinonome	"	"	"	1927					

2nd-Class Destroyers

Name	Armaments (cm.)	Displacement (tons)	Torpedo tubes	When launched	Name	Armaments (cm.)	Displacement (tons)	Torpedo tubes	When launched
Momo	12 (3)	775	6	1916	Fuji	12 (8); (1)*	770	4	1920
Kashi	"	"	"	"	Tsuta	"	"	"	1921
Hinoki	"	755	"	"	Ashi	"	"	"	"
Yanagi	"	"	"	1917	Hishi	"	"	"	"
Kaya	"	"	4	"	Hachisu	"	"	"	"
Nire	"	"	"	"	Sumire	"	"	"	"
Kuri	"	"	"	1920	Yomogi	"	"	"	1922
Nashi	"	"	"	1919	Tade	"	"	"	"
Take	"	"	"	"	Wakatake	"	820	"	"
Kaki	"	"	"	"	Kuretake	"	"	"	"
Tsuga	"	"	"	1920	Sanaye	"	"	"	1923
Kiku	"	"	"	"	Asagao	"	"	"	1922
Aoi	"	"	"	"	Yugao	"	"	"	1923
Hagi	"	"	"	"	Fuyo	"	"	"	1922
Suzuki	"	"	"	1921	Karukaya	"	"	"	1923

N.B.:—* Machine gun.

Mine Layer

Name	Displacement (tons)	Length (meter)	When launched	Nominal Speed (knots)	Main armaments
Tokiwa	9,240	124.36	1899	21.25	{ 20 cm. (2); 15 cm. (8) 8 cm. (2); *8 cm. (1)
Katsuriki	1,540	73.15	1917	13.00	8 cm. (3)
Shirataka	1,345	79.20	1929	16.00	*12 cm. (3)
Itsukushima	1,970	100.00	1929	16.00	14 cm. (3); *8 cm. (2)
Yaeyama	1,135	85.50	1932	20.00	12 cm. (2)
Okinoshima	4,440	—	1935	20.00	14 cm. (4)

Note:—* High angle guns.

Special Service Ships

Name	Displacement (tons)	Length (meter)	When launched	Speed (when afloat) (Knots)	Armaments (cm.)	Torpedo tubes
Shiretoko	14,050	138.68	1920	12.00	12 cm. (2); *8 cm. (2)	
Erimo	"	138.68	1920	12.00	12 cm. (2); *8 cm. (2)	
Sata	"	138.68	1920	12.00	14 cm. (2); *8 cm. (2)	
Tsurumi	"	138.68	1921	12.00	14 cm. (2); *8 cm. (2)	
Shiriya	"	138.68	1921	12.00	14 cm. (2); *8 cm. (2)	
Iro	"	138.68	1922	12.00	14 cm. (2); *8 cm. (2)	
Ondo	"	138.68	1922	12.00	14 cm. (2); *8 cm. (2)	
Hayatomo	"	138.68	1922	12.00	14 cm. (2); *8 cm. (2)	
Naruto	"	138.68	1923	12.00	14 cm. (2); *8 cm. (2)	
Muroto	8,215	105.16	1918	12½	12 cm. (2)	
Nojima	"	105.16	1919	12.00	12 cm. (2)	
Tsurugizaki	12,000	—	1935	19.00*	12.7 cm. (4)	
Takasaki	"	—	1936	19.00	12.7 cm. (4)	
Mamiya	15,820	144.78	1923	14.00	14 cm. (2); *8 cm. (2)	
Sunosaki	"	—	—	—	—	
(Transport ship)	8,800	121.92	1918	14.00	12 cm. (2); *8 cm. (2)	
Otomari (Ice breaker)	2,330	60.96	1921	13.00	8 cm. (1)	
Koshu (Surveying ship)	2,080	76.96	1904	10.30	8 cm. (2)	
Fuji (Training ship)	9,179	114.00	1897	18.25	—	
Asahi (Training ship)	11,441	122.10	1899	18.20	—	
Shikishima	"	—	—	—	—	
(Training ship)	11,275	121.92	1898	18.60	—	
Settsu (Target ship)	16,130	152.40	1911	21.00	—	

Note:—* High angle guns.

1st-Class Submarines

Name	Displacement (tons)	When compl. ted	Speed (when afloat) (Knots)	Armaments (cm.)	Torpedo tubes
"I" No. 1	1,955	1926	17.0	14 (2)	6
"I" No. 2	"	"	"	"	"
"I" No. 3	"	"	"	"	"
"I" No. 4	"	1929	"	"	"

NATIONAL DEFENCE

	Displacement (tons)	When completed	Speed (When afloat; Knots)	Armaments (cm)	Torpedo tubes
"I" No. 5.....	1,955	1935	17.0	12.7 (1)	6
"I" No. 6.....	1,900	1935	"	"	"
"I" No. 7.....	1,950	1935 (L)	"	"	"
"I" No. 8.....	"	1936 (L)	"	14 (2)	"
"I" No. 21.....	1,142	1927	14.0	14 (1)	4
"I" No. 22.....	"	"	"	"	"
"I" No. 23.....	"	1928	"	"	"
"I" No. 24.....	"	"	"	"	"
"I" No. 51.....	1,390	1924	17.0	12 (1)	8
"I" No. 52.....	"	1925	19.0	"	"
"I" No. 53.....	1,635	1927	"	"	"
"I" No. 54.....	"	"	"	"	"
"I" No. 55.....	"	"	"	"	"
"I" No. 56.....	"	1929	"	"	"
"I" No. 57.....	"	"	"	"	"
"I" No. 58.....	"	1928	"	"	"
"I" No. 59.....	"	1930	"	"	"
"I" No. 60.....	"	1929	"	"	6
"I" No. 61.....	"	"	"	"	"
"I" No. 62.....	"	1930	"	"	8
"I" No. 63.....	"	1928	"	"	6
"I" No. 64.....	"	1930	"	"	"
"I" No. 65.....	1,638	1932	"	10 (1)	"
"I" No. 66.....	"	"	"	"	"
"I" No. 67.....	"	"	"	"	"
"I" No. 68.....	1,400	1934	20.0	"	"
"I" No. 69.....	"	1935	"	"	"
"I" No. 70.....	"	"	"	"	"
"I" No. 71.....	"	"	"	"	"
"I" No. 72.....	"	1937	"	12 (1)	"
"I" No. 73.....	"	"	"	"	"
"I" No. 74.....	"	"	"	"	"
"I" No. 75.....	"	(Under const.) 1936 (L)	"	"	"

2nd Class Submarines

"Ro" No. 26.....	746	1923	16.0	*8 (1) short	4
"Ro" No. 27.....	"	1924	"	"	"
"Ro" No. 28.....	"	1923	"	"	"
"Ro" No. 30.....	655	1924	13.0	12 (1)	"
"Ro" No. 31.....	"	1927	"	"	"
"Ro" No. 32.....	"	1924	"	"	"
"Ro" No. 33.....	700	1935	16.0	*8 (1)	"
"Ro" No. 34.....	"	(Under const.)	"	"	"
"Ro" No. 51.....	893	1920	17.0	*8 (1) short	6
"Ro" No. 53.....	"	1921	"	"	4
"Ro" No. 54.....	"	"	"	"	6
"Ro" No. 55.....	"	"	"	"	"
"Ro" No. 56.....	"	1922	"	"	"
"Ro" No. 57.....	889	"	"	"	4
"Ro" No. 58.....	"	"	"	"	"
"Ro" No. 59.....	"	1923	"	"	"
"Ro" No. 60.....	988	"	16.0	8 (1)	6
"Ro" No. 61.....	"	1924	"	"	"
"Ro" No. 62.....	"	"	"	"	"
"Ro" No. 63.....	"	"	"	"	"
"Ro" No. 64.....	"	1925	"	"	"
"Ro" No. 65.....	"	1926	"	"	"
"Ro" No. 66.....	"	1927	"	"	"
"Ro" No. 67.....	"	1926	"	"	"
"Ro" No. 68.....	"	1925	"	"	"

Note:—"I" and "Ro" represent first and second letters of the Japanese Alphabet. (L)—When launched. *—High angle guns.

NATIONAL DEFENCE

	Displacement (tons)	When completed	Speed (When afloat; Knots)	Armaments (cm.)	Torpedo tubes
Chidori.....	527	1933	26.0	12 (3)	2
Manazuru.....	"	1934	"	"	"
Tomozuru.....	"	"	"	"	"
Hatsukari.....	"	"	"	"	3
Odori.....	595	1936	28.0	"	"
Hiyodori.....	"	1935 (L)	"	"	"
Hayabusa.....	"	1936 (L)	"	"	"
Kasasagi.....	"	1935 (L)	"	"	"
Kiji.....	"	1937 (L)	"	"	"
Kari.....	"	1937 (L)	"	"	"
Sagi.....	"	1937 (L)	"	"	"
Hato.....	"	1937 (L)	"	"	"

Mine Sweepers

No. 1.....	C15	1923	20.0	12(2); *8(1)	"
No. 2.....	"	"	"	"	"
No. 3.....	"	"	"	"	"
No. 4.....	"	1925	"	"	"
No. 5.....	"	1929	"	"	"
No. 6.....	"	"	"	"	"
No. 9.....	770	1918	"	12(2)	"
No. 13.....	492	1933	"	"	"
No. 14.....	"	"	"	"	"
No. 15.....	"	1934	"	"	"
No. 16.....	"	"	"	"	"
No. 17.....	"	1936	19.0	"	"
No. 18.....	"	1936	"	"	"

Note:—* High angle guns. (L) When launched.

Besides these, the Imperial Navy possesses 62 submarines of which 8 (No. "i" 4th class boats) are the largest destroyers (cruiser-destroyers) in the world; also 12 torpedo-boats and 13 mine sweepers.

SECTION III. AVIATION

For air mail service vide Chapter on Communications, and for air transportation, also vide Chapter on Transportation.—Editor,

I. MILITARY AVIATION

Two Army officers who were trained in France and returned home in 1911 were the first airmen in Japan, followed by two others in 1912 and three in 1913. In 1919, an aviation section was created in the Army Department and the first army aviation school was opened at Tokorozawa (near Tokyo) in 1920 to give training to about 100 students including both commissioned and non-commissioned officers, besides admitting a few civilians. In 1922, two military aviation schools were newly established, one at Shimoshizu (Chiba prefecture) and the other at Akeno (Miye prefecture). Since 1917 the Army has yearly bought powerful machines from Europe, at the same time making best efforts to produce them at home, at State and private factories.

Japan sent an aviation mission to the Italian front during the World War in August, 1918, it consisting of 22 officers (1 died there) and over 70 artisans. They returned home in Aug. 1919. Equally noteworthy was the arrival in February, 1919, of some 60 French army aviators headed by Col. Faure, for giving training to Japanese army aviators, and also the participation with marked success of the army and navy aviators in the Tsingtao campaign of 1914. In June 1925, the Army aviation corps were made independent and on equal footing with infantry, cavalry, field artillery, etc., and at the same time each air battalion was reorganized into an air regiment. Simultaneously with the independence of the air force two bombing regiments were newly added to the force. In 1927 a section of Army flight officers received special training in bombing practice at the Akenogahara Aerodrome under a French expert.

Expansion of Air Force.—To strengthen the air force to suitable level, the Army authorities drew up in 1925 an expansion programme which was put into execution the following year, the object being to create 1 bombing battalion, 1 reconnoitering battalion and 1 fighting battalion, each consisting of 3 companies, as the first period expansion work. In principle, one air regiment is organized with 3 companies in ordinary time, each company being equipped with

12 machines for a fighting corps and 9 machines for reconnoitering. As provided for in the expansion programme, which was completed by the end of 1932, the 1st, 4th, 5th and 7th regiments were increased to 4 companies each, and 1 company added to the 8th regiment. The balloon corps has had 1 additional company.

Table 16. Headquarters of Air Regiments

1st Regiment (4 air companies).....	Kagamigahara, Gifu Prefecture.
2nd Regiment (2 air companies).....	Kagamigahara, Gifu Prefecture.
3rd Regiment (3 air companies).....	Yokaichi, Shiga Prefecture.
4th Regiment (4 air companies).....	Tachiarai, Fukuoka Prefecture.
5th Regiment (4 air companies).....	Tachikawa, Tokyo.
6th Regiment (3 air companies).....	Heijo (Pingyang), Chosen.
7th Regiment (3 air companies).....	Hamamatsu, Shizuoka Prefecture.
8th Regiment (3 air companies).....	Kainei, Chosen.
9th Regiment (3 air companies).....	Kainei, Chosen.
Balloon Corps (2 companies).....	Tsuganuma, 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, searchlights 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 a highly satisfactory 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 were formerly employed for reconnoitering 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 Iahikawajima aeroplane works.

II. 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,

Organization of Air Regiments.—The Army air force consists at present of 8 air regiments or 26 companies, i.e. 11 reconnoitering, 11 fighting and 4 bombing companies and 2 balloon corps, organized with 6,900 officers and men. The headquarters of these air regiments are located as follows:—

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.

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 of 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 a 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 Conference 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 concerted 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 aviation, 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.

Air Force Activity in Sino-Japanese Hostilities

In the Sino-Japanese hostilities which began in the outskirts of Peiping in July 1937, finally spreading to Shanghai and other points south, the Japanese army and navy air forces took an important role in cooperating with land forces to break through the enemy lines. The Japanese warcrafts proved highly efficient and long distance raids were carried out successfully against Nanking and other cities in the interior of China. According to the Navy Department, as reported by the Chugai Shogyo on October 10th, Japanese losses in the hostilities were 39 aeroplanes while Chinese aircrafts shot down numbered 174, and those destroyed at aerodromes 136, totalling 310 aircrafts.

References: Tables 1 & 2—Okura-sho Nempo (Annual Report of the Finance Department), 1937, and the Official Gazette; Tables 2 & 4—Itikugun-sho Hokoku (Report of the Army Dept.); Tables 5 & 11-15—Researches of Navy Office; Tables 6 & 9—Researches of the War Office; Tables 7 & 16—Niji Nenkan (Jiji Year Book), 1935, published by the Domei News Agency; Tables 8 & 10—Nippon Teikoku Tokai Nenkan (Official Statistical Annual), 1935.

CHAPTER X RELIGION

Introductory Remarks

There are in Japan three principal religions, 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.

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 Kinmei Tenna, 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 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 sup-

pressed, 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.

The number of the followers of the three religions in Japan Proper for the six years ending 1933 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	41,874,000	287,299
1933.....	17,193,194	41,393,315	304,602
1934.....	17,193,194	41,393,135	304,602
1934.....	17,485,622	41,334,305	274,311

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 "Harai" or wind-purification and the other "Misogi" or water purification are the principal forms of purification ceremonies. Washing of the hands and, if possible, rinsing of the mouth, is thought necessary when one approaches a shinto shrine for worship. Some zealots even carry this washing practice to the extent of bodily ablution. Death and blood are considered especially contaminating, hence Shinto priests formerly kept

aloof from burial services. In the town of Yamada, the seat of the Grand Shrine of Ise, dead bodies had to be carried 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 "Gohel," 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 coil 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 those 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.

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) 1809—90); Kurozumi (by Munetada Kurozumi 1780—1850); Shinseiha (by Kunimatsu Nitta, 1829—1920); Mitake Misogi (by Masakane Inoue, 1790—1849); Konko (by Daijin Konko, 1814—1883); Tenri (by Mrs. Miki Nakayama, 1708—1887).

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	
1920.....	1	113	85	951	3,557	44,875	62,157	111,739
1931.....	1	113	85	977	3,550	44,875	61,712	111,343
1932.....	1	113	85	998	3,596	44,860	61,500	111,153
1933.....	1	113	85	1,016	3,607	44,864	61,351	111,037
1934.....	1	115	85	1,031	3,610	44,864	61,261	110,977

(b) Priests

	Great Shrine	State Shrines	National Shrines	Prefectural Shrines	Communal Shrines	Village Shrines	Ungraded Shrines	Total
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	15,875
1933.....	68	528	312	1,459	3,499	8,777	943	15,686
1934.....	68	543	317	1,495	3,494	8,811	963	15,696

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 which was a foster mother and guardian of learning when the country was torn by civil strifes in the Kumakura 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. 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. 1895) was also a Prince-abbot of the Kan-eiji Temple, Tokyo. It was in consideration of the past relation that the Court conferred titles of nobility on the chief abbots of the three head-

quarters 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 time-honoured sects possess inestimable value, these being, as head-temples of the Hosso sect, the celebrated Horyu-ji near Nara, the Kofuku-ji and Yakushi-ji near Nara, the Todai-ji in Nara for Kegon, and the Toshodai-ji in Nara for Ritsu. The rise of Tendai and Shingon which tried to reconcile the Buddhist doctrine with the Shintoist prejudice marks the development of Buddhism as a popular religion.

For about four hundred years till the rise of military regency in Kamakura, the two sects swayed not only matters of religious belief but even secular affairs. Their headquarters, one on Mt. Hiei near Kyoto and the other on Mt. Koya in Kii, grew so powerful that they even defied the command of the central Government. Corruption and degeneration soon followed and the two sects were reduced to a state of impotence and ineptitude. It was not long before the need for new faith was supplied by the rise of the Zen sect as introduced from China by Yeisai (1140—1215) and Dogen (1199—1253), and especially by the establishment of the Yuzu-Nenbutsu sect by Ryonin in 1117, the Jodo by Honen in 1174, the Shin by Shinran (1173—1262), the Nichiren or Hokke by Nichiren (1222—1281), and the Ji by Ippen (1239—1289). Of the above, the Zen sect stands apart as a doctrine that originated in China. It demands of its followers a certain form of bodily and mental discipline as a means of attaining enlightenment and found many zealous believers in those troubled days among warriors who were weary of a life of bloodshed and worldliness, and hence incidentally contributed to the development of Japanese knighthood commonly called "Bushido." The Zen has three sub-sects, viz., Rinzaï, Sodo

and Obaku, the last of which was introduced by a naturalized Chinese priest Yingen in 1653. The popularizing movement of the abstruse Buddhist tenets started by Saicho and Kukai was carried still further by Honen and his more famous disciple Shinran and by the fiery Nichiren. The latter two so modified the teaching of Sakyamuni to adapt it to Japanese needs that there is hardly any similarity between them and Continental Buddhism. Shinran was really a radical reformer and an arch iconoclast. He discarded all ascetic practices such as celibacy and meat-eating, and also the worship of the Buddhist images, with the exception of his own as an interpreter of Buddhist truths for all his faithful followers, and finally he denounced the current superstitions about days, directions, and so forth. The four sects, Zen, Jodo, Shin, and Nichiren, practically divided the Buddhist world of Japan for about four centuries till about the time of the downfall of the Tokugawa shogunate regime and the restoration of the Imperial Government in 1868, the two other sects being of local importance. The long period of undisputed supremacy which Buddhism exercised over the spiritual and intellectual world stopped 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						(b) Priests						
	Tendai	Shingon	Jodo	Rinzaï	Sodo	Obaku	Tendai	Shingon	Jodo	Rinzaï	Sodo	Obaku	
1929..	4,504	12,096	8,312	5,977	14,227	523	2,830	7,694	6,541	4,602	11,709	343	
1930..	4,494	12,075	8,307	5,976	14,226	522	2,847	7,766	6,523	4,611	12,185	354	
1931..	4,508	12,089	8,316	5,976	14,225	523	2,900	7,875	6,472	4,578	12,249	361	
1932..	4,504	12,095	8,314	5,977	14,229	523	2,854	7,915	6,531	4,617	12,208	370	
1933..	4,425	11,922	8,254	5,979	14,208	500	2,892	7,933	6,588	4,518	12,235	365	
1934..	4,438	11,975	8,283	5,984	14,241	500	2,888	7,909	6,580	4,497	12,193	368	
						Total incl. others							
1929..	19,710	5,028	491	357	41	27	15,958	4,077	343	246	14	17	54,374
1930..	19,717	5,028	491	357	41	27	15,940	4,080	343	225	13	17	54,904
1931..	19,715	5,026	491	357	41	27	15,932	4,119	342	236	13	17	55,094
1932..	19,716	5,028	491	357	41	27	15,609	4,344	344	236	18	17	55,370
1933..	19,809	4,970	494	357	41	27	15,980	4,332	356	236	14	19	55,518
1934..	19,815	4,989	494	357	41	27	15,891	4,443	356	258	14	19	55,416

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 too much 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 seven 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 Hepburn in Yokohama were some of the pioneers who helped to reintroduce the forbidden faith into the newly opened Empire.

Protestant Work.—The edict boards against Christianity were not taken down until 1872. Previous to that year Christian activities were necessarily restricted and quiet. The two main forms of missionary work were the so-called evangelistic and educational. Schools were early established, at first on a very small scale, but gradually these have developed into large and influential institutions. Among these may be mentioned the Doshisha in Kyoto, an institution of university grade, co-educational, established by Jo Neesima 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 Women'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. John 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 (d. 1936) 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. Foreade, 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. Janusius 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 preponderantly 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 bishops stationed at Keijo, Taiku and Gensan, who oversee a Roman Catholic population of about 87,000.

Russian Orthodox Church.—Early in the Meiji period, Nikolai, a Russian priest, came to Hakodate as a missionary of the Russian Orthodox Church. He later came to Tokyo, and built the imposing Russian Cathedral in Tokyo. He sent priests to many centres 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 has 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 1,938 at the end of March 1934, the figures given below being those of principal bodies, Protestant and other churches:—

Table 4. Statistics of Christianity
(End of Dec., 1934)

Name of Church	Representatives	Headquarters	No. of Workers			
			No. of Churches	Japanese	Foreigners	No. of Members
Roman Catholic	A. Cambon	Sekiguchi Dai-machi, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo	257	83	185	93,560
Japanese Christian Church	M. Kawazoe	3, Shinmachi, 4-chome, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo	300	326	25	40,735
Japan Congregational	K. Suzuki	Daido Bldg., Tosabori-dori, Nishi-ku, Osaka	158	170	25	26,892
Seikokai (Episcopal)	Samuel Heaslett	8, Sakae-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo	240	280	97	29,669
Nippon Methodist	M. Akazawa	23, Midorigaoka-machi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo	240	287	120	33,612
Russian Orthodox	Sergius	Surugadai, Kanda, Tokyo	96	108	6	12,043
Japan Baptist	Y. Chiba	4, Misaki-cho 1-chome, Kanda-ku, Tokyo	77	86	14	6,311
Christian Church	Y. Hirai	257, Nakazato, Takinogawa, Tokyo	38	26	6	4,369
Salvation Army	Y. Segawa	17, Jimbocho 2 chome, Kanda, Tokyo	127	244	5	12,502
Total incl. others			2,013	2,191	601	310,687

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 foundation 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, Nishiki-cho 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.

Commissioner Yamamuro, who resigned as Commander due to ill health in February, 1935, was reappointed to the post on April 9, 1936. Simultaneously with this, Lieutenant-Colonels V. Rolfe and Y. Segawa were relieved of the post of Joint Commander. 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, Commissioner 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 Shimbun" 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 college 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 Kyosaidan), 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 1896. The president and recognized leader for many years was the late Mrs. Kaji 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 co-operation 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.

TENRIKYŌ

Tenrikyo, a sect of Shintoism founded by Mrs. Miki Nakayama (1798—1887), is based upon Divine Revelation. Its fundamental principle is the salvation of mankind. Its followers believe that God the Parent descended from universe into the person of the foundress, Miki Nakayama, who called Him by the name:— "Tenriō-no-Mikoto," or "God the Parent."

Through its staunch unshaken faith, Tenrikyo has been developed by divine revelation to lead mankind from darkness into light, to realize a world of supreme bliss without any evil 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.

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."

They 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 is the parent of man and man is the child of God."

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 (in 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 the following number of Tenrikyo temples in foreign lands; Manchoukuo, 87; China, 30; North America, 42; South America, 6; Hawaii Islands, 18; South Sea Islands, 6. Inclusive of those in Japan there are approximately 12,322 temples, 84,000 teachers, 300,000 quasi-teachers and 6,000,000 followers of Tenrikyo. In Manchoukuo Tenrikyo has established a number of civil institutes, such as Tenri-Gakuin, Bunka-Gakuin, Dokei-Kai and Tenri-mura, the last being a Japanese immigrants' village. The village occupies a plot of 10,000 hectares about ten kilometres east of Harbin City and two immigrant parties totalling 63 families have already settled in the village. Cultural establishments of various nature have been founded, including a primary school, a library and a hospital in addition to a public bath-house and a public storehouse.

The farming enterprises carried out by the Tenrikyo followers have been highly successful. Rice, soya beans, kaoliang, wheat, millet as well as water-melons, musk-melons, tobacco, tomatoes and other vegetables are grown on the farms. The success achieved in this model village is ascribed to the spiritual unity among the Tenrikyo followers. The Tenrikyo Central Church is in Tenri, Nara-ken, Japan.

CHAPTER XI
EDUCATION

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Primary education of six years is a compulsory governmental decree. It is surmised that at present the illiterates occupy only about 5.6% of males of above 10 years of age and 11% of females of and above the same age.

The nucleus of the present educational system dates only from the Meiji Restoration or, strictly speaking, from 1872 when the modern public school system was adopted in accordance with the Imperial Rescript promulgated in the same year. Prior to the Restoration education was the select privilege of the higher strata of society. The role played by Buddhist priest in introducing the culture of China into Japan, in preserving intact such culture during the periods of internal turbulence and in developing Japan's own civilization can hardly be over-estimated.

With the Restoration a spirit of democracy swept the nation and class distinction was abolished. Thanks to this movement the educa-

tional institutions of Japan, both private and public, are to this date within access to the rank and file of the populace, entrance to them being governed solely by scholastic merit and physical fitness.

Educational Reform.—The finding of employment for graduates is an imminent problem of Japanese educational circles. The cause lies partly in changing business conditions which cannot accommodate all of the graduates and partly in the greater specialization within industries which calls for specialized talent. With a view towards lessening such obstacles the Department of Education has taken steps towards making the studies in schools more practical. In 1936 it also drafted a plan to lengthen the period of compulsory education from six to eight years with a view to advancing the general educational level of the people.

Table 1. Number of Elementary Schools Compared With Other Countries

	No. of Schools	No. of Pupils	No. of Teachers	Population
Japan Proper (1934).....	25,771	11,232,076	252,594	69,254,148 (1935)
England (1934).....	26,281	6,449,273	195,695	44,795,357 (1931)
France (1934).....	79,884	5,229,325	140,823	41,228,466 (1931)
U. S. A. (1932).....	219,532	21,135,460	640,454	122,775,046 (1930)
Germany (1931).....	53,620	7,638,326	192,351	65,218,461 (1933)
Italy (1934).....	129,189	4,783,468	109,720	41,176,671 (1931)

Entrance Examination.—Entrance examination to certain of the more prominent institutions of higher learning is fraught with great difficulties owing to the number of applicants. In certain cases the ratio of those enrolled to applicants runs to as high as 20 to 1 and in extreme cases to 30 to 1. This entrance difficulty arises from the favoritism extended particularly by government departments to graduates of certain institutions. As a result the better talent tends to concentrate on a select number of higher schools and universities, thus further developing this incongruity. The lack of special schools has also been a cause for such difficulties. Appreciating this impediment the Department of Education in 1919 increased the number of Government High and Higher Industrial Schools two to three times in

number and has been making additions to other schools in the intervening years. Moreover, by cooperating with the private institutions the Department of Education has succeeded in mowing down this wedge somewhat.

Co-education.—Co-education is universal in the primary schools, but ceases in schools of higher learning. Exceptions to this rule are found only at the Tohoku and the Kyushu Imperial Universities, the Tokyo Academy of Music, and the Toyo University (private). Because of traditional social customs, which accords the male a status higher than that of the female, co-education has so far not taken the fancy of the people. Changing customs are giving this practise a better hearing, and art schools are leading the vanguard.

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

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 co-operation 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 occasions 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.

TENRIKYŌ

Tenrikyo, a sect of Shintoism founded by Mrs. Miki Nakayama (1798—1887), is based upon Divine Revelation. Its fundamental principle is the salvation of mankind. Its followers believe that God the Parent descended from universe into the person of the foundress, Miki Nakayama, who called Him by the name:—"Tenriō-no-Mikoto," or "God the Parent."

Through its staunch unshaken faith, Tenrikyo has been developed by divine revelation to lead mankind from darkness into light, to realize a world of supreme bliss without any evil 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.

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."

They 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 is the parent of man and man is the child of God."

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 (in 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 the following number of Tenrikyo temples in foreign lands; Manchoukuo, 87; China, 30; North America, 42; South America, 6; Hawaii Islands, 18; South Sea Islands, 6. Inclusive of those in Japan there are approximately 12,322 temples, 84,000 teachers, 300,000 quasi-teachers and 6,000,000 followers of Tenrikyo. In Manchoukuo Tenrikyo has established a number of civil institutes, such as Tenri-Gakuin, Bunka-Gakuin, Dokei-Kai and Tenri-mura, the last being a Japanese immigrants' village. The village occupies a plot of 10,000 hectares about ten kilometres east of Harbin City and two immigrant parties totalling 63 families have already settled in the village. Cultural establishments of various nature have been founded, including a primary school, a library and a hospital in addition to a public bath-house and a public storehouse.

The farming enterprises carried out by the Tenrikyo followers have been highly successful. Rice, soya beans, kaoliang, wheat, millet as well as water-melons, musk-melons, tobacco, tomatoes and other vegetables are grown on the farms. The success achieved in this model village is ascribed to the spiritual unity among the Tenrikyo followers. The Tenrikyo Central Church is in Tenri, Nara-ken, Japan.

CHAPTER XI
EDUCATION

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Primary education of six years is a compulsory governmental decree. It is surmised that at present the illiterates occupy only about 5.6% of males of above 10 years of age and 11% of females of and above the same age.

The nucleus of the present educational system dates only from the Meiji Restoration or, strictly speaking, from 1872 when the modern public school system was adopted in accordance with the Imperial Rescript promulgated in the same year. Prior to the Restoration education was the select privilege of the higher strata of society. The role played by Buddhist priest in introducing the culture of China into Japan, in preserving intact such culture during the periods of internal turbulence and in developing Japan's own civilization can hardly be over-estimated.

With the Restoration a spirit of democracy swept the nation and class distinction was abolished. Thanks to this movement the educa-

tional institutions of Japan, both private and public, are to this date within access to the rank and file of the populace, entrance to them being governed solely by scholastic merit and physical fitness.

Educational Reform.—The finding of employment for graduates is an imminent problem of Japanese educational circles. The cause lies partly in changing business conditions which cannot accommodate all of the graduates and partly in the greater specialization within industries which calls for specialized talent. With a view towards lessening such obstacles the Department of Education has taken steps towards making the studies in schools more practical. In 1936 it also drafted a plan to lengthen the period of compulsory education from six to eight years with a view to advancing the general educational level of the people.

Table 1. Number of Elementary Schools Compared With Other Countries

	No. of Schools	No. of Pupils	No. of Teachers	Population
Japan Proper (1934).....	25,771	11,232,076	252,594	69,254,148 (1935)
England (1934).....	26,281	6,449,273	195,695	44,795,357 (1931)
France (1934).....	79,884	5,229,325	140,823	41,228,466 (1931)
U. S. A. (1932).....	219,532	21,135,460	640,454	122,775,046 (1930)
Germany (1931).....	53,620	7,638,326	192,351	65,218,461 (1933)
Italy (1934).....	129,189	4,783,468	109,720	41,176,671 (1931)

Entrance Examination.—Entrance examination to certain of the more prominent institutions of higher learning is fraught with great difficulties owing to the number of applicants. In certain cases the ratio of those enrolled to applicants runs to as high as 20 to 1 and in extreme cases to 30 to 1. This entrance difficulty arises from the favoritism extended particularly by government departments to graduates of certain institutions. As a result the better talent tends to concentrate on a select number of higher schools and universities, thus further developing this incongruity. The lack of special schools has also been a cause for such difficulties. Appreciating this impediment the Department of Education in 1919 increased the number of Government High and Higher Industrial Schools two to three times in

number and has been making additions to other schools in the intervening years. Moreover, by cooperating with the private institutions the Department of Education has succeeded in mowing down this wedge somewhat.

Co-education.—Co-education is universal in the primary schools, but ceases in schools of higher learning. Exceptions to this rule are found only at the Tohoku and the Kyushu Imperial Universities, the Tokyo Academy of Music, and the Toyo University (private). Because of traditional social customs, which accord the male a status higher than that of the female, co-education has so far not taken the fancy of the people. Changing customs are giving this practise a better hearing, and art schools are leading the vanguard.

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

Table 10. List of Government Universities

(May, 1936)

	Year of elevation	Location	President	Faculty	Students
Tokyo University of Commerce.....	1920	Tokyo	T. Ueda	62	901
Niigata University of Medicine.....	1922	Niigata	I. Motoshima	30	360
Okayama University of Medicine.....	1922	Okayama	O. Tamura	36	439
Kanazawa University of Medicine.....	1923	Kanazawa	S. Ishisaka	39	407
Nagasaki University of Medicine.....	1932	Nagasaki	S. Sumio	32	350
Chiba University of Medicine.....	1923	Chiba	N. Takahashi	25	559
Kumamoto University of Medicine.....	1929	Kumamoto	Y. Kurosawa	28	353
Nagoya University of Medicine.....	1931	Nagoya	S. Tamura	25	423
Kobe University of Commerce.....	1929	Kobe	S. Tasaki	27	669
Tokyo University of Literature & Science...	1929	Tokyo	T. Morioka	44	422
Hiroshima University of Literature & Science	1929	Hiroshima	M. Tsukahara	48	368
Tokyo Technical University	1929	Tokyo	K. Nakamura	62	527

Note:—Number of Faculty excludes those with additional posts.

PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES

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

Table 11. List of Public Universities

(May, 1936)

	Year of elevation	Location	President	Faculty	Students
Kyoto Pref. University of Medicine.....	1921	Kyoto	T. Sumita	66	661
Osaka University of Commerce.....	1928	Osaka	S. Kawada	106	789

PRIVATE UNIVERSITIES

The private institutions recognized by the University Regulations are as follows:—

Table 12. List of Private Universities

(May, 1936)

	Location	Established	President	Faculty	Students
Keio University	Tokyo	1858	S. Koizumi	386	7,051
Waseda University	Tokyo	1882	H. Tanaka	438	8,309
Meiji University	Tokyo	1881	S. Uzawa	157	3,588
Chuo University	Tokyo	1885	K. Hara	157	2,832
Nihon University	Tokyo	1920	M. Yamaoka	334	3,741
Hosei University	Tokyo	1879	M. Koyama	185	3,100
Doshisha University	Kyoto	1920	H. Yuasa	105	1,481
Kokugakuin University	Tokyo	1893	S. Kono	97	588
Jikei University of Medicine....	Tokyo	1881	E. Kanasugi	63	1,145
Ryukoku University	Kyoto	1922	R. Hanada	89	630
Otani University	Kyoto	1922	C. Sumida	94	438
Senshu University	Tokyo	1880	Baron Y. Sakatani	158	768
Rikkyo University	Tokyo	1874	I. Toyama	140	1,489
Kwansai University	Osaka Pref.	1886	M. Kambe	155	1,508
Takushoku University	Tokyo	1920	H. Nagata	99	795
Ritsumeikan University	Kyoto	1900	Y. Oda	84	1,110
Rissho University	Tokyo	1904	R. Shimizu	100	315
Komazawa University	Tokyo	1883	S. Tachibana	120	401
Tokyo Agr. University	Tokyo	1891	Y. Yoshikawa	82	692
Nihon University of Medicine....	Tokyo	1926	H. Shioda	64	1,122
Koyasan University	Wakayama	1886	S. Wada	43	217
Taisho University	Tokyo	1926	B. Shiio	122	446
Toyo University	Tokyo	1887	S. Fujimura	72	163
Jochi University	Tokyo	1913	H. Heuvers	82	231
Kwansei Gakuin University	Hyogo Pref.	1932	C. J. L. Bates	112	1,126

TECHNICAL PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

(PROFESSIONAL) SCHOOLS OF
HIGHER GRADE

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

Qualification.—Admits graduates of Middle

Table 13. List of Government Technical and Special Schools

(May, 1936)

	No. of Schools	Location	No. of Professors	No. of Students	No. of Graduates
Higher Agr. & For. schools.....	6	Morioka, Kagoshima, Utsunomiya, Gifu, Miyazaki, Tokyo	112	2,347	716
Higher Agr. Schools	2	Tottori, Tokyo	15	235	67
Higher Sericultural Schools	3	Ueda, Tokyo, Kyoto	47	797	236
Higher Horticultural School.....	1	Chiba	7	166	46
Higher Commercial Schools	11	Nagasaki, Yamaguchi, Otaru, Nagoya, Fukushima, Oita, Hikone, Wakayama, Yokohama, Takamatsu, Takaoka	212	6,511	1,993
Higher Technical Schools	17	Kyoto, Nagoya, Kumamoto, Yonezawa, Kiryu, Yokohama, Hiroshima, Kanazawa, Sendai, Meiji (Fukuoka), Tokyo, Kobe, Hamamatsu, Tokushima, Nagaoka, Fukui, Yamaguchi	331	7,518	2,129
Higher Mining School	1	Akita	20	327	93
Higher Nautical Schools	2	Tokyo, Kobe	70	1,255	279
Pharmaceutical Schools	2	Toyama, Kumamoto	52	520	156
Higher Dental School	1	Tokyo	12	412	107
Foreign Language Schools	2	Tokyo, Osaka	59	2,192	528
Fine Arts Academy	1	Tokyo	28	709	126
Academy of Music	1	Tokyo	23	1,482	184
Hakodate Higher Fisheries School..	1	Hakodate	8	208	47

Table 14. Kinds of Public Special Schools

(End of Apr., 1936)

	Location	Faculty	Students	Graduates
Kyoto Municipal Painting School	Kyoto	18	253	57
Higher Commercial Department attached to Osaka University of Commerce	Osaka	74	546	165
Gifu Pharmaceutical School	Gifu	26	385	130
Fukuoka Pref. Women's Special School.....	Fukuoka	33	336	90
Osaka Pref. Women's Special School.....	Osaka	53	314	113
Miyagi Pref. Women's Special School.....	Sendai	38	372	149
Kyoto Pref. Women's Special School.....	Kyoto	28	294	88
Hiroshima Pref. Women's Special School.....	Hiroshima	32	308	92
Nagano Pref. Women's Special School.....	Nagano	12	102	33

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS OF
HIGHER GRADE

There 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 are as follows:—

Table 15. No. of Teachers, Students, etc. (1934-35)

	No. of Schools	Faculty	Students	Graduates
Technical	19	857	7,584	2,342
Agricultural	13	503	3,941	1,315
Commercial	22	699	11,200	3,380
Nautical	2	120	1,387	274
Total	56	2,179	24,112	7,311
Do. for 1933-34.	54	2,146	23,082	7,004
Do. for 1932-33.	54	2,123	22,546	6,708
Do. for 1931-32.	52	2,048	21,952	6,643

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

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

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

(1934-35)

	Schools	Teachers	Pupils	Graduates	
A	Technical	99	2,336	37,206	7,437
	Agriculture	246	2,870	51,875	14,697
	Commercial	295	6,651	160,452	26,778
	Nautical	10	138	2,263	564
	Fishery	12	154	2,119	463
	Vocational	199	2,752	45,046	16,415
	Total	861	14,901	298,961	66,207
	Do. for 1933-34	839	14,323	276,982	63,709
	Do. for 1932-33	822	13,849	262,214	62,024
	Do. for 1931-32	807	13,421	256,128	59,891
B	Technical	28	368	5,718	1,762
	Agriculture	94	778	18,422	6,012
	Commercial	49	525	13,742	3,896
	Nautical	1	10	60	43
	Fishery	1	—	49	—
	Vocational	35	360	5,962	3,206
	Total	208	2,041	43,953	14,680
Do. for 1933-34	202	1,834	39,864	13,305	
Do. for 1932-33	202	1,798	37,905	13,341	
Do. for 1931-32	196	1,792	35,887	12,325	
C	Technical	103	424	15,752	6,964
	Agriculture	12,391	17,405	970,706	323,353
	Commercial	549	1,064	59,202	25,900
	Nautical	1	2	61	23
	Fishery	279	226	18,819	5,807
	Total incl. others	15,306	23,429	1,281,814	437,968
Do. for 1933-34	15,140	21,951	1,271,530	431,853	
Do. for 1932-33	15,091	20,932	1,270,874	433,171	
Do. for 1931-32	15,083	20,351	1,271,971	433,453	

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 17. Statistics of Normal Schools

Year (Mar.)	No. of Schools	Instructors	Students	
			Male	Female
1929	104	2,827	36,863	15,927
1930	105	2,780	32,343	15,101
1931	105	2,672	29,911	13,941
1932	104	2,525	26,334	12,534
1933	103	2,429	24,935	11,032
1934	103	2,334	21,898	10,919
1935	102	2,287	20,046	10,374

HIGHER SCHOOLS FOR TEACHERS

Number 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 Nara Higher Girls' Normal Schools).

EDUCATION

Table 18. Statistics of Higher Normal Schools

(June, 1936)

	Director	Faculty	Students	Graduates
Tokyo	T. Morioka	112	1,143 (164)	332
Hiroshima	M. Tsukahara	75	660 (107)	
Tokyo (Women's) ..	I. Shimomura	62	479	180
Nara (Women's) ..	H. Inaba	43	407	

Note:—There are also 9 special institutions for training teachers for Middle, Normal and Girls High Schools. Figure of Faculty as at the end of September, 1935.
()—Students of subsidy.

Table 19. Organization of Imperial Academy

(Aug., 1937)

	Membership	
	Regular	Actual
1st Department	50	50
(Director: Dr. Kiheiji Onozuka)		
1st Section (Law, Politics and Economy)	25	25
2nd Section (Philosophy, History and Literature)	25	25
2nd Department	50	47
(Director: Dr. Sankichi Sato)		
1st Section (Mathematics and Astronomy)	7	7
2nd Section (Physics and Chemistry)	11	10
3rd Section (Geography and Geology)	8	8
4th Section (Biology and Medicine)	16	16
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, Navy, Railways, or Communications Departments, etc.

The Peers' School ("Gakushu-In")

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

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

This is also an educational organ for the daughters of the titled class and was founded in 1885. It was originally known as the Kwazoku Jogakko. The course is divided into three, the same as the Peers School. Location: Aoyama, Tokyo. Director—Dr. Junji Nagaya.

**The Fishery Institute
(Suisan Koshusho)**

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 extending over three years. Location: Etchujima, Tokyo. Director—Y. Sugiura.

SOCIETIES AND COUNCILS

The Imperial Academy of Japan

This institution corresponding to the Royal Society of Great Britain or the Academic Francaise was established in 1879 for the promotion of science and art, with a view to exercising a beneficial influence on culture in general, and is placed under the control of the Education Minister. Its members are selected from

amongst seniors of learning and appointed by the Emperor, being accorded the treatment of "Chokunin" rank (for which see Chapter on Civil & Mil. Service). In 1906 it joined the International Academic Union. The Academy consists of two sections, viz. (1st Section) Literature and Social Science and (2nd Section) Science, pure and applied, the members belong-

ing either to the 1st or 2nd section, according to their speciality.

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

Chemical & Physical Research Institute (Rikagaku Kenkyusho)

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

The chief officials are:—Pres., H.I.H. Prince Fushimi; Superintendent, Vis. Dr. M. Okochi;

13 directors, and a number of research staff.

At present about 363 persons are engaged in researches, the subjects of researches undertaken in 1935-36 numbering over 369. Patents acquired from foreign and home governments from its founding up to the end of March 1936 numbered 593.

National Research Council (Nihon Gakujutsu Shinkokai)

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 makes 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:—

Director: J. Sakurai, Dr. Sc. (Privy Councillor); Chief, Gen. Affairs Board, Admiral Takeshi Takarabe (retired).

Table 20. Organization of National Research Council

(End of 1936)

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

FINANCIAL ASPECTS OF EDUCATION

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

expended by the local public bodies.

In recent years the educational undertakings have been greatly extended and the treatment of teachers considerably improved in accordance with the post-war programme of the country, and this has caused the educational expenditure to swell in a remarkable degree. The following table shows the total educational expenditure during the past few fiscal years:—

EDUCATION

Table 21. Educational Expenditure Borne By Public Bodies
(¥1,000)

Fiscal Year	Prefectures		Cities			Towns and Villages			Total incl. others
	Salaries	Total incl. others	Salaries	Rents	Total incl. others	Salaries	Rents	Total incl. others	
1928-29.....	43,780	113,295	39,515	1,101	101,883	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.....	43,312	106,856	.....	.....	77,766	.....	.....	197,724	382,345
1932-33.....	42,089	97,886	.....	.....	87,580	.....	.....	199,346	384,901
1933-34.....	41,760	100,103	.....	.....	102,319	.....	.....	202,816	405,326
1934-35.....	.....	104,618	.....	.....	103,435	.....	.....	214,854	422,998

Table 22. Educational Expenses Borne By Prefectural and Communal Treasuries
(in Yen)

	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
Elementary Schools ..	250,609,686	234,882,069	245,589,734	260,681,505	269,897,101
Normal " ..	13,462,375	10,915,855	9,738,796	9,215,376	9,747,471
Middle " ..	24,388,427	22,540,511	21,349,570	21,078,550	21,204,833
Girls' High " ..	20,742,815	18,983,617	18,134,131	18,263,315	18,432,518
Higher " ..	799,424	799,424	715,310	521,324	688,070
Universities	4,408,775	2,380,881	2,125,810	2,571,437	2,394,544
Special Schools (collegiate)	565,976	422,855	532,283	468,107	649,847
Technical Schools (collegiate)	40,341,082	38,093,534	37,473,708	38,479,648	42,024,983
Training Institutes for Technical Continuation School Teachers	445,473	381,008	335,188	302,817	301,037
Blind Schools	765,215	806,724	708,911	787,813	684,179
Dumb & Deaf Schools	196,651	305,107	226,402	483,313	634,044
Other Schools	411,651	383,849	398,799	548,395	608,090
Young Men's Training Institutes	5,268,513	4,713,687	4,786,405	5,113,320	5,627,642
Kindergartens	1,467,518	1,411,610	1,394,041	1,483,803	1,536,456
Libraries	1,635,127	1,452,703	1,390,333	1,444,245	1,549,066
Others	40,839,096	43,873,997	40,002,020	43,885,382	47,018,317
Total	406,347,929	382,344,631	384,901,441	405,328,350	422,998,198

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

	Prefectures			Cities			Towns and Villages		
	Pro- perties	Of which funda- mental properties	Reser- ves	Pro- perties	Of which funda- mental properties	Reser- ves	Pro- perties	Of which funda- mental properties	Reser- ves
1928-29.	307,278	14,353	6,353	422,100	6,528	1,571	617,034	69,626	8,396
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	8,396
1931-32.	314,757	12,457	7,121	466,421	7,000	2,306	599,965	69,329	8,328
1932-33.	217,623	12,456	7,115	516,603	8,215	2,415	551,997	68,432	7,003
1933-34.	323,103	8,675	9,238	538,786	8,182	2,597	569,688	68,369	6,848
1934-35.	327,197	9,535	6,520	547,643	7,991	2,670	588,972	68,588	6,528

Details of the above for 1934-35 are shown below:—

Table 24. Details of School Properties (1934-35)
(in ¥1,000)

Properties:	Prefectures	Cities	Towns & villages	Total incl. others
Land	102,085	232,592	104,474	439,237
Building	165,604	264,574	382,049	812,475
Other articles	59,508	50,447	102,449	212,519
Total	327,197	547,643	588,972	1,464,231
Of which fundamental properties:				
Cash, Deposits and Securities....	8,744	5,979	43,727	58,463
Land	770	1,987	24,745	27,502
Building	15	26	106	147
Other articles	5	—	10	15
Total	9,535	7,991	68,588	86,128
Reserves	6,520	2,670	6,528	15,718

Grants to Cities, Towns and Villages for Compulsory Education

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

Special Educational Fund

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

Table 25. School Expenditure Borne By Parents

	No. of students or pupils or children	Minim. aver. expenditure per head per year (yen)	Total (yen)
Elementary Schools { Higher	8,536,521	7.40	63,170,255
{ Ordinary	1,324,356	10.44	13,826,276
Middle Schools	348,584	201.20	70,135,100
Girls' High Schools	367,726	148.95	54,772,787
Higher Schools	20,256	379.00	7,677,024
Universities	69,406	437.00	30,330,422
Special Schools	68,142	319.00	21,737,298
Special Technical Schools	19,049	321.00	6,114,729
Technical Schools	280,904	175.75	49,386,878
Technical Continuation Schools	1,226,835	12.27	15,053,265
Girls Higher Normal Schools	892	197.00	175,724
Normal Schools	47,444	120.00	5,693,280
Teachers' Institutes	1,345	240.00	322,800
Teachers' Institutes for Technical Schools	373	237.00	121,971
Teachers' Institutes for Technical Continuation Schools	1,299	180.75	234,794
B. D. D. Schools	7,728	66.85	516,616
Other Schools	228,512	133.22	10,796,248
Kindergartens	114,749	30.00	3,442,470
Total	12,664,121		*359,754,446

N.B.—Other schools exclude 1,321 schools (pupils 140,375) owing to their disparity of expenses and the lack of suitable data: * Includes elementary school tuition ¥6,264,0502.

SCHOOL HYGIENE

Health of Students in Government Schools

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

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

Year	No. of students examined	General development			Nutrition			Spinal column	
		A	B	C	A	B	C	Normal	Abnormal
1928-29.....	50,423	22,916	17,627	9,880	30,191	19,000	1,232	48,683	1,740
1929-30.....	50,864	23,971	17,506	9,387	30,970	18,879	1,015	49,529	1,335
1930-31.....	49,306	22,590	16,998	9,718	29,776	18,579	951	47,913	1,393
1931-32.....	51,013	24,078	17,114	9,821	31,592	18,739	682	49,873	1,140
1932-33.....	49,994	24,038	16,844	9,112	31,381	17,904	709	48,933	1,061
1933-34.....	52,113	24,632	17,747	9,734	32,454	18,650	1,009	50,841	1,272

Year	Normal		Far-sighted		Near-sighted		Astigmatism, etc.	
	Both eyes	One eye	Both eyes	One eye	Both eyes	One eye	Both eyes	One eye
1928-29.....	24,272	2,926	359	138	22,263	2,851	426	291
1929-30.....	23,682	3,107	339	112	23,138	3,059	443	246
1930-31.....	22,740	3,022	288	90	22,746	3,007	392	161
1931-32.....	23,362	3,282	107	52	23,656	3,261	455	269
1932-33.....	23,065	3,051	149	75	23,226	3,040	370	202
1933-34.....	22,851	3,050	136	61	25,518	3,046	415	229

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

Year	No. of students examined	General development			Nutrition			Spinal column	
		A	B	C	A	B	C	Normal	Abnormal
1928-29.....	2,473	1,139	1,141	193	1,427	1,012	34	2,400	75
1929-30.....	2,242	1,029	1,042	171	1,265	948	29	2,159	85
1930-31.....	2,376	1,078	1,091	207	1,386	986	22	2,255	121
1931-32.....	2,362	1,061	1,122	179	1,354	987	21	2,214	148
1932-33.....	2,367	1,127	1,048	192	1,389	996	12	2,234	133
1933-34.....	2,366	1,136	1,061	169	1,383	971	12	2,276	90

Year	Normal		Far-sighted		Near-sighted		Astigmatism, etc.	
	Both eyes	One eye	Both eyes	One eye	Both eyes	One eye	Both eyes	One eye
1928-29.....	1,740	46	25	1	621	42	43	3
1929-30.....	1,527	52	3	1	632	45	28	6
1930-31.....	1,658	57	3	1	636	56	17	10
1931-32.....	1,652	58	—	—	627	58	24	1
1932-33.....	1,590	98	4	1	646	94	26	9
1933-34.....	1,941	136	11	4	645	126	32	8

Health of Pupils and Students in Public and Private Schools

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

Table 28. Health of Public and Private Schools (1933-34)

	No. of pupils examined	General development			Nutrition			Spinal column	
		A	B	C	A	B	C	Normal	Abnormal
Boys:									
Elementary ...	1,702,263	360,391	981,915	359,962	848,764	808,039	45,465	1,635,088	67,180
Middle	321,387	124,055	156,182	41,150	183,776	131,782	5,829	306,498	14,889
Girls:									
Elementary ...	1,598,063	335,372	916,484	346,212	815,784	740,120	42,164	1,526,787	71,281
Middle	331,211	132,233	157,834	41,174	200,788	124,614	5,839	320,267	10,974

Age	Elementary School Boys				Elementary School Girls			
	No. of examined	Height (cm.)	Weight (kg.)	Girth of chest (cm.)	No. of examined	Height (cm.)	Weight (kg.)	Girth of chest (cm.)
7	261,702	108.7	18.1	54.5	254,976	107.6	17.4	52.8
10	243,881	123.1	24.0	60.3	238,067	121.8	23.3	58.2
13	122,049	136.4	31.5	66.3	90,024	137.4	32.9	65.7
16	350	148.0	40.7	73.2	100	143.4	40.3	72.3

Age	Middle School				Girls' High School			
	No. of examined	Height (cm.)	Weight (kg.)	Girth of chest (cm.)	No. of examined	Height (cm.)	Weight (kg.)	Girth of chest (cm.)
13	59,130	136.3	33.6	66.7	74,951	141.0	34.8	66.9
16	57,089	155.8	48.2	77.8	69,846	150.1	45.7	75.1
18	17,853	161.7	53.3	81.8	4,320	150.8	47.3	76.4
20	1,350	161.8	55.3	83.5	73	150.2	49.3	78.1

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION

Competitive Entrance Examination

The steadily growing number of aspirants to schools of higher and university grade compels the authorities to erect the barrier of competitive examination, so that the rejected students, theoretically qualified to get admission on their

diploma, have to shift themselves as best as circumstances admit. The admission ratio, is much lower in the 25 Government Higher Schools than that for institutions of similar or higher grade. Admission ratio of middle schools, girls' high schools, and normal schools is as follows:—

Shokado Library by the Iwasaki family (located at Toriizaka, Azabu, Tokyo, in the compounds of Baron Koyata Iwasaki), Mr. Kuhara's library in Osaka, etc. Private universities, especially Waseda, Keio and Hosei, have each a big library. Dr. Morrison's famous library acquired by Baron Hisaya Iwasaki in 1917 for ¥350,000 is also noteworthy, containing over 200,000 books on China. The library has been much enlarged and reorganized into a seminary devoted to Oriental researches, under the name of Oriental Research Institute (Toyo Kenkyusho), the library house being located at Kago-machi, Koishikawa, Tokyo, in the grounds donated by the Baron.

MUSEUMS

The museums that exist in most important cities are generally of limited scope and of com-

MORAL EDUCATION AND PHYSICAL CULTURE

MORAL EDUCATION

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

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

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

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

Military Training in Schools.—Military training has been introduced, though not with success as anticipated, into schools, with the special object of cultivating wholesome moral edu-

mercial interest. The three museums belonging to the Imperial Household Department, in Tokyo, Kyoto and Nara, are more general in nature, things on display therein being principally historical relics, rare and valuable specimens of art and industry, etc. Of these three, the Tokyo Imperial Museum located at Ueno Park is the largest and pioneer establishment of the kind in this country, its foundation dating back to 1812. Among the articles on show there are also various ancient costumes, utensils, etc., showing the customs and habits at different times and places, and specimens of various natural products. The Hyokei Kwan, erected in 1910 in commemoration of the wedding of the late Emperor Taisho and the Empress (the present Empress Dowager), forms a part of the Imperial Museum, and is devoted to the display of objects of fine arts and art industry.

cation 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 Schools (a private institution in Hakodate, Hokkaido) introduced in its curriculum military training which is imposed on the students of higher classes. This is the first departure made by girls' schools and its result is being watched with keen interest in educational circles.

PHYSICAL CULTURE

"Judo" or "Jujitsu"

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

Fencing

As practised to-day at schools, the art is merely a faint memory of past grandeur and importance. The practice sword is made of split bamboo, about four feet in length, with a hilt

twelve inches in length for the double grasp. The points counted as effective hits are the head, both sides, the right hand and throat. The traditional method of the two-handed use of the sword is still preferred by the Japanese to the single grasp popular in Western countries. The practice of the exercise is still popular, especially among policemen and school-boys.

Physical Culture for Girls

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

Physical Education Research Institute

With the object of conducting scientific research into physical training at schools and training instructors in physical education, the Physi-

cal Education Research Institute was founded in December, 1924. It has eight departments, each with a suitable force of staff, i.e., the Anatomical, the Physiological, the Chemical, the Hygienic, the Pedagogic and Philosophical, the Drill and Gymnastics and the Athletic and Budo ("Jujitsu," and fencing) Department.

Association for Physical Culture

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

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

YOUNG MEN'S TRAINING INSTITUTES

With a view to training young men in general both physical and mentally to develop their citizenship, Regulations for the Young Men's Training Institute were issued in April 1926 and the work started in July. Though not stated in the Regulation practically every 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 complete the course with good records, the regular conscription term may be shortened. At the end of March 1935, 15,795 institutes existed throughout the country including 211 private establishments. The roll of attendants and number of institutes for the last few years are tabulated as follows:—

Table 36. Statistics of Young Men's Training Institutes

Year	No. of institutes	No. of attendants	Those completing course	Instructors
1929-30	15,787	806,454	110,627	89,912
1930-31	15,617	794,171	108,754	88,061
1931-32	15,550	796,132	104,140	88,680
1932-33	15,546	735,723	122,223	90,644
1933-35	15,576	819,968	112,878	92,346
1934-35	15,795	818,681	111,872	96,554

FOREIGN STUDENTS STUDYING IN JAPAN AND JAPANESE ABROAD

The number of foreign students enrolled in Japanese schools, at the end of March, 1933, totalled 2,372 consisting of 1,830 males and 542 females. Of these the Chinese are the most important both in number and other respects. It was some years after the close of the Japan-China War that they began to arrive in Japan to acquire modern learning.

Japanese Students Studying Abroad

The number of students of both sexes which

Japan has sent to Europe, America, and other foreign countries since the beginning of the Meiji era (1868-1912) must reach enormous figures, especially when students who have gone abroad at their own expenses are included. Up to March 1928, the number of those sent up by the Education Department alone reached about 3,000. These are mostly selected from among those who have undertaken teaching at Government institutions. In general the allowance made is ¥4,320 for one in Europe or U.S.A., be-

sides about ¥700 for the "Outfit Allowance" Those staying abroad at the end of March 1934 made a total of 136, the figures being tabulated as follows:—

Table 37. No. of Students Abroad (1934)

Name of Country	No. of Students
England	8

Name of Country	No. of Students
U. S. A.	6
France	7
Germany	36
Italy	4
Austria	3
Netherlands	3
Total incl. others	104

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

TEACHERS' LICENSE EXAMINATION

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

Table 38. Licenses for Elementary School Teachers

Year	Without examination	On examination	Total
1929-30	14,973	8,258	23,231
1930-31	11,919	6,340	18,259
1931-32	12,400	5,028	17,428
1932-33	10,793	4,543	15,336
1933-34	12,320	4,623	16,943
1934-35	14,021	4,809	18,830

Table 39. Licenses for Kindergarten Nurses

Year	Without examination	On examination	Total
1929-30	1,131	100	1,231
1930-31	1,049	29	1,078
1931-32	893	24	917
1932-33	943	42	985
1933-34	952	57	1,009
1934-35	1,049	57	1,106

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

Year	Without examination	On examination	Total
1929-30	10,134	688	10,822
1930-31	10,482	672	11,154

BOY SCOUTS ORGANIZATION

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

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

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

References: Tables 5-7, 15-17, 21-24, 29-36 & 31-42—Momei-sho Tokai (Statistical Annual of the Department of Education), 1926. Tables 1, 25-28 & 37—Fukoku Tokai Nenkan (Official Statistical Annual), 1926. Tables 5-14, 18 & 20—Researches of the Department of Education. Table 19—Research of the Imperial Academy.

CHAPTER XII
JUDICATURE

JUSTICE

The Judicial System

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sundry Fees.—The law provides for certain small fees to be paid in respect to incidental

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

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

The Age-limit for Judicial Officials

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

The Jury System

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

The cases to be submitted for trial by jury are limited to crimes punishable with death penalty, life servitude or imprisonment, or servitude or imprisonment for a period exceeding 3 years, all of which come under the jurisdiction of District Courts (Chiho-Saibansho).

The jury for each case is made up of 12 members, selected from among Japanese male

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

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

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

The New Civil Procedure Law

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

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

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

(In Chosen there existed at the end of 1934 altogether 231 courts with 130 judges and 54 procurators.)

