

| Company | Line | Distance (km.) | No. of flights (Per week) | Service |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Nippon Koku Yusen Kenkyusho | Osaka—Matsuyama ... | Csaka—Takamatsu | 6 | Passengers, parcels, mail |
| | | Takamatsu—Matsuyama | 6 | |
| Tokyo Koku Yusosha | Tokyo—Shimizu | Tokyo—Ito | 2 times | Passengers, parcels, mail |
| | | Ito—Shimoda | 2 | |
| | | Shimoda—Shimizu | 2 | |
| Teiki Kokukai | Tokyo—Niigata | Tokyo—Niigata | 3 | Parcels, mail |

N.B.— (1) Fukuoka—Shanghai line is not yet open; (2) The service on Tokyo—Niigata line is open only between July and October every year.

The Imperial Aero Association.—Is the first organization of the kind created in Japan and was incorporated in 1914. It is presided over by H.H. Prince Nashimoto, while Baron Sakatani acts as Vice-President. The association is maintained on donations from interested public and subscriptions paid in by the members, but the fund at its disposal is still very small. In June 1919 the Association was formally admitted into the International Aviation Convention and sent its representatives to the general conferences held at Paris, London, etc.

Civilian Aviators.—As existing at the end of March 1932, civilian aviators possessing 1st, 2nd and 3rd class pilots licenses numbered 332. There were also 118 licensed navigators (1st & 2nd class) and 62 licensed engineers.

Training of Aviators.—Applicants for the training given at the expense of the Aviation Bureau must be single males of between 17 and 20 years of age, who pass first the physical examination according to the Military standard and next an examination of scholarship, the latter being modelled on the 3rd year course of the middle school. About 28 private aviation training institutes exist throughout the country, each having its own training ground or aerodrome. Under the Aerial Navigation Law in force since June 1927 the licenses for civilian aviators are specified as aerial navigators, aeroplane (hydroplane) pilots, airship pilots, balloon pilots (balloonists), aeroplane mechanics, etc.

Encouragement, Bounty, etc.—Besides giving special prizes to winners in flying contests, and also allowing, as mentioned elsewhere, one time bounty to those carrying on regular commercial air service, in 1923 a monetary prize (¥3,000) was awarded to the Shibaura Engineering Works for its high pressure magnetic motors and a similar prize (¥3,000) to the Japan Auto-Car Co. for its invention of special

paint for coating the wings of aeroplanes.

Manufacture of Aeroplanes

Japan has at present over 30 private factories turning out flying machines and their parts and accessories. The Army and Navy arsenals also have a share in this work. The leading private establishments are as follows:—

Aichi Watch & Elec. Co., Nagoya; Ishikawajima Aeroplane Works, Ishikawajima, Tokyo; Ito Aeroplane Works, Tsudanuma, Chiba prefecture; Kawanishi Aeroplane Co., Kobe; Kawasaki Dockyards (Hyogo Works), Hyogo, near Kobe; Mitsubishi Aircraft Works, Nagoya; Nakajima Aeroplane Works (Factories at Otamachi, Gumma prefecture and Ogikubo, Tokyo); Tokyo Gas & Elec. Industrial Co., Iriarai-machi, Tokyo; Fujisawa Denki Kogyosho, Tokyo; Japan Special Steel Co., Tokyo; Sumitomo Copper Works, Osaka; Nippon Gakki Seizo Kaisha, Hamamatsu, Shizuoka prefecture; Fujikura Industrial Co., Osaki-machi, Tokyo; Kikyū Seisakujo, Osaki-machi, Tokyo; Tokyo E. C. Industrial Co., Setagaya-machi, Tokyo.

Of the above establishments, the first eight undertake manufacture of flying machines and parts and motors, while the Nippon Gakki Seizo Kaisha specializes in propellers only and the last three in airships, balloons and accessories. All the rest engage in the manufacture of parts of flying machines or meters, gauges, etc., for aeronautical purposes.

Aviation Record

The Aviation Board has published the following figures showing the aviation record during the past five years ended 1932, i.e. number of cruise, hours of flights, cases of casualties, number of machines and motors damaged, percentage of accidents, etc. for each year:—

| Year | No. of cruise | Hours of flights (H.) | Distance (Km.) | Casualty | | Machines damaged | | Motors damaged | |
|--------------|---------------|-----------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|--------|----------------|--------|
| | | | | No. of killed | No. of injured | Serious | Slight | Serious | Slight |
| 1927-28..... | 17,987 | 7,313.03 | 878,231 | 3 | 4 | 22 | 13 | 26 | 4 |
| 1928-29..... | 17,528 | 8,393.35 | 1,106,802 | 17 | 7 | 17 | 12 | 20 | 7 |
| 1929-30..... | 20,628 | 12,108.52 | 1,711,683 | 3 | 8 | 25 | 15 | 29 | 5 |
| 1930-31..... | 30,018 | 15,459.50 | 2,346,025 | 1 | 4 | 16 | 6 | 24 | 3 |
| 1931-32..... | 51,370 | 20,600.47 | 3,010,260 | 12 | 18 | 33 | 24 | 20 | 9 |

Percentage of Accidents

| Year | Casualty per 10,000 cruise | | Casualty per 10,000 hours | | No. of Accidents per 10,000 hours flight | | | |
|--------------|----------------------------|---------|---------------------------|---------|--|--------|---------|--------|
| | Killed | Injured | Killed | Injured | Machines | | Motors | |
| | | | | | Serious | Slight | Serious | Slight |
| 1927-28..... | 1.6 | 2.2 | 4.1 | 5.4 | 30.0 | 17.7 | 35.5 | 5.4 |
| 1928-29..... | 9.7 | 4.0 | 20.2 | 8.3 | 20.2 | 14.3 | 23.7 | 8.3 |
| 1929-30..... | 1.5 | 3.9 | 2.5 | 6.6 | 20.6 | 12.4 | 23.9 | 4.1 |
| 1930-31..... | 0.3 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 2.6 | 10.4 | 3.9 | 15.5 | 1.9 |
| 1931-32..... | 2.3 | 3.5 | 5.8 | 8.7 | 16.0 | 6.8 | 9.7 | 4.4 |

CHAPTER X

RELIGIONS AND RELIGIOUS WORKS

Introductory Remarks

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

HISTORY

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

Buddhism.—The first image of Buddha and the sacred texts were presented to the Imperial Japanese Court by a Korean King in 552 A.D. in the reign of Kimmei Tenno, and in the reign of the Empress Suiko (593-628 A.D.) Buddhism 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 alli-

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

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

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

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

Relative number of followers in Japan proper for three years ending 1929 is as follows:—

| | Shintoism | Buddhism | Christianity |
|------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| 1927 | 17,225,000 | 41,148,000 | 238,000 |
| 1928 | 17,253,000 | 41,179,000 | 248,000 |
| 1929 | 17,485,000 | 41,334,000 | 254,000 |

Confucianism has no figures, as it lacks organization.

SHINTOISM

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

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

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

The same idea of cleanliness also symbolises "Shimenawa," a straw festoon hung in front of Shinto edifices and similar places of worship for averting, according to popular superstition, pestilence. Another common symbol is "Gohei," a rod supporting a tuft of cut paper or other things. The Shinto emblems jealously preserved in the sanctum are a mirror, a sword and curved jewels, after the Sacred Treasures of the Imperial Court. Shinto votives consist of products of the soil and the sea, an evergreen, sake 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 souls. However, during the period of its subordination to Buddhism for about one thousand years, Shintoism acquired religious guise, the existence of number of sects, for instance, being traceable to this fact.

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

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

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

SHINTO SHRINES AND THEIR "KEEPERS"

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

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

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

Shinto Sects

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

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

Shrines and Priests

| (1930) | Great Shrine | State Shrines | National Shrines | Prefectural | Communal | Village Shrines | Ungraded | Total |
|---------------|--------------|---------------|------------------|-------------|----------|-----------------|----------|---------|
| Shrines | 1 | 113 | 85 | 951 | 3,557 | 44,875 | 62,157 | 111,739 |
| Priests | 73 | 568 | 295 | 1,283 | 3,298 | 8,636 | 946 | 15,042 |

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

Buddhism and the Imperial Court.—During the period of its ascendancy Buddhism stood in high favor with the Court, reducing Shintoism and Confucianism to comparatively insignificant positions. Such close relation bound it with the Court prior to the Restoration, that Princes of the Blood were customarily installed as head priest at one or other noted monastery. At the time of the Restoration, the Prince-abbot

of Ninna-ji, 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. Prince Kitashirakawa was also a Prince-abbot of Kan-ei-ji, Tokyo. It was in consideration of the past relation that the Court conferred titles of nobility on the chief abbots of the three headquarters of the Shinshu sect, when the peerage was instituted in 1884.

Buddhist Sects

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

For about four hundred years till the rise of military regency in Kamakura, the two sects swayed not only matters of religious belief but even secular affairs. Their headquarters, one on Mt. Hiei and the other on Mt. Koya, grew so powerful that they even defied the command of the central government. Corruption and degeneration soon followed and the two sects were reduced to a state of impotence and ineptitude. It was not long before the need for new faith was supplied by the rise of the Zen

sect as introduced from China by Yeisai (1140-1215) and Dogen (1199-1253), and especially by the establishment of the Yuzu-Nembutsu sect by Ryonin in 1117, the Jodo by Honen in 1174, the Shin by Shinran (1173-1262), the Nichiren or Hokke by Nichiren (1222-1281), and the Ji by Ippen (1239-1289). Of the above, the Zen sects stands apart as a doctrine that originated in China. It demands of its followers a certain form of bodily and mental discipline as a means of attaining enlightenment and found many zealous believers in those troubled days among warriors who were weary of a life of bloodshed and worldliness, and hence incidentally contributed to the development of Japanese knight-hood commonly called "Bushido." The Zen has three sub-sects, viz., Rinzaï, Sodo and Obaku, the last of which was introduced by a naturalized Chinese priest Yingen in 1653. The popularizing movement of the abstruse Buddhist tenets started by Saicho and Kukai was carried still further by Honen and his more famous disciple Shinran and by the fiery Nichiren. The latter two so far modified the teaching of Sakyamuni to adapt it to Japanese needs that there is hardly any similarity between them and Continental Buddhism. Shinran was really a radical reformer and an arch iconoclast. He discarded all ascetic practices such as celibacy and meat eating, and also the worship of the Buddhist images, with the exception of his own as an interpreter of Buddhist truths for all his faithful followers, and finally he denounced the current superstitions about days, directions, and so forth. The four sects of Zen, Jodo, Shin, and Nichiren practically divided the Buddhist world of Japan for about four centuries till the Restoration of the Imperial Government in 1868, the two other sects being of local importance. The long period of undisputed supremacy which Buddhism exercised over the spiritual and intellectual world sapped its sound growth, while the policy which the Tokugawa shogunate adopted of encouraging the Confucian cult as a moral guide for the samurai class robbed it of healthy stimulus. Degeneration and decay followed, and when, with the advent of the Imperial restoration, Japan began to introduce with feverish hurry the civilization of the West, Buddhist priests found themselves left behind in the forced march of the times. They lost touch with the general tendency of the new era with its novel requirements and strange culture. It was only when Japan, after some decades of this hurried

transformation, called a halt at the biddance 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

Based on the report of the Religion Bureau:—

| | No. of Temples | | | | | | Total incl. others |
|----------|----------------|----------|-------|--------|--------|-------|--------------------|
| | Tendai | Shingon | Jodo | Rinzaï | Sodo | Obaku | |
| 1929 ... | 4,511 | 12,093 | 8,314 | 5,977 | 14,220 | 523 | |
| 1930 ... | 4,501 | 12,096 | 8,313 | 5,977 | 14,227 | 523 | |
| 1931 ... | 4,494 | 12,075 | 8,307 | 5,976 | 14,226 | 522 | |
| | Shin | Nichiren | Ji | Yuzu | Hosso | Kegon | Total |
| 1929... | 19,706 | 5,027 | 491 | 357 | 41 | 27 | 71,336 |
| 1930... | 19,710 | 5,028 | 491 | 357 | 41 | 27 | 71,392 |
| 1931... | 19,717 | 5,028 | 491 | 357 | 41 | 27 | 71,310 |

| | No. of Priests | | | | | | Total |
|-----------|----------------|----------|-------|--------|--------|-------|--------|
| | Tendai | Shingon | Jodo | Rinzaï | Sodo | Obaku | |
| 1929..... | 2,793 | 7,466 | 6,512 | 4,581 | 12,064 | 336 | |
| 1930..... | 2,830 | 7,694 | 6,541 | 4,602 | 11,709 | 343 | |
| 1931..... | 2,847 | 7,766 | 6,523 | 4,611 | 12,185 | 354 | |
| | Shin | Nichiren | Ji | Yuzu | Hosso | Kegon | Total |
| 1929... | 16,039 | 4,064 | 349 | 241 | 14 | 20 | 54,479 |
| 1930... | 15,958 | 4,077 | 343 | 246 | 14 | 17 | 54,374 |
| 1931... | 15,940 | 4,080 | 343 | 225 | 13 | 17 | 54,904 |

CHRISTIANITY

Early Christianity.—As previously indicated, Christianity, having been introduced into Japan by Francis Xavier in 1549, had made rapid progress, and in less than a century, by 1637, when it was suppressed, it had spread with very great rapidity, first throughout Kyushu, among the feudal barons and their retainers, and then in many parts of the main island, especially among the higher circles. It is thought that there were then as many as 300,000 Christian converts, with perhaps 250 organized Churches, all of them, of course, Roman Catholic. This work was led by the Jesuits, many of them Portuguese, and it was perhaps owing to their excess of zeal, as well as the jealousy of the Dutch traders in Nagasaki, and the widely spread reports that these fathers were much too meddling with political affairs that invited the suppression. At any rate the

foreign padres were expelled, and in 1613 an edict was issued, prohibiting any form of Christian worship on pain of death. There are many tales of the heroic martyrs of those days, and the blood of these martyrs proved again to be the seed of the Church, blossoming again after a repression of two and more centuries. The open rebellion at Shimabara in 1637 which was partly religious in nature was the final act leading to the absolute prohibition of the foreign religion. And for long years thereafter the cross-roads of the Empire were marked with the edict boards which threatened death to any who should introduce the Christian religion again.

New Beginnings.—It was inevitable that, when Japan was forced to emerge from her long isolation and enter the fellowship of nations, the Christian gospel should again be introduced. The year after the first treaty between Japan and America was ratified the first missionaries came. This was in 1859, and several representatives of both Protestant and Catholic Societies reached Japan before the end of that year. Some came from China, where they had already served as missionaries, and some directly from America. The first Protestant missionaries were from the American Episcopal and Dutch Reformed Boards. Centers of work were opened in Yokohama and Nagasaki. At first any Japanese who associated with these foreigners was under suspicion. The missionaries engaged in teaching English or in studying Japanese language; some were physicians and introduced Western science of 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 Neeshima and J.D. Davis of the American Board (Congregational), in 1875, and now taking a leading part in educational work in Central Japan. The Aoyama Gakuin

(Tokyo), Rikkyo Dai Gaku (Tokyo), Meiji Gakuin (Tokyo), Tohoku Gakuin (Sendai), Kwansai Gakuin (Kobe), Kanto Gakuin (Yokohama), all having College or University departments, and considerable number of other schools of Higher Grade, are part of the large Christian educational system that has grown up through these years. The Christian schools for girls, including the Woman's Christian College in Tokyo, and the Kobe College, and excellent schools in all the larger cities of the empire, early took a lead in the education of women, and are steadily growing in number and strength. Christian kindergartens also have multiplied very largely.

In the establishing of Christian Churches throughout the empire, in the earlier days, when all foreigners had to live in certain concessions, there was wide travelling, but not much living in the interior for direct evangelistic work. However, it was during this period that Christianity gave promise of great triumphs, and many people were optimistic as to the early sweep of the country. Soon afterwards there came a reaction. This was partly due to the general change of attitude toward foreign influence after Japan's victorious wars in the Orient, partly to the anti-foreign sentiment caused by the unfair treaties, a suspicion of the cosmopolitan character of Christianity, a fear in many circles that Christianity was not as intensely loyal to all Japan's national fundamentals as the other faiths. Several of these causes combined to effect a setback in the 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 today is the development of self-government Churches. In the larger bodies the control is in the hands of Japanese leaders, or in the hands of those most capable of leadership, irrespective of nationality. In the Japan Methodist Church there has been a Japanese bishop with exclusive episcopal powers since 1907. In the Episcopal Churches two of the bishops are Japanese, the first having been consecrated seven years ago. Several of the smaller churches are still largely controlled from abroad as Mission Churches, but this is

becoming the exception, and the great mass of the Christian bodies of Japan may now be called autonomous, and many of them are in every way self-supporting. There is a body known as the Japan Christian Council, with representatives from most of the Churches and Missions, and this body furnishes the basis upon which many of the Churches and Missions cooperate in various ways. A delegation from this body, comprising four Japanese and three missionary leaders, represented Japanese Christianity at the World Conference in Jerusalem in 1928. Dr. John R. Mott's visit to Japan in 1929 was chiefly in connection with the activities of this Council. The president for the year 1929 is Rev. K. Kozaki of the Reinanzaka Church, Tokyo. The Federation of Missions and Christian Council cooperate in conducting the Christian Literature Society (Kyo Bun Kwan) with Dr. K. Chiba as Chairman and Dr. S. H. Wainright as General Manager. There is a hearty spirit of cooperation among the various churches. Rural evangelism is attracting the attention of many of the leaders at this time. Social evangelism under such leaders as Toyohiko Kagawa has also had marked success in many places.

Medical Missions have never had a very prominent place in Japan, but the St. Luke's Hospital in Tokyo, international in name, but owned and controlled by the American Episcopal Mission, completed a few years ago a 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 last year on the premises of the former structure. There are other hospitals and creches under special Christian direction in other parts of the Empire.

Roman Catholic Work.—After a lapse of two hundred years a Roman Catholic priest again entered the borders of Japan in the person of Fr. 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 Rev. Januarius Hayasaka, Bishop of Nagasaki. Bishop Hayasaka journeyed to Rome on the invitation of Pope Pius XI, and was personally consecrated to the episcopacy by Pope Pius in the Basilica of St. Peter's, Rome. The Apostolic Delegate resides in Tokyo. Although the priesthood is preponderatingly foreign in its personnel, the number of Japanese priests is growing. There are about 250 foreign missionaries, and 300 religious men and 700 religious women from abroad, from Europe and America. Seven different orders of religious men and eleven orders of Sisters are represented in Japan, and are carrying on work of spiritual service, education and benevolence. There are also three distinctly Japanese sisterhoods, Bernadotte Kai in Hokodate, Seishin Aishi Kai in Akita, and Homon Aiku Kai in Omori, Tokyo. There are Loper 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 open-

ed by the Marianists in 1888 in Tokyo. There are also schools for boys in Yokohama, Osaka and Nagasaki. The Jesuits returned to Japan in 1908, and at the instance of Pope Pius X, opened a University in Tokyo. This university follows largely the curriculum or endorsed by the Government Department of Education, and concludes with the course in Scholastic Philosophy, characteristic of Jesuit universities in Europe and America.

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

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

Roman Catholic work in the Pacific Islands subject to the Japanese mandate, has in recent years been in the hands of the Spanish Jesuits. These missions have an agent resident at the Roman Catholic University (Jochi Daigaku) in Tokyo, who gives consideration to their temporal affairs and their relation to the Imperial Government. There are about fifteen thousand members. The work in Taiwan is

under the direction of the Spanish Dominicans, where the Roman Catholic population is about five thousands. Chosen has Bishops stationed at Keijo, Taiku and Gensan, who oversee a Roman Catholic population of about 87,000.

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

Statistics.—Following are the latest available figures. Protestant bodies, practically all, give careful annual reports of figures. The figures given below are those of principal bodies, Protestant and older churches:—

| Name of Church | Representative | Headquarters | No. of Churches | No. of Workers | | No. of Members |
|---------------------------|----------------|---|-----------------|----------------|------------|----------------|
| | | | | Japanese | Foreigners | |
| Roman Catholic | A. Cambon | Sekiguchi Dai-machi Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo | 229 | 94 | 255 | 84,000 |
| Japanese Christian Church | T. Hikari | 3, Shinmachi, 4-chome, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo | 285 | 303 | 341 | 33,000 |
| Japan Congregational | H. Hatanaka | Nakanoshima, Kita-ku, Osaka | 156 | 162 | 193 | 22,000 |
| Seikokai (Episcopal) | N. Yoshizawa | 8, Sakae-cho, Shiba-ku Tokyo | 237 | 263 | 365 | 24,000 |
| Japan Methodist | M. Akazawa | 8, Takagi-cho, Aoyama Tokyo | 234 | 255 | 372 | 24,000 |
| Russian Orthodox | M. Sato | Surugadai, Kanda, Tokyo | 102 | 112 | 113 | 13,000 |
| Japan Baptist | K. Yamamoto | 75, Tsukamoto-dori Itchome, Kobe | 78 | 90 | 112 | 6,700 |
| Christian Church | Y. Hirai | 257, Nakazato, Takino- gawa, Tokyo | 30 | 37 | 58 | 2,700 |
| Salvation Army | G. Yamamuro | 5, Hitotsubashi, Kanda, Tokyo | 109 | 214 | 219 | 12,000 |

The four largest Protestant bodies have 1,490 churches, 1,759 workers, 154,521 members besides over 158,800 Sunday School children. The headquarters of almost all these bodies are in Tokyo, the exception being the Congregational Church, whose central office is in Osaka.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

The Association was first established in 1880

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

The current budgets of all local Associations amount to ¥160,000 annually, practically all of which is raised in Japan.

The material equipment owned by Associa-

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

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

Young Women's Christian Association.—The National Committee of the Young Women's Christian Association of Japan was organized in 1904. At present there is a total membership of 6,800 belonging to 5 city Associations, 12 student (college) Associations, and 27 high school Associations. The National Committee owns and maintains a conference site at the foot of Mt. Fuji, Fujiokaso, Gotemba, where summer conferences are held during July and August, and a camp for girls during part of August with an approximate registration of 600 for the conferences and camp (in 1928). The official organ of the national organization is a monthly publication called the "Young Women of Japan" (Joshi Seinen Kai). The City Associations are in Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka, Kyoto and Kobe. Their activities are, in general, educational classes in English, home economics, commercial subjects and Japanese etiquette; Bible classes and religious work; Self-governing clubs among students, high school girls, girls in factories, shops and offices, girls of leisure and young married women; Physical educations, etc. Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka and Kyoto have boarding homes for Japanese girls. Kyoto and Tokyo also have rooms for transients—Japanese and foreign women. The Chairman of the National Committee is Mrs. Matsu Tsuji, and the national headquarters are on the second floor, at 10 Omote Sarugakucho, Kanda, Tokyo.

THE SALVATION ARMY

For some years after the Salvation Army's advent to Japan (1895) progress was somewhat

slow, but its share in 1900 in stirring up public opinion in the interests of the women in the Tokyo licensed quarters, bringing about a modification of the existing law, and effecting the immediate release of large numbers, resulted also in a more favourable opinion of the Army and its methods. The visit of the Founder, General William Booth, who was graciously received in audience by the late Emperor Meiji, stimulated all-round advance, and today the Salvation Army is carrying on its work in 150 centers in Japan, consisting of Evangelistic activities, Relief operations, Police Court and Prison visitation, Free Cessation and Advisory Departments, Labor Bureau, Settlement Work, 3 Women's Rescue Homes, 2 Juvenile Homes, 3 Workmen's Homes, a Sanatorium for Consumptives accommodating 170 patients, a Discharged Prisoner's Home, Hospital Work, etc.

In the year 1929, a new Central Headquarters Building, including an auditorium, the whole costing over ¥300,000, was opened, together with a new Training School, costing with land ¥270,000. The Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Nakano, near Tokyo, was enlarged and 700 tsubo of adjoining land secured, giving the institution a total of over 2,000 tsubo. A new ferro-concrete Hospital in Asakusa, Tokyo, was also completed the same year, having with land cost close on half a million yen.

In the Officers' Training School in Tokyo 70 young men and women are in residence, preparing for Salvation Army officership. Of 506 Officers Cadets and Employees all but 15 are Japanese.

The Salvation Army has recently passed successfully and with considerably restraint through an international crisis, involving a change of Leaders, the Chief of the Staff, Edward J. C. Higgins, having succeeded Bramwell Booth, son of the Founder, as General. "Lt.-Commissioner" Gumpei Yamamuro, Territorial Commander for Japan, very ably represented Japan in the High Council proceedings in London, England. This important change in Salvation Army administration has been effected without the loss of a single one of its 35,000 officers and employees, or, so far as is known, of any of its hundreds of thousands of members.

"Lt.-Commissioner" Yamamuro is the author of numerous Christian books and pamphlets, the most popular being his "Common People's Gospel", which has now reached an issue of 250,000. He is a powerful Evangelist, preach-

ing to packed audiences, and seeing hundreds decide for Christ in his meetings. He has been the recipient of three Imperial decorations.

CHRISTIAN SOCIAL REFORM ORGANIZATIONS

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

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

The present National Prohibition League was formed in 1920 by a federation of existing societies. The League now has 1,200 local societies, with a total membership of about 160,000. The league publishes two periodicals, the "Kinshu no Nippon" with a circulation of 15,000 and the "Kinshu Shimbun" with a circulation of about 50,000. The Student Prohibition Federation, affiliated with the League, has 56 branches with a membership of 3,000 in colleges and universities.

The Minor's Prohibition Bill was annually introduced into the Imperial Diet for twenty years, finally becoming a law in 1922. (Headquarters of the National Prohibition League, 10 Omote Sarugaku-cho, Kanda, Tokyo).

2. The Aoki Foundation

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

The W.C.T.U. of Japan was formed in 1896. The President and recognized leader for many years was the late Mrs. Kaji Yajima, a well known educator. There are now 147 branches in Japan and outlying districts with a total membership of 7,000. 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, Okubo, 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 also 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, Okubo, Tokyo.

4. The Social Purity Federation (Kakusei Kwai)

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

CHAPTER XI

EDUCATION

PREFATORY REMARKS

The real educational system in Japan dates only from the Restoration, strictly speaking, from 1872, when the public school system on the Occidental model was adopted in accordance with the Imperial Rescript promulgated in the same year.

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

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

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

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

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

General Statistics of Education Institutions in Japan Proper for the Year ended March 31, 1931

| | No. | Instructors | Enrolment | Graduates |
|---|--------|-------------|------------|-----------|
| Elementary Schools: | | | | |
| Government | 4 | 94 | 2,389 | 470 |
| Public | 25,574 | 233,856 | 10,081,720 | 1,812,334 |
| Private | 95 | 849 | 28,117 | 4,324 |
| B. D. D. Schools: | | | | |
| Government | 2 | 76 | 432 | 119 |
| Public | 63 | 493 | 5,471 | 970 |
| Private | 60 | 359 | 2,206 | 424 |
| Normal Schools, Public | 105 | 2,672 | 43,852 | 15,524 |
| Higher Normal School, Government | 2 | 186 | 1,703 | 412 |
| Do. for Girls, Government | 2 | 107 | 807 | 174 |
| Teachers' Institutes, Government | 14 | 392 | 898 | 467 |
| Middle Schools: | | | | |
| Government | 2 | 59 | 996 | 179 |
| Public | 434 | 11,033 | 2,595 | 46,819 |
| Private | 121 | 2,751 | 62,100 | 11,809 |
| Girls' High and Domestic High Schools: | | | | |
| Government | 3 | 58 | 1,258 | 288 |
| Public | 731 | 10,618 | 276,171 | 65,738 |

| | No. | Instructors | Enrolment | Graduates |
|---|--------|-------------|------------|-----------|
| Private | 241 | 4,547 | 91,570 | 21,063 |
| High Schools, Government | 26 | 1,071 | 16,078 | 4,746 |
| Do. Public | 3 | 81 | 1,199 | 256 |
| Do. Private | 4 | 131 | 1,001 | 5,266 |
| Universities, Government | 17 | 1,177 | 26,270 | 4,746 |
| Do. Public | 5 | 211 | 2,560 | 256 |
| Do. Private | 24 | 2,876 | 40,777 | 5,266 |
| Special Schools (Collegiate): | | | | |
| Government | 8 | 366 | 4,227 | 917 |
| Public | 8 | 187 | 2,373 | 606 |
| Private | 95 | 4,551 | 63,548 | 14,492 |
| Technical Schools (Collegiate): | | | | |
| Government | 52 | 1,777 | 17,825 | 5,089 |
| Public | 2 | 38 | 568 | 65 |
| Private | 7 | 159 | 8,194 | 2,388 |
| Do. (Secondary grade): | | | | |
| Government | 1 | — | 155 | 51 |
| Public | 733 | 10,086 | 208,239 | 48,766 |
| Private | 239 | 5,529 | 80,287 | 21,980 |
| Supplementary Technical Schools: | | | | |
| Government | 3 | — | 611 | 179 |
| Public | 15,193 | 18,652 | 1,269,838 | 429,274 |
| Private | 52 | 426 | 6,888 | 2,617 |
| Training Institutes for Technical School Teachers, Government | 10 | 95 | 1,612 | 969 |
| Do. Public | — | — | — | — |
| "Other" Schools, Public | 190 | 302 | 13,466 | 5,236 |
| Do. Private | 1,742 | 16,099 | 203,791 | 101,755 |
| Total | 44,908 | 320,948 | 12,571,748 | 2,596,179 |

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

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

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

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

PRIMARY EDUCATION

The Sho-Gakko (Elementary Schools)

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

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

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

Statistics of Elementary Schools

| End of March | No. of schools | | No. of pupils | | |
|--------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|
| | Ordinary | Ord. and Higher | Higher | Ordinary | Higher |
| 1927 | 7,548 | 17,787 | 155 | 8,035,000 | 1,253,000 |
| 1928 | 7,327 | 18,074 | 145 | 8,193,000 | 1,305,000 |
| 1929 | 7,186 | 18,271 | 149 | 8,350,000 | 1,324,000 |
| 1930 | 7,121 | 18,348 | 157 | 8,543,000 | 1,322,000 |
| 1931 | — | — | — | 8,780,000 | 1,326,000 |

Number of Children of School Age under Obligation to Attend Schools

| End of Mar. | Receiving the prescribed course of instruction | | | Not receiving the prescribed course of instruction | | |
|-------------|--|-----------|------------|--|--------|--------|
| | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total |
| 1927 | 4,767,000 | 4,580,000 | 9,348,000 | 25,000 | 27,000 | 53,000 |
| 1928 | 4,842,000 | 4,671,000 | 9,514,000 | 24,000 | 26,000 | 51,000 |
| 1929 | 4,911,000 | 4,751,000 | 9,663,000 | 25,000 | 27,000 | 53,000 |
| 1930 | 4,993,000 | 4,839,000 | 9,832,000 | 24,000 | 26,000 | 50,000 |
| 1931 | 5,101,000 | 4,955,000 | 10,056,000 | 24,000 | 24,000 | 49,000 |

| Continued | Total No. of children under obligation | | | Percentage attending schools | | |
|------------|--|-----------|------------|------------------------------|-------|-------|
| | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total |
| 1927 | 4,793,025 | 4,608,887 | 9,401,906 | 99.5 | 99.4 | 99.4 |
| 1928 | 4,867,566 | 4,698,386 | 9,565,952 | 99.4 | 99.4 | 99.4 |
| 1929 | 4,937,647 | 4,779,410 | 9,717,657 | 99.4 | 99.4 | 99.4 |
| 1930 | 5,018,163 | 4,865,622 | 9,883,725 | 99.5 | 99.4 | 99.4 |
| 1931 | 5,125,852 | 4,980,089 | 10,105,941 | 99.5 | 99.5 | 99.5 |

THE YOCHI-EN (KINDERGARTEN)

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

| End of Mar. | No. of schools | No. of conductors | No. of pupils | Percentage of pupils per 1 school | Percentage of pupils per 1 conductor |
|-------------|----------------|-------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1927 ... | 1,066 | 3,266 | 94,422 | 88.5 | 25.8 |
| 1928 ... | 1,082 | 3,593 | 99,374 | 91.8 | 27.6 |
| 1929 ... | 1,294 | 3,919 | 107,236 | 82.9 | 27.4 |
| 1930 ... | 1,397 | 4,301 | 104,749 | 82.1 | 26.7 |
| 1931 ... | 1,510 | 4,657 | 121,974 | 80.8 | 26.2 |

ment institutions and 123 public and private schools, and the two Government schools (Tokyo Blind School and the Tokyo Deaf and Dumb School) are provided with ordinary, professional and normal courses. The latest available data are as follows:—

| End of Mar. | No. of schools | Teachers | Pupils | | Total |
|-------------|----------------|----------|--------|-------|-------|
| | | | Blind | Mute | |
| 1927 | 117 | 795 | 3,412 | 2,993 | 6,405 |
| 1928 | 117 | 851 | 3,410 | 3,111 | 6,521 |
| 1929 | 119 | 918 | 3,768 | 3,464 | 7,232 |
| 1930 | 122 | 957 | 4,088 | 3,640 | 8,728 |
| 1931 | 125 | 1,027 | 4,306 | 3,831 | 8,137 |

Blind, Deaf and Dumb of School-age.—Blind or mute children of school age and their ratio per 10,000 of normal children of the same age limit are shown in this table.

BLIND, DEAF AND DUMB SCHOOLS

Number of Schools.—There are two Govern-

| End of Mar. | Blind and mute of school-age | | | Receiving instruction at schools | | | Defectives per 10,000 children | |
|-------------|------------------------------|-------|--------|----------------------------------|-------|-------|--------------------------------|------|
| | Blind | Mute | Total | Blind | Mute | Total | Blind | Mute |
| 1927 | 2,653 | 6,525 | 9,178 | 352 | 1,176 | 1,529 | 2.42 | 5.96 |
| 1928 | 3,621 | 6,426 | 10,047 | 427 | 1,252 | 1,679 | 2.36 | 5.78 |
| 1929 | 2,531 | 6,107 | 8,638 | 432 | 1,440 | 1,872 | 2.24 | 5.41 |
| 1930 | 2,465 | 5,990 | 8,455 | 498 | 1,555 | 2,053 | 2.14 | 5.21 |
| 1931 | 2,427 | 6,285 | 8,712 | 520 | 1,709 | 2,229 | 2.07 | 5.36 |

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

deaf and dumb children under school age, and are attached to the Tokyo D.D. School.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

THE CHU-GAKKO (MIDDLE SCHOOLS)

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

Qualification and Selective Examination.—In principle, graduates of ordinary elementary school course are qualified, but in practice, owing to the excessive number of applicants,

the boys are obliged to undergo selective examinations at most schools of first standing. To modify the evil of the examination a new system has been tentatively passed by the special council to be put in force beginning of April 1930. The main features in the proposed change are to divide the school course into two courses, one for those desirous of entering into active life, one completing the course, and the

other for those proceeding to higher grade schools. In the dual-course school some changes will be made in the curriculum. Then it has been decided to recognize night schools of the middle grade and standing, while measures shall be taken to give support to private middle schools. For statistics of Middle Schools, see General Statistics.

THE KOTO JOGAKKO (GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOLS)

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

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

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

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

| | |
|----------------|-------|
| Law | 192 |
| Medicine | 5,785 |

THE KOTO GAKKO (HIGH SCHOOLS)

School-Years and Purposes.—There are two classes of Koto-Gakko, namely 7-years Schools and 3-year Schools. All the Government High Schools (25 in number, except one at Tokyo belong to the former, and only three Public and four Private Schools are of seven year courses, the first 1st to 4th year course corresponding to the same stage of the Middle School. All private universities have their own 3-year Preparatory Course. The Koto-Gakko proper is divided into two parts, Literary and Scientific. One foreign language (English, German or French) is compulsory and another, also English, German or French, optional. In April 1929 another 7-year school, The Tokyo Prefectural High School was established.

| | |
|-------------------|-------|
| Pharmacy | 63 |
| Engineering..... | 488 |
| Literature | 188 |
| Science | 394 |
| Agriculture | 244 |
| Dendrology | 38 |
| Veterinary | 15 |
| Commerce | 9 |
| Economics | 31 |
| Pol. Science..... | 2 |
| Total..... | 7,449 |

STATE UNIVERSITIES

The Teikoku Daigaku (Imperial Universities)

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

List of Imperial Universities

| Name | Est'ed | Location | President | * Faculty | Departments | Student |
|----------------------|--------|----------|------------|-----------|---|---------|
| Tokyo Imp. Univ..... | 1877 | Tokyo | K. Onozuka | 173 | Univ. Hall..... 642 Law 2,265 Medicine 688 Engineering 1,051 Literature 1,254 Science 365 Economics 1,215 Agriculture 1,034 Total 8,514 | |
| Kyoto Imp. Univ..... | 1897 | Kyoto | M. Matsui | 239 | Univ. Hall..... — Law 1,721 Medicine 816 Engineering 614 Literature 1,016 Science 360 | |

| Name | Est'ed | Location | President | *Faculty | Departments | Students |
|--------------------------|--------|--------------------|-----------------|----------|--|----------|
| Tohoku Imp. Univ. | 1907 | Sendai | K. Honda | 99 | Economics..... 810 Agriculture 377 Total 5,714 | |
| Kyushu Imp. Univ. | 1910 | Fukuoka (Kyushu) | C. Matsuura | 121 | Univ. Hall..... 69 Medicine 435 Science 232 Engineering 241 Law & Lit. 703 Total 1,679 | |
| Hokkaido Imp. Univ. | 1918 | Sapporo (Hokkaido) | Baron T. Minami | 185 | Univ. Hall..... 98 Medicine 446 Engineering..... 330 Agriculture 241 Law & Lit. 759 Total 1,874 | |
| Keijo Imp. Univ. | 1926 | Seoul (Chosen) | S. Yamada | 238 | Agriculture 309 Medicine 278 Engineering 297 Science 167 Prep. Course ... 884 Total 1,935 | |
| Taihoku Imp. Univ. | 1928 | Taihoku (Taiwan) | T. Shidehara | 112 | Law & Lit. — Medicine — Total 579 | |
| Osaka Imp. Univ..... | 1931 | Osaka | H. Nagaoka | 24 | Lit. & Politics ... 70 Science & Agri.. 87 Total 157 | |
| | | | | | Medicine 372 | |

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

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

List of Government Universities

| Name | Year of elevation | Location | President | Faculty | Students |
|--|-------------------|------------|-------------------|---------|----------|
| Tokyo University of Commerce..... | 1920 | Tokyo | Z. Sano | 147 | 868 |
| Niigata University of Medicine | 1922 | Niigata | T. Tominaga | 43 | 269 |
| Okayama University of Medicine | 1922 | Okayama | O. Tamura | 45 | 281 |
| Kanazawa University of Medicine | 1923 | Kanazawa | S. Ishizaka | 20 | 241 |
| Nagasaki University of Medicine | 1923 | Nagasaki | K. Komuro | 21 | 302 |
| Chiba University of Medicine..... | 1923 | Chiba | N. Takahashi..... | 21 | 387 |
| Kumamoto University of Medicine | 1929 | Kumamoto | M. Akashi | 27 | 311 |
| Nagoya University of Medicine..... | 1929 | Nagoya | S. Tamura | 43 | 402 |
| Kobe University of Commerce | 1929 | Kobe | S. Tasaki..... | 33 | 634 |
| Tokyo University of Literature & Science | 1929 | Tokyo | J. Ose | 124 | 310 |
| Hiroshima Univ. of Literature & Science. | 1929 | Hiroshinta | K. Yoshida | 81 | 284 |
| Tokyo Technical University | 1929 | Tokyo | K. Nakamura..... | 116 | 467 |
| Osaka Technical University | 1929 | Osaka | M. Tsutsumi | 39 | 399 |

PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES

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

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

List of Public Universities

| Name | Location | President | Faculty | Students |
|--|----------|------------------|---------|----------|
| Kyoto Pref. University of Medicine | Kyoto | T. Asayama | 59 | 560 |
| Osaka University of Commerce | Osaka | S. Kawada | 117 | 782 |

PRIVATE UNIVERSITIES

University Regulations total 24, they being tabulated below:—

The private institutions recognized by the

List of Private Universities

| Name | Location | Est'd | President | Faculty | Students |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-------|-------------------|---------|----------|
| Keio University | Tokyo | 1856 | K. Hayashi | 340 | 6,919 |
| Waseda University | Tokyo | 1886 | H. Tanaka | 249 | 4,450 |
| Meiji University | Tokyo | 1881 | H. Yokota | 177 | 4,050 |
| Chuo University | Tokyo | 1885 | K. Hara | 70 | 1,558 |
| Nihon University | Tokyo | 1889 | M. Yamaoka | 350 | 2,800 |
| Hosei University | Tokyo | 1879 | M. Akiyama | 150 | 2,100 |
| Doshisha University | Kyoto | 1874 | G. Daikuhara | 92 | 1,648 |
| Kokugakuin University | Tokyo | 1890 | U. Hattori | 90 | 565 |
| Jikeikai University of Medicine | Tokyo | 1881 | E. Kanasugi | 76 | 1,120 |
| Ryukoku University | Kyoto | 1922 | R. Hanada | 89 | 744 |
| Otani University | Kyoto | 1922 | B. Uyesugi | 84 | 653 |
| Senshu University | Tokyo | 1921 | Baron Y. Sakatani | 94 | 1,114 |
| Rikkyo University | Tokyo | 1874 | S. Kimura | 113 | 1,500 |
| Kansai University | Osaka Pref. | 1922 | K. Niho | 116 | 495 |
| Takushoku University | Tokyo | 1900 | H. Nagata | 95 | 878 |
| Ritsumeikan University | Kyoto | 1900 | K. Tajima | 49 | 478 |
| Rissho University | Tokyo | 1904 | R. Sekimoto | 93 | 450 |
| Komazawa University | Tokyo | 1882 | K. Nukariya | 70 | 556 |
| Tokyo Agr. University | Tokyo | 1925 | Y. Yoshikawa | 115 | 1,254 |
| Nihon University of Medicine | Tokyo | 1926 | H. Shioda | 60 | 1,000 |
| Koyasan University | Wakayama | 1926 | R. Takaoka | 39 | 259 |
| Taisho University | Tokyo | 1926 | G. Fukuoka | 94 | 613 |
| Toyo University | Tokyo | 1928 | J. Takakusu | 63 | 286 |
| Jochi University | Tokyo | 1928 | H. Hoffman | 58 | 370 |