Table 2. Number of Civil Cases in 1935

Courts	Kind of cases	No. of Cases	Cases disposed of	Cases remaining in hand
Local Courts	1st instance	562,456	521,258	41,198
	Summary procedure	280,366	280,532	34
	Compromise	31,511	31,098	412
	Compulsory execution	51,731	45,453	6,278
	Trial other than law-suit	300,518	285,876	14,642
	Bankruptcy	4,298	3,058	1,239
	Reconciliation	130	96	35
	Complaint on registration	12	12	—

Courts (Continued)	Kind of cases	No. of cases	Cases disposed of	Cases remaining in hand
	Disposition of lease & rented-houses	21,469	20,259	1,210
	Disposition of commercial matters	1,909	1,735	174
	Temporary disposition of money debts	89,872	85,362	4,510
	Total	1,344,272	1,274,540	69,732
District Courts	Retrial	24	15	9
	1st instance	70,791	50,178	20,613
	Trial for appeal	20,965	13,966	6,999
	Trial for complaint	3,933	3,290	643
	Trial other than law-suit	3,891	3,670	221
	Tenancy disposition	7,569	6,772	797
	Bankruptcy by old law	789	26	263
	Total	107,438	77,902	29,536
Appeal Courts	Retrial	39	19	20
	Trial for appeal	10,586	5,492	5,094
	Special trial	8	5	3
	Trial for complaint	263	225	33
	Total	10,857	5,722	5,130
Supreme Court	Retrial	11	4	7
	Trial for revision	4,069	3,104	965
	Special trial	1,786	1,722	64
	Total	5,855	4,826	1,029
Total	Retrial	30	20	10
	1st instance	633,247	571,436	61,811
	Trial for appeal	31,551	19,689	12,621
	Trial for revision	4,069	3,104	965
	Trial for complaint	5,982	5,237	740
	Total	674,849	599,466	76,137
	Retrial	104	58	46

N.B.—Above table includes all the criminal cases handled during the year 1935 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	No. of cases	Decided	Withdrawn	Reconciled	In other ways	Remaining
							in hand
Cases of 1st instance	1931	849,043	125,723	76,796	52,474	514,112	79,938
	1932	841,387	119,784	77,123	53,560	514,019	76,901
	1933	737,275	101,011	78,223	49,007	439,444	69,590
	1934	669,548	87,721	73,566	43,119	400,499	64,643
	1935	633,247	81,499	71,567	42,300	376,070	61,811
	Average	746,100	103,147	75,455	48,092	448,829	70,577
Cases appealed	1931	40,255	3,702	8,777	6,051	3,486	2,602
	1932	38,738	3,496	8,411	6,135	3,295	2,587
	1933	36,382	3,099	7,085	6,025	3,164	2,575
	1934	33,726	2,864	6,578	5,862	3,251	2,217
	1935	31,551	2,613	5,701	5,530	3,089	2,525
	Average	36,130	3,160	7,441	5,921	3,257	2,387
Cases complained	1931	6,130	3,499	597	345	837	852
	1932	6,813	3,971	426	356	953	1,107
	1933	7,045	4,030	464	429	1,186	936
	1934	6,389	3,596	336	396	1,102	959
	1935	5,982	3,336	361	427	1,113	745
	Average	6,471	3,687	436	391	1,037	920

Year	No. of cases	Quashed	Rejected	Withdrawn	In other ways	Remaining in hand
1931.....	5,537	396	2,854	209	56	2,022
1932.....	5,618	450	3,066	275	70	1,756
1933.....	5,030	335	2,896	252	68	1,476
1934.....	4,612	369	2,795	189	98	1,160
1935.....	4,069	349	2,471	215	68	965
Average...	4,973	380	2,816	228	72	1,476

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

Year	No. of case	Personal affairs	Land	Buildings & ships	Money	Cereals	Goods	Documents	Others
1931.....	261,749	4,763	6,578	23,399	200,080	1,223	3,020	674	22,012
1932.....	255,182	5,015	7,338	23,079	191,492	1,500	2,927	767	23,064
1933.....	228,216	5,151	7,552	22,996	164,637	1,505	2,735	871	22,769
1934.....	204,731	5,415	7,500	20,761	145,198	1,616	2,641	878	20,722
1935.....	196,777	6,148	7,645	21,267	136,471	1,605	2,506	815	20,320
Average...	229,331	5,298	7,323	22,301	167,576	1,490	2,766	800	21,777

Table 5. Bankruptcy

Year	No. of cases	Decided	Quashed	Rejected	Compromised	In other ways	Remaining in hand
1931.....	6,019	928	2,962	329	32	14	1,754
1932.....	6,164	840	3,228	411	35	28	1,622
1933.....	4,948	693	2,644	214	10	24	1,362
1934.....	4,602	650	2,542	204	16	15	1,173
1935.....	4,298	578	2,333	117	14	16	1,239
Average.....	5,206	738	2,742	255	21	19	1,430

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.			Sanctioned	Rejected
1931.....	367	2	1	—	8	11	938,166	1	—
1932.....	354	—	—	1	2	3	58,622	—	—
1933.....	351	34	—	1	4	39	857,153	1	—
1934.....	312	15	—	2	7	24	942,094	—	—
1935.....	289	18	—	1	7	26	2,015,595	—	—
Average.....	335	14	—	1	6	21	962,326	—	—

Table 7. Cases of Insolvency handled By Old Law

Year	No. of cases rehabilitated	Sanctioned	Rejected	Others	Remaining in hand
1931.....	13	8	—	2	3
1932.....	8	2	—	—	6
1933.....	9	5	1	1	2
1934.....	1	1	—	—	—
1935.....	2	1	—	—	1
Average.....	6	3	—	1	2

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

Criminal Cases in Recent Years

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

Table 8. Condition of Criminal Cases

Year	No. of cases	No. of cases disposed	No. of cases in hand	% to total cases	
				Disposed of	In hand
1931.....	440,577	433,305	7,272	98.3	1.7
1932.....	457,285	450,481	6,804	98.5	1.5
1933.....	509,355	502,974	6,381	98.7	1.3
1934.....	545,360	539,736	5,624	99.0	1.0
1935.....	524,358	516,574	7,784	98.5	1.5

Year	No. of cases	No. of cases disposed	No. of cases in hand	% to total cases		
				Disposed of	In hand	
Preliminary inquiry.....	1931.....	6,317	4,935	1,382	78.1	21.9
	1932.....	6,676	5,102	1,574	76.4	23.6
	1933.....	7,737	5,601	2,136	72.4	27.6
	1934.....	7,660	5,889	1,771	76.9	23.1
	1935.....	6,920	5,540	1,380	80.1	19.9
Summary.....	1931.....	65,720	65,121	599	99.1	0.9
	1932.....	62,459	61,865	594	99.0	1.0
	1933.....	72,343	71,512	831	98.9	1.1
	1934.....	78,925	78,309	616	99.2	0.8
	1935.....	76,162	75,247	915	98.8	1.2
1st instance. Jury.....	1931.....	1,991	1,831	160	92.0	8.0
	1932.....	2,278	2,103	175	92.3	7.7
	1933.....	2,132	1,952	180	91.6	8.4
	1934.....	2,275	2,149	126	94.5	5.5
	1935.....	2,086	1,978	108	94.8	5.2
Ordinary.....	1931.....	37,694	34,639	2,755	92.6	7.4
	1932.....	40,012	37,386	2,626	93.4	6.6
	1933.....	43,330	40,706	2,624	93.9	6.1
	1934.....	45,639	43,272	2,367	94.8	5.2
	1935.....	46,659	43,687	2,972	93.6	6.4
Appeal trial.....	1931.....	6,778	5,663	1,115	83.5	16.5
	1932.....	7,374	6,263	1,111	84.9	15.1
	1933.....	7,814	6,674	1,140	85.4	14.6
	1934.....	7,301	6,365	936	87.2	12.8
	1935.....	8,278	6,930	1,348	83.7	16.3
Trial for complaint.....	1931.....	2,152	1,791	361	83.2	16.8
	1932.....	2,257	1,880	377	83.3	16.7
	1933.....	2,493	2,011	482	80.7	19.3
	1934.....	2,270	1,923	347	84.7	15.3
	1935.....	2,364	1,821	543	77.0	23.0
Cases for complaint.....	1931.....	88	84	4	95.5	4.5
	1932.....	104	99	5	95.2	4.8
	1933.....	77	75	2	97.0	3.0
	1934.....	69	65	4	94.2	5.8
	1935.....	91	86	5	94.5	5.5
Revision trial.....	1931.....	47	44	3	93.6	6.4
	1932.....	38	33	5	86.8	13.2
	1933.....	39	35	4	89.7	10.3
	1934.....	36	30	6	83.3	16.7
	1935.....	37	32	5	86.5	13.5
Special revision trial.....	1931.....	2	2	—	100.0	—
	1932.....	1	1	—	100.0	—
	1933.....	1	1	—	100.0	—
	1934.....	2	2	—	100.0	—
	1935.....	2	2	—	100.0	—
Total.....	1931.....	561,066	547,415	13,651	97.6	2.4
	1932.....	578,484	595,213	13,271	97.7	2.3
	1933.....	645,321	631,541	13,780	97.9	2.1
	1934.....	689,537	677,740	11,797	98.3	1.7
	1935.....	666,957	651,897	15,060	97.7	2.3

Table 9. Sentence Carried Out

Year	No. of offenders	Capital punishment	Imprisonment & confinement	Penalty, fine, etc.	Total	Acquitted	No. of offenders per 100,000 population
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	574	79.7
1934..	54,120	28	44,586	9,131	53,745	575	79.0
1935..	56,067	31	45,875	9,742	55,648	419	80.6

(Continued)	Year	No. of offenders	Capital punishment	Imprisonment & confinement	Penalty fine, etc.	Total	Acquitted	No. of offenders per 100,000 population
Summary judgment	1931..	107,366	—	—	107,366	107,366	—	163.5
	1932..	96,905	—	—	96,905	96,905	—	145.5
	1933..	123,622	—	—	123,622	123,622	—	183.0
	1934..	128,297	—	—	128,297	128,297	—	187.3
	1935..	127,520	—	—	127,520	127,520	—	183.3
Summary judgment police offence	1931..	790,166	—	123,089	647,538	770,627	19,539	1,203.2
	1932..	778,786	—	117,427	651,367	768,794	9,992	1,169.3
	1933..	972,773	—	133,146	838,309	971,455	1,318	1,440.3
	1934..	1,161,185	—	129,588	1,027,013	1,156,601	4,584	1,695.0
	1935..	1,189,851	—	123,685	1,063,539	1,187,224	2,627	1,909.9
Total	1931..	941,943	29	158,397	763,449	921,875	20,068	1,434.3
	1932..	926,763	37	155,943	760,260	916,240	10,523	1,391.5
	1933..	1,150,214	26	174,811	973,685	1,148,522	1,692	1,703.1
	1934..	1,343,602	28	174,174	1,164,441	1,338,643	4,959	1,961.3
	1935..	1,373,438	31	169,560	1,200,801	1,370,392	3,046	1,973.8

Foreigners' Civil Cases

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

Table 10. Foreigners' Civil Cases

Year	No. of cases	Decided	Rejected	Reconciled	In other way	Remaining in hand
1931	715	240	155	131	4	185
1932	646	209	119	113	12	193
1933	519	126	128	79	8	178
1934	527	170	110	75	10	162
1935	463	91	125	66	15	166
Average	574	167	127	93	10	177

Table 11. Foreigners' Criminal Cases

Year	No. of cases	Capital punishment	Imprisonment	Fine	Total incl. others	Released
1931	173	—	109	61	173	—
1932	138	—	87	49	138	—
1933	169	—	65	99	169	—
1934	110	—	56	50	108	2
1935	86	—	45	35	86	—
Average (five years)	135	—	72	59	135	—

Table 12. No. of Offenders By Nationality

Year	Chinese	Russian	German	American	British	Others
1931	161	4	2	1	4	1
1932	115	4	2	2	12	3
1933	140	14	—	5	6	4
1934	88	2	2	3	1	14
1935	69	4	1	4	2	6
Average (five years)	114	6	1	3	5	6

Juvenile Courts

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

Table 13. Cases at Juvenile Courts

Year	No. of cases			Cases disposed of			
	Males	Females	Total	Without trial	Placed under protection	Transferred to procurators	Cases in hand
1928	12,493	1,005	13,498	8,450	4,605	9	459
1929	12,346	1,019	13,365	8,325	4,636	2	376
1930	12,835	998	13,833	8,893	4,528	3	392
1931	13,141	1,015	14,156	9,127	4,982	7	352
1932	13,402	1,154	14,556	9,148	4,984	1	405
1933	15,808	1,159	16,967	11,967	5,306	—	489
1934	23,178	1,537	24,715	16,900	7,326	2	888
1935	20,995	1,594	22,589	15,264	7,158	1	956

POLICE

The Japanese policeman has generally earned a well deserved praise for integrity and clean-handedness. Exceptions may occur now and then, but the most important point is that, whereas in some other countries, police constables are generally known to wink at peccadillos for a consideration, the rules and tradition in Japan bid these petty guardians of public peace sternly to uphold the honour of the service. Whenever a distinguished foreign visitor wishes to reward a policeman for a signal service rendered him the latter feels annoyed, and when the reward is received, with the cognition of his chief, owing to the insistent offer of the visitor, it is generally used for purposes of common benefits. With a pittance of a salary, ¥40-70 in the service of the Metropolitan Police Board, besides a petty allowance below ¥7, the lot of policemen is anything but enviable, and they certainly deserve better treatment from the central and local treasuries. As a consolation, a policeman of diligent and meritorious service may rise to the post of a chief police commissioner drawing ¥900-2,400 a year. New policemen are admitted on examination, and they are then made to go through six months' training at regular headquarters. A Police Friendly Society is in operation for the purpose of mutual aid and protection.

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

Peace Police Regulations

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

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, prac-

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 Offences and Police Force

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

The recent condition is as follows:—

Table 14. Staff of Police Officers

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

Table 15. No. of Arrests By Police Classified

	1932		1933		1934		1935	
	No. of cases	Arrested	No. of cases	Arrested	No. of cases	Arrested	No. of cases	Arrested
Riot	9	9	5	5	3	3	15	15
Incendiarism	2,609	2,173	2,495	2,129	2,388	2,097	2,262	1,985
Forgery of coins.....	1,228	519	1,226	501	1,248	358	1,578	3,172
Forgery of documents..	13,711	15,872	16,228	17,496	17,668	18,800	16,817	17,682
Forgery of securities...	1,465	2,047	2,126	2,419	1,713	2,063	1,587	1,837
Obscenity & Adultery, etc.	3,734	4,122	4,727	5,124	5,865	6,233	3,390	4,402
Gambling & lottery.....	28,905	29,056	35,285	35,881	53,584	53,927	47,512	47,602
Disgrace of official honour	1,518	1,538	1,763	1,766	1,628	1,626	1,750	1,760
Murder	1,226	1,183	1,283	1,254	1,200	1,190	1,139	1,090
Battery & assaults.....	24,571	24,658	26,200	26,219	28,860	28,893	29,290	29,374
Accidental battery & assaults	10,951	16,907	18,044	17,952	20,645	20,608	21,801	21,737
Abortion	517	582	846	1,027	1,155	1,213	1,008	1,076
Desertion	398	332	435	344	412	354	435	371
Abduction	1,178	1,342	1,326	1,455	1,417	1,583	1,254	1,450
Larceny	667,132	514,202	704,913	546,472	724,986	571,295	674,893	498,465
Fraud & black-mailing..	268,280	343,727	401,515	473,810	349,698	442,358	403,490	470,113

Table 16. No. of New Convicts By Crimes

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

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

Table 17. Number of Suicides

	Sex	By hanging	By drowning	By edged too's	By Fire-arms	By Poison	Run over by trains	Run over by cars	Total incl. others
		1927....	Male	4,458	1,539	369	96	1,397	1,289	190	9,686
	Female	1,985	2,020	140	14	1,045	586	75	5,953
1928....	Male	4,407	1,500	348	111	1,374	1,166	189	9,256
	Female	1,946	2,014	132	14	1,143	499	64	5,858
1929....	Male	4,397	1,584	358	104	1,317	1,225	176	9,313
	Female	1,824	1,918	126	10	971	520	92	5,517
1930....	Male	5,022	1,728	345	140	1,366	1,373	267	10,439
	Female	2,052	2,027	135	13	998	531	99	5,920
1931....	Male	5,224	1,856	346	132	1,363	1,407	275	10,934
	Female	2,058	2,102	135	14	971	564	114	6,081
1932....	Male	5,004	1,911	387	123	1,571	1,571	339	11,250
	Female	2,093	2,197	149	10	1,143	584	160	6,499
1933....	Male	4,488	1,804	329	100	1,916	1,347	347	10,945
	Female	1,978	2,205	107	10	1,350	569	127	6,582
1934....	Male	4,446	1,644	361	102	1,918	1,331	296	10,860
	Female	1,964	2,014	148	12	1,271	533	129	6,379

Table 18. Suicides Classified By Cause and Age (1934)

The cases of suicides in 1934, classified by principal causes and age are as follows:—

	Sex	Und r 16 years	16-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	Over 50	Unknown	Total
		Mental derangement	Male	8	63	359	267	262	659	5	1,623
	Female	5	42	210	215	177	431	1	1,081
From illness	Male	8	112	712	392	297	1,170	10	2,701
	Female	5	75	311	256	228	766	5	1,646
Poverty or misery.....	Male	4	7	40	65	77	201	3	397
	Female	4	6	39	25	24	61	4	163
Double suicides	Male	2	26	237	40	11	8	10	334
	Female	4	108	208	19	9	4	11	363
Infatuation or jealousy....	Male	—	4	27	10	6	14	—	61
	Female	1	14	33	11	10	9	—	78
Remorse	Male	2	34	63	21	12	31	—	163
	Female	1	3	13	7	4	5	—	33
Domestic discord	Male	11	23	78	49	20	81	2	264
	Female	15	34	172	85	33	95	—	434
Fear for detection of crimes or impending punishment..	Male	2	14	51	29	27	34	—	157
	Female	—	2	4	2	2	2	—	12

(Continued)

		Under 16 years					Over 50	Unknown	Total
		16-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60			
Pessimism	Male	15	173	662	251	214	586	33	1,934
	Female	16	119	348	112	101	309	3	1,008
Business failure and debts	Male	—	6	34	34	45	93	1	213
	Female	—	1	5	3	4	8	—	21
Divorce	Male	—	2	15	9	1	1	—	28
	Female	1	5	40	13	4	1	—	64
Disappointed love	Male	1	23	175	23	—	2	—	224
	Female	1	61	106	6	1	—	—	175
Total including others	Male	179	693	3,270	1,477	1,173	3,497	571	10,860
	Female	137	619	1,850	885	667	2,059	162	6,379
Total for 1933	Male	192	721	3,293	1,456	1,211	3,535	537	10,945
	Female	150	661	2,069	849	681	2,028	144	6,582
Total for 1932	Male	157	751	3,264	1,498	1,297	3,813	470	11,250
	Female	132	721	1,985	873	664	2,029	95	6,499
Total for 1931	Male	133	541	2,919	1,595	1,484	3,815	497	10,934
	Female	93	581	1,766	896	604	2,043	98	6,081

Table 19. Unnatural Deaths

	1930		1931		1932		1933		1934	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Murdered	695	535	777	566	828	588	846	593	985	707
Accidental deaths:										
Tidal waves	75	43	38	34	61	22	826	908	484	621
Floods	3	2	9	4	20	5	30	15	143	119
Shipwrecks	619	87	560	54	624	49	534	155	462	48
Fires	219	164	245	192	277	178	210	147	1,092	1,255
Earthquakes	109	139	10	9	1	1	2	—	—	1
Snow or frozen	186	24	282	46	188	32	232	52	342	95
Landslips, Collapsed houses, trees, etc.	211	42	189	23	260	46	718	85	1,333	769
At mines	646	45	442	36	595	26	748	34	840	35
Beasts & poisonous insects	95	40	86	53	87	27	100	39	88	28
Railways, motor cars, tramcars, etc.	7,666	2,723	5,486	2,184	6,206	2,525	2,657	741	3,044	811
Falling on the road	1,137	244	1,047	188	990	217	626	111	790	134
Total incl. others	12,006	3,810	10,914	3,611	11,965	3,896	14,585	5,407	17,315	7,407

Table 20. Number of Foundlings

	Living		Found dead		Total		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
1927	80	53	25	19	105	72	177
1928	74	45	19	14	93	59	152
1929	82	44	27	21	109	65	174
1930	88	69	26	18	114	87	201
1931	70	55	16	18	86	73	159
1932	79	57	11	12	90	69	159
1933	71	48	21	22	92	70	162
1934	79	61	15	10	94	71	165

Classified as to ages the figures for 1934 are tabulated as follows:—

	Living		Found dead		Total		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Under 1 year	49	41	11	7	60	48	108
" 2 years	7	5	—	1	7	6	13
" 3 "	7	3	—	—	7	3	10
Over 3 "	15	12	4	2	19	14	33
Unknown	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total	79	61	15	10	94	71	165

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 21. 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

Table 22. Statistics of Fires

Year	No. of cases	Buildings and houses destroyed		No. of households destroyed		Building area affected (Sq. Meters)	No. of persons 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	5,835	19,919	5,224	2,735,731	2,981	60,539,039
1933	19,380	23,358	5,081	14,766	5,413	1,931,732	2,480	34,935,445
1934	20,481	37,840	6,157	39,090	6,471	3,270,555	15,071	171,921,834

Note:—* in Taubo.

PRISONS AND PRISONERS

Just as in Western countries solitary confinement arrangement is in force in Japanese prisons. All prisoners under the age of 18 are kept in cells different from those for older ages. To Japanese generally living in a house which is practically one big room, though usually divided into a number of smaller rooms with sliding doors, the solitary confinement seems to be too sudden a change, and is apt to exert a morbid influence upon the prisoners. The solitary system is therefore sparingly enforced in Japan. Prisoners in penal servitude from compulsion and other inmates from option, are made to work at the workhouse, and rewards at certain rate are given. Workhouses are closed twelve days in a year, and a prisoner whose father or mother dies is allowed release from labour for three days. Moral instruction is given on holidays or Sundays, and ordinary education is given under 4 hours a day for prisoners of primary education grade and under 2 for those of higher grade. Those of still higher grade are left to their own devices, 3 books being allowed at one time, exclusive of dictionary. The daily ration per capita of prisoners consists of 0.95 pint of inferior rice and barley mixture and side-dish costing not more than 10 sen. The bath is opened once in every 5 days in warm season and 7 days in the other. An interview, for 30 minutes or less, with relatives is allowed once every day for detention prisoners, once a month for those under sentence of imprisonment and once every two months for those in penal servitude. The number of letters to be sent or received is one in every ten days for a detention criminal, one in every month for an imprisonment and one in every two months for a servitude criminal. Taken altogether, the national characteristic of simplicity and lightheartedness is reflected even on prison life, and while the management is less stern, prisoners look less gloomy and dejected than the convicts in Western prisons. The Japanese appear to be more amenable to reform and better able to mix in society after discharge.

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

Year	No. of prisons	No. of prison officers	Prison Inmates					Total
			Convicts	Suspects	Accused	In separate cells	Infants	
1928	156	7,582	36,411	123	2,818	265	7	39,624
1929	154	7,628	37,493	85	3,934	322	8	31,842
1930	154	7,608	41,188	127	4,634	481	7	46,437
1931	154	7,475	42,253	100	4,642	505	7	47,507
1932	155	7,486	46,324	77	5,624	477	6	52,580
1933	155	7,646	49,922	109	6,062	530	4	56,627
1934	155	7,735	48,904	80	5,273	572	8	54,837
1935	155	7,848	51,094	120	5,252	490	14	56,970

CHAPTER XIII

MEDICINE AND SANITATION

MEDICINE

Introductory

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

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

In the later stage of the history of the development of Japanese medicine, the preference was given to German specialists, and they were also given chairs in the Imperial University created in the meanwhile. In naval surgery, however, the British method and in dental surgery the American predominated. Among the German specialists who taught Japanese students, the names of Dr. Baelz for internal

medicine and Dr. Scriba for surgery will long remain in the history of Japanese medicine.

Medical Practitioners, Dentists, Pharmacists, etc.

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

Table 1. Number of Medical Practitioners by Sex Qualifications

(End of 1935)

	Male	Female
University graduates	18,822	—
Graduates of Medical Schools (Govt., public and private)	25,305	2,687
Graduates of Foreign Schools	62	6
Passed examination	9,735	336
Established right (in practice before the enforcement of law)	520	—
Others	108	—
Total	54,552	3,029

Per 10,000 pop. 7.45

Issue of Licences.—The total number of licences issued in 1935 was 3,313. The number of persons to whom licences were given in the year under review classified according to qualifications and compared with the preceding year is listed below:—

Table 2. Recipients of Licences by Qualifications

	1935	Inc. or Dec. on 1934
University Graduates	1,763	71
Completed course in government or public colleges	225	-14
Completed course in designated private colleges	1,316	-61
Completed course in foreign colleges (inclusive of successful candidates for examination)	8	—
Total incl. others	3,313	-8

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

MEDICINE AND SANITATION

Table 3. Dentists, Pharmacists and Other Professionals

	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Dentists	15,573	16,065	15,988	17,164	17,984	18,998	20,010
Pharmacists	18,366	19,107	18,647	20,470	21,802	23,283	24,957
Midwives	48,399	50,312	52,537	54,655	56,590	58,270	59,560
Nurses							
{ Female	68,627	75,607	82,798	89,684	96,020	102,921	106,857
{ Male	121	128	130	142	172	205	222
*Acupuncturists	—	5,217	5,016	4,936	5,154	5,052	5,005
*Shampooers	35,417	35,352	35,433	35,812	35,902	36,330	36,210
*Moxicauterists	4,698	4,744	4,788	4,712	4,886	4,890	4,930

N.B.: * Excluding by-occupation.

Hospitals

Hospitals occupy a most important welfare scheme of the Japanese people who, owing to inadequate provisions in the best families and to imperfect training of housewives in nursing, prefer to go to hospital when cases are serious. The number of hospitals and of inmates for the past few years is shown in the tables appended:—

Table 4. Public Hospitals

Year	No. of hospitals	No. of beds	Of which		In-patients from previous year	New in-patients	Aggregate No. of in-patients
			For epidemics	For tuberculosis			
1929	80	9,102	642	208	3,795	83,239	2,010,099
1930	82	9,337	681	223	4,017	82,309	1,977,628
1931	82	8,467	622	256	2,606	70,966	1,665,985
1932	87	8,729	593	266	3,155	72,345	1,714,305
1933	88	8,999	699	266	3,439	81,989	1,920,571
1934	102	10,125	641	259	4,000	95,136	2,184,921
1935	101	10,192	751	277	4,392	100,175	2,304,454

Table 5. Private Hospitals

Year	No. of hospitals	No. of beds	For epidemics	For tuberculosis	In-patients from previous year	New in-patients	Aggregate No. of in-patients
1929	1,979	58,776	3,332	1,245	19,447	398,346	7,812,489
1930	2,033	59,555	3,335	1,339	19,537	404,198	6,622,132
1931	2,116	62,419	3,414	1,428	17,793	397,840	7,430,133
1932	2,350	66,786	3,441	1,614	17,161	427,561	7,430,497
1933	2,452	69,879	3,742	2,252	19,270	487,564	8,694,611
1934	2,725	77,162	4,235	2,504	23,491	586,097	10,504,423
1935	2,811	80,032	4,395	2,806	27,154	619,453	11,215,175

Table 6. Charity Hospitals

Year	No. of hospitals	No. of beds	For epidemics	For tuberculosis	In-patients from previous year	New in-patients	Aggregate No. of in-patients
1929	36	2,791	—	—	1,840	28,725	786,742
1930	36	3,289	—	—	1,859	33,825	905,593
1931	37	3,561	—	—	2,364	41,606	1,068,934
1932	36	3,555	—	—	2,378	38,492	1,040,147
1933	35	3,360	—	—	2,319	38,254	1,055,934
1934	30	3,049	—	—	2,119	30,348	908,305
1935	34	3,365	—	—	2,451	31,848	938,428

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

Insane Asylums.—At the end of 1935 there were throughout the whole country 143 insane asylums. The number of patients has shown a steady increase in recent years.

Table 7. Statistics of Insane Asylums

Year	No. of hospitals	No. of beds	No. of In-patients					Aggregate number of in-patients treated a day
			Remaining from last year	Admitted in	Left Asylum	Died in Asylum	At the end of the year	
1931	99	12,432	5,634	3,488	1,915	982	6,225	2,907,975
1932	110	14,368	3,476	8,615	7,639	810	3,642	1,354,109
1933	120	15,996	6,239	3,160	1,496	1,003	6,900	2,297,110
1934	130	17,298	3,581	9,515	7,855	944	4,297	1,523,919
1935	143	18,981	6,854	3,647	1,810	1,219	7,472	2,531,532
			4,291	10,614	8,740	1,103	5,062	1,838,438
			7,431	3,969	1,970	1,270	8,160	2,727,624
			5,023	11,232	9,460	1,132	5,663	2,059,427
			8,158	4,517	2,295	1,498	8,882	3,005,073
			5,728	13,520	11,518	1,231	6,499	2,396,912

(The asterisk denotes the number of paying patients).

Tuberculosis

The alarming spread of pulmonary tuberculosis in recent years even in the Army and the Navy, and especially among the students of universities and other high grade schools and the elementary school teachers have been arresting the earnest attention of both Government and public. Tuberculosis is the cause for one

of the largest numbers of deaths in Japan and accounts at present for about 11 per cent of the deaths from all diseases. In 1914 and 1919 a law was enacted for establishing sanatoria for consumptives in cities that have a population of more than 300,000, and for a city of at least 50,000 souls.

Table 8. Conditions in Tuberculosis Hospitals

Year	No. of hospitals	No. of beds	No. of In-patients					Aggregate number of in-patients treated a day
			Remaining from last year	Admitted in	Left Asylum	Died in Asylum	At the end of the year	
1931.....	61	4,820	2,259 *1,163	3,207 *4,293	1,282 *3,332	1,798 *853	2,390 *1,267	845,911 *441,632
1932.....	69	5,677	2,394 *1,264	3,599 *5,437	1,444 *3,725	1,843 *1,287	2,707 *1,688	921,180 *512,969
1933.....	76	6,177	2,701 *1,766	3,476 *7,554	1,471 *5,150	1,962 *1,977	2,744 *2,193	989,677 *762,433
1934.....	91	7,271	3,227 *1,832	5,348 *7,362	2,363 *5,341	2,510 *1,676	3,767 *2,112	1,276,341 *718,016
1935.....	106	8,090	3,785 *2,157	5,127 *8,619	2,606 *6,422	2,469 *1,945	3,921 *2,325	1,358,393 *834,399

(The asterisk denotes the number of paying patients).

Table 9. Conditions in Sanatoria

Year	No. of Sanatoria	No. of beds	No. of In-patients					Aggregate number of in-patients treated a day
			Remaining from last year	Admitted in	Left Sanatorium	Died in Sanatorium	At the end of the year	
1933.....	45	4,241	2,021 *1,338	2,711 *4,809	1,093 *3,296	1,490 *1,253	2,039 *1,558	682,882 *542,506
1934.....	51	4,549	2,291 *1,274	2,908 *4,399	1,375 *3,139	1,311 *1,042	2,263 *1,403	790,007 *481,114
1935.....	58	4,741	2,205 *1,436	2,750 *4,673	1,317 *3,546	1,315 *1,037	2,373 *1,483	809,951 *553,434

(The asterisk denotes the number of paying patients).

Table 10. Proportion of Men Affected With Tuberculosis

Year	Estimated Number of Persons Requiring Health Examination	Number of Persons Examined	Number of Patients	Ratio of Patients per 1,000 of Examined	Number of Persons Ordered to Suspend Work
1931.....	1,913,366	1,601,146 *48,940	323	0.20	95
1932.....	1,883,508	1,517,146 *45,869	490	0.31	97
1933.....	1,835,992	1,526,142 *21,326	403	0.26	64
1934.....	1,878,039	1,563,268 *82,434	439	0.27	63
1935.....	1,998,544	1,676,760 *84,393	538	0.31	113

(The asterisk denotes those who had undergone health examination more than twice).

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.

Table 11. Conditions in Leprosaria

Year	No. of Leprosariums	No. of beds	No. of In-patients					Aggregate number of in-patients treated a day
			Remaining from last year	Admitted in	Left Leprosarium	Died in Leprosarium	At the end of the year	
1931.....	13	4,046	3,384 *66	1,403 *52	482 *38	276 *6	4,029 *74	1,357,112 *27,133
1932.....	14	4,265	4,029 *74	974 *18	378 *55	307 *1	4,318 *36	1,505,204 *19,228
1933.....	15	4,639	4,300 *35	1,451 *59	585 *24	308 *3	4,858 *67	1,629,958 *14,204
1934.....	14	4,457	4,287 *36	1,394 *5	415 *4	309 *5	4,957 *32	1,649,739 *11,839
1935.....	15	5,052	5,051 *32	1,618 *4	586 *7	275 *6	5,808 *23	1,908,827 *8,292

(The asterisk denotes the number of paying patients).

Table 12. Conditions in Special Leprosaria

Year	Admitting capacity	Remaining from last year	No. of In-patients				Aggregate number of in-patients treated a day
			Admitted in	Left Leprosarium	Died in Leprosarium	At the end of the year	
1931.....	3,005	2,831	688 *33	269 *31	214 *1	3,036 *1	1,066,611 *2,899
1932.....	3,091	3,036 *1	559 *15	166 *15	227 *1	3,202 *1	1,125,619 *1,822
1933.....	3,080	3,160	696 *54	283 *22	206 *1	3,367 *31	1,144,493 *1,876
1934.....	2,830	2,796	630	191	199	3,035	1,033,278
1935.....	2,900	3,035	503	190	155	3,193	1,112,445

(The asterisk denotes the number of paying patients).

Table 13. Conditions in Government Leprosaria

	(1935)			
	Kuriu Rakusenon Leprosarium	Nagashima Aiseien Leprosarium	Hoshizuka Keaien Leprosarium	Miyako Ryojojo
Admitting capacity	115	890	300	100
Number of in-patients:				
Remaining from last year.....	277	1,008	—	81
Admitted in the year.....	208	267	367	21
Left Leprosarium	102	72	1	11
Died in Leprosarium.....	17	60	9	2
At the end of the year.....	366	1,143	357	89
Aggregate number of in-patients treated each day	121,023	392,126	13,740	27,676

Table 14. Conditions in Hospitals for Prostitutes

Year	Number of Hospitals	Admitting Capacity	Remaining from previous year	Newly Admitted	Aggregate number of in-patients treated a day	Average number of days of patients stayed in Hospital
1931.....	139	5,338 †10	1,506 *21	54,628 *426	1,023,914 *8,174	18.24
1932.....	136	5,371 †10	1,574 *19	53,241 *532	1,038,086 *10,749	18.94
1933.....	133	5,320 †10	1,265 *24	49,189 *745	957,891 *14,682	18.99
1934.....	133	5,420 †10	1,305 *26	48,354 *566	939,231 *14,331	18.98
1935.....	121	5,065 †9	1,187 *16	46,801 *381	878,522 *9,323	18.35

N.B.—* clandestine prostitutes.
† beds in infectious disease rooms.

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

previous year.

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

Isolation Wards.—At the end of 1934 there were 7,251 isolation wards which had an admitting capacity of 66,319, or 9.15 per ward on the average.

Isolation Houses.—The total number of isolation houses existing at the end of 1934 was 66. The accomodating capacity was 1,717, or 25.98 on an average.

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

Patent Medicines

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

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

Morphine, Cocaine and Salts, Medical Opium

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

Sanitation

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

As the existing system of sanitary administra-

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

Trachoma

Control of the infectious eye-disease trachoma is regulated by a law which provides, among other things, that the Treasury grants to prefecture aid of 1/3 of the expenses incurred by enforcing preventive measures, while in turn a civic corporation is granted by the prefectural treasury 1/3 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.

Table 15. Proportion of Men Affected With Trachoma

	Number of Persons Examined	Severe Cases	Mild Cases	Suspected Cases	Total	Ratio of Patients per 100 Persons Examined	Number of Persons Ordered to Suspend Work
1931...	{ 6,118,780 *561,172	44,949	430,235	122,995	598,179	8.94	151
1932...	{ 6,029,241 *734,093	43,719	451,037	130,941	625,697	9.25	160
1933...	{ 5,901,344 *988,108	42,392	444,550	122,894	609,836	8.85	202
1934...	{ 5,681,134 *947,731	37,634	424,234	119,449	581,317	8.77	227
1935...	{ 5,981,741 *528,152	33,820	376,994	116,533	527,347	8.10	113

(The asterisk denotes those who had undergone examination more than twice).

Infectious Diseases

The infectious diseases as recognized by law are cholera, dysentery (including 'ekiri') typhoid, or enteric fever, scarlet fever, small pox, exanthematous typhus, diphtheria, (inclusive of croup), plague, paratyphus, and cerebrospinal meningitis.

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

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

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

Burial and Cremation

Though existing grave-yards are left uninterfered with, those in newly-grown industrial towns have not unfrequently been removed by administrative order. A new cemetery must be laid out in a place at least 120 yards from the nearest dwelling houses. Cremation claims a larger half of all bodies buried.

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

Year	Grave-yards		No. of Crematoria	Burials	
	No.	Area (hectare)		Cremated	Uncremated
1929	978,761	21,713	35,383	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	34,801	606,069	648,981
1933	977,418	22,560	34,728	639,261	645,535
1934	977,558	22,847	34,832	690,490	646,845
1935	978,040	23,021	34,718	658,247	625,968

Table 17. Epidemic Mortality

	Enteric fever	Dysentery	Diphtheria	Small-pox	Cholera	Scarlet fever	Cerebrospinal meningitis	Pest	Total incl. others
1931..	{ Cases ... 38,259 Death ... 7,599	{ 29,655 12,316	{ 21,087 4,391	{ 23 1	{ — —	{ 6,480 324	{ 280 175	{ — —	{ 99,886 25,145
1932..	{ Cases ... 35,519 Death ... 6,501	{ 32,251 12,865	{ 21,866 4,358	{ 305 45	{ 4 2	{ 8,257 335	{ 238 162	{ — —	{ 103,261 24,664
1933..	{ Cases ... 38,529 Death ... 7,232	{ 38,049 14,220	{ 28,545 5,274	{ 375 56	{ — —	{ 12,631 408	{ 359 221	{ — —	{ 123,797 27,770
1934..	{ Cases ... 42,595 Death ... 7,731	{ 42,952 14,790	{ 30,109 5,090	{ 320 36	{ — —	{ 16,688 509	{ 1,187 657	{ — —	{ 138,359 29,156
1935..	{ Cases ... 38,357 Death ... 6,843	{ 48,968 15,066	{ 28,200 4,373	{ 113 15	{ — —	{ 16,509 513	{ 1,304 739	{ — —	{ 137,676 27,820

Table 18. Percentage of Number of Cured and Dead from Epidemics

Year	Status	Epidemics						
		Enteric fever	Dysentery	Diphtheria	Small-pox	Cholera	Scarlet fever	Cerebrospinal meningitis
1930...	Cured	81.11	58.31	79.51	71.43	—	94.90	38.91
	Dead	18.89	41.69	20.49	28.57	—	5.10	61.09
1931...	Cured	80.14	58.47	79.18	95.65	—	95.00	37.50
	Dead	19.86	41.53	20.82	4.35	—	5.00	62.50
1932...	Cured	81.70	60.11	80.07	85.25	50.00	96.94	31.93
	Dead	18.30	39.89	19.93	14.75	50.00	4.06	68.07
1933...	Cured	81.23	62.63	81.52	85.07	—	96.77	38.44
	Dead	18.77	37.37	18.48	14.93	—	3.23	61.56
1934...	Cured	81.85	65.57	83.09	88.75	—	96.95	44.65
	Dead	18.15	34.43	16.91	11.25	—	3.05	55.35
1935...	Cured	82.16	69.24	84.49	86.49	—	96.89	43.33
	Dead	17.84	30.77	15.51	13.51	—	3.11	56.67

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

Table 19. Lesser Epidemics, etc.

Year	Status	Epidemics					
		Measles	Whooping cough	Influenza	Dysentery	Syphilis	Meningitis
1932...	A	6,220	14,657	5,370	—	—	—
	B	5,811	14,346	2,199	—	—	—
1933...	A	8,442	6,157	4,765	14,880	5,835	42,546
	B	7,979	6,002	2,067	10,660	3,482	27,892
1934...	A	9,787	8,520	10,142	15,490	5,555	39,924
	B	9,194	8,333	4,101	10,952	3,306	25,445
1935...	A	9,816	12,216	3,070	15,921	5,556	37,615
	B	9,214	11,930	1,423	11,421	3,186	22,995

N.B.—A.....Total mortality.
B.....Children under 4.

Deaths Classified by Causes

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

Table 20. Number of Deaths By Causes

Cause	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Diarrhoea and enteritis	140,062	137,351	142,259	127,853	112,113
Pneumonia and bronchial pneumonia	129,380	112,681	105,484	151,141	129,318
Deformity and congenital weakness	64,271	62,175	61,261	59,553	64,369
Cerebral hemorrhage, etc.	107,178	107,148	109,443	114,447	114,554
Tuberculosis (pulmonary, etc.)	121,875	119,196	126,143	121,525	132,151
Decrepitude, etc.	85,650	77,529	82,932	87,323	79,240
Nephritis or Bright's disease	64,241	61,360	61,103	72,802	56,026
Total including others	1,240,391	1,175,344	1,193,987	1,234,684	1,161,936

Port Quarantine

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

The total number of vessels inspected in 1934

by both harbour offices and temporary quarantine stations was 19,461 Japanese vessels (with a total tonnage of 67,077,129) and 4,041 foreign vessels (with a total tonnage of 29,610,403), making a total of 23,505 vessels (with a total tonnage of 96,696,532). The total number of person inspected was 2,384,746, of which ships' crew numbered 1,365,477 and passengers 1,019,269. Compared with the previous year, the number of vessels shows an increase of 893 and that of crew and passengers 95,906. By these inspections four persons were found suffering from small-pox, nine from scarlet fever

and twenty-eight from other notifiable infectious diseases, making a total of 41 cases (1 death). Contrasted with the preceding year, this shows an increase of patients.

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

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 disease 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 average length of life is now 44.82 years for men and 46.54 for women, an increase of 2.76 and 3.34 years respectively, from the previous figures. Details are tabulated below:—

Table 21. Death Rates and Expectancy of Life

Age	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

Ages	Male		Female	
	Previous	Present	Previous	Present
Under 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:

Age	Male	Female
Under 1	42.06	44.82
1	49.14	51.07
2	50.62	53.35
5	50.35	51.85
10	46.53	43.58
20	39.10	40.18
25	36.06	37.01
30	32.59	33.43
40	25.13	25.74
50	18.02	18.49
60	11.87	12.23
70	7.11	7.43
80	3.87	4.15
90	1.95	2.17
100	0.83	1.09

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

Plan for Health Ministry

The Konoe Government decided at its cabinet meeting on June 9, 1937 to establish a Ministry of Health Maintenance. It is the intention of the officials concerned to ask for a supplementary budget for this health ministry and if Diet approval is obtained, the matter will be submitted to the Privy Council.

The Japanese Red Cross Society

The Japanese Red Cross Society originated in the voluntary relief service under the name of "Hakuaisha" and administered treatment to the sick and wounded during the Civil War (Satsuma Rebellion) of 1877. In November, 1886 the Japanese Government joined the Geneva Con-

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

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

The activities of the Society in time of war and in ordinary times are well known and since its establishment, it has rendered meritorious services, notably on the occasion of the Sino-Japanese War (1894-95), the Boxer Rebellion in North China (1900), the Russo-Japanese War (1904-05), the Chinese civil war at Hankow (1911-12), the World War (1914-18). During the World War the Japanese Red Cross Society sent relief units to England, France and Russia (1914-16), and also to East Siberia in 1918-22, to Saghalien in 1921-25, to Siberia in 1922-23, to Tsinan (China) in 1925-26 and again in 1928-29, to China on the occasion of the civil war, and to Manchuria and Chosen in 1931-33.

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

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

As for the members of the Society, it consisted of 2,876,783 members at the end of 1936. Of this number, 61 were honorary members and 801,195 special members.

International Red Cross Conference.—The Fifteenth International Red Cross Conference was held in Tokyo in October 1934 under the auspices of the Japanese Red Cross Society. The Conference was opened on October 17 and lasted for thirteen days. It was attended by over 260 foreign delegates representing sixty-four nations, including the United States, Great Britain, France, Belgium, Germany, Holland, Czechoslovakia, Soviet-Russia, Peru, New Zealand, etc., all being member-states of the International Red Cross League. The delegates consisting of prominent people of the countries concerned, including several distinguished personages, sat in conference for eleven days and discussed various important problems concerning the Red Cross Work.

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

CHAPTER XIV

PRESS AND PUBLICATIONS

PRESS—NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES

Introductory Remarks

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

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

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

Peculiar Features of Japanese Press

There are two outstanding features of the Japanese Press. One is the necessity of depositing with the authorities by any daily or by any periodical discussing current politics a security ranging from ¥2,000 to ¥750, according to the frequency of publication, and the other is that almost all vernacular papers use dummy

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

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

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

The 13th article of the Press Law provides for the protection of the interests of private individuals, especially as regards libels. It entitles the party concerned to oblige the newspaper to insert a contradiction in one of the three following issues and using the same type as that in which the original paragraph appeared, and in columns 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 new cases which are being heard in camera.

Censorship and Freedom of Discussion

As applied at present censorship is strict only in regard to those articles or publications that are prejudicial to public order or good morals. In other words, the attention of censors is chiefly directed towards controlling the spread of rabid socialism, Communism, and also ideas implying

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

Circulation, Capital and Prices

The daily volume of circulation of newspapers in Japan Proper is roughly estimated at 6 million copies per day, i.e. 1 per 11 to 12 people, so that Japan may be said to occupy a respectable position in the world's statistics on newspaper subscribers. A characteristic of these and other large newspapers is the diffusion of circulation over a wide territory. The large newspapers of Tokyo and Osaka divide the country into roughly two areas, the Osaka papers supplying the southern half of Japan and the Tokyo papers the northern half. The influence of these large newspapers in the prefectures is becoming increasingly accentuated due to the quickening in means of transportation, coupled with the efficient news gathering network which they maintain. One of the latest experiments of the Osaka papers is the establishment of branch printing establishments in other parts of the country to which news is telephoned and photos transmitted by wire.

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

Most papers are issued in the morning, but all leading papers in Tokyo and Osaka now issue evening editions. Two of the largest papers in Japan have a circulation each of over 1 million. The number of pages of the morning editions are usually 12, the evening editions 8. The price per copy is 3 sen each for the morning and either 3 or 2 sen for the evening editions.

Advertisement Tariff

For papers with large circulation the tariff ranges between ¥1 to ¥2.00 per line of 15 characters. The revenue from this source reaches the neighbourhood of ¥400,000 a month for some of the best earners. Some leading papers specialise in certain 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 few years as follows:—

Table 1. No. of Dailies and Periodicals

With deposit	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Daily ...	1,083	1,131	1,179	1,219	1,222	1,226
Weekly .	476	463	461	470	506	564
Others ..	4,731	4,667	5,038	5,392	5,451	5,741
Total ..	6,290	6,261	6,678	7,081	7,179	7,531
Without deposit:						
Daily ...	197	205	210	215	219	209
Weekly .	247	429	261	258	295	498
Others ..	3,932	4,065	4,711	4,611	4,407	4,579
Total ..	4,376	4,699	5,181	5,084	4,921	5,286

Leading Newspapers

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Osaka Asahi Shimbun (started in 1879). Issues both morning and evening editions. Pres., S. Uyeno; Ed., M. Takahara. Office—Nakanoshima, Kita-ku, Osaka.

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

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

Hokuroku 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-Sambancho, Sendai City.

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

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

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

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

Foreign Journalism in Japan

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

About the time of the Japan-China War (1894-5) there existed three English dailies in Yoko-

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

Japan Advertiser (est. 1905). An American paper; Subscription (per annum)—¥36.00 at home and ¥65.00 abroad. Pub. & Ed., B. W. Fleisher; Mng.-Ed., Wilfred Fleisher. Office—Uchiyamashitacho, 1-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Chronicle (est. 1868). An English paper (former Kobe Chronicle incorporated with Hyogo News). Subscription (per annum)—Daily ¥33.00 at home and ¥59 abroad; Weekly ¥18.00 at home and ¥25.00 abroad. Mng.-Dir., D. G. Young; Ed., & Pub., E. A. Kennard. Office—65 Naniwa-machi, Kobe.

Japan Times & Mail (est. 1897). Founded by the late S. Yamada, Motosada Zumoto, late Yoshitaro Takenobu and others, as the then only English newspaper conducted and edited by Japanese; incorporated with the Japan Mail (started by the late Capt. Brinkley) in 1924. Subscription (per annum)—Daily ¥30.00 at home and ¥55.000 abroad. Pres., H. Ashida; Mng.-Ed., Mook Joya. Office—Uchisaiwaicho 2-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

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

News Agencies

This form of news supply organs has made a marked development in recent years, especially since the World War. At present there are about a dozen news agencies in Tokyo and 8 in Osaka, Kobe, Yokohama and Nagoya.

Domei Tsushinsha (est. 1936) The Domei Tsushinsha was established by the co-operation of the leading newspapers and the Japan Broad-

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

Press Association and Clubs

Of the press association the most important

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

Foreign Newspapers and News Agencies Represented in Japan

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

Table 2. Foreign Correspondents in Tokyo
(May 12, 1937)

Name	Newspapers & Agencies	Address
Abegg, L. (Miss)	Frankfurter Zeitung.	Honcho, Apart. 3, Honcho, Nihonbashi-ku.
Alsot, G.	L'Agence Havas, Paris.	6, Reinanzaka-machi, Akasaka-ku.
Alessi, V.	Stefani Agency, Italy.	2, Goban-cho, Kojimachi-ku.
Baeyens, (Baron)	Figaro.	79, Sakuragaoka, Shibuya-ku.
Balikoff, B.	Illustrirovannaya Russia, Paris; Harbinskoe Vremia, Harbin.	3, Yushima-cho 4-chome, Hongo-ku.
Balk, A.	Editor of the German Asiatic Press Service. Berliner Börsenzeitung, Kölnische Zeitung.	Kuruwa, Okusu, Miura-gun, Kanagawa-ken.
Brown, D.	Chicago Daily News, Chicago.	c/o Japan Advertiser.
Byas, H.	London Times & New York Times.	13, Reinanzaka-machi, Akasaka-ku.
Catto, A. R.	Exchange Telegraph Co., Ltd., London.	" " " "
Chamberlin, W. H.	Christian Science Monitor, Boston.	258, Shirokane-zanko-cho, Shiba-ku.
Chamberlin, W. H. (Mrs.)	London Observer	" " " "
Chen, P. H.	Central News, Shanghai.	c/o Domei.
Chevallier, F.	Le Temps.	522, Kamimeguro 8-chome, Meguro-ku.
Cox, M. J.	Reuter Ltd., London.	48, Shinsaka-machi, Akasaka-ku.
Edgers, N. W.	Sun, London.	c/o Central Radio Station, Shiba-ku.
Enosawa, H.	D-M-H-M Newspapers, Manila.	Osaka Building, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku.
Fabius, J.	Haagsche Courant (Haagu) and Berliner Tageblatt (Berlin).	48, Shinsaka-machi, Akasaka-ku.
Fleisher, W.	New York Herald Tribune, N.Y.	c/o Japan Advertiser.
Gantenbein, R. (Miss)	Der Bund, Bern.	P.O. Box 538, Tokyo-Central.
Hatai, I. H.	Register & Tribune, Des Moines.	c/o Japan Times.
Hamano, S.	Manchurian Daily News.	c/o Toa Keizai Chosa-kyoku, Toyo Bldg., Kojimachi-ku.
Hedges, F. H.	Washington Post, N.A.N.A.	c/o Imperial Hotel.
Janta, A.	Gazeta Polska, Warsaw.	3, Hinoki-cho, Akasaka-ku.
Johansen, H. R.	Editor & Publisher, New York.	Orders' Service Bureau, 25, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.
Karow, O.	D. N. B.	c/o Domei Tsushin-sha.
Kennard, E. A.	Daily Herald, London.	c/o Japan Chronicle, 65, Naniwamachi, Kobe.
Kudriavtzev, V. L.	Tass.	c/o Domei Tsushin-sha.

Name	Newspapers & Address	Address
Liu, T. C.	Central News, Shanghai.	c/o Domei Tsushin-sha.
de Lapomarede, (Baron)	Echo de Paris.	c/o Tokyo Railway Hotel.
Magnus, A. A.	Nachrichten für Aussenhandel.	330, Harajuku 3-chome, Shibuya-ku.
Marcuse, J. E.	L'Agence Havas, Paris.	c/o Domei Tsushin-sha.
Marshall, R. G.	United Press.	13, Reinanzaka-machi, Akasaka-ku.
Metzger, F.	Corriere Della Sera, Milano.	393, Moto-machi, Honmoku, Yokohama.
Mills, J.	Associated Press.	c/o Domei Tsushin-sha.
Mutsu, Y.	Daily Express, London.	c/o Japan Advertiser.
Naghi, A. L.	Tass.	c/o Domei Tsushin-sha.
Nakajima, S.	Honolulu Star Bulletin, Honolulu.	c/o Nagisa Hotel, Zushi-cho, Kanagawa-ken.
Noel, P.	Intransigent.	1191, Hirouchi, Hayama, Kanagawa-ken.
Ohl, L.	Petit Parisien.	6, Kasumi-cho, Azabu-ku.
Redman, H. V.	Daily Mail, London.	4, Hikawa-cho, Akasaka-ku.
Sheba, K.	Chicago Tribune, Chicago.	c/o Japan Times.
Sorge, R.	Hamburger Fremdenblatt.	30, Nagasaka-cho, Azabu-ku.
Stein, G.	News Chronicle, London.	43, Honmura-cho, Azabu-ku.
Thomas, A. F.	Morning Post, London.	c/o Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Kojimachi-ku.
Thompson, H. O.	U. P.	c/o Domei Tsushin-sha.
von Urach, Albrecht.	Völkischer Beobachter, München.	166, Yoyogi Sanya, Shibuya-ku.
Valery, B.	Le Journal.	7, Tamura-cho 6-chome, Shiba-ku.
de Vukelitch, B.	Politika Belgrade.	22, Sanai-cho, Ushigome-ku.
Weise, B.	Deutsches Nachrichtenburo, Berlin.	c/o Domei Tsushin-sha.
Whiteing, P.	Australian Press Association.	55, Shimo Takanawa, Shiba-ku.
Young, J. R.	International News Service.	2, Hiroo-cho, Azabu-ku.
	Universal Service, N.Y.	

Table 3. Leading Magazines Published in Tokyo
(1937)

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

Title	Interests and Subjects	Publishers
Asahi Camera (m)	Photograph	Asahi Shimbun-sha
Asahi Sports (m)	Sports	" "
Atelier (m)	Art	Atelier-sha
Bungei Shunju (m)	Literature	Bungei Shunju-sha
Bungei Shunju All Yomimono (m)	General	" "
Chugai Iji Shimpo (m)	Medicine	Chugai-iji Shimpo-sha
Chuo Koron (m)	General	Chuo-koron-sha
*Contemporary Japan (q)	General	Foreign Affairs Association
Current History (m)	Foreign Opinions	Kokumin Keizai Kenkyu-jo
Dai Ajiya Shugi (m)	Asia	Dai Ajiya Kyokai
Dai-Horin (m)	Buddhism	Dai-Horin-Kaku
Denki Kagaku Zasshi (m)	Electric	Denki Gakkai
"Diamond" (t)	Economics	"Diamond"-sha
"Economist" (t)	Economics	Osaka Mainichi Shimbun-sha
Elga-to-Engei (m)	Stage & Cinema	Asahi Shimbun-sha
Engei Gaho (m)	Theatrical	Engei Gaho-sha
Fuji (m)	General	Dai-Nihon-Yubenkai-Kodan-sha
Fujin-Gaho (m)	For women	Tokyo-sha
Fujin Koron (m)	" "	Chuo-koron-sha
Fujin-Kurabu (m)	" "	Dai-Nihon-Yubenkai-Kodan-sha
Fujo-kai (m)	" "	Fujo-kai-sha
Gaiko Jiho (f)	Diplomacy	Gaiko-jiho-sha
Gaikoku Boeki Geppo (m)	Foreign Trade	Finance Department
Gendai (m)	" "	Dai-Nihon-Yubenkai-Kodan-sha
Hatsumei (m)	Invention	Teikoku Hatsumei Kyokai
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 Bureau
Horitsu Hyoron (m)	Law	Horitsu Hyoron-sha
Horitsu-Jiho (m)	" "	Nihon Hyoron-sha
Hototogisau (m)	"Haiku"	Hototogisau-sha
Igaku-Chuo-Zasshi (m)	Medicine	Igaku-Chuo-Zasshi-sha
Jitsugyo-no-Nihon (t)	Economics and trade	Jitsugyo-no-Nihon-sha

Title	Interests	Publishers
Jitsugyo-no-Sekai (m)	Economics	Jitsugyo-no-Sekai-sha
Kagaku Chishiki (m)	Science	Kagaku-chishiki-fukyu-kai
Kagaku Gaho (m)	Scientific Graphic	Shinko-sha
Kagaku Kogei (m)	Chemical & Technology	Kagaku-kogei-sha
Kaigun Graph (m)	Navy Photographs	Kaigun-Kenkyu-sha
Kaizo (m)	General	Kaizo-sha
Keizai Chishiki (m)	Economics	Keizai-Chishiki-sha
Keizai-Ronso (m)	"	Kyoto Imperial University
Kinema-Jumpo (t)	Moving Pictures	Kinema-Jumpo-sha
Kinema-Shuho (w)	Moving Pictures	Kinema-Shuho-sha
"King" (m)	General	Dai-Nihon-Yubenkai-Kodan-sha
Kodan Kurabu (m)	General	"
Kodomo-no-Kuni (m)	For children	Tokyo-sha
Kokka (m)	Fine art rep'tion	Kokka-sha
Kokka-gakkai Zasshi (m)	Political science	Kokka-Gakkai
Kokoku-Kai (m)	Advertisement	Shinko-sha
Kokumin Keizai Zasshi (m)	Economics	Hobun-kwan
Kokusai Chishiki (m)	Diplomacy	Foreign Affairs Association
Kokusai Hyoron (m)	Politics & Diplomacy	"
Kokusei Graph (m)	General State of Japan	"
Mita Bungaku (m)	Literature	Keio University
Mita Gakkai Zasshi (m)	Law & Economy	Mita-Gakkai
Nihon-Eiga (m)	Moving Pictures	Dai-Nihon-Eiga Kyokai
Nihon Hyoron	Criticism	Nihon Hyoron-sha
Nihon-oyobi-Nihonjin (m)	Pol. & Review	Seikyo-sha
*Nippon (q)	Graphic	Nippon Kobo
Nogyo Keizai Kenkyu (q)	Agriculture	Iwanami Book-store
Nogyo Sekai (m)	Agriculture & horticulture	Hakubun-kwan
Ongaku-Sekai (m)	Music	Ongaku-Sekai-sha
*Oriental Economist (m)	Economic & Financial	Toyo Keizai Shimpo-sha
Rekishu-Chiri (m)	History and geography	Chijin Sho-kwan
Rekishu (m)	History	Hakuyo-sha
Rikugun-Gaho (m)	Army Graphic	Rikugun-Gaho-sha
Rodo-Jiho (m)	Labor	Kyocho-kai
Seikai-Orai (m)	Politics	Seikai Orai-sha
Sekai-Chishiki (m)	World News	Shinko-sha
Shakai Seisaku Jiho (m)	Social works	Kyocho-kai
Shigaku-Zasshi (m)	History	Fuzan-po
Shigen (m)	Economic Resources	Cabinet Resources Bureau
Shincho (m)	Literature	Shincho-sha
Shin Seinen	For young men	Hakubun-kan
Shojo-Kurabu (m)	For Girls	Dai-Nihon-Yubenkai-Kodan-sha
Shokubutsu-gaku Zasshi (m)	Botany	Nippon Shokubutsu Gakkai
Shonen-Kurabu (m)	For Boys	Dai-Nihon-Yubenkai-Kodan-sha
Shoten-kai (m)	Store management	Shinko-sha
Shufu-no-tomo (m)	For Women	Shufu-no-Tomo-sha
Shukan Asahi (w)	General	Asahi Shimbun-sha
Sunday Mainichi (w)	General	Osaka Mainichi Shimbun-sha
Sora (m)	Aviation	Kojin-sha
Tetsugaku Kenkyu (m)	Philosophy	Naigai Shuppan Insatsu K. F.
Tetsugaku Zasshi (m)	"	Iwanami Book-store
Toa (m)	Far East	Toa-Keizai-Chosa-Kyoku
To-ei (m)	Japanese Painting	To-ei-sha
Tokei Shushi (m)	Statistics	Tokyo Tokei-Kyokai
Tokyo Ginko Tsushin-Roku (m)	Banking	Tokyo Bankers' Club
Toyo Keizai Shimpo (w)	Economics	Toyo Keizai Shimpo-sha
Umi-to-Sora	Navy & Aviation	Umi-to-Sora-sha
Waseda Bungaku (m)	Literature	Waseda Bungaku-sha
Yakyu-kai (m)	Baseball and sports	Yakyu-kai-sha
Yuben (m)	Oration	Dai-Nihon-Yubenkai-Kodan-sha
Zaisei Keizai Jiho (m)	Economics	Zaisei Keizai Jiho-sha

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

last five years, excluding minor items:—

Table 4. Publications for Past Five Years

	Ordinary Publication (Original and Translation)	Periodicals
1932.....	22,104	53,957
1933.....	24,025	91,489
1934.....	26,331	85,966
1935.....	30,347	65,420
1936.....	31,996	56,285

N.B.—Official Publications are Excluded.

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

Table 5. Original Works By Subjects

	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Literature	2,271	2,652	2,431	2,669	3,189
Education	2,224	2,727	2,798	2,041	2,581
Music	1,009	915	907	1,407	1,885
Religion	933	1,045	1,339	1,596	1,551
Language	813	862	1,339	967	1,341
Geography	780	755	1,114	1,191	1,397
Social problem	1,322	990	532	804	1,252
Arts	712	844	832	915	1,817
Politics	641	581	704	1,047	1,127
Law	574	699	635	774	876
Medicine	695	771	809	827	985
Economics	1,036	1,128	1,005	1,482	2,000
Engineering	373	387	724	804	862
Industry	384	435	1,166	1,488	1,884
History	421	455	470	530	460
Biography	284	302	532	584	547
Philosophy	548	564	985	1,245	1,248
Physics	461	458	448	660	602
Miscellaneous	2,547	3,027	2,415	2,606	1,587
Total incl. others	22,104	24,025	26,331	30,347	31,996

Publication Law

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

The publication of collected works by subscription in cheap form has been an outstanding feature in Japan's publishing community in recent years. The enterprise was started by the Kaizosha in 1927, with Contemporary Japanese Literature, followed in rapid succession by the "World Literature" series by the Shincho-sha, the "World's Great Thought" series by the Shunjusha, the "Popular Literature" by the Heibonsha, the "World Dramatic Works" by the Kindaisha, the "Modern Plays" by the Dai-ichi Shobo and so on. The two first named series have secured 300,000 and 400,000 subscribers respectively.

Copyright

By the law revised in 1910 and 1934 and based on the resolution of the International Con-

vention of Copyright held at Berne in 1908, the protection covered by the new legislative act has been considerably enlarged in scope. The law no longer requires the registration of copyright merely for the purpose of protecting it against piracy, but registration is required when copyright is to be used as an object of pledge, and generally as an object of market value. The fee is ¥10 for a book, 50 sen for a newspaper or periodical, 45 sen for drama or photo.

Import and Export of Books

The import of foreign books did not exceed ¥500,000 a year in the pre-war days, but grew to ¥1,884,000 in 1921 and ¥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 past few years is as follows:—

Table 6. Import and Export of Books

Year	Import	Export
1929	¥2,703,268	¥1,285,999
1930	2,385,350	1,433,795
1931	2,080,755	1,649,522
1932	1,775,625	1,348,451
1933	1,531,506	1,383,137
1934	2,266,436	1,921,996
1935	2,066,678	2,255,883
1936	2,105,545	2,585,736

References: Tables 1, 2, 4 & 5—Shuppan Nenkan (Press & Publication Year Book), 1937; published by the Tokyo-do Book Store. * Table 2—Research of the Department of Foreign Affairs. Table 6—Monthly Return of Foreign Trade of Japan, published by the Finance Department.