TECHNICAL AND PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL AND SPECIAL (PROFESSIONAL) SCHOOLS OF HIGHER GRADE

Qualification.—Admits graduates of Middle

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

List of Government Technical and Special Schools

| No. of schools | Location | Faculty | Students | Graduates |
|-------------------------------|--|---------|----------|-----------|
| Higher Agr. & For. Schools... | {Morioka, Kagoshima, Miye, Utsunomiya, Gifu, Miyazaki} | 229 | 1,895 | 611 |
| Higher Agr. School | Tottori | 32 | 206 | 64 |
| Higher Seri. Schools | Uyeda, Tokyo, Kyoto | 115 | 988 | 381 |
| Higher Commercial Schools... | {Nagasaki, Yamaguchi, Otaru, Nagoya, Fukushima, Oita, Hikone, Wakayama, Yokohama, Takamatsu, Takaoka.} | 392 | 5,792 | 1,611 |
| Higher Technical Schools..... | {Kyoto, Nagoya, Kumamoto, Yonezawa, Kiryu, Yokohama, Hiroshima, Kanazawa, Sendai, Meiji (Fukuoka), Tokyo, Kobe, Hamamatsu, Tokushima, Nagaoka, Fukui, Yamanashi} | 695 | 7,076 | 2,093 |
| Higher Mining School | Akita | 41 | 313 | 77 |
| Higher Nautical Schools | Kobe, Tokyo | 137 | 1,771 | 278 |
| Pharmaceutical Schools | Toyama, Kumamoto | 51 | 509 | 161 |
| Higher Dental School | Tokyo | 45 | 356 | — |

| | No. of schools | Location | Faculty | Students | Graduates |
|------------------------------|----------------|--------------|---------|----------|-----------|
| Foreign Language Schools ... | 2 | Tokyo, Osaka | 158 | 1,391 | 326 |
| Fine Art Academy..... | 1 | Tokyo | 72 | 814 | 146 |
| Academy of Music..... | 1 | Tokyo | 122 | 276 | 54 |

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

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE TECHNICAL & COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS OF SECONDARY GRADE

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

The following are the latest available figures for 1929-30:—

| | A. | | | |
|---------------|---------|----------|---------|-----------|
| | Schools | Teachers | Pupils | Graduates |
| Technical ... | 92 | 1,997 | 30,343 | 4,912 |
| Agricultural. | 230 | 2,544 | 47,173 | 11,889 |
| Fishery | 14 | 147 | 1,822 | 332 |
| Commercial. | 257 | 5,355 | 126,979 | 20,820 |
| Nautical..... | 11 | 159 | 2,443 | 26 |
| Others | 156 | 1,985 | 34,766 | 7,938 |

| | B. | | | |
|---------------|---------|----------|--------|-----------|
| | Schools | Teachers | Pupils | Graduates |
| Technical ... | 27 | 321 | 4,274 | 1,200 |
| Agricultural. | 109 | 845 | 18,262 | 5,869 |
| Commercial. | 39 | 343 | 9,603 | 2,777 |

| | C. | | | |
|---------------|---------|----------|---------|-----------|
| | Schools | Teachers | Pupils | Graduates |
| Technical ... | 98 | 356 | 14,086 | 6,082 |
| Agricultural. | 12,684 | 13,706 | 977,214 | 318,928 |
| Fishery | 243 | 142 | 15,443 | 4,315 |
| Commercial. | 551 | 852 | 49,972 | 18,101 |

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS OF HIGHER GRADE

They 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.—Their course sometimes ex-

tends five or six years.

| | No. of schools | Faculty | Students | Graduates (Mar. '31) |
|--------------|----------------|---------|----------|----------------------|
| Public | 8 | 187 | 2,373 | 606 |
| Private..... | 95 | 4,551 | 63,548 | 14,492 |
| Total | 103 | 4,738 | 65,921 | 15,098 |

TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR TEACHERS

Training schools for teachers are divided into two grades:—

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

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

PREFECTURAL NORMAL SCHOOLS

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

| Year (Mar.) | No. of schools | Instructors | Students | |
|-------------|----------------|-------------|----------|--------|
| | | | Male | Female |
| 1927..... | 102 | 2,715 | 30,387 | 14,560 |
| 1928..... | 102 | 2,784 | 30,684 | 14,639 |
| 1929..... | 104 | 2,827 | 30,473 | 14,587 |

HIGHER NORMAL SCHOOLS

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

Statistics of the Higher Normal Schools (Sept., 1932)

| | Director | Faculty | Students | Graduates |
|-------------------|-------------|---------|----------|-----------|
| Tokyo | J. Ose | 118 | 1,120 | 265 |
| Hiroshima | K. Yoshida | 104 | 715 | 172 |
| Tokyo (Women's) | K. Yoshioka | 101 | 435 | 130 |
| Nara (Women's)... | E. Makiyama | 48 | 325 | 69 |

Note.—There are also 14 special institutions for training teachers for Middle, Normal and Girls' High Schools.

SCHOOLS NOT UNDER CONTROL OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

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

The Peers' School ("Gakushu-In")

Founded in 1877, this is an institution maintained by the Imperial Household Department and consists of Boys' and Girls' Departments. In September 1932, the Boys' Dept. had 907 boys and the Girls' Dept. 735 attendants.

The Fishery Institute

Founded in 1899 by the Department of Agri-

culture and Forestry, it is divided into Regular Course (catching manufacture & rearing), Pelagic Fishery, Post-graduate and Special Courses, the first two extending over three years. In September 1932, the teacher staff comprised 52 and enrolment 339. Location: Etchujima, Tokyo.

The Jingu Kogakkan

This is a special institution for giving instruction in the Shinto classics, in order to train aspiring Shinto priests. In September 1932 the faculty numbered 39, and students roll 359 for regular and special courses. Location: Uji-yamada, Miye Prefecture.

SOCIETIES AND COUNCILS

The Imperial Academy of Japan

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

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

Chemical & Physical Research Institute

This is a laboratory founded in 1917 at the

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

The chief officials are:—Pres., H.I.H. Prince Fushimi; Vice-Pres. Baron K. Furuichi; Superintendent, Vis. Dr. M. Okochi; 17 directors and 23 research staff.

At present more than 300 persons are engaged in researches, the subjects of researches undertaken in 1932-33 numbering 252. Patents acquired from foreign and home governments since its founding number over 50.

National Research Council

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

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

Chairman, J. Sakurai, Dr. Sc. (Privy Council-

for); Deputy Chairman, A. Tanakadate, Dr. Eng.

| Departments | Membership* | Directors |
|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Astronomy | 14 | S. Hirayama, Dr. Sc. |
| Geodesy | 17 | M. Imamura, Dr. Sc. |
| Chemistry | 17 | Y. Matsubara, Dr. Eng. |
| Physics | 13 | H. Nagaoka, Dr. Sc. |
| Geology & Geography | 10 | T. Ogawa, Dr. Sc. |

| Departments | Membership* | Directors |
|-----------------------|-------------|----------------------|
| Biology & Agriculture | 10 | H. Ando, Dr. Agr. |
| Medicine..... | 12 | S. Sato, Dr. Med. |
| Engineering | 20 | M. Shibusawa Dr. Sc. |
| Mathematics | 11 | S. Takagi, Dr. Sc. |

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

FINANCIAL MATTERS RELATING TO EDUCATION

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

public bodies.

In recent years the educational undertakings have been greatly extended and the treatment of teachers considerably improved in accordance with the post-war programme of the country, and this has caused the educational expenditures to swell in a remarkably degree. The following table shows the total educational expenditures during the five fiscal years ending 1930-31 (figures in unit of ¥1,000):—

| Year | State Treasury | Local Public Bodies | | | Total | Grand total | Per person (Yen) |
|---------------|----------------|---------------------|---------|------------------|---------|-------------|------------------|
| | | Prefecture | Cities | Towns & Villages | | | |
| 1926-27 | 144,627 | 109,152 | 100,242 | 231,882 | 441,276 | 504,931 | 8.01 |
| 1927-28 | 153,515 | 111,888 | 106,632 | 241,213 | 459,733 | 526,592 | 8.23 |
| 1928-29 | 149,689 | 113,295 | 101,895 | 256,132 | 471,322 | 534,811 | 8.23 |
| 1929-30 | 161,708 | 114,503 | 96,766 | 235,899 | 447,168 | 520,926 | 8.06 |
| 1930-31 | 160,217 | 111,299 | 81,714 | 213,332 | 406,347 | 469,838 | 7.02 |

N.B.—The figures are settled account; the amount of grants allowed by the State Treasury to local public bodies, and by higher local public bodies to lower ones is excluded from the grand total; the table does not include the amount expended on account of local educational administration.

Details of the expenditure for 1930-31 are tabulated as follows (figures being in unit of ¥1,000):—

| School Education: | State Treasury | Local Public Bodies | | | Total | Grand total |
|-------------------------|----------------|---------------------|--------|------------------|---------|-------------|
| | | Prefecture | Cities | Towns & Villages | | |
| Elementary | 92,434 | 28,073 | 65,354 | 185,256 | 278,683 | 284,557 |
| Secondary | 1,469 | 57,356 | 10,293 | 17,823 | 85,472 | 83,490 |
| Higher..... | 50,276 | 5,100 | 673 | — | 5,773 | 56,048 |
| Normal | 530 | 13,462 | — | — | 13,462 | 10,917 |
| Others..... | 229 | 1,208 | 2,458 | 4,887 | 8,553 | 7,678 |
| Other expenditure | 15,279 | 6,100 | 2,936 | 5,368 | 14,404 | 27,148 |
| Total | 160,217 | 111,299 | 81,714 | 214,334 | 406,347 | 469,838 |

Educational Expenses paid out of Prefectural and Communal Treasuries

| | 1926-27 | 1927-28 | 1928-29 | 1929-30 | 1930-31 |
|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Elementary Schools | 285,595,963 | 297,833,997 | 308,398,804 | 284,123,461 | 250,609,686 |
| Normal .. | 18,011,236 | 16,609,218 | 15,964,227 | 15,796,483 | 13,462,375 |
| Middle .. | 26,905,357 | 28,899,422 | 28,617,945 | 26,133,324 | 24,388,427 |
| Girls' High .. | 19,999,022 | 20,985,746 | 21,792,563 | 21,787,818 | 20,742,815 |
| High Schools | 269,670 | 670,983 | 638,815 | 753,007 | 799,424 |
| Universities | 4,603,691 | 4,275,149 | 4,833,253 | 4,232,457 | 4,408,775 |
| Special Schools | 304,233 | 340,464 | 477,645 | 624,954 | 565,976 |
| Technical .. | 39,829,761 | 41,834,271 | 41,156,732 | 42,635,370 | 40,341,082 |

| | 1926-27 | 1927-28 | 1928-29 | 1929-30 | 1930-31 |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Technical Continuation Schools. | 435,916 | 487,711 | 503,574 | 496,678 | 445,473 |
| Blind Schools | 413,206 | 459,554 | 564,569 | 867,960 | 765,215 |
| Dumb & Deaf Schools | 133,515 | 196,701 | 178,408 | 183,755 | 196,651 |
| Other Schools | 557,367 | 496,741 | 458,357 | 438,771 | 411,276 |
| Young Men's Training Institutes | 5,349,541 | 5,739,394 | 5,900,357 | 5,786,084 | 5,268,513 |
| Kindergartens | 1,342,508 | 1,318,455 | 1,588,752 | 1,489,561 | 1,467,518 |
| Libraries | 1,779,454 | 2,103,028 | 2,199,924 | 2,374,244 | 1,635,127 |
| Others..... | 35,745,702 | 37,483,431 | 38,048,026 | 39,444,385 | 40,839,096 |
| Total | 441,276,142 | 459,734,265 | 471,322,951 | 447,168,312 | 406,347,929 |

Grants to Cities, Towns and Villages for Compulsory Education

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

Special Educational Fund

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

School Expenditure borne by Parents

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

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

SCHOOL HYGIENE

Health of Students in Gov't. Schools
Health data of students in the Imperial Universities, High Schools and various Professional (collegiate) Schools are as follows:—

| Year | No. of students examined | General development | | | Nutrition | | | Spinal column | |
|---------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------|--------|-----------|--------|-------|---------------|----------|
| | | A | B | C | A | B | C | Normal | Abnormal |
| 1925-26 | 43,015 | 18,780 | 15,505 | 8,730 | 25,456 | 16,606 | 952 | 41,427 | 1,588 |
| 1926-27 | 46,353 | 20,680 | 17,366 | 8,307 | 27,332 | 17,935 | 1,086 | 44,670 | 1,683 |
| 1927-28 | 49,083 | 21,568 | 17,419 | 10,096 | 29,011 | 18,780 | 1,292 | 47,254 | 1,829 |
| 1928-29 | 50,423 | 22,916 | 17,627 | 9,880 | 30,191 | 19,000 | 1,232 | 48,683 | 1,740 |
| 1929-30 | 50,864 | 23,971 | 17,506 | 9,387 | 30,970 | 18,879 | 1,015 | 49,529 | 1,335 |

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

| Year | Normal | | Long-sight | | Short-sight | | Astigmatism, etc. | |
|--------------|-----------|---------|------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------------|---------|
| | Both eyes | One eye | Both eyes | One eye | Both eyes | One eye | Both eyes | One eye |
| 1925-26..... | 21,696 | 2,192 | 212 | 95 | 18,402 | 2,241 | 350 | 182 |
| 1926-27..... | 23,046 | 2,273 | 275 | 67 | 19,887 | 2,318 | 724 | 184 |
| 1927-28..... | 24,141 | 2,525 | 279 | 112 | 21,776 | 2,509 | 247 | 134 |
| 1928-29..... | 24,272 | 2,926 | 359 | 138 | 22,263 | 2,851 | 426 | 291 |
| 1929-30..... | 23,682 | 3,107 | 339 | 112 | 23,138 | 3,059 | 443 | 246 |

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

| Year | No. of students examined | General development | | | Nutrition | | | Spinal column | |
|---------------|--------------------------|---------------------|-------|-----|-----------|-------|----|---------------|----------|
| | | A | B | C | A | B | C | Normal | Abnormal |
| 1925-26 | 2,575 | 1,145 | 1,175 | 255 | 1,448 | 1,086 | 41 | 2,445 | 130 |
| 1926-27 | 2,414 | 1,086 | 1,105 | 223 | 1,342 | 1,036 | 34 | 2,305 | 109 |
| 1927-28 | 2,533 | 1,087 | 1,188 | 258 | 1,406 | 1,114 | 13 | 2,429 | 104 |
| 1928-29 | 2,473 | 1,139 | 1,141 | 193 | 1,427 | 1,012 | 34 | 2,400 | 75 |
| 1929-30 | 2,242 | 1,029 | 1,042 | 171 | 1,265 | 948 | 29 | 2,159 | 85 |

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

| Year | Normal | | Long-sight | | Short-sight | | Astigmatism, etc. | |
|---------------|-----------|---------|------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------------|---------|
| | Both eyes | One eye | Both eyes | One eye | Both eyes | One eye | Both eyes | One eye |
| 1925-26 | 1,904 | 68 | 4 | 5 | 556 | 62 | 34 | 19 |
| 1926-27 | 1,762 | 58 | 14 | 3 | 539 | 58 | 32 | 15 |
| 1927-28 | 1,841 | 73 | 9 | 6 | 556 | 62 | 49 | 15 |
| 1928-29 | 1,740 | 46 | 25 | 1 | 621 | 42 | 43 | 3 |
| 1929-30 | 1,527 | 52 | 3 | 1 | 632 | 45 | 28 | 6 |

Health of Pupils and Students in Public and Private Schools

Health returns of the pupils and students of elementary, middle and girls high schools for the year 1929-30 year stands as follows:—

| | No. pupils examined | General development | | | Nutrition | | | Spinal column | |
|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|--------|---------------|----------|
| | | A | B | C | A | B | C | Normal | Abnormal |
| Boys: | | | | | | | | | |
| Elementary ... | 1,348,678 | 257,604 | 781,318 | 309,756 | 689,487 | 625,119 | 34,072 | 1,292,771 | 55,907 |
| Middle | 343,379 | 120,801 | 170,353 | 52,225 | 195,492 | 140,757 | 7,130 | 325,757 | 17,652 |
| Girls: | | | | | | | | | |
| Elementary ... | 1,252,798 | 230,652 | 723,527 | 298,619 | 637,952 | 581,363 | 33,483 | 1,193,848 | 58,950 |
| Middle | 312,028 | 114,127 | 154,095 | 43,806 | 186,633 | 120,085 | 5,310 | 301,644 | 10,384 |

The health data as regards height, weight, etc. the pupils and students of elementary, middle and girls high schools for the 1929-30 year are given below:—

| Age | Boys | | | | Girls | | | |
|----------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------|
| | No. examined | Height (cm.) | Weight (kg.) | Girth of chest (cm.) | No. examined | Height (cm.) | Weight (kg.) | Girth of chest (cm.) |
| 7 | 208,917 | 108.1 | 17.9 | 54.3 | 203,847 | 106.8 | 17.3 | 52.6 |
| 1 | 194,860 | 122.5 | 23.7 | 60.2 | 189,624 | 121.2 | 23.0 | 58.3 |
| 13 | 93,375 | 135.7 | 31.2 | 66.1 | 65,336 | 136.4 | 32.0 | 65.5 |
| 16 | 561 | 146.3 | 40.1 | 72.6 | 238 | 144.1 | 40.2 | 72.5 |

| Age | Middle school | | | | Girls' High school | | | |
|-----|---------------|--------------|------|-------------------------------|--------------------|--------------|------|-------------------------------|
| | Applicants | No. admitted | % | Aver. No. of visitors per day | Applicants | No. admitted | % | Aver. No. of visitors per day |
| 13 | 55,426 | 138.8 | 32.8 | 66.5 | 63,514 | 140.0 | 34.3 | 66.2 |
| 16 | 61,922 | 156.5 | 47.4 | 76.7 | 67,027 | 149.5 | 45.0 | 74.8 |
| 18 | 27,409 | 161.1 | 52.6 | 81.1 | 7,345 | 150.5 | 47.9 | 76.8 |
| 20 | 2,642 | 161.8 | 54.7 | 82.8 | 976 | 148.6 | 44.2 | 73.6 |

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION

Competitive Entrance Examination

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

Admission ratio of middle schools, girls' high schools, and normal schools for three years ending 1930 is as follows:—

| 1928: | Middle schools | Girls' high schools | Normal schools |
|----------------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|
| Applicants | 140,355 | 160,390 | 59,916 |
| Number admitted | 82,768 | 101,063 | 18,956 |
| Percent of total admission | 58.96 | 63.01 | 31.63 |

| 1929: | Middle schools | Girls' high schools | Normal schools |
|----------------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|
| Applicants | 124,758 | 150,639 | 73,680 |
| Number admitted | 80,972 | 100,560 | 17,602 |
| Percent of total admission | 71.91 | 66.75 | 23.88 |
| 1930: | | | |
| Applicants | 110,448 | 143,611 | 64,049 |
| Number admitted | 76,173 | 97,349 | 14,509 |
| Percent of total admission | 64.11 | 68.07 | 22.67 |

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

| Year | Applicant | No. admitted | Percent of total admission |
|------|-----------|--------------|----------------------------|
| 1928 | 39,719 | 5,950 | 14.98 |
| 1929 | 40,997 | 6,114 | 14.91 |
| 1930 | 35,283 | 6,155 | 17.48 |

The condition at the Government special schools is not much better, the record for three years ending 1930 admission being as follows:—

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

The congestion is much eased in the Government universities, the record for three years ending 1930 reading thus:—

| 1928: | State (Imp.) Universities | Gov't. & Pub. Universities | Private Universities |
|-----------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| Applicants..... | 14,154 | 10,483 | 39,409 |
| Admission..... | 6,800 | 2,110 | 15,988 |
| % | 48.04 | 20.12 | 44.56 |

| 1929: | State (Imp.) Universities | Gov't. & Pub. Universities | Private Universities |
|-----------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| Applicants..... | 15,075 | 10,523 | 66,996 |
| Admission..... | 6,590 | 2,939 | 26,277 |
| % | 43.71 | 27.92 | 39.22 |
| 1930: | | | |
| Applicants..... | 15,243 | 5,987 | 36,801 |
| Admission..... | 6,699 | 2,141 | 17,015 |
| % | 44.06 | 36.22 | 47.26 |

LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS

LIBRARIES

The number of libraries throughout the country in March 1931, totalled 4,609, including one Government (Imperial Library), 3,235 public and 1,374 private establishments. Besides, there are libraries belonging to the Imperial and other universities. Of the above, the Imperial

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

| | Mar. 1929 | | Mar. 1930 | | Mar. 1931 | |
|------------------|---------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|
| | Gov't. & Pub. | Private | Gov't. & Pub. | Private | Gov't. & Pub. | Private |
| Libraries | 13,153 | 1,337 | 3,192 | 1,361 | 3,235 | 1,374 |
| Volumes (1,000) | 5,690,879 | 2,900,733 | 6,120,631 | 3,154,898 | 6,500,870 | 3,134,696 |
| Visitors (1,000) | 18,332,019 | 4,515,070 | 17,394,238 | 5,441,086 | 18,681,745 | 4,673,022 |

The Imperial Library

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

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

| End of March | No. of volumes | | | No. of days open during the year | No. of visitors | Aver. No. of visitors per day |
|--------------|--------------------|----------|---------|----------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| | Japanese & Chinese | European | Total | | | |
| 1928 | 575,611 | 113,898 | 689,509 | 323 | 349,946 | 1,083.4 |
| 1929 | 590,994 | 115,949 | 706,943 | 337 | 396,872 | 1,177.6 |
| 1930 | 604,684 | 117,732 | 722,416 | 322 | 395,256 | 1,227.5 |
| 1931 | 617,661 | 119,733 | 737,394 | 329 | 417,553 | 1,269.2 |
| 1932 | 632,252 | 121,153 | 753,405 | 326 | 429,199 | 1,316.6 |

The Tokyo Imperial University Library

The Tokyo Imperial University Library, which, with its 800,000 volumes of books, both Occidental and Oriental, was totally destroyed by the disastrous earthquake fire of September 1, 1923, has been reconstructed with the sympathetic co-operation of intellectual organizations, both at home and abroad. In the United States, Prof. K. Takayanagi, Imperial University of Law College, despatched in 1925 to Europe and America on the mission of making appeal, obtained, among other gifts, Mr. Rockefeller's donation of ¥4,000,000 unconditionally given, for the construction of a model library building. His appeal in England, France, Italy, Belgium and other European countries was a complete success. Prof. Takayanagi brought home 300,000 books he had collected either by purchase or as gifts, and these foreign books, together with those got at home, numbering over 552,000 vols. as in Feb. 1926, have all been housed in the fine Rockefeller library building reconstructed in the University grounds in honor of the donor's name, which was completed in Nov. 1928. With the largest collection of valuable Occidental books, the library is perhaps the best equipped of the institutions of the line in this country. The Nan-

ki Library containing 100,800 books, established by Marquis Tokugawa, was also donated to the library in 1926.