Title	Interests	Publishers
Jitsugyo-no-Sekai (m)	Economics	Jitsugyo-no-Sekai-sha
Kagaku Chishiki (m)	Science	Kagaku-chishiki-fukyu-kai
Kagaku Gaho (m)	Scientific Graphic	Shinko-sha
Kagaku Kogei (m)	Chemical & Technology	Kagaku-kogei-sha
Kaigun Graph (m)	Navy Photographs	Kaigun-Kenkyu-sha
Kaizo (m)	General	Kaizo-sha
Keizai Chishiki (m)	Economics	Keizai-Chishiki-sha
Keizai-Ronso (m)	"	Kyoto Imperial University
Kinema-Jumpo (t)	Moving Pictures	Kinema-Jumpo-sha
Kinema-Shuho (w)	Moving Pictures	Kinema-Shuho-sha
"King" (m)	General	Dai-Nihon-Yubenkai-Kodan-sha
Kodan Kurabu (m)	General	"
Kodomo-no-Kuni (m)	For children	Tokyo-sha
Kokka (m)	Fine art rep'tion	Kokka-sha
Kokka-gakkai Zasshi (m)	Political science	Kokka-Gakkai
Kokoku-Kai (m)	Advertisement	Shinko-sha
Kokumin Keizai Zasshi (m)	Economics	Hobun-kwan
Kokusai Chishiki (m)	Diplomacy	Foreign Affairs Association
Kokusai Hyoron (m)	Politics & Diplomacy	"
Kokusei Graph (m)	General State of Japan	"
Mita Bungaku (m)	Literature	Keio University
Mita Gakkai Zasshi (m)	Law & Economy	Mita-Gakkai
Nihon-Eiga (m)	Moving Pictures	Dai-Nihon-Eiga Kyokai
Nihon Hyoron	Criticism	Nihon Hyoron-sha
Nihon-oyobi-Nihonjin (m)	Pol. & Review	Seikyo-sha
*Nippon (q)	Graphic	Nippon Kobo
Nogyo Keizai Kenkyu (q)	Agriculture	Iwanami Book-store
Nogyo Sekai (m)	Agriculture & horticulture	Hakubun-kwan
Ongaku-Sekai (m)	Music	Ongaku-Sekai-sha
*Oriental Economist (m)	Economic & Financial	Toyo Keizai Shimpō-sha
Rekishi-Chiri (m)	History and geography	Chijin Sho-kwan
Rekishi (m)	History	Hakuyo-sha
Rikugun-Gaho (m)	Army Graphic	Rikugun-Gaho-sha
Rodo-Jiho (m)	Labor	Kyocho-kai
Seikai-Orai (m)	Politics	Seikai Orai-sha
Sekai-Chishiki (m)	World News	Shinko-sha
Shakai Seisaku Jiho (m)	Social works	Kyocho-kai
Shigaku-Zasshi (m)	History	Fuzan-po
Shigen (m)	Economic Resources	Cabinet Resources Bureau
Shincho (m)	Literature	Shincho-sha
Shin Seinen	For young men	Hakubun-kan
Shojo-Kurabu (m)	For Girls	Dai-Nihon-Yubenkai-Kodan-sha
Shokubutsu-gaku Zasshi (m)	Botany	Nippon Shokubutsu Gakkai
Shonen-Kurabu (m)	For Boys	Dai-Nihon-Yubenkai-Kodan-sha
Shoten-kai (m)	Store management	Shinko-sha
Shufu-no-tomo (m)	For Women	Shufu-no-Tomo-sha
Shukan Asahi (w)	General	Asahi Shimbun-sha
Sunday Mainichi (w)	General	Osaka Mainichi Shimbun-sha
Sora (m)	Aviation	Kojin-sha
Tetsugaku Kenkyu (m)	Philosophy	Naigai Shuppan Insatsu K. K.
Tetsugaku Zasshi (m)	"	Iwanami Book-store
Toa (m)	Far East	Ton-Keizai-Chosa-Kyoku
To-ei (m)	Japanese Painting	To-ei-sha
Tokei Shushi (m)	Statistics	Tokyo Tokei-Kyokai
Tokyo Ginko Tsushin-Roku (m)	Banking	Tokyo Bankers' Club
Toyo Keizai Shimpō (w)	Economics	Toyo Keizai Shimpō-sha
Umi-to-Sora	Navy & Aviation	Umito-Sora-sha
Waseda Bungaku (m)	Literature	Waseda Bungaku-sha
Yakyu-kai (m)	Baseball and sports	Yakyu-kai-sha
Yuben (m)	Oration	Dai-Nihon-Yubenkai-Kodan-sha
Zaisei Keizai Jiho (m)	Economics	Zaisei Keizai Jiho-sha

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

last five years, excluding minor items:—

Table 4. Publications for Past Five Years

Year	Ordinary Publication (Original and Translation)	Periodicals
1932	22,104	53,957
1933	24,025	91,489
1934	26,331	85,966
1935	30,347	65,428
1936	31,996	56,286

N.B.:—Official Publications are Excluded.

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

Table 5. Original Works By Subjects

	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Literature	2,271	2,652	2,431	2,669	3,189
Education	2,224	2,727	2,798	2,041	2,581
Music	1,009	915	907	1,407	1,885
Religion	933	1,045	1,339	1,596	1,551
Language	813	862	1,339	967	1,341
Geography	780	755	1,114	1,191	1,397
Social problem	1,322	990	532	804	1,252
Arts	712	844	832	915	1,817
Politics	641	581	704	1,047	1,127
Law	574	699	635	774	876
Medicine	695	771	809	827	985
Economics	1,036	1,128	1,005	1,482	2,000
Engineering	373	387	724	804	862
Industry	384	435	1,166	1,488	1,884
History	421	455	470	530	460
Biography	284	302	532	584	547
Philosophy	548	564	985	1,245	1,248
Physics	461	458	448	660	602
Miscellaneous	2,547	3,027	2,415	2,606	1,587
Total incl. others	22,104	24,025	26,331	30,347	31,996

Publication Law

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

The publication of collected works by subscription in cheap form has been an outstanding feature in Japan's publishing community in recent years. The enterprise was started by the Kaizosha in 1927, with "Contemporary Japanese Literature," followed in rapid succession by the "World Literature" series by the Shincho-sha, the "World's Great Thought" series by the Shunjusha, the "Popular Literature" by the Heibonsha, the "World Dramatic Works" by the Kindaisha, the "Modern Plays" by the Dai-ichi Shobo and so on. The two first named series have secured 300,000 and 400,000 subscribers respectively.

Copyright

By the law revised in 1910 and 1934 and based on the resolution of the International Con-

vention of Copyright held at Berne in 1908, the protection covered by the new legislative act has been considerably enlarged in scope. The law no longer requires the registration of copyright merely for the purpose of protecting it against piracy, but registration is required when copyright is to be used as an object of pledge, and generally as an object of market value. The fee is ¥10 for a book, 50 sen for a newspaper or periodical, 45 sen for drama or photo.

Import and Export of Books

The import of foreign books did not exceed ¥500,000 a year in the pre-war days, but grew to ¥1,884,000 in 1921 and ¥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 past few years is as follows:—

Table 6. Import and Export of Books

Year	Import	Export
1929	¥2,703,268	¥1,285,999
1930	2,385,350	1,433,795
1931	2,080,755	1,649,522
1932	1,775,625	1,348,451
1933	1,531,506	1,383,137
1934	2,266,436	1,921,996
1935	2,066,678	2,255,883
1936	2,105,545	2,585,736

References: Tables 1, 2, 4 & 5—Shuppan Nenkan (Press & Publication Year Book), 1937; published by the Tokyo-do Book Store. Table 2—Research of the Department of Foreign Affairs. Table 6—Monthly Return of Foreign Trade of Japan, published by the Finance Department.

CHAPTER XV.

ARTS AND CRAFTS

JAPANESE PAINTING IN MEIJI ERA AND AFTER

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

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

About the middle of the Meiji era (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, those "independent" organizations increased in number and what is worth special mention, even cubism was attempted in this country.

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

Naturally Japanese painters have become less strict and more and more free as regards the restraint of classical canon and traditional treatment, and with their observation grown increasingly accurate, and aided by new equipments

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

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

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

2. **Gen Paintings.** These are pictures of women derived from colour prints, and aim at

expressing sentiments in the concrete. The forms are often exaggerated and sometimes grotesque as in a caricature, but this method of expression is no doubt effective. Kiyokata Kaburagi, Keigetsu Kikuchi and Kōka Yamamura stand as leaders of this school, with a large number of followers, especially among lady painters.

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

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

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

ART SOCIETIES AND EXHIBITIONS

Imperial Academy of Art and its Reform

The Imperial Academy of Art (The Teikoku Bijutsu-in) was founded in 1919 and is the only art society under government control. It conducts an annual exhibition popularly known as "Teiten."

The "Teiten" is composed of four sections: Japanese style painting, Western style painting, Sculpture, and Applied Arts, the last named having been added in 1927, when colour printing was also included in the second section. The hanging committee consists of the Academicians who sit on it by rotation or ex-officio and those appointed every year from among the artists of established fame. There are two ways of recognizing the merit of superior works, i.e. "Academy prize" and "Honorary mention," the former consisting of a certificate and a purse of ¥1,000. Besides, a certain number of artists are "recommended" every year from among

those who distinguished themselves in previous exhibitions. They are privileged to exhibit their works without examination.

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

Permanent Art Gallery Projected

A plan had been initiated by Mr. Hirao, former Minister of Education, for setting up a permanent art gallery for the exhibition of modern

works of art in 1936. Efforts are being exerted jointly by the Government and the civilian parties interested for its realization. There are three art museums, namely the Imperial Museums at Tokyo and Nara and the Kyoto Museums founded on an Imperial donation, but all of them are intended for the display of ancient works of art.

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

President:

Dr. Tooru Shimizu.

Japanese Painting:

Seiho Takeuchi, Juppo Araki, Suiun Komuro, Keigetsu Kikuchi, Somei Yuki, Kiyokata, Kaburagi, Suisho Nishiyama, Eikyu Matsuoka, Manshu Kawamura, Keigetsu Matsubayashi, Goun Nishimura Kwansetsu Hashimoto, Taikan Yokoyama, Yukihiko Yasuda, Kokei Kobayashi, Seison Mayeda, Ryushi Kawabata, Gyokudo Kawai.

Western Painting:

Fusetsu Nakamura, Takeji Fujita, Sanzo Wada, Kunzo Minami, Hiromitsu Nakazawa, Hakutei Ishii, Saburosuke Okada, Sotaro Yasui, Ryusaburo Umehara, Eisaku Wada, Ikuma Arishima, Hoan Kosugi, Shintaro Yamashita.

Sculpture:

Seibo Kitamura, Taimu Tatehata, Choun Yamazaki, Shin Naito, Fumio Asakura, Sogan Saito, Chozan Sato, Denchu Hirakushi, Koyu Fujii.

Applied Arts:

Hazan Itaya, Hozuma Katori, Rokubei Shimizu, Kamezo Shimizu, Nobuo Tsuda, Kenkichi Tomimoto.

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

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 the artists of established fame.

Cultural Decoration

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

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

Hanging Committee for 1936 Exhibition

The members of the hanging committee appointed for the 1936 exhibition were as follows:—

Table 2. Members of Hanging Committee for 1936 Exhibition of Fine Arts held by The Dep't. of Education

Japanese Painting: Chikuho Mizuta.
Western Painting: Mango Kobayashi.
Sculpture: Taimu Tatehata.
Applied Arts: Nobuo Tsuda.

Table 3. Results of 1936 Exhibition of Fine Arts Held by The Dep't. of Education

Section	Works submitted	Works accepted
Japanese Painting	1,658	464
Western Painting	3,145	492
Sculpture (Wooden)	503	212
Applied Arts	833	258

Table 4. Honorary Mention Nominees

Japanese Painting:
Okato Yamamoto, Mitsu Magishi, Fuku Aki-no.
Western Painting:
Seiei Ito, Katsufei Iwasaki, Minoru Kawabata, Tatsuo Kurakazu, Takeo Hiratori, Eijiro Suzuki.
Sculpture:
Eiji Yoshida, Shiro Yamaguchi, Shunsei Fujino, Choto Miyamoto.
Applied Arts:
Joshiin Isoi, Masuo Hayashi, Shogo Ban-ura, Shiho Watanabe, Tozan Kohmo, Shiro Naito, Junmin Yamamoto, Yoji Yamawaki, Kenichi Fukuzawa, Tomonosuke Koai, Eigoro Hirose, Ritaro Hirano.

Private Art Societies

Principal private art societies are the following:—

The Nippon Bijutsu-in.—This society comprises a group of painters who may roughly be said to represent the new school of painting in Japanese style. It was founded in 1898, and fell into abeyance in 1913, but was revived by Taikan Yokoyama and Kanzan Shimomura (d. 1930). The admission into this group is very strictly guarded so that its membership is highly valued by artists and the public in general. Besides keeping a training school, it holds an annual exhibition every autumn. Some of the noted members are mentioned below:—

Taikan Yokoyama, Buzan Kimura, Yukihiko Yasuda, Kokei Kobayashi, Denchu Hirakushi, Kampo Arai, Gakuryo Nakamura, Koka Yamamura, Tsuruzo Ishii, Usen Ogawa, Tsunetomi

Kitano, Seison Mayeda, Shokan Ochi, Chozan Sato, Takezo Shinkai, Tsuruzo Ishii.

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

The Shunyo-kai.—Several artists who formerly belonging to the Nippon Bijutsu-in rebelled against it and organized an art society of their own named the Shunyo-kai in 1922. This society holds an annual exhibition of the works of its members in spring. Among its prominent members are Hoan Kosugi, Hakuyo Kurata, Genichiro Adachi, Sohachi Kimura. Misei Kosugi was the only member of the society that joined the Imperial Academy.

Besides the above, there are several other art societies either of Japanese or Western school painters, or both combined or of sculptors, or painters and sculptors combined. Of these the more prominent are the Kokuga-kai (of which Kenkichi Miyamoto and Ryuzaburo Umehara joined the academy), the 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 are as follows:—

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 December 1936 the national treasures numbered 4,583 in all comprising 919 paintings, 1,906 sculptures, 409 applied arts objects, 399 swords, and others, 890 in number. Besides, there were 1,598 buildings under special protection.

Mainly to check the outflow of rare or valuable art objects to foreign countries the Govern-

The Imperial Household Museums in Tokyo and Nara (one located at Ueno Park, Tokyo and the other at Nara Park, Nara); Tokyo Museum at Yushima Ni-chome, Hongo-ku, Tokyo; the Tokyo Fine Art Academy Library at Ueno Park, Tokyo; the Toyo Bunko (Toyo Library) at Kamifujimae-cho, Hongo-ku, Tokyo; Okura Museum of Antiques at Aoi-cho, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo; Bijutau Kenkyujo (Fine Art Institute) attached to the Imperial Academy of Art, Ueno Park; Onshi Kyoto Museum at Shichijo, Yamatokoji, Kyoto (donated to Kyoto Municipality by the Imperial Household); Uzumasa Koryuju 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.

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

Old Masterpieces and Curio Market.

The earthquake disaster of 1923 destroyed in Tokyo and Yokohama an innumerable number of priceless art objects, while the banking panic and failure of several banks in 1927 obliged many peers and others to part with their valuable collections and heir-looms. The year 1928, for instance, witnessed more than 30 big auction sales, of which the more notable were those of Prince I. Matsuoka (¥760,000), Prince

Shimazu (¥1,060,000), Mr. Kajima (¥810,000), and Baron Iwasaki (¥2,050,000). The last mentioned set a record in the total amount of a single sale of this kind, though it is said to have formed only a part of his collection. The highest bid among the old pictures put to the hammer in this sale were Bokkei's Dharma (¥123,930) and Okyo's 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-ju 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 organization in Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka and Nagoya. Some of them are:—Tokyo Bijutsu Club (Shiba, Tokyo), Kyoto Bijutsu Club (Oike-Teramachi, Kyoto), Osaka Bijutsu Club (Awajimachi Shichome, Osaka), and Nagoya Bijutsu Club (Asahimachi, Nagoya).

ARTISTS TO THE IMPERIAL COURT

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

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

Table 5. List of Court Artists
(End of July, 1937)

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

Table 6. Painters of Note in the Meiji Era and After
(1868—1935)

Araki, Kwanpo	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 "Nippon Bijutsu-in."
Hirafuku, Hyakusui	d. 1933	Master painter of Japanese school.
Hirano, Gogaku	d. 1893	Celebrated painter of the Southern Chinese School.
Hishida, Shunso	d. 1911	Master of a new school.
Kano, Hogai	d. 1888	Master painter of Meiji Era.
Kawabata, Gyokusho	d. 1912	Master painter of the Shijo school.
Kawamura, Oshin (Ukoku)	d. 1806	Master painter of the Southern Chinese school.
Kawanabe, Gyosai	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 Arts 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.
Mitsutani, Kunishiro	d. 1936	Master painter of the Western school (oil painting). Member of Imperial Fine Arts Academy.
Mochizuki, Gyokuzen	d. 1901	Master painter of the Shijo school.
Mori, Kwansai	d. 1894	One of master of the Okyo school.
Morikawa, Sobun	d. 1902	Kyoto painter of the Shijo school.
Nakajima, Raisho	d. 1871	Okyo school.
Nakanishi, Shoseki	d. 1883	Prof. of Kyoto Art Academy.
Noguchi, Shohin	d. 1917	One of master of the Okyo school.
Noguchi, Yukoku	d. 1898	Southern Chinese school.
Nomura, Bunkyo	d. 1911	Landscapist of the Shijo school.
Okuhara, Seiko	d. 1903	Lady painter of the Southern Chinese school.
Saigo, Kogetsu	d. 1912	One of the best pupils of Hashimoto Gaho.
Shibata, Zeshin	d. 1891	Celebrated painter and Makiye artist.
Shimomura, Kanzan	d. 1930	Master painter of the Shijo school.
Shiokawa, Bunrin	d. 1877	Landscapist of the Shijo school.
Suzuki Hyakunen	d. 1891	Master of Okyo style.
Suzuki, Shonen	d. 1910	Son of above, same school.
Takahashi, Koko	d. 1912	Master painter of the Japanese school.
Taki (Kwatei)	d. 1901	The Southern Chinese school.
Taniguchi, Aizan	d. 1899	Master painter of the Southern Chinese school.
Tanomura, Chokunyu	d. 1906	Southern style.
Tazaki, So-un	d. 1898	Master painter of the Buncho school.
Terasaki, Kogyo	d. 1919	Master painter of new school.
Tomita, Keisen	d. 1936	Kyoto painter of the Shijo school. Member of Imperial Fine Arts Academy.
Tsuchida, Bakuan	d. 1936	Kyoto painter of the Shijo school. Member of Imperial Fine Arts Academy.
Tsutaya, Kyuko	d. 1933	A painter of the Japanese school and one of the pupils of Terasaki Kogyo.
Watanabe, Shokwa	d. 1887	Son of Kwanzan and pupil of Chinzan.
Yamada, Keichu	d. 1934	Noted painter of the Shijo school and pupil of the late Gyokusho Kawabata (d. 1912). Was long on the hanging committee of the "Teiten."
Yamamoto, Baiso	d. 1920	Southern Chinese school.
Yamamoto, Shunkyo	d. 1933	Noted landscapist. Studied under Kansai Mori (a noted painter of the later Tokugawa period). Was a member of the Imperial Fine Arts Academy or "Teiten" and one of its hanging committee.
Yasuda, Rozan	d. 1882	Southern Chinese school.

CHAPTER XVI

PUBLIC WORKS

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

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

Municipalities, etc., according to the nature and importance of such works, and the localities or parties most benefited thereby. The amount of money expended in 33 years between 1885 and 1917 reached ¥1,126,640,000 (¥34,140,606 a year on an average) of which about 12 per cent. was borne by the State. The share of the State amounted to 10 per cent. in 1925, 11 per cent. in 1924 and 11 per cent. in 1923 of the total expenditures. The expenditure for the past few fiscal years (April 1—Mar. 31) is shown below:

Table 1. Expenditure Borne for Public Works By State

Year	(In yen)				Total incl. others
	For river work	For sand arresting	For harbour work		
1931-32	11,306,944	684,959	7,330,432		20,448,395
1932-33	16,848,658	3,926,452	13,513,013		51,390,592
1933-34	18,629,822	4,867,171	11,864,701		57,491,834
1934-35	15,642,326	2,776,896	9,157,047		48,272,361
1935-36	14,883,056	1,826,795	8,290,126		52,326,426
1936-37	15,816,008	2,583,105	9,471,865		49,293,118

Note:—Figure for 1935-36, 1936-37 are budget and others are settled.

Table 2. Expenditure Borne for Public Works By Prefectures, etc.

Year	(In yen)				
	Prefectures	Cities	Towns & Villages	Local Unions	Total
1931-32	141,590,131	40,602,248	38,059,465	7,817,440	228,069,284
1932-33	204,762,975	47,950,207	92,189,769	8,543,641	353,446,592
1933-34	205,571,846	53,122,485	102,125,736	9,147,057	369,967,124
1934-35	178,964,944	49,250,000	73,960,000	9,458,030	311,632,974
1935-36	114,690,362	58,997,912	31,265,000	9,265,872	214,219,146
1936-37	123,414,030	74,218,000	32,443,000	.....	.....

Note:—Figure for 1935-36, 1936-37 are budget and others are settled.

ROADS

Under the Road Law promulgated in 1919 the roads are divided into 4 classes, viz., Koku-do, (National roads), Fuken-do (Prefectural roads), Shi-do (Municipal roads), and 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, 1935 the total length of roads in the country was: National 8,108,090 meters, Prefectural 103,903,575, Municipal 45,017,718 meters, and others 807,377,449 meters. The following statistics will serve to show the progress of the construction work in recent years:—

Table 3. Road Construction in Recent Years

Year	(Meters)				
	National roads	Prefectural roads	Municipal roads	Town & Village roads	Total
1924	8,181,299	91,730,165	17,546,638	915,643,261	1,033,101,363
1927	8,237,184	92,807,229	20,480,531	824,850,509	946,375,453
1928	8,233,755	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	8,135,150	97,935,211	30,368,614	808,690,755	951,489,874
1932	8,145,877	99,257,342	37,062,870	806,123,240	956,961,699
1933	8,139,611	101,301,680	40,454,503	812,295,319	968,549,571
1934	8,229,189	100,482,865	43,528,214	818,407,251	977,081,676
1935	8,108,090	103,903,575	45,017,718	807,377,449	971,442,448

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

Table 4. Road and Bridge Outlay (Settled Accounts)

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

TRAMWAYS

Tramways can be laid on roads subject to the approval of the Public Works Bureau of the Department of Home Affairs. At the end of March, 1936, there were throughout Japan 128 tramways, the total length of open lines aggregating 2,553.55 kms. The gauges of tracks vary from 2 ft. 6 in. to 4 ft. 8½ in. The total investment amounted to ¥1,509,155,739. The profit arising from the working of tramways in 1934-35 approximated ¥42,421,833.

RIVER WORKS

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

Table 5. Statistics of River Works (Settled Accounts)

Year	Ordinary Expenditure			Amount of damage Yen	Total Yen
	Cost of improvement Yen	Cost of repairs Yen	Other Yen		
1927-28	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

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

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

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

New River Work Programme

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

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

Table 6. Disbursement for River Works

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

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

HARBOUR WORKS

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

up to the end of September, 1928.

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

Table 7. Statistics of Principal Harbour Works

Harbours	Works	Time	Cost (Yen)
Nagasaki (I)	D.g.	1897-1904	4,599,000
Yokohama (I)	B.W., J., D.	1899-1905	2,304,000
Wakamatsu	D.g., R.	1890-1894	4,916,000
Niigata (I)	B.W., D.	1896-1903	1,196,000
Nagoya (III)	B.W., D.g., R.	1920-1925	8,670,000
Otaru (I)	B.W.	1897-1908	2,200,000
Osaka (I)	B.W., D., R.	1897-1916	22,881,000
Miike	B.W., D., W.D.	1902-1916	3,600,000
Niigata	B.W., D.	1915-1925	2,342,000
Otaru (II)	B.W., P., R.	1908-1921	4,939,000
Kushiro	B.W., D., J.	1909-1927	6,492,000
Oita	B.W., L.P., D., R.	1910-1916	1,411,000
Hakodate (II)	B.W.	1910-1917	1,371,405
Rumoi	B.W., D., R.	1910-1913	6,664,000
Yokkaichi	Y.W., D., J., W.D.	1910-1924	6,365,000
Funakawa	B.W., R., W.D., D.g.	1911-1930	5,426,000
Aomori	Q., B.W., D., R.	1914-1923	1,950,000
Shiogama	Q., B.W., D., R.	1914-1930	5,980,000

Harbours	Works	Time	Cost (Yen)
Niigata (II)	D., R., Q., W.D.	1915-1925	3,000,000
Moji	B.W., D., R., Q., E.	1916-1920	1,025,000
Hakata	B.W., D., R.	1917-1921	3,700,000
Osaka (II)	D., R., Q.	1918-1928	14,953,266
Muroran	B.W., D.	1918-1941	9,924,237
Same	B.W., R.	1919-1924	1,550,000
Shimizu	D., R., Q.	1921-1922	6,177,000
Yokohama	D., Q., E., B.W., L.P.	1921-1934	31,163,321
Kagoshima	Q., D.g., L.P.	1923-1932	2,000,000
Takamatsu	B.W., R., D.g., L.P.	1922-1927	2,200,000
Imabari	B.W., Q., L.P., D.g., R., W.D.	1920-1929	3,800,000
Konmatsujima	B.W., Q., D.g., W.D.	1923-1932	3,449,000
Sakai	B.W., D.g., Q., R.	1922-1927	1,800,000
Nawa	Q., D.g., R.	1921-1925	1,500,000
Tokyo	B.W., Q., D.g., R.	1923-	6,800,000
Fushiki	Q., L.P., D.g., W.D., R., B.W.	1924-1935	5,000,000
Shimonoseki	Q., D.g., R.	1921-1915	3,610,000
Tsuruga	Q., D.g., B.W., R.	1922-1926	3,400,000
Abashiri	B.W., D.g.	1919-1926	2,633,000
Wakkanai	B.W.	1920-1927	2,577,000

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

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

The growth of pelagic fishing and in consequence an extensive use of motor boats has

caused the construction of fishery harbours necessary at numerous places along the coasts. As on April 1, 1936 there were 536 such harbours, large and small, throughout Japan proper, several of them completed at the cost of over ¥1,000,000 each.

SANITARY WORKS

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

gineer H. S. Palmer. Yokohama was followed by the cities of Hokkaido and Nagasaki. At the end of March, 1934 there were more than 400 civic corporations provided with modern water-works, and more were in course of construction. The total cost involved up to the end of March, 1935 reached upwards of ¥508,734,000.

Table 8. Statistics of Water Supply

(March 31, 1935)

	Construction expense (1,000 yen)	Length of pipes (Meters)	No. of service pipes	Houses supplied	Yearly receipts (1,000 yen)	Yearly Expenses (1,000 yen)
Tokyo	138,581	3,919,025	602,692	702,921	13,297	3,882
Yokohama	24,891	1,072,820	114,875	122,542	4,662	3,068
Nagoya	5,335	1,253,312	122,318	156,074	2,100	1,392
Kyoto	10,671	665,952	201,164	150,989	1,974	913
Osaka	50,329	2,073,399	444,997	523,781	11,211	6,233
Kobe	22,984	747,702	112,291	161,224	2,607	1,198
Hiroshima	5,008	343,245	78,523	62,149	703	319
Shimonoseki	4,262	82,282	13,350	16,639	335	164
Moji	5,289	103,676	12,674	15,101	419	201
Sendai	2,594	218,834	21,064	19,390	265	92
Total incl. others	508,734	24,521,341	2,766,284	3,069,799	58,932	40,989

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

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

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 (End of March, 1936)

Period	Construction Expenses (Yen)	State subsidy (Yen)	Subsidy of Local Govt. (Yen)
1927-1942 Tokyo	143,161,979	20,196,726	8,480,847
1897-1936 Osaka	52,398,199	306,240	1,847,615
1923-1937 Nagoya	19,328,421	4,325,270	16,103,148
1913-1927 Kyoto	30,114,892	1,567,142	25,239,082
1911-1929 Kobe	744,398	136,252	608,146
1930 Hiroshima	1,563,257	335,000	483,376
1897-1928 Shimonoseki	166,298	—	166,298
1900-1936 Sendai	2,777,630	46,000	974,968

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 (In yen)

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

COAST PROTECTION

For the protection of properties and safety of the damage done by floods, waves and storms of travel coast protection works are applied at places wherever judged necessary. The extent is indicated by the following figures:—

Table 11. Statistics of Waves

(a) Damages						
Casualties	Bank & roads collapsed (Meters)	No. of bridge washed	Land Damaged (Hectares)	No. of buildings damaged	No. of ships damaged	Flumes damaged (Meters)
1929...	83	30,679	1,735	5,627	370	1,888
1930...	1	21,281	1,011	1,175	41	30
1931...	3	26,215	175	832	193	—
1932...	3	27,708	10	790	358	—
1933...	3,994	255,472	273	16,486	11,266	17,920

(b) Restorations and Losses

(In yen)

	Restoration Expenses			Losses			Grand total
	River, Bay and Coast	Road and Bridge	Total incl. others	Land	Harvest	Total incl. others	
1929...	904,698	335,049	1,248,158	338,785	796,695	1,653,643	2,901,801
1930...	132,834	97,064	630,635	8,640	48,967	161,082	791,717
1931...	401,331	335,709	738,607	33,805	82,049	283,950	1,022,557
1932...	479,734	186,110	675,838	13,321	65,562	295,616	971,454
1933...	2,502,701	2,188,188	4,718,898	1,454,152	1,211,916	19,943,549	24,662,447

Table 12. Statistics of Floods

(a) Damages

	Casualties	Banks & Roads Collapsed (Meters)	No. of Bridge Washed	Land Damaged (Hectares)	No. of Buildings Damaged	No. of Ships Damaged	Flumes Damaged (Meters)
1929...	129	1,111,428	5,598	14,407	12,846	80	55,348
1930...	267	2,100,636	8,907	38,539	44,563	652	79,011
1931...	181	1,427,005	5,060	5,968	4,904	97	143,271
1932...	627	1,709,821	8,891	55,343	15,696	543	162,471
1933...	40	1,210,095	4,816	6,836	305	136	109,905

(b) Restorations and Losses

(In yen)

	Restoration expenses			Amount of losses			Grand Total
	River	Road and Bridge	Total incl. others	Land	Building	Total incl. others	
1929...	12,475,716	16,275,184	29,589,150	8,236,589	914,175	9,714,463	39,303,613
1930...	18,283,169	17,878,995	37,302,637	15,307,165	2,816,460	19,560,627	56,863,264
1931...	14,171,494	11,556,773	26,642,642	7,904,297	561,586	8,892,746	35,535,388
1932...	19,556,442	18,116,165	39,728,324	35,807,054	9,077,749	48,249,662	87,977,986
1933...	14,786,611	13,947,333	29,818,023	8,529,594	382,967	9,332,576	39,150,599

Table 13. Statistics of Storms

(a) Damages

	Casualties	Banks & roads collapsed (Meters)	No. of bridge washed	Land damaged (Hectares)	No. of buildings damaged	No. of ships damaged	Flumes damaged (Meters)
1929...	169	123,580	319	4,505	13,966	231	937
1930...	529	136,580	301	30,064	64,212	866	1,737
1931...	222	217,862	632	5,636	21,683	656	2,855
1932...	273	162,225	898	7,063	19,255	284	7,210
1933...	150	98,402	579	4,962	19,867	366	1,100

(b) Destorations and Losses

(In yen)

	Restoration Expenses			Losses			Grand total
	River, bay and coast	Road and bridge	Total incl. others	Land	Harvest	Total incl. others	
1929...	311,354	2,324,907	2,649,282	190,769	1,136,995	2,409,081	5,058,363
1930...	2,271,098	2,200,712	4,198,711	845,217	4,379,341	10,500,882	14,699,593
1931...	1,024,628	2,283,033	3,339,589	279,641	1,229,679	2,999,889	6,339,478
1932...	837,304	2,153,630	3,012,190	207,132	14,393,474	16,537,350	19,549,540
1933...	934,451	2,269,366	3,028,692	547,492	4,820,101	7,604,146	10,632,838

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

References: Table 1 & 2—Okura-sho Nempo (Statistical Annual of the Department of Finance), 1936. Tables 3, 4, 7 & 10—Researches of the Civil Engineering Bureau, Department of Home Affairs. Tables 5, 8, 9 & 11—Naimu-sho Tokai Hokoku (Annual Statistical Report of the Department of Home Affairs), 1937.

CHAPTER XVII COMMUNICATIONS

POSTAL, TELEGRAPH, TELEPHONE, AND AIR MAIL

Introductory Remarks

The postal system in Japan was inaugurated in the fourth year of Meiji, or 1871. During the sixty and more years that have since elapsed, it has made such marked developments that the number of post offices in Japan proper, which was only 180 in that initial year, increased to 11,417 as at the end of September, 1936. The number of ordinary mails and those by parcel post despatched (exclusive of collection post and advertisement mails) by the post offices in Japan proper during the financial year under review, or 1935-36 was 4,803,639,945 (an increase of 1.3% over the previous year) and that received 4,966,540,513 (an increase of 2.7%). In 1871 in which the postal system was opened, the number of ordinary mails despatched (there was no parcel post at that time) is given as only 565,934. The number of ordinary mails received is not available. The postal system in Japan is now so perfect that it is one of the institutions that she can rightly be proud of. It is often charged with evils attendant upon state enterprise, but it lags in no way behind any advanced countries in the West in the thoroughness of its organization and its accuracy.

In the telegraph service, too, which was started two years earlier than the postal service, or the second year of Meiji (1869), Japan is behind no country in the world. In the year in which the telegraph service was opened, there were only two places handling the telegraph business throughout Japan proper, whereas at the end of September there were 9,392 places open to the service including post offices, which handle the telegraph service.

As for the telephone service, it was opened in 1890. The number of subscribers in Japan proper as at the end of September, 1936 stood at 908,488, which is 4.4% larger than at the like date of the previous year. Those who were applying at the end of September numbered 195,683. Although thus the telephone service has progressed considerably during the four decades and more that have passed since its inauguration, yet it is, unlike the postal and telegraph services, far behind the advanced countries of the West.

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, 1936 there were nine lines for both the mail and passenger services under state subsidy operated by three aerial transport companies. The total length of the routes was 7,812 kms.

POST

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

Business done by Post Offices.—Besides ordinary mail matter relating to post and telegraph, the post offices receive taxes for conveyance to the proper taxation offices and paying of pensions, annuities, etc., on behalf of the Treasury. Since 1910 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 Office receives about December 15th such complimentary mail matter and deliver them to the respective addresses on New Year's Day.

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

Parcel Post.—The Parcel Post Service was started in 1892 and as regards foreign connection the first arrangement was concluded with Hong-Kong in 1879. The scope of international

service was gradually extended, and at present it covers almost all treaty countries.

Table 1. Number of Post Offices

(End of Mar.)	1st class	2nd class	3rd class	Station	Total
1930.....	74	217	8,950	449	9,690

Table 2. Inland Mail Routes
(Kms.)

(End of Mar.)	Land				Air mail	Waterway			Total
	Road	Motor car road	Railway	Total incl. others		Sea	River	Lake	
1930.....	15,590	12,521	17,882	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	37,546	152	94	37,792
1933.....	16,594	16,648	20,178	53,485	3,038	35,927	152	94	36,173
1934.....	16,343	16,821	20,769	54,015	3,038	32,880	196	46	33,122
1935.....	15,855	17,215	21,352	54,502	3,160	27,460	59	59	27,578
1936.....	15,234	18,010	22,365	55,689	4,650	25,657	46	73	25,776

Table 3. Number of Ordinary Mail at Inland Post Offices

	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Acceptance	4,490,202,875	4,253,759,031*	4,357,325,600	4,674,986,977	4,666,859,926
Of which foreign ..	24,698,728	24,703,934	30,147,919	38,876,094	49,487,047
Registered	57,566,778	58,085,809	60,543,739	63,319,389	65,572,687
Declared	2,436,916	2,530,284	2,649,711	2,790,737	2,915,394
Cash-on-delivery ...	424,145	398,491	426,203	463,902	505,127
Special delivery ...	212,020	230,730	245,216	271,499	288,540
Certificate of time of posting (Charged)	3,215	4,675	5,957	8,021	8,824
Delivery certificates.	2,346,599	2,511,714	2,655,833	2,722,096	2,754,145
Certification of letters documents ..	1,596,506	1,546,123	1,370,794	1,297,015	1,242,163
Post restante	—	—	—	—	—
Special service of judicial documents and patent documents	2,638,667	2,588,676	2,442,101	2,268,216	2,135,131
Quick delivery	4,157,107	4,244,681	5,471,984	6,673,044	7,634,078
Air mail	149,876	234,605	484,203	1,107,486	1,628,942
Contract mail	217,443,926	211,903,586	218,140,320	224,587,726	231,782,465
Special urban mail..	124,198,731	132,712,375	140,743,180	148,824,264	192,841,627
Mail without stamps affixed	272,206,715	253,290,233	270,979,399	284,659,430	338,701,531
Acceptance per 10 pop.	687	642	648	686	684
Delivery	4,532,477,443	4,294,100,596	4,402,200,835	4,772,868,449	4,832,962,865
Of which foreign...	38,805,324	34,213,102	35,344,548	40,394,743	48,643,329
Collection of cash ...	6,557,614	6,419,795	6,628,468	7,015,143	6,644,852

Table 4. Ordinary Foreign Mail Matter

(End of Mar.)	Transmitted						Total incl. others
	Letters	Cards	Printed matters	Commercial papers	Samples	Frank	
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	9,674,983	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.....	13,435,718	2,824,136	10,867,177	217,841	2,696,704	99,653	30,147,919
1935.....	17,471,602	3,397,018	13,047,676	258,291	4,577,659	114,892	38,876,094
1936.....	19,889,533	4,097,981	17,261,215	384,559	7,705,508	137,224	49,487,047

Nationality	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Australia	44,396	54,468	74,225	76,820	86,217	97,227
Straits Settlements	49,489	50,657	44,427	65,473	72,699	68,430
Philippine Islands	53,292	52,530	48,251	52,985	61,289	69,080
France	35,936	43,238	43,037	41,695	40,238	42,690
Germany	73,253	73,737	70,324	71,822	67,267	70,579
Egypt	20,334	26,925	35,465	38,713	49,419	46,595
French Indo-China	9,664	8,570	9,474	10,432	10,165	13,375
Hawaii	7,490	8,657	9,201	7,987	7,984	8,001
Canada	23,118	20,872	17,582	16,037	13,998	13,244
Mexico	2,234	1,515	1,724	2,343	3,498	4,652
South America	19,204	17,690	19,946	31,553	43,879	49,515
South Africa	—	—	—	22,403	27,929	29,842
Central America & West Indies	—	—	—	15,446	27,599	19,708
Total incl. others	2,166,740	2,204,847	180,027	2,143,463	2,200,264	2,309,966

International Cable Service

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

then opened negotiations with the Company and also the Great Eastern Telegraph Co., as well as with China and Russia, with the object of laying a Nagasaki-Shanghai cable and also a special cable connecting Japan with Siberia. 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 Cable Co.	United States
Submarine cable Nagasaki-Shanghai (Japanese Government)	China
Submarine cable Nagasaki-Shanghai (Great Northern Telegraph Co.)	China
Submarine cable Nagasaki-Vladivostok (Great Northern Telegraph Co.)	U.S.S.R.
Land Line Keijo-Vladivostok connecting with the Russian land line system at the frontier (Japanese Government)	U.S.S.R.
Submarine cable Sasebo-Tsingtao (Japanese and Chinese Governments)	China
Submarine cable Taihoku-Foochow (Japanese Government)	China
Land line Saghalien South to Saghalien North connecting with the Russian land line system at the frontier	U.S.S.R.

Wireless Telegraphy, 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 wire-telegraph communications are operated by the Funabashi Station. Now international wireless telegraph communications are operated by the Department of Communications throughout the stations of a semi-official company called "Japan Wireless Telegraph Co." (R. C. A. Communica-

tions Inc.) This company was established in April, 1925 with a capital of ¥20,000,000, of which ¥2,300,000 was supplied by the Government in the form of its Iwaki Wireless Station, under a special law, the Japan Wireless Company, Limited Law. It has for its object setting up international wireless telegraph equipments by order of the Government and maintaining and managing the receiving and transmitting equipments so as to enable the Government to effect their external wireless telegraph communications with promptitude and accuracy. In a word, the Company is intended to co-operate with the Government to develop and promote international radiograph of the country with private funds. 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 establish-

ed on March 31, 1927 at Fukuoka-mura, Iruma-gun, Saitama-ken. The Yokkaichi Receiving Station which is at Yokkaichi City, Miye-ken, was set up just a year later, or March 31, 1928. The Yosami Transmitting Station, which was established at Yosami-mura, Aichi-ken on March 31, 1929 for direct wireless communications with Europe, is equal to none of the kind in the world in the scope of equipments. The Oyama Transmitting Station was established on December 20, 1930 at Oyama, Tochi-ken, for communications with America, the South Seas and the

Far East. It is one of the most 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 throughout 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

(A) Through Tokyo Central Telegraph Office

Name of Country	Direct Circuit	Corresponding Foreign Administration or Company
All Countries in Amreica	Tokyo-San Francisco	R. C. A. Communications Inc. Mackay and Radio Telegraph Co.
Mexico	Tokyo-Mexico City	Mexican Telegraph Administration
All Countries in South America	Tokyo-Buenos Aires	Transradio International Companhia Radio Telegraphica Brasileira
French Indo-China	Toko-Rio de Janeiro	Cie General de Telegraphie Sans Fil.
Philippine Islands	Tokyo-Saigon	Radio Corporation of America
Netherland Indies	Tokyo-Manila	Netherland Indian Telegraph Administration
Netherlands and all points in Europe, the West Indies and Surinam	Tokyo-Batavia	Netherland Telegraph Administration
Siam	Tokyo-Amsterdam	Siamese Telegraph Administration
Norway, Sweden and Denmark	Tokyo-Bangkok	Norwegian Telegraph Administration
Russia in Europe	Tokyo-Oslo	U.S.S.R. Telegraph Administration
	Tokyo-Moscow	

(B) Through Osaka Central Telegraph Office

Name of Country	Direct Circuit	Corresponding Foreign Administration or Company
China	Osaka-Shanghai	Chinese Radio Telegraph Administration
British-India, Burma, Ceylon and Afghanistan	Osaka-Tientsin	Indian Radio and Cable Co.
All Countries in Near East, Arabia and Egypt	Osaka-Bombay	Radio Orient, S. A.
Manchoukuo	Osaka-Beirut	Manchuria Telephone and Telegraph Co.
	Osaka-Hsinking	

(C) Through Nagoya Post Office

Name of Country	Direct Circuit	Corresponding Foreign Administration or Company
Europe and Africa	Nagoya-London	Cable and Wireless Ltd.
Berlin	Nagoya-Berlin	Deutsche Reichs Post Ministerium
All Countries in Europe	Nagoya-Warsaw	Ministre des Postes et des Telegraphs de la Republique Polonaise
All Countries in Europe, Morocco, and French African Colonies	Nagoya-Paris	Compagnie Radio France
Switzerland	Nagoya-Geneva	Compagnie Radio Suisse
Italy	Nagoya-Rome	Cie Italo Radio

As in July, 1937 Japan was in direct wireless communication with the following countries:—

Table 16. Direct Wireless Communications with the Outside World
(1937)

Name of Country	Opened
U. S. A. (between Tokyo and San Francisco R. C. A.)	Sept. 1, 1928
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 (between Nagoya and London)	Jan. 26, 1930
Philippines (between Tokyo and Manila)	May 4, 1931
French Indo-China (between Tokyo and Saigon)	" " "
Switzerland (between Tokyo and Geneva)	Feb. 2, 1932
Siam (between Tokyo and Bangkok)	Mar. 1, 1932
Argentina (between Tokyo and Buenos Aires)	Dec. 1, 1932
British India (between Osaka and Bombay)	Jan. 11, 1933
Syria (between Osaka and Beirut)	" " "
China (between Osaka and Shanghai)	June 1, 1934
Italy (between Nagoya and Rome)	" " "
Mexico (between Tokyo and Mexico)	Oct. 24, 1934
U. S. A. (between Tokyo and San Francisco)	Nov. 15, 1934
Netherlands (between Tokyo and Amsterdam)	Feb. 25, 1935
Brazil (between Tokyo and Rio de Janeiro)	Mar. 30, 1935
Norway (between Tokyo and Oslo)	May 11, 1936
China (between Osaka and Tientsin)	June 1, 1936
Soviet Russia (between Tokyo and Moscow)	July 5, 1936

Wireless on Ships.—All Japanese vessels with gross tonnage of 2,000 tons or more 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 metre wave, the message 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 impossi-

ble to meet the applications. The number of applications for telephone connection is far in excess of the number of installations which the authorities can undertake with the fund at their disposal, the outstanding applications throughout the country numbering 282,221 at the end of 1922. As each applicant must deposit a sum of ¥15 to ¥5 according to places, the sum held in trust by the authorities on this account reached over ¥3 millions. The excess of demand over supply has given rise to the telephone broker business. The transfer of the privilege of the installation at a time commanded a price between ¥1,000 and ¥2,000 or more according to

"number." To obviate the inconvenience the authorities have adopted a "hasty installation" expedient, the cost charged thereon being ¥1,400 in Tokyo, though the rate was reduced to ¥700 later. In April 1920 the number-of-call system was introduced, 2 sen per call, which rate was raised to 3 sen later, and the yearly charge was reduced from ¥66 to ¥40 for Tokyo and Osaka. The average number of calls per connection has been cut down by 30-50% since the innovation.

In 1929 the Government decided on a telephone service expansion plan which was approved by the Diet and an outlay of about ¥584 millions spread over 12 years was voted for, the work being started the same year. Further, with a view to effecting the direct connection of telephone communications between Japan proper and Chosen the Communications Department started in 1929 the laying of submarine telephone lines between Tobiko (Saga prefecture in Kyushu) and Fusan via Iki and Tsushima Islands, the work being completed in May, 1933. The direct connection of telephone communications between Osaka and Fusan and between Fukuoka and Fusan became possible from June 1 the same year. Later, on the completion of the work of through connection of the telephone system between Fusan and Seoul (Keijo), which was originally taken up by the Government-General of Chosen in 1922, the direct exchange of telephone messages between Tokyo and Seoul (a distance of 1,200 miles) was begun on July 15, 1933.

International Radio Telephone 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 opera-

tions 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 radio telephone during 1934 was the opening of an international telephone circuit. In this connection, mention must first of all be made of the International Wireless Telephone Company of Japan, Limited. The company was established on December 24, 1932 with a capital of ¥10,000,000, of which ¥2,500,000 is paid up. The Company has for its object setting up, preserving and operating wireless telephone equipments appropriate to international communications which may be deemed necessary by the Minister of Communications, conversations with the colonies and ships at sea and to the transmission of radio broadcast and their accessories and offering them for the service of the Government and those running the radiophone business. As soon as it was established, the Company set up a transmission station at Nazaki-mura, Ibaraki-ken and a receiving station at Komuro-mura, Saitama-ken. On June 20, 1934 the radiotelephone service was formally opened between Japan and Taiwan, between Japan and the Philippines in September, between Japan and Java in October, between Japan and America in December, between Japan and Europe, or Great Britain and Germany in March, 1935. In 1936, services between Japan and Shanghai, Cape Town, Rio de Janeiro and French Indo-China were opened. The stations of the Company are utilized by the Department of Communications for effecting communications with Taiwan, Manchoukuo, the Philippines, the Dutch East Indies, North America, Europe, Africa, South America and also with ships at sea.

Table 17. Charges for International Radio-Telephone Calls

List I. Except Taiwan and Manchoukuo

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

Places	Charge for the first 3 minutes Yen	Cancellation Charge		Places	Charge for the first 3 minutes Yen	Cancellation charge	
		Person-to-person call Avis d'appel Yen	Station-to-station call Yen			Person-to-person call Yen	Station-to-station call Yen
Asia:				2nd Zone:			
China				Sumatra	66.00	6.00	3.00
Shanghai	15.00	1.50	0.75	Berawan	"	"	"
Dutch Indies:				Benkoelen	"	"	"
1st Zone:				Bireuen	"	"	"
Java	60.00	6.00	3.00	Kepahiang	"	"	"
Madura	"	"	"	Kisaran	"	"	"
Bali	"	"	"	Koetaradja	"	"	"
Den Pasar	"	"	"	Kwalasimpang	"	"	"
Singaradja	"	"	"	Lahat	"	"	"

Table with columns: Places, Charge for the first 3 minutes (Yen), Person-to-person call. Avis d'appel call (Yen), Station-to-station call (Yen). Rows include Lengsa, Lhoseumawe, Loeboeklinggau, Medan, Moearaeman, Moearaenim, Pagaram, Palembang, Pladjee, Sabang, Sigli, Soengeipait, Tandjonpoera, Tbeingtnigge, Tjoeroep, Celebes, Makassar.

French Indo-China: Cholon 36.00, Pnompen, Saigon.

Philippine Islands: 1st Zone: Luzon 31.00, Rizal, Calocan, Manila, Malabon, Paranaque, Pasay, Pasig, Fort Mckinley, San Juan, Tamp Miscoto, Other Places. 2nd Zone: Luzon 35.00, Bulacan, Bocaue, Calumpit, Marilao, Malolos, Meycauayan, Quingua, Other Places, Pampanga, Camp Stotsenberg, San Fernando, Other places, Tarlac, Bamban, Paniqui, Capas, Gerona, Moncada, San de Guerre, Tarlac. 3rd Zone: Luzon 41.00, La Union, Bauang, Damortis, Naguilian, San Fernando La.

Table with columns: Places, Charge for the first 3 minutes (Yen), Person-to-person call. Avis d'appel call (Yen), Station-to-station call (Yen). Rows include Union, Other places, Mountain, Baguio, Nueva Ecija, Cabanatuan, Other places, Pangasinan, Bautista, Bayambang, Dagupan, Malasiqui, San Carlos, Other places.

Siam: Bangkok 36.00, 3.60, 1.80.

Table with columns: Places, Charge for the first 3 minutes (Daily/Except Saturday/Satur-days), Person-to-person call. Avis d'appel call, Station-to-station call.

America: United States of America. 1st Zone: Arizona 72.00, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington. 2nd Zone: Colorado 80.00, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, Wyoming.

3rd Zone: Alabama 87.00, Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, Tennessee, Wisconsin.

4th Zone: Connecticut 95.00, Columbia Dist., Delaware, Florida.

Table with columns: Places, Charge for the first 3 minutes (Daily/Except Saturday/Satur-days), Cancellation charge (Person-to-person call/Stations to station call). Rows include Georgia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia.

Canada: British Columbia 72.00, Alberta 80.00, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Ontario except Southeast Portion 87.00, New Brunswick 95.00, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Southeast Portion of Ontario. Mexico 102.00, Cuba 110.00.

Table with columns: Places, Charge for the first 3 minutes (Yen), Cancellation charge (Person-to-person call/Stations to station call). Rows include Argentina: Buenos Aires 150.00, Other Places 157.00, Paraguay 164.00, Uruguay 157.00, Brazil: Minas Geraes 182.00, Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo.

Table with columns: Places, Charge for the first 3 minutes (Daily/Except Saturday/Satur-days), Cancellation charge (Person-to-person call/Stations to station call). Rows include Europe: Austria 88.00.

List II. For Calls to Taiwan and Manchoukuo

Table with columns: Places, Charges for every 3 minutes or fraction (Ordinary/Urgent charge), Cancellation charge. Rows include Taiwan: Taihoku 6.00, 12.00, 0.30.

Table with columns: Places, Charge for the first 3 minutes (Daily/Except Saturday/Satur-days), Cancellation charge (Person-to-person call/Stations to station call). Rows include Balearic Islands 107.00, Belgium 83.00, Czecho-Slovakia 87.00, Danzig Free City 80.00, Denmark 83.00, Estonia 85.00, Finland 99.00, France 88.00, Germany 80.00, Gibraltar 105.00, Great Britain: England 80.00, Isle of Man, Northern Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Ireland Free State: Bantry 82.50, Cork, Dublin, Galway, Kilkenny, Killarney, Limerick.

Table with columns: Places, Charge for the first 3 minutes (Yen), Cancellation charge (Person-to-person call/Stations to station call). Rows include Hungary 96.00, Italy 92.00, Latvia 83.00, Lithuania 82.00, Luxembourg 81.00, Netherlands 83.00, Norway 91.00, Poland 87.00, Portugal 110.00, Rumania 101.00, Spain 105.00, Sweden 90.00, Switzerland 83.00, Vatican City 93.00, Yugoslavia: Eastern Parts 99.00, Western Parts 92.00.

Table with columns: Places, Charge for the first 3 minutes (Yen), Cancellation charge (Person-to-person call/Stations to station call). Rows include Africa: Canary Islands 119.00, South Africa, Union of 120.00, Spanish Morocco Ceuta 113.00.

Table with columns: Places, Charges for every 3 minutes or fraction (Ordinary/Urgent charge), Cancellation charge. Rows include Kirun, Shinchiku.

CHAPTER XVIII

LABOR

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

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

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

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

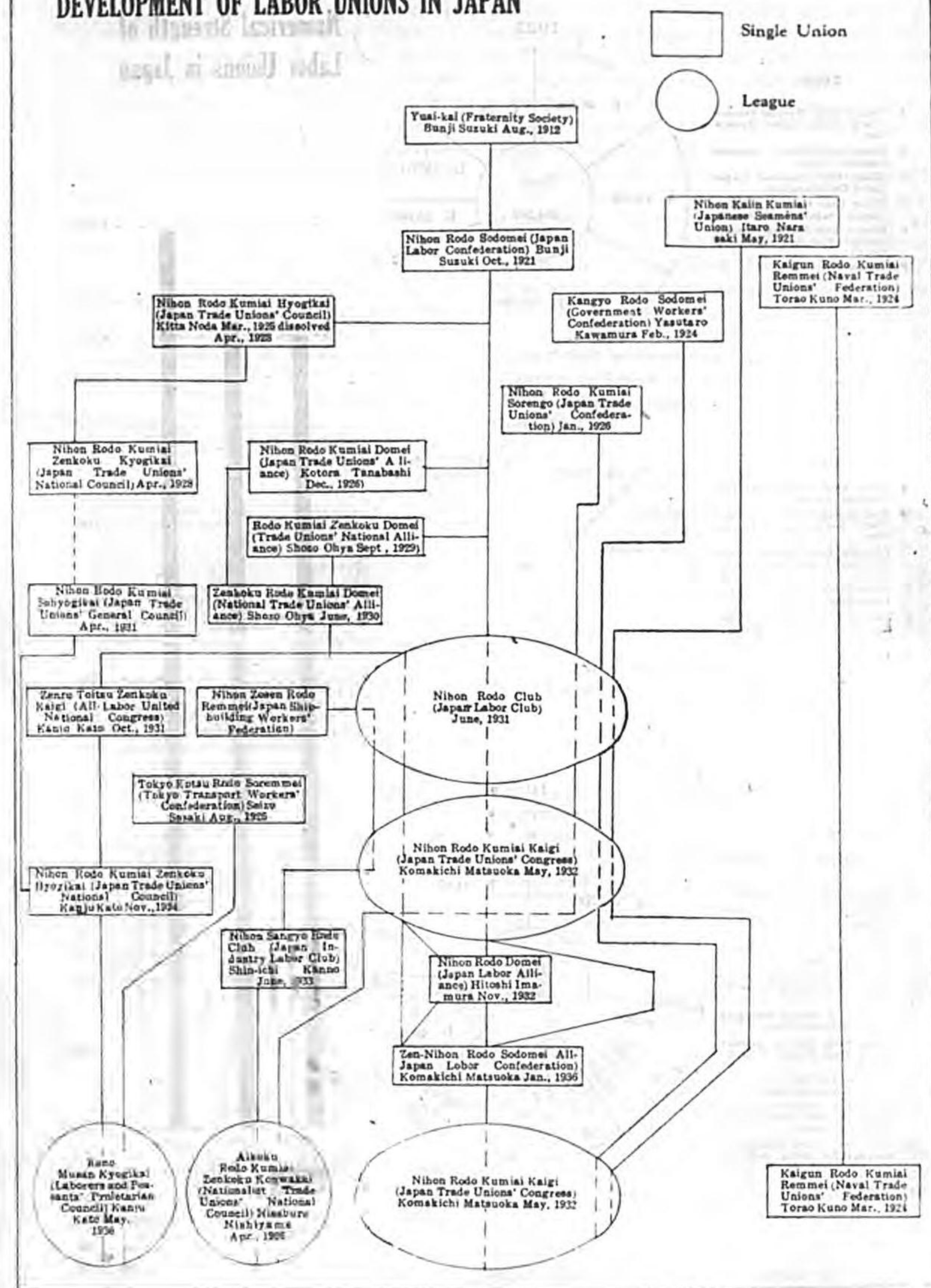
The next stage in the development of labor unions was the establishment of a number of other labor organizations founded upon different platforms. Chief among these were the

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

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

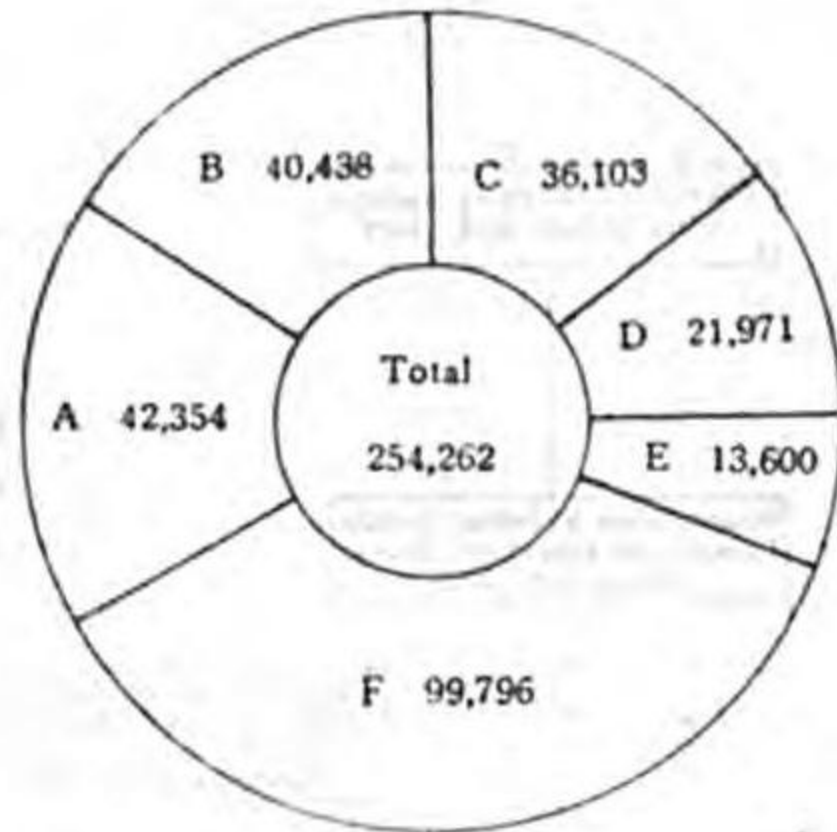
Recent Trend.—In view of the continued activity of the munitions and export goods industries, recent conditions in labor circles appear to be good. In reality, however, the effects of the inflation boom have been almost counterbalanced by a series of unfavourable factors, such as a rise in commodity prices and the resultant advance in the cost of living, a consistent fall in labor conditions accompanying a great increase in the army of workers for temporary services, the depression in labor movements, etc. Another striking feature of the labor circles in recent years is that the principle of class strife, which was once in vogue, has been weakening since the Manchurian Incident of 1931, while labor movements of Rightist leadings have been fast gaining strength. At the same time it is observable that this rise in the influence of the Rightists is considerably

DEVELOPMENT OF LABOR UNIONS IN JAPAN

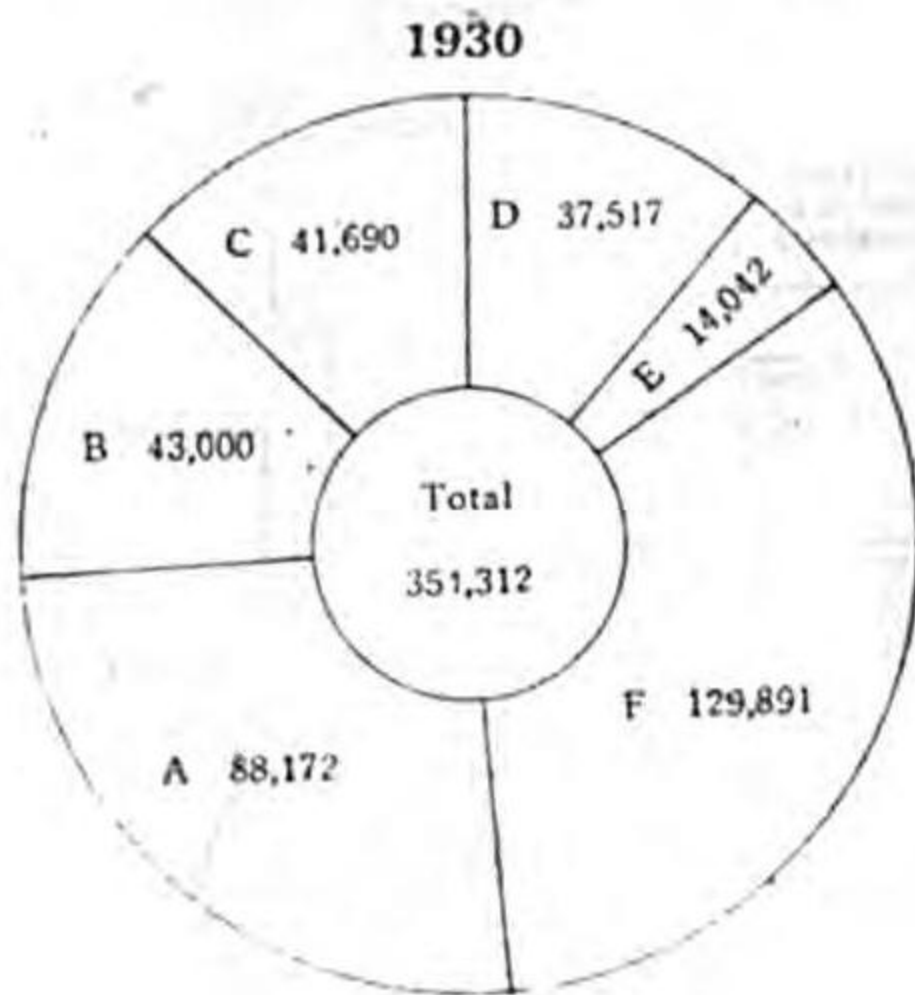


Numerical Strength of Labor Unions in Japan

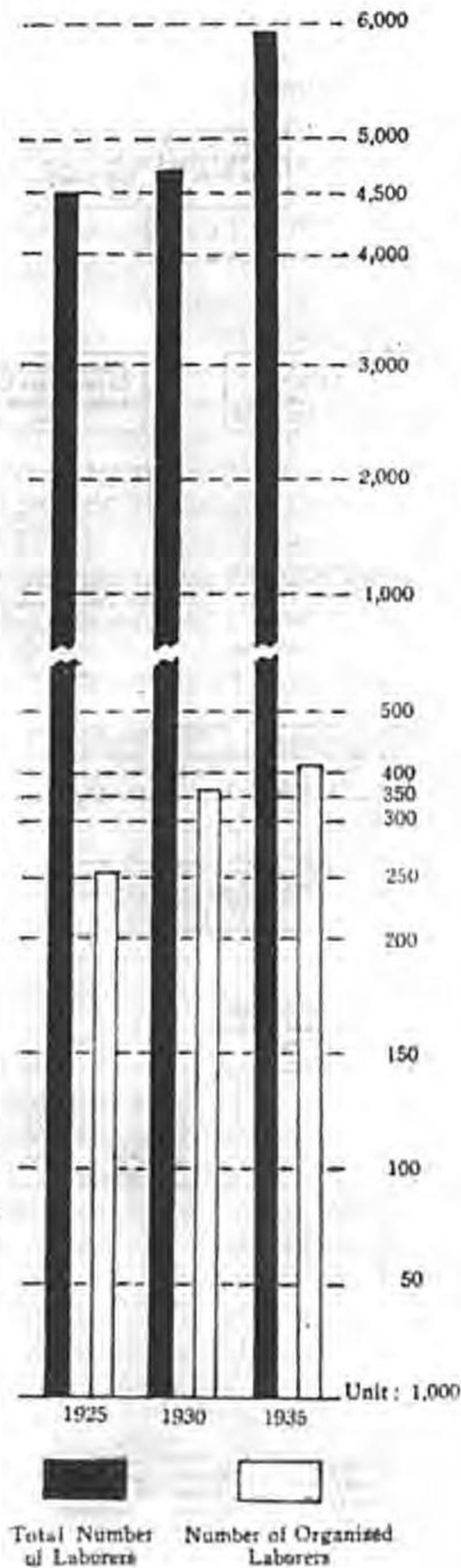
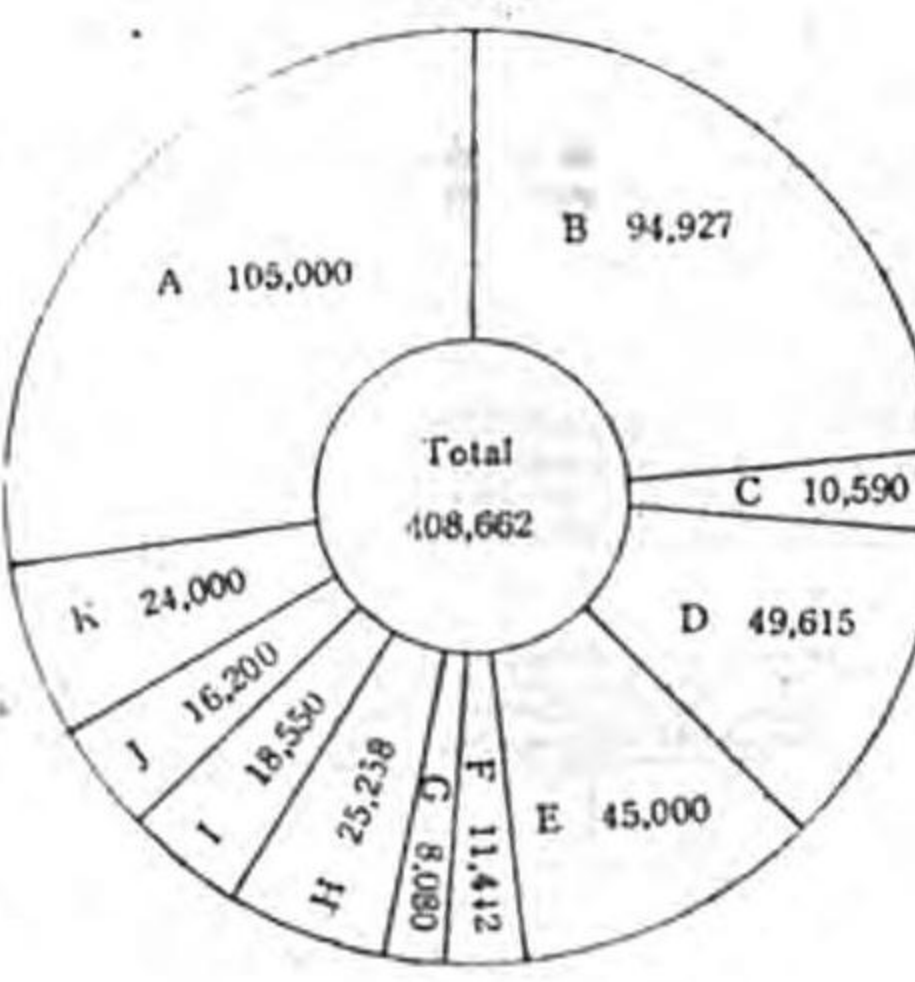
- 1925
- A. Kaigun Rodo Kumiai Remmei (Naval Trade Unions' Federation).
 - B. Nihon Kaikin Kumiai (Japanese Seamens' Union).
 - C. Nihon Rodo Sodomei (Japan Labor Confederation).
 - D. Nihon Rodo Kumiai Hyogikai (Japan Trade Unions' Council).
 - E. Kangyo Rodo Sodomei (Governmental Workers' Confederation).
 - F. Others.