Public and Private Libraries

Public and private libraries present far poorer showing compared with those before mentioned. In the provinces, the Osaka Prefectural Library possessing 226,000 books as at the end of Mar. 1931, heads the list in the number of books stored. In 1921 the Hibiya Municipal Library, Tokyo, added 2,000 new books published in the United States, and contributed to the Municipality by the Carnegie Peace Mission. Among private libraries of note, may be mentioned the Ohashi Library (Tokyo) established in 1906 by Mr. Ohashi Shintaro, the Nakanoshima Library (Osaka) founded by the Sumitomo family, the Shokado Library by the Iwasaki family (located at Toriizaka, Azabu, Tokyo, in the compounds of Baron Koyata Iwasaki), Mr. Kuhara's library in Osaka, etc. Private universities, especially Waseda, Keio and Hosei, have each a big one. Dr. Morrison's famous library acquired by Baron Hisaya Iwasaki in 1917 for ¥350,000 is also noteworthy, it containing over 200,000 books on China. The library has been much

enlarged and recognized into a seminary devoted to Oriental researches, under the name of Oriental Research Institute (Toyo Kenkyusho), the library house being located at Kagomachi, Koishikawa, Tokyo, in the grounds donated by the Baron.

MUSEUMS

The museums that exist in most important cities are generally of limited scope and of commercial interest. The three museums belonging to the Imperial Household Department, in Tokyo, Kyoto and Nara, are more general in nature, the exhibits displayed in them being principally historical relics, rare and valuable

MORAL EDUCATION AND PHYSICAL CULTURE

MORAL EDUCATION

The Imperial Rescript on Education (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.

Military Training in Schools.—Military training has been introduced, though not with success as anticipated, into schools, with the spe-

specimens of art and industry, etc. Of these three, the Tokyo Imperial Museum located at Ueno Park is the largest and pioneer establishment of the kind in this country, its foundation dating back to 1872. Among the articles on show there are also various ancient costumes, utensils, etc., showing the customs and habits at different times and places, also specimens of various natural products. The Hyokei Kwan, erected in 1910 in commemoration of the wedding of the late Emperor 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.

cial object of cultivating wholesome moral education among school boys by way of physical training. The measure is included in the regular curriculum of the secondary grade and high schools, but optional for universities and others of higher grade, the training being given by the army officers specially detailed for the purpose. In November 1929, the Otani Girls' High School (a private institution in Hakodate, Hokkaido) introduced in its curriculum military training which is imposed on the students of higher classes. This is the first departure made by girls schools and its result is being watched with keen interest in educational circles.

PHYSICAL CULTURE

"Judo" or "Jujitsu"

This manly art of self-defence owes its present day popularity to the reform effected by Dr. J. Kano (see Who's Who, Appendix), who established for this purpose in 1886 a special training hall styled "Kodokwan", now in Koishikawa, Tokyo. The fame of the new style, suited both for the purpose of mental discipline and physical culture, eliminating dangerous features from the various styles formerly in vogue, began to spread not only in Japan, but even to foreign countries, especially after the Russo-Japanese war. At present in almost every school of secondary grade and higher, the exercise is practised as a method of physical culture. Private clubs and schools for the practice of "Jujitsu" are to be found in all cities and towns. Some fifty thousands have been trained and in March 1927 the graduates roll numbered over 20,000.

Fencing

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

Physical Culture for Girls

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

YOUNG MEN'S TRAINING INSTITUTES

With a view to training young men in general both physically and mentally to develop their citizenship, regulations for the Young Men's Training Institute were issued in April 1926 and the work started in July. Though not stated in the Regulation practically every automatic corporation is obliged to maintain its own institute and at the end of March 1931, 15,415 institutes existed throughout the country besides 201 private establishments. 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

Physical Education Researches Institute

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

Association for Physical Culture

The Martial Art Association.—Organized in 1908 in Kyoto for the purpose of promoting martial arts. Its roll reaches 2,167,376 members, with Gen. (ret.) F. Hongo 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 nearly completed in 1929.

a year, so that the bulk is to be borne by the corporations. The roll of attendants numbered 843,702 in 1928, but fell to 806,454 in 1929 and 794,171 in 1930. They train boys from 16 to 20 years of age, free of charge, in the course of morals, civics, military drill and ordinary and technical subjects for the period of four years. The minimum number of hours of training is 800 for the whole course, 400 for military training and 200 each for vocational and general education. For those who completed the course with good records, the regular conscription term may be shortened.

FOREIGN STUDENTS STUDYING IN JAPAN AND JAPANESE ABROAD

The number of foreign students enrolled in Japanese schools, at the end of March, 1930, totalled 3,588, consisting of 2,812 males and 776 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 Restoration must reach enormous figures, especially when students who have gone abroad at their own expenses are included. Up to March 1928, the number of those sent by the Education Department alone reached about 3,000. These are mostly selected from among those who have undertaken teaching at Government institutions. In general the allowance made is ¥4,320 for one in Europe or U.S.A., besides about ¥700 for the "Outfit Allowance".

Those staying abroad at the end of March 1932 made a total of 191, the figures being tabulated as follows:—

| Countries where students are staying | No. of students |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|
| England | 23 |
| U.S.A. | 21 |
| France | 21 |
| Germany | 83 |
| Italy | 3 |
| Austria | 6 |
| Turkey | 1 |
| Switzerland | 3 |
| Greece | 1 |
| India | 1 |
| Total incl. others | 191 |

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

TEACHERS' LICENSE EXAMINATION

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

License for Elementary School Teachers

| Year | Without exam. | On exam. | Total |
|---------------|---------------|----------|--------|
| 1926-27 | 15,760 | 9,395 | 25,155 |
| 1927-28 | 16,224 | 9,284 | 25,508 |
| 1928-29 | 15,688 | 9,110 | 24,798 |
| 1929-30 | 14,973 | 8,258 | 23,231 |
| 1930-31 | 11,919 | 6,340 | 18,259 |

License for Kindergarten Nurses

| Year | Without exam. | On exam. | Total |
|---------------|---------------|----------|-------|
| 1926-27 | 1,503 | 46 | 1,549 |
| 1927-28 | 872 | 149 | 1,021 |
| 1928-29 | 751 | 75 | 826 |
| 1929-30 | 1,131 | 100 | 1,231 |
| 1930-31 | 1,049 | 29 | 1,078 |

License for Normal, Middle and Girls' High School Teachers

| Year | Without exam. | On exam. | Total |
|---------------|---------------|----------|--------|
| 1926-27 | 819 | 7,427 | 8,246 |
| 1927-28 | 793 | 9,587 | 10,380 |
| 1928-29 | 709 | 9,961 | 10,670 |
| 1929-30 | 688 | 10,134 | 10,822 |
| 1930-31 | 672 | 10,482 | 11,154 |

License for High School Teachers

| Year | Without exam. | On exam. | Total |
|---------------|---------------|----------|-------|
| 1926-27 | 5 | 549 | 554 |
| 1927-28 | 35 | 772 | 805 |
| 1928-29 | 11 | 735 | 746 |
| 1929-30 | 47 | 784 | 831 |
| 1930-31 | 8 | 875 | 883 |

License for Technical School Teachers

| Year | Without exam. | On exam. | Total |
|---------------|---------------|----------|-------|
| 1926-27 | 126 | 519 | 645 |
| 1927-28 | 121 | 445 | 566 |
| 1928-29 | 147 | 589 | 736 |
| 1929-30 | 161 | 457 | 618 |
| 1930-31 | 125 | 548 | 672 |

BOYS SCOUTS ORGANIZATION

This movement is still primitive in Japan, as it practically dates from the visit of the Crown Prince (the present Emperor) to Europe in 1921, when he saw Gen. Baden-Powell. The formation of the Association of Boy Scouts of Japan in 1921 at a grand meeting held in Shizuoka led to the general activity of this movement, and today upwards of 8,000 bodies exist throughout the country. On the occasion of the Prince of Wales' visit to Japan in 1922 all the different associations sent their representatives

to Tokyo and for three days they conducted a Jamboree. Though the boy's organization in the modern sense is comparatively new, the spirit was pretty well represented by the "Kenji-no-sha" (Association of Robust Boys) that formerly existed among samurais' boys, especially of the clan of the Lord of Satsuma (Princely House of Shimazu) to inculcate in the minds of samurais' boys, seven to twenty-five years, the spirit of Bushido or Japanese chivalry.

The Badge of the Boy Scouts is designed upon the three ancient sacred treasures of the Imperial House, i.e. Mirror, Sword, and Jewels. The Association is presided over by the Mayor of Tokyo, and its Board of Directors consists of Count Y. Futara, Visc. T. Mishima, Messrs. M. Ozaki, M. Oseki, etc. It sent its representa-

tives 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 '29 being headed by Viscount T. Sano.

CHAPTER XII

JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS

JUSTICE

The Judicial System

The Japanese Courts of Justice consist of Local Courts (Ku-Saibansho), District Courts (Chiho-Saibansho), Courts of Appeal (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 imme-

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

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

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

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

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

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

Costs of Appeal Instance are the same as

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

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

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

The Age-limit for Judicial Officials

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

The Jury System

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

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

tion of District Courts (Chiho-Saibansho).

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

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

(1) The accused's request for retrial was very few from consideration of costs involved; (2) the juries' verdict was generally of lighter penalty than the ruling of procurators; (3) the period required in the jury trial was very short, the average time spent being 11/6 day per case, etc.

The New Civil Procedure Law

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

Composition of Courts (End of 1931)

| | Supreme | Appeal | District | Local | Total |
|-----------------------|---------|--------|----------|-------|-------|
| No. of Courts..... | 1 | 7 | 51 | 282 | 341 |
| No. of Judges..... | 46 | 95 | 1,154 | | 1,295 |
| No. of Procurators... | 8 | 39 | 589 | | 636 |

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

Number of Civil Cases in 1931

| Courts | Kind of cases | No. of cases | Cases disposed of | Cases remaining in hand | |
|---------------------------|--|---|-------------------|-------------------------|-------|
| Local Courts..... | 1st instance | 767,292 | 709,468 | 57,824 | |
| | Summary procedure | 471,931 | 471,897 | 34 | |
| | Compromise | 23,818 | 23,323 | 495 | |
| | Compulsory execution | 57,618 | 50,290 | 7,328 | |
| | Trial other than law-suit | 287,344 | 264,876 | 22,468 | |
| | Bankruptcy | 6,019 | 4,265 | 1,754 | |
| | Reconciliation | 256 | 172 | 84 | |
| | Complaint on registration | 18 | 18 | — | |
| | Disposition of lease & rented-houses | 19,618 | 18,470 | 1,148 | |
| | Disposition of commercial matters | 3,076 | 2,818 | 258 | |
| Total | 1,636,990 | 1,545,597 | 91,393 | | |
| Retrial | 29 | 23 | 6 | | |
| District Courts... | 1st instance | 81,751 | 59,637 | 22,114 | |
| | Trial for appeal | 26,709 | 18,158 | 8,551 | |
| | Trial for complaint | 4,043 | 3,362 | 681 | |
| | Trial other than law-suit | 3,535 | 3,237 | 296 | |
| | Tenancy disposition..... | 4,107 | 3,628 | 479 | |
| | Bankruptcy by old law | 367 | 13 | 354 | |
| | Total | 120,510 | 88,034 | 32,475 | |
| | Retrial | 43 | 27 | 16 | |
| | Appeal Courts ... | Trial for appeal | 13,546 | 6,571 | 6,975 |
| | | Trial for violation of election law | 9 | 4 | 5 |
| Trial for complaint | | 386 | 305 | 81 | |
| Total | | 13,941 | 6,880 | 7,061 | |
| Retrial | | 22 | 14 | 8 | |
| Supreme Court... | Trial for revision..... | 5,537 | 3,515 | 2,022 | |
| | Trial for violation of election law | 8 | 3 | 5 | |
| | Trial for complaint | 1,701 | 1,611 | 90 | |
| | Total | 7,246 | 5,129 | 2,117 | |
| | Retrial | 15 | 11 | 4 | |
| Total | 1st instance | 849,060 | 769,112 | 79,948 | |
| | Trial for appeal | 40,255 | 24,729 | 15,526 | |
| | Trial for revision..... | 5,537 | 3,515 | 2,022 | |
| | Trial for complaint | 6,130 | 5,178 | 852 | |
| | Total | 900,982 | 802,634 | 98,348 | |
| Retrial | 109 | 75 | 34 | | |

N.B.—Above table includes all the criminal cases handled during the year 1931 at various courts. The total figures include all the cases in various trials except reconciliations, search carried out, compulsory execution, trial other than law-suit, bankruptcy, tenancy disposition, etc. Special trial in Appeal Courts is included in the 1st instance.

Civil Cases Disposed of

| Year | Total No. of cases | Decided | Withdrawn | Reconciled | In other ways | Remaining in hand |
|---------------|--------------------|---------|-----------|------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 1927..... | 428,043 | 125,365 | 71,148 | 37,411 | 77,596 | 116,523 |
| 1928..... | 433,099 | 124,873 | 73,284 | 37,805 | 75,643 | 121,494 |
| 1929..... | 342,725 | 132,947 | 30,058 | 43,595 | 74,960 | 101,165 |
| 1930..... | 839,934 | 123,495 | 93,116 | 50,321 | 492,025 | 81,027 |
| 1931..... | 849,043 | 125,723 | 76,796 | 52,474 | 514,112 | 79,938 |
| Average | 596,569 | 126,470 | 78,881 | 44,321 | 246,866 | 100,029 |

| Year | Total No. of cases | Quashed | Rejected | Withdrawn | Reconciled | In other ways | Remaining in hand |
|---------------|--------------------|---------|----------|-----------|------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 1927..... | 24,376 | 1,846 | 5,203 | 2,964 | 1,308 | 75 | 12,980 |
| 1928..... | 25,164 | 1,965 | 4,892 | 3,254 | 1,253 | 78 | 13,767 |
| 1929..... | 30,914 | 2,665 | 6,767 | 3,495 | 1,898 | 57 | 15,996 |
| 1930..... | 41,012 | 3,943 | 9,030 | 6,956 | 3,356 | 1,918 | 15,798 |
| 1931..... | 40,255 | 3,702 | 8,777 | 6,051 | 3,486 | 2,602 | 15,526 |
| Average | 32,344 | 2,824 | 6,933 | 4,535 | 2,260 | 973 | 14,813 |

Cases appealed.....

| Year | Total No. of cases | Quashed | Rejected | Withdrawn | In other ways | Remaining in hand |
|---------------|--------------------|---------|----------|-----------|---------------|-------------------|
| 1927..... | 5,150 | 3,553 | 408 | 315 | 74 | 800 |
| 1928..... | 4,920 | 3,312 | 453 | 283 | 78 | 790 |
| 1929..... | 4,947 | 3,303 | 503 | 311 | 139 | 691 |
| 1930..... | 5,699 | 3,164 | 507 | 363 | 935 | 739 |
| 1931..... | 6,130 | 3,499 | 597 | 345 | 837 | 852 |
| Average | 4,361 | 3,361 | 493 | 323 | 411 | 774 |

Cases complained ...

| Year | Total No. of cases | Quashed | Rejected | Withdrawn | In other ways | Remaining in hand |
|---------------|--------------------|---------|----------|-----------|---------------|-------------------|
| 1927..... | 1,868 | 225 | 939 | 184 | — | 1,348 |
| 1928..... | 1,912 | 241 | 933 | 231 | — | 1,405 |
| 1929..... | 2,555 | 274 | 1,141 | 191 | — | 1,605 |
| 1930..... | 4,430 | 272 | 1,799 | 174 | 430 | 2,675 |
| 1931..... | 5,537 | 396 | 2,854 | 209 | 56 | 3,515 |
| Average | 3,260 | 281 | 1,533 | 198 | 97 | 2,110 |

Cases demanding revision

Nature of Civil Cases Settled at 1st Instance

| Year | No. of cases | Personal affairs | Land | Buildings & ships | Money | Cereals | Goods | Documents | Others |
|-------------|--------------|------------------|-------|-------------------|---------|---------|-------|-----------|--------|
| 1927..... | 311,704 | 5,287 | 7,503 | 12,069 | 189,444 | 2,966 | 3,309 | 678 | 89,664 |
| 1928..... | 329,605 | 5,168 | 7,837 | 12,953 | 171,667 | 2,305 | 3,080 | 644 | 87,949 |
| 1929..... | 231,560 | 5,679 | 8,167 | 14,717 | 206,091 | 2,280 | 3,214 | 730 | 90,682 |
| 1930..... | 249,955 | 4,895 | 6,412 | 21,066 | 191,211 | 1,576 | 2,979 | 572 | 21,244 |
| 1931..... | 261,749 | 4,763 | 6,578 | 23,399 | 200,080 | 1,223 | 3,020 | 674 | 22,012 |
| Average ... | 293,278 | 8,158 | 7,420 | 16,840 | 195,699 | 2,071 | 3,120 | 659 | 62,310 |

Bankruptcy & Rehabilitation handled by Old Law

| Year | No. of cases | Adjudicated for Bankruptcy | | | | | Cases remaining in hand | Amount of credit (Yen) | Rehabilitation | |
|---------------|--------------|----------------------------|--------------|---------------------|------------------|-------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------|-----------|
| | | Individual | Partnerships | Partnerships (Ltd.) | Joint Stock Cos. | Total | | | Sanc-tioned | Re-jected |
| 1927 | 470 | 12 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 24 | 446 | 2,181,047 | 6 | — |
| 1928 | 445 | 14 | 1 | 1 | 13 | 29 | 416 | 2,108,514 | 7 | — |
| 1929 | 416 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 408 | 47,193,829 | 1 | — |
| 1930 | 395 | 14 | 3 | — | 10 | 27 | 367 | 4,501,839 | 1 | 1 |
| 1931 | 367 | 2 | 1 | — | 8 | 11 | 355 | 938,166 | 1 | — |
| Average | 419 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 20 | 398 | 11,384,679 | 3 | — |