- 1930
- A. Nihon Kaikin Kumiai (Japanese Seamens' Union).
 - B. Kaigun Rodo Kumiai Remmei (Naval Trade Unions' Federation).
 - C. Zenkoku Rodo Kumiai Domei (National Trade Unions' Alliance).
 - D. Nihon Rodo Sodomei (Japan Labor Confederation).
 - E. Kangyo Rodo Sodomei (Governmental Workers' Confederation).
 - F. Others.



- 1935
- A. Nihon Kaikin Kumiai (Japanese Seamens' Union).
 - B. Zen-Nihon Rodo Sodomei (All-Japan Labor Confederation).
 - C. Kangyo Rodo Sodomei (Governmental Workers' Confederation).
 - D. Other Trade Unions Supporting Shakai-Taishu-To.
 - E. Kaigun Rodo Kumiai Remmei (Naval Trade Unions' Alliance).
 - F. Others.
 - G. Other trade unions belonging to the Nationalist Camp.
 - H. Nihon Rodo Kumiai Sozengo (Japan Trade Unions' Confederation).
 - I. Nihon Sangyo Rodo Club (Japan Industry Labor Club).
 - J. Nihon Rodo Kumiai Zenkoku Hyogikai (Japan Trade Unions' National Council).
 - K. Other trade unions belonging to the Legal Left Wing. (Lawful)



stimulating the Leftists who are awakened to the necessity of unifying the labor front.

May day was not celebrated in 1936 due to the fact that the martial law which was instituted following the February 26th Incident was still in effect. Again in 1937 there were no demonstrations on that date since it coincided with the day that votes were cast for the general elections.

women). Contrasted with the end of the preceding year, the number of labor unions shows an increase of 20 and the membership 11,927. The number of organized women laborers bore a proportion of 1.4% to the total number of women laborers. The number shows an increase of 758 over the end of 1935.

To specify the number of organized laborers at the end of 1936, as given above, according to industry, transport workers come first with 179,244 (42.6% of the whole), followed by machinery and tool workers with 95,939 (22.8%), these two classes of workers occupying two-thirds of the number of the whole workers. The following figures show the number and membership of labor unions of all descriptions in Japan as based upon the investigations of the Social Affairs Bureau of the Department of Home Affairs:—

Labor Unions and Membership

As at the end of 1936 there were 973 labor unions with a total membership of 420,589 (inclusive of 24,685 women) in Japan. This number of organized laborers bore a percentage of 6.9 to the total number of work-people which was given as 6,090,116 (inclusive of 1,810,093

Table 1. Number of Labourers

Year	Total No. of labourers	Organized labourers	% to total	Year	Total No. of labourers	Organized labourers	% to total
1926.....	4,641,681	284,739	6.1	1932.....	4,860,276	377,625	7.8
1927.....	4,703,757	309,493	6.5	1933.....	5,126,719	384,613	7.4
1928.....	4,824,780	308,900	6.3	1934.....	5,764,277	387,964	6.7
1929.....	4,873,081	330,985	6.8	1935.....	5,906,589	408,662	6.9
1930.....	4,713,002	354,312	7.5	1936.....	6,090,116	420,589	6.9
1931.....	4,729,436	368,975	7.9				

Table 2. Labourers Classified (1935)

(Total number of labourers inclusive of organized labourers)

	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
Factory	3,067,417	1,813,616	1,253,801	Transport	565,264	493,297	71,967
Mine	320,481	285,414	35,067	Day-labourers .	2,136,954	1,687,696	449,258

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

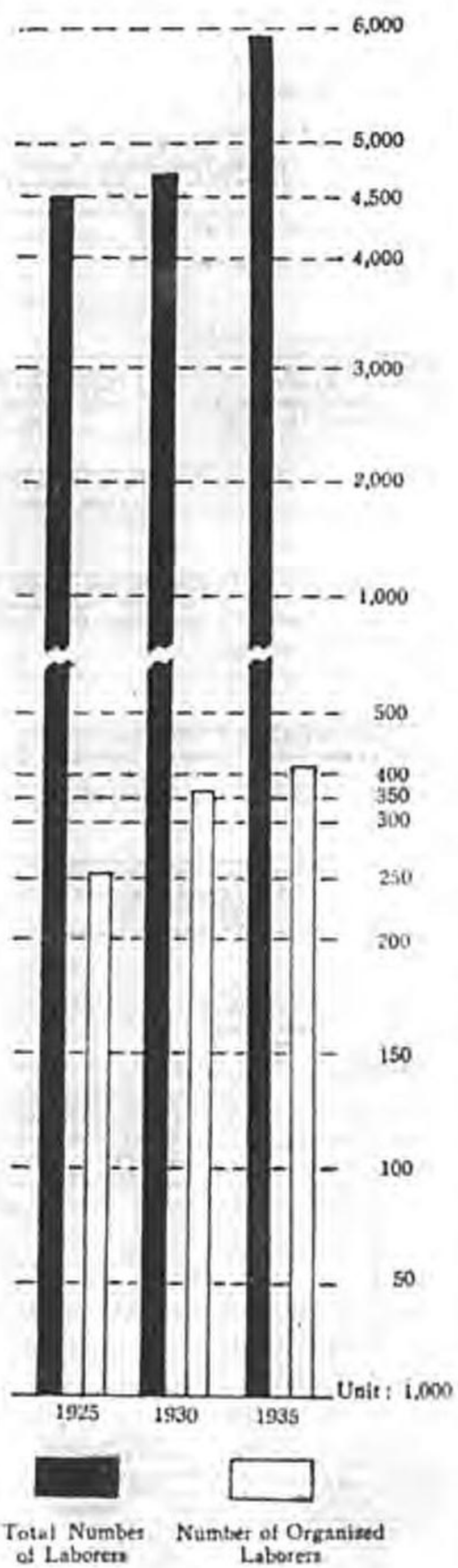
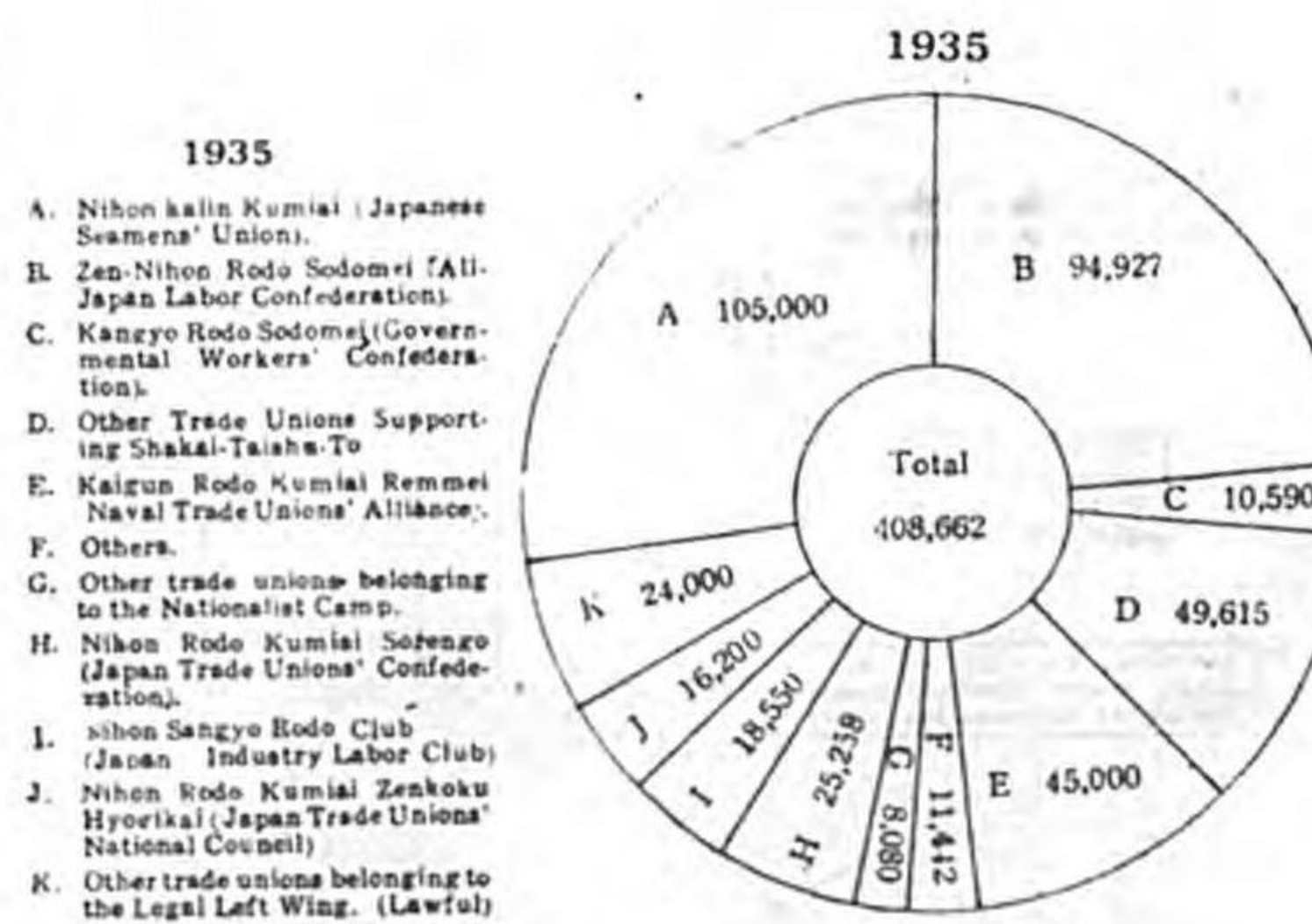
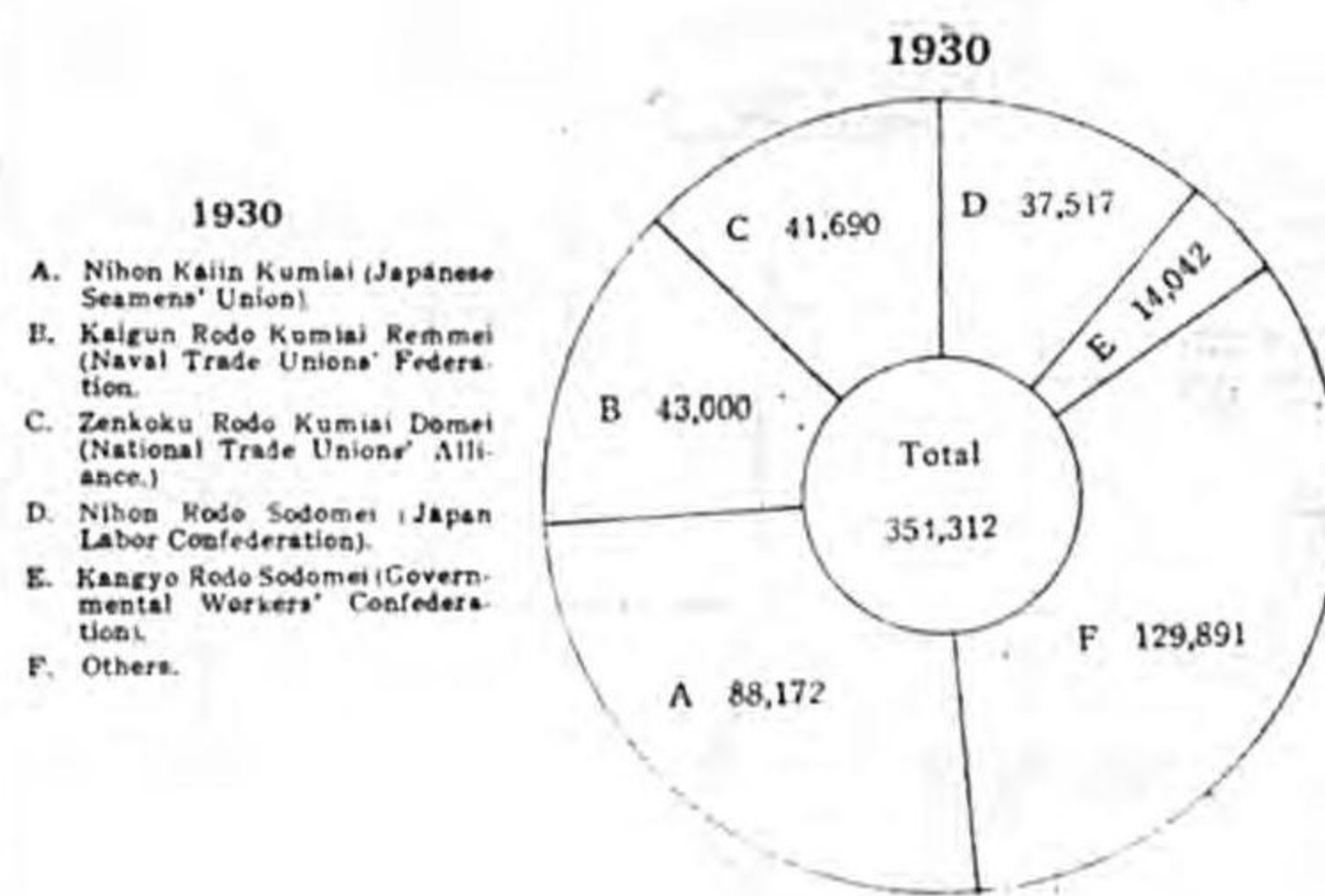
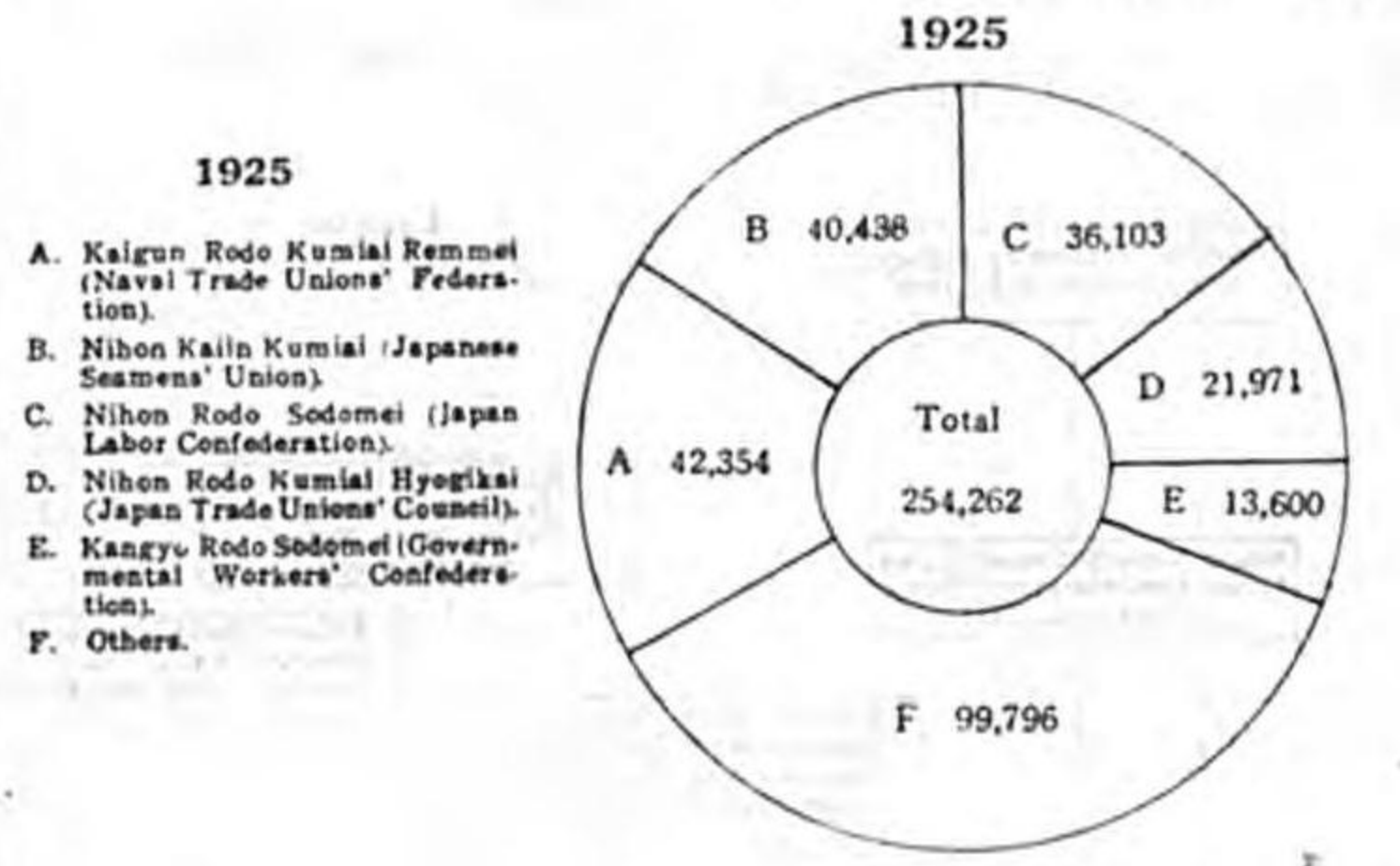
	No. of Unions	1934		1935		1936			
		Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female		
Machine and tool...	86	90,190	(1,819)	86	100,446	(1,828)	78	95,939	(1,948)
Chemical	105	24,320	(3,639)	113	27,822	(4,261)	107	26,346	(3,206)
Dyeing & Weaving..	37	14,254	(6,453)	41	15,159	(7,902)	47	18,321	(9,095)
Food and Drink....	34	5,937	(860)	33	5,190	(609)	34	5,262	(639)
Miscellaneous									
Industries	135	18,338	(2,349)	109	18,754	(2,660)	115	19,250	(2,231)
Mining	29	6,465	(226)	16	5,799	(115)	16	5,948	(28)
Gas and Electric...	20	7,266	(40)	22	9,106	(58)	16	9,693	(57)
Transportation ...	101	158,575	(2,674)	115	168,892	(3,806)	125	179,244	(4,268)
Communication ...	5	6,172	(123)	37	7,864	(118)	37	7,486	(86)
Civil Engineering..	50	7,904	(3)	34	8,009	(2)	38	6,740	(108)
Others	372	48,548	(2,860)	377	41,621	(2,568)	360	46,360	(3,020)
Total	965	387,964	(21,046)	993	408,662	(23,927)	973	420,589	(24,685)

MAY DAY

Inaugurated in 1920 this grand review of proletarians steadily gained in importance and what was once a local demonstration of only three principal cities in 1923 spread to 72 in

1928. The most popular slogans of the processions were "Eight hours," "Minimum wage" and "Right of combination." The processions usually contain a goodly number of women and Korean

Numerical Strength of Labor Unions in Japan



- A. Kaigun Rodo Kumiai Remmei (Naval Trade Unions' Federation).
 - B. Nihon Kaifu Kumiai (Japanese Seamen's Union).
 - C. Nihon Rodo Sodomei (Japan Labor Confederation).
 - D. Nihon Rodo Kumiai Hyogikai (Japan Trade Unions' Council).
 - E. Kangyo Rodo Sodomei (Governmental Workers' Confederation).
 - F. Others.
-
- A. Nihon Kaifu Kumiai (Japanese Seamen's Union).
 - B. Kaigun Rodo Kumiai Remmei (Naval Trade Unions' Federation).
 - C. Zenkoku Rodo Kumiai Domei (National Trade Unions' Alliance).
 - D. Nihon Rodo Sodomei (Japan Labor Confederation).
 - E. Kangyo Rodo Sodomei (Governmental Workers' Confederation).
 - F. Others.
-
- A. Nihon Kaifu Kumiai (Japanese Seamen's Union).
 - B. Zen-Nihon Rodo Sodomei (All-Japan Labor Confederation).
 - C. Kangyo Rodo Sodomei (Governmental Workers' Confederation).
 - D. Other Trade Unions Supporting Shakai-Taisha-To.
 - E. Kaigun Rodo Kumiai Remmei (Naval Trade Unions' Alliance).
 - F. Others.
 - G. Other trade unions belonging to the Nationalist Camp.
 - H. Nihon Rodo Kumiai Sozenjo (Japan Trade Unions' Confederation).
 - I. Nihon Sangyo Rodo Club (Japan Industry Labor Club).
 - J. Nihon Rodo Kumiai Zenkoku Hyogikai (Japan Trade Unions' National Council).
 - K. Other trade unions belonging to the Legal Left Wing. (Lawful)

stimulating the Leftists who are awakened to the necessity of unifying the labor front. May day was not celebrated in 1936 due to the fact that the martial law which was instituted following the February 26th Incident was still in effect. Again in 1937 there were no demonstrations on that date since it coincided with the day that votes were cast for the general elections.

women). Contrasted with the end of the preceding year, the number of labor unions shows an increase of 20 and the membership 11,927. The number of organized women laborers bore a proportion of 1.4% to the total number of women laborers. The number shows an increase of 758 over the end of 1935.

Labor Unions and Membership

As at the end of 1936 there were 973 labor unions with a total membership of 420,589 (inclusive of 24,685 women) in Japan. This number of organized laborers bore a percentage of 6.9 to the total number of work-people which was given as 6,090,116 (inclusive of 1,810,093

To specify the number of organized laborers at the end of 1936, as given above, according to industry, transport workers come first with 179,244 (42.6% of the whole), followed by machinery and tool workers with 95,939 (22.8%), these two classes of workers occupying two-thirds of the number of the whole workers. The following figures show the number and membership of labor unions of all descriptions in Japan as based upon the investigations of the Social Affairs Bureau of the Department of Home Affairs:—

Table 1. Number of Labourers

Year	Total No. of labourers	Organized labourers	% to total	Year	Total No. of labourers	Organized labourers	% to total
1926.....	4,641,681	284,739	6.1	1932.....	4,860,276	377,625	7.8
1927.....	4,703,757	309,493	6.5	1933.....	5,126,719	384,613	7.4
1928.....	4,824,780	308,900	6.3	1934.....	5,764,277	387,964	6.7
1929.....	4,873,081	330,985	6.8	1935.....	5,906,589	408,662	6.9
1930.....	4,713,002	354,312	7.5	1936.....	6,090,116	420,589	6.9
1931.....	4,729,436	368,975	7.9				

Table 2. Labourers Classified (1935)

(Total number of labourers inclusive of organized labourers)

	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Factory	3,067,417	1,813,616	1,253,801	Transport	565,264	493,297
Mine	320,481	285,414	35,067	Day-labourers .	2,136,954	1,687,696
						449,258

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

	No. of Unions	1934			1935			1936		
		Total	Membership		Total	Membership		Total	Membership	
			Total	Female		Total	Female		Total	Female
Machine and tool...	86	90,190	(1,819)	86	100,446	(1,828)	78	95,939	(1,948)	
Chemical	105	24,320	(3,639)	113	27,822	(4,261)	107	26,346	(3,206)	
Dyeing & Weaving..	37	14,254	(6,453)	41	15,159	(7,902)	47	18,321	(9,095)	
Food and Drink....	34	5,937	(860)	33	5,190	(609)	34	5,262	(639)	
Miscellaneous										
Industries	135	18,338	(2,349)	109	18,754	(2,660)	115	19,250	(2,231)	
Mining	29	6,465	(226)	16	5,799	(115)	16	5,948	(28)	
Gas and Electric...	20	7,266	(40)	22	9,106	(58)	16	9,693	(57)	
Transportation ...	101	158,575	(2,674)	115	168,892	(3,806)	125	179,244	(4,268)	
Communication ...	5	6,172	(123)	37	7,864	(118)	37	7,486	(86)	
Civil Engineering...	50	7,904	(3)	34	8,009	(2)	38	6,740	(108)	
Others	372	48,548	(2,860)	377	41,621	(2,568)	360	46,360	(3,020)	
Total	965	387,964	(21,046)	993	408,662	(23,927)	973	420,589	(24,685)	

MAY DAY

Inaugurated in 1920 this grand review of proletarians steadily gained in importance and what was once a local demonstration of only three principal cities in 1923 spread to 72 in

1928. The most popular slogans of the processions were "Eight hours," "Minimum wage" and "Right of combination." The processions usually contain a goodly number of women and Korean

laborers and are of course to be conducted under strict police supervisions.

Table 4. May Day Demonstrations

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

MAY DAY DEMONSTRATIONS PROHIBITED

May Day and all other similar demonstrations by the populace were prohibited in 1936 throughout the whole country as the Capital was under Martial Law due to the February 26 incident. The Social Democrats and other labor parties strongly opposed to this prohibition and sent petitions, and representations to the authorities concerned but to no purpose. Especially vigorous was this opposition in the Kansai district which was outside the orbit of the Martial law.

In order to commemorate the significant date informal conversations, reunions, picnics and similar undertakings were held by various labor

associations on May 1 at 46 different places throughout the whole country. May Day was not observed in 1937.

NUMBER OF WORKERS

The number of workers 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 workers to the total are as follows:—

Table 5. Number of Workers (1930 Census)

	Total Population	No. of Workers	% to total population
Agriculture	14,140,107	9,183,617	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
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
Household Employees	781,319	781,319	100.0
Others	570,966	536,365	93.9
Total	29,619,640	20,073,851	67.8

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:—

Table 6. Average Monthly Wage Indices for Principal Cities (1921-23=100)

Month	1933			1934			1935		
	Aver. of 13 cities	Tokyo	Osaka	Aver. of 13 cities	Tokyo	Osaka	Aver. of 13 cities	Tokyo	Osaka
January	82	89	90	82	88	90	82	88	91
February	82	90	90	82	88	91	83	89	91
March	83	90	91	83	90	91	84	90	91
April	82	88	91	83	89	91	84	88	91
May	82	89	91	83	88	90	84	88	91
June	82	89	91	82	87	91	83	88	91
July	82	89	91	82	87	90	83	87	91
August	82	87	91	81	87	89	82	87	92
September	83	88	92	81	88	89	83	89	92
October	82	88	91	83	89	89	83	89	92
November	83	89	91	83	90	90	84	89	91
December	83	90	91	85	92	91	85	93	92

Indices for the number of laborers and wages as shown by the Bank of Japan's report (taking average wages from March to November inclu-

sive in 1926 as a standard at 100 for the whole year) are appended,

Table 7. Indices of Wage Payment By Industries and Average Wage per Hour By Industries

Industry	Indices of wage payment (1934=100)			Average wage per hour by industries (Unit: sen)		
	1934	1935	1936	1934	1935	1936
Textiles	99.3	100.3	98.9	11	11	11
Metals	100.5	98.7	98.9	26	25	26
Machines and tools	100.1	101.0	99.4	24	24	25
Ceramic industries	100.7	100.4	100.7	21	17	17
Chemicals	99.7	101.9	103.3	17	17	17
Timbering and woodworking	100.1	101.8	103.0	17	18	18
Printing and bookbinding	99.2	103.8	105.6	18	18	18
Foods and beverages	99.5	100.6	102.3	18	18	18
Others	100.2	101.9	102.2	20	20	19
Total average	99.8	101.1	101.1	17	17	17

Table 8. Wages per Day in Principal Industries (Unit: yen)

Industry		Fixed wages					Actual earnings				
		1929	1931	1934	1935	1936	1929	1931	1934	1935	1936
Textiles	m.	1.837	1.198	1.117	1.116	1.305	1.611	1.469	1.376	1.333	1.567
	f.	.851	.705	.623	.628	.780	1.005	.769	.675	.673	.824
Machines and tools	m.	1.892	1.778	1.593	1.528	1.709	2.926	2.572	2.751	2.722	2.219
	f.	.889	.863	.763	.731	.891	1.187	1.090	.983	.967	1.076
Chemicals	m.	1.588	1.489	1.384	1.357	1.601	2.106	1.911	1.802	1.793	2.146
	f.	.789	.737	.672	.656	.847	.943	.852	.760	.764	1.098
Foods and beverages	m.	1.611	1.536	1.462	1.430	1.652	2.045	1.901	1.869	1.841	2.062
	f.	.814	.765	.704	.691	.813	.953	.907	.822	.799	.948
Miscellaneous	m.	1.854	1.699	1.529	1.484	1.568	2.282	2.072	1.952	1.945	1.974
	f.	.968	.898	.769	.731	.882	1.078	.971	.837	.820	1.012
Average	m.	1.593	1.470	1.348	1.322	1.570	2.302	2.059	2.171	2.174	2.388
	f.	.863	.771	.681	.669	.839	1.008	.790	.700	.703	.932

Table 9. International Comparison of Wages for Operatives Engaged in Spinning of Yarns Up to 40 Counts (in the latter part of 1932)

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

Table 10. Productivity of Labor (Unit: yen)

Industry	Output per worker			Output per working hour			Output ratio to wage (Wage Unit.—Yen 1)		
	1931	1933	1935	1931	1933	1935	1931	1933	1935
Textiles	2,144	3,211	3,719	0.76	1.12	1.11	9.63	15.28	14.60
Metals	5,120	6,993	12,810	1.60	2.36	2.83	8.28	12.29	14.14
Machines and tools	3,145	3,562	6,999	1.00	1.18	1.26	5.01	5.79	6.58
Ceramic industries	2,551	3,101	4,797	0.98	1.12	1.07	6.69	7.83	7.50
Chemical	6,668	7,868	9,825	2.28	2.68	2.72	14.72	19.30	20.11
Timbering and woodworking	2,593	2,853	2,940	0.88	1.00	1.02	6.72	7.90	7.81
Printing and bookbinding	3,440	3,383	2,774	0.94	1.10	1.17	5.83	5.35	7.01
Foods and beverages	6,275	7,150	31,483	2.98	3.36	3.09	0.99	25.32	26.21
Other industries	2,051	2,469	3,349	0.71	0.90	0.92	6.64	8.78	9.15
Average	3,125	4,151	8,744	1.11	1.46	1.09	9.41	12.27	12.57

FACTORY LABOR

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 labor 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 11. Number of Factories and Workers

Year	No. of factories	No. of labourers			Index No.		Percentage of labourers	
		Male	Female	Total	Factories	Labourers	Male	Female
1914	31,717	383,957	564,308	947,265	100	100	40.5	59.5
1925	49,161	852,554	955,827	1,808,381	155	191	47.5	53.4
1926	51,906	893,834	981,361	1,875,196	164	197	47.6	52.3
1927	53,680	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
1934	80,311	1,147,097	1,016,356	2,163,453	253	228	53.0	47.0
1935	85,174	1,287,575	1,081,702	2,369,277	268	250	54.3	45.7

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

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

Table 12. Number of Workers By Kind of Factories

	1933		1934		1935	
	No. of Workers	Percentage	No. of Workers	Percentage	No. of Workers	Percentage
Textile	907,631	47.8	969,320	44.8	1,006,703	42.5
Metal	907,631	6.6	184,682	8.5	217,612	9.2
Machines and tools	249,323	13.1	314,669	14.6	367,263	15.5
Ceramic	71,195	3.8	82,363	3.8	92,698	3.9
Chemical	163,706	8.6	192,270	8.9	228,638	9.6
Lumbering and Wood-working	66,439	3.5	76,584	3.5	85,107	3.6
Printing and Bookbinding	53,679	2.8	56,891	2.6	60,569	2.6
Foods and Drinks	142,237	7.5	147,565	6.8	158,125	6.7
Gas and Electricity	8,320	0.4	8,260	0.4	8,390	0.3
Others	112,909	5.9	130,849	6.1	144,172	6.1
Total	1,901,091	100.0	2,163,453	100.0	2,369,277	100.0

NUMBER OF FACTORY WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY AGE

At the end of 1934 there were 2,163,453 factory workers. Of these those under 16 years numbered only 216,311 (female 180,952). Male and female operative 16 years old or above were 1,111,738 and 835,404, respectively, totalling 2,163,453. Of the above-mentioned number of

operatives under 16 years of age, only 35,359 were males and 180,952 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 13. Factory Workers By Age (1935)

	Total (percent)	Regular Operatives (percent)			Total	Casual hands
		Under 16	16 & above	Over 50		
Male	54.3	17.7	58.1	75.2	54.4	77.0
Female	45.7	82.3	41.9	24.8	45.6	23.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

WAGES

According to the investigation made by the Bureau of Statistics, the average daily wages of factory workers stood at ¥2.002 in 1930, at ¥1.870 in 1931, at ¥1.909 in 1932, at ¥1.879 in 1933, and ¥1.891 in 1934, and at ¥1.867 in 1935.

Similar figures for male operatives were ¥2.551 in 1930, ¥2.430 in 1931, ¥2.506 in 1932, ¥2.544 in 1933, ¥2.482 in 1934, and ¥2.404 in 1935, while those for females were ¥0.913 in 1930, ¥0.821 in 1931, ¥0.765 in 1932, ¥0.735 in 1933, ¥0.725 in 1934, and ¥0.718 in 1935.

Working Hours, Working Days, Recess and Holidays

According to 4th Labor Statistics Investigation in 1933, the average fixed working hours at factories were 10.24 the reasearches being made

on 8,440 factories and 1,428,382 workers. The number of factories and laborers as classified by working hours is as follows:—

Table 14. Number of Factories and Workers By Working Hours (Result of 4th Labor Statistics Investigation of 1933)

Working hours per day including recess	No. of factories	% to total	No. of laborers	% to total
Less than 6 hours	1	0.0	37	0.0
" " 7 "	7	0.1	478	0.0
" " 8 "	104	1.2	18,289	1.3
" " 9 "	734	8.7	251,262	17.6
" " 10 "	3,149	37.3	600,824	41.1
" " 11 "	3,455	41.0	431,803	30.2
" " 12 "	922	10.9	119,894	8.4
" " 13 "	50	0.6	4,208	0.3
Over 13 "	12	0.1	1,364	0.1
Others	6	0.1	223	0.0
Total	8,440	100.00	1,428,382	100.00

Table 15. Net Working Hours per Day By Industries

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

N.B. (a) Includes metal works.

THE FACTORY LAW

The Factory Law, put in force on September 1, 1916, was revised in March 1932 and carried into effect on July 1, 1926. The main feature of the revision is the wider scope of application, and the inclusion of smaller factories each employing 10 workers as against the minimum limit of 15 in the old system and also more kinds of factories engaged in dangerous or unhealthy work.

Working Hours.—The maximum working hours are fixed at 11, this however, being applicable only to factories employing the protected workers, i.e. male operatives under 16 years of age (formerly 15) and female operatives, there being no restrictions as regards those employing adult males. Factories enforcing the 11 hour day or less must allow their workers at least 2 off-days every month, and when a day's work exceeds 6 hours over half an hour's

recess must be given, and when 10 hours over 1 hour's.

Night Work.—The protected worker must not be employed in night work, from 10 p.m. to 5 a.m. (formerly to 4 a.m.), but the factories such as filatures where work is divided into two shifts or more were exempted from this provision till the end of June, 1929. In case these factories employ the protected worker by dividing work into day and night shifts, the worker must be given at least 4 off-days a month, and the shifts must be changed in less than ten days.

Women in Maternity.—Women must not be employed 4 weeks before and after child-birth. But 4 weeks after child-birth they may be employed, when so desired by them in work judged harmless by physicians. Women with children not over one year old must be allowed to suckle them twice a workday, for periods not exceeding half an hour.

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

1. Allowances for medical treatment till cured.
2. Allowances for temporary disablement:—not less than 60 per cent. wage-rate daily from the first day till cured, not less than 40 per cent. from the 181st day.
3. Allowances for permanent disablement:—
 - a. Invalidism for life—not less than 540 times the daily wage-rate.
 - b. Disablement for life—not less than 360 times the daily wage-rate.
 - c. Damaged working capacity, health permanently injured, or in case of women facial disfigurement—180 times the daily wage-rate.
 - d. Permanent though slight disablement without damaging working capacity—not less than 40 times the daily wage-rate.
4. Allowances for bereaved family—not less than 360 times the daily wage-rate of the deceased operative.
5. Funeral expenses—20 times the daily wage-rate, but 20 yen when the sum does not come up to 20 yen.

The investigation made by the Social Affairs Bureau, Home Department, puts the number of factories under the control of the old law at the

end of 1924 at 27,073 with 1,493,811 workers, but the revision added 19,294 factories with 142,724 employees including 38,0009 females and 2,800 males of "protected age."

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY OF WORKPEOPLE

The following data of the family economy of salaried men and wage earners are based on the researches made by the Statistics Bureau of the Cabinet for the year ending Aug. 31, 1935. The researches for both classes of people are subdivided into nine grades between the minimum "¥60 or under and the maximum "¥100 or over" per month.

Table 16. Details of Actual Income
(Sept., 1934—Aug., 1935)
(a) Salaried Men

	per month
Total income	¥96.87
Earned income:	
By head	85.56
By members	1.72
Unearned income	9.59
Actual outgoes	86.12
Earned income to actual outgoes	+ 1.16
Actual income to actual outgoes	+ 10.75
(b) Wage Earners	
Total income	¥86.66
Earned income:	
By head	77.26
By members	3.14
Unearned income	6.26
Actual outgoes	76.73
Earned income to actual outgoes	+ 3.67
Actual income to actual outgoes	+ 9.93

Table 17. Details of Income and Expenses of Both Salaried Men and Wage Earners

(September, 1935—August, 1936)

		No. of Investigated		Income per month (Yen)	Expenses per month				Actual income to actual outgoes (Yen)	
		House	Member		Food (Yen)	Dwelling (Yen)	Clothing (Yen)	Total (incl. others) (Yen)		
Below ¥50	Sal.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
"	Lab.	5	15.66	3.13	43.54	22.33	9.05	3.28	47.30	-3.76
"	¥60 Sal.	3	12.11	4.04	56.82	23.32	8.70	3.72	54.37	2.45
"	Lab.	58	225.26	3.88	56.20	24.80	8.91	4.74	52.27	3.93
"	¥70 Sal.	42	154.82	3.69	65.62	24.36	11.21	6.48	61.02	4.60
"	Lab.	161	638.01	3.96	65.54	26.01	10.07	6.06	59.76	5.78
"	¥80 Sal.	88	337.75	3.84	75.96	26.44	12.84	7.50	68.81	7.15
"	Lab.	210	881.17	4.20	74.85	27.82	10.89	7.03	66.44	8.41
"	¥90 Sal.	88	332.59	3.78	84.91	28.48	13.94	8.47	77.14	7.77
"	Lab.	216	926.39	4.29	84.86	30.42	12.18	8.52	75.75	9.11
"	¥100 Sal.	108	427.04	3.95	95.23	29.94	15.61	9.41	84.60	10.63
"	Lab.	197	845.71	4.29	94.93	31.81	13.74	9.65	83.46	11.47
Above ¥100	Sal.	237	949.01	4.00	117.71	32.74	17.96	12.70	103.26	14.45
"	Lab.	260	1,148.00	4.42	113.53	35.08	15.26	11.57	96.95	16.58
(Average)	Sal.	566	2,213.32	3.91	97.64	29.89	15.54	10.10	86.89	10.75
"	Lab.	1,107	4,680.20	4.24	86.99	30.30	12.43	8.58	76.65	10.34

Table 18. Living Expenses of Salaried Men and Wage Earners
(1935)

	Salaried men	% to Total	Wage Earners	% to Total
Food	¥28.41	32.99	¥29.30	38.19
Rice, Barley	9.34	—	11.25	—
Meat, Fish, Vegetable, etc.	10.28	—	10.04	—
Likes	5.84	—	5.81	—
Others	2.95	—	2.20	—
Dwelling	15.54	18.04	12.43	16.20
Light and Fuel	4.36	5.06	3.67	4.78
Clothings	10.47	12.16	9.15	11.92
Medical and Sanitary	5.68	6.59	5.42	7.07
Child Reading	0.68	0.78	0.60	0.78
Education	1.38	1.60	1.25	1.63
Transportation	1.66	1.93	0.95	1.24
Communication	0.45	0.52	0.20	0.26
Stationeries	0.15	0.18	0.10	0.13
Public Burdens	0.68	0.79	0.57	0.74
Entertainments	7.58	8.80	6.16	8.03
Cultural and Amusements	5.14	5.97	3.80	4.95
Travelling	1.17	1.36	0.66	0.86
Others	2.78	3.23	2.47	3.22
Total	86.12	100.00	76.73	100.00

Labor Disputes

Situation in Past Twenty Years.—To review in outline the developments of labor 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 numbers 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.

Labor Disputes By Industries.—To specify labor disputes in 1935 according to industries, the chemical industry came first with 122 (20.9 % of the total number of disputes) followed by the dye industry with 101 (17.3%), the machine and tool industry with 87 (14.9%), the miscellaneous industry with 66 (11.3%), the transport industry with 59 (10.1%), the civil engineering industry with 35 (6%). Other industries were only slightly connected with disputes. The dye industry came first in the number of participants with 9,376 (24.9% of the total number of disputants), followed by the chemical industry with 5,934 (15.7%), the miscellaneous industry with 5,374 (14.3%), the civil engineering industry with 4,194 (11.1%), the transport industry with 4,068 (10.8%), the machine and tool

industry with 3,719 (9.9%) and the food and drink manufacturing industry with 1,671 (4.4%).

Labor Disputes By Causes.—To specify labor disputes for 1935 by causes, demands for higher wages came first with 225 (38% of the total number of disputes), followed by opposition against its decrease with 82 (14.1%), opposition against dismissal or demands for reemployment with, and opposition against the way of computing wages or demands for their alternation with 46 (7.9%), demands for payment of wages 42 (7.9%). The demands for higher wages involved the largest number of participants with 15,285 (40.6% of the total number of participants in all disputes), followed by opposition against the way of computing wages or demands for their alternation with 3,977 (10.6%), opposition against a reduction of wages with 3,432 (9.1%), opposition against dismissal, or demands for re-employment 2,949 (7.8%), agitation against supervisors 2,687 (7.1%). Of the abovementioned causes, demands for higher wages have greatly increased since 1931 after having declined 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 Labor Disputes.—As for the re-

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

1. Allowances for medical treatment till cured.
2. Allowances for temporary disablement:—not less than 60 per cent. wage-rate daily from the first day till cured, not less than 40 per cent. from the 181st day.
3. Allowances for permanent disablement:—
 - a. Invalidism for life—not less than 540 times the daily wage-rate.
 - b. Disablement for life—not less than 360 times the daily wage-rate.
 - c. Damaged working capacity, health permanently injured, or in case of women facial disfigurement—180 times the daily wage-rate.
 - d. Permanent though slight disablement without damaging working capacity—not less than 40 times the daily wage-rate.
4. Allowances for bereaved family—not less than 360 times the daily wage-rate of the deceased operative.
5. Funeral expenses—20 times the daily wage-rate, but 20 yen when the sum does not come up to 20 yen.

The investigation made by the Social Affairs Bureau, Home Department, puts the number of factories under the control of the old law at the

end of 1924 at 27,073 with 1,493,811 workers, but the revision added 19,294 factories with 142,724 employees including 38,000 females and 2,800 males of "protected age."

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY OF WORKPEOPLE

The following data of the family economy of salaried men and wage earners are based on the researches made by the Statistics Bureau of the Cabinet for the year ending Aug. 31, 1935. The researches for both classes of people are subdivided into nine grades between the minimum "¥60 or under and the maximum "¥100 or over" per month.

Table 16. Details of Actual Income (Sept., 1934—Aug., 1935)
(a) Salaried Men

	per month
Total income	¥96.87
Earned income:	
By head	85.56
By members	1.72
Unearned income	9.59
Actual outgoes	86.12
Earned income to actual outgoes	+ 1.16
Actual income to actual outgoes	+ 10.75
(b) Wage Earners	
Total income	¥86.66
Earned income:	
By head	77.26
By members	3.14
Unearned income	6.26
Actual outgoes	76.73
Earned income to actual outgoes	+ 3.67
Actual income to actual outgoes	+ 9.93

Table 17. Details of Income and Expenses of Both Salaried Men and Wage Earners (September, 1935—August, 1936)

		No. of Investigated		Income per month (Yen)	Expenses per month				Actual income to actual outgoes (Yen)	
		House	Member		Food (Yen)	Dwelling (Yen)	Clothing (Yen)	Total incl. others (Yen)		
Below ¥50	Sal.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Lab.	5	15.66	3.13	43.54	22.33	9.05	3.28	47.30	-3.76
" ¥60	Sal.	3	12.11	4.04	56.82	23.32	8.70	3.72	54.37	2.45
	Lab.	58	225.26	3.88	56.20	24.86	8.91	4.74	52.27	3.93
" ¥70	Sal.	42	154.82	3.69	65.62	24.36	11.21	6.48	61.02	4.60
	Lab.	161	638.01	3.96	65.54	26.01	10.07	6.06	59.76	5.78
" ¥80	Sal.	88	337.75	3.84	75.96	26.44	12.84	7.50	68.81	7.15
	Lab.	210	881.17	4.20	74.85	27.82	10.89	7.03	66.44	8.41
" ¥90	Sal.	88	332.59	3.78	84.91	28.48	13.94	8.47	77.14	7.77
	Lab.	216	926.39	4.29	84.86	30.42	12.13	8.52	75.75	9.11
" ¥100	Sal.	108	427.04	3.95	95.23	29.94	15.61	9.41	84.60	10.63
	Lab.	197	845.71	4.29	94.93	31.81	13.74	9.65	83.46	11.47
Above ¥100	Sal.	237	949.01	4.00	117.71	32.74	17.96	12.70	103.26	14.45
	Lab.	260	1,148.00	4.42	113.53	35.08	15.26	11.57	96.95	16.58
(Average)	Sal.	566	2,213.32	3.91	97.64	29.89	15.54	10.10	86.89	10.75
	Lab.	1,107	4,680.20	4.24	86.99	30.30	12.43	8.58	76.65	10.34

Table 18. Living Expenses of Salaried Men and Wage Earners (1935)

	Salaried men	% to Total	Wage Earners	% to Total
Food	¥28.41	32.99	¥29.30	38.19
Rice, Barley	9.34	—	11.25	—
Meat, Fish, Vegetable, etc.	10.28	—	10.04	—
Likes	5.84	—	5.81	—
Others	2.95	—	2.20	—
Dwelling	15.54	18.04	12.43	16.20
Light and Fuel	4.36	5.06	3.67	4.78
Clothings	10.47	12.16	9.15	11.92
Medical and Sanitary	5.68	6.59	5.42	7.07
Child Reading	0.68	0.78	0.60	0.78
Education	1.38	1.60	1.25	1.63
Transportation	1.66	1.93	0.95	1.24
Communication	0.45	0.52	0.20	0.26
Stationeries	0.15	0.18	0.10	0.13
Public Burdens	0.68	0.79	0.57	0.74
Entertainments	7.58	8.80	6.16	8.03
Cultural and Amusements	5.14	5.97	3.80	4.95
Travelling	1.17	1.36	0.66	0.86
Others	2.78	3.23	2.47	3.22
Total	86.12	100.00	76.73	100.00

Labor Disputes

Situation in Past Twenty Years.—To review in outline the developments of labor 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 numbers 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.

Labor Disputes By Industries.—To specify labor disputes in 1935 according to industries, the chemical industry came first with 122 (20.9 % of the total number of disputes) followed by the dye industry with 101 (17.3%), the machine and tool industry with 87 (14.9%), the miscellaneous industry with 66 (11.3%), the transport industry with 59 (10.1%), the civil engineering industry with 35 (6%). Other industries were only slightly connected with disputes. The dye industry came first in the number of participants with 9,376 (24.9% of the total number of disputants), followed by the chemical industry with 5,924 (15.7%), the miscellaneous industry with 5,374 (14.3%), the civil engineering industry with 4,194 (11.1%), the transport industry with 4,068 (10.8%), the machine and tool

industry with 3,719 (9.9%) and the food and drink manufacturing industry with 1,671 (4.4%).

Labor Disputes By Causes.—To specify labor disputes for 1935 by causes, demands for higher wages came first with 225 (38% of the total number of disputes), followed by opposition against its decrease with 82 (14.1%), opposition against dismissal or demands for reemployment with, and opposition against the way of computing wages or demands for their alternation with 46 (7.9%), demands for payment of wages 42 (7.9%). The demands for higher wages involved the largest number of participants with 15,285 (40.6% of the total number of participants in all disputes), followed by opposition against the way of computing wages or demands for their alternation with 3,977 (10.6%), opposition against a reduction of wages with 3,432 (9.1%), opposition against dismissal, or demands for re-employment 2,949 (7.8%), agitation against supervisors 2,687 (7.1%). Of the abovementioned causes, demands for higher wages have greatly increased since 1931 after having declined 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 Labor Disputes.—As for the re-

sults of labor disputes taking place in 1935, a total of 276 resulted in compromise. It was the largest number (47.3% of the total number of labor disputes), followed by demands being acquiesced in with 157 (26.9%) and demands being proffered in vain with 151 (25.8%). Besides, there was one dispute which settled itself. Formerly, the results of labor 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, compromise represented the largest number with 24,110 (64% of the total number of participants in all the disputes), followed by successful demands with 8,368 (22.2%), unsuccessful demands with 5,172 (13.8%). The number of participants in demands being rejected registered the highest record in 1934, though the number had been gradually declining.

Table 20. Results of Labor Disputes

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

Year	(b) Sabotages					
	Settled by Compromise	Won by strikers	Lost by strikers	Dissolved	Unsettled	Total
1930.....	16	19	17	—	1	53
1931.....	22	11	19	1	4	57
1932.....	32	14	20	—	—	66
1933.....	29	7	23	—	—	59
1934.....	20	10	18	—	—	48
1935.....	20	11	12	—	—	43

Year	(c) Lockouts					
	Settled by Compromise	Won by strikers	Lost by strikers	Dissolved	Unsettled	Total
1930.....	28	27	30	—	2	87
1931.....	21	24	27	—	2	74
1932.....	15	11	14	—	3	43
1933.....	11	2	10	—	—	23
1934.....	5	6	5	—	—	16
1935.....	9	1	4	—	—	14

Table 21. Labor Disputes By Causes

	(a) Strikes							
	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
For higher wages	73	159	179	212	276	204	211	—
Against its decrease	260	193	126	45	31	79	56	—
Against basis for calculation of wages	35	49	45	28	42	38	37	—
For shortening of working hours	7	16	10	14	10	9	15	—
For recognition of federations	10	10	2	2	1	5	5	—
For retiring allowance	75	53	36	22	20	18	17	—
Resumption of discharged	118	160	157	66	67	44	36	—
Against foremen	11	22	15	26	20	25	25	—
Demands for wage payment	81	85	93	48	39	40	35	—
Against works suspension	8	26	29	9	3	3	1	—
Total including others	760	853	761	516	559	527	498	—

Statistics of labor disputes are given below:—

Table 19. Number of Labor Disputes and Participants

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

(b) Sabotages

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

(c) Lockouts

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

Table 22. Strikes, Sabotages and Lockouts By Business (1935)

	Strikes		Sabotages		Lockouts		Total	
	Cases	Participants	Cases	Participants	Cases	Participants	Cases	Participants
Machine and tool	75	2,516	9	1,136	3	67	87	3,719
Chemical	117	5,730	4	148	1	33	122	5,911
Dyeing and Weaving	90	6,649	10	2,709	1	18	101	9,376
Food and Drink	18	1,661	1	10	—	—	19	1,671
Miscellaneous	57	4,832	3	122	6	420	66	5,374
Mining	23	1,176	2	56	—	—	25	1,232
Transportation	52	3,460	7	608	—	—	59	4,068
Communications	1	11	—	—	—	—	1	11
Civil engineering	31	3,829	4	365	—	—	35	4,194
Total incl. others	527	31,811	43	5,271	14	568	584	37,650

(1936)

	Strikes		Sabotages		Lockouts		Total	
	Cases	Participants	Cases	Participants	Cases	Participants	Cases	Participants
Machine and tool	71	2,701	10	739	2	80	83	3,520
Chemical	85	5,813	2	63	1	35	88	5,911
Dyeing and Weaving	117	7,096	4	159	1	10	122	7,265
Food and Drink	16	573	—	—	3	42	19	615
Miscellaneous	46	1,664	3	41	1	11	50	1,716
Mining	35	2,972	3	1,349	4	244	42	4,565
Transportation	55	2,896	6	1,000	—	—	61	3,896
Communication	1	8	—	—	—	—	1	8
Civil engineering	34	1,939	4	109	—	—	38	2,048
Total incl. others	498	26,772	36	3,696	13	432	547	30,900

Table 23. Strikes, Sabotages, Lockouts By Number of Days (1935)

	Strikes		Sabotages		Lockouts		Total	
	Cases	Participants	Cases	Participants	Cases	Participants	Cases	Participants
1—3 days	248	13,893	25	1,371	6	165	279	15,429
4—10 days	176	11,906	14	2,559	4	52	194	14,517
Over 11 days	103	6,012	4	1,341	4	351	111	7,704
Withdrawn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remaining in hand	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	527	31,811	43	5,271	14	568	585	37,650

TENANT DISPUTES

Developments of Tenant Disputes.—The number of tenant disputes in 1934 was 5,828. They occurred in all parts of the country with the single exception of Okinawa Prefecture. Akita Prefecture in North Eastern Japan topped the list of the number of tenant disputes with 487, followed by the Hokkaido with 337, Yamagata with 274, Nagano 264, Fukuoka 234, Shiga 214, Tochigi 209, etc. Contrasted with the preceding year, the number shows an expansion of 1,828.

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 succeeding two years, the number resumed an upward course in 1929 and gradually increased until in 1934 it shattered all former high records at 5,828.

Participants in Tenant Disputes and the Area Affected.—The number of landlords who participated in tenant disputes in 1934 was 34,035 and that of tenant farmers who were partici-

pants 121,031. Compared with the previous year, the former shows an increase of 19,723 and the latter 72,958. The area affected by the disputes was 85,838 cho, of which the majority, or 73,923.3 cho was accounted for by paddy fields 9,374.3 cho by upland farms and 2,540.4 cho by the other forms of land. Contrasted with the previous year, the total area shows a decrease of 55,342.1 cho, paddy fields 50,510.5 cho, upland farms 3,139.6 cho and others 1,592 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 2,704. They were followed by such causes as natural catastrophes like storms and floods and blight with 1,940, delay in payment of rent with 505, 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 24. 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.....	633	48,836	4,390	276,246	2,219	271,434
1935.....	531	38,172	4,011	242,422	1,748	202,785

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

Table 25. Employment Index
(Base: 1925=100)

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

Japan and International Labor Organization

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

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

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

Japan and the Labor Conventions

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

- (1) Draft Convention concerning unemployment (First Session, Washington, 1919).
- (2) Draft Convention fixing the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment (First Session, 1919).
- (3) Draft Convention fixing the minimum age for admission of children to employment at sea (Second Session, Genoa, 1920).
- (4) Draft Convention for establishment of facilities for finding employment for seamen (Second Session, Genoa, 1920).
- (5) Draft Convention concerning the age of admission of children to employment in agriculture (Third Session, Geneva, 1921).
- (6) Draft Convention concerning the compulsory medical examination of children and young persons employed at sea (Third Session, Geneva, 1921).
- (7) Draft Convention concerning the workmen's compensation for occupational diseases. (Seventh Session, Geneva, 1925).
- (8) Draft Convention regarding the equality of treatment of national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents. (Seventh Session, Geneva, 1925).
- (9) Draft Convention regarding the simplification of the inspection of emigrants on board ship. (Eighth Session, Geneva, 1926).
- (10) Draft convention regarding the fixation of minimum age for admission of children to employment as coal heavers or firemen (Third Session, Geneva, 1921).
- (11) Draft Convention in regard to marking the weight of heavy package carried by ship. (Twelfth Session, Geneva, 1919).
- (12) Draft Convention regarding forced and obligatory labor. Fourteenth Session, Geneva, 1930).

In addition to the above, the 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.

References: Tables 1, 2, 3, 19, 21 & 22—Researches of the Social Bureau, Department of the Home Affairs. Tables 4 & 5—Nippon Rodo Nenkan (Labor Year Book of Japan), 1936, published by the Ohara Social Science Research Inst. Table 6—Shoko-sho Tokel-hyo (Statistical Annual of the Department of Commerce and Industry), 1936. Table 7—Chingin Tokel-hyo (Statistical Annual on Wages), 1936, published by the Department of Commerce & Industry. Tables 8 & 15—Nichigin Rodo Tokel Geppo (Monthly Report on Labor of the Bank of Japan). Table 9—Japanese Trade and Industry, published by the Mitsubishi Economic Research Bureau. Tables 10-13—Kajo Tokel-hyo (Statistical Annual on Factory), 1937, published by the Department of Commerce & Industry. Tables 14 & 20—Rodo Tokel Yorin (Statistical Summary on Labor), 1936, published by the Department of Commerce & Industry. Tables 16-18—Official Gazette: Research of the Social Bureau, Department of Home Affairs. Table 21—Norin-sho Tokel-hyo (Statistical Annual of the Department of Agriculture and Forestry), 1936. Table 25—Nichigin Rodo Chosa Shiryo (Research Materials on Labor of the Bank of Japan).

CHAPTER XIX

SOCIAL PROBLEMS

GENERAL REMARKS

Social affairs in Japan are grouped under eight heads, viz., control and granting of aids, relief arrangements, economic improvement, labour, protection, health arrangements, protection of children, social education, and general arrangements. At least three features distinguish social affairs in Japan, i.e. the benevolence of the Imperial Court, the traditional custom of good neighbourhood, and the deep-rooted spirit of ancestor-worship.

SUMMARY OF PROMINENT SOCIAL AFFAIRS

Poor people.—No reliable census is yet available in Japan on this head, whatever figures there may be being tentative and anything but accurate. According to the investigation carried out in 1929 by the Tokyo Municipal Office, the percentage of the poor is about 3.6 of the whole population. Later on, the Social Welfare Bureau of the same office reported that the ratio was 7.6%. Again, the Social Affairs Bureau of the Home Office calculates that the poor population is estimated to form at least 1% of the total population of Japan proper that amounts to roughly 70,000,000, and that the ratio of the destitute is probably 10% of the poor, i.e. 70,000.

Housing Question.—The housing question under consideration by the Home Office starts with the inquiry carried out in 1920 when the shortage of dwelling houses throughout the country was returned at 122,000. To fill this deficiency the authorities devised measures to supply easy term to the building guilds organized under law and took a similar step of encouragement. From 1919 to 1926 the Deposits section of the Treasury supplied about ¥67,600,000 to the guilds at the rate of interest of 4½, houses built by the guilds and public corporations amounting to over 32,000. There is the question of slum renovation, the slum statistics for the whole country being 216 colonies (41,448 houses) with a population around 314,000.

At the end of Nov., 1933, the building guilds numbered 2,740 with membership of 30,704. The construction expenses for the year amounted to ¥67,931,000.

Other Economic Provisions.—These are briefly described below:—

Common Lodging Houses at the end of March 1935 numbered 154, the average number of lodgers per month being 289,706.

Public Markets at the end of March 1935 numbered 277 with the total amount of turnover of ¥52,939,000.

Public Dining Halls at the end of March 1935 numbered 68 with the number of meals served averaging 882,191 per month and turnover was returned as ¥1,154,403.

Public Bath-houses at the end of March 1933 numbered 166, visitors numbering 1,959,000 a day on an average.

Public Pawnshops.—The pawnbroking business has developed as a private enterprise since pre-Restoration days. It has been very widely utilized as an organ for monetary circulation for the masses. In view of the fact, however, that the pawnbroking business under private management is liable to be disadvantageous to the masses due to a high rate of interest and other matters, public organs of one form or another have of late years come to undertake the pawnbroking business for the benefit of the labourers and other classes of people of small income. The first public pawnshop was established in Miyazaki Prefecture in October, 1912. Then public pawnshops were established in various parts of the country. Having regard to the usefulness of these institutions, the Government promulgated the Public Pawnbroking Law on February 16, 1927, which went into force on August 10 of the same year. At the time of the enforcement of the legislation there were only over 70 public pawnshops throughout the whole country. Due to constant encouragement on the part of the Government and to the growing requirements of the times, the number increased to 336 at the end of October, 1932. Owing to special encouragements started by the Government since September, 1932 their number has since further increased. As at the end of March, 1934 there were 999 public pawnshops open to business, their advances amounting to ¥15,690,232.

Table 1. Various Economic Provisions for Masses

	Fiscal year (end of March)	No. of lodging houses	No. of lodgers	Aver. No. of lodgers		
				per month	one year	
(a) Common Lodging Houses.	1931.....	148	3,128,331	260,694	21,137	
	1932.....	159	3,374,738	281,228	21,225	
	1933.....	152	2,947,800	245,650	19,393	
	1934.....	154	3,211,727	267,523	21,128	
	1935.....	154	3,476,659	289,706	22,562	
	Fiscal year (end of March)	No. of market	Turnover per year (¥1,000)	Aver. Turnover		
				per month (¥1,000)	one year per market (¥1,000)	
(b) Public Markets.....	1931.....	319	64,910	5,409	203.4	
	1932.....	304	56,609	4,717	186.2	
	1933.....	291	51,280	4,273	176.2	
	1934.....	288	52,090	4,341	180.8	
	1935.....	277	52,939	4,412	191.1	
	Fiscal year (end of March)	No. of halls	No. of visitors (1,000)	Aver. No. of visitors per month	Turnover	
					per year (Yen)	per hall (Yen)
(c) Public Dining Halls.....	1931.....	80	15,433	1,286,151	1,864,509	23,306
	1932.....	68	10,884	906,996	1,454,837	21,100
	1933.....	70	11,876	989,681	1,457,908	20,827
	1934.....	74	11,106	925,477	1,226,874	16,579
	1935.....	68	10,586	882,191	1,154,403	16,976

Protection of Labour.—Employment agencies and relief and workhouses are principal provisions under this head. Employment agencies numbered 484 at the end of July, 1933 and during the same year they dealt with 1,528,291 applications for work, the number of acceptances being 633,315 or 41%. Similar returns for day-labours were 20,124,270 applications, of which 16,779,159 or 83% were accepted, the number of agencies being 287 as at the end of 1932. The unemployment returns as in May, 1933 amounted to 429,295, of which 69,614 were married men, 158,193 labourers and 201,488 day-labourers. To give work to those unemployed, especially at the lean season of the year, the six premier cities are made to undertake public works, the Treasury guaranteeing to pay one half the wages payable.