Cases of Insolvency handled by Old Law

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

Criminal Cases in Recent Years

The condition of criminal cases handled during the five years ending 1931 is tabulated as follows:—

| | Year | No. of cases | No. of cases disposed of | No. of cases in hand | % to total cases | | |
|------------------------|------|--------------|--------------------------|----------------------|------------------|---------|------|
| | | | | | Disposed of | In hand | |
| Search carried out | 1927 | 379,896 | 375,690 | 4,206 | 98.9 | 1.1 | |
| | 1928 | 363,458 | 359,328 | 4,130 | 98.9 | 1.1 | |
| | 1929 | 400,670 | 395,429 | 5,241 | 98.7 | 1.3 | |
| | 1930 | 427,092 | 421,932 | 5,160 | 98.7 | 1.3 | |
| | 1931 | 440,577 | 433,305 | 7,272 | 98.3 | 1.7 | |
| Summary | 1927 | 66,084 | 65,536 | 548 | 99.2 | 0.8 | |
| | 1928 | 61,134 | 60,668 | 466 | 99.2 | 0.8 | |
| | 1929 | 70,566 | 70,099 | 467 | 99.3 | 0.7 | |
| | 1930 | 70,910 | 70,395 | 515 | 99.3 | 0.7 | |
| | 1931 | 65,720 | 65,121 | 599 | 99.1 | 0.9 | |
| 1st instance | Jury | 1927 | — | — | — | — | |
| | | 1928 | 315 | 220 | 95 | 69.8 | 30.2 |
| | | 1929 | 1,451 | 1,336 | 115 | 92.1 | 7.9 |
| | | 1930 | 1,704 | 1,586 | 118 | 93.1 | 6.9 |
| | | 1931 | 1,991 | 1,831 | 160 | 92.0 | 8.0 |
| Ordinary | 1927 | 33,137 | 30,942 | 2,195 | 93.4 | 6.6 | |
| | 1928 | 30,816 | 28,987 | 1,829 | 93.8 | 6.2 | |
| | 1929 | 32,114 | 29,812 | 2,302 | 92.8 | 7.2 | |
| | 1930 | 37,546 | 35,110 | 2,436 | 93.1 | 6.9 | |
| | 1931 | 37,694 | 34,639 | 2,755 | 92.6 | 7.4 | |
| Appeal trial | 1927 | 6,848 | 5,924 | 924 | 86.5 | 13.5 | |
| | 1928 | 5,554 | 5,773 | 781 | 88.1 | 11.9 | |
| | 1929 | 6,066 | 5,197 | 869 | 85.7 | 14.3 | |
| | 1930 | 7,253 | 6,341 | 912 | 88.8 | 11.2 | |
| | 1931 | 6,778 | 5,663 | 1,115 | 83.5 | 16.5 | |
| Trial for complaint | 1927 | 2,270 | 1,885 | 385 | 83.0 | 17.0 | |
| | 1928 | 2,335 | 2,103 | 232 | 90.1 | 9.9 | |
| | 1929 | 1,867 | 1,586 | 281 | 84.9 | 15.1 | |
| | 1930 | 2,437 | 2,109 | 328 | 86.5 | 13.5 | |
| | 1931 | 2,152 | 1,791 | 361 | 83.2 | 16.8 | |
| Cases for complaint | 1927 | 86 | 83 | 3 | 96.5 | 3.5 | |
| | 1928 | 68 | 65 | 3 | 95.6 | 4.4 | |
| | 1929 | 64 | 62 | 2 | 96.9 | 3.1 | |
| | 1930 | 88 | 82 | 6 | 93.1 | 6.9 | |
| | 1931 | 88 | 84 | 4 | 95.5 | 4.5 | |
| Revision trial | 1927 | 39 | 35 | 4 | 89.7 | 10.3 | |
| | 1928 | 20 | 18 | 2 | 90.0 | 10.0 | |
| | 1929 | 29 | 28 | 1 | 96.6 | 3.4 | |
| | 1930 | 32 | 25 | 7 | 78.1 | 21.9 | |
| | 1931 | 47 | 44 | 3 | 93.6 | 6.4 | |
| Special revision trial | 1927 | 39 | 35 | 4 | 100.0 | — | |
| | 1928 | 20 | 18 | 2 | — | 100.0 | |
| | 1929 | 29 | 28 | 1 | 66.7 | 33.3 | |
| | 1930 | 32 | 25 | 7 | 100.0 | — | |
| | 1931 | 47 | 44 | 3 | 100.0 | — | |
| Total | 1927 | 493,027 | 484,124 | 8,903 | 98.2 | 1.8 | |
| | 1928 | 469,416 | 461,201 | 8,215 | 98.2 | 1.8 | |
| | 1929 | 517,581 | 507,229 | 10,352 | 98.0 | 2.0 | |
| | 1930 | 553,493 | 542,539 | 10,954 | 98.0 | 2.0 | |
| | 1931 | 561,066 | 547,415 | 13,651 | 97.6 | 2.4 | |

Sentence Carried Out

| Year | No. of offenders | Capital punishment | Imprisonment & confinement | Penalty, fine, etc. | Total | Acquitted | No. of offenders | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|---------|-----------|------------------------|---------|
| | | | | | | | per 100,000 population | |
| 1927 | 40,378 | 32 | 31,192 | 8,123 | 39,347 | 1,031 | 65.6 | |
| 1928 | 40,075 | 25 | 28,799 | 10,187 | 39,011 | 1,064 | 64.2 | |
| 1929 | 37,543 | 21 | 30,136 | 6,742 | 36,899 | 644 | 59.4 | |
| 1930 | 47,887 | 28 | 34,877 | 12,263 | 47,168 | 719 | 74.0 | |
| 1931 | 44,411 | 29 | 35,308 | 8,545 | 43,882 | 529 | 67.6 | |
| 1st instance | 1927 | 114,355 | — | — | 114,355 | — | 185.9 | |
| | 1928 | 101,138 | — | — | 101,138 | — | 162.3 | |
| | 1929 | 114,827 | — | — | 114,827 | — | 181.8 | |
| | 1930 | 116,024 | — | — | 116,024 | — | 179.2 | |
| | 1931 | 107,366 | — | — | 107,366 | — | 163.5 | |
| Summary judgment | 1927 | 704,220 | — | 109,030 | 576,887 | 685,917 | 18,303 | 1,144.7 |
| | 1928 | 661,998 | — | 106,369 | 536,045 | 642,413 | 19,585 | 1,062.2 |
| | 1929 | 712,723 | — | 118,007 | 580,767 | 698,774 | 13,949 | 1,128.3 |
| | 1930 | 773,877 | — | 135,033 | 621,382 | 756,415 | 17,462 | 1,195.4 |
| | 1931 | 790,166 | — | 123,089 | 647,538 | 770,627 | 19,539 | 1,203.2 |
| Summary judgment for police offence | 1927 | 858,952 | 32 | 140,222 | 699,365 | 839,619 | 19,334 | 1,396.2 |
| | 1928 | 803,211 | 35 | 135,167 | 647,370 | 782,562 | 20,649 | 1,288.7 |
| | 1929 | 865,093 | 21 | 148,143 | 702,336 | 850,500 | 14,593 | 1,369.5 |
| | 1930 | 937,788 | 28 | 169,910 | 749,669 | 919,607 | 18,181 | 1,448.4 |
| | 1931 | 941,943 | 29 | 158,397 | 763,449 | 921,875 | 20,068 | 1,434.4 |
| Total | 1927 | 858,952 | 32 | 140,222 | 699,365 | 839,619 | 19,334 | 1,396.2 |
| | 1928 | 803,211 | 35 | 135,167 | 647,370 | 782,562 | 20,649 | 1,288.7 |
| | 1929 | 865,093 | 21 | 148,143 | 702,336 | 850,500 | 14,593 | 1,369.5 |
| | 1930 | 937,788 | 28 | 169,910 | 749,669 | 919,607 | 18,181 | 1,448.4 |
| | 1931 | 941,943 | 29 | 158,397 | 763,449 | 921,875 | 20,068 | 1,434.4 |

Foreigners Civil Cases

Foreigners civil cases handled at 1st instance during 1931 numbered 715, showing a decrease of 208 as compared with previous year, the figures in recent years being as follows:—

| Years | No. of cases | Decided | Rejected | Reconciled | In other way | Remaining in hand |
|---------|--------------|---------|----------|------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 1927 | 626 | 177 | 101 | 44 | 361 | 265 |
| 1928 | 664 | 174 | 118 | 52 | 417 | 247 |
| 1929 | 681 | 180 | 121 | 83 | 488 | 193 |
| 1930 | 923 | 343 | 150 | 127 | 672 | 251 |
| 1931 | 715 | 240 | 155 | 131 | 530 | 185 |
| Average | 722 | 223 | 129 | 87 | 494 | 228 |

Foreigners Criminal Cases

| Year | No. of offenders | Capital punishment | Imprisonment | Fine | Total | Released |
|---------|------------------|--------------------|--------------|------|-------|----------|
| 1927 | 167 | 1 | 132 | 25 | 162 | 5 |
| 1928 | 157 | — | 94 | 62 | 157 | — |
| 1929 | 152 | — | 80 | 62 | 152 | — |
| 1930 | 140 | — | 85 | 51 | 140 | — |
| 1931 | 173 | — | 109 | 61 | 173 | — |
| Average | 158 | — | 100 | 52 | 156 | 1 |

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

| Year | Chinese | Russian | German | American | British | Danish & other |
|---------|---------|---------|--------|----------|---------|----------------|
| 1927 | 162 | — | 2 | — | 1 | 2 |
| 1928 | 148 | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | 5 |
| 1929 | 142 | 1 | — | 1 | 3 | 5 |
| 1930 | 129 | 4 | — | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| 1931 | 161 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| Average | 148 | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | — |

Juvenile Courts

Two juvenile courts, one in Tokyo and the

other in Osaka, were established in 1923. The cases handled at the two courts during the past few years are tabulated below:

| Year | No. of cases | | | Cases disposed of | | | |
|------|--------------|---------|--------|-------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|
| | Males | Females | Total | Without trial | Placed under protection | Transferred to procurators | Cases in hand |
| 1927 | 13,325 | 1,209 | 14,534 | 9,052 | 4,803 | 4 | 654 |
| 1928 | 12,493 | 1,005 | 13,498 | 8,405 | 4,605 | 9 | 459 |
| 1929 | 12,346 | 1,019 | 13,365 | 8,325 | 4,636 | 2 | 376 |
| 1930 | 12,835 | 998 | 13,833 | 8,893 | 4,528 | 3 | 392 |
| 1931 | 13,141 | 1,015 | 14,156 | 9,127 | 4,982 | 7 | 352 |

POLICE

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

Police Offences

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

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

Peace Police Regulations

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

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

Peace Preservation Law

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

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

The Burglary Prevention Law

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

Police Offices and Police Force

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

The recent condition is as follows:—

| Year | No. of offices | Superintending generals | Police inspectors | Assistant inspectors | Police men | Total incl. others |
|------|----------------|-------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|------------|--------------------|
| 1929 | 1,205 | 320 | 1,795 | 3,307 | 56,761 | 62,183 |
| 1930 | 1,207 | 318 | 1,562 | 3,319 | 57,984 | 63,183 |
| 1931 | 1,208 | 307 | 1,504 | 3,272 | 57,069 | 62,152 |

Suicides and Suicidal Acts

| | 1927 | | 1928 | | 1929 | |
|----------------------------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| By hanging | 4,548 | 1,985 | 4,407 | 1,946 | 4,397 | 1,824 |
| " drowning | 1,539 | 2,020 | 1,500 | 2,014 | 1,584 | 1,918 |
| " edged tools | 369 | 140 | 384 | 134 | 358 | 126 |
| " firearms | 96 | 14 | 111 | 14 | 104 | 10 |
| " poisons | 1,397 | 1,045 | 1,374 | 1,143 | 1,317 | 971 |
| " being run over by trains | 1,289 | 586 | 1,166 | 499 | 1,401 | 612 |
| Total incl. others | 9,686 | 5,953 | 9,256 | 5,858 | 9,313 | 5,517 |

Principal Causes of Suicides

| | 1927 | | 1928 | | 1929 | |
|--|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Mental derangement | 1,888 | 1,139 | 1,812 | 1,139 | 1,745 | 1,036 |
| From illness | 2,279 | 1,471 | 2,202 | 1,475 | 2,240 | 1,417 |
| Poverty or misery | 477 | 154 | 439 | 170 | 490 | 156 |
| Love or jealousy | 312 | 372 | 307 | 363 | 304 | 350 |
| Remorse | 159 | 54 | 133 | 49 | 113 | 38 |
| Domestic discord | 220 | 305 | 214 | 354 | 261 | 305 |
| Fear for detection of crimes or impending punishment | 116 | 22 | 124 | 14 | 123 | 19 |
| Pessimism | 311 | 183 | 258 | 178 | 271 | 159 |
| Business failure and debts | 219 | 14 | 220 | 25 | 211 | 20 |
| Divorce | 25 | 86 | 32 | 75 | 28 | 58 |
| Total including others | 9,686 | 5,953 | 9,256 | 5,858 | 9,313 | 5,517 |

Family Suicides

Statisticians record that between July 1930 and June 1932 about 493 cases of suicides of a whole family occurred in Japan, some 821 children being made victims of the family tragedy.

No. of Sufferers from Robbery, Peculation and Fraud

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

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

No. of Arrests by Police

Number of arrests made by police officers is classified as follows:—

| Offence | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Riot | 569 | 611 | 777 |
| Incendiarism | 13,164 | 14,323 | 13,598 |
| Forgery of coins and documents | 14,600 | 19,887 | 36,773 |
| Obscenity | 2,974 | 2,569 | 3,596 |
| Gambling and lottery | 26,962 | 29,611 | 28,894 |
| Disgrace of official honor | 841 | 837 | 660 |
| Murder | 2,141 | 1,921 | 2,171 |
| Battery and assaults | 24,537 | 24,449 | 25,947 |
| Accidental battery and assaults | 12,640 | 14,535 | 15,814 |
| Abortion | 665 | 639 | 638 |
| Abduction | 1,435 | 1,567 | 1,501 |
| Larceny | 300,165 | 348,329 | 403,363 |
| Robbery by force | 1,889 | 2,190 | 2,121 |
| Fraud and blackmailing | 191,919 | 141,644 | 169,797 |
| Violation of military and naval laws | 340 | 416 | 272 |
| Violation of police regulations | 200,245 | 216,582 | 289,405 |
| Violation of administration rules | 354,852 | 328,124 | 363,644 |
| Total incl. others | 1,520,548 | 1,674,095 | 1,978,103 |

No. of Convicts for 1931

| Criminal Law: | No. of Convicts |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| Riot | 723 |
| Incendiarism | 949 |
| Forgery of coins | 63 |
| Forgery of documents | 4,269 |
| Murder | 1,117 |

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| Battery and assault | 28,691 |
| Accidental battery & assault | 10,861 |
| Abortion | 596 |
| Desertion | 126 |
| Intimidation | 1,391 |
| Disgrace of official honor | 335 |
| Disgrace of trust & official duty | 455 |
| Larceny | 99,807 |
| Robbery by force | 818 |
| Fraud | 46,062 |
| Blackmailing | 3,380 |
| Usurpation | 31,242 |
| Stolen goods concealed, etc. | 3,254 |
| Concealment, etc. | 735 |
| Total | 324,385 |
| Special laws | 878,416 |
| Total | 1,202,801 |

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

Unnatural Death

| Offence | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 |
|--|--------|--------|--------|
| Murdered | 1,274 | 1,349 | 1,230 |
| Accidental deaths: | | | |
| Tidal waves | 1 | 11 | 5 |
| Floods | 85 | 56 | 118 |
| Shipwrecks | 430 | 457 | 693 |
| Fires | 397 | 489 | 383 |
| Earthquakes | 1 | 1 | 248 |
| Snow or frozen | 340 | 320 | 210 |
| Landslips, Collapsed houses, trees, etc. | 815 | 837 | 692 |
| At mines | 628 | 973 | 691 |
| Beasts and poisonous insects | 94 | 127 | 135 |
| Railway, motor cars, tramcars, etc. | 8,262 | 10,326 | 10,389 |
| Falling ill on the road | 1,364 | 1,316 | 1,381 |
| Total incl. others | 15,304 | 15,720 | 15,816 |

Number of Foundlings

| Year | Living | | Found dead | | Total | |
|------|--------|--------|------------|--------|-------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| 1927 | 80 | 53 | 25 | 19 | 105 | 72 |
| 1928 | 74 | 45 | 19 | 14 | 93 | 59 |
| 1929 | 82 | 44 | 27 | 21 | 109 | 65 |

Fires

| Year | No. of cases | No. of houses destroyed or damaged | Building area (sq. meters) | Amount of damage (¥1,000) |
|------|--------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1928 | 17,966 | 39,127 | 2,295,487 | 67,135 |
| 1929 | 18,528 | 41,080 | 2,349,494 | 71,276 |
| 1930 | 17,514 | 34,930 | 2,122,182 | 55,283 |

PRISONS AND PRISONERS

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

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

No. of Prisons, Prison Officers and Prison Inmates

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

Convicts Classified

| Crime | Sex | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | | | | | |
| Theft | Male | 20,937 | 20,037 | 21,103 | 23,282 | 23,942 |
| | Female | 251 | 227 | 231 | 247 | 229 |
| Burglary | Male | 2,534 | 2,657 | 2,759 | 2,976 | 3,141 |
| | Female | 11 | 9 | 7 | 4 | 3 |
| Gambling | Male | 622 | 470 | 474 | 500 | 391 |
| | Female | 11 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 1 |
| Fraud, blackmailing | Male | 3,594 | 3,467 | 3,664 | 4,129 | 4,190 |
| | Female | 43 | 41 | 56 | 38 | 42 |
| Usurpation | Male | 1,103 | 1,011 | 1,131 | 1,361 | 1,330 |
| | Female | 8 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| Stolen goods concealed, etc. | Male | 210 | 205 | 206 | 255 | 289 |
| | Female | 4 | 2 | — | 2 | 2 |
| Forgery of coins | Male | 99 | 93 | 100 | 95 | 96 |
| | Female | — | — | — | — | — |
| Forgery of documents | Male | 617 | 564 | 550 | 617 | 714 |
| | Female | 9 | 3 | 10 | 10 | 8 |
| Obscenity, illicit sexual intercourse, etc. | Male | 542 | 567 | 470 | 495 | 498 |
| | Female | 12 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 6 |
| Battery & assaults | Male | 1,555 | 1,488 | 1,431 | 1,583 | 1,557 |
| | Female | 15 | 16 | 11 | 13 | 17 |

| Crime | Sex | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 |
|--------------------|------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Murder..... | Male | 2,924 | 2,718 | 2,293 | 2,183 | 2,242 |
| | Female ... | 123 | 108 | 89 | 96 | 94 |
| Abortion | Male | 12 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 10 |
| | Female ... | 7 | 15 | 7 | 15 | 14 |
| Sedition | Male | 82 | 71 | 25 | 18 | 20 |
| | Female ... | — | — | — | — | — |
| Incendiary | Male | 1,416 | 1,439 | 1,460 | 1,496 | 1,619 |
| | Female ... | 181 | 176 | 164 | 134 | 154 |
| Others | Male | 659 | 617 | 592 | 756 | 807 |
| | Female ... | 13 | 11 | 17 | 6 | 5 |
| Special Laws | Male | 382 | 428 | 598 | 844 | 825 |
| | Female ... | 14 | 5 | 28 | 10 | 5 |
| Total..... | Male | 37,288 | 35,779 | 36,859 | 40,595 | 41,671 |
| | Female ... | 702 | 632 | 634 | 593 | 582 |
| Grand Total | | 37,990 | 36,411 | 37,493 | 41,188 | 42,253 |

No. of Convicts Classified by Age

| | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 |
|---------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Under 18..... | 876 | 734 | 756 | 735 | 717 |
| Under 20..... | 1,760 | 1,528 | 1,674 | 1,826 | 1,950 |
| Over 20 | 35,354 | 34,149 | 35,063 | 38,627 | 39,586 |
| Total | 37,990 | 36,411 | 37,493 | 41,188 | 42,253 |

No. of New Convicts

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

New Convicts Classified by Kind of Crime

| | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Theft | 12,763 | 12,069 | 12,970 | 14,807 | 15,498 |
| Gambling | 2,020 | 1,527 | 1,514 | 1,444 | 1,379 |
| Fraud & usurpation | 4,681 | 4,269 | 4,503 | 5,175 | 5,441 |
| Forgery of documents | 513 | 451 | 417 | 495 | 484 |
| Battery & assaults | 1,430 | 1,346 | 1,342 | 1,460 | 1,402 |
| Stolen goods concealed, etc..... | 251 | 288 | 245 | 303 | 350 |
| Murder | 699 | 625 | 413 | 490 | 558 |
| Burglary | 578 | 621 | 641 | 673 | 651 |
| Incendiary | 512 | 416 | 416 | 444 | 613 |
| Disturbing official duty | 85 | 65 | 82 | 55 | 97 |
| Concealment, etc..... | 32 | 22 | 16 | 14 | 11 |
| Forgery of coins | 27 | 27 | 37 | 26 | 31 |
| Abortion | 52 | 43 | 24 | 26 | 39 |
| Obscenity, illicit sexual inter- course, etc. | 236 | 178 | 183 | 221 | 204 |
| Tresspass into another's house... | 226 | 212 | 261 | 298 | 248 |
| Perjury | 42 | 41 | 35 | 37 | 38 |
| Others | 459 | 429 | 378 | 448 | 452 |
| Military | 53 | 46 | 42 | 41 | 28 |
| Forestry | 39 | 55 | 44 | 40 | 37 |
| Military summons | 13 | 6 | 9 | 18 | 8 |
| Post & telegraph rules | 2 | 5 | 1 | 7 | 7 |
| Others | 419 | 567 | 559 | 924 | 858 |
| Police | 6,179 | 5,591 | 5,222 | 5,744 | 5,504 |
| Grand Total | 31,311 | 28,899 | 29,354 | 33,190 | 33,938 |

New Convicts Classified by Age

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

New Convicts Classified by Education

| Year | High school education | Middle school education | Elementary school education | Elementary school unfinished | Illiterate | unknown | Total |
|-----------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|------------|---------|--------|
| 1927..... | 110 | 1,186 | 17,125 | 5,209 | 1,446 | 14 | 25,090 |
| 1928..... | 104 | 1,184 | 16,668 | 4,209 | 1,090 | 22 | 23,277 |
| 1929..... | 121 | 1,242 | 17,329 | 4,335 | 1,046 | 30 | 24,104 |
| 1930..... | 150 | 1,410 | 18,691 | 5,895 | 1,236 | 28 | 27,410 |
| 1931..... | 177 | 1,557 | 19,286 | 6,255 | 1,129 | 16 | 28,419 |

New Convicts Classified by Property

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

Sick Rate and Mortality of Prison Inmates

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

Ratio of Prison Officers and Prison Inmates

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

Wage Earning of Convicts

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

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

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

Revenue & Expenditure of Prisons

| Revenue (in yen) | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Ordinary : | 1928-29 | 1929-30 | 1930-31 | 1931-32 | 1932-33* |
| Earning from labor..... | 6,496,152 | 6,321,118 | 5,623,853 | 5,356,625 | 5,356,751 |
| Rental of property | 1,374 | 1,520 | 671 | 391 | 821 |
| Miscellaneous | 14,064 | 14,448 | 15,468 | 16,454 | 14,196 |
| Total | 6,511,590 | 6,337,086 | 5,639,992 | 5,373,470 | 5,371,768 |
| Extraordinary | 42,872 | 38,071 | 34,955 | 29,911 | 37,195 |
| Total | 6,554,462 | 6,375,156 | 5,674,947 | 5,403,381 | 5,408,963 |

| Expenditure (in yen) | | | | | |
|----------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Ordinary : | 1928-29 | 1929-30 | 1930-31 | 1931-32 | 1932-33* |
| Salaries to officers | 609,297 | 666,949 | 666,010 | 622,744 | 600,168 |
| Wages & sundries | 6,245,468 | 6,715,491 | 6,614,713 | 6,291,819 | 6,222,598 |
| Expenses for inmates..... | 7,498,106 | 7,200,634 | 6,921,513 | 6,386,988 | 6,295,132 |
| Total incl. others..... | 14,368,020 | 14,601,692 | 14,214,383 | 13,309,625 | 13,133,065 |
| Extraordinary | 1,858,935 | 1,617,891 | 545,163 | 267,275 | 211,781 |
| Total | 16,229,955 | 16,216,583 | 14,759,546 | 13,576,901 | 13,344,846 |

*—Estimate.

CHAPTER XIII

MEDICINE AND SANITATION

MEDICINE

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

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

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

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

Medical Practitioners, Dentists, Pharmacists, etc.

The medical practitioners throughout Japan proper at the end of 1932 numbered 50,068 against 48,105 of the previous year, which included 1,612 females. The figure for 1931 is further classified as follows:—

| | Male | Female |
|---|--------|--------|
| University graduates | 12,026 | — |
| Graduates of Medical Schools (Govt., public & private) ... | 22,332 | 1,288 |
| Graduates of Foreign Schools | 58 | 5 |
| Passed examination | 10,949 | 319 |
| Established right (in practice before the enforcement of law) | 944 | — |
| Others | 184 | — |
| Total | 46,493 | 1,612 |

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

| | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 |
|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| Dentists | 14,882 | 15,573 | 16,065 | 15,988 |
| Pharmacists ... | 17,189 | 18,366 | 19,107 | 18,647 |
| Midwives..... | 46,299 | 48,399 | 50,312 | 52,537 |
| Nurses { Female | 63,417 | 68,554 | 75,607 | 77,867 |
| { Male | 81 | 121 | 128 | unknown |
| Acupuncturists | 70,121 | 69,949 | 70,248 | " |
| Shampooers | 35,353 | 35,417 | 35,352 | " |
| Moxicauterics | 4,980 | 4,698 | 4,744 | " |
| Others | 24,331 | 24,541 | 24,835 | " |

The number of blind acupuncturists is 37,588, the figure including 11,106 females.

Hospitals

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

hospitals and of in-patients for the three years ending 1930 is as follows:—

Number of Hospitals

| | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 |
|-------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Ordinary hospitals: | | | |
| Government | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| Public | 81 | 80 | 82 |
| Private | 1,877 | 1,979 | 2,033 |
| Charity hospitals: | | | |
| Public | 11 | 13 | 12 |
| Private | 22 | 24 | 25 |
| Hospitals for prostitutes ... | 148 | 149 | 145 |
| Infectious diseases hospitals | 1,308 | 1,307 | 1,262 |
| Isolation-wards | 7,605 | 7,532 | 7,535 |

Number of In-patients

| | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Public hospitals: | | | |
| From previous year... | 2,096,928 | 2,010,099 | 1,977,628 |
| At the end of year... | 3,960 | 4,017 | 3,745 |
| Private hospitals: | | | |
| From previous year... | 7,488,605 | 7,812,489 | 7,622,132 |
| At the end of year... | 19,605 | 20,463 | 19,878 |
| Charity hospitals: | | | |
| From previous year... | 718,851 | 786,742 | 910,455 |
| At the end of year... | 1,789 | 1,866 | 2,361 |
| Prostitute hospitals: | | | |
| (From previous year) | 1,104,399 | 1,009,919 | 1,003,798 |

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

The more important hospitals are as follows:—

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

St. Luke's International Medical Center.—The institution was founded in 1895 by, and is under the direction of the American Episcopal Church Mission. It cares for the sick and suffering of all people, irrespective of race, colour, language or creed, and is controlled by the Mission which extends financial support. Dr. S. Osada, the first director, was succeeded in 1900 by Dr. R. B. Teusler, the present director. The director receives his appointment from the Bishop who is the head of the Mission. The property of the Hospital is held

by the Foundation of American Episcopal Missionaries, and it also receives an annual appropriation from the Board of Missions of the Episcopal Church in America. The Hospital had to fight hard for its existence, for it was destroyed in the quake-fire and suffered a similar disaster soon after. A magnificent new structure housing the hospital was completed in 1932. The service of Dr. R. B. Teusler, the present Director, for restoring the usefulness and prosperity of the institution, is well known. The staff consists of three or four foreign and 12 to 15 Japanese doctors. In 1927 the hospital established a school for training female nurses under its control. Location.—Tsukiji, Tokyo.

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

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

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

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

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

Leper Hospitals

For the care and protection extended to this unhappy class of fellow mortals, Japan owes to the initiation and efforts of foreign mis-

sionaries. In 1907 the Imperial Diet voted a measure for establishing leper hospitals at State expenses, and five leper asylums were established, one each near Tokyo, Osaka, Kumamoto, Takamatsu (Kagawa prefecture) and Aomori. The following shows the number of their inmates at the end of June 1932:—

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-------|
| Zensei Hospital, in Tokyo..... | 1,088 |
| Hokubu Hoyo-in, in Aomori | 325 |
| Sotojima Hoyo-in, in Osaka | 591 |
| Oshima Ryoyo-in, in Kagawa | 432 |
| Kyushu Ryoyojo, in Kumamoto | 715 |
| Okinawa Miyako, Hoyo-in, in Okinawa | |
| (Ryukyu or Luchu)..... | 36 |
| Nagashima Aisei-in..... | 452 |
| Total | 3,638 |

Besides, there are private hospitals, Fukusei Hospital in Shizuoka-ken, Tairo-in and Kwai-shun Hospitals in Kumamoto. Lepers through-

out Japan number over 25,000, but hospitals can at present accommodate only about 6.5% of them.

Morphine, Cocaine & Salts; Medical Opium

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

Patent Medicines

The patent medicines on the register of the Home Office at the end of 1930 numbered 238,042 as against 221,853 in 1929 and 205,922 in 1928, while the retail-dealers in them numbered no less than 241,799 at the end of 1930 as against 237,263 and 230,890 in 1929 and 1928 respectively.

SANITATION

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

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

Epidemic Laboratories

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

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

Removal of Foul Matter

For 102 cities and two towns where the law for removal of foul matter is in force the average amount of such refuse removed per household in 1929 was 0.716 kilograms of rubbish, 0.170 kilograms of dirt, and 0.001 kilolitre of night-soil. Roughly 2,860,572 households were cleaned of such matter, the filth removed totalling 2,193,928,000 kilograms

of rubbish, 508,269,000 kilograms of dirt, and 643,000 kilolitres of night-soil. In the six premier cities, Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka, Yokohama,

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

Tuberculosis

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

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

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

In 1931, fatal cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were 89,192 as against 86,082 in 1930 and 88,440 in 1929. What is significant is that of that number 37,188 were young persons of 15 to 24 years old, or nearly one-half of the total, then those who were 25 to 29 years old numbered 12,725. The total of deaths from other tuberculosis diseases in the same year from 15 to 24 numbered 8,271.

To check the spread of consumption which annually victimizes more than 218,000 souls

Kobe and Nagoya, the total quantity and average figure per household were as follows:—

throughout the country a number of smaller hospitals for treating the disease at early stages are about to be established by the Home Office at various important places. Regular hospitals for treating tubercular patients now number only 14 throughout the country with accommodation for about 2,000 patients. The Government is giving a subsidy of about ¥155,000 annually.

Burials and Cremation

Though existing grave-yards are generally left uninterfered with, those in newly-risen industrial towns have not unfrequently been removed by administrative order. A new cemetery must be laid out in a place at least 120 yards from the nearest dwelling houses. Cremation still claims a lesser half of all the bodies buried, the ratio for 1930 being 47.24% for uncremated burials. The following figures show the number and area of grave-yards, the number of crematorium, burials cremated and uncremated, for three years ending 1930:—

| Year | Grave-yards | | No. of Crematoriums | Burials | |
|----------|-------------|----------------|---------------------|----------|------------|
| | No. | Area (hectare) | | Cremated | Uncremated |
| 1926 ... | 983,836 | 21,102 | 35,866 | 538,017 | 683,017 |
| 1927 ... | 981,716 | 20,713 | 35,850 | 580,000 | 693,307 |
| 1928 ... | 984,663 | 21,368 | 35,745 | 606,531 | 703,708 |
| 1929 ... | 978,761 | 21,713 | 35,383 | 622,492 | 711,072 |
| 1930 ... | 981,933 | 22,141 | 35,012 | 593,052 | 662,354 |

Vaccination

Vaccination is compulsory and is to be undergone twice, first in the period ending in June of the following year of birth and next when the child completes its ninth year. In 1931 the total cases of the 1st period vaccination numbered 1,948,381 (of which 1,809,864 successful) while the 2nd period numbered 1,863,416 (1,065,642 successful) as against 1,918,866 (1,782,450 successful) of the 1st period and 1,837,632 (977,396 successful) of the 2nd period in 1930.

Trachoma

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

Infectious Diseases

The infectious diseases as recognized by law are cholera, dysentery (including "ekiri"), typhoid or enteric fever, scarlet fever, small-pox, exanthematous typhus, diphtheria (including croup), plague, paratyphus, and cerebrospinal meningitis. In 1920 the National Treasury spent on its own account for prevention of infectious diseases roughly ¥1,600,000 while the aids granted to the prefectures for the same purposes amounted to a little over ¥1,000,000.

Epidemic Mortality

| | 1929 | | 1930 | | 1931 | |
|--------------------------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Cases | Deaths | Cases | Deaths | Cases | Deaths |
| Enteric fever | 37,345 | 7,503 | 41,434 | 7,827 | 38,259 | 7,590 |
| Dysentery | 30,253 | 12,632 | 29,680 | 12,375 | 29,655 | 12,316 |
| Diphtheria | 19,728 | 4,536 | 18,557 | 3,802 | 21,087 | 4,391 |
| Small-pox..... | 114 | 12 | 7 | 2 | 23 | 1 |
| Cholera | 204 | 116 | — | — | — | — |
| Scarlet fever | 5,663 | 245 | 6,025 | 307 | 6,480 | 324 |
| Cerebrospinal meningitis | 359 | 216 | 275 | 168 | 280 | 175 |
| Pest | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total incl. others | 97,893 | 25,656 | 100,509 | 24,871 | 99,881 | 25,143 |

Compared with the record for 1900 the number of cases in later years shows a marked decline except in the case of enteric fever. Thus the 24,945 cases of dysentery in 1900 compare with 21,397 in 1927 and 646 cases of pest in 1900 with only 8 in 1926. On the other hand enteric fever increased from 25,988 in 1900 to 58,368 in 1924, though the figures decreased to 41,434 in 1930 and 38,259 in 1931.

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

| | Measles | Whooping-cough | Influenza |
|-----------------------|---------|----------------|-----------|
| Total mortality | 13,691 | 8,260 | 15,673 |
| Children under 4 ... | 12,989 | 8,072 | 5,895 |

Number of Deaths Classified by Causes

Deaths through various causes totalled 1,240,891 in Japan proper in 1931, and of the number those under four years of age occupied 35.8%, the rest being those above 5 years. The mortality rate of young people of 18 to 35 of age was rather high in 1918-1920 compared with the preceding years, but since 1921 the rate has gradually declined. As regards the causes diarrhoea and enteritis took

the largest number of lives with 11.6%, followed by 10.5% of pneumonia and bronchial pneumonia, 9% of pulmonary tuberculosis, 8.6% of cerebral hemorrhage and softening, 5.1% of deformity, congenital weakness and diseases peculiar to sucklings, 6.8% of decrepitude, and 5.1% of nephritis or Bright's disease. Next come in order the cases of heart troubles and ailment of digestive organs. The number of mortality for three years, 1929 to 1931, classified by causes, is as follows:—

| | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Diarrhoea and enteritis... | 156,726 | 142,583 | 140,062 |
| Pneumonia and bronchial pneumonia | 121,181 | 101,046 | 129,380 |
| Deformity and congenital weakness | 68,442 | 62,103 | 64,271 |
| Cerebral hemorrhage, etc. | 108,251 | 104,735 | 107,178 |
| Tuberculosis (pulmonary, etc.)..... | 117,251 | 114,588 | 115,799 |
| Decrepitude, etc. | 79,181 | 76,591 | 85,650 |
| Nephritis or Bright's disease | 65,391 | 63,435 | 64,241 |
| Total including others.. | 1,261,228 | 1,170,867 | 1,240,891 |

Port Quarantine

The infectious diseases subject to inspection of quarantine officers are cholera, small-pox, scarlet fever, plague and yellow fever. The

ports where such inspection is carried out are Yokohama, Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki, Miike, Kuchinotsu, Sakito, Matsuyama, Osaka and Tsuruga, and in case deemed necessary, vessels coming from foreign ports, Chosen and Taiwan may be subjected to similar inspection at Hakodate, Karatsu, Yokkaichi, Kagoshima and Nagoya.

Aerial Quarantine

With the establishment of international aerial routes the aerial quarantine system was created in 1928 and the regulations pertaining thereto was promulgated in April 1927 and enforced on September 1 the following year. It provides that the flying machines arriving in Japan proper from places outside Japan or from Chosen or Taiwan are to be subject to sanitary inspection of the authorities concerned at the airports or other places where a flying machine lands or has been permitted to land. If any of the crew or passengers is found to be carrying bacilli of plague, cholera, small-pox or such other infectious diseases as designated by ordinance the patient is to be properly treated, the machine and all aboard the machine being detained and disinfected.

Veneral Diseases

Local governors are under obligation to establish and supervise hospitals for giving treatment to those who are engaged in occupations that demand control from consideration of public morality. At the end of 1930 those pursuing this particular trade numbered 52,117 in Japan proper. The ratio of public prostitutes judged as suffering from disease was 1.91% in 1928 and the number of in-patients treated was 55,993. The two extremes of the number of diseased was 4.26% for Gifu and 3.50% for Tottori, and 0.35% for Miyazaki and 0.34% for Toyama.

The Prevention Measures

The prevention law enacted in 1927 and enforced on September 1, 1928, provides among other things that the authorities may order the establishment of hospitals of this special kind and grant aids from 1/6 to 1/2 of the expenses required for their maintenance. Those who violate the rules are liable to imprisonment of not more than 6 months or a fine not exceeding ¥500. The control of special patent medicines is also covered by the law.

The Japan Red Cross Society

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

In 1901 the Japan Red Cross Society was incorporated as a juridical person in conformity with the provisions of the Civil Code and the regulations relating to the Japan Red Cross Society promulgated the same year. The Regulations require the Institution to assist in sanitary service conducted by the Navy and the Army 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 Navy and the Army. Various privileges are granted to members of the Relief Personnel of the Society engaged in relief service in time of war.

The activities of the Society in time of war and in ordinary times are well known and since its establishment it has rendered many meritorious services, notably on the occasions of the Sino-Japanese war (1894-95), the Boxer Rebellion in North China (1900), the Russo-Japanese war (1904-05), the Civil war in Hankow, China (1911-12), the World War (1914-15).

During the World War the Society sent Relief Units to England, France and Russia (1914-16), and also Relief Units to East Siberia (1918-22), Relief Units to Saghalien (1921-25), Relief Units to Siberia (1922-23), Relief Units to Tsinan, China (1925-26 and again 1928-29), Relief Units to Civil war in China (1928), and Relief Units to Manchuria, Chosen, etc. (1931-32).

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

The Fifteenth International Red Cross Con-

ference is to be held in Tokyo for ten days commencing October 20, 1934, at the Society headquarters in Shiba Park, when representatives from sixty-four nations are to be present.

The Society maintains a hospital (Japan Red Cross Hospital) in Tokyo and branch hospitals in different prefectures for medical treatment of general public.

CHAPTER XIV

PRESS AND PUBLICATION

PRESS

Introductory Remarks

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

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

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

Peculiar Features of Japanese Press

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Censorship and Freedom of Discussion

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

Circulation, Capital and Prices

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

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

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

Advertisement Tariff

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

Tokyo 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 respective years as follows:—

| | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 |
|------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| With deposit: | | | | |
| Daily | 1,020 | 1,031 | 1,083 | 1,124 |
| Weekly | 417 | 414 | 476 | 463 |
| Thrice a month | 4,480 | 4,536 | 4,731 | 4,714 |
| Total | 5,917 | 5,981 | 6,190 | 6,301 |
| Without deposit: | | | | |
| Daily | 201 | 184 | 197 | 206 |
| Weekly | 193 | 221 | 247 | 241 |
| Thrice a month | 2,880 | 3,730 | 3,932 | 4,370 |
| Total | 3,274 | 4,135 | 4,376 | 4,827 |

Leading Dailies in Tokyo and Osaka

Chugai Shogyo Shimpō (est. 1876)—Economic and commercial paper; independent; issues an evening paper; circulation, about 130,000; Cap. ¥1,500,000. Pres. T. Tanaka; Ed. Otani. Office—Nihombashi Kitajima-cho, Tokyo.

Chuwa Shimbun (est. 1909)—Friendly to the Seiyukai Party; issues an evening paper; circulation, about 26,000; Cap. ¥150,000. Pres. K. Horikawa; Ed. T. Nakajima. Office.—Uchiyamashita-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Hochi Shimbun (est. 1872)—Friendly to the Minseito; issues an evening paper; circulation, about 250,000; Cap. ¥1,100,000. Pres. S. Noma; Ed. S. Hirota. Office.—Yuraku-cho, Tokyo.

Jiji Shimpō (est. 1882)—Started by the late Yukichi Fukuzawa; independent; issues an evening paper; circulation, about 200,000; Cap. ¥4,500,000. Pres. S. Muto; Ed. H. Morita. Office.—Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Kokumin Shimbun (est. 1892)—Founded by Ichiro Tokutomi who retired in 1928; independent; issues an evening paper; circulation, about 170,000; Cap. ¥3,000,000. Prop. M. U. Oshima; Ed. T. Mitarashi. Office.—Ginza-nishi, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Miyako Shimbun (est. 1885)—Social paper; independent; circulation, about 110,000; Cap. ¥1,250,000. Pres. E. Fukuda; Ed. N. Yamamoto. Office.—Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Niroku Shimpō (est. 1918)—Independent; is-

sues an evening paper. Prop. K. Yamada. Office.—Shibaguchi, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Osaka Asahi Shimbun (est. 1881)—Independent; issues an evening paper; Cap. ¥4,000,000. Pres. R. Murayama; Ed. M. Takahara. Office.—Nakanoshima, Kita-ku, Osaka.

Osaka Mainichi Shimbun (est. 1889)—Independent; issues an evening paper and also an English edition; Cap. ¥5,000,000. Pres. M. Oka; Ed. S. Takaishi. Office.—Dojima, Kita-ku, Osaka.

Tokyo Asahi Shimbun (est. 1888)—Independent; a sister paper to the Osaka Asahi; issues an evening paper; circulation, about 430,000. Pres. R. Murayama; Ed. T. Ogata. Office.—Yuraku-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Tokyo Maiyu Shimbun (est. 1898)—Evening paper, friendly to the Seiyu-kai; circulation, about 110,000. Prop. M. Kimura; Ed. M. Kimura. Office.—Ningyo-cho, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo.

Tokyo Nichi-Nichi Shimbun (est. 1872)—Independent, a sister paper to the Osaka Mainichi; issues an evening paper; circulation, about 450,000. Pres. M. Oka; Ed. S. Takaishi. Office.—Yuraku-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Yomiuri Shimbun (est. 1874)—Friendly to the Seiyukai; circulation, about 120,000; Cap. ¥1,500,000. Prop. M. Shoriki; Ed. K. Shibata. Office.—Ginza-nishi, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Besides these, there are the Nippon (circulation about 3,000), the Yamato (circulation about 23,000), the Yorozu (circulation about 5,000), the Tokyo Mainichi (circulation about 4,000), the Taisei (circulation about 5,000), etc. in Tokyo, and the Osaka Nichi Nichi, Osaka Jiji, Osaka Miyako, etc. in Osaka, all being the 3rd or 4th class papers. The Hochi at one time led all others as to the volume of circulation which exceeded 300,000 for some time following the seismic disaster of 1923, but has since gradually dwindled and fallen to the same level as the Jiji. The Yorozu which also occupied the foremost position of the 2nd class papers with a circulation of about 200,000 has now fallen to an insignificant position.