Social Education Programme comprises the measures for the suppression of vices, such as anti-smoking and anti-drinking of minors now in force, the purity movement actively supported by various Christian and other bodies that are prepared to help those fallen girls desirous of their emancipation, the prevention of maltreatment of children and of cruelty to mute animals, etc. Other social education movements aim at fostering sound thoughts, thrifty habits, discipline, etc. The most important organization in this connexion are the Federation of All-Japan Young Men's Leagues consisting, at the end of April 1935, of 17,725 local leagues with a total membership of 2,454,337, and the Young Women's League consisting of 15,021 local leagues with a membership of 1,568,562.

ORGANS FOR CONTROL, DELIBERATION AND ARBITRATION

The Social Affairs Bureau of the Home Office was established in 1920 to attend to all matters relating to social questions. In 1930 a Social Education Bureau was created in the Department of Education. Then at all important offices, central and local, one or two special officers have been appointed to guide the development of sound thoughts and prevent the spread of "dangerous thoughts." There are also a number of private institutes for investigating social problems. These are as follows:—

The Kyocho-kai (Tokyo).—Organized in 1919 by the Government authorities, university professors, business men, social workers, etc., to effect the "harmonization of capital and labour."

Ohara Social Problems Research Institute (Osaka).—Established in 1919 by Mr. Ohara, a millionaire in Okayama, it conducts all important researches on social problems in the country, the staff including Dr. Iwasaburo Takano (Chief) and a number of able experts.

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

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

Arima's Agrarian Research Institute (Tokyo).

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

DEMOCRATIC AND COMMUNISTIC MOVEMENTS

Social Democrats

The Social Democrat Party as modelled on British Fabians were organized in 1926 with Isoh Abe, the Prof. at Waseda Univ., as chairman. The Japanese Fabians secured in the general election of 1936 a firm footing in the Imperial Diet with eighteen seats. The Fabians are more radical in their policy than their Western predecessors, for probably from eagerness to win over the masses as soon as possible to their cause they do not disdain, for instance, to approve such direct actions as strike. In a general conference held in 1928 they decided (1) to emancipate proletarians through change in capitalism, (2) to acknowledge the normal course of social development, and (3) to appeal to the masses. At the same time they pledged themselves to take active interest in current questions and advocated, for instance, the reduction

of electric light tariff agitation that was started in 1928 in Toyama prefecture, and spread to other districts, this agitation ending in partial success to the consumers. At a later conference the Democrats declared they were as much opposed to the communistic principles as to capitalism.

Strictly speaking, the Japanese Fabians have their predecessors in the Social Democratic Party formed in 1901 by Sen Katayama, who fled over 20 years ago from Japan to America and then lived in Moscow as an exile till he died there in November 1933, Denjiro Kotoku, one of the twelve "anarchists" who were executed in January 1911 for high treason, Isoh Abe, M.P., Toshihiko Sakai (d. 1933) and a few others. This 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 underground intrigues. Their leaders even secretly visited Moscow to invoke its help, while in Japan they conceived bolshevisation plots for winning over students, troops and factory-workers, making each unit a "cell" for purposes of propaganda. Their desperate attempt to return Ikuo Oyama in the general election of 1928 failed, and moreover the seditious handbills widely distributed on the occasion and afterwards when the troops were departing for Tsingtao (China) a few months later ultimately brought upon them a determined measure of repression by the authorities for adopting stern legislative and executive measures against the revolutionary conspiracy movements. The Peace Preservation Law, for instance, was amended in July as an emergency measure, it providing, among other things, that an offence aimed at altering the national policy be punished with death, whereas the law as it originally stood could punish such culprits with imprisonment not exceeding ten years. Then a special service department was created on a large scale at the central and provincial offices, and besides Shanghai even London and Berlin were included in the sphere of this regular network of espionage.

On the face of such strong 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 Ronpo-to and two other similar bodies. Their endeavour to effect a trade union movement may also be mentioned in this connexion.

The communists may be divided into two wings, one radical and known as Fukumotoism, from K. Fukumoto, a graduate of the Imperial University of Tokyo and ex-Professor at one or other Gov. College, who was a guiding spirit of the movement. It was around his Bolshevik 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 Bolshevik cause.

As the result of the repeated raids in 1932 and 1933 in which a large number of communist leaders, sympathisers and agitators was arrested the communist activities have waned to

all appearance and the remaining adherents of the radical thought have apparently betaken themselves to underground movements.

PATERNALISM IN LABOUR DISPUTES

Small business establishments not covered by the Factory Law have so far retained the semblance of paternal practices obtaining in the pre-Restoration days when employees lived under the same roof with families of their masters and were on the whole treated not much differently from the family members. Those diligent clerks were often made husbands of daughters of the heirless masters to keep up the family trade when the masters had died or retired, and there are found even to-day in Tokyo, Osaka and almost everywhere in Japan a large number of shop-master of such origin. Then head-clerks of long meritorious service were allowed by their appreciative masters a share of the good-will and some capital and were made to set up their own shops as sub-

sidary establishments or branch stores. On the other hand there were of course cases where the employees were treated as mere tools and turned out under the slightest pretext. Shop-employees now demand that the treatment be standardized and placed above the caprice of employers. That idea was at the root of the trouble when such well-known publishers and booksellers as the Kobundo of Kyoto and the Iwanami and the Ganshodo, both of Tokyo, and especially the Maruzen of Tokyo found their employees either in 1928 or 1929 going on strike demanding better wages, shorter hours, etc. The troubles generally ended in the virtual victory of the strikers. The day of traditional paternalism seems to be doomed in Japan.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

The co-operative societies in Japan were established under the Co-operative Societies Law enacted in 1909, the object being to supply to middle class producers, agricultural, industrial etc. funds at a low rate of interest and without mortgage. The societies are juridical persons and classed as Credit Societies, Sales Societies, Purchase Societies and Productive Societies. These different lines may be combined in one society, so that there are altogether eleven other kinds consisting of two to four different lines. In order to make a society easily accessible to

people, it is provided that one subscription should not exceed ¥50, while to prevent aggrandizement one member is not allowed to own more than ten such shares. Special privileges are afforded to co-operative societies by the Government, as exemption of taxes on income and business, reduction of registration taxes, etc., while the hypothec banks are permitted to advance funds without security and redeemable on five year instalments. As the end of June, 1936, there existed 15,108 societies.

Below are given the statistics in recent years:

Table 2. Details of Co-operative Societies

End of Year)	No. of Societies	Members	Capital		Sales (¥1,000)	Purchases (¥1,000)	Reserves (¥1,000)	Loans granted (¥1,000)	Savings (¥1,000)
			Subscribed (¥1,000)	Paid-up (¥1,000)					
1932	14,352	4,978,248	312,669	329,725	—	—	124,168	—	—
1933	14,651	5,239,000	320,372	243,866	296,570	163,133	130,222	1,019,233	1,160,564
1934	14,816	5,511,000	328,067	250,776	356,539	202,423	136,642	1,045,749	1,259,906
1935	15,028	5,825,000	338,587	269,713	396,771	248,443	145,231	1,041,708	1,372,795
1936 (End of June)...	15,108	5,976,000	340,211	262,712	206,036	151,948	153,928	1,057,028	1,428,258

Note:—The figures of turnover in 1934 were denoted only the amounts of half year business.

Classified by kind of business the figures are tabulated as follows:—

Table 3. Co-operative Societies By Kind of Business

Year	No. of Societies	Members (1,000)	Credit		Sales		
			Deposits (¥1,000)	Loans (¥1,000)	No. of Societies	Members (1,000)	Sales (¥1,000)
1930	11,449	3,861	1,102,574	984,476	7,777	2,845	192,474
1931	11,858	3,856	1,070,803	1,005,673	8,167	3,027	181,140
1932	11,290	3,926	1,063,164	1,017,633	8,477	3,152	202,839
1933	11,617	4,140	1,179,132	1,017,521	9,529	3,536	261,399
1934	11,812	4,261	1,268,021	1,014,445	10,293	3,857	313,210
1935	.....	.....	1,391,989	1,045,410	11,120	.....	412,851

(Continued)	Purchase			Productive		
	No. of Societies	Members (1,000)	Purchase (¥1,000)	No. of Societies	Members (1,000)	Amount of Utilization (¥1,000)
1930.....	9,576	3,152	127,271	5,073	1,988	5,728
1931.....	9,931	3,342	105,881	5,424	2,143	5,392
1932.....	10,086	3,499	129,111	5,647	2,281	5,731
1933.....	10,721	3,811	155,992	7,158	2,836	6,817
1934.....	11,155	4,108	196,126	8,213	3,308	8,054
1935.....	.....	.....	.....	8,792	.....	8,570

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 190 with a total membership of 212,091 as on March 31, 1935. 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 few years 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)
1928-29....	159	133,036	1,832,904	999,872	21,684,581	1,992,577	1,473,751
1929-30....	151	137,679	2,036,970	1,165,094	19,945,144	2,307,502	1,818,897
1930-31....	163	138,169	2,035,870	1,203,456	17,188,412	1,955,566	1,921,907
1931-32....	185	189,014	2,438,509	1,212,522	18,411,896	2,221,887	1,743,041
1932-33....	177	199,281	2,633,021	1,333,884	22,119,365	4,169,234	2,234,494
1933-34....	190	212,091	2,508,405	1,574,655	25,765,738	4,854,542	2,098,557

Table 5. Co-operative Consumers' Societies

Year	No. of Societies	Membership	Actual Investment (Yen)	Sales (Yen)	Sales (Yen)	Deposits (Yen)	Loans (Yen)	Losses (Yen)
1929....	159	133,036	1,832,904	999,872	21,684,581	1,992,577	1,473,751	395,806
1930....	151	137,679	2,036,970	1,165,094	19,945,144	2,307,502	1,818,897	506,296
1931....	163	138,169	2,035,870	1,203,456	17,188,412	1,955,566	1,921,907	392,543
1932....	185	198,014	2,438,509	1,212,522	18,411,896	2,221,887	1,743,041	426,010
1933....	177	199,281	2,633,021	1,333,884	22,119,365	4,169,234	2,234,494	487,544
1934....	190	212,091	2,508,405	1,574,655	25,765,738	4,854,542	2,098,557	493,740

MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATIONS OF WORKMEN

In almost all Government or private establishments of a large scope the mutual aid system of workmen or their families is in force.

The following shows the summarized figures for all such associations for the last few years:—

Table 6. Mutual Aid Associations

Year	Total membership	Receipts (¥1,000)					Total
		Fees	Gov't. grants	Deposits & Interests	Donations	Miscellaneous	
1928-29.....	565,915	16,277	13,378	11,304	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	43,025
1931-32.....	548,282	16,471	13,540	12,686	0.389	472	43,170
1932-33.....	564,723	16,808	13,177	14,565	0.511	416	44,967
1933-34.....	563,800	17,741	13,189	15,051	0.614	1,342	47,324
1934-35.....	583,187	18,231	12,555	14,124	0.604	1,621	46,531

(Continued)	Allowances (¥1,000)						Total No. of recipients
	Deaths	Sick & Wounded	Medical treatment	Retirement	Continued service	Total incl. others	
1928-29.....	2,511	634	2,337	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	669,907
1933-34.....	2,973	1,406	2,454	9,548	2,022	23,012	791,600
1934-35.....	3,124	1,311	2,550	9,994	2,402	22,558	836,870

Table 7. Mutual Aid Associations By Kinds or Nature (1934)

	Membership	Receipts (Yen)	Expenses (Yen)	Expenses (Yen)
Printing Bureau	3,702	438,343	496,529	21,268
Police Offices	66,668	1,806,157	1,154,365	35,033
Civil Engineering Offices	7,015	834,974	341,493	4,011
Monopoly Bureau	22,098	1,158,225	765,540	78,032
Mint	693	66,129	32,295	4,197
Army Department	47,021	1,995,772	1,536,916	114,155
Navy Department	54,184	6,901,146	2,393,633	95,717
Foreign Offices	8,991	203,863	149,068	3,774
Communications Department	183,189	10,700,656	6,236,184	65,340
Railway Department	189,626	22,425,908	9,451,628	415,343
Total	583,187	46,531,173	22,557,651	836,870

HEALTH INSURANCE

The Health Insurance Law in force since January, 1927, divides the insured into (1) Compulsory, consisting of workers under the protection of the Factory Law or the Mining Law, excepting those drawing ¥1,200 or over a year, and (2) Voluntary, comprising those for whom the employers have with the consent of the majority of the workers, obtained the recognition of the Home Minister as insured to come under the Law. The insurers consist of the Government and the Unions organized as juridical persons by employers and workers concerned. The funds are made up of the State subsidies and the premiums, while the expenses are borne by the insured, employers and State. The State's share is 1/10 of the total from Government and Insurance Unions and is within the limit of ¥2 per insured. In principle the premiums are equally borne by the insured and employers, the maximum share of the insured being 3/100 of the standard daily wages. For the insured under the direct control of the Government, the daily rate of premiums is 8 sen for coal miners and 4 sen for others per 1 yen standard wage. The benefit allowed for sickness and injuries are

within the maximum limit of 180 days. The burial or maternity benefits are in general ¥20.

Number of Unions

At the end of December, 1935, the total number of unions was 370, showing an increase of 22 over the previous year. Classified according to kind of business, the number of unions was as follows:—

Table 8. Unions for Health Insurance and Number of Insured

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

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

Table 9. Number of Insured Among Mutual Associations

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

Table 10. Number of Insured By Kind of Business
(Exclusive of Voluntary Renewal)

	Insured		Insured	
	Government 1934	Unions 1935	Government 1934	Unions 1935
Dyeing	582,812	330,667	Metal mining	22,707
Machine and tool ...	315,449	240,827	Coal "	50,397
Chemical	237,030	55,386	Petroleum "	3,238
Food and drink ...	50,963	7,598	Other non-metallic ..	6,173
Miscellaneous	198,007	12,290	Total incl. others..	1,503,425
Special factories ...	22,839	6,670		921,643

Table 11. Number of Insured Both Compulsory and Voluntary

Year	Government		Unions		Total	
	Compulsory	Voluntary	Compulsory	Voluntary	Compulsory	Voluntary
1929-30.....	1,143,997	2,261	727,239	26,396	1,871,236	28,657
1930-31.....	930,072	3,611	583,018	31,079	1,513,090	34,690
1931-32.....	1,043,702	3,851	555,528	30,156	1,599,230	34,007
1932-33.....	1,117,478	4,663	567,031	31,027	1,684,509	35,690
1933-34.....	1,290,439	4,487	674,587	31,968	1,965,026	36,455
1934-35.....	1,497,075	6,475	809,247	13,897	2,306,322	20,372
End of 1935....	2,007,056	3,452	921,643		2,932,151	

Table 12. Number of Cases and Amount of Disbursements
(Per capita)

	1933		1934	
	Cases	Amount (yen)	Cases	Amount (yen)
Government...	3,024	12.436	3,038	12.416
Unions.....	3,957	16.167	3,821	16.387

Table 13. 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	15,264,164	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.....	17,370,322	15,218,077	11,933,896	11,347,392	29,304,218	26,565,469
1934-35.....	20,421,257	17,697,448	14,427,844	13,562,245	34,849,101	31,259,688

UNEMPLOYMENT & EMPLOYMENT

According to the returns of the Social Affairs Bureau, the number of vacancies notified by the public labour exchanges, 580 in number, during 1935 was 1,917,983 against 1,679,568 applications. Of these applications, 741,642 were accepted. Vacancies notified by the day-

labour exchanges 39 in number, during the year under review numbered 12,997,711 against 14,463,730 applications, of which 12,867,295 were accepted. The situation for the last few years is tabulated below:—

Table 14. Statistics of Employment Exchanges

Year	Public Employment Exchanges				Day-labor Exchanges			
	No. of Exchanges	No. of Vacancies	No. of Applications	% of accepted per 100 application	Vacancies	Application	No. of accepted	% of accepted per 100 application
1930..	282	904,730	1,168,114	336,197 (28.8%)	5,128,345	6,174,973	5,122,110 (82.9%)	
1931..	345	1,134,817	1,366,161	481,293 (35.2%)	11,861,650	14,196,691	11,748,118 (82.8%)	
1932..	410	1,217,457	1,502,468	540,725 (36.0%)	13,870,289	17,391,341	13,778,503 (79.2%)	
1933..	456	1,451,998	1,528,291	633,315 (41.4%)	16,897,143	20,124,272	16,779,159 (83.4%)	
1934..	522	1,794,042	1,569,982	672,460 (42.8%)	14,367,778	16,724,102	14,213,876 (85.0%)	
1935..	677	1,917,983	1,679,568	741,642 (44.2%)	12,997,711	14,463,730	12,867,295 (89.0%)	

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 for the country as estimated by the Social Affairs Bureau in December, 1935 was 7,778,000. Of this number general labourers were 4,174,890 (54% of the whole population), day-labourers 1,816,098 (23%) and salaried men 1,787,012 (23%). The number of the unemployed was given as 351,469. Of this number general labourers accounted for 113,605 (35% of the whole number of the unemployed), day-labourer 169,688 (48%) and salaried men 68,176 (17%). As for the proportion of the unemployed to the total number of population, day-labourers came first with 9%, followed by salaried men with 4% and general labourers with 3%.

To review the course pursued by unemployment since September 1929, in which month the investigation was started, the number of unemployed on the whole pursued an upward course till July, 1932. Thus, the number which stood at 268,590 in September, 1929, increased to 300,000 and more in the following November, exceeded 350,000 in February, 1930, shot

ahead of 400,000 in May, 1931, rose far above 450,000 in the following November and reached a height of 510,901 in July, 1932. From the following month, the number turned downward and went below the 500,000 mark in November the same year. The number fell below the 400,000 level in September, 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 unemployment as prepared by the Cabinet Statistics Bureau.

Table 15. Unemployment Situation

1935:		Salaried-men	Day-laborers	Others	Total
Jan. 1.....	No. of men inspected.....	1,737,482	1,796,028	3,983,495	7,517,005
	Unemployed	67,251	178,380	120,157	365,788
	%	3.87	9.93	3.02	4.87
Feb. 1.....	No. of men inspected.....	1,739,690	1,790,859	4,033,933	7,564,482
	Unemployed	67,806	182,608	124,519	374,933
	%	4.00	10.19	3.09	4.96
Mar. 1.....	No. of men inspected.....	1,744,464	1,799,017	4,056,187	7,599,668
	Unemployed	67,742	181,143	118,657	367,542
	%	3.88	10.06	2.93	4.84
Apr. 1.....	No. of men inspected.....	1,748,182	1,790,499	4,087,876	7,626,557
	Unemployed	67,920	175,433	116,972	360,325
	%	3.89	9.80	2.86	4.72
May 1.....	No. of men inspected.....	1,755,102	1,797,015	4,091,227	7,643,344
	Unemployed	68,086	176,577	117,610	362,273
	%	3.88	9.83	2.87	4.74
June.....	No. of men inspected.....	1,757,106	1,802,733	4,102,187	7,662,026
	Unemployed	68,225	170,169	113,370	351,764
	%	3.88	8.44	2.76	4.59
July.....	No. of men inspected.....	1,759,014	1,802,102	4,124,274	7,685,390
	Unemployed	68,297	171,356	113,900	353,553
	%	3.88	9.51	2.76	4.60
Aug.	No. of men inspected.....	1,871,461	1,795,347	4,130,753	7,687,561
	Unemployed	67,676	169,120	113,084	349,880
	%	3.84	9.42	2.74	4.55
Sept.	No. of men inspected.....	1,758,153	1,805,590	4,111,451	7,675,194
	Unemployed	67,868	168,174	110,716	346,758
	%	3.86	9.31	2.69	4.52
Oct. 1.	No. of men inspected.....	1,763,279	1,811,199	4,122,813	7,697,291
	Unemployed	67,581	168,890	111,758	348,229
	%	3.83	9.32	2.71	4.52
Nov. 1 st	No. of men inspected.....	1,787,340	1,815,317	4,161,213	7,763,870
	Unemployed	67,881	167,655	110,632	346,168
	%	3.80	9.24	2.66	4.46
Dec. 1.....	No. of men inspected.....	1,787,012	1,816,098	4,174,890	7,778,000
	Unemployed	68,176	169,688	113,605	351,469
	%	3.82	9.34	2.72	4.52

WOMEN PROBLEMS

Women in Politics

The 45th session of the Imperial Diet (1921-22) witnessed the repeal of Clause 2 of Article 5 of the Public Peace and Order Police Regulations prohibiting women from promoting or attending political meetings, the renovation making a step towards the political emancipation of the Japanese women. The inclusion of the subject of law in the curriculum of some girls' schools—Nippon Joshi Daigaku or Women's University (a private institution in Tokyo), for instance,—the departure made by some private universities in Tokyo and elsewhere which have thrown open the lectures on law, political economy, sociology and other social or political sciences to the attendance of girl students and women—the Meiji University and the Nippon University, for instance,—are all proofs of the gradual awakening of Japanese women.

Women are, however, still denied the right to vote for any public assembly, the only semblance to it being the decision of the Railway authorities in 1928 to allow women workers voting right in electing the workers' representatives to the Workers' Council created in 1920 as advisory organs on matters affecting the interest of railway workers.

The spirit of awakening is, however, already in the air and women's activity even in politics is a thing to be treated now seriously. In one of the recent Parliamentary elections women speakers were even in greater demand than the male, owing to scarcity of supply, and it is reported that these women orators altogether made some 276 speeches, the fair speakers being mostly in support of those candidates who had declared themselves in favour of granting franchise to women. Already these women of progressive views have organized two associations aimed at acquiring suffrage for women. Needless to say, women's organizations for promoting philanthropic, social and similar causes are many and diverse. Of these one of the latest is the Young Women's League created in October 1927 under the encouragement of the Department of Education as a complement to the Young Men's Leagues already in existence. The Department aims to foster sound thought among the young generation.

In respect to the relative length of the roll of memberships the Federation of Ladies Societies in Western Japan created in 1919 under the auspices of the Asahi stands foremost with over 3 million members, and next comes the Ladies Patriotic Society supported by half a million members. Both are social and philanthropic in aim. The National Female Teachers

Union joined by over 20,000 out of the total force of approximately 70,000 in the country is showing great energy for promoting the position of those professionals in particular and of women in general.

Women in Labour Problems

The part played by Japanese proletarian women in the sphere of public activity is practically negligible, some three or four leagues created by them being practically ornamental adjuncts to the Right or Left organization, as the case may be. It is true the proletarian women as also the bourgeois seem sufficiently conscious of their new mission in consequence of the progress of the times, but they have done nothing in the way of giving practical demonstration of their awakening. Strictly speaking the bourgeois women have been active since about 1919 on political questions, as the right of women to take part in political meetings and about suffrage, but their proletarian sisters so far have made no particular achievement to their credit.

Women as Bread Winners

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

As the results of the 1930 official census returns shown, the number of women as bread winners throughout Japan proper aggregated 10,589,403 of which figure 354,792 were employers, 836,869 independent workers without employers and 9,397,742 employees. The following statistics show the number of independent workwomen and woman workers who are employees, occupied in commercial and transport lines and civil professional vocations, which cover the greater portion of the field of the activities of women workers:—

Table 16. Number of Women Workers (1930 Census)

	No. of women workers	No. of male workers to 100 female workers	%
Agriculture	6,397,042	121.0	60.4
Fishery	45,546	1,100.0	0.4
Mining	41,046	512.0	0.4
Industry	1,430,430	298.5	13.5
Commerce	1,464,195	205.8	13.3
Traffic	78,979	1,302.4	0.8
Civil & professional occupations	352,348	480.2	3.3
Domestic employees	697,116	12.1	6.6
Others	82,701	500.3	0.8
Total	10,589,403	179.8	100.0

The number of women workers occupied in various commercial lines, transport and traffic business, and civil or public professional vocations, as classified according to employers, independent workers without employers or those working as employees, at the end of September, 1930, was as follows (figures being based on the results of the latest quinquennial national census.

Table 17. Number of Women Workers By Occupations (1930 Census)

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

The number of the so-called "professional women" including those working as school teachers, physicians, mid-wives, nurses, pharmacists, clerks in Government or public offices such as the railway department, communications department, post-offices, etc., is rapidly increas-

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

Table 18. Women's Occupations (Exclusive of Workwomen)

Year	Physicians & pharmacists	Midwives nurses & acupuncturists	School teachers	Communications clerks	State Railway clerks	"Geisha", "Shakufu"	Waitresses at cafe & bar
1929	3,072	135,749	88,511	9,092	....	204,136	51,559
1930	3,529	128,734	101,018	....	....	207,727	66,840
1931	3,986	154,153	99,621	....	....	210,434	77,381
1932	4,770	163,284	102,034	....	....	213,507	89,549
1933	5,670	171,754	204,136	....	....	209,092	99,312
1934	6,720	180,486	....	....	....	203,364	107,478

LOCAL YOUNG MENS' LEAGUES

These are associations of public-spirited young men derived in principle from the local young men's associations that were first created at Kamakura toward the end of the 12th century with the object of promoting and protecting the public welfare and the interest of different localities. To adapt themselves to the need of the times, the young men's 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 Dec. 1934 15,469 such leagues existed throughout the country with a total membership of 2,456,505, the encouragement funds at the end of Dec., 1934 amounting to ¥1,602,874 including those of Young Women's Leagues numbering 13,537 in all with a total membership of 1,507,778.

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, provisions for controlling lepers, aids to private charity work, education of blind, deaf and mute, protection of released prisoners, etc.

Relief Rules for Paupers, Etc.

The rules were first enacted in 1874 and revised in 1929. The estimated outlay is ¥8,000,000, of which one-half is to come from the Treasury and the other half from the local and communal treasuries. The law provides for the helpless decrepid persons (over 65 years old), children under 13 years, and maternity women.

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

WOMEN PROBLEMS

Women in Politics

The 45th session of the Imperial Diet (1921-22) witnessed the repeal of Clause 2 of Article 5 of the Public Peace and Order Police Regulations prohibiting women from promoting or attending political meetings, the renovation making a step towards the political emancipation of the Japanese women. The inclusion of the subject of law in the curriculum of some girls' schools—Nippon Joshi Daigaku or Women's University (a private institution in Tokyo), for instance,—the departure made by some private universities in Tokyo and elsewhere which have thrown open the lectures on law, political economy, sociology and other social or political sciences to the attendance of girl students and women—the Meiji University and the Nippon University, for instance,—are all proofs of the gradual awakening of Japanese women.

Women are, however, still denied the right to vote for any public assembly, the only semblance to it being the decision of the Railway authorities in 1928 to allow women-workers voting right in electing the workers' representatives to the Workers' Council created in 1920 as advisory organs on matters affecting the interest of railway workers.

The spirit of awakening is, however, already in the air and women's activity even in politics is a thing to be treated now seriously. In one of the recent Parliamentary elections women speakers were even in greater demand than the male, owing to scarcity of supply, and it is reported that these women orators altogether made some 276 speeches, the fair speakers being mostly in support of those candidates who had declared themselves in favour of granting franchise to women. Already these women of progressive views have organized two associations aimed at acquiring suffrage for women. Needless to say, women's organizations for promoting philanthropic, social and similar causes are many and diverse. Of these one of the latest is the Young Women's League created in October 1927 under the encouragement of the Department of Education as a complement to the Young Men's Leagues already in existence. The Department aims to foster sound thought among the young generation.

In respect to the relative length of the roll of memberships the Federation of Ladies Societies in Western Japan created in 1919 under the auspices of the Asahi stands foremost with over 3 million members, and next comes the Ladies Patriotic Society supported by half a million members. Both are social and philanthropic in aim. The National Female Teachers

Union joined by over 20,000 out of the total force of approximately 70,000 in the country is showing great energy for promoting the position of those professionals in particular and of women in general.

Women in Labour Problems

The part played by Japanese proletarian women in the sphere of public activity is practically negligible, some three or four leagues created by them being practically ornamental adjuncts to the Right or Left organization, as the case may be. It is true the proletarian women as also the bourgeois seem sufficiently conscious of their new mission in consequence of the progress of the times, but they have done nothing in the way of giving practical demonstration of their awakening. Strictly speaking the bourgeois women have been active since about 1919 on political questions, as the right of women to take part in political meetings and about suffrage, but their proletarian sisters so far have made no particular achievement to their credit.

Women as Bread Winners

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

As the results of the 1930 official census returns shown, the number of women as bread winners throughout Japan proper aggregated 10,589,403 of which figure 354,792 were employers, 836,869 independent workers without employers and 9,397,742 employees. The following statistics show the number of independent workwomen and woman workers who are employees, occupied in commercial and transport lines and civil professional vocations, which cover the greater portion of the field of the activities of women workers:—

Table 16. Number of Women Workers (1930 Census)

	No. of women-workers	No. of male workers to 100 female workers	%
Agriculture	6,307,042	121.0	60.4
Fishery	45,546	1,100.0	0.4
Mining	41,046	512.0	0.4
Industry	1,430,430	298.5	13.5
Commerce	1,464,195	205.8	13.8
Traffic	78,979	1,302.4	0.8
Civil & professional occupations	352,348	480.2	3.3
Domestic employees	697,116	12.1	6.6
Others	82,701	590.3	0.8
Total	10,589,403	179.8	100.0

The number of women workers occupied in various commercial lines, transport and traffic business, and civil or public professional vocations, as classified according to employers, independent workers without employers or those working as employees, at the end of September, 1930, was as follows (figures being based on the results of the latest quinquennial national census,

Table 17. Number of Women Workers By Occupations (1930 Census)

	Commerce	Traffic	Civil & professional occupations	Total
Employers	126,242	806	4,772	131,820
Independent workers	355,228	925	58,390	414,543
Employees	982,725	77,248	239,186	1,349,159
Total	1,464,195	78,979	352,348	1,895,522

The number of the so-called "professional women" including those working as school teachers, physicians, mid-wives, nurses, pharmacists, clerks in Government or public offices such as the railway department, communications department, post-offices, etc., is rapidly increas-

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

Table 18. Women's Occupations (Exclusive of Workwomen)

Year	Physicians & pharmacists	Midwives nurses & acupuncturists	School teachers	Communications clerks	State Railway clerks	"Geisha", "Shakufu"	Waitresses at cafe & bar
1929	3,072	135,749	88,511	9,092	....	204,136	51,559
1930	3,529	128,734	101,018	....	....	207,727	66,840
1931	3,986	154,153	99,621	....	....	210,434	77,381
1932	4,770	163,284	102,034	....	....	213,507	89,549
1933	5,670	171,754	204,136	....	....	209,092	99,312
1934	6,720	180,486	....	....	....	203,364	107,478

LOCAL YOUNG MENS' LEAGUES

These are associations of public-spirited young men derived in principle from the local young men's associations that were first created at Kamakura toward the end of the 12th century with the object of promoting and protecting the public welfare and the interest of different localities. To adapt themselves to the need of the times, the young men's 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 Dec. 1934 15,469 such leagues existed throughout the country with a total membership of 2,456,505, the encouragement funds at the end of Dec., 1934 amounting to ¥1,602,874 including those of Young Women's Leagues numbering 13,537 in all with a total membership of 1,507,778.

ELEMOSYNARY 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, provisions for controlling lepers, aids to private charity work, education of blind, deaf and mute, protection of released prisoners, etc.

Relief Rules for Paupers, Etc.

The rules were first enacted in 1874 and revised in 1920. The estimated outlay is ¥8,000,000, of which one-half is to come from the Treasury and the other half from the local and communal treasuries. The law provides for the helpless decrepid persons (over 65 years old), children under 13 years, and maternity women.

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

Table 19. Statistics of Paupers, Foundlings and Sick Travellers

	Paupers		Foundlings		Sick travellers	
	No.	Disbursement by State and Communes (yen)	No.	Dis'ts by State and Communes (yen)	No.	Dis'ts by Communes (yen)
1927-28.....	10,460	527,930	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	140,415	2,959	574,537
1930-31.....	17,403	727,384	617	92,123	3,126	602,328
1931-32.....	18,118	624,228	534	67,992	2,985	517,837
1932-33.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,863	505,459
1933-34.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,602	539,195

Relief of Sufferers from Natural Calamities

The law of 1899 relating to relief funds for sufferers from extreme calamity provides that each prefecture should lay aside a sum of not less than ¥500,000 as a fund for giving relief when such calamity overtakes the whole or

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

Table 20. Disbursements for Relief Purposes (Yen)

Year	Feed	Clothing	Providing with work	Temporary lodging	Total incl. others
1928-29.....	112,806	50,700	85,319	126,263	944,205
1929-30.....	131,665	35,181	266,150	79,904	651,048
1930-31.....	237,015	37,394	252,214	238,374	988,517
1931-32.....	223,970	46,116	662,219	70,177	1,141,554
1932-33.....	737,355	200,766	368,340	370,548	4,633,249
1933-34.....	120,681	20,982	220,564	37,768	3,978,143
1934-35.....	1,437,806	338,899	1,355,475	583,891	7,200,139

Table 21. Military Relief Service

	Sick or wounded Soldier							
	without families		Soldiers and their families		Bereaved families		Total incl. others	
	No. of recipients	Amount (Yen)	No. of recipients	Amount (Yen)	No. of recipients	Amount (Yen)	No. of recipients	Amount (Yen)
1927-28.....	54	5,155	33,912	1,130,733	2,114	89,589	36,080	1,275,477
1928-29.....	64	5,581	42,836	1,382,142	2,047	86,355	44,947	1,474,078
1929-30.....	67	7,264	42,142	1,404,628	1,934	86,122	44,143	1,498,014
1930-31.....	55	4,685	50,006	1,504,323	1,795	77,779	51,856	1,686,787
1931-32.....	70	5,412	69,679	1,653,065	1,894	73,137	71,643	1,731,614
1932-33.....	105	7,635	96,622	2,334,039	2,296	86,822	99,023	2,427,490
1933-34.....	135	13,005	96,411	2,595,894	2,359	94,036	98,905	2,702,935
1934-35.....	137	12,738	103,436	2,708,179	2,199	88,331	105,772	2,809,248

SOCIAL WELFARE WORK EXPENDITURE

The expenditure on account of various social welfare works for the fiscal year 1935, borne by prefectures, municipalities, towns and villages, aggregated ¥83,322,115. Classified according to different items, prefectures, cities, towns and villages, etc., the figure is apportioned as follows:—

Table 22. Social Welfare Work Expenditure in 1935 (In yen)

	Disbursed by Prefectures	Disbursed by Municipalities	Disbursed by Towns & Villages	Total expenditures
Administrative Organs.....	725,047	797,346	1,818,316	3,339,709
Relief of Distitute.....	3,044,730	5,387,046	3,426,266	11,858,042
Military Relief.....	114,937	24,102	106,758	245,797
Medical Relief.....	4,574,003	6,004,668	2,055,531	12,634,202
Provisional Relief.....	3,078,296	17,056,827	13,257,684	33,392,807
Social Culture.....	1,581,825	2,063,346	3,614,588	7,259,759
Protection of Children.....	2,287,856	2,341,853	1,181,309	5,811,018
Others.....	4,100,434	2,932,169	1,752,178	8,784,781
Total	19,507,128	36,607,357	27,207,630	83,322,115
Do. for 1934.....	20,977,092	36,238,495	26,054,182	83,269,769
Do. for 1933.....	28,883,471	33,747,855	21,099,827	83,641,153
Do. for 1932.....	23,998,144	28,439,783	15,145,344	67,583,271
Do. for 1931.....	25,136,435	27,710,292	12,708,177	65,554,904

According to the investigation conducted by the State, communal or under private management for Home Office, the social undertakings either under the latest year available make the following:

Table 23. Social Works in 1933

	No of establishments	Funds in (Yen)	Expenses (Yen)	No. of beneficiaries
General organization:				
Controlling organizations.....	56	5,103,853	1,290,223	.....
Investigation organizations.....	34	850	1,204	.....
Encouragement organizations.....	18	71,934,143	2,310,765	.....
Welfare commissioners.....	80	.....	865,104	5,284,170*
Welfare commissioners' support.....	1,369	3,572,192	918,856	.....
Child Protection:				
Maternity Protection.....	493	19,110	143,299	6,044
Midwives.....	.....	.....	.....	28,867*
Free maternity hospitals.....	48	1,377,340	527,538	50,695
Infant protection.....	20	323,219	72,982	12,720
Nurseries.....	697	3,188,642	925,867	59,475
Orphanages.....	129	5,598,273	850,941	819,408†
Child welfare offices.....	144	129,261	142,200	7,596
Protection for feeble minded.....	8	1,987,896	312,405	147,768†
Protection for invalids.....	18	33,670	27,146	26,990*
Ragged schools.....	37	547,077	111,193	598
Schools for nurses.....	16	31,021	7,643	201,819†
Schools for labourers' children.....	9	85,576	11,847	12,780
Reformatories.....	61	.....	820,593	6,759
Reformatory protection.....	31	88,718	60,237	504
Schools for blind and deaf-mutes.....	8	1,029,072	129,692	577
Correction of stammering.....	4	62,137	22,932	2,842
Provisional Protection:				
Small dwelling houses.....	642	.....	.....	33,500**
Public lodgings.....	154	.....	.....	3,476,659†
Public markets.....	277	.....	.....	52,939,432†
Public dining halls.....	68	.....	.....	10,586,296†
Public bath-houses.....	166	.....	.....	23,586,296†
Public pawn shops.....	1,061	.....	.....	15,536,332§
Unemployment Relief Works:				
Providing works.....	72	1,887,054	1,262,354	13,332
Labour exchanges.....	587	.....	1,799,577	672,460
Others.....	2	70,000	15,446	154
Relief Work:				
Military relief.....	29	1,539,104	223,816	2,343
Relief of families of soldiers in service or of deceased soldiers.....	250	17,800,264	1,675,600	255,375
Others.....	294	15,202,109	1,847,404	23,807
Medical Relief:				
Charity hospitals.....	151	22,203,020	6,188,443	1,088,521
Medical consultation offices.....	343	3,500,318	1,664,418	757,763
Medical consultation agencies.....	61	302,251	76,545	20,801
Lunatic hospitals.....	44	1,188,579	970,531	8,125
Tuberculosis hospitals.....	29	4,030,334	1,710,841	8,369
Leper asylums.....	17	1,409,865	958,618	4,806
Others:				
Settlement works.....	169	6,283,515	1,207,761	.....
Personal consultation offices.....	153	65,818	23,477	43,446*
Protection for women.....	25	668,309	182,566	3,434
Providing shelter.....	17	69,334	25,591	23,042*
Giving comfort to invalids.....	12	52,076	39,646	1,239
Promotion of Public health.....	89	2,334,988	1,092,967	.....
Aids for burial service.....	5	94,235	35,705	5,281*
Others.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand total	8,127	275,933,433	52,566,794	.....

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, 8-10 & 16-18—Nippon Rodo Nenkan (Japan Labor Year Book), 1936, published by the Ohara Social Problems Research Institute. Tables 2-4—Sangyo Kumiai Nenkan (Co-operative Year Book), 1937. Tables 11-15—Rodo Tosei Yoran (Official Summary of Labor Statistics), 1937. Tables 22-23—Naimu-sho Tokai Hokoku (Statistical Annual of the Department of Home Affairs), 1937. Table 20—Research of the Finance Department Table 21—Shakai Jigyo Tokai Yoran (Summary Statistics of the Social Works). Table 5-7 & 19—Nippon Teikoku Tokai Nenkan (Official Statistical Annual), 1936.

CHAPTER XX

INDUSTRIAL PROPERTIES

PATENTS, DESIGNS, TRADE MARKS, UTILITY MODELS AND INVENTIONS

GENERAL REMARKS

"Sembai Ryaku Kisoku" or Brief Monopoly Regulations issued in 1871 was the first legislative measure Japan had adopted for the protection of industrial property, but the measure was abolished before it went into force. The actual protection commenced in June 1884 when the Trade Mark Regulations were promulgated and enforced, this being followed by the enactment of the Monopoly Patent Regulations in 1885. Then in 1888, these two regulations were superseded by the newly enacted Patent, Design and Trade Mark Regulations. In those days Japan was still bound by extraterritorial treaties and because foreigners were beyond control of the native laws their industrial property was not covered by the protection of the legislation. With the revision of treaties in 1894-95 the laws on industrial property were subjected to necessary amendment and for the first time the general system of protection understood in Europe and America was put into force in the country. Subsequently the laws were amended twice, i.e. in 1909 and in 1921, when the present Patent, Utility Model Design and Trade Mark Laws and rules appertaining to them came into existence, taking effect on January 11, 1922. Main features common to those four laws are as follows:

Main Features of the Laws

(1) Japan from the first adopted the examination system, that is, when there are applications for patent, or registration of utility models, designs or trade marks, they are first examined by the examiners of the Patent Office, and obtain registration only when they are found conformable to the law. This principle remains unchanged. In the new law has been adopted the system of publication, that is to say, when the examiners are satisfied with applications, they first issue an order that publicity be given them, and if within a period of two months no objection appear against the published applications, then upon the expiration of the said period the examiner gives decision to register, and effects registration on payment of

prescribed fees. The only exception to the above is in connection with applications for the registration of designs for which registration is effected by dispensing with the process of publicity.

The system of re-examination has been abolished in the new laws. If the examiner should decide to reject an application, he has to show to the applicant the reason, if any, for the rejection in order to give him an opportunity to protest. In case the protest is overruled and the applicant is not satisfied with the ruling, he can request a trial-appeal.

A trial can be requested to invalidate a patent or a registration granted contrary to the laws, or to a person not entitled thereto, but this power of request lapses after expiration of five years from the day of registration in the case of patents and with regard to registrations affecting private interests, and three years in the case of utility models. A trial may also be requested to confirm the limits of claims. From a trial an appeal is open to a trial-on-appeal, and from a trial-on-appeal to the Court of Cassation, but this latter is in regard to points of law only.

(2) Formerly patents were granted only to first inventors, but in the new Patent Law they, as well as the registration of utility models, designs and trade-marks, are granted to the first applicants; and in case there are two or more applications on the same day on the same subject a patent or registration is granted according to an agreement among the applicants, but is withheld when no such agreement exists. In case a patent or registration has been granted to a person who is not entitled thereto, such patent or registration may be invalidated through a trial upon application, and shall be granted to a person entitled thereto.

(3) As regards an invention, a utility model or a design effected by an employee of a private firm or public establishment, even when the invention, utility model, or design lies within the scope or business of the employer, and is accomplished by the employee in discharge of his duty and assigned to the employer according to stipu-

lations in a contract or business regulations, the employer has to pay a reasonable compensation to the employee. In case such employee obtains a patent or registration thereof, owing to absence of such stipulations, the employer is entitled to work it.

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

(5) With regard to patent articles, and registered utility models and designs, an indication that the article is patented or registered must be attained thereto, otherwise no damages can be recovered for infringement. No such requirement is needed for trade marks.

(6) When a patent is granted, letters patent shall be issued, and when a utility model or design is registered, a certificate of 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. Ever a national of such a country is not allowed to make an application or a request or take any other steps with regard to industrial property, unless he is domiciled or has a residence or bona fide place of business in Japan, or when he does so through an agent living in Japan.

(8) For persons residing in foreign countries or in remote districts where communications is difficult, the director of the Patent Office may, by virtue of his official authority or in compliance with request, extend the periods prescribed for procedures to be taken vis-à-vis the Patent Office.

PATENTS

Not Patentable.—The following are not patentable:—

1. Articles of food or drink or taste (Genus-mittel);
2. Medicine or methods of compounding them;
3. Substances manufactured by chemical processes;
4. Articles which are prejudicial to public order, morals or health.

Not New.—The following are not "new":—

1. Inventions which have been publicly known or publicly used in the Empire prior to application for patents therefor;
2. Inventions which have been described in publications distributed in the Empire prior to application for patents therefor to such an extent that the description can easily be put into practice.

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

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

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

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

Use of Other's Patent.—When a patented invention can not be worked without a patented invention or a registered utility model belonging to another person being used, a trial may be requested in case the person refuses to grant a license on reasonable terms without proper reasons. This use of a patent invention can not be exacted unless three years have elapsed from the establishment of the patent right.

In case a patent remains unworked in the Empire without any good reason consecutively for three years or more, and if such patent is necessary for public interests, the Director of the Patent Office may upon receiving application cancel the patent or order the patentee to grant a license on terms to be decided by him, or cancel it in virtue of his authority.

UTILITY MODELS

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

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

the article. Prohibitive clauses concerning registration are practically identical with those for the registration of designs.

The term of the exclusive use of a utility model is ten years counting from the date of

registration.

The fee is at the rate of ¥7 annually for the first three years, ¥15 annually for the next three years and ¥25 annually for the last four years.

DESIGNS

Subject-Matters.—Any new design consisting of forms, patterns, colouring, or their combinations and applicable to articles of industry may be registered with regard to the articles, excepting those which are the same or similar to the Imperial Chrysanthemum Crest, or those which are prejudicial to public order and so forth.

Secrecy of Design.—A design may be kept secret pending the application and for a period

not exceeding three years from the date of its registration.

Term.—The term allowed for the exclusive use of a design is ten years from the date of registration, similar design expiring with the original.

Fees.—The fee is at the rate of ¥3 yearly for the first three years, ¥5 yearly from the fourth to the tenth year. Regulation fee of a similar design is ¥3.

TRADE-MARKS

Object of Trade-Marks.—A trade-mark may be registered in order to distinguish the goods which are produced, manufactured, worked up, selected, certified, handled or sold by a person as a business. A trade-mark that is registerable must consist of letters, devices or signs, or their combinations and must be distinctive and conspicuous. A designation of colours may be registered.

The following marks are not registerable:

1. Those containing a device similar to the Imperial Chrysanthemum Crest;
2. Those similar to the national flag, the army or navy ensign, decoration, etc., or a foreign national flag;
3. Those similar to a Red Cross, or designation of characters therefor;
4. Those liable to disturb public order or morals;
5. Those containing a likeness, the name or other designation, or the trade-name of another person, unless consent is obtained therefor from the person concerned;
6. Those similar to a mark commonly used with the same, or similar kind, of goods;
7. Those containing a device similar to a prize medal or the like given by an authorized exposition, except in the case when a person uses such medal which he has obtained, as part of the trade-mark;
8. Those similar to a mark of another person well known in trade and to be used with similar kinds of goods;
9. Those similar to registered trade-mark of another person and to be used for similar kinds of goods;
10. Those similar to a mark of another person,

before the lapse of one year since the loss of validity of such mark, unless the mark remained unusual for more than one year previous to the loss of its validity;

11. Those apprehended to cause mistake or confusion of merchandise.

Even in cases where the essential part of a trade-mark is not, when separated, 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
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
1935	14,757	1,888	16,645	3,816	950	4,766
1936	16,132	2,379	18,511	3,994	842	4,836

Table 2. Registration of Utility Models

Year	Applicat'on			Registered		
	Japanese	Foreigners	Total	Japanese	Foreigners	Total
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	34,938	13,978	272	14,250
1935	40,578	408	40,986	14,015	225	14,240
1936	44,210	422	44,632	15,396	274	15,670

Table 3. Registration of Designs

Year	Applications			Registered		
	Japanese	Foreigners	Total	Japanese	Foreigners	Total
1927	9,162	19	9,181	4,670	21	4,691
1928	8,207	14	8,221	4,357	9	4,366
1929	9,616	27	9,643	5,295	13	5,308
1930	12,006	32	12,038	5,925	19	6,014
1931	9,951	36	9,987	4,801	18	4,819
1932	9,172	23	9,195	4,547	20	4,567
1933	9,388	39	9,427	4,044	13	4,057
1934	9,566	45	9,611	4,026	26	4,052
1935	12,285	79	12,363	5,434	40	5,474
1936	14,568	58	14,626	5,629	33	5,662

Table 4. Registration of Trade-Marks

Year	Applications			Registered		
	Japanese	Foreigners	Total	Japanese	Foreigners	Total
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
1935	28,912	699	29,611	13,375	562	13,938
1936	29,365	748	30,113	14,615	525	15,140

ENCOURAGEMENT OF INVENTIONS

Association for Encouragement of Inventions

The Imperial Invention Association was organized in 1905, and in 1919 the Government announced they would grant every year a certain amount of encouragement fund. The same year gold medals specially designed were awarded to 15 inventors of merit by the Association. In 1925 it received a donation of ¥30,000 from the Imperial Household in aid of the encouragement fund. The following year (1926) the Association awarded to 106 inventors special medals of merit and letters of praise, eleven of them being granted monetary gift of ¥300 each out of the Imperial donation. The Association is presided over by Baron Yoshiro Sakatani and has for its honorary president Prince Takamatsu.

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

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

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

The Chemical & Physical Research Institute

Apart from the energetic efforts of private inventors, the establishment in 1907 of the Chemical & Physical Research Institute, a Government laboratory organized as a foundational juridical person at the instance of the late Dr. Jokichi Takamine, (also see under Chapter on

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. Kawada of Tokyo Imperial University and others; etc. Some of these inventions have secured world-wide fame.

Education), has stimulated the development of scientific researches and the growth of useful inventions in recent years. The Institute which was established with the object of promoting the fundamental development of industries has rendered very valuable services in past years to the cause it espouses and effected numerous useful inventions which have largely contribut-

ed to the progress and expansion of national industries. Some of the inventions effected by the experts of the Institute who comprise many eminent scientists specializing in different branches of chemical, physical and other scientific studies have won world-wide fame. Not only does the Institute conduct scientific researches but also carries on the industrialization of the results of its researches and inventions, such practical side of manufacture being conducted by the Chemical & Physical Industrial Company and several other concerns established for such purposes as subsidiary enterprises of the Institute.

The Institute is divided into twenty-seven departments according to different branches of scientific studies such as chemistry, physics, engineering, electricity, metallurgy, etc., each department being under supervision of a noted specialist of the particular line. The staff consists of, besides 27 departmental chiefs, 23 ex-

perts, 68 assistants, 117 sub-assistants and 84 specialists who are not official members of the Institute. At the factory attached to the Institute about 250 engineers, experts and mechanics are engaged in the manufacture of various products by the method or process invented by the experts of the Institute. Among the many inventions effected by the Institute those which have fetched wide fame and reputation are Vitamins, other biochemical products, the manufacture of magnesium from sea water, piston rings, sensitized paper, corundam, adsol, ultragrin glass, etc. The kinds of machines, electrical and optical apparatuses and appliances invented and manufactured by the Institute number upwards of sixty, while the chemical and biochemical products also invented and prepared by the establishment reach about fifty in kind. About fifty of those inventions have been patented by the Japanese or foreign Governments.

References: Tables 1, 2, 3 & 4—Researches of Patents Bureau, Department of Commerce & Industry.

CHAPTER XXI TRANSPORTATION

LAND TRANSPORTATION

RAILWAYS

Introductory Remarks

The railway service was started in Japan in the fifth year of Meiji (1872) when the line between Tokyo and Yokohama measuring 26.9 kilometres was opened. Ever since that time the railway system has made such rapid strides that now railways run lengthwise and crosswise throughout the whole country. At the end of the financial year of 1935-36, or the end of March, 1936 the total length of the State Railways open to traffic and that of tracks stood at 17,138 kilometres and 27,299 kilometres, respectively. The length of the local railways and that of tramways open to business at the same date were 7,097 kilometres and 2,533 kilometres, respectively.

To give notable features of Japanese railways, in the first place, the railways are in principle owned and managed by the State. It was in 1907 that the nationalization of railways was effected. The Government then acquired 2,825,000 miles out of the total mileage of 23,825,000 existing and thus removed various drawbacks incidental to diverse management and different methods of working. Secondly, the number of goods wagons is smaller than that

of passenger cars. This is due to the fact that as the country is surrounded by seas on all sides, no small proportion of goods is carried on sea. Thirdly, the number of locomotives is very large for that of other vehicles. (Of the total number of vehicles of 85,022 owned by the State Railways as at the end of March, 1936 as many as 4,124 were locomotives.) This is both because the country is hilly and each train consists of a comparatively small number of vehicles. Fourthly, the use of the railway service is very popular. This is due chiefly to a large number of passengers undertaking short journeys. Fifthly, unlike other countries, fare receipts are usually larger than freight receipts. In the sixth place, the Japanese railways together with the German railways are noted for the punctuality of their services. The last feature of the Japanese railways, or their defect is the narrow gauge that marks almost the whole line (3 ft. 6 in. being the standard gauge).

The private railways now existing are those intended to meet local requirements, and granted subsidies under the Local Railway Law. General statistics on the Japanese railways are tabulated below:—

Table 1. General Condition of Railway Lines in Japan

	(1935-36)		
	State Railways	Local Railways	Tramways
Operating lines (kms.)	17,138.2	7,097.56	2,533.55
Passenger train mileage (kms.)	114,049,258	1,207,110*	367,571,773*
Passenger earnings (yen)	291,635,214	62,262,808*	104,759,835*
Goods train mileage (kms.)	64,944,220	7,264,720*	77,218,405*
Goods earnings (yen)	228,101,754	20,303,665*	1,430,598*
Goods-Passenger train (kms.)	16,719,575	9,070,270*	—
Capital invested (yen)	3,938,262,736	1,274,285,433	1,509,155,739

* 1934-35

Table 2. General Statistics of Railways

(Kms.)							
Year	State Railways	Local Railways	Tramways	Year	State Railways	Local Railways	Tramways*
1929-30	14,148.9	6,513.10	2,715.66	1933-34	15,844.5	7,184.55	2,652.65
1930-31	14,574.9	7,018.14	2,711.47	1934-35	16,535.1	7,088.22	2,615.20
1931-32	15,014.0	7,194.79	2,675.63	1935-36	17,138.2	7,097.56	2,533.55
1932-33	15,372.1	7,242.11	2,661.76				

Table 3. Capital Invested and Percentage of Profits

	State Railways		Local Railways		Tramways	
	Capital (Yen)	Profit % to cap.	Capital (Yen)	Profit % to cost of construction	Capital (Yen)	Profit % to cost of construction
1929-30	3,285,165,893	6.9	1,169,932,738	5.4	2,205,831,510	8.2
1930-31	3,382,320,115	5.3	1,282,118,738	4.2	2,212,569,844	6.9
1931-32	3,462,322,624	4.9	1,313,782,488	3.8	2,145,876,339	5.9
1932-33	3,563,422,511	4.6	1,360,918,984	3.6	2,157,203,439	5.3
1933-34	3,682,426,399	5.4	1,311,913,684	4.0	2,071,474,039	5.4
1934-35	3,813,211,446	5.6	1,283,266,384	4.1	1,468,193,689	5.3
1935-36	3,938,262,736	5.7	1,284,103,805	4.2	1,509,155,739	5.6

STATE RAILWAYS

ADMINISTRATION AND STAFF

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

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

Railway Administration, Traffic, Construction, Ways & Works, Mechanical Engineering, Electric and Finance. The whole is presided over by the Minister assisted by the Vice-Ministers and a large number of subordinates.

As existing on March 31, 1936 there were altogether 218,532 servants in the employ of the Government Railways as against 209,744 in the preceding year, showing an increase of 8,618 as shown hereunder:—

Table 4. Number of Officials and Employees (End of March)

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

MILEAGE

The mileage of lines worked and length of tracks during 1936 are given below in comparison with the figures in the past few fiscal years (kilometres):—

Table 5. Mileage of Lines Worked and Length of Tracks (Kms.)

Route	(a) Whole Country						
	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	
Single	12,304.709	12,732.142	13,134.464	13,608.033	14,261.384	14,861.878	
Double	1,999.364	1,979.773	1,919.094	1,907.452	1,942.548	1,944.939	
Triple	26.570	29.960	29.960	29.960	29.963	29.963	
Quadruple	138.812	148.387	163.573	171.316	173.292	173.292	
Total incl. others	14,487.325	14,910.532	15,267.361	15,737.077	16,427.480	17,030.365	
Main	17,045.065	17,498.405	17,840.114	18,321.647	19,052.965	19,658.241	
Side	6,963.699	7,085.130	7,153.163	7,290.996	7,467.205	7,641.311	
Total	24,008.764	24,583.536	24,993.277	25,612.643	26,520.170	27,299.552	
(b) Situation in Each Division (1935-36)							
Route	Tokyo	Nagoya	Osaka	Hiroshima	Moji	Sendai	Sapporo
Single	1,320.160	1,762.292	1,736.961	1,557.696	2,133.083	3,251.056	3,100.630
Double	616.251	314.107	197.287	470.668	147.176	29.851	169.599
Triple	2.910	11.163	4.660	—	9.360	1.870	—
Quadruple	114.328	—	54.854	—	4,110	—	—
Total incl. others	2,067.909	2,087.562	1,999.795	2,028.364	2,293.729	3,282.777	3,270.229
Main	3,105.934	2,423.995	2,401.129	2,499.032	2,471.955	3,316.368	3,430.828
Side	1,563.176	1,079.960	1,003.878	663.401	1,044.667	1,167.465	1,058.764
Total	4,669.110	3,503.955	3,465.007	3,162.433	3,516.622	4,483.833	4,489.592

Table 6. Main Lines and Mileage under Traffic, End of March, 1936

Name of Principal Line	Open mileage inclusive of branch lines (Kms.)	Name of Principal Line	Open mileage inclusive of branch lines (Kms.)
Main Island:			
Ban-etsu	337.2	Kagoshima	746.4
Chuo	743.0	Nagasaki	364.0
Hokuroku	638.1	Nippo	742.8
Takayama	298.0	Shikoku:	
Kwansai	818.6	Dosan	169.7
O-u	846.6	Kotoku	88.3
Riku-u	165.0	Tokushima	100.1
San-yo (Kobe-Shimonoseki)	1,311.2	Yosan	287.2
San-in	1,037.4	Hokkaido:	
Shin-etsu	449.7	Abashiri	243.8
Sobu	524.2	Hakodate	810.3
Tohoku	2,428.1	Kushiro-Abashiri	166.2
Tokaido	988.2	Muroran	292.4
U-etsu	311.4	Nayoro	213.7
Kyushu:			
Chikuho	154.8	Nemuro	690.3
Hohi	165.7	Rumoi	127.4
		Soya	427.5
		Grand total (incl. other lines).... 17,138.2	

TRAFFIC RESULTS

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

Table 7. Passenger Earnings, Etc.
(In ¥1,000)

	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Passenger fare	208,877	203,542	222,247	238,681	253,043
Berth	1,856	1,949	2,369	2,840	3,162
Express tickets	6,188	6,224	6,884	7,635	8,128
Baggages	1,103	1,105	1,156	1,265	1,474
Parcels	16,583	15,263	16,340	17,804	19,481
Mail	2,390	2,369	2,404	2,515	2,780
Platform tickets	1,668	1,633	1,736	1,824	1,863
Miscellaneous	1,307	1,303	1,399	1,532	1,704
Total	239,972	233,387	254,534	274,096	291,635

Table 8. Passengers Carried, etc.

Year	No. of pass. carried (1,000)	No. of pass. carried kms. (1,000)	Average km. of journey per pass.	Pass. per day per km.	Pass. per train km.	Average No. of pass. per day (1,000)
1930-31	824,153	19,875,113	24.1	3,839	154.3	2,258
1931-32	787,222	19,122,651	24.3	3,586	142.1	2,151
1932-33	781,150	19,001,523	24.3	3,488	136.8	2,140
1933-34	841,315	20,822,013	24.7	3,715	141.9	2,305
1934-35	913,565	22,573,020	24.7	3,888	141.7	2,503
1935-36	985,041	24,173,052	24.5	3,983	140.3	2,691

Table 9. Goods Hauled and Earnings

(a) Earnings
(¥1,000)

	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Ordinary	173,738	172,157	195,183	215,615	225,343
Miscellaneous	2,386	2,550	2,855	3,066	2,759
Total	176,124	174,706	198,038	218,681	228,102
Average earnings per day	481	479	543	599	623
*Average earnings per km. per day...	33	32	35	37	37

Note:—* In yen.

(b) Hauled

	Volume of goods carried (m. tons)	Volume of goods carried per day (m. tons)	Average kilometres per m. ton	Average volume of goods carried per day per km. (m. tons)	Average volume of goods carried per train km (m. tons)
1931-32	60,590,746	165,548	175.0	1,961	207.5
1932-33	61,732,756	169,131	171.1	1,911	203.1
1933-34	71,970,592	197,180	166.6	2,112	210.6
1934-35	77,477,837	212,268	172.3	2,270	212.9
1935-36	81,039,134	221,418	172.9	2,279	204.4

Principal items of goods handled are coal, timber, stone, rice, fertilizer, and fuel. Below are given the figures for the most important items handled by the State lines for the five fiscal years ending 1935-36.

Table 10. (a) Important Goods Handled by State Railways
(Metric Tons)

	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Rice	2,899,931	2,985,220	3,014,311	3,056,754	3,572,737	3,047,240
Buckwheat	654,354	691,502	790,503	717,330	787,736	905,772
Timber	5,514,807	4,670,408	4,732,021	5,837,525	7,026,756	7,307,116
Charcoal	1,215,731	1,172,772	1,117,960	1,064,696	1,183,504	1,169,460
Stone	798,715	684,388	661,830	742,965	697,137	699,990
Oil	775,494	821,015	819,048	790,779	927,844	1,057,075
Coal	22,446,305	19,658,296	20,228,615	23,660,510	25,744,183	27,361,353
Iron and steel	380,497	410,429	469,775	659,886	885,482	1,072,667
Artificial fertilizers	1,382,793	1,337,361	1,539,500	1,561,924	1,642,292	2,072,740
Cement	1,516,382	1,363,291	1,391,745	1,743,822	1,835,541	2,138,385

(b) Railway Freight Rates per Metric Ton and Kilometre and
Average Fare per Capita

Freights:	1917	1921	1929	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Average kilometres per metric ton.....	166.1	165.1	162.9	175.0	171.1	166.6	172.3	172.9
Average receipts per metric ton.....	1.77	2.85	2.79	2.87	2.79	2.71	2.78	2.78
Average receipts per metric ton per km. (sen).....	1.07	1.72	1.71	1.64	1.63	1.63	1.62	1.61
Passengers:								
Average number per kilometre.....	159.9	207.3	177.9	142.1	136.8	141.9	141.7	140.3
Pass. earnings per capita (sen).....	30	41	28	27	26	26	26	26
Average pass. earnings per km. per capita (sen).....	0.84	1.30	1.14	1.09	1.07	1.07	1.06	1.05

FINANCE

As mentioned elsewhere the railway finance is independent of the other State accounts, and the disbursements are to be met by the receipts, while the expenses needed in construction or improvement are appropriated out of the profit accruing from the traffic, and also from ¥20,000,000 to be set apart every year on the railway account or from the Government general account. The capital investment as in the fiscal year 1934-36 amounted to ¥3,938,262,736, while the fixed property aggregated in value ¥3,850,507,539.

Table 11. Working Revenues and Expenses

Fiscal Year	Revenues (¥1,000)	Expenses (¥1,000)	Net Profit (¥1,000)	Per kilometre per day worked (yen)		
				Revenues	Expenses	Gross profit
1930-31	458,140	382,553	75,587	87,142	54,176	32,966
1931-32	433,540	365,089	68,452	80,009	49,207	30,802
1932-33	425,954	364,875	61,080	76,915	47,866	29,049
1933-34	474,254	385,579	88,675	83,212	49,586	33,626
1934-35	518,668	417,771	100,897	87,988	53,289	34,699
1935-36	544,986	435,000	109,986	88,369	53,478	34,891

Table 12. Working Revenues Classified
(Yen)

Year	Coaching	Goods	Motor-car	Others	Total
1931-32	245,349,729	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	203,189,175	537,261	9,222,017	473,570,961
1934-35	281,813,536	225,246,327	1,044,084	10,564,126	518,668,073
1935-36	298,760,574	233,397,009	1,661,840	10,714,191	544,534,114

Table 13. Working Expenses Classified
(¥1,000)

	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
General	5,982	5,364	5,714	5,877	5,996	6,695
Maintenance of ways and works	45,723	40,694	40,504	43,778	54,764	57,068
Maintenance of equipments	28,941	26,038	25,615	27,377	30,888	32,150
Transportation	74,537	66,666	65,808	71,154	78,994	85,425
Traffic	100,413	98,047	96,769	101,085	105,958	109,655
Shipping	6,114	5,502	5,203	5,625	6,301	6,473
Total including others	284,824	266,634	265,082	282,200	314,126	329,537

Table 14. Disposal of Net Earnings

(Yen)

Year	Survey and Private line inspection	Additional works	Interest charge	Subsidy to local rlys.	Total incl. others
1930-31.....	586,879	3,382,422	86,241,915	7,499,934	97,728,771
1931-32.....	615,149	2,433,856	87,885,730	7,498,118	98,454,047
1932-33.....	483,758	2,420,590	88,883,405	7,203,344	99,792,641
1933-34.....	489,620	2,122,589	93,775,493	6,991,443	103,379,145
1934-35.....	508,992	3,936,208	91,788,215	7,052,618	103,645,227
1935-36.....	634,402	3,710,575	93,750,891	7,367,128	105,462,996

Table 15. Value of Fixed Property

(Yen)

Year	Brought over from preceding year	Increase during the year				Decrease during the year	Total
		Construction expenditure	Improvement expenditure	Additional works	Total incl. others		
1930-31..	3,246,724,943	41,715,774	66,735,912	3,382,422	122,837,123	22,169,604	3,347,392,462
1931-32..	3,347,392,462	37,706,907	54,714,747	2,433,856	99,405,522	33,011,971	3,413,786,013
1932-33..	3,413,786,013	47,703,369	51,991,055	2,420,590	105,057,008	14,949,995	3,503,893,026
1933-34..	3,503,893,026	53,130,133	56,304,722	2,122,589	126,051,070	16,774,419	3,613,169,677
1934-35..	3,613,169,677	47,794,115	67,662,895	3,936,208	134,351,092	19,035,400	3,728,485,369
1935-36..	3,728,485,369	43,197,238	83,366,177	3,710,575	136,163,380	14,141,210	3,850,507,539

Railway Stores and Materials

Various materials purchased by the Department of Railways during the financial year of 1935-36 and those under contract for supply amounted to ¥144,014,626. 97 per cent. of them represented domestic products and 3 per cent. foreign articles. Contrasted with the previous year, domestic goods show an increase of

¥9,259,604, or 7.1% and foreign articles a decrease of ¥226,352, or 5%, making a total increase of ¥9,033,252, or 6.7%. This considerable increase in the purchases is due chiefly to an increase in the purchases of vehicles and their accessories and a rise in commodity prices in general. The volume of rails, sleepers, coal purchased show a decrease.

Table 16. Railway Stores Purchased and on Store

(Yen)

Year	Railway stores purchased			Amount of stores on hand		
	Home purchase	Foreign purchase	Total	Stores in stock	Articles in process of manufacture	Total
1930-31.....	107,598,231	3,121,766	110,719,997	22,837,495	571,299	28,408,794
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	262,310	17,152,497
1933-34.....	114,266,802	3,811,812	118,078,614	22,636,379	252,424	22,888,803
1934-35.....	130,474,810	4,506,564	134,981,374	27,516,224	189,642	27,705,866
1935-36.....	139,734,414	4,280,212	144,140,626	29,842,400	305,065	30,147,465

ROLLING STOCK

As at the end of March, 1936 the Department of Railways owned 85,022 vehicles, valued at ¥695,558,640. Of this value, ¥276,613,915 was represented by locomotives, ¥213,056,818 by passenger cars and ¥205,887,907 by goods wagons. Details of vehicles are tabulated below:

Table 17. Number of Locomotives

Year	Steam			Electric	Total number incl. others	Weight in working order (with tender) (Metric tons)	Average Weight per engine (Metric tons)
	Tank	Tender					
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	
1934-35.....	977	2,834	165	3,986	331,375	83.1	
1935-36.....	1,011	2,927	173	4,124	342,824	83.1	

Table 18. Number of Passenger Carriages & Electric Cars

Year	Passenger Carriages				Electric Cars			
	No. of bogies	No. of 4 wheels incl. others	Total	Seat Capacity	No. of cars	Seat Capacity	Aver. per car	
1930-31.....	8,513	1,941	10,454	563,741	59.4	1,128	111,818	99.1
1931-32.....	8,616	937	9,553	533,641	58.7	1,219	120,565	98.9
1932-33.....	8,678	477	9,155	524,506	58.8	1,269	126,883	100.0
1933-34.....	8,764	496	9,260	534,132	59.3	1,375	138,650	100.8
1934-35.....	8,937	479	9,416	546,588	59.6	1,403	142,613	101.6
1935-36.....	9,130	384	9,514	558,825	59.9	1,450	149,236	102.9

Table 19. Number of Goods Wagons

Year	Number				Capacity (tons)	
	Covert	Open	Tank	Total incl. others	Total	Average per vehicle
1930-31.....	36,544	30,676	230	68,353	896,266	13.1
1931-32.....	34,835	29,210	211	65,138	868,945	13.3
1932-33.....	35,142	28,735	204	64,923	864,737	13.3
1933-34.....	35,617	29,180	208	65,804	873,998	13.3
1934-35.....	36,224	30,294	220	67,488	892,442	13.2
1935-36.....	37,590	31,446	224	69,940	919,470	13.2

CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION

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

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

The Gauge.—The gauge is of 3 ft. 6 in., it having been adopted when the first railway in Japan was laid. In speed and carrying capacity Japanese railways are much behind those in Europe and America. As yet with the exception of the Tokaido line, most of the lines are 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 lbs. type for trunk lines, in view of the steady expansion of the volume of traffic and the consequent necessity of running heavier trains. The rails were formerly supplied from abroad but of late the rails turned out at the Steel Works at Wakamatsu, Kyushu, and some other works are used.

Sleepers.—The standard dimensions of sleepers are 8" x 5 1/2" x 66"0", and 14 to 16 are laid for every 30 ft. of rails. Chestnut wood is predominant, but owing to growing scarcity of this particular lumber, softer varieties as pines, "lamo," cercidiphyllum, "son," 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, 1936 was 614,000 metres. It is 26,377 metres or 4.5% 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, 1936

was 637,800 metres. Contrasted with the previous year, it shows an increase of 21,582 metres or 3.5%. The length of tunnels specified by the jurisdictions is as follows—

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

Principal tunnels are appended:

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

Table 20. 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. tons)	Per day (M. tons)	Total (Yen)	Per day (Yen)	Total (Yen)	Per day (Yen)
1930-31..	65.8	65.8	124,864	1,224	1,684	17	25,405	249	3,022	30
1931-32..	126.2	108.6	784,527	2,144	6,014	16	158,948	434	10,282	28
1932-33..	308.0	290.0	1,210,431	3,316	9,552	26	236,216	647	17,073	47
1933-34..	544.0	510.0	2,682,764	7,350	25,770	71	490,141	1,359	41,263	113
1934-35..	1,161.0	1,103.0	4,134,529	11,327	39,332	108	977,915	2,679	66,202	181
1935-36..	1,765.0	1,745.0	6,264,452	17,116	47,796	131	1,546,360	4,225	115,480	316
(b) (1935-36)										
Tokyo ...	216.0	216.0	779,707	2,130	3,534	10	157,198	430	8,709	24
Nagoya ..	262.8	259.8	1,697,107	4,637	18,580	51	319,563	873	38,344	106
Osaka ...	257.6	256.6	801,249	2,189	8,796	24	205,455	561	23,008	63
Hiroshima.	501.6	491.6	1,673,265	4,572	5,076	14	545,648	1,491	18,748	51
Moji	325.0	319.0	1,073,408	2,933	10,403	28	232,713	636	19,930	54
Sendai ..	158.0	158.0	169,287	463	1,402	4	69,190	189	6,227	17
Sapporo .	44.0	44.0	70,429	192	5	—	16,593	45	14	—

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

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

Electrification of Railways.—As at the end of March, 1936 the State Railways are electrified to the extent of 688.4 kilometres. It is only about 4% of the entire length of the lines.

Motor-car and Ferry Service

As an ancillary business the Department of Railways runs the motor-car service. As on March 31, 1935, or the end of 1935-36, the motor-routes open to traffic of the State Railways numbered 35 involving 1,766 kilometres, of which 11 routes (605 kilometres) were opened in the year under review.

The total number of passengers carried over those routes during the year was 6,264,452, the volume of goods handled 47,796 metric tons and the earnings from passengers ¥1,466,959 and those from goods ¥112,261, totalling ¥1,579,220.

Contrasted with the previous year, the number of passengers shows an increase of 51.5%, the number of tons lifted 21.5%, fares 59.7% and freights 78.3%.

Japan Air Transport Company and the Manchuria Air Transport Company, involving 4,043.0 kilometres of routes.

Ferry Service.—The State Railways also operate the ferry service at places where it is deemed necessary for the facility and comfort of the public. As at the end of March, 1936, there were 30 ferry steamers and 30 harbour boats totalling 60 with a gross tonnage of 49,086.23. Contrasted with the like date of the previous year, the number of ferry steamers shows a decrease of 1, that of harbour boats an increase of 1, and the gross tonnage an increase of 128.8. The steamship lines (exclusive of the seasonal and temporary lines and also the Awa line which

was abolished on March 20, 1935) for the year under review numbered 7, their total length 284 miles and the number of voyages 119,800. Compared with the preceding year, both the number of routes and number of their length show no change, while the number of voyages shows an increase of 7,861,102 and receipts from fares ¥5,814,165. Contrasted with the previous year, the number of passengers carried shows an increase of 469,724 (6.4%) and fares ¥303,533 (5.5%). The number of tons lifted during the year under consideration stood at 30,776,922 and revenue from freights ¥5,776,685. The amount of the haulage of good is 126,243 tons (4.3%) larger than for the preceding year and freights ¥455,184 (7.3%).

During the year under consideration the State Railways opened a joint service with another two steamship company involving 39.0 miles.

As at the end of the year under notice the State Railways were connected with twenty-six steamship companies for joint service, involving 56 routes.

Accidents.—The number of accidents reported from all parts of the State Railway lines during the year 1935-36 totalled 6,662, or 27.2 a million train kilometres, being an increase of 1,347 in number and a decrease of 3.6 in proportion on the previous year. The number of casualties caused by accidents and errors combined during the year under review was 3,562, or 14.6 a million train kilometres. Contrasted with the previous year, the number shows an increase of 56 and the proportion a decrease of 1. Suicides attempted and accomplished combined throughout the railways totalled 1,826. Compared with the preceding year, the number shows a decrease of 363.

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 the 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 width less 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 por-

tion 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 has 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 was 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 1935-36 was 257 and their total length 7,097.56 kilometres. Contrasted with the previous year, the number of railways shows a decrease of 3, but the length an increase of 9.34 kilometres.

Table 21. 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 (M. Tons)
					Covert	Open	Total	
1930-31.....	262	7,018.14	4,286	291,426	3,674	7,832	11,506	110,248
1931-32.....	266	7,194.79	4,411	301,481	3,711	7,901	11,612	113,872
1932-33.....	268	7,242.11	4,478	307,070	3,694	7,864	11,558	113,185
1933-34.....	266	7,184.55	4,433	308,347	3,616	7,860	11,476	113,627
1934-35.....	260	7,088.22	4,343	308,474	3,548	7,462	11,010	109,031
1935-36.....	257	7,097.56	4,338	313,881	3,604	7,632	11,236	113,430

Train and Vehicle Kilometres.—The train kilometres of the local railways in 1935-36 totalled 17,414,895 consisting of 1,404,405 for passenger trains, 7,679,911 for goods trains and 8,330,579 for mixed trains. Contrasted with the preceding year, passenger trains show an increase of 197,295 kilometres (16.3%), goods trains 415,191 kilometres (5.7%) but mixed trains a decrease of 739,691 kilometres (8.2%). On balance there was a decrease of 127,205 kilo-

Table 22. Train and Vehicle Kilometres (Kms.)

Year	Train Kilometres				Vehicle Kilometres	
	Passenger trains	Goods trains	Mixed trains	Total	Passenger cars	Goods Wagons
1930-31.....	1,505,188	5,923,227	15,646,981	23,075,396	308,453,333	113,945,089
1931-32.....	1,388,573	6,129,537	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	314,443,485	113,749,294
1933-34.....	1,311,214	6,950,376	10,375,003	18,636,593	322,440,001	119,409,617
1934-35.....	1,207,110	7,264,720	9,070,270	17,542,100	350,750,141	124,743,116
1935-36.....	1,404,405	7,679,911	8,322,004	17,406,320	341,102,727	125,718,118

Passenger and Goods Traffic.—The average working kilometres for passenger traffic in 1935-36 were 6,963.3, the number of passengers carried 532,134,945, the number of passengers carried per kilometre 4,594,747,417 and fare receipts ¥64,172,467. By comparison with the previous year, the average working kilometres show a decrease of 111.9 (1.6%) the number of passengers an increase of 32,330,945 (6.5%), that of passengers per kilometre 288,676,043 (6.7%) and fare receipts ¥1,909,659 (3.1%).

The decrease in working kilometres is due chiefly to some railways being purchased by the Government and some suspended in operation. The increase in the number of passengers car-

The estimated construction expenditure for those railways was ¥1,028,726,391, which was ¥10,459,920 more than for the previous year.

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

metres.

The vehicle kilometres for the same year amounted to 341,102,727 in passenger trains and to 125,723,118 in goods trains, totalling 466,825,845. In comparison with the previous year, passenger trains show a decrease of 9,647,414 kilometres (2.8%) and goods trains an increase of 980,002 kilometres (0.8%), making a total decrease of 8,667,412 kilometres (1.8%).

ried and in fare receipts was a continuation since the previous year. The average working kilometres per passenger was 8.6 and the average fare receipts per passenger ¥0.121. Contrasted with the preceding year, the former shows no change and the latter a decrease of ¥0.004. Fares for one kilometre per passenger were ¥0.014, which was the same as for the foregoing year.

The total amount of goods hauled during the year under review was 28,129,593 metric tons and the volume of goods per metric tons 585,778,910 tons and freight receipts ¥21,420,598. Compared with the foregoing year, the amount of goods carried shows an increase of 1,301,965

tons (4.9), the amount of goods per kilometre 31,403,808 tons (5.7%) and freight receipts ¥1,116,933 (5.5%).

The expansion of the number of tons lifted and of freight receipts is to be attributed to the continued activity of economic circles, especially the prosperity of the arms industry and the accompanying activity of the commodities affected and also the animation of goods in general.

The average working kilometre per ton was 20.8 and freight receipts per ton ¥0.761. Con-

trasted with the preceding year, the former shows an increase of 1% and the latter 0.4%. Freight per ton per kilometre were ¥0.037, which was the same as for the previous year.

Accidents.—The number of accidents in 1935-36 was 1,769. Casualties numbered 785, of which 308 ended fatally. Compared with the previous year, the number of accidents shows a decrease of 43 and that of casualties 81 (80 in killed and 1 in injured).

Table 23. Passenger and Goods Traffic

Year	Working kilometres	No. of passengers carried (1,000)	Passengers kms. (1,000)	Receipts from passenger traffic (¥1,000)	Average kms. per passenger	Goods hauled (1,000 m. tons)	Goods kms. (1,000)	Receipts from goods traffic (¥1,000)
1931-32.....	7,025.6	420,725	3,646,235	56,998	8.7	21,660	468,819	17,939
1932-33.....	7,173.3	427,668	3,727,565	55,430	8.7	22,216	504,266	17,845
1933-34.....	7,158.4	462,362	4,050,978	59,068	8.8	24,840	533,382	19,310
1934-35.....	7,075.2	499,804	4,306,071	62,263	8.6	26,828	554,375	20,304
1935-36.....	6,976.0	532,135	4,594,758	64,172	8.6	28,130	585,800	21,421

Finance.—The earnings of the local railways for 1935-36 totalled ¥94,649,759 and expenditure ¥53,544,018, resulting in profits of ¥41,105,741. Contrasted with the previous year, revenue shows an increase of ¥3,269,555 (3.6%), expenditure ¥1,685,744 (3.3%) and profits ¥1,582,811 (4%). Revenue per kilometre per day was ¥37.189 and expenditure ¥21.038, resulting in profits of ¥16.51. Com-

pared with the preceding year, revenue shows an improvement of ¥1,805, expenditure ¥0.958 and profits ¥0.847.

The proportion of expenditure to revenue and that of profits to construction expenditure were 56.6% and 4.2% respectively. The former was 0.1% less than in the preceding year and the latter 0.1% more.

Table 24. Financial Position of Local Railways (¥1,000)

Year	Capital	Construction expenses	Revenues	Working expenses	Profit	% of profit to cost of construction	Aggreg. monthly compensation of employees
1931-32.....	1,313,782	945,513	82,946	47,758	35,189	3.8	2,332
1932-33.....	1,360,919	969,582	81,736	47,404	34,333	3.6	2,254
1933-34.....	1,311,914	970,449	87,402	48,775	38,628	4.0	2,170
1934-35.....	1,288,266	974,076	91,380	51,857	39,523	4.1	2,253
1935-36.....	1,284,104	980,931	94,650	53,544	41,106	4.2	2,250

Lines Open to Business.—No new railway was opened in the year under review. Eight of the existing railways opened the operation of their extended lines, which were 36.42 kilometres in length. Contrasted with the previous year, the number of railways shows a decrease of five and the length of lines 15.6 kilometres.

The local railways open to business as at the end of 1935-36 were 257 in number involving 7,097.56 kilometres of lines and the estimated construction expenditure of ¥1,028,726,391. Compared with the previous year, the number of railways shows a decrease of 3, the length of

lines an increase of 9.34 kilometres and the estimated expenditure ¥10,459,920.

Lines Remaining to be Opened.—At the end of the year under review there were 116 railways which owned lines remaining to be opened. Those unopened lines were 2,056½ kilometres and the construction expenditure therefor roughly ¥509,078,001. Compared with the previous year, the number of railways shows a decrease of 42, the length of lines 1,075.45 kilometres and the construction expenditure ¥248,600,779.

Charter Granted.—The number of railways

granted charters for construction by the Government during the year under review was two, involving 7.02 kilometres and their approximate construction expenditure put at ¥286,000. The number of railways is three less than for the preceding year, the length 10.4 kilometres and the construction expenditure ¥1,647,000.

The number of railways whose charters were

invalidated in the year under consideration was 63, representing 1,046.02 kilometres and ¥239,714,780 of construction expenditure. By comparison with the previous year, the number of railways shows an increase of 34, the length 702.34 kilometres and construction expenditure ¥207,613,222.

Table 25. Situation in Leading Local Railways (1937)

Name of Railways	Office	Length of open lines (kilometres)	Motive Power	Gauge (ft. in.)	Capital (¥1,000)
Bantan Electric	Kakogawa	90.45	Steam & gasoline	3.6	3,000
Chichibu Electric	Kumagai	73.57	Electricity	3.6	12,000
Chugoku Electric	Okayama	77.20	Steam & electricity	3.6	5,200
Fuji-Minobu	Tokyo	87.57	Steam & gasoline	3.6	16,000
Geibi Electric	Hiroshima	75.07	Steam & electricity	3.6	6,000
Hokkaido	Shiraiishi	129.81	Steam & electricity	3.6	10,000
Ina Electric	Tokyo	79.80	Steam	3.6	20,452
Iwate Keiben	Hanamaki	65.48	Steam	2.6	1,500
Mikawa	Kariyamachi	81.00	Electricity & steam	3.6	6,250
Nagano Electric	Nagano	70.86	Steam & electricity	3.6	6,000
Nagoya Railway	Nagoya	192.85	Electricity	3.6	36,291
Nankai Electric	Osaka	125.12	Electricity	3.6	70,000
Sangu Express Electric	Osaka	136.09	Electricity	3.6	45,770
Odawara Express	Sendagaya (Tokyo)	111.97	Electricity, steam & gasoline	3.6	30,000
Seibu	Tokyo	67.46	Steam & electricity	3.6	13,000
Tobu	Tokyo	382.56	Steam & gasoline	3.6	50,500
Tokachi	Obihiro (Hokkaido)	63.26	Steam & electricity	2.6	3,000

TRAMWAYS

The tramways in Japan date from 1880, when an application was tendered for the construction of the Tokyo Horse Tram Co.'s line which was completed and opened to traffic in 1883. By Imperial Ordinance No. 266 issued in October, 1908, the matters relative to tramways came under the control of the Minister of Communications and subsequently by Imperial Ordinance No. 307, the jurisdiction was shifted to the State Railways. As provided by the Tramway Law now in force, all the tramways in Japan are constructed as a rule on highways. The street railways, 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, 1936 there were throughout the whole country 128 tramways open to traffic with a total length of 2,553.55 kilometres, involving a capital of ¥1,509,155,739. Contrasted with the previous year, the number of tramways shows a decrease of 7, the length 61.65 kilometres and capital an increase of ¥40,962,050. Classified according to kinds of motive power they are as follows:—

Table 26. Tramways By Motive Power

Power	(1935-36)		
	No. of tramways	Kilometres	Capital (yen)
Electric	85	2,047.80	1,473,223,576
Steam	6	115.20	1,441,000
Steam and gasoline combined	10	103.98	3,995,000
Gasoline	10	102.61	22,567,500
Horse power	15	150.47	7,743,000
Human power	6	33.49	185,663
Total	128*	2,553.55	1,509,155,739
Comparison with previous year	-7	-61.65	+40,962,050

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

Table 27. Financial Position of Tramways

Fiscal Year	No. of tramways	Total length of lines (kms.)	Capital invested (¥1,000)	Cost of construction (¥1,000)	Working revenues (¥1,000)	Working expenses (¥1,000)	Profit (¥1,000)	% of profit to cost of construction
1930-31	148	2,711.47	2,212,570	746,800	128,774	77,637	51,137	6.9
1931-32	146	2,675.63	2,145,876	764,651	115,881	71,233	44,648	5.9
1932-33	141	2,661.76	2,157,203	781,648	109,670	68,128	41,542	5.3
1933-34	141	2,652.65	2,071,474	813,258	110,860	67,554	43,306	5.4
1934-35	135	2,615.20	1,468,194	807,941	113,120	70,698	42,422	5.3
1935-36	128	2,533.55	1,509,156	822,893	114,919	69,184	45,735	5.6

Year	No. of locomotives	Passenger carriages		Goods wagons		No. of passengers carried (1,000)	Goods hauled (M. tons)
		No.	Seats	No.	Tonnage		
1930-31	171	7,043	453,265	1,928	6,859	1,690,871	1,668,872
1931-32	145	6,863	443,838	1,900	6,841	1,566,476	1,483,865
1932-33	118	6,623	432,445	1,800	6,155	1,466,674	1,356,921
1933-34	119	6,592	425,967	1,765	5,969	1,505,511	1,540,761
1934-35	118	6,633	433,932	1,760	6,003	1,570,940	1,907,384
1935-36	97	6,533	433,746	1,683	5,751	1,608,331	1,699,519

Year	Receipts from passenger traffic (¥1,000)	Receipts from goods traffic (Yen)	Vehicles kilometres (kms. 1,000)		No. of employees	Aver monthly compensation of employees (¥1,000)
			Passenger carriages	Goods wagons		
1930-31	115,599	1,655,748	351,031	9,013	58,344	5,009
1931-32	105,756	1,368,096	349,314	7,419	55,093	4,790
1932-33	99,140	1,251,969	346,815	7,185	52,094	4,480
1933-34	101,884	1,269,228	361,099	6,991	50,062	4,112
1934-35	104,760	1,430,598	367,572	7,218	52,023	4,118
1935-36	108,135	1,280,456	384,208	6,272	52,313	3,935

AIR TRANSPORTATION

(For air mail also see Chapter on Communications)

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

Both military and civil aviation were at first under the control of the Army Aviation Board, but in 1923 the latter was transferred to the Department of Communications. In 1929 the

long-pending scheme to create two aerial routes (Tokyo-Dairen via Korea and Osaka-Shanghai via Fukuoka) was carried into effect with the establishment of state aerodromes at Tachikawa (near Tokyo), Osaka, Fukuoka, Keijo and Dairen. These are open to all aviators. Radio stations have also been established at important points along the air routes, namely, Hakone, Kameyama, Fukuoka, Tsushima and Goto. With the completion of the arrangements for international aerial routes an international airport was opened at Haneda, Tokyo in November, 1931. In view of a gradual increase in the demand for the aerial mail service, on August 1, 1933 an aerial night service for mail was started by the Department of Communications, the service being operated by the Japan Air Transport Company.

Table 28. (a) Fares on Air Routes, etc.

Passenger Fares and Distances Between Cities

Sapporo-Dairen, Tokyo-Hainking, Fukuoka-Taihoku, Japan-Manchoukuo & Japan-China Line (Black figures - Express service)

Main table of passenger fares and distances between cities, including routes like Sapporo to Aomori, Sendai, Tokyo, Nagoya, Osaka, etc.

Sub-tables for specific routes: Osaka-Kochi, Osaka-Matsue Line; Tokyo-Niigata Line; Tokyo-Toyama-Osaka Line; Taiwan Inland Line.

(b) Excess Baggage & Freight Rates

Table showing excess baggage and freight rates per k.g. for distances up to 1,000 km and 1,500 km, and up to 2,000 km and 2,500 km.

(c) Japan Air Transport Co.

Head Office: Hiko-kan, Shiba-ku, Tokyo

Phones: Ginza (57) 5756-9.

Cable Address: "Ainippon"

City Offices:

Table listing city offices for Japan Air Transport Co. across various cities like Sapporo, Aomori, Sendai, Tokyo, etc., with phone numbers.

Agents:

Table listing agents for the company, including Manchuria Aviation Co., Hui Tung Aviation Corp., Japan Tourist Bureau, etc.

Tokyo, Yokohama, Shizuoka, Hamamatsu, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Okayama, Hiroshima, Shimonoseki, Kakata, Kurume, Kumamoto, Moji, Kagoshima, Nagasaki, Beppu, Sendai, Aomori, etc.

(d) Air Transport Subsidies

Table showing air transport subsidies for the years 1932-33, 1933-34, 1934-35, 1935-36, 1936-37, and 1937-38.

Table 29. Regular Air Service

(End of August, 1937)

		Distances (kms.)	Round trip flights per week	Services	
Nippon Koku Yuso Kabushiki Kaisha...	Tokyo-Dairen	Tokyo-Nagoya	297	21 times	Passengers, parcels, mail
		Nagoya-Osaka	128	" "	
		Osaka-Fukuoka	500	14 "	
		Fukuoka-Urusan	240	7 "	
		Urusan-Keijo	310	" "	
		Keijo-Heijo	200	" "	
		Heijo-Shingishu	160	" "	
	Tokyo-Niigata	Shingishu-Dairen	240	" "	
			380	" "	
	Tokyo-Osaka	Tokyo-Toyama	413	" "	
		Toyama-Osaka	310	" "	
	Tokyo-Sapporo	Tokyo-Sendai	330	" "	
		Sendai-Aomori	330	" "	
		Aomori-Sapporo	280	" "	
	Osaka-Kochi	Osaka-Tokushima	123	" "	
		Tokushima-Kochi	182	" "	
	Osaka-Matsue	Osaka-Tottori	280	" "	
		Tottori-Matsue	110	" "	
	Fukuoka-Taihoku	Fukuoka-Naha	910	3 "	
		Naha-Taihoku	700	" "	
	Taihoku-Tainan (Taiwan Inland)	Taihoku-Taichu	825	" "	
Taichu-Tainan		179	" "		
Taihoku-Karenko	Taihoku-Giran	40	2 "		
	Giran-Karenko	110	" "		
Nippon Koku Yuso Kenkyusho	Osaka-Shirahama	—	3 "		
	Osaka-Beppu	150	" "		
Tokyo Koku Yuso Kaisha...	Matsuyama-Beppu	—	1 "		
	Tokyo-Shimoda (Summer only)	150	3 "		

Express Service of Nippon Koku Yuso Kabushiki Kaisha

	Hours	Flights	Fares (one way)
Tokyo-Hsinking	Tokyo-Fukuoka	3 h. 40 m. One round trip a day	¥65.00
	Fukuoka-Keijo	1 h. 55 m. "	40.00
	Keijo-Mukden	2 h. "	44.00
	Mukden-Hsinking	1 h. "	21.00
Keijo-Tientsin	Keijo-Dairen	1 h. 55 m. "	45.00
	Dairen-Tientsin	1 h. 20 m. "	52.00

Table 30. Civilian Aviation Record (No. of cruises, hours, casualties, etc.)

Year	No. of Flights	Hours of flights	Distance (Kms.)	Casualty		Machines damaged		Motors damaged	
				No. of killed	No. of injured	Serious	Slight	Serious	Slight
1930-31	30,018	15,499	2,346,025	1	4	6	16	3	24
1931-32	51,370	20,600	3,010,260	12	18	24	33	9	20
1932-33	51,984	19,422	2,807,113	14	10	21	30	16	30
1933-34	53,521	22,104	3,153,860	11	23	25	23	13	31
1934-35	57,922	25,887	3,758,043	9	20	20	25	10	23
1935-36	68,044	28,606	4,201,777	9	30	29	27	17	19

Table 31. Percentage of Accidents

Year	Casualty per 10,000 flights		Casualty per 10,000 hours		No. of Accidents Per 10,000 hours flight			
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Machines damaged		Motors damaged	
1930-31	1.3	1.3	0.7	2.6	3.9	10.4	1.9	15.5
1931-32	2.3	3.5	5.8	8.7	11.7	16.0	4.4	9.7
1932-33	2.7	1.9	7.2	5.2	5.7	15.5	8.2	15.4
1933-34	2.1	4.3	5.0	0.4	11.3	10.4	5.9	14.0
1934-35	1.6	3.5	3.5	7.7	7.7	9.7	3.9	8.9
1935-36	1.3	4.4	2.1	10.5	10.1	9.4	5.9	6.6

Appended is the schedule of the regular air service maintained by the respective concerns:—

The Imperial Aero Association.—Is the first organization of the kind created in Japan and was incorporated in 1914. It is presided over by H.H. Prince Nashimoto, while Baron Sakatani acts as Vice-President. The association is maintained on donations from interested public and subscriptions paid in by the members, but the fund at its disposal is still very small. In June 1919 the Association was formally admitted into the international Aviation Convention and sent its representatives to the general conferences held at Paris, London, etc.

As on March 31, 1935 civilian aviators possessing 1st, 2nd and 3rd class pilot licenses numbered 992. The number of civilian aviators and engineers in recent years is tabulated below:

Table 32. Number of Aviators, Navigators and Engineers

	Aviators			Navigators		Engineers
	1st class	2nd class	3rd class	1st class	2nd class	
1930	139	92	67	15	97	50
1931	143	121	68	14	104	62
1932	169	180	77	16	124	71
1933	205	251	83	18	162	79
1934	232	307	91	18	265	78

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, 1936 there were throughout the whole country fourteen private aviator training institutes, four of them being in Tokyo, three in Chiba Ken, two in Aichi Ken, one each in Hyogo Ken, Hiroshima Ken, Osaka, Gifu Ken and Shiga Ken. Each has its own training ground or aerodrome. Under the Aerial Navigation Law in force since June 1927 the licenses for civilian aviators are specified as aerial navigators, aeroplane (hydroplane) pilots, airship pilots, balloon pilots (balloonists), aeroplane mechanics, etc.

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

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 a regular commercial air service, in 1923 a monetary prize (¥3,000) was awarded to the Shibaura Engineering Works for its 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 a small bounty for the upkeep and repairs and also for loss of planes, etc.

Manufacture of Airplanes

There were as in October, 1936 the following private manufacturers of airplanes, motors, balloons, etc., throughout the country:

Table 33. Manufacturers of Airplanes

(1) Machines.	Name of Company	Location	Established
	Mitsubishi Heavy Industries	Nagoya, Aichi-ken	1920
	Kawasaki Dockyard	Kobe, Hyogo-ken	1918
	Aichi Tokei Denki Kabushiki Kaisha	Nagoya, Aichi-ken	1920
	Nakajima Aircraft Co., Ltd.	Ohta-machi, Gunma-ken	1917
	Kawanishi Aircraft Co., Ltd.	Naruo-mura, Hyogo-ken	1918
	Tachikawa Aircraft Co.	Tachikawa-machi, Tokyo-fu	1924
	Watanabe Iron Works	Mugino, Fukuoka-ken	1930
	Tokyo Gas & Electric Industrial Co.	Ohmori, Tokyo	1919
	Japan Aircraft Co., Ltd.	Yokohama, Kanagawa-ken	1934
(2) Motors.	Name of Company	Location	Established
	Mitsubishi Heavy Industries	Nagoya, Aichi-ken	1920
	Kawasaki Dockyard	Kobe, Hyogo-ken	1918
	Tokyo Gas & Electric Industrial Co.	Ohmori, Tokyo	1919
	Nakajima Aircraft Co., Ltd.	Ogikubo, Tokyo	1924
	Aichi Tokei Denki Kabushiki Kaisha	Nagoya, Aichi-ken	1930

(3) **Balloons and Airships.**

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

Number of Airplanes.—The number of civilian airplanes in Japan in recent years is tabulated below:

Table 34. Number of Civilian Airplanes in Recent Years

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

Hotel and Warehousing Business

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

Hotel Business.—It runs three hotels, namely, the Nara Hotel, the Sanyo Hotel and the Tokyo Railway Hotel. The number of guests registered by these hotels during 1935-36 was 16,361. It shows an increase of 910 over the previous year. Of that total number of guests, 6,793 were represented by the Tokyo Railway Hotel, 4,403 by the Nara Hotel and 5,165 by the Sanyo Hotel. The receipts of the three hotels totalled ¥544,859, which is ¥43,393 more than for the preceding year. Of that amount, ¥220,372 was earned by the Tokyo Railway Hotel, ¥148,076 by the Nara Hotel and ¥176,411 by the Sanyo Hotel.

Warehousing Business.—The outstanding amount of goods as at the end of the year under notice at Akihabara, Tokyo, and Nagoya respectively was 95,617 in the number of units and ¥1,010,330 in value. Contrasted with the end of the previous year, the number of units shows a decrease of 181,856 and the value ¥2,135,019.

Board of Tourist Industry

The Board of Tourist Industry was organized in July, 1930. It is under the supervision of the Department of Railways. The principal kinds of business to be conducted by the Board are:

Control and support of the foreign tourist industry, business concerning statistics and investigation, business concerning propaganda abroad, better accommodation and improvement of tourist points and sightseeing facilities, development of the hotel business and improvement of hotel accommodation, overseeing of guides and persons coming in direct contact with foreign tourists.

Affiliated with this office, a Government Committee of Tourist Industry, composed of car-

riers, hotel men, Government officials, and scholars, has been organized as an auxiliary organ.

Japan Tourist Bureau

For the purpose of introducing Japan into foreign countries, the Japan Tourist Bureau was established in 1912 as a joint enterprise of the Japanese Government Railways, and other railway and steamship companies, hotels, and firms dealing with foreign tourists. The Bureau affords special facilities gratis to tourists, such as furnishing all necessary information as to travelling, issuing letters of introduction, securing itineraries, giving estimates of expenses, supplying general information, booklets, etc. For the convenience of tourists utilizing the organization, the Bureau also conducts the tourist business in general, booking for railways and steamers to points at home and abroad, selling travellers' checks, etc. The head office is situated in the Tokyo Station Building, and branches or inquiring offices at Dairen, Keijo, Taihoku, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Shimonoseki, Nagasaki, Mukden, Hsinking (former) Changchun, Harbin, Manchouli, Peiping (Peking), Tientsin, Shanghai, New York, etc.

As regards foreign visitors to Japan in recent years, in 1932 their number dwindled to more than 20,000 due to the economic depression of a world wide character. During the subsequent four years, the number of foreign visitors increased at the rate of over 20 per cent. a year. The number rose to 42,600 in 1935. Contrasted with the corresponding figure of 25,041 record for 1921, or the year following the conclusion of the World War, it shows an increase of 70 per cent. Compared again with 33,572 for 1930 when the Tourist Bureau was established, it shows a gain of 25 per cent.

Chinese head the list of visitors, followed in order by Americans and Englishmen. As to the list of tourists, however, Americans and Eng-

lishmen rank first. The proportion of Chinese tourists is comparatively small. Of American visitors to Japan for 1935, who were 9,111 in number, 6,188 were tourists. Contrasted with the previous year, the total number shows an increase of 15% and the number of tourists 20%. Almost the same is the case with Englishmen.

The number of these foreign visitors classified by nationality is as follows:

Table 35. Number of Foreign Visitors by Nationality

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

Table 36. Spendings by Foreign Visitors

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

* Estimate.

Table 37. Hotels in Japan, Chosen and Taiwan, (1937)

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

	Location	Capacity (Guests)	Charges (Minimum) (European Plan)			
			Single		Double	
			With Bath	Without Bath	With Bath	Without Bath
Ikao Hotel	Ikao	50	¥ —	¥ 3.00	¥ —	¥ 5.00
Park Hotel	Matsushima	23	6.00	2.50	15.00	9.00
Gamagori Hotel	Gamagori	50	5.00	3.50	7.50	—
Kamikochi Hotel	Kamikochi	115	11.00	5.00	14.00	7.00
Mampe Hotel	Nagoya	62	8.00	4.50†	10.00	9.50‡
*Nagoya Hotel	"	32	5.00	2.00	7.00	5.00
Inuyama Hotel	Inuyama	28	9.00	3.50	10.00	5.50
*Nagaragawa Hotel	Gifu	28	—	3.00	8.00	4.50
Biwako Hotel	Otsu	72	4.00	—	12.00	—
*Kyoto Hotel	Kyoto	150	6.00	4.00	10.00	—
*Kyoto Station Hotel	"	138	5.50	3.00	8.50	5.00
*Miyako Hotel	"	140	7.00	5.00	11.00	8.00
*Nara Hotel	Nara	104	8.00	3.50	12.50	5.50
*Dobuil Hotel	Osaka	125	6.00	3.00	7.50	6.00
*Osaka Hotel	"	55	6.00	4.00	9.00	8.50
Umeda Hotel	"	60	5.00	3.00	8.00	6.00
Hotel New Osaka	"	300	5.00	—	10.00	—
*Koshien Hotel	Koshien	150	8.00	5.00	10.00	7.00
*Takarazuka Hotel	Takarazuka	150	6.00	3.00	9.00	6.00
Rokko-Oriental Hotel	Mt. Rokko	50	—	—	10.00	—
Rokkosan Hotel	Kobe	100	7.00	4.00	10.50	6.00
*Oriental Hotel	"	146	8.00	5.00	13.50	7.50
*Tor Hotel	"	100	6.00	5.00	10.00	9.00
Yamato Hotel	"	50	—	2.50	7.00	4.00
*Miyajima Hotel	Miyajima	32	—	3.00	12.00	5.00
*Sanyo Hotel	Shimonoseki	38	7.00	4.00	12.00	7.00
*Kamenoi Hotel	Beppu	22	3.00	—	8.00	—
Kyoshintei Hotel	Fukuoka	24	8.00	3.50	12.00	7.50
*Hotel du Japon	Nagasaki	50	—	3.00	—	4.00
*Kyushu Hotel	Unzen	100	10.00†	6.00	18.00	12.00
Midoriya Hotel	"	55	10.00†	5.50	18.00	11.00
*Shin-yu Hotel	"	62	—†	5.50	—	11.00
Takaki Hotel	"	60	5.50	—	11.00	—
*Unzen Hotel	"	100	—†	5.50	—	11.00
*Yumei Hotel	"	80	—†	5.50	—	12.00
Etchuya Hotel	Otaru	140§	9.50	3.50	14.00	6.00
Sapporo Grand Hotel	Sapporo	58	5.00	3.50	10.00	7.00
*Taiwan Railway Hotel	Taihoku (Taiwan)	40	—	3.00	27.00	11.00
*Chosen Hotel	Keijo (Chosen)	110	8.00	3.00	15.00	6.00
*Heijo Railway Hotel	Heijo (Chosen)	21	—	3.00	7.50	4.50
Uchikongo Hotel	Kongosan (Chosen)	23	—	2.00	—	3.00
Sotokongo Hotel	"	21	—	3.00	—	3.00

* Member of Japan Hotel Association.

† American Plan.

‡ European Plan Inclusive of Breakfast.

§ Inclusive of Japanese style rooms.

Note:—The average price of meals at the better hotels are: Breakfast ¥1.50, Luncheon ¥2.00, Dinner ¥2.50.

CHAPTER XXII

SHIPPING AND SHIPBUILDING

SHIPPING

Introductory Remarks

Japan ranks third among the maritime countries of the world in the amount of shipping with 4,200,000 tons, approximately. (Registered tonnage). There is, however, a wide disparity between hers and the amount of merchantmen owned by England and America, who stand first and second with 20,000,000 and 12,000,000 tons respectively. Japan 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 subsidized 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 Vessels.—The importation of old vessels has been an important factor in the development of Japanese shipping. From

the outset the purchase of foreign ships has been the premier cause of the expansion of shipping. During and after the Russo-Japanese War foreign vessels were bought to the amount of 700,000 tons. From 1921 to 1926 the import of ships aggregated 1,500,000 tons. That accounts for the fact that there is a larger proportion of old vessels in Japan than in any other maritime country. 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. The importation of average vessels has gradually been restricted until it can now be done only with Government permission. The importation of these ships for operating purposes is practically prohibited. The import duties on ships have gradually been raised. At present they are ¥15.00 per ton for vessels of under 20 years of age and ¥20.00 per ton for the others. Besides, there is an additional duty of 35 per cent. The prohibition or restriction of the importation of ageing ships alone is not enough in order to improve the quality of the shipping of the country. Therefore, a few years ago the Government enacted a shipbuilding subsidy law, which is dealt with in detail later in this chapter in connexion with shipbuilding.

Movement of Principal Cargoes.—Principal goods carried by Japanese shipping are coal, timber, bean-cake, sugar, rice, wheat, raw cotton, salt, ores. Coal is the most important of all the goods, followed by timber. These two items occupy 70 to 80 per cent. of the entire volume of cargoes. So coal and timber freights are the standard rates in the Japanese freight market.

RECENT SITUATION

The effects of the Shipbuilding Subsidy Law became apparent in 1934. The amount of bottoms greatly decreased through the scrapping of many old vessels. This resulted in a rise of freight and charterage. In September coal freight between Moji and Yokohama rose to ¥2.50, which was the highest level known since

the fictitious rise immediately after the great earthquake and fire of the Kwanto district. Charterage rose higher than freight, so much so that the operators were compelled to look to foreign vessels, which could be obtained at lower rates. As for the situation in the world shipping as a whole, its depression had only touched

References: Tables 1, 2, 4-12, 17, 18 & 20—Tetsudo Yorán (Statistical Annual of the Department of Railways), 1935.
Tables 3, 16, 21, 23-27, 29, 35 & 36—Tetsudo-sho Nempo (Annual Report of the Department of Railways), 1935.
Tables 13, 14, 15, 19 & 22—Tetsudo Tokel Shiryo (Research Materials on Statistics of the Department of Railways), 1937. Tables 25, 28 & 29—Researches of the Imperial Aeronautical Society, Tables 30, 31 & 33—Koku Yorán (Aeronautic Statistical Annual of the Department of Communications), 1936. Tables 32 & 34—Nippon Teikoku Tokel Nenkan (Official Statistical Annual), 1936. Table 37—Japan Hotel Association.

bottom. Even Great Britain, that senior maritime country, at last found it necessary to propose the convocation of an international ship-owners' 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.

Owing to the depression of the world's trade and other circumstances, the sphere of the activity of the tramp steamers has of late gradually diminished with the consequent tendency for trampers being converted into liners. This tendency has been a striking feature of our shipping circles in recent years. As an illustration, none of the representative trampowners like the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, the Kokusai Kisen Kaisha, the Yamashita Kisen Kaisha, the Kawa-

saki Kisen Kaisha and the Daido Kisen Kaisha is engaged exclusively in the tramp steamship service. On the contrary, they are all additionally running regular or semi-regular services. All of these trampowners operate not only their own ships but also no small amount of foreign bottoms under charterage. Since 1933 an expansion has been especially noticeable of foreign vessels being chartered by these Japanese ship-owners.

Our shipping industry is showing boom-like conditions. The shipping circles of the whole world are displaying great activity, but Japanese shipping has taken the lead in recovery since the reimposition of the gold embargo at the end of 1931. Especially remarkable has been the prosperity of our shipping since 1936. As an illustration, in the six months ending March 31, 1937 the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's receipts from freights were roughly ¥40,000,000, which shows an increase of ¥6,580,000, or about 20 per cent. over the like period of the previous year. On balance there were profits of ¥12,540,000, which bore a proportion of 39 per cent. to the paid-up capital, an increase of 10 per cent. over the preceding half-year period. The Company's dividend payments were also raised by 1 to 6 per cent.

SHIPPING SAFETY LAW

As a signatory power of the International Treaty for Assurance of Personal Safety on Sea and the International Ship Loadline Law, which took effect on January 1, 1933, Japan decided to unify various laws and regulations pertaining to the safety of shipping, passengers, etc., and enacted a new law pertaining thereto on the basis of those old regulations so modified as to be adaptable to the provisions stipulated for in the international agreement. The Shipping Safety Law promulgated in April, 1933 is the embodiment of the elaborate efforts made by the authorities concerned with a view to meeting the requirements occasioned by the enforcement of those international regulations. With the coming to force of the new law the Ship Inspection Law, the Ship Loadline Law, the Law pertaining to the installation of Wireless Tele-

graphy, the Law for Prevention of Ship Collision and other former regulations of similar character, all in force, were discontinued and superseded by the new enactment, which provides (1) regulations pertaining to the construction and equipment of vessels applicable to those not exceeding 20 tons, or those for river navigation or other smaller craft, (2) regulations pertaining to loadline, applicable to ships engaged in coastwise navigation exceeding 150 tons, (3) regulations pertaining to the installation of wireless, which are applicable to those ships of over 1,600 tons engaged in ocean voyages or coast-wise and not carrying passengers, all passenger carrying ships engaged in ocean voyage or coast-wise navigation, or all fishing vessels exceeding 100 tons. The new enactment took effect in March, 1934.

Table 1. Number and Tonnage of Ships in Japan Proper
(a) Registered Ships

End of Dec.	Steamers		Sailing vessels		Other sailing vessels measured in koku*		Total	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Koku	No.	Tonnage
1870.....	35	24,997	11	2,611	—	—	46	27,608
1892.....	375	157,147	239	34,163	—	—	614	191,310
1902.....	1,033	605,122	3,591	329,839	1,260	548,422	5,884	989,803
1916.....	2,159	1,696,631	9,314	585,593	1,171	380,116	12,844	2,320,236
1926.....	3,246	3,607,058	14,184	873,468	564	177,073	17,994	4,498,213

End of Dec.	Steamers		Sailing vessels		Other sailing vessels measured in koku*		Total	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	koku	No.	Tonnage
1922.....	3,308	3,874,619	15,038	867,958	308	97,060	18,654	4,752,283
1933.....	3,295	3,780,197	14,983	862,914	275	86,973	18,553	4,651,808
1934.....	3,365	3,811,773	15,061	874,935	229	71,623	18,655	4,693,870
1935.....	3,471	3,862,942	15,289	900,792	154	48,047	18,914	4,768,538
**1936.....	3,563	3,964,175	15,531	918,673	109	32,877	19,203	4,886,135

(b) Unregistered Ships

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

* 10 koku counted as one ton.

** At end of September.

Table 2. Increase and Decrease of Registered Ships

Year	Steamers		Sailing vessels		
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	
1927.....	Newly registered.....	149	139,809	574	26,031
	Register cancelled.....	108	78,080	501	33,006
	Inc. or dec.	+ 41	+ 61,729	+ 73	- 6,975
1928.....	Newly registered.....	149	176,930	950	40,064
	Register cancelled.....	115	94,439	479	29,405
	Inc. or dec.	+ 34	+ 82,491	+ 471	+ 10,659
1929.....	Newly registered.....	159	134,188	1,256	55,441
	Register cancelled.....	130	86,557	452	27,873
	Inc. or dec.	+ 29	+ 47,631	+ 804	+ 27,568
1930.....	Newly registered.....	158	218,118	886	45,490
	Register cancelled.....	157	112,444	555	36,002
	Inc. or dec.	+ 1	+ 105,674	+ 331	+ 9,488
1931.....	Newly registered.....	134	96,544	551	27,041
	Register cancelled.....	127	87,043	640	38,865
	Inc. or dec.	+ 7	+ 9,501	- 89	- 11,824
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	707	38,059
	Register cancelled.....	145	157,551	762	44,069
	Inc. or dec.	- 13	- 94,446	- 55	- 6,010
1934.....	Newly registered.....	207	160,929	989	63,098
	Register cancelled.....	137	129,681	911	52,534
	Inc. or dec.	+ 70	+ 31,248	+ 78	+ 10,564
1935.....	Newly registered.....	213	171,601	....	....
	Register cancelled.....	107	121,107	....	....
	Inc. or dec.	+ 106	+ 50,494	+ 228	+ 25,857

† 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
1928.....	99	75,344	511	23,434	19	15,168	157	7,903	31	93,359	9	2,723
1929.....	120	98,620	751	38,266	22	22,675	133	6,625	10	22,145	13	6,305
1930.....	122	206,146	541	33,272	46	38,482	136	6,652	3	8,320	15	8,813
1931.....	99	92,502	396	20,734	30	22,680	234	10,880	6	2,215	15	10,215
1932.....	128	53,387	367	21,368	48	24,766	301	15,696	—	—	39	13,417
1933.....	104	60,693	487	28,954	53	112,439	243	11,363	—	—	33	11,171
1934.....	172	147,118	808	55,026	53	94,331	228	8,910	1	23	8	814
1935.....	166	150,123	....	....	39	106,322	....	....	—	—	3	467

Registered steamers and sailing craft according to age and speed are as follows:—

Table 4. (a) Steamers By Age

		Age (years)						Total	
		Under 5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30		Over 30
1931.....	Number	84	90	403	70	53	72	142	914
	Tonnage (1,000)...	479	311	1,509	348	250	214	450	3,562
1932.....	Number	81	82	364	106	49	67	143	892
	Tonnage (1,000)...	476	286	1,404	433	244	217	467	3,526
1933.....	Number	70	80	255	222	49	60	120	856
	Tonnage (1,000)...	438	309	1,117	222	49	60	395	3,432
1934.....	Number	65	81	173	311	53	54	109	846
	Tonnage (1,000)...	415	376	735	1,099	273	205	350	3,453
1935.....	Number	69	88	111	374	55	48	107	852
	Tonnage (1,000)...	397	471	457	1,353	297	200	305	3,481

(b) Steamers By Speed (knots)

		Speed (knots)					Total
		8-10	10-13	13-16	16-20	20-21	
1931.....	Number	123	400	317	68	7	914
	Tonnage (1,000)...	240	1,147	1,582	515	79	3,562
1932.....	Number	113	382	317	73	7	892
	Tonnage (1,000)...	223	996	1,584	545	79	3,527
1933.....	Number	105	358	308	78	7	856
	Tonnage (1,000)...	206	1,034	1,538	575	79	3,432
1934.....	Number	100	349	312	78	7	846
	Tonnage (1,000)...	186	1,095	1,570	203	79	3,453
1935.....	Number	91	350	316	86	8	851
	Tonnage (1,000)...	167	1,025	1,594	605	87	3,479

Latest Shipping Returns

The number and tonnage of vessels registered in Japan proper, at the end of March, 1937 are tabulated below:—

Table 5. Number and Tonnage of Registered Ships
(End of March, 1937)

(a) Steamers:

Capacity (Tons)	Japan Proper		Korea		Formosa		Kwantung Province		Total	
	No.	Gross tons	No.	Gross tons	No.	Gross tons	No.	Gross tons	No.	Gross tons
20-100	1,885	82,497	359	14,806	131	6,093	44	2,437	2,339	105,838
100-300	496	90,439	35	5,624	7	838	12	1,744	550	98,695
300-500	169	67,157	7	2,400	3	1,111	7	3,053	186	73,721
500-1,000	212	158,165	5	3,579	2	1,200	5	3,672	224	166,706
1,000-2,000	203	291,775	9	11,557	—	—	10	13,994	222	317,326
2,000-3,000	157	382,441	9	21,391	—	—	9	22,363	175	426,195
3,000-4,000	131	439,448	1	3,204	—	—	13	46,230	145	488,882
4,000-5,000	92	411,874	—	—	—	—	12	53,957	104	465,831
5,000-6,000	129	722,441	—	—	—	—	12	64,984	141	787,425
6,000-7,000	65	428,816	—	—	—	—	4	25,061	69	458,877
7,000-8,000	52	379,572	—	—	—	—	—	—	52	379,572
8,000-9,000	20	168,637	—	—	—	—	1	8,230	21	176,867
9,000-10,000	23	219,971	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	219,971
10,000 & over	19	234,843	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	234,843
Total	3,623	4,078,076	425	62,561	143	9,382	129	245,725	4,320	4,395,744

(b) Sailing Vessels:

20 to 100	13,543	626,155	972	33,415	35	1,852	219	9,699	14,769	671,121
100 to 500	1,980	280,782	8	1,120	9	1,349	2	298	1,999	283,549
500 to 1,000	4	2,229	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2,229
1,000 tons & over	4	9,507	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	9,507
Total	15,531	918,673	980	34,535	44	3,201	221	9,997	16,776	966,406

(c) Other Sailing Vessels Measured in Koku (10 koku counted as one ton):

200 to 500	106	31,040	—	—	—	—	—	—	106	31,040
500 to 1,000	3	1,837	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1,837
1,000 koku & over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	109	32,877	—	—	—	—	—	—	109	32,877
Grand Total	19,203	4,886,135	1,371	94,901	175	11,862	352	266,497	21,101	5,259,395

Note:—Figures for (b) and (c) as at the end of 1936.

LEADING SHIPOWNERS

The Japanese shipowners owning 30,000 or more tons gross as at the of March 1937, are listed below:—

Table 6. Leading Shipowners
(End of March, 1937)

Owners	No. of vessels	Gross tonnage
N.Y.K. (Nippon Yusen Kaisha) ..	87	635,280
O.S.K. (Osaka Shosen Kaisha) ..	107	502,992
Dairen Kisen Kaisha	48	173,970
Kokusai Kisen Kaisha	27	160,992
Kinkai Yusen Kaisha	48	153,706
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	35	149,690
Yamashita Kisen Kaisha	14	82,400
Toyo Kisen Kaisha	11	64,619
Kawasaki Dockyard	10	62,921
Tatsuuma S. S. Co.	15	62,538
Nanyo Kaiun Kaisha	11	54,695
Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha	15	63,351
Kuribayashi Shosen	17	54,344
Kyodo Gyogyo Kaisha	12	53,665
Kita Nihon Kisen Kaisha	23	51,002
Railway Department	15	54,791
Shimatani Kisen Kaisha	15	41,045
Nihon Tanker	6	43,222
Nisshin Kisen Kaisha	17	41,508
Mitsubishi Shoji	6	40,335
Iino Shoji	4	39,608
Ishihara Sangyo Kaiun	7	36,193
Chosen Yusen	18	33,659
Kyoritsu Kisen	12	35,926

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

Nippon Yusen Kaisha (Japan Mail S.S. Co.)—Founded in October, 1885, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, which is the premier maritime company of Japan, celebrated the jubilee in October, 1935. The company was established by the amalgamation of two rival concerns, the Mitsubishi and the Kyodo Un-yu Kaisha, which were in cut-throat competition with each other. By the amalgamation of the two companies the N. Y. K. inherited 29 steamers and 1 sailing vessel from the Mitsubishi Company and 29 steamers and 10 sailing 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.

Between Japan and New York the Company maintains what is one of the most up-to-date freight services on the oceans to-day. The company put into commission in the Jubilee Year

six new motor vessels on its Orient-New York Express Service. These six sister ships are all of 9,000 tons and their speed 18½ knots. Three of them were built in Nagasaki and three in Yokohama.

The company owns several motorships on its Pacific run. These are the Chichibu maru (17,500 tons), the Asama Maru (17,000 tons) and the Tatsuta Maru (17,000 tons). These, along with the Taiyo Maru, run a fast fortnightly service from Hong-Kong to Los Angeles and San Francisco, via Honolulu. On the European run the company has also excellent boats, the Terukuni Maru and the Yasukuni Maru being the finest ships on the service. They are both of 11,900 tons gross.

As on March 31, 1937 the company owned 87 steamers, totalling 635,280 tons gross.

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

- Japan-European Fortnightly Service
- Orient-California Fortnightly Service
- Japan-Australia Monthly Service
- South American West Coast Monthly Service
- Japan-Bombay Monthly Service
- Japan-China Rapid Express Service

Besides the above the company maintains regular passenger services from Japan to Tsing-tao, the South Sea Islands, Tientsin, Formosa, etc., the last two being operated by the N. Y. K. Line.

The authorized capital of the company is ¥106,250,000, ¥78,250,000 paid up.

Osaka Shosen Kaisha (Osaka Mercantile S.S. Co.)—The Company was established in 1884 by the amalgamation of small shipping companies which had steamers plying between ports in the inland sea. The field of operation has subsequently been enlarged. The following is a list of the important O. S. K. passenger and freight services in operation in the first half of 1937:—

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

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

As on March 31, 1937 the Company owned 107 steamers aggregating 502,992 tons gross.

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

SHIPPING AND SHIPBUILDING

Navigation Zone

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

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

The last named zone, or calm water zone comprises rivers, bays and other quiet parts of the waters. It is subdivided into thirty parts. The coast-wise zone, which is wider in scope than the former, is subdivided into twenty-nine parts. The near-sea zone, which is still larger in scope, is subdivided into three parts. The first part covers 113-175 E. and 21-63 N., extending from

Hong-Kong and Canton in the south to Kamchatka in the north. Thus it covers not only the territorial waters of Japan but also almost the whole coasts of Siberia and China. The second part covers 102-130 E. and 4-27 N., comprising French Indo-China, North Borneo, the Philippines, Formosa. The third part covers 94-175 E. and 11 S.-21 N. comprising Rangoon, Singapore, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, New Guinea in the west and Caroline and Marshal groups among the South Sea Islands under Japanese mandate.

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

Table 7. Results of N.Y.K. and O.S.K.

(a) Nippon Yusen Kaisha

(Cap. ¥106,250,000)

Fiscal Year	No. of ships	Tonnage	Goods hauled		Passenger carried		Estimated value	
			(1,000 tons)	Rec't. (¥1,000)	(1,000)	Rec't. (¥1,000)	Total Rec't. (¥1,000)	Total vessels Per ton (¥1,000) (Yen)
1932 Sept.	100	730,147	1,278	19,655	78	7,195	26,850	105,281 144
1933 Mar.	99	724,302	1,578	27,190	55	7,011	34,201	101,149 139
Sept.	95	692,698	1,632	25,906	79	7,627	33,533	96,975 140
1934 Mar.	87	645,052	1,632	26,665	59	6,816	33,481	91,888 142
Sept.	83	617,060	1,828	28,087	88	8,750	36,837	89,601 145
1935 Mar.	87	642,077	1,957	31,951	87	7,953	39,904	94,631 147
Sept.	85	627,989	1,970	31,496	97	9,714	41,210	89,944 143
1936 Mar.	85	628,017	2,010	33,478	77	7,820	41,298	86,030 137
Sept.	87	640,946	2,069	32,807	93	10,003	42,810	87,014 136
1937 Mar.	87	635,325	2,386	40,062	77	10,260	50,322	85,912 135

(b) Osaka Shosen Kaisha

(Cap. ¥100,000,000)

Fiscal Year	No. of ships	Tonnage	Goods hauled		Passenger carried		Estimated value	
			(1,000 tons)	Rec't. (¥1,000)	(1,000)	Rec't. (¥1,000)	Total Rec't. (¥1,000)	Total vessels Per ton (¥1,000) (Yen)
1932 Dec.	128	509,679	38,966	22,516	672	5,720	28,236	83,375 163
1933 June	129	523,454	50,164	28,487	791	6,656	35,143	83,943 160
Dec.	129	523,439	49,425	27,258	766	6,342	34,100	80,346 153
1934 June	129	521,568	58,418	31,596	824	7,131	38,727	78,825 151
Dec.	126	492,903	59,290	33,962	788	7,306	41,267	73,941 150
1935 June	117	493,789	60,233	37,140	827	6,989	44,129	74,925 151
Dec.	114	489,904	57,592	35,235	657	6,113	41,348	74,860 152
1936 June	115	499,236	59,689	36,108	780	6,249	42,357	75,701 151
Dec.	117	505,886	55,857	37,563	742	6,865	44,428	75,187 148
1937 June	118	518,322	62,300	43,323	826	7,048	50,371	76,380 147

REGULAR OVERSEA SERVICE

According to the Oversea Navigation Subsidy Law revised in 1917, Japanese navigation companies are given mail subsidy for maintaining regular services to Europe, North and South America, and Australia, under contract with the Government for not more than five years. The vessels qualified for the service are steamers of over 3,000 tons with a speed of 12 knots or more,

built and registered in Japan, and not more than fifteen years old. The subsidy is granted at the rate of not more than fifty sen per 1,000 miles run for a vessel having a speed of 12 knots per hour, and for every additional mile of speed over 12 knots the limit of 50 sen is increased by 10%. The companies receiving the subsidy are under obligation to get the approval of the Minister of Communications for their passenger and freight tariff, to carry mail matter or mate-

SHIPPING AND SHIPBUILDING

rials without charge, to equip the vessels on service with wireless apparatus, etc. The overseas services run and the class of steamers used under the law as existing on July 1st, 1936 are as follows:—

Table 8. (a) Overseas Services and Number of Steamers
(July 1, 1936)

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 or more	"
North American	East coast (Yokohama-San Francisco)	3	18	"
	West coast (Yokohama-Hongkong)	3	18	"
	Kobe-Seattle	3	21	"
South American	East coast (Yokohama-Buenos Aires)	5	12	O.S.K.
	West coast (Yokohama-Valparaiso)	3	7	N.Y.K.
South Seas	Kobe-Batavia	8*	50 or more	Nanyo Kaiun Co.

*Note:—10 used steamers during April to September.

(b) Shipping Subsidies
(Yen)

	Granted by the Ocean Shipping Subsidy Law of 1909	Other shipping subsidies	For ship improvement
1922 (Settled)	6,562,448	3,907,387	1,250,000
1933 (")	6,538,394	3,836,828	3,698,204
1934 (Budget)	6,199,680	3,796,084	4,250,000
1935 (")	5,961,737	3,721,084	650,000
1936 (")	5,718,251	3,725,084	1,500,000

Subsidy to Near-sea and South Sea Services and covers the carrying of mail matters and other obligations.