Leading English Newspapers

The publication of English newspaper by foreigners, mostly British and American, is a feature of journalism in Japan. Formerly there existed 9 papers in Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki, and some of them date

much earlier in creation than the vernacular papers, these being the Japan Gazette and Japan Mail which, however, went out of existence several years ago, the latter having been incorporated with the Japan Times. At present there remain only five papers, two run by Japanese and the other two by foreigners. The circulation being necessarily limited, subscription rate is relatively high.

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

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

Japan Times & Mail (est. 1897)—Conducted by Japanese and incorporated with the Japan Mail (started by the late Capt. Brinkley) in 1914. Subscription (per annum)—Daily ¥25.00 at home and ¥37.00 abroad. Pres. H. Ashida; Ed. Y. Nitobe. Office.—Uchisaiwaicho Ichome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Kobe Herald & Osaka Gazette (est. 1889)—Subscription (per annum)—¥20.00 at home and ¥26.00 abroad. Publishers, Kobe & Osaka Press Ltd. (Rep. D. M. Young). Office.—14-23 Naniwa-machi, Kobe.

Osaka Mainichi (est. 1922)—Subscription (per annum)—¥14.40 at home and ¥20.40 abroad. Pres. M. Oka; Ed. M. Kono. Office.—Dojima, Kita-ku, Osaka.

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

News Agencies

This form of news supply organs has made a marked development in recent years, especially after the World War. At present there are 22 leading news agencies in Tokyo and 8 in Osaka, Kobe, Yokohama and Nagoya. The Nippon Dempo and the Shimbun Rengo, for instance, are flourishing establishments of the

line ranking with the leading news agencies of the world. Leading news agencies in Tokyo are as follows:—

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

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

Teikoku Tsushin (est. 1888)—The oldest establishment of the line. Pres., E. Miyoshi; Ed. Y. Tomita; Cap. ¥500,000. Office.—Marunouchi Naka-dori, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Nichiro Tsushinsha (est. 1915)—The only news agency exchanging news reports between Japan and Soviet Russia; issues daily news bulletin in Japanese and Russian; also the Japan-Russia Year Book in Japanese and Russian. Pres. H. Uyeda. Office.—2, Marunouchi 3-chome, Tokyo.

Nippon Tsushin (est. 1889)—Prop., S. Uru-

ma; Ed. G. Mizuno; Cap. ¥500,000. Office.—Ginza-nishi, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

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

Reuter's.—Rep., Cap. M. D. Kennedy. Office.—Care Shimbun Rengo-sha, Ginza-nishi, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

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

Press Associations and Clubs

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

Leading Magazines Published in Tokyo

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

| Title | Interests and Subjects | Publishers |
|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Asahi (m) | General | Hakubun-kwan |
| Atelier (m) | Art | Atelier-sha |
| Bungaku-jidai (m) | Literature | Shincho-sha |
| Bungei Club (m) | " | Hakubun-kwan |
| Bungei Shunju (m) | " | Bungei Shunju-sha |
| Chugai Iji Shimpō (t) | Medicine | Chugai-iji-shimpō-sha |
| Chuo-Koron (m) | General | Chuo-koron-sha |
| "Diamond" (t) | Finance | "Diamond"-sha |
| "Economist" (f) | Economics | Osaka Mainichi Office |
| Engei Gaho (m) | Theatrical | Engei Gaho-sha |
| Engei Shincho (m) | " | Shincho-sha |
| Fuji (m) | General | Kodan-sha |
| Fujin-Gaho (m) | For women | Tokyo-sha |
| Fujin-kai (m) | " | Shimei-sha |
| Fujin Koron (m) | " | Chuo-koron-sha |
| Fujin-Kurabu (m) | " | Dai-nihon-yubenkai |

| Title | Interests and Subjects | Publishers |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Fujin-Mondai (m) | For women | Fujin-mondai-kenkyu-sha |
| Fujin-Sekai (m) | " | Jitsugyo-no-Nihon-sha |
| Fujo-kai (m) | " | Fujo-kai-sha |
| Gaiko Jiho (f) | Diplomacy | Gaiko-jiho-sha |
| Gakwan (m) | General | Gakwan-sha |
| Gendai (m) | " | Dai-Nihon-Yubenkai |
| Hinode (m) | General | Shincho-sha |
| Hogaku Kyokai Zasshi (m) | Law | Hogaku Kyokai |
| Hogaku Ronso (m) | " | Kyoto Imperial University |
| Horitsu Hyoron | " | Horitsu Hyoron-sha |
| Horitsu-Jiho (m) | " | Nihon Hyoron-sha |
| *Japan Magazine (m) | Things Japanese | Japan Magazine Pub. Office |
| *Japan Medical World (m) | Medicine | J. M.W. Office |
| *Japan Review (f) | General | Japan Review Office |
| Jishin | Seismology | Jishin Publishing Office |
| Jitsugyo-no-Nihon (f) | Economic and trade | Jitsugyo-no-Nihon-sha |
| Jutaku (m) | Housing | Jutaku-kai-ryo-kai |
| Kagaku Kogei (m) | Chemical Industry | Kagaku-kogei-sha |
| Kagaku Chishiki (m) | Natural science | Kagaku-chishiki-fukyu-kai |
| Kagaku Gaho (m) | " | Shinko-sha |
| Kaizo (m) | General | Kaizo-sha |
| "Camera" (m) | Photography | "Ars"-sha |
| Katsudo Zasshi (m) | Moving picture | Katsudo-zasshi-sha |
| Keizai Chishiki (m) | Economics | Keizai-Chishiki-sha |
| Keizai-Orai (m) | " | Nihon-Hyoron-sha |
| Keizai-Ronso (m) | " | Kyoto Imperial University |
| "King" (m) | General | Kodan-sha |
| Kokka (m) | Fine art rep'tion | Kokka-sha |
| Kokka-gakkai Zasshi (m) | Political science | Kokka-Gakkai |
| Kokumin Keizai Zasshi (m) | Economics | Hobun-kwan |
| Kokusai Chishiki (m) | Diplomacy | Kokusai-Renmei Kyokai |
| Kokusaiho-gaiko Zasshi (m) | " | Kokusaiho-gakkai |
| Kuroshio (m) | Literature | Shun-yo-do |
| Kyoiku Jiron (f) | Education | Kaihatsu-sha |
| Mita Bungaku (m) | Literature | Keio University |
| Nihon-no-Ikai (t) | Medicine | Nihon-no-Ikai-sha |
| Nihon-oyobi-Nihonjin (f) | Pol. & Review | Seikyo-sha |
| Nogyo Sekai (m) | Agriculture & horticulture | Hakubun-kwan |
| Omoshiro Club (m) | Popular | Kodan-sha |
| Rekishu Chiri (m) | History and geography | Rekishu Chiri-sha |
| Rikugo Zasshi (m) | Religion | Rikugo-zasshi-sha |
| Seisho-no-Kenkyu (m) | " | Seisho-no-kenkyu-sha |
| Shakai-Kagaku (m) | Social science | Iwanami Book-Store |
| Shakai-Seisaku Jiho (m) | Social politics | Kyocho-kwai |
| Shashin Geijutsu | Photography | Toshi Shoten |
| Shigaku-Zasshi (m) | History | Shigaku-kai |
| Shincho (m) | Literature | Shincho-sha |
| Shinri-Kenkyu (m) | Psychology | Shinri-gakkai |
| Shoko-Jiho (m) | Commerce and Industry | Shoko-Jiho-sha |
| Shokubutsu Kenkyu Zasshi (m) | Botany | Tsumura Institute |
| Shoten-kai | Store management | Shotenkai-sha |
| Teiyen (m) | Gardening | Teiyen Kyokai |
| Shufu-no-tomo (m) | For woman | Shufu-no-tomo-sha |
| Teiyu-Rinri-Koenshu (m) | Ethics | Dai-Nihon-Tosho-Kaisha |
| Tetsugaku Kenkyu (m) | Philosophy | Iwanami Book-Store |
| Tetsugaku Zasshi (m) | " | " |

| Title | Interests and Subjects | Publishers |
|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| To-a-no-Hikari (m) | Religion | Toa-no-Hikari-sha |
| Tokei Shushi (m) | Statistics | Tokyo Tokei-kyokai |
| Tourist (m) | Travel | Japan Tourist Bureau |
| Toyo Keizai | Economics | Toyo Keizai Office |
| Undo-kai (m) | Sports | Undo-kai-sha |
| Yakyu-kai (m) | Base-ball & sports | Yakyu-kai-sha |
| Yuben (m) | Oration | Dai-nihon-yubenkai |
| Zaisei Keizai Jiho (m) | Economics | Zaisei Keizai Jiho-sha |
| *Trans-Pacific (w) | Com. | Japan Advertiser Office |

PUBLICATION

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

| | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 |
|-----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Original works | 21,111 | 22,476 | 23,110 |
| Translations & others | 10,341 | 10,339 | 17,045 |
| Periodicals | 37,401 | 39,339 | 34,307 |
| Total | 68,853 | 72,154 | 74,462 |

N.B.—Official publications are excluded.

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

| | 1931 | 1932 |
|--------------------------|--------|--------|
| Literature | 2,229 | 2,271 |
| Education | 2,482 | 2,224 |
| Music | 1,169 | 1,009 |
| Religion | 1,153 | 933 |
| Language | 780 | 813 |
| Geography | 769 | 741 |
| Social problem | 1,279 | 1,322 |
| Arts | 817 | 712 |
| Politics | 518 | 641 |
| Law | 580 | 574 |
| Medicine | 703 | 695 |
| Economic | 914 | 1,036 |
| Engineering | 574 | 373 |
| Industry | 473 | 384 |
| History | 309 | 421 |
| Biography | 315 | 284 |
| Philosophy | 566 | 548 |
| Physics | 422 | 461 |
| Miscellaneous | 2,510 | 2,547 |
| Total incl. others | 23,110 | 22,104 |

Publication by Subscription

Publication by subscription having been grossly abused and even made use of as means

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

The publication of collected works by subscription in cheap form was an outstanding feature in Japan's publishing community in recent years. The enterprise was started by the Kaizosha in 1927, with "Contemporary Japanese Literature," followed in rapid succession by the "World Literature" series by the Shincho-sha, the "World's Great Thought" series by the Shunjusha, the "Popular Literature" by the Heibonsha, the "World's Dramatic Works" by the Kindaisha, the "Modern Plays" by the Dai-ichi Shobo and so on. The two first named series have secured 300,000 and 400,000 subscribers respectively. A translator of "Les Miserables" included in the "World Literature" series is said to have pocketed the royalty of over ¥100,000. The activity of this popular enterprise has affected seriously other publication business, especially periodicals which are relatively more costly than the collection books. The result is that a few magazines have ceased to appear, while those that are kept up have seen their circulation fall by 20 to 50%.

Copyright

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

value. The fee is ¥10 for a book, 50 sen for a newspaper or periodical, 45 sen for a drama or photo.

Import and Export of Books

The import of foreign books did not exceed ¥500,000 a year in the pre-war times, but grew to ¥1,884,000 in 1921 and ¥4,458,000 in 1924, about 80 per cent of the total value passing

through the port of Yokohama. The value of import and export in the last six years is as follows:—

| Year | Import | Export |
|------------|------------|------------|
| 1927 | ¥2,537,461 | ¥1,169,281 |
| 1928 | 2,287,646 | 1,389,979 |
| 1929 | 2,703,268 | 1,285,999 |
| 1930 | 2,385,350 | 1,433,795 |
| 1931 | 2,080,755 | 1,649,522 |
| 1932 | 1,775,623 | 1,348,451 |

CHAPTER XV

CURRENT LITERATURE

THE WORLD WAR AND AFTER

In these days of rapid communication it was of course impossible that Japan could stand aloof from the effect of the stirring democratic agitations that shook the whole European continent with the close of the World War. As transplanted to Japan this new idea that dislocated various European nations manifested itself in the shape of Manhood Suffrage Law. The enactment was followed by the birth of several proletarian parties in the field of politics, and the introduction and earnest study of Marxism and Sovietism in the field of thought. A sign of the times in the world of literature was the appearance in 1924 of the "Bungei-Sensen" (La Fonto), as the organ of a group of rising writers, calling themselves "Proletarians." These split into the "Right" and "Left" wings not long after, the latter publishing the "Senki" (War Flag) as their organ, but the "Proletarians" proper bravely fought their way towards general recognition, and seem at present almost to domineer the whole domain of literature. They have even encroached upon the entrenched position gained by a group of writers called "Neo-Sensualists," who in the freshness of their senses, the newness of their technique and the modernity of their materials are compared with D. H. Lawrence, James Joyce, Virginia Woolf, and Rebecca West of England, and Paul Maurin and Marcel Proust of France.

Prominent among the "Proletarian" writers are Koichiro Mayedagawa, Seikichi Fujimori, Yobun Kaneko, Inosuke Nakanishi, Kaju Hayama, Takiji Kobayashi and Yukio Iwafuji, and the "Steerage Passengers" (novel by Mayedagawa), "Sprouting in the Barren Soil" (novel by Nakanishi), "Seafarers" (novel by Hayama), "What Made Her Do So?" (drama by Fujimori), "Hell" (novel by Kaneko), "March 15, 1928" and "Kani Ko-Sen" (Crab Packing Steamer) (novels by Kobayashi), and "Iron" (novel by Iwafuji) are reputed as masterpieces of the proletarian writing. It is true that their technique is still crude and immature, but a day may come when their aspiration, the destruc-

tion of class discrimination and the creation of rational social life, will command respect and permeate the whole domain of literature.

The proletarian movement has also made a rapid and steady advance into the field of stage production, as witness the appearance of the "Tsukiji Little Theatre" organized in 1926 by the late Kaoru Osanai, a dramatist of distinction, and young amateurs of literary bent with the special object of proletarian propaganda. With the death of Osanai in 1928 the Little Theatre was disorganized, but the seeds sown by him have taken root and are already growing up in a new form. The recent activity of the so-called "Sayoku (Left) Theatre" is worthy of notice. Meanwhile, as if bewildered by this overwhelming advance of the proletarian movement in the whole world of art, the elder writers seem contented to remain as on-lookers. Their names very rarely appear in the columns of popular magazines and in the story pages of newspapers; they seem to be watching the progress of literary current.

Passing Aspects of the Current Literature

Censors' pencils are of course ruthlessly drawn across all those passages judged obnoxious to public order or morals and it is not rare that the sale of a particular number of a popular magazine is peremptorily forbidden on the alleged charge of its containing a story or article of such character as the censors arbitrarily decide. This partly accounts for the recent popularity of the so-called non-political "steel-clashing" stories which are a rage among the masses whose taste is necessarily low. The novel titled "Dai-bosatsu-Toge" by Kaizan Nakazato, a comparatively obscure writer till recently, is a typical example, for the story, though of no great literary merit, is sufficiently thrilling with a succession of desperate combats and hair-breadth escapes of Ryunosuke Tsukuye, its hero.

These simple blood-stirring stories by newly risen proletarian writers are popular because

they appeal to the primitive fighting instinct of men, and it is by catering to another and more complex instinct, that is eroticism, that their older brother craftsmen of established fame are chiefly employed. Here a brief review of the progress of fiction-writing during the period of about half a century, from the era of Meiji to that of Showa, or more precisely from 1868 to 1926, may be attempted. It may be noted in passing that another feature of the current literary world is a high vogue of detective stories of which Japan is fairly well supplied not only with good work of native writers but with most of the foreign masterpieces in this line in translation.

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Transition Period—the "Primitives"

The period of four decades from the appearance of Dr. Tsubouchi's treatise and to the end of the Taisho era (1925) is for convenience divided into two stages, and those who figured prominently in the earlier half may not inaptly be called "Primitives." Their number is necessarily thinning, and may not exceed ten, excluding the names of those writers once popular but now almost forgotten. At the head of the short list of course stands the venerable name of Dr. T. Tsubouchi who has devoted his whole life to the noble work of reforming the literary side of New Japan and, still hale and strong, is now enjoying the well-merited repose at Atami. Then come "Koyo" Ozaki (1867-1904), "Futabatei Shimei" (1866-1907),

"Doppo" Kunikida (1871-1908), "Soseki" Natsume (1867-1916), Surgeon-Gen. Dr. "Ogai" Mori (1860-1922), "Roka" Tokutomi (1868-1927), Dr. "Rohan" Koda (1867-).

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World War, as referred to above, two of the foremost followers of Natsume, Kan Kikuchi and Masao Kume first claimed attention, especially the former.

Kikuchi Kan.—Kikuchi is equally celebrated as a critic, dramatist, and novelist. Among his dramas and stories may be mentioned the "Tadanao-kyo Gyojoki" (Life of Lord Tadanao), 1918, the "Tojuro-no-koi" (Love of Tojuro), 1919, and the "Onshu-no-Kanatani," 1919, which last has been translated into English by the late Professor K. Ando under the title of "The Serene Realm beyond the Passions." Mr. Glen Shaw, an English Professor at Osaka, has also translated the "Love of Tojuro" and two others, and interesting to say Kikuchi's dramas in the English version have been honored with highly appreciative remarks in the Morning Post, London. He is also running a popular literary magazine.

Kume Masao.—Is a sentimentalist and is better known as a dramatist than a novelist (of him more under "Drama").

Later Half Period—"Humanitarians"

The advent of the Era of Taisho in 1912 saw the rise of a number of young writers who rebelling against the sordid depiction carried to fulsome excess by the naturalists took a humanitarian view of life, or an idealistic interpretation inspired by Tolstoy. Prominent among them are Takeo Arishima (1878-1923), his two brothers Ikuma Arishima (1882-) and Ton Satomi (1887-), then Naoya Shiga (1883-), Saneatsu Mushakoji (1895-), and a host of minor writers. Standing apart from the group are Jun-ichiro Tanizaki (1886-), celebrated for highly-finished erotic writing, Kafu Nagai (1879-), famous as a hedonist, and Haruo Sato (1892-) whose writings are marked with exquisite fancy and a dreamy interpretation of life.

Drama—Modern Developments

As in the case of modern fiction Dr. Tsubouchi started the movement that has led to the modernization of Japanese drama, not only by writing a number of plays, most of which have become household words, but by establishing a special dramatic society for giving training to a new school of actors. Of his dramatic works the "Kamakura Trio," i.e. the "Maki-no-Kata" (Lady Maki), 1897, "Yoshitoki-no-Saigo" (Last Days of Yoshitoki), 1917, and "Nagorino

Hoshizukiyo" (Adieu to the Last Star-lit Night), 1918, and also the "Kiri-Hitoha" (Fall of the House of Toyotomi) are already classical. When he found that the cause was safe in the hands of his pupils and followers, his fertile brain began diverting itself in minor dramatic exhibitions as a new Japanese opera, children's plays, open air performances, pageants, etc. One of his operas "Enno-Gyoja" (The Hermit), has been translated into French. As a memorial of his seventieth birthday, a theatre museum in the style of the historical Shakespeare's Fortune Theatre was built in 1928 on the ground of Waseda University.

Dr. Tsubouchi found in the late Surgeon-Gen. Dr. Ogai Mori a zealous collaborator, the latter chiefly confining his efforts to the introduction of modern European drama, as the works of Ibsen, Strindberg, Hauptmann, Maeterlinck, Shaw and D'Annunzio.

Young Dramatists and Later Situation.—With the old classical drama brought to such mature perfection in acting, setting, etc. and so deeply rooted in public taste, modern playwrights were shy at first to strike out of the beaten path trodden by the old masters. The fact is that the actors of the classic school are too conscious of the fascinating power they still exercise over the minds of both intellectual and non-intellectual play-goers with their consummate rendering and exquisite posture-dancing that they are not to be easily persuaded to try their skill on new plays.

Modern plays, however, are far more appreciated by newspapers and periodicals which have lately begun to open their columns to them equally as to novels. The two are now treated on an entirely equal basis.

Among the playwrights who have followed in the wake of Tsubouchi and Mori are Shoyo Matsui (1879-1933), who has won wide popularity as an introducer of foreign dramas and also as author of several original plays well adapted to show to advantage the individual strength of the living actors of note, the author being well versed in stagecraft. Some of his most successful pieces are "Hideyoshi and Yodogimi," "Yodogimi and Mitsunari," both historical, and the "Bando Musha" (Bando Warriors), all three being comedies of no small merit.

Okamoto Kido (1872-).—Is one of the most fertile and versatile dramatists of the day, and aided by his consummate knowledge of stagecraft, has turned out plays cleverly wov-

en out of old familiar stories, such as "Onoye Itahachi," "Ogurusu Chobei," "A Tale of Shuzenji," "Double Suicide at Minowa." They are of the melodramatic type and interlaced by lyrical music as in the classical drama. He has also written socialistic plays for actors of the "New School," some of these being "My Home," "After the Battle," and "The Classes."

Nakamura Kichizo (1877-).—Perhaps stands foremost as a playwright of socialistic tinge. A graduate of Waseda who studied further at Princeton and Columbia, the very fact that he severed connection with the "Art Society" founded by Dr. Tsubouchi, his master, and set up with the late Sumako Matsui, a star actress of the modern school, and the late Hogetsu Shimamura (1867-1918), her lover, illustrates his restless mentality, and that he is impatient of the established order of things. All his well-known plays, such as "The Razor," "Bread," "The Bomb," etc. are strongly lined with socialistic coloring. The "Razor" has been included in "Three Modern Japanese Plays" published in America.