The Government grants a subsidy to navigation companies conducting regular services to the South Seas, China, and Near-sea ports. The contracts for the subsidy is renewed every year

The principal subsidized lines, the number of steamers used, the number of services, etc., as existing on July 1, 1937 are shown below:—

Table 9. Near-sea Services and Number of Vessels
(July 1, 1937)

Line	Ports	No. of steamers used	No. of service per year	Operating company
China Coast	Tientsin-Dairen-Tsingtao-Shanghai-Hongkong-Canton.	4	40 or more	Nisshin S.S. Co.
	Shanghai-Hankow	6	190 or more	"
Yangtze-kiang	Hankow-Ichang	1 or more	48 or more	"
	Hankow-Siang-tau	1	24 or more	"
	Hankow-Chengteh	1	6 or more	"
	Ichang-Canking	1	20 or more	"
Dairen	Kobe-Dairen	6	168 or more	O.S.K.
Shanghai	Nagasaki-Shanghai	2	90 or more	N.Y.K.
	Yokohama-Shanghai	3	60 or more	"
Tientsin	Kobe-Tientsin	3	52 or more	Kinkai Yusen Co.
	Yokohama-Tientsin	1	40 or more	"
Newchang	Yokohama-Yingkow	3	32 or more	"
Taingtao	Kobe-Tsingtao	3	72 or more	N.Y.K.
Vladivostok	Tsuruga-Vladivostok	1	36 or more	O.S.K.
Saghalien	Hakodate-Odomari	2	52 or more	Harada S.S. Co.
Petropavlovsk	Hakodate-Petropavlovsk	1	7 or more	Kita Nihon S.S. Co.
North Chosen	Tsuruga-Rashin	1	36 or more	Kuribayashi S.S. Co.
	Niigata-Rashin	1	36 or more	Kita Nihon S.S. Co.
Nawa (Ryukyu)	Kagoshima-Nawa	2	104 or more	O.S.K.
	Osaka-Nawa	2	48 or more	"
Main Island-Hokkaido	Aomori-Muroran	2	365 or more	Kita Nihon S.S. Co.

TRAMP STEAMERS

Coastwise.—Vessels flying foreign flags are forbidden to carry passengers and cargoes between Japanese ports except on a continuous voyage from a foreign country.

While subsidized steamers have grown under the aegis of the Government, tramp steamers have grown without the direct protection of the Government.

presenting 60 ships with a total tonnage of 94,000 tons. By 1906, or the year following the termination of the Russo-Japanese War the number of members had increased to 96 and that of steamers to 162 amounting to 345,000 tons.

Table 10. (a) Allocation of Tramp Steamers (In tons)

Table with 10 columns: Dec. lat., Europe & Africa, North America (Atlantic coast), North America (Pacific coast), Australia & India, South Sea Is. & Straits Settlements, Coastwise, In docks, Stranded, Total incl. others. Rows for years 1928-1937.

N.B.—The foregoing tables are based on the investigation made by the Nippon Shipping Exchange on ships of 2,000 tons, or more.

Table 10. (b) The Allocation of Tramp Steamers to Regular Routes By Operators

Table with 5 columns: Operators and Routes, No. of Ships, Gross Tonnage, No. of Ships, Gross Tonnage. Rows for Kokusai Kisen, Kawasaki Kisen, Daido Kaiun Kaisha, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Yamashita Kisen, and Joint Service.

PRINCIPAL TRAMP-OWNERS

Principal tramp-owners are the Kokusai Kisen, Yamashita Kisen, Mitsui Line, Kawasaki Line, Dairen Line, Toyo Kisen, Shipping Department of the Kawasaki Shipyards.

Kokusai Line (International S.S. Co.)—In order to meet an astounding increase in the demand for bottoms during the World War both shipowners and shipyards built one ship after another. Shipyards even went the length of building ships without any order.

The Company owns motor and steam vessels amounting to 300,000 tons gross. Mr. Shinjiro Kurokawa, formerly vice-President of the N. Y. K. is President. The Company is capitalized

at ¥80,000,000 and under its able president cleared net profits of over ¥4,160,000 for the year ending December 31, 1936.

Yamashita Kisen Kaisha (Yamashita S.S. Co.)—The Company was founded in 1902 by Mr. Kamesaburo Yamashita. The activity of the Company during the World War was worldwide.

The Yamashita Kisen is the largest of the five major companies operating trampers, the other four being Daido, Mitsui, Kawasaki, Kokusai. In May, 1937 the Company increased its capital from ¥20,320,500 to ¥35,000,000.

Mitsui Line.—The Mitsui Line operates regular and irregular services. The former consists of the direct New York service, the Bangkok service, the Indian service (Bombay and Madras), the Philippine service, Dairen service, the Iran Bay service and the Moji-Yokohama service.

As on March 31, 1937 the Mitsui Line owned 35 steamers amounting to 149,690 tons gross.

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

As on March 31, 1937 the Company owned 15 ships aggregating 63,351 tons gross.

FREIGHT MARKET

The movement of coal freight between Moji and Yokohama, of bean-cake freight between Dairen and Yokohama, and of timber freight between Karafuto and Japan proper, in recent years is shown below:—

Table 11. Freight Rates

Table with 10 columns: Year, Wakamatsu-Yokohama, Wakamatsu-Shanghai, Dairen-Yokohama, Karafuto Japan Proper, North America Japan. Rows for years 1931-1935.

Year	Wakamatsu-Yokohama (coal; m. ton)		Wakamatsu-Shanghai (coal; m. ton)		Dairen-Yokohama (Beans; piculs)		Karafuto Japan Proper (Log; 1,000 cu. ft.)		North America Japan (Lumber; 1,000 cu. ft.)	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
1936	¥2.60	¥1.60	¥2.00	¥1.50	¥14.0	¥8.0	¥200	¥115	\$7.50	\$6.50
1936 January	1.80	1.60	1.70	1.60	11.0	8.0	—	—	6.50	6.50
February	2.40	1.80	1.70	1.60	14.0	11.0	—	—	6.50	6.50
March	2.60	2.40	1.80	1.70	14.0	13.0	135	130	6.50	6.50
April	2.50	2.15	1.80	1.70	10.0	8.0	150	140	6.50	6.50
May	2.50	2.30	1.80	1.80	10.0	9.0	200	150	6.50	6.50
June	2.40	2.30	1.80	1.80	—	—	170	160	6.50	6.50
July	2.20	2.00	1.90	1.80	—	—	170	160	6.50	6.50
August	2.05	1.80	1.90	1.80	10.0	8.5	160	130	6.50	6.50
September	1.90	1.65	1.85	1.80	12.0	10.0	130	115	6.50	6.50
October	1.85	1.60	1.90	1.80	12.0	11.0	130	120	6.60	6.50
November	2.00	1.80	2.00	1.90	13.0	11.0	—	—	6.60	6.60
December	2.20	2.00	2.10	2.00	14.0	13.0	—	—	*7.50	6.60
1937 January	2.30	2.10	2.10	2.00	17.0	12.0	170	150	9.00	7.50
February	2.45	2.35	2.25	2.10	17.0	16.0	200	200	10.50	9.00
March	3.50	2.45	2.80	2.15	21.0	16.0	300	220	16.00	10.50
April	4.20	3.50	2.80	2.80	30.0	20.0	400	300	18.00	15.00
May	4.20	4.10	3.70	3.50	30.0	30.0	400	400	18.00	18.00
June	4.20	4.10	3.70	3.70	26.0	23.0	400	380	18.00	17.00

Table 12. Freight on General Goods on Open Sea Routes

Year	European (with 10% rebate)	American	Australian (with 10% rebate)	Bombay (with 10% rebate)	Calcutta (with 10% rebate)
1928	75.0 s.	\$10	60 s.	¥21	¥20
1929	75.0 s.	10	60 s.	21	20
1930	75.0 s.	10	60 s.	21	20
1931	75.0 s.	10	60 s.	21	20
1932	75.0 s.	10	60 s.	21	20
1933	90.0 s.	10	72 s.	21	20
1934	90.0 s.	10	72 s.	26.5	25
1935	90.0 s.	10	72 s.	26.5	25
1936	90.0 s.	10	72 s.	26.5	25

CHARTER MARKET

According to the report by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the average monthly movement of charterage per ton in recent years is as follows:—

Table 13. Charterage Per Ton in Recent Years (in yen)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1931:												
Larger sized	—	1.30	1.60	1.45	1.35	0.85	1.10	1.15	1.05	—	0.70	0.80
Medium "	1.05	1.60	1.90	1.90	1.85	1.20	1.35	1.30	1.15	0.80	0.60	0.90
Smaller "	1.65	2.30	2.20	2.45	2.60	1.95	1.90	1.80	1.25	—	1.30	1.05
1932:												
Larger sized	—	1.40	1.50	1.30	1.20	1.00	1.15	0.95	1.20	1.10	1.35	—
Medium "	1.30	1.45	1.70	1.45	1.25	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.35	1.35	1.50	2.60
Smaller "	1.70	1.50	2.05	1.80	1.85	2.15	1.90	1.65	2.00	2.00	1.85	2.85
1933:												
Larger sized	1.95	—	1.95	1.50	1.40	1.70	1.85	1.85	1.70	4.30	2.05	3.10
Medium "	1.90	2.05	2.10	2.00	2.00	2.15	2.25	2.20	2.10	2.33	2.60	2.50
Smaller "	2.85	2.80	2.65	3.10	2.70	3.15	2.90	3.20	3.10	2.95	3.05	3.30
1934:												
Larger sized	2.10	2.03	2.18	2.13	—	2.85	—	2.10	2.30	2.40	2.73	2.80
Medium "	2.50	2.60	2.80	2.90	3.10	2.75	2.40	2.70	3.15	2.98	2.50	3.15
Smaller "	3.30	4.13	3.96	3.55	4.85	3.05	3.75	3.00	4.00	3.70	4.00	4.75
1935:												
Larger sized	2.20	2.55	—	2.00	—	2.00	—	1.70	1.90	2.10	2.00	1.93
Medium "	3.10	3.23	3.02	3.27	2.97	3.00	2.87	2.87	3.40	3.00	3.00	2.65
Smaller "	3.75	4.55	4.10	4.70	3.75	3.65	3.01	3.25	3.47	3.85	4.21	3.65

1936:	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Larger sized	1.98	2.23	2.38	2.40	2.90	2.30	3.00	2.50	2.00	2.03	2.23	2.25
Medium "	2.45	2.43	3.03	3.10	3.15	3.80	4.10	3.45	2.70	3.10	3.25	3.03
Smaller "	3.08	4.05	3.90	4.08	4.30	4.55	4.75	4.65	4.15	3.50	3.20	4.15

N.B.:—Larger sized=Vessels above 7,000 tons.
Medium sized=Vessels between 1,000-7,000 tons.
Smaller sized=Vessels under 1,000 tons.

NAVIGATION

The seaman's certificates issued to licensed mariners are of three kinds, viz., "A" class (Captains, 1st and 2nd mates) and B class (Captains, 1st and 2nd 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 1935 were returned as 7,736 of "A" class, 10,461 of "B" class. Of the above figures, there were 5 foreigners (one captain and 4 mates). The holders of engineers' certificates (all classes) numbered 17,837 composed of 2,894 chief engineers (including 79 foreigners), 4,150 1st engineers (43 foreigners) 3,933 2nd engineers (2 foreigners) and 6,858 3rd engineers. The figures for recent years are as follows:—

Table 14. The Number of Holders of Engineers' Certificates

Year	Japanese	Foreigners	Total
1882	1,901	325	2,226
1902	15,977	333	16,310
1916	33,976	351	34,327
1926	60,154	132	60,286
1932	89,177	132	89,309
1933	92,751	132	92,883
1934	96,469	132	96,601
1935	101,370	132	101,502
1936 (End of June)	103,224	132	103,356

N.B.—No foreigners since 1925.

Table 16. Number of Lighthouses, Buoys and Beacons

(End of Dec.)	Lights		Day marks	Fog signals	Signal stations	Radio stations	Total
	Light-houses	Others					
1882	136	—	72	3	—	—	211
1902	158	—	70	12	—	—	240
1916	264	—	123	23	7	—	417
1926	374	—	525	39	11	—	949
1932	299	295	130	43	11	14	792
1933	305	306	126	43	11	18	809
1934	327	341	137	43	11	29	888
*1935	341	371	141	43	11	30	937
*1936	364	385	149	45	11	31	985

* End of June.

SHIPWRECKS

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

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	
Steamers	Total loss	42	44	37	36	41	33	29	22	19	20
	Serious damages	1,674	1,716	1,661	260	243	252	218	194	178	200
Sailing Vessels	Total loss	85	114	115	112	165	153	98	127	108	73
	Serious damages	285	342	353	142	179	155	143	171	154	184
Total	Total loss	127	158	152	148	206	186	127	149	127	93
	Serious damages	1,959	2,058	2,014	402	422	407	361	265	332	384

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 15. Number of Pilots

Year	No.
1914	29
1929	51
1930	52
1931	57
1932	56
1933	57
1934	56
1935	63

Light Houses, Marks and Signals

The first regular light house was erected in Japan at Kannozaki, in the Bay of Tokyo on January 1st, 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 light houses, buoys and beacons in recent years is as follows:—

Table 18. Casualties Caused By Shipwrecks

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	
Steamers	Lives lost	169	69	71	49	94	61	75	159	26	116
	Men wounded.....	33	34	53	64	49	90	97	14	15	52
	Unknown	455	193	163	112	105	129	103	69	64	78
Sailing Vessels..	Lives lost	20	47	51	19	19	49	38	35	37	13
	Men wounded.....	5	28	2	11	10	25	11	10	3	4
	Unknown	69	75	49	51	51	143	73	177	38	34
Grand Total..	Lives lost	180	116	122	68	113	110	113	194	63	129
	Men wounded.....	38	62	55	75	59	115	108	24	18	56
	Unknown	524	268	212	163	156	272	176	246	102	112
	Total	751	446	389	306	328	497	397	464	183	297

Salvage Work

The successful salvaging of £100,000 sterling specie early in August, 1925 achieved by Captain Yumihachi Kataoka from the N. Y. K. S.S. Yasaka Maru sunk by a German submarine on December 21, 1915, at a point about 70 miles off Port Said and about 40 fathoms deep, has won him a wide fame.

Prior to the remarkable salvage achievement of reclamation described above, the salvage work of Japan had nothing particular to commend itself to public attention. In point of fact, it was as late as 1917 that the first company in this particular line was established in Osaka. At present there is one salvage company in Japan, and that is the Japan Salvage Company capitalized at ¥1,500,000, paid up.

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 memories 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 as well as the development of the shipbuilding industry. In the meantime the Government thought it advisable to make over construction to private management. So in the sixth year of Meiji (1873) the Nagasaki Shipyard was transferred to the Mitsubishi Co., and in the ninth year the Hyogo Yard to Mr. Masuzo Kawasaki. Later the shipyards at both Uruga and Ishikawajima were also made over to private

enterprise. The Yokosuka Shipyard alone was transferred to the management of the Navy instead of private undertaking. Despite untiring efforts made by the Government, however, the shipbuilding industry had made only tardy progress and was not yet out of an infantine stage of development in the 27th year of Meiji (1894) when the country opened war with China. That can be illustrated by the fact that about 90 per cent. of the nation's requirements of ships from the Restoration of Meiji till the China-Japan War had been supplied by imports. This slow progress shown by the shipbuilding industry was due chiefly to a dearth of materials, particularly steel and to unskillfulness on the part of the builders. To this may be added the fact that the shipowners had not generally abundant means at their command, and that when they were in need of bottoms, they were compelled to buy cheap-priced old foreign vessels and be content to meet their immediate requirements.

In the year following the close of the China-Japan War, or 1895 the Government promulgated the Shipbuilding Encouragement Act for the purpose of protecting the shipbuilders and subsequently promulgated the Navigation Encouragement Act, thereby giving the shipowners the opportunity to open new routes and inducing them to improve their ships. The enactment of these two legislations laid a cornerstone for the development of the shipbuilding industry and benefited immensely both shipowners and shipbuilders. On the promulgation of the laws, three big shipowners, viz., the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha placed orders with native shipyards instead of foreign yards. This change of attitude on the part of the shipowners caused a revolution to the shipbuilding industry. All shipbuilding companies made greater efforts than ever for training experts and workers, while bettering equipments in emulation of one another. In the meantime, the Government which saw the necessity of making the country self-sufficient in steel, established a big iron foundry at Edamitsu, Fukuoka Prefecture, which was opened to business in 1901. The establishment of the government foundry induced the growth of private steel plants, and the industry has gradually developed until it has attained the

present prosperity. The growth of the iron industry no doubt greatly helped the development of the shipbuilding industry. After the Russo-Japanese War leading shipyards such as the Mitsubishi, Kawasaki, Uruga and Ishikawajima extended the scope of business. The development shown by the first named two companies was especially remarkable. They advanced to a level not far behind first class shipbuilders of the world. The period intervening between the Russo-Japanese War and the World War was marked by an extraordinary development of the shipbuilding industry of the country. Ocean leviathans were launched one after another during the period. It was during this period that N. Y. K. built two big steamers for the European run, one being the Kashima Maru and the other the Katori Maru. The former was built at the Kawasaki Shipyard and the latter at the Mitsubishi Shipyard. In referring to this period mention must not be omitted of the fact that the construction of warships, which had been in principle confined to the government yards, began gradually to be entrusted to private yards owing to their development. In 1913 two large battle-cruisers, viz., the Haruna and the Kirishima were built at private yards. The former was launched at the Kawasaki Shipyard and the latter at the Mitsubishi Shipyard. It must also be mentioned that during this period the Shipbuilding Encouragement Act was revised and the Ocean Navigation Subsidy Act was enacted, while a policy of protective tariff for ships was laid down. These measures contributed immensely towards the development of the shipbuilding industry.

The World War stimulated Japanese shipbuilding to great developments as had never been known in the past. At last the industry attained such full-fledged growth that the Shipbuilding Encouragement Act lost its necessity and was consequently repealed. How the industry expanded during the war boom may be seen from the fact that the output of steamers, which stood at 48,000 tons in 1912, increased to 600,000 tons in 1919.

As the shipbuilding industry was very favourably affected by the war boom, so it has been very seriously affected by the postwar reaction.

RECENT SITUATION

The output of shipping decreased to the 40,000 tons level in 1925 and 1926. The figure suddenly increased to 140-150,000 tons in 1929 and 1930. This is due to the ships in our important routes having been simultaneously replaced by newly built ones and so marks a new

epoch in the history of our shipping. Later this spectacular activity of the shipbuilding industry suddenly waned. It appreciably recovered due to the enforcement of the Shipbuilding subsidy Law in October, 1932. Since 1937 the industry has displayed such boomlike conditions

as even to surpass the situation at the time of the World War. The amount of ships in the stocks at the beginning of the year was as much as 800,000 tons.

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 measures is to replace ships which are twenty-five years or older by modern craft. The law provides for a subsidy of ¥55 for every ton of new ships built in accordance with the specifications of the Department of Communications together with the scrapping of two tons of vessels 25 years or older.

The ships built under the law during the three years from 1932-33 to 1934-35, or the first period for the scrapping of old vessels and the building of new ones, amounted to roughly 200,000 tons. A subsidy of ¥55.00 per ton for construction of new vessels was given. During the period under review 94 old vessels, mostly foreign vessels, with a tonnage of 399,000 tons gross, approximately were scrapped. As a result, our shipping has gradually improved in quality, though it has decreased in quantity. For the succeeding two years from 1935-36 on or for the second and third period average vessels of 200,000 tons are to be scrapped and new ones for 100,000 tons to be built.

National Policy of Shipping.—In view of the

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

- (1) Building capital ships: Discontinuing the system of improving the quality of shipping by subsidizing the construction of new ships by scrapping old ones, and subsidizing the building of 150,000 tons of passenger boats of 6,000 tons and of 20 knots each and of 150,000 tons of cargo boats of the same tonnage and of 18 knots each with a continuing expenditure of ¥6,000,000 spread over four years (¥840,000 to be appropriated for the initial year).
- (2) Subsidizing ocean navigation: Subsidizing navigation for six months or more in the South Pacific east of Panama and west of Suez at the rate of ¥0.90 a ton per month with a five-year continuing expenditure of ¥11,000,000 (¥1,740,000 being allotted to the initial year).
- (3) Extending marine credit: Assisting the banks concerned in extending credit to shipowners by granting a sum of money corresponding to 1.6% of interest, the interest to be paid by shipowners being about 3.7%, with a five-year continuing expenditure of ¥100,000,000 (¥30,000,000 being allotted to the first year).

Table 19. Number of Ships Launched in Recent Years

Year	Steamers		Sailing Vessels (Under 1,000 tons)		Total		Grand Total			
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage		
1929.....	27	154,831	36	9,791	63	164,622	16	2,743	79	167,365
1930.....	21	140,861	28	7,288	48	148,382	11	5,849	60	154,231
1931.....	15	77,310	17	4,461	32	81,771	17	2,233	49	84,004
1932.....	10	43,760	36	12,324	46	56,084	20	2,679	66	58,763
1933.....	10	68,685	29	7,222	39	75,907	28	2,913	67	79,820
1934.....	20	124,180	58	17,676	78	141,856	28	3,913	106	145,769
1935.....	24	111,650	70	20,715	94	132,365	101	13,536	195	145,901

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 few years is as follows:—

Table 20. Statistics of Shipyards and Docks

Year	No. of yards	No. of docks	No. of floating docks
1926.....	319	49	1
1927.....	356	46	1

Year	No. of yards	No. of docks	No. of floating docks
1928.....	401	45	1
1929.....	405	45	1
1930.....	437	72	3
1931.....	471	72	3
1932.....	530	72	3
1933.....	571	78	4
1934.....	621	81	4

N.B.:—The figures of yards do not include those for small vessels.

Table 21. Principal Shipyards (1936)

Name	No. of berths	No. of docks	Established	Location
Kawasaki Dockyard	7	1	1881	Kobe
Hakodate Dockyard	1	1	1896	Hakodate
Ishikawajima Shipbuilding Co.	4	1	1855	Tokyo
Tsurumi Steel and Shipbuilding Co.	6	2	1916	Kanagawa
Uraga Dock Co.	6	2	1894	Kanagawa
Harima Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., Ltd..	5	1	1908	Near Kobe
Osaka Iron Works	6	2	1880	Osaka
Do. (Innoshima Works)	6	3	—	Habu
Do. (Bingo Works)	2	2	—	San-nosho
Do. (Hikoshima)	—	2	—	Hikoshima
Kasado Dockyard	—	2	—	Kasadoshima
Ohara Shipbuilding and Iron Works	1	1	—	Osaka
Namura Iron Works and Shipbuilding	1	—	—	Osaka
Fujinagata Shipbuilding Yard	4	3	1874	"
Harada Shipbuilding Yard	2	2	1917	Kobe
Kizugawa Dockyard	1	2	1919	Osaka
Mitsubishi Shipbuilding Yard (Kobe)	3	3	1905	Kobe
Mitsubishi Shipbuilding Yard (Nagasaki)	7	3	1857	Nagasaki
Mitsubishi Shipbuilding Yard (Yokohama)	5	3	1881	Yokohama
Tama Shipbuilding Co., Ltd.	3	3	1917	Okayama Pref.
Tochigi Shipbuilding Yard	2	—	1913	Fukuoka
Mukojima Dockyard	2	—	1918	Hiroshima

Note:—The shipyards listed above are confined to those which have each a capacity of building a ship of 1,000 tons gross or more.

References: Tables 1-4—Teishin Ichiran (Statistical Annual of the Department of Communications), 1937. Tables 5 & 20—Researches of the Department of Communications. Tables 8, 9 & 14-9—Kaiji Tekiyo (Statistical Annual of the Shipping Administration Bureau, Department of Communications), 1936. Tables 6, 7, 10 & 11—Kaiun Marine Transportation, monthly magazine, published by the Shipping Exchange. Tables 12, 13 & 21—Kaiji Nenkan (Maritime Affairs Year Book), published by the Maritime Affairs Association, Japan.

CHAPTER XXIII

PUBLIC AND LOCAL FINANCE

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

In reviewing the history of Japan's finance since the Imperial Government was restored more than sixty years ago, it may be convenient to subdivide the period into several stages, as explained below:—

Financial Unification.—From 1868 to 1871, when the feudatories, now subject to the Imperial Government instead of the Tokugawa Shogunate, were displaced by so many prefectures, the attention of the Government was directed toward centralizing the control of State finance in its own hands. This involved thorough reform and unification of the currency and the taxation system which differed more or less according to district. 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 banking 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 (1904-05), the World War (1914-18) and the Manchurian affair (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-hellum 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 of Foreign Trade.

Both the Government and people were led by this temporary boom to adopt the policy of expansion in their undertakings, resulting in the abnormal swelling in national expenditure and feverish launching of private business projects. Thus in 1921-22 expenditure reached a dizzy height of ¥1,489,000,000, which was a 2.5-fold increase over the 1916-17 estimate. Expenditure for 1933-34 or two years after the Manchurian incident was ¥2,320,000,000. State expenditure for the following two financial years was somewhat less. But it was for no other reason than that Communication Expenditure for close on two million yen was transferred to the Special Account. In substance, the Budget estimates for the two years under notice are larger than for the previous year. This swelling of national expenditure is due not only to the Manchurian incident and the accompanying necessity of paramount 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 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.

Budget for 1937-38

The Budget Estimates for the financial year of 1937-38 as passed by the 70th session of the Imperial Diet on March 29, 1937 are ¥2,872,000,000 in round figures in both Revenue and Expenditure. This record Expenditure shows a decrease of ¥166,000,000 on the original estimate drawn up by the preceding Government. Exclusive of subsidies to local administration, the total Expenditure in the new Budget represents an increase of ¥480,000,000 over the previous financial year's Expenditure in the Ordinary Account expanding by ¥102,000,000 and that in the Special Account by ¥378,000,000.

The increase in the Services expenditure is most conspicuous with ¥219,600,000 for the army and with ¥131,300,000 for the navy. With the single exception of the Imperial Household Department, all the Departments of the Government show an increase in expenditure, though exhibiting a diminution in comparison with the original estimates, over the previous financial year. Although cuts of ¥224,000,000 were made in the original estimate, the Budget finally established shows a shrinkage of only ¥166,000,000, as stated above. This is due to the addition of Supplementary Expenditure for ¥58,000,000, approximately. The reduction in subsidies to local governments was most noticeable, having been cut by ¥120,000,000 to ¥100,000,000.

Owing to the enormous swelling of the Services expenditure as stated already, the proportion of administrative expenses to the total government expenditure shows a further decline to 37 per cent., while the Services expenditure occupied 49 per cent. of the total.

Revenue.—Revenue shows an increase of

¥370,000,000 in the Ordinary Account and ¥196,000,000 in the Extraordinary Account. Receipts from taxation show an expansion of ¥347,000,000, of which ¥41,700,000 represents new taxes. The bond issue is estimated at ¥822,400,000

in the General Account and at ¥143,000,000 in the Special Account, aggregating ¥965,400,000. It shows an increase of ¥7,900,000 over the original estimates and ¥177,900,000 over the previous Budget.

Table 1. General Budget for 1937-38

	Revenue (¥1,000)	Expenditure (¥1,000)
Ordinary	1,814,696	1,462,712
Extraordinary	999,242	1,351,226
Total	2,813,938	2,813,938

Note:—The above figures are exclusive of supplementary estimates.

GENERAL ACCOUNT
(In ¥1,000)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Ordinary:			
Taxes and duties	1,250,722	Share of public corporations in public works expenditure	10,646
Stamp duty receipts	86,618	Transferred from scientific research encouragement fund ...	26
State undertakings and property	324,624	Transferred from special account	8,875
Transferred from communication undertaking special account ...	81,000	Contribution by insurance companies	3,163
Contribution by Bank of Japan ..	13,088	Export indemnification revenue ..	1,202
Miscellaneous receipts	51,149	Extra profit tax	58,523
Transferred from special account (educational reform and agrarian development fund)	7,495	Balance of special account transferred	67,890
Total	1,814,696	Public loans	770,824
Extraordinary:		Surplus of previous year's account transferred	—
Sale of State properties	6,496	Total including others	999,242
Miscellaneous receipts	40,992	Grand Total (both ordinary & extraordinary revenue) ..	2,813,938
Contribution by public corporations to public works expenditure	7,112		

EXPENDITURE

	Ordinary	Extraordinary	Total
Civil List	4,500	—	4,500
Foreign Office	17,935	15,638	33,573
Home Office	60,614	200,438	261,052
Finance Department	481,894	63,002	544,896
Army Department	217,804	510,161	727,965
Navy Department	273,953	407,700	681,653
Justice Department	39,021	3,088	42,109
Education Department	133,185	11,299	144,484
Agriculture and Forestry Department ..	39,360	76,324	115,684
Commerce and Industry Department	6,690	20,124	26,814
Communications Department	185,486	21,961	207,447
Overseas Affairs Department	2,269	21,490	23,759
Total	1,462,712	1,351,226	2,813,938

Table 2. Special Account
(In ¥1,000)

	1935-37		1937-38	
	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure
Taiwan Government-General	133,535	133,536	157,978	157,978
Chosen Government-General	329,002	329,002	412,368	412,368
Kwantung Bureau	28,789	28,789	26,068	26,068
South Seas Islands Administration Office	33,333	33,333	36,375	36,375
Karafuto Administration Office	7,388	7,388	8,682	8,682
Government Railways	1,137,503	1,042,979	1,233,866	1,124,660
Mint	14,310	7,931	18,630	8,952
Printing Bureau	11,117	8,180	12,155	9,198
Monopoly Bureau	381,491	181,283	441,464	207,401
Deposit Department	177,217	126,161	182,022	138,219
National Loan Sinking Funds	2,505,184	2,505,184	5,579,866	5,579,866
Imperial Universities	29,356	29,483	30,300	30,300
Government Colleges	13,030	13,030	12,907	12,907
Post Office Insurance	277,176	148,556	298,699	154,694
Cultural Undertakings in China	9,485	3,698	50,129	3,804
Total including others	6,895,095	6,377,562	10,572,300	9,478,123

Note:—The above figures are exclusive of supplementary estimates.

Table 3. Supplementary Budget for 1937-38
(In Yen)

General Account		Special Account	
Revenue:		Commerce & Industry Dept.	6,183,000
Ordinary revenue, miscellaneous ..	5,840,000	Communications Dept.	160,000
Extraordinary revenue, miscellaneous	730,000	Overseas Affairs Dept.	9,000,000
Extraordinary revenue, loans	51,627,902	Total	57,329,753
Total revenue	58,197,902	Grand Total of Expenditure	58,197,902
Expenditure:			
Ordinary,		Finance Dept.:	
Foreign Office	85,836	National Loan Adjust-ment Fund	Revenue 457,682 Expenditure 457,682
Finance Dept.	611,524	Loan money	51,627,902 51,627,902
Justice Dept.	100,000	Kwantung Bureau	125,000 125,000
Education Dept.	5,000	Education Dept.:	
Commerce & Industry Dept.	49,387	Imperial Universities ..	2,500 2,500
Communications Dept.	16,402	Imperial Universities funds	2,500 2,500
Total	868,149	Government Colleges, funds	700,000 700,000
Extraordinary,		Overseas Affairs Dept.:	
Foreign Office	147,662	Chosen Government	
Home Office	36,622,809	General	2,107,496 2,107,496
Finance Dept.	458,266	Total	55,023,080 55,023,080
Navy Dept.	1,455,948		
Education Dept.	767,000		
Agr. and For. Dept.	2,535,068		

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, 1937:

Table 4. Continuing Expenditure
(¥1,000)

General Accounts	Total amount	Disbursed 1935-36 and before	To be disbursed in 1936 and after	Budget for 1935	Allotment for 1937	Allotment for 1938	Allotment for 1939
Finance Department	210,814	166,041	44,773	12,754	10,106	8,429	5,785
Army Department	1,625,537	995,117	630,420	127,973	115,939	109,582	104,459
Navy Department	2,241,569	1,762,417	479,152	278,080	164,626	1,000	1,000
Justice Department	3,957	1,018	2,939	624	497	301	304
Education Department ..	74,212	59,010	15,202	2,662	1,660	1,741	1,330
Agri. & For. Department ..	1,158	786	372	84	121	167	—
Communications Dept. ..	17,334	16,144	1,190	656	534	—	—
Total	5,258,121	3,782,664	1,475,456	465,973	339,842	162,111	149,339

Special Account

Cultural Undertakings in								
China	7,474	7,174	300	150	150	—	—	
Kwantung Government ..	7,417	973	6,444	1,892	1,232	860	759	
Imperial University	12,503	7,802	4,701	2,546	1,417	739	—	
Government Colleges	6,950	5,169	1,780	1,316	314	150	—	
Communications	806,941	609,216	197,725	51,534	52,024	47,458	46,669	
Government Railways ...	4,048,417	3,533,150	515,267	141,344	150,970	69,893	59,420	
Chosen Govt.-General ...	783,739	496,245	287,494	52,175	64,636	57,481	50,655	
Taiwan Govt.-General ...	154,849	107,628	47,221	13,462	12,988	9,373	4,067	
Karafuto Administration Office	14,255	7,153	7,102	3,204	2,661	1,080	157	
South Sea Islands Adm. Office	3,128	71	3,058	779	595	451	484	
Total	5,845,673	4,774,581	1,071,091	268,442	286,991	187,484	162,211	

Loan Project for 1936-37

Projected loans for the General Account (including supplementary estimate) for 1937-38 are detailed in the following table:—

Table 5. Projected Loan Issue for 1937-38 (¥1,000)

General Account		Special Account	
Earthquake Readjustment	7,354	Korean Industry	65,000
Manchurian Affair	265,905	Railway Construction	42,000
Roads Construction	10,599	Communications	36,000
Revenue Repletion	538,595	Total	143,000
Total	822,452	Grand Total	965,452

Table 6. Yearly Comparison of State Revenue and Expenditure

Year	Revenue (¥1,000)			Expenditure (¥1,000)			Surplus (¥1,000)	
	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	141,520
1924-25	1,484,640	688,751	2,127,391	1,051,000	574,014	1,625,024	502,367	224,115
1925-26	1,443,285	628,134	2,071,369	1,016,289	508,699	1,524,989	546,481	178,047
1926-27	1,452,410	603,952	2,056,361	1,081,993	496,833	1,578,826	477,535	102,923
1927-28	1,484,780	577,975	3,062,755	1,171,777	593,946	1,765,728	297,032	52,513
1928-29	1,505,013	500,678	2,005,691	1,184,242	630,613	1,814,855	190,836	42,665
1929-30	1,481,143	345,301	1,826,445	1,212,727	523,500	1,736,317	90,128	—
1930-31	1,422,060	124,913	1,596,972	1,202,153	355,711	1,557,864	39,108	5,911
1931-32	1,314,912	216,170	1,531,082	1,111,824	366,051	1,476,875	54,207	19,193
1932-33	1,287,039	758,237	2,045,276	1,182,863	767,278	1,950,141	95,135	29,374
1933-34	1,391,419	940,341	2,331,760	1,313,018	941,644	2,254,662	77,097	13,653
1934-35	1,342,931	904,051	2,246,982	1,224,783	938,221	2,163,004	83,978	4,403
1935-36†	1,405,427	853,895	2,259,321	1,268,992	937,486	2,206,478	52,843	1,951
1936-37*	1,450,059	855,515	2,305,574	1,361,290	950,227	2,311,517	- 5,943	—
1937-38*	1,820,536	1,051,600	2,872,136	1,463,580	1,408,556	2,872,136	—	—

N.B.:—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 in disbursements and deferred expenditure during the following year and the balance is carried forward as a surplus to be used in the ensuing years.
† Represent the actual account on July 31, 1936.
* Represent the budget.
(-) Represent a deficit balance.

Table 7. Revenue and Expenditure Per Capita of Population

Year	Rev. (Yen)	Exp. (Yen)	Year	Rev. (Yen)	Exp. (Yen)
1925-26	34.67	25.53	1931-32	28.42	22.59
1926-27	33.97	26.09	1932-33	30.85	29.42
1927-28	33.64	28.80	1933-34	34.68	33.53
1928-29	32.29	29.21	1934-35	32.95	31.72
1929-30	29.02	27.59	1935-36	32.24	31.86
1930-31	24.78	24.17	1936-37	32.78	32.78

Table 8. General Account (a) Revenue (¥1,000)

Year	Ordinary					Transferred			Total incl. others
	Taxes & duties	Stamp receipts	State enterprises & property	Miscellaneous revenue	Post, Telegraph and Telephone Service	From education reform	From Deposit Dept. special fund	Total incl. Special Account for	
1926-27	886,999	82,328	451,414	20,650	—	7,719	3,300	1,452,410	
1927-28	898,673	81,434	471,492	22,106	—	7,750	3,324	1,484,780	
1928-29	915,910	86,579	474,194	18,239	—	6,767	3,324	1,505,013	
1929-30	893,505	79,258	479,994	16,215	—	6,901	5,300	1,418,144	
1930-31	835,041	69,704	487,860	16,358	—	7,096	6,000	1,422,060	
1931-32	735,504	65,434	472,706	25,076	—	7,492	8,700	1,314,912	
1932-33	695,837	66,635	466,741	29,751	—	7,726	8,700	1,287,039	
1933-34	748,567	73,750	495,247	29,417	—	8,666	8,700	1,391,419	
1934-35	843,183	78,026	265,497	37,066	78,000	8,143	—	1,342,931	
1935-36†	899,899	78,641	281,121	41,806	78,000	6,405	—	1,405,427	
1936-37*	923,308	79,610	292,405	46,332	81,000	6,408	—	1,450,059	
1937-38*	1,250,722	86,618	324,624	51,149	81,000	7,465	—	1,820,536	

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

Extraordinary:

Year	Sale of State property	Miscellaneous revenue	Local payments expenses for pub. works	Local Contributions to expenses for pub. works	Receipts from issue of public loans	From previous year's account	Total incl. Others	Total Revenue
1926-27	4,498	2,384	1,910	10,505	34,033	546,381	603,952	2,056,361
1927-28	3,680	2,212	3,944	11,467	61,094	477,535	577,976	2,062,755
1928-29	5,599	10,081	2,928	7,934	157,085	297,032	500,678	2,005,691
1929-30	4,209	15,288	2,905	5,093	99,864	190,836	345,301	1,826,445
1930-31	4,401	17,230	2,696	4,619	38,000	90,128	174,913	1,596,972
1931-32	3,646	14,390	2,726	8,737	120,272	39,108	216,170	1,531,082
1932-33	4,447	11,328	5,671	11,940	659,593	54,207	758,236	2,245,276
1933-34	6,142	20,747	8,886	14,049	753,038	95,135	940,341	2,331,760
1934-35	8,849	31,354	7,070	10,016	742,542	77,097	904,051	2,246,982
1935-36†	11,840	21,069	4,579	8,244	678,371	83,978	853,895	2,259,321
1936-37*	16,644	16,550	7,408	10,641	703,838	—	855,515	2,305,574
1937-38*	6,496	41,722	7,122	10,646	822,452	999,242	1,051,600	2,872,136

(b)-1 Expenditure (¥1,000)

Ordinary:

Year	Civil List	Foreign Office	Home Office	Finance Dept.	Army Dept.	Navy Dept.
1926-27	4,500	15,558	44,917	286,155	167,561	127,428
1927-28	4,500	16,169	47,940	329,923	174,190	136,545
1928-29	4,500	16,465	46,522	332,778	167,620	143,029
1929-30	4,500	16,596	49,281	325,536	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	17,438	52,494	405,752	168,790	199,430
1935-36†	4,500	17,061	52,191	415,857	179,905	216,447
1936-37*	4,500	17,497	60,140	462,428	190,908	236,752
1937-38*	4,500	18,021	60,614	482,506	217,804	273,953

(Continued)	Justice Dept.	Education Dept.	Agr. & For. Dept.	Com. & Ind. Dept.	Communications Dept.	Overseas Affairs Dept.	Total
1926-27	31,461	113,570	24,661	3,397	262,786	—	1,081,993
1927-28	32,463	118,785	26,561	4,294	280,407	—	1,171,777
1928-29	33,581	118,136	26,717	4,825	287,072	—	1,184,241
1929-30	34,862	121,422	30,469	5,204	296,047	2,262	1,212,727
1930-31	33,849	131,208	31,777	5,002	296,219	2,380	1,202,153
1931-32	31,865	129,225	28,134	4,736	297,308	2,343	1,111,924
1932-33	31,840	126,032	28,086	4,617	322,666	2,121	1,182,863
1933-34	35,541	129,185	28,798	5,006	309,864	1,934	1,313,018
1934-35	36,037	129,508	29,758	5,345	173,775	1,946	1,224,783
1935-36†	36,867	130,321	30,400	5,517	177,976	1,951	1,268,992
1936-37*	36,673	131,277	34,112	5,694	183,498	2,193	1,365,459
1937-38*	39,121	133,190	39,360	6,739	185,502	2,269	1,463,580

Extraordinary:

Year	Foreign Office	Home Office	Finance Dept.	Army Dept.	Navy Dept.	Justice Dept.
1926-27	3,704	161,647	52,002	29,380	109,879	3,092
1927-28	6,137	223,331	54,970	43,914	136,963	6,020
1928-29	4,247	250,965	59,421	81,486	125,106	4,168
1929-30	6,632	170,861	26,186	48,356	120,017	2,570
1930-31	3,317	99,369	21,564	26,278	95,147	903
1931-32	8,248	92,884	15,528	63,808	88,124	1,041
1932-33	20,082	170,043	15,279	225,309	172,069	1,231
1933-34	13,725	183,648	20,042	296,173	230,948	1,703
1934-35	15,495	145,413	27,886	289,739	283,923	2,415
1935-36†	13,206	134,084	20,438	316,654	319,931	2,838
1936-37*	14,631	151,063	28,999	317,409	316,865	2,721
1937-38*	15,785	237,061	63,460	510,161	409,156	3,088

Note:—† Represent the actual account on July 31, 1936.
* Represent the budget. Others are settled accounts.

Loan Project for 1936-37

Projected loans for the General Account (including supplementary estimate) for 1937-38 are detailed in the following table:—

Table 5. Projected Loan Issue for 1937-38 (¥1,000)

Table with 2 columns: General Account and Special Account. Includes items like Earthquake Readjustment, Manchurian Affairs, Roads Construction, etc.

Table 6. Yearly Comparison of State Revenue and Expenditure

Table with 3 main columns: Revenue (¥1,000), Expenditure (¥1,000), and Surplus (¥1,000). Rows list years from 1923-24 to 1937-38.

N.B.—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...

- * Represent the actual account on July 31, 1936.
* Represent the budget.
(-) Represent a deficit balance.

Table 7. Revenue and Expenditure Per Capita of Population

Table with 6 columns: Year, Rev. (Yen), Exp. (Yen) for years 1925-26 to 1930-31, and 1931-32 to 1936-37.

Table 8. General Account (a) Revenue (¥1,000)

Table with 10 columns: Ordinary and Transferred (from Special Account, From education reform, From Deposit-special fund). Includes items like Taxes & duties, Stamp receipts, State enterprises, etc.

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

Extraordinary:

Table with 9 columns: Year, Sale of State property, Miscellaneous revenue, Local payments of expenses for pub. works, Local Contributions to expenses for pub. works, Receipts from issue of public loans, From previous year's account, Total incl. Others, Total Revenue. Rows list years from 1926-27 to 1937-38.

(b)-1 Expenditure (¥1,000)

Ordinary:

Table with 8 columns: Year, Civil List, Foreign Office, Home Office, Finance Dept., Army Dept., Navy Dept. Rows list years from 1926-27 to 1937-38.

Table with 8 columns: Year, Justice Dept., Education Dept., Agr. & For. Dept., Com. & Ind. Dept., Communications Dept., Overseas Affairs Dept., Total. Includes a (Continued) label at the top.

Extraordinary:

Table with 7 columns: Year, Foreign Office, Home Office, Finance Dept., Army Dept., Navy Dept., Justice Dept. Rows list years from 1926-27 to 1937-38.

Note:—† Represent the actual account on July 31, 1936.
* Represent the budget. Others are settled accounts.

(Continued) Year	Education Dept.	Agr. & For. Dept.	Com. & Ind. Dept.	Communi- cations Dept.	Overseas Affairs Dept.	Total	Total Expenditure
1926-27	18,194	19,725	9,290	89,919	—	496,833	1,578,826
1927-28	20,365	24,209	7,063	70,944	—	593,946	1,765,723
1928-29	16,765	27,526	7,242	53,687	—	630,613	1,814,855
1929-30	22,953	28,564	6,271	60,877	30,305	523,590	1,736,317
1930-31	12,112	27,078	5,922	39,277	24,743	355,711	1,557,864
1931-32	8,015	26,898	5,657	31,506	23,248	365,051	1,476,875
1932-33	20,051	71,349	6,653	41,242	23,971	767,278	1,950,141
1933-34	22,920	93,276	7,809	43,308	28,091	941,644	2,254,662
1934-35	25,224	100,070	8,046	19,431	20,579	938,221	2,163,004
1935-36†	20,779	73,048	12,410	14,095	15,520	937,486	2,206,478
1936-37*	11,528	63,309	13,253	15,025	16,815	952,052	2,317,511
1937-38*	12,066	78,859	26,307	22,121	30,490	1,408,556	2,872,136

† Represent the actual account on July 31, 1936.
* Represent the budget.
Others are settled accounts.

(b)-2. State Expenditures Classified

(Inclusive of Ordinary & Extraordinary Expenditures in General Account)
(¥1,000)

Fiscal Year	Administration	%	National Defense	%	National Debt Service	%	Total	%
1923-24	858,797	56	499,071	33	163,182	11	1,521,050	100
1924-25	981,891	60	455,193	28	187,940	12	1,625,024	100
1925-26	859,718	56	443,808	29	221,462	15	1,524,989	100
1926-27	911,359	58	434,249	27	233,219	15	1,578,826	100
1927-28	991,950	56	491,640	28	282,134	16	1,765,723	100
1928-29	1,011,917	55	517,238	29	285,701	16	1,814,855	100
1929-30	961,054	55	494,920	29	280,343	16	1,736,317	100
1930-31	842,487	54	442,859	28	272,517	18	1,557,864	100
1931-32	808,414	55	454,617	31	213,844	14	1,476,875	100
1932-33	1,022,276	53	686,385	35	241,480	12	1,950,141	100
1933-34	1,047,251	46	872,620	39	334,792	15	2,254,662	100
1934-35	859,836	40	941,882	43	361,286	17	2,163,004	100
1935-36†	801,687	36	1,032,937	47	371,854	17	2,206,478	100
1936-37*	872,493	37	1,061,907	46	383,111	17	2,317,511	100
1937-38*	1,054,113	37	1,411,075	49	406,948	14	2,872,136	100

† Represent the actual account on July 31, 1936.
* Represent the budget.
Others are settled accounts.

Supplementary Budget for North China Affair

The 71st (special) session of the Imperial Diet, which was convened on July 25 and closed on August 8 passed Supplementary Budget Estimates for the North China affair amounting to ¥516,400,000 (First Estimate for ¥96,800,000 and the Second Estimate for ¥419,600,000), the Tax Increase Bill designed to raise ¥101,547,000 to cover part of the abovementioned expenditure, the Bill providing for the additional bond issue of ¥310,000,000, and the Bill for the transfer of ¥310,000,000 to the General Account from the Colonial Special Accounts.

Another Huge Addition to War Expenditure

In view of the subsequent developments of the hostilities in China a special session (the 72nd) of the Imperial Diet was again convened on September 3 to vote another war expenditures. The special session of the Diet, which lasted a week, unanimously passed Extraordinary Military

and Naval Expenditures for ¥2,022,671,158 and a supplementary estimate of expenditures for the various departments of the Government amounting to ¥42,607,248.

A Special Account was established for the Extraordinary Military and Naval Expenditures not only because, as was explained by the Finance Minister in the Diet, they involve large sums, but also because it was deemed necessary to treat them specially as required by their very nature, apart from the general budgetary items, and to deal with the entire period, in which they are to be expended from thence until the termination of the incident as a single financial year.

As for the supplementary estimates for expenditures in the General Accounts, they are to meet requirements for foreign affairs, an increase of the fund for the relief of soldiers and sailors and their families, encouragement of the activities for the assistance of soldiers and sailors, general mobilization of the national

spirit, enforcement of the law on air defence, emergency measures for rural and fishing villages and compensation for the loss in importation of ammonium sulphate.

As regards the sources of revenue for the abovementioned expenditures it was decided to employ funds raised by loans for all extraordinary

military and naval expenditures and, for the items in the General Accounts, the unused portion of the financial year's authorized appropriations, as well as the increased amount of ordinary annual revenue resulting from the expenditures.

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 1,300 millions, making a total of 2,189 millions. For the railway nationalization, 606 millions was raised in 1906, the total rising to 2,585 millions on the level of which the debt was stabilized with no remarkable increase until the end of the World War. From the Armistice, the national debt

began to increase rather steadily, the amount swelling to 3,880 millions in 1923. The earthquake of 1923 caused an enormous increase of 545 millions for the rehabilitation and restoration of the stricken area. The financial crisis of 1927 added a further sum of 700 millions. The total national debt outstanding on March 31, 1935 stood at ¥9,854,300,640.

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 few years is tabulated below:

Table 9. Amount of National Loans Raised, Redeemed and Outstanding (Yen)

(a) Domestic and Foreign Loans combined.

Year	Amount issued	Amount redeemed	Outstanding at end of fiscal year	Increase or decrease on previous year	Debt per head	Interests
1927-28	742,479,325	516,377,959	5,397,866,581	+	226,100,365	60.739
1928-29	689,146,350	255,747,549	5,831,261,057	+	433,394,476	64.735
1929-30	558,942,975	430,729,545	5,959,457,087	+	128,196,030	65.263
1930-31	530,072,400	533,709,527	5,955,816,760	—	3,640,327	63.201
1931-32	457,583,300	225,742,685	6,187,657,475	+	231,840,715	65.450
1932-33	1,096,743,925	280,205,847	7,054,195,552	+	866,538,077	73.409
1933-34	1,105,114,000	20,271,160	8,139,038,393	+	1,084,842,841	83.457
1934-35	1,063,126,950	111,711,320	9,090,454,023	+	951,415,630	92.355
1935-36	1,051,213,500	287,366,883	9,854,300,640	+	763,846,617	100.86

(b) Domestic and Foreign Loans Treated Separately.

Year	Domestic			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	5,063,753,975	—	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
1934-35	1,063,126,950	100,056,325	7,687,510,750	—	11,654,995	1,402,943,273
1935-36	1,051,213,500	216,284,500	8,522,439,750	—	71,082,383	1,331,860,890

National Loans

The following table shows the amount of for the last few years (at the beginning of various national loans, both domestic and foreign, each year):

Table 10. Domestic and Foreign Loans of Various Kinds

(a) Domestic Loans (¥1,000).

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	276,557	137,840	443,099	171,149	96,640
1925	536,137	135,099	429,016	171,081	96,564
1926	644,059	123,711	426,480	171,011	96,539
1927	779,313	120,838	419,536	170,532	96,223
1928	1,094,300	120,822	419,403	169,699	95,937
1929	1,236,232	120,822	418,096	169,374	95,785
1930	1,367,268	120,818	406,751	166,681	95,209
1931	1,414,605	120,818	396,718	166,330	95,953
1932	1,839,885	120,817	396,703	165,007	94,540
1933	1,869,147	120,817	396,699	164,979	94,523
1934	1,869,151	120,817	396,698	164,897	94,501
1935	1,869,159	—	396,698	164,885	94,468

(Continued) Year	4 per cent. bonds	5 per cent. Treasury debentures	4 1/2 per cent. Treasury debentures	4 per cent. Treasury debentures	Railway bonds	Temporary Treasury bonds
1924	—	1,489,342	—	—	79,999	—
1925	—	1,637,732	—	—	79,999	440,280
1926	—	1,902,304	—	—	79,999	240,287
1927	—	2,065,339	—	—	79,999	169,999
1928	—	2,296,297	—	—	79,999	60,999
1929	—	2,338,516	—	—	79,999	—
1930	—	2,225,111	—	—	79,999	—
1931	—	2,291,948	—	—	79,999	—
1932	—	2,333,502	200,000	—	—	—
1933	8,146	2,330,749	715,000	700,000	—	—
1934	34,968	2,230,762	715,000	1,615,815	—	—
1935	73,443	2,230,761	715,000	2,663,588	—	—

(b) Foreign Loans (¥1,000).

Year	4 per cent. Sterling loan (1st issue)	4 per cent. Sterling loan (2nd issue)	5 per cent. Sterling loan	4 per cent. French loan	4 per cent. Sterling loan (3rd issue)	6 1/2 per cent. American loan
1924	92,749	244,063	224,544	173,623	107,393	300,900
1925	91,656	243,635	223,315	170,815	105,761	294,036
1926	91,352	243,320	222,827	170,404	105,490	283,244
1927	91,339	234,638	222,732	169,744	105,431	275,117
1928	91,338	230,515	222,674	169,368	105,430	272,538
1929	91,338	228,906	222,673	169,367	105,530	269,448
1930	91,338	86,462	222,672	169,320	105,430	269,448
1931	91,338	—	222,672	169,367	105,430	269,448
1932	91,338	—	222,671	161,067	105,429	260,359
1933	91,338	—	222,671	160,996	105,429	247,922
1934	91,338	—	222,671	160,991	105,429	238,869
1935	91,338	—	222,669	160,989	105,429	232,392

(Continued) Year	6 per cent. Sterling loan	5 1/2 per cent. Sterling loan	5 1/2 per cent. American loan	Railway Purchase loan	South Manchuria Railway Sterling loan	Total
1924	244,075	—	—	9,763	117,156	4,208,895
1925	244,075	—	—	9,763	117,156	5,026,125
1926	244,075	—	—	—	117,156	5,162,257
1927	244,075	—	—	—	117,156	5,362,011
1928	244,075	—	—	—	117,156	5,799,547
1929	242,578	—	—	—	117,156	5,905,718
1930	241,036	122,038	142,426	—	117,156	6,002,805
1931	237,812	122,038	142,426	—	117,156	6,029,162
1932	234,392	122,037	142,426	—	58,578	6,548,750
1933	230,763	122,037	142,426	—	97,630	7,821,271
1934	226,914	122,037	142,426	—	97,630	8,650,912
1935	222,829	122,037	141,298	—	73,902	9,580,891

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 investigations are tabulated below:—

Table 11. National Wealth (¥1,000)

Items	End of 1913 Total	End of 1919 Total	End of 1924 Total	End of 1930		
				Total	Government & Public	Private
Lands	13,795,180	33,085,660	33,247,340	41,091,348	4,537,383	26,553,965
Mines	1,468,490	6,412,820	3,523,230	6,499,651	4,912	6,494,739
Canals and harbors	2,767,430	4,596,980	5,158,600	343,143	341,849	1,294
Trees	1,760,150	4,533,710	1,747,670	6,706,815	2,662,006	4,044,809
Buildings	3,631,630	8,560,060	16,326,150	22,843,300	2,110,850	20,732,450
Furniture and household effects	1,566,000	4,423,510	9,683,360	12,473,201	863,803	11,609,398
Industrial Machineries & Tools	399,010	1,101,940	1,987,200	1,809,381	145,160	1,664,221
Domestic animals and fowls	154,400	502,850	526,010	346,356	23,635	322,721
Railways and tramways	299,340	1,110,700	3,544,210	3,598,138	2,843,936	754,202
Vehicles & aircrafts	47,230	181,900	428,590	660,294	363,984	296,310
Ships	471,270	1,181,690	320,490	2,060,236	1,058,448	1,001,788
Water-works	76,760	149,040	283,350	352,779	346,504	6,275
Electric and gas plants	—	—	—	1,905,044	205,562	1,699,482
Telegraph & telephone	—	—	—	199,102	195,902	3,200
Bridges	94,830	233,920	373,820	483,000	483,000	—
Agricultural product	994,380	3,624,460	3,310,420	—	—	—
Forest product	40,580	87,850	94,640	—	—	—
Manufactures	747,500	2,630,050	2,311,160	5,457,466	289,291	5,168,175
Mineral product	85,460	386,910	73,470	—	—	—
Marine product	19,850	43,360	46,310	—	—	—
Imported goods	192,300	446,090	501,800	—	—	—
Gold and silver coins and bullions	746,750	2,359,910	1,823,820	916,643	—	916,643
Property of Government Departments	1,116,180	1,548,450	6,483,880	—	—	—
Property of Imperial House	349,540	727,280	—	—	—	—
Others	3,078,470	7,792,810	10,258,270	2,250,515	2,069,262	181,253
Balance in favor of claims	*1,859,700	356,120	287,810	191,592	*440,947	632,539
Total	32,043,130	86,077,070	102,341,600	110,188,004	18,104,540	92,083,464
Per capita	¥600	¥1,530	¥1,731	¥1,710	—	—

* Balance in favour of liabilities.

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 the law, salt is manufactured only by persons so licensed by the Government which takes it over from them by paying them suitable compensation according to its quality. Formerly, the price at which the Government sold it consisted of the amount of compensation paid and the fixed rate of profit is at present added in arriving at the selling price. Salt is sold only by persons licensed by the Government. Foreign and Formosan salt cannot be imported except by the Government or persons appointed for the purpose by the Government, while for 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 few years are appended:

Table 12. Statistics of Salt Industry

	No. of Manufacturers	No. of Factories	Area of Salt-field (Hectares)	No. of Pans	Production (kgs.)	Loss (kgs.)
1926.....	5,465	4,866	5,792	5,290	614,133,787	55,063
1927.....	5,148	4,674	5,728	5,149	619,138,269	12,817
1928.....	5,015	4,537	5,708	5,043	637,887,793	36,029
1929.....	3,727	3,698	4,888	4,115	644,150,863	35,616
1930.....	3,398	3,449	4,531	3,909	628,682,140	127,825
1931.....	3,390	3,434	4,530	3,856	521,261,539	54,920
1932.....	3,397	3,395	4,534	3,839	572,628,550	38,680
1933.....	3,378	3,354	4,539	3,789	630,833,771	21,855
1934.....	3,347	3,339	4,534	3,719	676,299,163	112,178
1935.....	3,303	3,307	4,537	3,689	604,439,110	20,241

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 few years:—

Table 13. Statistics of Tobacco Monopoly

Fiscal year	Acreage (Hectare)	Output (M. ton)	Quantity collected by Government			Amount of Compensation for Tobacco Collected		
			New leaf (M. ton)	Old leaf (M. ton)	Total (M. ton)	New leaf (Yen)	Old leaf (Yen)	Total
1928-29...	37,295	63,146	63,161	577	63,723	49,127,189	408,042	49,535,231
1929-30...	35,745	61,388	61,388	397	61,785	47,227,201	317,231	47,544,532
1930-31...	36,031	67,767	64,382	356	68,123	47,052,910	154,688	47,207,598
1931-32...	36,533	68,361	68,361	—	68,361	40,872,080	46	40,372,726
1932-33...	33,809	60,605	60,606	—	60,606	34,023,395	29	34,023,425
1933-34...	33,855	66,539	66,539	1	66,540	39,157,665	476	39,158,142
1934-35...	34,244	65,976	65,976	1	65,977	39,686,263	362	39,686,626
1935-36...	34,822	64,529	64,529	—	64,529	40,336,400	—	40,336,400

Table 14. Domestic Production of Manufactured Tobacco (In million pieces)

	1912	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Cigarettes with mouthpieces.....	4,659	16,413	14,251	11,244	10,888	12,478	11,970
Cigarettes without mouthpieces.....	1,600	11,489	17,340	19,901	22,250	25,699	27,067
Cigars.....	1	2	1	1	2	3	3
Cut Tobacco (1,000 kgs.).....	24,984	24	24	24	24	22	20
Total Value (¥1,000).....	..	262	256	262	270	289	297

Table 15. Exports and Imports of Leaf Tobacco (In Metric Ton)

	1912	1926	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Exports:									
Egypt.....	—	5	113	1,419	1,168	647	906	1,378	907
China.....	242	4,437	82	81	106	629	87	108	714
Manchoukuo.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	319	753
Total (incl. other destinations).....	245	4,442	195	1,500	1,290	1,284	1,105	2,135	3,345
Chosen.....	793	5,484	1,215	364	139	135	75	1,635	2,476
Taiwan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	200
Grand Total.....	1,038	9,926	1,410	1,864	1,429	1,419	1,180	3,770	6,021
Value (¥1,000).....	365	3,068	890	1,843	1,248	798	850	2,087	3,694
Imports:									
U. S. A.....	659	568	2,690	3,444	1,306	1,549	2,388	2,401	2,339
China.....	—	510	937	1,067	1,060	1,139	826	1,673	1,173
Manila.....	—	382	606	718	867	987	982	1,320	1,092
India.....	—	427	620	965	869	969	1,438	916	817
Chosen.....	—	561	699	375	58	803	375	273	—
Turkey.....	12	1	4	14	17	10	6	3	4
Total (incl. other sources).....	726	5,450	5,967	6,585	4,696	5,459	6,025	6,589	5,435
Value (¥1,000).....	698	7,872	7,972	7,747	4,190	7,425	7,030	11,122	10,018

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 operate both in Japan proper and Formosa, which provides that the manufacture of crude camphor and camphor oil shall be confined to those persons who have obtained the permission of the Government therefor and the article so manufactured shall be taken over by the Government in return for suitable compensa-

tion according to quality. Formerly, the domestic consumption of camphor was rather insignificant and a large portion of the Japanese product was exported to Europe and America. The rapid progress in the celluloid industry, however, has caused, of late, an increase in domestic consumption, which has resulted in the absorption of a 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 manufacturers	No. of refineries	Manufacture (1,000 kin)	
	State	Public	Private			Crude	Oil
1927.....	63	149	313	1,723	2,167	2,683	2,103
1928.....	92	164	271	1,662	2,035	2,018	1,820
1929.....	25	245	283	1,708	2,013	2,649	2,364
1930.....	29	181	345	1,581	1,842	3,840	3,442
1931.....	99	259	272	1,432	1,665	1,369	2,212
1932.....	85	162	304	1,397	1,626	2,285	1,990
1933.....	50	400	431	1,317	1,528	3,074	2,654
1934.....	139	432	836	1,324	1,498	4,082	3,480
1935.....	119	525	792	1,335	1,468	4,905	4,274

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	938	3,520
1932.....	4,687	4,083	2,039	759	4,841
1933.....	5,594	4,874	2,701	1,048	5,922
1934.....	5,742	6,085	3,553	1,599	7,684
1935.....	6,163	6,967	4,359	2,299	9,266

TAXATION

The taxation of Japan, which was established at the beginning of the Meiji era when her capitalism was in the cradle, is based upon real estate. There could have been no other basis than immovable property to be chosen for taxation at a time when the economic condition of the country was in a very infantine stage of development. This system of taxation must

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 few years are appended:

Table 12. Statistics of Salt Industry

	No. of Manufacturers	No. of Factories	Area of Salt-field (Hectares)	No. of Pans	Production (kgs.)	Loss (kgs.)
1926	5,465	4,866	5,792	5,290	614,133,787	55,063
1927	5,148	4,674	5,728	5,149	619,138,269	12,817
1928	5,015	4,537	5,708	5,043	637,887,793	36,029
1929	3,727	3,698	4,888	4,115	644,150,863	35,616
1930	3,398	3,449	4,531	3,909	628,682,140	127,825
1931	3,390	3,434	4,530	3,856	521,261,539	54,920
1932	3,397	3,395	4,534	3,839	572,628,550	38,680
1933	3,378	3,354	4,539	3,789	630,833,771	21,855
1934	3,347	3,339	4,534	3,719	676,299,163	112,178
1935	3,303	3,307	4,537	3,689	604,439,110	20,241

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 few years:—

Table 13. Statistics of Tobacco Monopoly

Fiscal year	Acreage (Hectare)	Output (M. ton)	Quantity collected by Government		Total (M. ton)	Amount of Compensation for Tobacco Collected		
			New leaf (M. ton)	Old leaf (M. ton)		New leaf (Yen)	Old leaf (Yen)	Total
1928-29	37,295	63,146	63,161	577	63,723	49,127,189	408,042	49,535,231
1929-30	35,745	61,388	61,388	397	61,785	47,227,201	317,231	47,544,532
1930-31	36,031	67,767	64,382	356	68,123	47,052,910	154,688	47,207,598
1931-32	36,533	68,361	68,361	—	68,361	40,872,680	46	40,372,726
1932-33	33,809	60,605	60,606	—	60,605	34,023,395	29	34,023,425
1933-34	33,855	66,539	66,539	1	66,540	39,157,665	476	39,158,142
1934-35	34,244	65,976	65,976	1	65,977	39,686,263	362	39,686,626
1935-36	34,822	64,529	64,529	—	64,529	40,336,400	—	40,336,400

Table 14. Domestic Production of Manufactured Tobacco (In million pieces)

	1912	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Cigarettes with mouthpieces	4,659	16,413	14,251	11,244	10,888	12,478	11,970
Cigarettes without mouthpieces	1,600	11,489	17,340	19,901	22,250	25,699	27,067
Cigars	1	2	1	1	2	3	3
Cut Tobacco (1,000 kgs.)	24,984	24	24	24	24	22	20
Total Value (¥1,000)	..	262	256	262	270	289	297

Table 15. Exports and Imports of Leaf Tobacco (In Metric Ton)

	1912	1926	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Exports:									
Egypt	—	5	113	1,419	1,168	647	906	1,378	907
China	242	4,437	82	81	106	629	87	108	714
Manchoukuo	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	319	753
Total (incl. other destinations)	245	4,442	195	1,500	1,290	1,284	1,105	2,135	3,345
Chosen	793	5,484	1,215	364	139	135	75	1,635	2,476
Taiwan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	200
Grand Total	1,038	9,926	1,410	1,864	1,429	1,419	1,180	3,770	6,021
Value (¥1,000)	365	3,068	890	1,843	1,248	798	850	2,087	3,694
Imports:									
U. S. A.	659	568	2,690	3,444	1,306	1,549	2,388	2,401	2,339
China	—	510	937	1,067	1,060	1,139	826	1,673	1,173
Manila	—	382	606	718	867	987	982	1,320	1,092
India	—	427	620	965	869	969	1,438	916	817
Chosen	—	561	699	375	58	803	375	273	—
Turkey	12	1	4	14	17	10	6	3	4
Total (incl. other sources)	726	5,450	5,967	6,585	4,696	5,459	6,025	6,589	5,435
Value (¥1,000)	698	7,872	7,972	7,747	4,190	7,425	7,030	11,122	10,018

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 operate both in Japan proper and Formosa, which provides that the manufacture of crude camphor and camphor oil shall be confined to those persons who have obtained the permission of the Government therefor and the article so manufactured shall be taken over by the Government in return for suitable compensa-

tion according to quality. Formerly, the domestic consumption of camphor was rather insignificant and a large portion of the Japanese product was exported to Europe and America. The rapid progress in the celluloid industry, however, has caused, of late, an increase in domestic consumption, which has resulted in the absorption of a 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 manufacturers	No. of refineries	Manufacture (1,000 kin)	
	State	Public	Private			Crude	Oil
1927	63	149	313	1,723	2,167	2,683	2,103
1928	92	164	271	1,662	2,035	2,018	1,820
1929	25	245	283	1,708	2,013	2,649	2,364
1930	29	181	345	1,581	1,842	3,840	3,442
1931	99	259	272	1,432	1,665	1,369	2,212
1932	35	162	304	1,397	1,626	2,285	1,990
1933	50	490	431	1,317	1,528	3,074	2,654
1934	139	432	836	1,324	1,498	4,082	3,480
1935	119	525	792	1,335	1,468	4,905	4,274

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
1933	5,594	4,874	2,701	1,048	5,922
1934	5,742	6,085	3,553	1,599	7,684
1935	6,163	6,967	4,359	2,299	9,266

TAXATION

The taxation of Japan, which was established at the beginning of the Meiji era when her capitalism was in the cradle, is based upon real estate. There could have been no other basis than immovable property to be chosen for taxation at a time when the economic condition of the country was in a very infantine stage of development. This system of taxation must

have also been due to the necessity of promoting the status of goods and chattel. Tax reforms of various sizes and scopes have since been effected. But none of them was radical enough to undermine the basic structure of the taxation. Real estate still remains the principal object for assessment even at this time when capitalism is at its zenith with goods and chattel being the centre of economic activities. It is no wonder that our taxation should have been marked by contradictions and unfairness in the way of imposition and the distribution of burden. As an illustration, there is a serious inequity in the distribution of burdens between town and village, movable and immovable property, and corporate and individual. This is nothing but the result attendant upon the taxation that is anachronistic.

Attempt at Radical Reform.—Dr. Baba, the Finance Minister, in the Hirota Cabinet, drew up a comprehensive tax reform programme with the object of fundamentally remedying those evils. Besides equalizing the burden, it was intended to secure new resources for the expansion of the defence expenditure in the wide sense of the term. Thus it involved emergency taxes such as property and sale taxes and was virtually on a war-time footing. This resolute tax reform scheme met with strong opposition on the part of the masses who stuck to the principles of status quo.

Tax Increase.—Soon after the opening of the 70th session of the Diet following the New Year adjournment in 1937, however, the Hirota Cabinet was wrecked on the shoal of a clash between the Services and political parties.

Mr. Yuki, Finance Minister, in the Hayashi Cabinet, that succeeded the Hirota Cabinet, drew up afresh a tax increase scheme by considerably mollifying the Baba programme. This Yuki taxation increase scheme, which was passed by the 71st session of the Diet, covered five laws. One of them is the Temporary Taxation Increase Law, by which nine taxes and excise duties are affected. This law provides for a revenue of ¥955,000,000 as compared with ¥1,050,000,000 of the previous revenue.

The other four laws originally designed by Dr. Baba, the former finance minister, consist of the Corporation Capital Tax Law, the Bonds in Foreign Currency Special Taxation Law, the Petrol Excise Law, and the Securities Transfer Tax Law. Revenue from those sources will amount to about 39 million yen as compared with about 50 million yen in Dr. Baba's original estimate. State revenue from all sources involved in the five new laws will amount to 994 million yen as against 1,100 million yen at the present rate of taxation.

Temporary Taxation Increase Law.—As mentioned above, nine taxes are affected by this law, which increases state revenue to the extent of ¥230,000,000. Three largest items are Income Tax, Liquor Tax and Sugar Excise. The increase in taxation is comparatively severe as regards the Capital Interest Tax, Income Tax, Tax on Bourses and Mineral Tax, the rates of increases being 89%, 61%, 46% and 43% respectively. This law was promulgated on March 30 and put into force on the 1st of the following month.

Income Tax.—The Income Tax is the most important item in the whole scheme of taxation amounting to ¥266,000,000, a third of the total taxation. The new legislation will increase this ratio to about 45%. The rates of tax increase are (1) between 50% and 100% (corporation income tax); (2) 50% (tax on interest on loans, on bank deposits, etc.); (3) between 20% and 70% (individual income). A feature of this revision is that interest on national loan bonds will no longer be exempt from the levy, and that a 20% preliminary deduction will be made from dividend payments instead of 40% as heretofore. The revision effected provides for a revenue of ¥430,000,000 against a revenue of ¥266,000,000 at the old rates.

Capital Interest Tax.—This tax was raised by 100%. Interest on bonds and bank deposits are also liable to be affected by increased taxation under income tax No. 2 which is raised by 50%. A total revenue of 20 million yen is expected to be obtained against 15 million yen as heretofore. The only exception applies to interest on national loan bonds owned by savings banks, the taxation rate of which has been left unchanged.

Tax on Bourses.—This taxation involves two distinct taxes, the Bourse Business Tax and the Bourse Sales Tax, rates being raised by 10% and 80% respectively. Sales in national loan bonds, however, are exempted from this duty, but transactions in future securities are also subject to the Securities Transfer Tax. Revenue from this source is estimated at 19 million yen as against 13 million yen, an increase of 46%.

Excess Profit Tax.—This tax is imposed upon excess profit of corporations and individuals, the rates being raised from 10 to 15% and from 8 to 10% respectively. Revenue is estimated at 59 million yen as against 43 million yen, an increase of 36%.

Liquor Tax and Sugar Excise.—The seven excise duties formerly occupied about 35% of the total tax revenue, and even to two-thirds if customs duty and Government monopoly revenues, which are in the nature of an excise, are included.

Two excise duties, the Liquor Tax and Sugar Excise, are affected by the Temporary Taxation Increase Law. They are scheduled to bring in about 334 million yen against a former revenue of 308 million yen.

Liquor Tax.—This consists of three taxes, namely, Saké Excise, Beer Excise, and Alcohol and Alcoholic Beverage Excise. Rates were raised by 12.5% on saké and 40% on beer. All these revised rates are estimated to bring in about 235 million yen, an increase of 18 million yen. The increase in beer excise alone contributes 10 million yen.

Sugar Excise.—An increase of seven million yen, or about 8% is envisaged in the Yuki plan against 18 million yen, or 20% in the Baba plan.

Other Taxes

Corporation Profit Tax.—This tax constitutes part of the Business Profits Tax, the other being the Individual Business Profits Tax. The present increase affects only the Corporation Profits Tax, the rate being raised from 3.4 to 4%. The estimated revenue is 48 million yen, an increase of 4 million yen.

Succession Tax.—The increase in rates ranges between 20 to 100%, yielding 33 million yen, an increase of 2 million yen.

Mining Tax.—The absolute figure of this tax revenue is small, though the rate is now raised by 43%. The taxation is raised 0.5 to 0.6%, the estimated revenue being 3 million yen, an increase of little less than one million yen. Mention should be made of the special charge on gold production and silver ores at the rate of 1.3%.

Four New Taxes.—Revenue from the four new taxes mentioned already is estimated at 29 million yen, of which ¥15,500,000 is to be derived from the Corporation Capital Tax and 14.9 million yen from the Petrol Excise Duty. The other two are comparatively less important.

Corporation Capital Tax Law.—In the Baba plan the tax was to be levied on corporation capital as well as individual property under the name of Property Tax Law. Mr. Yuki, however, withdrew the individual property tax on account of general objection on the part of the wealthy classes and initiated only the corporation capital tax.

The tax is levied on the total amount of paid-up capital and reserves of business corporations, and the taxation rate is 0.1%. There are two cases in which the levy is withheld: (1) when there is no income in a business year; (2) when the tax amounts to more than the total income for a business year, the amount in excess is not taxable.

It is estimated that about 15 million yen will be raised as against 20 million yen from both individual property and corporation capital taxes originally designed by the former Finance Minister.

Foreign Currency Bonds Tax Law.—National and local loan bonds and Japanese bank and corporation bonds in foreign currency are amenable to this law. The tax is to be levied on interest on those bonds. The rate of tax is 70% of the amount in excess of the interest corresponding to 5% per annum of the face value of national loan bonds and to 5.5% of that of all the other categories. The principal cases for exemption are (1) interest on bonds in foreign currency which belong to persons who are exempted from the income tax No. 2; (2) when the bonds are not in the territory of the Japanese Empire (including Kwantung Province and the Mandated Territories); (3) the interest on national loan bonds of less than 5% and of local bonds etc., of less than 5.5%. The estimated revenue of this tax is about 3 million yen as compared with about 5 million yen in the withdrawn budget.

Petrol Excise Law.—This excise is charged at the rate of ¥13.20 per kilolitre. Petrol made from coal, lignite, oil shale, or natural gas is excluded from this tax. The tax shall not be levied upon the petrol to be exported. The estimated revenue is the same as in Dr. Baba's plan, or 15 million yen. The objective of this law is not only to increase the state revenue but also to promote the coal liquefaction. A sufficient supply of petrol is of urgent necessity, but the home production is short of meeting the demand, the balance being met by petrol made from imported crude oil.

Securities Transfer Tax Law.—This tax is charged upon persons who acquire by means of purchase, exchange, donation, etc., securities such as national and local government bonds, bank and corporation bonds, cooperative society debentures, company shares, such securities as are issued by foreign Governments and corporations, etc. The taxation rates are: (1) when securities are acquired by brokers whose names are notified beforehand to the Government, 0.01% for Government bonds and 0.02% for other securities; (2) when transferred (a) in Exchange transactions, 0.02% for Government bonds and 0.04% for other securities; (b) in all other cases 0.04% for Government bonds and 0.08% for other securities. Principal exemptions are made in the following cases: (1) non-profit naming corporation loan bonds with redemp-

tion terms of less than a year; (3) local bonds, hypothec debentures and corporation bonds nominated by Ordinances, the face value of which is not higher than ¥20.00; (4) security transactions involving the Bank of Japan; (5) securities transferred from trustor to trustee, and vice versa; (6) securities transferred in the original issue by means of public offer. The estimated revenue from this tax is six million yen as against ten million yen in the Baba plan.

The receipts from taxes during the financial year of 1935-36 are as follows:—

Table 18. Receipts from Taxes

	1935-36 (Settled)	
	Receipts (Yen)	Ratio to total receipts %
Income tax	227,339,500	22.7
Land tax	58,042,446	5.8
Business profit tax ...	57,133,940	5.7
Succession tax	30,255,402	3.0

Table 19. Per Capita and Per Household Taxation

Year	National Tax			Local Tax			Total		
	Amount (¥1,000)	Per household (Yen)	Per capita (Yen)	Amount (¥1,000)	Per household (Yen)	Per capita (Yen)	Amount (¥1,000)	Per household (Yen)	Per capita (Yen)
	1929-30...	893,505	74.450	14.957	667,546	55.622	11.175	1,561,051	130.072	26.132
1930-31...	835,041	65.721	11.412	602,900	47.450	8.951	1,437,941	113.171	20.263
1931-32...	735,504	57.887	11.412	534,028	42.030	8.286	1,269,532	99.917	19.698
1932-33...	695,837	54.765	10.797	523,590	41.208	8.124	1,219,427	95.973	18.921
1933-34...	748,566	58.915	11.615	561,858	44.220	8.718	1,310,424	103.135	20.333
1934-35...	843,183	66.362	13.083	598,664	47.117	9.289	1,441,847	113.479	22.372
1935-36*...	828,741	65.225	12.859	624,872	49.180	9.695	1,453,613	114.405	22.554
1936-37*...	928,302	68.395	13.321	660,581	48.934	9.539	1,588,883	117.329	22.860

Note:—Budget account.

Table 20. Taxes in Relation to Corporation Income (In ¥1,000)

	Income tax			Business profit tax		
	Amount of income	Amount of tax	% to income	Amount of net profit	Amount of tax	% to net profit
1928.....	1,088,054	64,944	5.9	1,002,492	32,506	3.2
1929.....	984,385	54,183	5.5	941,884	29,999	3.2
1930.....	1,033,647	62,894	6.1	955,337	30,750	3.2
1931.....	617,499	33,251	5.3	615,740	19,260	3.1
1932.....	668,401	37,709	5.6	640,331	19,677	3.1
1933.....	781,106	51,002	6.5	735,792	22,480	3.1
1934.....	981,522	70,203	7.2	932,017	28,198	3.0
1935.....	1,236,204	92,687	7.5	1,165,677	34,953	2.9

Particulars of War Taxes

The particulars of the ¥101,547,000 special taxes to be imposed in the financial year of 1937-38 in connexion with the North China affair referred to elsewhere in this Chapter are as follows:—

(Unit—¥1,000)

	1937	1938
1.—Special income taxes.....	27,580	12,457
“A” class	9,564	11,690
“B” class	1,073	766
“C” class	16,942	—
2.—Special temporary profit tax	5,632	4,949

	1935-36 (Settled)	
	Receipts (Yen)	Ratio to total receipts %
Mining tax	4,633,828	0.5
Capital interest tax ..	15,048,600	1.5
Tax on liquors	209,327,766	20.9
Table water tax	3,580,673	0.3
Sugar consumption tax ..	84,817,505	8.5
Textile consumption tax ..	40,922,069	4.1
Tax on hours	14,732,158	1.5
Custom duties	151,265,228	15.5
Tonnage dues	2,797,075	0.3
Stamp receipts	78,641,282	7.9
Total incl. others...	1,004,725,984	100.0

Per Capita Taxation

The burden of taxation has become very much onerous during the post-war years. The amount of national and local taxation per head of population for 1936-37 totalled 22.860 yen. The following table shows per capita and per household taxation in the last few years:—

	(Unit—¥1,000)	
	Domestic Production	Imports
No. 1 Category		
Precious stones, semi-precious		
Stones & their manufactures...	9,217	7,294
Pearls & their manufactures ..	4,426	26
Precious metals & their manufactures	18,178	8
Tortoise-shell manufactures ..	778	—
Coral manufactures	2,764	8
Total	35,363	7,337
No. 2 Category		
Photographic instruments, enlargers, cinematographic instrument and parts and accessories thereof, photographic dry plates, film and sensitive paper	16,420	8,974
Gramophones & parts thereof..	7,489	97
Gramophone records	11,764	12
Musical instruments & parts thereof	10,362	403
Total	46,035	9,486
Grand total	81,398	16,823

Regarding Category No. 1, no tax is to be imposed on any article the price of which is below ¥3.00. The interpretation of the term precious metals is the same as that adopted by the Customs authorities. No tax is to be imposed on articles employing precious metals or stones in case the value of such metals or stones is less than one-third of their total value. The frame of spectacles no matter whether precious metal or tortoise-shell is treated independently

DETAILS OF TAXES

Land Tax

The land tax has hitherto been levied on the basis of the assessment of 1875. In view, however, of the fact that after that year there was only a partial revision in the assessed value which, with the progress of economic conditions, became unadapted to actual circumstances and in many cases caused unfairness in the incidence of taxation, fundamental amendments were effected in 1930 in this tax, whereby the rental value was taken as the basis of tax assessment. At the same time, part of the surplus arising out of the conclusion of the London Naval Treaty was devoted to the reduction of this tax.

Basis of Assessment.—The land tax is imposed on the basis of the rental value of land entered in the cadastre. From 1930 to 1937, it is levied according to the rental value assessed during the two year 1926 to 1927, but after that period it will be levied according to a rental value to be amended every ten years, the first amendment to be made in 1938.

Tax Payers.—All landowners are liable to land tax. In the case of land under mortgage, however, the tax is collected from the mortgagee; and in the case of land under superficies of

and taxed. Gold and platinum watches are to be taxed, but no tax is to be levied on silver watches. The gold pens on fountain-pens are to be taxed. Gold braid is not taxable. Natural and cultural pearls are to be taxed, but no tax is to be imposed on artificial pearls. Raw materials for coral and tortoise-shell are tax-free. No tax is to be imposed when dealers take delivery of goods from bonded houses, but the tax is imposed when consumers take delivery of them.

Photograph Instruments.—Turning to Category No. 2, no excise is to be imposed on photographic instruments for aircraft or microscopic use or on highspeed photographic instruments. Film is subject to taxation no matter whether sensitized or not, but no excise is to be imposed on that for which it was paid in a raw state. Gramophones with radio attachments are to be taxed. By spare parts are meant the cabinet, sound-box, moving arm, magnetic pick-up, motor, turntable motor spring and the like. No excise is to be imposed upon record cases. Records include talking machine records. Among the musical instruments taxable are the harmonica, accordion, saxophone, mandoline, violin, guitar, xylophone, cello, banjo, piano, organ, koto, samisen, biwa, and shakuhachi. Drums, trumpets and other cheap instruments are excluded.

more than one hundred years, it is collected from the superfiary.

Rates of Tax.—The land tax is imposed according to the value of land, and the rates were 2.5% on residential land, 4.5% on rice and other fields and 5.5% on other land.

Income Tax

The Law first instituted in 1887 was subjected to thorough revision in 1899 and 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

tion terms of less than a year; (3) local bonds, hypothec debentures and corporation bonds nominated by Ordinances, the face value of which is not higher than ¥20.00; (4) security transactions involving the Bank of Japan; (5) securities transferred from trustor to trustee, and vice versa; (6) securities transferred in the original issue by means of public offer. The estimated revenue from this tax is six million yen as against ten million yen in the Baba plan.

The receipts from taxes during the financial year of 1935-36 are as follows:—

Table 18. Receipts from Taxes

	1935-36 (Settled)	
	Receipts (Yen)	Ratio to total receipts %
Income tax	227,339,500	22.7
Land tax	58,042,446	5.8
Business profit tax	57,133,940	5.7
Succession tax	30,255,402	3.0

Table 19. Per Capita and Per Household Taxation

Year	National Tax			Local Tax			Total		
	Amount (¥1,000)	Per household (Yen)	Per capita (Yen)	Amount (¥1,000)	Per household (Yen)	Per capita (Yen)	Amount (¥1,000)	Per household (Yen)	Per capita (Yen)
1929-30...	893,505	74,450	14,957	667,546	55,622	11,175	1,561,051	130,072	26,132
1930-31...	835,041	65,721	11,412	602,900	47,450	8,951	1,437,941	113,171	20,263
1931-32...	735,504	57,887	11,412	534,028	42,030	8,286	1,269,532	99,917	19,698
1932-33...	695,837	54,765	10,797	523,590	41,208	8,124	1,219,427	95,973	18,921
1933-34...	748,566	58,915	11,615	561,858	44,220	8,718	1,310,424	103,135	20,333
1934-35...	843,183	66,362	13,083	598,664	47,117	9,289	1,441,847	113,479	22,372
1935-36*	828,741	65,225	12,859	624,872	49,180	9,695	1,453,613	114,405	22,564
1936-37*	928,302	68,395	13,321	660,581	48,934	9,539	1,588,883	117,329	22,860

Note:—Budget account.

Table 20. Taxes in Relation to Corporation Income (In ¥1,000)

	Income tax			Business profit tax		
	Amount of income	Amount of tax	% to income	Amount of net profit	Amount of tax	% to net profit
1928.....	1,088,054	64,944	5.9	1,002,492	32,506	3.2
1929.....	984,385	54,183	5.5	941,884	29,999	3.2
1930.....	1,033,647	62,894	6.1	955,337	30,750	3.2
1931.....	617,499	33,251	5.3	615,740	19,260	3.1
1932.....	668,401	37,709	5.6	640,331	19,677	3.1
1933.....	781,106	51,002	6.5	735,792	22,480	3.1
1934.....	981,522	70,203	7.2	932,017	28,198	3.0
1935.....	1,236,204	92,687	7.5	1,165,677	34,953	2.9

Particulars of War Taxes

The particulars of the ¥101,547,000 special taxes to be imposed in the financial year of 1937-38 in connexion with the North China affair referred to elsewhere in this Chapter are as follows:—

(Unit—¥1,000)

	1937	1938
1.—Special income taxes.....	27,580	12,457
“A” class	9,564	11,690
“B” class	1,073	766
“C” class	16,942	—
2.—Special temporary profit tax	5,632	4,949

	1935-36 (Settled)	
	Receipts (Yen)	Ratio to total receipts %
Mining tax	4,633,828	0.5
Capital interest tax ..	15,048,600	1.5
Tax on liquors	209,327,766	20.9
Table water tax	3,580,673	0.3
Sugar consumption tax	84,817,505	8.5
Textile consumption tax	40,922,069	4.1
Tax on bourses.....	14,732,158	1.5
Custom duties	151,265,228	15.5
Tonnage dues	2,797,075	0.3
Stamp receipts	78,641,282	7.9
Total incl. others....	1,004,725,984	100.0

Per Capita Taxation

The burden of taxation has become very much onerous during the post-war years. The amount of national and local taxation per head of population for 1936-37 totalled 22,860 yen. The following table shows per capita and per household taxation in the last few years:—

No. 1 Category	(Unit—¥1,000)	
	Domestic Production	Imports
Precious stones, semi-precious stones & their manufactures...	9,217	7,294
Pearls & their manufactures ..	4,426	26
Precious metals & their manufactures	18,178	8
Tortoise-shell manufactures ..	778	—
Coral manufactures	2,764	8
Total	35,363	7,337

No. 2 Category		
Photographic instruments, enlargers, cinematographic instrument and parts and accessories thereof, photographic dry plates, film and sensitive paper	16,420	8,974
Gramophones & parts thereof..	7,489	97
Gramophone records	11,764	12
Musical instruments & parts thereof	10,362	403
Total	46,035	9,486
Grand total	81,398	16,823

Regarding Category No. 1, no tax is to be imposed on any article the price of which is below ¥3.00. The interpretation of the term precious metals is the same as that adopted by the Customs authorities. No tax is to be imposed on articles employing precious metals or stones in case the value of such metals or stones is less than one-third of their total value. The frame of spectacles no matter whether precious metal or tortoise-shell is treated independently

and taxed. Gold and platinum watches are to be taxed, but no tax is to be levied on silver watches. The gold pens on fountain-pens are to be taxed. Gold braid is not taxable. Natural and cultured pearls are to be taxed, but no tax is to be imposed on artificial pearls. Raw materials for coral and tortoise-shell are tax-free. No tax is to be imposed when dealers take delivery of goods from bonded houses, but the tax is imposed when consumers take delivery of them.

Photograph Instruments.—Turning to Category No. 2, no excise is to be imposed on photographic instruments for aircraft or microscopic use or on highspeed photographic instruments. Film is subject to taxation no matter whether sensitized or not, but no excise is to be imposed on that for which it was paid in a raw state. Gramophones with radio attachments are to be taxed. By spare parts are meant the cabinet, sound-box, moving arm, magnetic pick-up, motor, turntable motor spring and the like. No excise is to be imposed upon record cases. Records include talking machine records. Among the musical instruments taxable are the harmonica, accordion, saxophone, mandoline, violin, guitar, xylophone, cello, banjo, piano, organ, koto, samisen, biwa, and shakuhachi. Drums, trumpets and other cheap instruments are excluded.

DETAILS OF TAXES

Land Tax

The land tax has hitherto been levied on the basis of the assessment of 1875. In view, however, of the fact that after that year there was only a partial revision in the assessed value which, with the progress of economic conditions, became unadapted to actual circumstances and in many cases caused unfairness in the incidence of taxation, fundamental amendments were effected in 1930 in this tax, whereby the rental value was taken as the basis of tax assessment. At the same time, part of the surplus arising out of the conclusion of the London Naval Treaty was devoted to the reduction of this tax.

Basis of Assessment.—The land tax is imposed on the basis of the rental value of land entered in the cadastre. From 1930 to 1937, it is levied according to the rental value assessed during the two year 1926 to 1927, but after that period it will be levied according to a rental value to be amended every ten years, the first amendment to be made in 1938.

Tax Payers.—All landowners are liable to land tax. In the case of land under 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 superfiary.

Rates of Tax.—The land tax is imposed according to the value of land, and the rates were 2.5% on residential land, 4.5% on rice and other fields and 5.5% on other land.

Income Tax

The Law first instituted in 1887 was subjected to thorough revision in 1899 and 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 the Ogasawara islands and seven islands of Izu) and is not in force in Chosen, Taiwan and Karafuto.

Classification of Incomes:

1. Class I.

A. Ordinary Income of a Corporation.—The balance remaining in each accounting period after deducting the gross losses from the gross profits for the said period.

B. Excess Profits of a Corporation.—When the ordinary income of a corporation for any accounting period exceeds 10% of the average net assets at the end of each month in the said period, that is to say, the average amount of paid-up capital and reserves, any excess over 10% is taxed;

C. Net Assets of Corporation at Liquidation or Amalgamation.—In the case of dissolution of a corporation, an excess of the value of remaining assets over the paid-up capital or the invested fund at the time of dissolution; in the case of amalgamation of corporations, an excess of the sum of the paid-up amount for shares and the amount of money, acquired by the shareholders or partners of the amalgamated corporations from the amalgamating corporation or a corporation created as the result of the amalgamation, over the paid-up capital or the invested fund of the amalgamated corporations at the time of amalgamation;

D. Undivided Profits of a Family Corporation.—Undivided profits in each accounting period of a family corporation, i.e., a corporation with half or more of its capital or invested fund consisting of shares owned by a shareholder or a partner and those who have special relations with the said shareholders or partner such as his relative or his employees, provided that such undivided amount comes under either of the following clauses (when there is a conflict between them, the one that concerns the greater amount is applied); and the government decides all questions relating to the scope of the application of these provisions;

E. Income of a Corporation without Head Office or Principal Business Office in the Territory where the Income Tax Law is in force.—Income derived from assets owned or business done within the territory where this law is operative by a corporation whose head office or principal business office is not situated within such territory.

"Income of corporations" means as a rule the balance remaining in each business year after deducting from gross receipts for the said period the total loss incurred in it. However, for insurance companies the "income" designated the profit or surplus for accounting period, while for corporations not maintaining their head or principal offices within the territory where the Law is applicable, the "income" means the balance of profits and loss account of assets owned or business done within the territory.

When corporations are amalgamated, a new corporation resulting from such amalgamation is under obligation to pay the tax on the income of the amalgamated corporation.

2. Class II.

A. Interest on public bonds, debentures, fixed bank deposits, or bank deposits of similar nature receivable in places where the Law is in force. This applies also to profit on trust funds employed in loans by a trust company.

B. Distribution of profit or dividends, distribution of surplus money, or bonuses given by ways of distributing profits or surplus money or allowances similar in nature to bonuses, as received by those who have neither domicile nor residence for one year or more in places where the Law is operative from corporations maintaining head or principal business offices in places where the Law is operative.

In the foregoing two cases, the amount received shall constitute the 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 been derived from properties, business or professions that have not been practised continuously from January 1 of the preceding year.

When the sum received as repayment from a corporation in consequence of the redemption of shares or in the case of one's retirement from a partnership exceeds the sum actually paid for the said shares or the contribution actually made by the retiring partner, such excess shall be regarded as a dividend on profits from the said corporation.

The following may be deducted as necessary expenses in calculating the assessable incomes of Class III:—

Prices paid or expenses incurred in purchasing seeds, silk-worm eggs, manure, feeds for cattle or others, merchandise laid in as stock, raw materials, repair of ground or things, rent, public levy on ground and things or as paid incidental to conducting business, salaries and allowances to employees, and all other necessary disbursement incurred for procuring the incomes. Household and incidental expenses are not 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 corporations at liquidation or amalgamation are divided into two classes with separate rates:

- a. The total of reserves and income exempted by law from the income tax 5%
- b. Others 10%

D. Undivided Profits of a Family Corporation.—In fixing the rate of the tax, an annual income is calculated on the basis of ordinary income of the accounting period. To 10% of the portion under 50,000 yen of such annual income is added, 10% of the portion from 50,000 yen to 100,000 yen, 20% of the portion from 100,000 yen to 500,000 yen, 25% of the portion from 500,000 yen to 1,000,000 yen, and 30% of the portion in excess of 1,000,000 yen; and the percentage that the total bears to the ordinary income is the rate of the tax.

E. Income of a Corporation having no Head Office or Principal Business Office in the Territory where the 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 the class is divided into the following categories and the progressive rates are applied to the respective categories; but income from forests is assessed separately by multiplying by 5 the amount obtained by applying the following rates to one-fifth of such income.

	Yen	%
Income not exceeding	1,200	0.9
Income exceeding	1,200	2.0
" "	1,500	3.0
" "	2,000	4.0
" "	3,000	5.0
" "	5,000	6.5
" "	7,000	8.0
" "	10,000	9.5
" "	15,000	11.0

Income exceeding	20,000	13.0
"	30,000	15.0
"	50,000	17.0
"	70,000	19.0
"	100,000	21.0
"	200,000	23.0
"	500,000	25.0
"	1,000,000	27.0
"	2,000,000	30.0
"	3,000,000	33.0
"	4,000,000	36.0

The tax for the head and each of the other members or inmates of the family living together, if any, is determined by applying the rates to the total of their incomes and then working out the amount thus obtained in proportion to their respective incomes. The above provision applies also to the incomes of two or more members of the family living together but not with the head.

Total Exemption:

Total exemption is granted where the total income do not amount to 1,200 yen less various deductions referred to below.

Earned Income Allowance:

(1) An allowance of one-fifth of earned income where the tax-payer's total income does not exceed 6,000 yen.

(2) An allowance of one-tenth of earned income where the tax-payers' total income does not exceed 12,000 yen but his investment income exceeds 6,000 yen.

(3) An allowance of one-fifth of the earned income up to 6,000 yen and of one-tenth of the remainder where the tax-payer's total income does not exceed 12,000 yen but exceeds 6,000 yen, of which his investment income is less than 6,000 yen.

Deduction for Children and Dependent Relatives:

A deduction of 100 yen may be claimed by a person whose assessed income does not exceed 3,000 yen in respect of each child under the age of 18 years and other dependent relatives. Relief in respect of Life Assurance Premiums:

A deduction not exceeding 200 yen may be claimed in respect of premiums irrespective of the amount of the total income of the claimant.

Business Profits Tax

The business tax of 1896 was based upon external valuation of a business and the tax burden was not necessarily borne by tax-payers in proportion to their ability. In order to remedy this inequality, the business tax law was thoroughly revised and the business profits tax law, enacted for the purpose of imposing a tax on the net profits of a business, was promulgated in March, 1926 and put into effect on and after January 1, 1927. The important points of this law are given below;

1. Persons liable to the Business Profits Tax:

- A. A commercial corporation with head office, branch office or any business office in the territory where the Business Profits Tax Law is in force.
- B. A person that engages in any of the following businesses in the territory where the Business Profits Tax Law is in force:
 - Sale of goods; Banking; Mutual Loan Business (Mujin); Money-lending; Renting of goods; Manufacturing (including the generating and supplying gas and electricity, and the repairing of articles); Transportation (including transportation agencies); Warehousing; contracting; Printing; Publishing; Photography; Renting assembly rooms; In keeping (including dosshouse keeping); Restaurant-keeping; Commission Agency (in transaction outside of what are defined as commercial transactions by the Commercial Law); Representation (of merchants in the transaction of regular business); Commission Agency (in commercial transactions defined by the Commercial Law); Common Business.

2. Basis of Assessment.

The tax is assessed on net profits, viz., in the case of a corporation, the balance remaining in each accounting period after deducting the total losses from the gross profits for the period and in the case of an individual, the balance remaining after deducting necessary expenses from the gross profits for the preceding year.

3. General and Temporary Exemption.

a. No business profits tax is levied on the profits of the following businesses:—

- (1) Dealing in postage and revenue stamps issued by the Government;
- (2) Manufacture, repairing and sale of scales, weights and measures;
- (3) Sale of minerals mined or extracted by the seller himself;
- (4) Publishing under the News Paper Law;
- (5) Business transacted in offices outside of the 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 the marine industry, but such sale or manufacture in a place specially prepared for the purpose is not exempted.

b. Net profits derived from industries producing certain importation 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 corporations and 2.8% on individuals, but a part of the surplus revenue arising out of the London Naval Treaty reduced the rates as mentioned above. For corporations this reduction was effective from the business year ending on and after April 1, 1932, and for individuals from 1931. The rate for individuals was, however, 2.5% in 1931 only for fractions less than 1,000 yen and 2.8% for those exceeding 1,000 yen.

Capital Interest Tax

The capital interest tax was put into force on April 1, 1926, with a view to supplementing, together with the land tax and the business profits tax, the income tax, our primary direct national tax. Thus, one of the defects of our system of taxation, viz., unfair distribution of the burden of tax between income from invested capital and that from personal service, has been eliminated. The important points are as follows:

1. Persons liable to the Capital Interest Tax.

Receivers of interest on capital in the territory where the Capital Interest Tax Law is in force.

2. Basis of Assessment.

Class A.

Interest on public bonds, that on debentures issued by ordinary business corpora-

1st kind ..	"Dakushu" containing not more than 23° of alcohol	¥36 per koku
2nd kind ..	"Seishu" and "Shirozake" containing not more than 23° of alcohol	¥40 per koku
	"Mirin" and "Shochu" containing not more than 30° of alcohol	
3rd kind ..	"Shochu" containing more than 30° and not more than 45° of alcohol	¥1.50 per koku for each additional 1° over than rate for the 2nd kind, i.e. ¥40
4th kind ..	"Seishu," "Kakushu" and "Shirozake" containing more than 23° of alcohol	¥1.80 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

tions 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 I;II and in this case the income of a former owner is considered to be that of his heir.

3. Exemption from Taxation.

No capital interest tax is levied on the following capital interest under Class A:—

(1) Interest received by persons exempted from the Class II income tax under the provisions of the Income Tax Law, etc.

(2) Interest on the Savings Bonds or the Reconstruction Savings Certificates.

4. Rate of the Tax.

2% of the amount of capital interest.

5. Time of Payment.

For the capital interest under Class A:—

At the time of payment of such interest.

For the capital interest under Class B:—

Semi-annually, viz., the first payment between the 1st and 21st of August of the year and the second payment between the 1st and 30th of November.

Tax on Liquors

Tax on "Saké."—According to the law now in force, the tax is imposed upon persons brewing shurui which is divided into five classes namely, "Seishu" (refined saké), "Dakushu" (unrefined or muddy saké), "Shirozake" (white saké), "Mirin" (sweet saké) and "Shochu" distilled saké).

The tax is levied at the following rate for the year commencing on the 1st of October and ending on the 30th of September of the year:

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 zaké tax. It is imposed upon alcohol and alcoholic liquors, except those subject to saké or beer tax, and wine at the rate of 1.80 yen for each per cent. of pure alcohol contained in 1 kok uof the original fluid. In no case, however, may the rate of the tax fall below 42 yen per koku.

No tax is levied upon wine or other alcoholic liquors made from fruits of all kinds.

Sugar Excise

The sugar excise, introduced in 1901, is imposed in respect of sugar, molasses and syrups, which are taken delivery of from manufactories, customs-house compounds, bonded warehouses, customs temporary depots and in other places where the storage of foreign goods is permitted by laws and ordinances, for purposes of domestic consumption. The rates vary from 0.9 yen

- Class 1. "Tama-ramune" (Aerated water sold in bottles with round glass stoppers suitable for permanent use) 7 yen per 1 koku
- Class 2. Aerated water sold in bottles other than those mentioned above 10 yen per 1 koku
- Class 3. Aerated water sold in receptacles other than bottles. { 3 yen per 1 kilogram of carbonic acid gas used.

The tax is ordinarily collected at the time of shipment of the goods. The manufacturers furnish declarations as to quantities and the Government uses those as the basis of taxation; the tax of the preceding month is due by the end of the next month.

Mining Tax

The mining tax is imposed upon persons holding mining rights under the Mining Law of 1905. The rates of the tax are as follows:—

- I. Tax on mining sets:
 - a. 30 sen for each 1,000 tsubo per annum in the case of prospecting;
 - b. 60 sen for each 1,000 tsubo per annum in the case of mining.
- II. Tax on mining products:

1 per cent. of the value of products (gold, silver, lead and iron ores are exempted from this tax).

Placer Tax

The placer tax is imposed upon persons engaged in recovering gold-dust. The rates of the

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. . .	0.50
Molasses	0.90—2.70
Syrup	6.75

Table Water Tax

The table water tax was established in April, 1926, and is levied on the consumption of all kinds of aerated drinks like "citron" or soda water, except those which contain less carbonic acid than 5/10,000 of the gross weight, or those which contain more alcohol than 1% of the gross weight. Manufacturers of aerated water are liable to pay the tax. The rates of the tax are as follows:—

ta xare as follows:—

- Alluvial—30 sen per annum per cho of placer area
- Non-Alluvial—30 sen per annum per 1,000 tsubo of placer area

Tax on Bourses

The tax on bourses has hitherto been levied upon bourses according to the amount of transactions carried on in such places; but in the revised tax law which came into force in September, 1914, this tax is subdivided into the bourse business tax and bourse tax.

The bourse business tax is levied upon bourses unless they are organized as corporations, at the rate of 15 per cent. of the total selling commissions received by such bourses. With the revision in April, 1922 of the Bourse Law bourse tax was revised as follows:—

- 1. In respect of marginal bargains carried on at a bourse the bourse tax is levied at the following rates according to the amount of transaction:—

Class I. Local loans and company debentures:

- A. Bargains to be settled within the limits of 7 days. 0.6/10,000
- B. Others 1/10,000

Class II. Negotiable paper:

- A. Bargains to be settled within the limits of 7 days. 1.5/10,000
- B. Others 2.5/10,000

1. Bargains cancelled are not exempted from the tax.

Tax on the Issue of Bank-Notes

Since 1899, the issue of bank-notes against the security reserve within the limits prescribed by law has been subject to a tax of 12.5 per mille per annum on the average monthly amount of issue after deducting therefrom that portion which has, by special order of the Government, been advanced to the Government itself or to others without interest or at an interest not exceeding one per cent. per annum.

Textiles Consumption Tax

The textile consumption tax established in 1905 is levied at the rate of 9 per cent. of the value upon persons taking delivery, at the time of such delivery, of textiles from factories, customs-house compounds, bonded warehouses, temporary customs depots and other places where the storage of foreign goods is permitted by laws and ordinances. Formerly the tax had been levied at the rate of 10%, but was reduced to 9%. Cotton fabrics and fabrics of low grade defined by law are exempt from the tax.

Succession Tax

The Succession Tax Law was promulgated in January, 1905, and put in operation on April 1st of the same year. Since then it has been revised several times, the last revision being undertaken in April, 1926. According to this law, when a succession occurs, irrespective of the question whether the place of its occurrence lies within or without the Empire or whether the predecessor or the heir is or is not a Japanese subject, the tax is imposed upon the descendible property which lies in a place where the aforesaid law is in force. But the kind of descendible property subject to the succession tax and the method of valuation of the property differ according as the predecessor has or has not a domicile in a place where the said law is in force.

The following are taken as descendible property subject to this tax:—

- A. When the predecessor is domiciled in a place where the said law is in force:

- (1) Movable or immovable property in a place where the said law is in force; (2) Rights existing in respect of immovable property in a place where the said law is in force; (3) Property-rights other than those specified in the foregoing two items.

- B. When the predecessor is not domiciled in a place where the said law is in force:

- (1) Movable or immovable property in a place where the said law is in force; (2) Rights existing in respect of immovable property in a place where the said law is in force.

In the following cases the property is exempted from the succession tax:—

- (1) The value of a property which does not amount to 5,000 yen in the case of succession to the headship of a house is not subject to the succession tax; (2) The value of a property which does not amount to 1,000 yen in the case of succession to property is not subject to the succession tax; (3) When a succession occurs through death in a battle, or through death caused by sickness or wounds incurred in a battle, of officers and privates of the Army or Navy and others attached thereto, the property of the deceased is not subject to the succession tax; (4) When a succession occurs again within five years to the property upon which the tax has been imposed, the amount of succession tax corresponding to the amount of tax previously collected is remitted; (5) When a succession occurs again within seven years to the property upon which the tax has been imposed, half the amount of succession tax corresponding to the amount of tax previously collected is remitted.

The succession tax is, after the value of assessment has been classified, imposed by applying the proper rate of tax in the proper degree in each case according to the kinds of successors.

The tax-rates vary, in the case of succession to the headship of a family, from 0.50% to 16% and in the case of succession of property, from 1% to 21%, according to the amount of the property and to the kinds of the successors.

The lowest rate is applied to an estate under 5,000 yen in the case of succession to the headship of a family and to a legacy under 1,000 yen in the case of succession to a property, while the highest rate is applied to that portion of an estate of legacy exceeding 5,000,000 yen.

With respect to succession 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 a branch family.

The following revision has been made in this tax:

1. When a creator of a trust causes another person to possess the right to get the benefit accruing from the trust, that right shall

be deemed to have been given or bequeathed at the time of such transfer, and the new possessor shall be taxed in 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.

Note:—As referred to in the preceding article on Taxation, some of the taxes detailed above were revised in March, 1937 and special tax created in connexion with the North China Affair.

Table 21. Death Duties

Under Over	¥	1. Estate Duties		
		In case of the direct descendant of the family (per cent.)	In case of those designated by the deceased, appointed by from among members of the family or by parents (per cent.)	In case of the heir chosen by the family council (per cent.)
"	5,000	0.5	0.6	0.8
"	5,000	0.6	0.7	1.0
"	10,000	0.7	0.8	1.5
"	20,000	0.8	1.0	2.0
"	30,000	1.0	1.5	2.5
"	40,000	1.5	2.0	3.0
"	50,000	2.0	2.5	4.0
"	70,000	2.5	3.0	5.0
"	100,000	3.0	4.0	6.0
"	150,000	4.0	5.0	7.0
"	200,000	5.0	6.0	8.0
"	300,000	6.0	7.0	9.0
"	400,000	7.0	8.0	10.0
"	500,000	8.0	9.0	11.0
"	700,000	9.0	10.0	12.0
"	1,000,000	10.0	11.0	13.0
"	2,000,000	11.0	12.0	14.0
"	3,000,000	12.0	13.0	15.0
"	5,000,000	13.0	14.0	16.0

2. Legacy Duties

Under Over	¥	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.)
"	1,000	1.0	1.2	1.7
"	1,000	1.2	1.4	2.0
"	5,000	1.4	1.7	2.5
"	10,000	1.7	2.0	3.5
"	20,000	2.0	2.5	4.5
"	30,000	2.5	3.5	5.5
"	40,000	3.5	4.5	6.5
"	50,000	4.5	5.5	7.5
"	70,000	5.5	6.5	8.5
"	100,000	6.5	7.5	9.5
"	150,000	7.5	8.5	10.5
"	200,000	8.5	9.5	11.5
"	300,000	9.5	10.5	12.5
"	400,000	10.5	11.5	13.5
"	500,000	11.5	12.5	14.5
"	700,000	12.5	13.5	15.5
"	1,000,000	13.5	14.5	16.5
"	2,000,000	15.0	16.0	18.0
"	3,000,000	16.5	17.5	19.5
"	5,000,000	18.0	19.0	21.0

Special Profits Tax.—The Special Profits Tax was created by the promulgation of Law No. 20 on March 30, 1935. This tax is levied on the profits of the legal person and also on the profits of the individual derived from business (inclusive of mining or placer mining) as provided for by Art. 2 of the Business Profits Tax Law. When the profits of the legal person for the current business year exceed the average profits for the past business years, that excess portion of profits shall be designated as the legal person's profits. In case none of the past business years has shown any profits or the average of profits for the past business years is less than seven per cent. of the average amount of capital for the past business years, seven per

cent. of the average amount of capital for the past business years shall be designated as the average profits for the past business years. In case the first business year of the legal person has ended after January 1, 1932, seven per cent. of the capital for the current business year shall be designated as the average profits for the past business years.

"The current business year" designated by the Law means any business year ending after January 1, 1935 and "the past business years" all business years which closed within three years before December 31, 1931. The profits which are less than 1,000 yen shall be exempted from the tax.

LOCAL FINANCE

The estimated expenditure of the local administrative bodies in Japan proper for 1935-36 totalled ¥1,836,236,527. Compared with the preceding year, it shows an expansion of ¥43,604,144. 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 (In Yen)

Prefectures: Year	Revenue			Expenditure
	Rate	Receipts from other sources	Total	
1929-30	264,801,968	281,123,097	545,925,065	489,489,861
1930-31	246,946,000	293,250,812	540,196,812	478,238,248
1931-32	221,939,715	638,635,669	746,463,960	634,459,007
1932-33	216,238,846	445,301,501	661,540,347	624,808,519
1933-34	228,474,081	540,273,770	768,747,851	717,465,740
1934-35	240,211,534	519,606,970	759,818,504	659,057,156
1935-36*	240,106,780	269,751,500	509,858,280	509,858,280
1936-37*	252,748,344	286,804,320	539,552,664	539,552,664
Cities:				
1929-30	122,789,419	702,604,925	825,394,344	695,547,423
1930-31	118,842,669	777,745,926	896,588,595	776,350,757
1931-32	107,828,291	638,635,669	746,463,960	634,459,007
1932-33	114,401,486	727,830,121	842,231,607	730,395,466
1933-34	135,339,784	1,262,161,523	1,397,501,307	1,270,379,090
1934-35	151,195,294	1,017,644,313	1,168,839,607	1,044,493,000
1935-36*	160,137,406	690,285,112	850,422,518	849,816,739
1936-37*	170,966,281	688,870,575	859,845,856	859,219,000
Towns and Villages:				
1929-30	277,877,112	307,330,994	585,208,106	529,609,528
1930-31	236,613,665	319,862,726	556,476,391	498,147,570
1931-32	199,883,543	340,561,887	540,445,430	488,937,009
1932-33	190,413,816	404,724,407	594,138,223	543,723,528
1933-34	193,562,097	401,820,386	595,382,483	547,059,752
1934-35	217,711,340	392,491,049	476,836,047	539,631,000
1935-36*	217,711,340	259,124,707	476,836,047	476,561,508
1936-37*	230,118,740	266,149,290	496,268,030	496,119,000

* The figures for 1935-36 and 1936-37 are budget account, others being settled account.

FINANCE OF HOKKAIDO AND PREFECTURES

The revenue of prefectures consists of taxes and rates and grants from the Central Treasury, etc. The sur-tax is levied on the five national taxes, namely, Land, Business, Income, Mining and Placer Mining, the normal rate of sur-tax as revised in 1920 being for dwelling land 34/100 of the national tax, 3.6/100 for income, 29 for the business tax and so on. The rate may be more or less increased with the consent of the central authorities. The prefecture levies a rate on each household, and this is one of the most important items of prefectural finance.

The business tax as imposed by the Prefectural Treasury is levied on those occupations that do not pay national tax, such as restaurants, public performances, ships, vehicles, etc., in all about 15. Of the grants from the National Treasury those on account of salaries and police expenses stand foremost. Treasury subventions are also made in connexion with epidemic and leprosy, riparian work, industrial encouragement, etc. Repeated inundations have been a cause of heavy drain to both Prefectural and National Treasuries.

Table 23. Revenue and Expenditure in Local Finance

(a) Revenue. (¥1,000)								
Year	Land tax rate	Business profit tax	Income tax rate	Other National tax rate	Special land tax	House tax	Business tax	Miscellaneous tax
1929-30.....	72,994	23,351	35,693	470	9,389	43,164	10,273	59,906
1930-31.....	70,904	21,146	33,924	442	9,228	39,867	9,413	52,875
1931-32.....	67,699	17,037	26,297	425	8,470	38,741	8,516	50,472
1932-33.....	66,526	16,742	24,544	469	9,062	37,866	7,254	49,553
1933-34.....	67,497	18,869	30,496	540	9,173	38,502	7,142	51,851
1934-35.....	66,947	21,459	36,524	576	8,761	39,218	6,964	55,072
1935-36*.....	69,168	21,431	35,092	564	9,151	39,726	7,176	53,698
1936-37*.....	69,567	24,859	40,159	614	9,057	40,768	7,168	56,218

(b) Expenditure.								
Year	Proceeds from property	Rents and charges	Receipts from Central Treasury	National subsidies	Contributions	Loans	From previous year	Total incl. others
1929-30.....	1,561	33,260	22,930	35,126	11,857	44,519	74,826	545,925
1930-31.....	1,560	35,235	21,589	33,515	8,341	83,085	55,420	540,197
1931-32.....	1,391	35,990	21,733	32,220	11,830	96,698	61,956	539,301
1932-33.....	1,433	37,061	21,442	126,469	12,650	138,082	37,236	661,540
1933-34.....	1,453	40,992	22,266	151,250	15,496	190,646	36,741	768,748
1934-35.....	1,509	40,692	23,152	139,673	16,224	168,589	51,388	759,819
1935-36*.....	1,794	43,984	24,343	47,582	12,683	77,210	3,841	509,858
1936-37*.....	1,781	46,521	24,879	56,904	13,838	73,040	8,466	539,553

* The figures for 1935-36 and 1936-37 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 tax.

Table 24. Finance of Cities

(a) Revenue. (¥1,000)									
Year	Rate charged to direct national taxes	Rate charged to prefectural taxes	Special taxes	Proceeds from Property	Subsidies from Treasury	Loans	Brought from last account	Total incl. others	
1929-30.....	36,924	54,813	30,966	9,479	32,062	215,717	138,429	825,394	
1930-31.....	37,075	52,278	29,408	9,986	19,966	331,146	118,057	896,589	
1931-32.....	30,373	56,371	20,993	10,304	9,829	215,205	115,983	746,464	
1932-33.....	31,635	60,968	21,650	9,440	21,675	272,375	116,015	842,232	
1933-34.....	39,573	71,874	23,644	8,947	18,443	813,632	106,273	1,397,501	
1934-35.....	47,165	77,899	25,838	8,953	16,565	504,214	133,648	1,168,840	
1935-36*.....	51,882	79,556	28,434	8,464	16,200	286,226	34,495	850,423	
1936-37*.....	57,836	82,902	29,905	9,161	19,621	231,499	48,057	859,846	

(b) Expenditure.									
Year	Office	Council	Public works	Education	Sanitation	Industry	Social works	Loans	Total incl. others
1929-30.....	29,333	1,251	73,576	98,062	84,579	10,518	11,175	183,438	695,547
1930-31.....	27,841	1,203	61,055	82,105	67,943	8,408	12,439	334,879	776,351
1931-32.....	26,710	1,138	40,602	75,496	60,900	15,926	15,096	227,666	634,459
1932-33.....	29,286	1,477	47,950	87,141	160,968	12,386	17,026	298,350	730,395
1933-34.....	35,158	1,812	53,122	103,454	69,038	9,004	17,741	803,626	1,270,379
1934-35.....	34,305	2,151	49,250	107,315	94,321	8,757	21,552	512,084	1,044,493
1935-36*.....	35,635	2,459	58,998	132,691	99,138	9,258	22,813	279,658	849,817
1936-37*.....	40,386	2,594	74,218	142,135	108,951	10,451	25,280	227,325	859,219

N.B.:—* The figures for 1936-37 are budget account, others being settled account.

† Represents land tax rate, income tax rate, business profits tax rate, mining tax rate, tax rate on houses and special land tax rate.

‡ Represents house tax, rate, business tax rate and miscellaneous tax rate.

Table 25. Finance of Towns and Villages

(a) Revenue. (¥1,000)									
Year	Rate charged to direct national taxes	Rate charged to prefectural taxes	Special taxes	Proceeds from property	Subsidies from Treasury	Loans	Brought from last account	Total incl. others	
1929-30.....	48,446	72,755	155,361	17,912	17,150	39,895	60,056	585,208	
1930-31.....	46,614	64,006	124,828	16,202	16,300	57,038	55,517	556,476	
1931-32.....	42,052	57,477	99,421	15,836	15,260	70,566	57,888	540,445	
1932-33.....	37,758	52,113	99,221	15,533	63,909	64,216	51,196	594,138	
1933-34.....	36,651	48,614	106,233	16,281	71,655	62,987	47,308	595,382	
1934-35.....	37,436	50,729	113,174	16,489	51,153	64,660	48,011	476,836	
1935-36*.....	37,893	52,453	124,997	15,672	20,450	29,043	21,524	476,836	
1936-37*.....	38,752	54,608	134,608	15,453	20,829	29,562	21,170	496,268	

(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	498,148
1931-32.....	74,614	2,142	38,059	196,158	28,625	15,376	9,609	6,942	42,445	488,937
1932-33.....	75,346	2,431	92,190	200,562	20,830	32,410	9,545	7,177	36,234	543,724
1933-34.....	74,188	2,603	102,126	203,186	14,965	28,144	10,652	7,798	35,425	547,060
1934-35.....	75,037	2,604	73,960	215,266	15,822	33,155	11,593	8,623	37,627	539,631
1935-36*.....	72,584	2,946	31,265	207,837	17,466	20,083	18,576	7,989	39,190	476,562
1936-37*.....	73,966	2,974	32,443	217,063	17,483	20,595	19,694	8,209	41,674	496,119

N.B.:—* The figures for 1936-37 are budget account, others being settled account.

† Represents land tax rate, income tax rate, business tax rate.

‡ Represents special land tax rate, house tax rate, business tax rate and miscellaneous tax rate.

LOCAL LOANS

Local loans date from 1890 in which year the Local Government system was completed, and regular provisions relating to local loans were enacted for the first time.

The prefectural and communal corporations may raise loans for the purpose of redeeming old debts, or when the ordinary revenue is found inadequate, to meet extraordinary disbursements occasioned by natural calamities or similar occurrences of unavoidable nature or by undertakings which are regarded as conferring a permanent benefit on the corporations. In doing so the approval of the legislative organ of the corporation concerned and the ministers of home affairs and of finance is, of course, required, though within a certain limitation this provision may be waived according to the Imperial Ordinance of 1912.

With the object of enabling communal bodies to obtain cheap loans either to redeem high in-

terest loans or to start useful undertakings, the Government, at the instance of the Imperial Diet, agreed in the year 1909, when a measure was taken to encourage savings, to loan a portion of the postal savings deposits to the communal bodies, the loans being handled direct by the Hypothec Bank of Japan through the medium of the local branches of the Hypothec Bank.

The increase in local indebtedness has been especially noticeable in Japan during the past decade as in some principal Western countries, primarily owing to the extension of administrative functions by the local authorities. Local loan debts outstanding at the end of the financial year of 1935-36 totalled ¥3,427,938,850. Contrasted with the end of the previous financial year, it shows a gain of ¥240,944,694. The following table shows the outstanding loan debt at the end of each year:

Table 26. Local Loans
(In Yen)

Fiscal Year	Loans of prefecture	Loans of cities	Loans of towns and villages	Loans of local associations	Total	Debt per head
1928-29.....	425,795,434	1,371,866,970	212,097,249	40,623,343	2,050,382,996	34.324
1929-30.....	482,412,880	1,461,953,003	235,736,724	41,600,732	2,221,703,339	37.192
1930-31.....	534,348,984	1,540,896,965	256,305,035	42,864,840	2,374,415,824	36.841
1931-32.....	580,128,337	1,596,468,423	312,832,386	45,656,761	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
1934-35.....	887,155,999	1,902,171,086	343,126,568	54,540,503	3,186,994,156	49.449
1935-36.....	976,482,919	2,004,852,718	391,494,111	55,109,102	3,327,938,850	49.448

Table 27. Local Loans By Service
(¥1,000)

Fiscal Year	Education	Sanitation	Industry	Public works	Electric and Gas enterprises	Social works	Others	Total
1928-29.....	172,175	272,206	76,435	477,916	554,372	134,461	362,818	2,050,383
1929-30.....	193,104	282,337	98,512	771,017	566,021	126,849	183,864	2,221,703
1930-31.....	190,246	303,243	150,843	608,427	573,817	140,256	407,583	2,374,416
1931-32.....	190,054	327,351	153,371	877,520	550,965	178,202	257,622	2,535,086
1932-33.....	196,699	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
1934-35.....	228,588	332,840	240,470	1,013,620	671,908	171,043	528,525	3,186,994
1935-36.....	298,413	387,976	292,752	1,165,165	680,775	157,373	445,484	3,427,939

Debenture Issue

The debenture issue of the banks and companies outstanding at the end of the past six years, as shown by the return of the Industrial Bank of Japan is tabulated below:—

Table 28. Debenture Issue
(¥1,000)

(a) Banks	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Industrial Bank of Japan.	333,177	343,223	403,738	313,162	287,762	279,254	243,092
Hypothec Bank of Japan.	784,010	835,564	865,605	844,606	775,274	720,535	676,743
Hokkaido Colonial Bank.	102,655	102,620	124,148	122,777	114,429	124,819	121,350
Industrial Bank of Chosen	242,158	247,558	260,993	253,582	244,956	278,674	326,231
Agricultural and Industrial Banks	468,183	483,634	504,338	491,023	447,764	428,758	354,810
Reconstruction savings debentures	80,678	73,760	77,960	78,413	77,655	76,854	76,026
Total incl. others*	2,119,524	2,194,818	2,344,497	2,174,164	2,053,418	2,006,366	1,936,645

(b) Companies.	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Railway and tramway ...	664,694	704,602	783,688	790,493	972,282	1,142,039	1,278,014
Shipping and shipbuilding	192,650	123,350	119,350	104,140	66,250	61,190	77,470
Mining	68,915	72,915	71,185	58,465	51,500	65,087	122,594
Electric and gas	1,270,304	1,352,056	1,302,236	1,318,180	1,406,667	1,347,038	1,267,566
Spinning and weaving ..	149,894	137,959					
Sugar manufacturing and brewing	55,550	58,366	136,209	151,949	170,709	218,727	202,945
Paper mill	136,400	152,863	147,120	108,147	72,364	60,354	21,892
Cement and ceramic	30,769	26,670	29,260	25,260	27,205	32,510	43,875
Chemical industry	67,489	77,479	83,394	97,680	98,900	140,033	132,450
Manufacturing	36,879	34,471	35,206	20,374	27,979	44,951	58,226
Others	265,272	269,255	281,294	272,836	277,798	277,633	315,585
Total	2,938,806	3,007,076	3,044,906	2,989,228	3,199,044	3,409,144	3,533,566
Grand total	5,058,329	5,191,573	5,389,385	5,163,421	5,252,462	5,415,510	5,470,211

Note:—* Denotes the debenture issue of the local Industrial and Agricultural banks annexed by the Hypothec Bank of Japan and of the Industrial Bank of Japan.

Table 29. Outstanding Loans By Rates
(¥1,000)

Year	5% and below	5% and over	6% and over	7% and over	8% and over	9% and over	10% and over	Total
National:								
1930.....	773,018	4,745,661	510,484					6,029,162
1931.....	—	300,160	—	—	—	—	—	300,160
1932.....	200,000	613,610	—	—	—	—	—	813,610
1933.....	1,223,149	34,096	—	—	—	—	—	1,257,215
1934.....	942,638	6	—	—	—	—	—	942,644
1935.....	1,086,248	9	—	—	—	—	—	1,086,257
1936.....	3,095,688	12	—	—	—	—	—	3,095,700
Prefectural:								
1930.....	205,581	56,455	100,215	9,797	1,026	—	—	373,074
1931.....	106,648	11,552	22,279	—	—	—	—	135,478
1932.....	69,194	4,894	37,269	—	—	—	—	111,357
1933.....	149,968	190,106	1,140	—	—	—	—	341,214
1934.....	273,274	206	—	—	—	—	—	273,480
1935.....	164,973	89	—	—	—	—	—	165,061
1936.....	298,881	—	—	—	—	—	—	298,881
Municipal:								
1930.....	116,991	509,160	507,673	3,123	4	—	—	1,136,947
1931.....	23,438	76,332	24,630	—	—	—	—	124,400
1932.....	36,650	31,727	50,338	—	—	—	—	111,357
1933.....	230,107	833,433	—	—	—	—	—	563,539
1934.....	557,158	2,026	—	—	—	—	—	559,262
1935.....	261,111	—	—	—	—	—	—	261,110
1936.....	649,134	—	—	—	—	—	—	649,134
Banks:								
1930.....	826,945	536,116	733,827	22,636	—	—	—	2,119,524
1931.....	173,015	79,867	76,440	—	—	—	—	329,322
1932.....	210,348	46,899	168,130	—	—	—	—	425,377
1933.....	320,695	367,180	500	—	—	—	—	688,375
1934.....	359,953	36,354	—	—	—	—	—	396,308
1935.....	427,653	17,226	—	—	—	—	—	444,878
1936.....	478,481	—	—	—	—	—	—	478,481
Companies:								
1930.....	23,309	547,609	1,797,889	466,599	84,541	5,840	12,919	2,938,806
1931.....	16,281	111,257	115,925	21,903	390	125	—	265,908
1932.....	11,646	21,470	209,400	44,700	200	—	—	287,456
1933.....	231,710	544,225	156,900	3,850	400	—	—	937,085
1934.....	1,040,749	432,836	380	180	—	—	—	1,474,144
1935.....	866,319	8,150	2,550	—	40	—	—	877,059
1936.....	848,434	4,000	110	—	—	—	—	652,544
Total:								
1930.....	1,945,843	6,395,001	3,650,088	502,155	85,567	5,940	12,919	12,597,514
1931.....	319,381	579,168	239,273	21,930	390	125	—	1,155,263
1932.....	527,837	718,610	465,177	44,700	200	—	—	1,756,524
1933.....	2,155,625	1,469,012	158,540	3,850	400	—	—	3,787,428
1934.....	3,173,771	471,505	380	180	—	—	—	3,645,837
1935.....	2,806,302	25,474	2,550	—	40	—	—	2,834,366
1936.....	5,370,618	4,012	110	—	—	—	—	5,374,740