Yamamoto Yuzo (1887-).—A graduate of the College of German Literature of the Tokyo Imperial University, his strength lies in depicting contemporary life, in realistic style with skilled psychological representation of his characters. He is best known by "The Crown

of Life," "Prof. Tsumura," "The Mother," "The Illness of a Maid," and "The Murder of an Infant," all based upon his social and psychological study.

Kume Masao (1891-).—Is another Tokyo Imperial University graduate in English literature, who has risen to prominence both as novelist and dramatist. His most popular plays are "The Double Suicide at Abukuma," "The Miura Spinning Mill," "The Origin of the Jizokyo," etc. These depict in his characteristic elegant style the working of the bright side of Japanese mentality.

Kurata Hyakuzo (1891-).—Stands apart from others with his Buddhistic interpretation of life as flavoured by Oriental morality and ideas. His first success was "The Buddhist Priest and his Disciples" and the next best is "Shunkan," an ill-fated exile of the 12th century. Both have been translated into English.

Other playwrights of equal repute are Kan Kikuchi, Saneatsu Mushakoji, Jun-ichiro Tanizaki, Ujaku Akita (1883-), Seika Mayama (1878-).

One thing that is indicative of the recent progress of Japanese drama has been the recognition given by theatre managers of authors' rights over the acting of their plays on the stage.

CHAPTER XVI

ARTS AND CRAFTS

JAPANESE PAINTING IN MEIJI ERA AND AFTER

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

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

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

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

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

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

Another notable event is that the increasing

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ART SOCIETIES AND EXHIBITIONS

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

Nihon Bijutsu-in and the Nika-kai.

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

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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.

At present the Academy is composed as follows:—

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

Hanging Committee of 1932 Exhibition

The members of the hanging committee appointed for the 1932 exhibition were:—

Japanese Painting:—Eikyū Matsuoka, Kiyokata Kaburaki, Manshu Kawamura, Tekison Uda, Hoshun Yamaguchi, Heihachiro Fukuda, Koho Hiroshima, Bakusen Tsuchida, Gengetsu Yazawa, Tasaburo Nakamura, Kyūho Noda, Kibo Kodama, Chikuho Mizuta.

Western Painting:—Kunzo Minami, Heizo Kaneyama, Moro Kanokogi, Itaru Tanabe, Yei Tsuji, Ken-ichi Nakamura, Wakō Nakano, Yoshihiko Kumaoka, Torao Makino, Yasugoro Atake, Kyuta Yuzuki, Ikunosuke Shirataki.

Sculpture:—Eisaku Hasegawa, Shinji Hori, Hisatsugu Yoshida, Hisayuki Matsuda, Sosaku Miki.

Applied Arts:—Shisui Rokkaku, Kiyoshi Uno, Kaneyoshi Uyematsu, Kozan Miyagawa, Heizo Tatsumura, Sozan Sawada, Senryoku Kitamura, Azumi Yamamoto, Shodo Sasaki, Seika Yamaga.

Result of 1932 Exhibition

At the 1932 exhibition the results of the Committee's selection were as follows:—

| Section | Works submitted | Works accepted |
|-------------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Japanese painting | 2,087 | 337 |
| Western painting | 4,274 | 200 |
| Sculpture | 425 | 142 |
| Applied arts..... | 1,148 | 141 |

Besides there were exhibits without examination.

The Academy Prizes were abolished in 1932, and instead the works of Gyokudo Kawai, Jippo Araki, Hoshun Yamaguchi (Japanese paintings); Ryohei Koiso, Hana Hashimoto (Oil paintings); Seiko Sawada (Sculpture) and Hazan Itaya (Applied art) were purchased by the Government.

The Honorary Mention nominees were:—

Japanese Painting:—Sakuko Nagayama, Torichi Murashima, Heimai Nozoe, Toshiko Mitani, Yasushi Sugiyama.

Western Painting:—Usaburo Ihara, Hana Hashimoto, Shigeo Yamashita, Ryohei Koiso, Kei Sato.

Sculpture:—Goro Isshiki, Niro Hattori, Koshō Hashimoto, Chodo Tominaga, Osuga, Kinichiro Okamoto, Toyo Nakamura, Naohisa Uemura, Kan-ichi Adachi, Kazunaga Sueki, Hiroshi Misawa.

Applied Arts:—Rokansai Izuka, Masahiko Katori, Shozan Takano, Jiko Takezono, Michimori Murakoshi, Yakichi Uyematsu, Takeo Uno, Jutarō Kumagai, Sanka Kitahara, Keishun Kishimoto, Gekka Minagawa, Ken Miyanojima.

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

Taikan Yokoyama, Buzan Kimura, Yukihiko Yasuda, Kokei Kobayashi, Denchu Hirakushi, Keisen Tomita, Kampo Arai, Gakuryō Nakamura, Koka Yamamura, Kōyū Fujii, Tsuruzo Ishii, Usen Ogawa, Tsunetomi Kitano, Gyoshu Hayami, Nambu Katayama, Takezo Shinkai.

Nika-kai.—Some artists of Western style

painting who rebelled against the "Bunten" founded this society in 1914. More prominent among the members of this body are:—Ikuma Arishima, Hakutei Ishii, Tokusaburo Masamune, Seifu Tsuda and Sotaro Yasui.

Japanese Art Exhibitions Abroad

For a fortnight commencing November 1, 1929, an exhibition of the works of Japanese and Chinese painters was held in Shanghai. The Japanese side was represented by Jippo Araki, Somei Yuki, Eikyū Matsuoka, Keigetsu Matsubayashi, Shūho Ikegami, Kiyokata Kaburagi, Seiho Takeuchi, Kansetsu Hashimoto and other contemporary painters of note went over to Shanghai and entered into friendly relations with their Chinese confreres. A similar exhibition was also held at the Chinese Museum at Mukden, under the auspices of the South Manchuria Rly. Co. for three days from December 3. The works exhibited numbered over 500.

An exhibition of Japanese paintings was held in Rome from April 26 to June 1929, at the instance of the Italian Premier M. Mussolini. Taikan Yokoyama, Gyoshu Hayami, Eikyū Matsuoka, Hyakusui Hirafuku and a few other Japanese painters went to Rome during the session at the invitation of the Italian Govt. and attended the show, which was honored by a visit from King Emmanuel III. This was the first display of Japanese paintings ever held

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 September 1932 the national treasures numbered 3,915 in all, comprising 791 paintings, 1,880 sculptures, 370 applied art objects, 322 swords, 552 books, documents, Buddhist texts and scrolls, etc. There were besides 1,411 buildings under special protection, consisting of 487 Shinto, 663 Buddhist, 95 State, 26 communal and 140 private.

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

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.

The International Art Society

To facilitate the exchange of art displays repeatedly made recently with China, France, Germany, Russia, Italy, etc., and to make this refined international undertaking as regular function, the International Art Society was created in Tokyo in June 1928 by a large number of distinguished people, with Prince Nashimoto as president, Marquis Komatsu as chairman, and Naohiko Masaki, former Director of the Government Fine Art School, as vice-chairman. Among other things the society aims to make an international exchange of art exhibitions once in three years, and by way of preparation therefor it holds a domestic exhibition at the same interval, out of the exhibits of which are to be selected works of high merit for display abroad. The first domestic exhibition was held May 25th—June 16th, 1929, at Tokyo. It consists of four sections covering the main branches of art, and almost all schools and coteries in every branch are represented on its hanging committee.

Old Masterpieces and Curio Market

The earthquake disaster of 1923 destroyed in Tokyo and Yokohama innumerable number of priceless art objects, while the banking panic and failures of several banks in 1927 obliged many peers and others to part with their valuable collections and heir-looms. The year 1928, for instance, witnessed more than 30 big auction sales, of which the more notable were those of Prince I. Matsukata (¥760,000), Prince Shimazu (¥1,060,000), Mr. Kajima (¥810,000),

and Baron Iwasaki (¥2,050,000). The last mentioned set a record in the total amount of a single sale of this kind, though it is said to have formed only a part of his collection. The highest bid among the old pictures put to the hammer in this sale were Bokkei's Dharma (¥123,930) and Okyo's triplet kakemono of the Rising Sun, Deer and Cranes (¥112,900).

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

ARTISTS TO THE IMPERIAL COURT

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

the late Prince Ito fetched ¥20,000. Old vessels of repute used in tea-ceremony also command extraordinary prices. One of the chief attractions in Mr. Kajima's sale referred to before was an old Korean tea cup which fetched a record figure of ¥189,900, while a tea-caddy of note changed hands at Prince Shimazu's auction at ¥129,000.

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

this honor are:—

Seiho Takeuchi (Painting), Taikan Yokoyama (Painting), Gyokudo Kawai (Painting), Shunkyo Yamamoto (Painting), Koun Takamura (Sculpture), Iwajiro Sasaki (Architecture).

PAINTERS OF NOTE IN THE MEIJI ERA AND AFTER (1868-1933)

Araki, Kwampo, d. 1915, master painter of Chinese Northern school.
 Hashimoto, Gaho, d. 1908, master painter of Kano school.
 Hirafuku, Hyakusui, d. 1933, master painter of Japanese school. Son of Suian Hirafuku and pupil of Gyokusho Kawabata; Mem. of Imperial Art Academy and Prof. Tokyo Fine Art School.
 Hirano, Gogaku, d. 1893, celebrated painter of Chinese Southern school.
 Hishida, Shundo, d. 1911, master of a new school.
 Kano, Hogai, d. 1888, master painter of Meiji era.
 Kawabata, Gyokusho, d. 1912, master painter of Shijo school.
 Kawamura, Oshin (Ukoku), d. 1806, master of Southern 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). Mem. of Imperial Fine Art Academy, Prof. Tokyo Fine Art School and Artist to the Imperial Household. Was pupil of Senko Kawasaki.
 Koide, Narashige, d. 1931, master painter of Western school (oil painting).
 Kodama, Kwatei, d. 1913, master painter of the Southern school.
 Kono, Bairei, d. 1905, Kyoto painter of the Shijo school.
 Kumagae, Naohiko, d. 1913, master landscapist of the Shijo school.
 Kuroda, Seiki, d. 1925, painter of Western school.
 Mochizuki, Gyokusen, d. 1901, master painter of the Shijo school.
 Mori, Kwansai, d. 1894, one of masters of Okyo school.
 Morikawa, Sobun, d. 1902, Kyoto painter of the Shijo school.
 Nakajima, Raisho, d. 1871, Okyo school.

Nakanishi, Shoseki, d. 1883, Prof. in Kyoto-Art Academy.
 Noguchi, Shohin, d. 1917, lady painter of Southern Chinese school.
 Noguchi, Yukoku, d. 1898, Southern Chinese school.
 Nomura, Bunkyo, d. 1911, landscapist of the Shijo school.
 Okuhara, Seiko, d. 1903, lady painter of the Southern Chinese school.
 Saigo, Kogetsu, d. 1912, one of the best pupils of Gaho.
 Shibata, Zeshin, d. 1891, painter and Makiye artist.
 Shimomura, Kanzan, d. 1930, master painter of the Shijo school.
 Shiokawa, Bunrin, d. 1877, landscapist of the Shijo school.
 Suzuki, Hyakunen, d. 1891, master of Okyo

style:

Suzuki, Shonen, d. 1910, son of above, same school.
 Takahashi, Koko, d. 1912, at the age of 36.
 Taki, Kwatei, d. 1901, Southern Chinese school.
 Taniguchi, Aizan, d. 1899, master painter of Southern Chinese school.
 Tanomura, Chokunyu, d. 1906, Southern style.
 Tazaki, So-un, d. 1898, master painter of Buncho school.
 Terasaki, Kogyo, d. 1919, master painter of new school.
 Watanabe, Shokwa, d. 1887, son of Kwazan and pupil of Chinzan.
 Yamamoto, Baiso, d. 1920, Southern Chinese school.
 Yasuda, Rozan, d. 1882, Southern Chinese school.

CHAPTER XVII

AMUSEMENTS

Sacred Dance, Court Music and "No" Drama

Our sacred dance is closely connected with the mythological tales and are still performed in some Shinto shrines and also as a part of the Shinto rituals at the Imperial court on a festival day. It is the oldest form of our music and is doubtless familiar to every visitor to the Nikko shrine, the Ise shrines, or the Kasuga shrine at Nara. When the Imperial capital was removed from Nara to Kyoto more than ten centuries ago, the great Tang dynasty music of China became the basis of the classical ceremonial music of the Imperial court. There is also the masked religious dance, evidently of Indian origin, called "gigaku," as performed in some Buddhist temples on festival occasions. An expert student of music, Mr. Hisao Tanabe, Professor in the Tokyo Academy of Music, made careful investigations of this classical Chinese music in Prince Yi's palace at Seoul, Korea, and discovered the wonderful fact that nowhere else, neither in China nor in Japan, have been preserved a complete set of musical instruments of various descriptions and a band of musicians and dancers who can illustrate the marvellous Far Eastern music completed through twenty centuries of evolution and elaboration. Only a part of it, scores of Chinese and Korean pieces with an addition of some Japanese compositions, has been used in the Imperial palaces, both at Kyoto and Tokyo, for ceremonial or banquet purposes. The themes of songs, the postures and movements in dancing, the compositions of music all entered largely into the popular singing and dancing, the "no" drama and the Kabuki stage art of much later origin.

Culture and refinement did not reach, for a long time, beyond the small circles of the Imperial court and court officials, civil and military, at Kyoto and of Shinto and Buddhist priests scattered throughout the country. By the time the first feudal government had been established at Kamakura, a class of professional fighters called samurai came into being between the cultured nobility and the ignorant masses. These warriors began to cultivate the

ascetic Zen sect of Buddhism to prepare their mind and soul for a valorous life and death without tedious processes of training and book learning. Their priest-masters wrote short dramas, afterwards known as "no", to be sung or staged by the samurai class, including the Shogun and the feudal lords or daimyo, and also taught such accomplishments as the ceremonial tea-drinking, a philosophical school of landscape gardening, or the art of floral arrangement. It was by an aesthete Shogun of the Ashikaga family established in Kyoto that the samurai class in general was encouraged to practise especially the "no" singing or acting. This was in the latter part of the fourteenth century. Naturally enough the Zen form of Buddhism and the Yuen or Mongol dynasty civilization in China were the outstanding features of this new stage art evolved out of the two or three simpler forms of dance much in fashion in the Kamakura period. It was in keeping with the austere spirit of samurai—simplicity, directness, power, that the "no" dance costume and stage-setting are simplicity itself, in contrast to the gorgeous pageant adapted from the Tang dynasty of China, as can be seen once a year even now on the occasion of the historical Aoi-Matsuri (Hollyhock Festival) procession at Kyoto on April 15. Only three or four characters including the hero or heroine appear in a "no" piece. They enter and quit the boarded stage with a piece or two of miniature architecture and furniture, by a passage called "bridge". Explanative or descriptive words are sung by a chorus seated on one side of the stage, while the musical instruments used are a flute, a drum, and a large hand-drum and a small one. A character sings or chants his or her own speech as in opera, with slow and stately motions and gestures. It is to listen to a distinguished "no" actor's vocal music, more than to view his manner or acting, that the visitors fill the private theatres owned by different groups of "no" masters who, in their off-stage life, train amateur men and women in singing or dancing according to their traditional canons. Out of the five leading schools of "no"

masters, the Hosho's and the Kwanze's are most popular in Tokyo. From the beginning a short "kyogen" or farce was introduced between the two serious pieces to unbend the audience from the emotional tension of a heroic or religious tale.

The Kabuki and Modern Stage Art

The common masses had no amusements or pastimes of their own save such primitive affairs as country dances and ballad singing, and it was after they obtained their musical instrument, the three-stringed guitar called "samisen," some three hundred years ago that our popular music and stage art took their origin and could be carried to the state of remarkable development. Some of the songs and tunes of the thirteen-stringed "koto" or lyre, evidently of Chinese origin, which had been the universal instrument played in the upper and middle class families, were adopted or modified by "samisen" musicians. A musical and posture-dance play became then possible. A musical recitation of dramatic compositions also became possible. A stage illustration of a play with puppets, manipulated from behind by the "invisibles," followed, because its explanatory or descriptive text could now be musically recited to the accompanying "samisen," while the words of each character were spoken for the puppet by the same reciter. From puppet acting to human acting it was only a short step. As many of the themes and much of the technique of "no" dramas and puppet plays were derived from the Chinese model of Yuen or Mongol dynasty, so the popular stage art of Japan comprises elements of the posture dance play, the "no" drama and farce, the exaggerated gestures and the like of the puppet acting. The rise of this "kabuki" stage art almost synchronized with the birth of "ukiyoye" or genre-pictures, both of which indicated that the masses of people, especially in prosperous commercial cities and towns, had become wealthy enough to demand their own amusements and luxuries through continuance of peace under the Tokugawa Shogunate. The "kabuki" plays are classified into historical and domestic or social pieces (we do not classify them into tragedies and comedies, but a comical or fantastic scene is introduced before or after a tragic situation in one play). There is still an exclusively puppet theatre in Osaka, and social plays by the great dramatist Chikamatsu were first staged in that business center

of feudal Japan; grotesque impersonations of legendary or historical heroes were first made on the Yedo stage, for which Moku-ami wrote plays towards the latter part of the Tokugawa Shogunate and at the beginning of the rehabilitated Imperial regime. The main difference between the "kabuki" and the modern stage art is that, while more appeal is made to the intellect through the sense of hearing in the latter, the former appeals to the imagination through the eye-sight more than to anything else. Successive generations of talented actors, some of whom specialized in feminine roles, have evolved a mass of traditional canons for enunciation, gesticulation, postures and movements of the leading characters of popular, therefore oft-repeated plays. The basic training of a Japanese actor is in posture dancing because his actions and poses on the stage must harmonize with the "samisen" music of the Greek-like chorus. The life and thought, costumes and manners of the different strata of the feudal society are graphically illustrated on the "kabuki" stage, while skilful color combinations in the costumes, stage architecture and furniture, together with the vocal and instrumental music suggesting a situation or a sentiment, are all calculated to carry the audience (spectators in Japanese) into a land of imagination and romance.

Noted living actors and actresses are listed below, the stage names only being given for the actors:—

The "Kabuki" School—Uzaemon, Kichimon, Kikugoro, Koshiro. *Nizaemon, Sadanji, Sojuro, Chusha, Ennosuke, Sumizo, *Ganjiro, *Gado Kataoka, *Enjaku. Actors specializing in female roles—Utaemon, Baiko, Shucho, Tokizo.

The New School.—Masao Inouye. Actors in female roles—Takeo Kawai, Rokuro Kitamura, Shotaro Hanayagi.

Actresses.—Ritsuko Mori, Yaeko Mizutani.

N.B.—*Osaka actors, the others being those of Tokyo.

The Imperial Theatre popularly called "Teigeki", in Tokyo, was the first to train actresses to appear in modern plays with actors; they have also been taught to play feminine roles in old "kabuki" pieces. There are besides several groups of exclusively modern players. Some of the older of these actors were trained in the former Bungei Kyokai, which under the supervision of Dr. Tsubouchi, veteran writer and playwright, staged translation or adaptations of works by European masters, such as

Shakespeare, Shaw, Hauptmann, Ibsen, Tolstoi, etc. Shojiro Sawada, who died early in 1929 at the premature age of 38 was the most prominent figure of those players. The Theatre was purchased in 1929 by the Shochiku Company, which now controls almost all leading theatres in Tokyo.

The Tsukiji Little Theatre established by Kaoru Osanai and Yoshi Hijikata represents a group of more modern actors who aim at attaining the European standard. At first it mostly presented translations of Western pieces, but in 1928 it began to stage original plays by contemporary Japanese writers. The untimely death of Mr. Osanai in Dec. 1928 dealt a hard blow to this Theatre.

Apart from the groups of modern players there are many young actors of the old or "kabuki" school who have acquired considerable skill as modern actors. Among them may be counted Ichikawa Sadanji and Ennosuke.

In 1928 Ennosuke put on the stage the two well-known novels by Natsume Soseki, "I am a Cat," and "Botchan," dramatized for the purpose. In the same year Sadanji and his troupe of over 40 "kabuki" actors went over to Russia at the invitation of the Soviet Government, and presented some typical "kabuki" plays such as "Chushingura" and "Terakoya" at Leningrad and Moscow. This was an epoch-making event in the history of stage art in Japan.

Another event deserving mention is the establishment of a theatrical museum in commemoration of Dr. Tsubouchi's 70th birthday. It was constructed in the campus of Waseda University in Tokyo, of which the Doctor was a professor from its birth, the building being modelled after the Fortune Theatre in England where Shakespeare's plays were enacted.

The latest available statistics put the number of theatres throughout the country (Japan proper) at 1,805 as at the end of 1931, the figures including 32 in Tokyo, 67 in Osaka, 36 in Kyoto, and 112 in Nagoya and suburbs.

Professional Story-tellers

Romance-reading which used to delight audiences in variety houses or street corners in Yedo days is growing scarce owing to the change in the times and the dwindling of professional masters, but it still forms part of the programs of the variety houses or of the entertainments at private banquets. As delivered by a veteran romance-reciters, punctuated by the beating of a folded fan, tales of heroism and

adventures, for instance a chapter from the lives of the forty-seven ronin, affords half an hour's entertainment of thrilling interest to lovers of the old art.

In recent years those romances have come to be stenographed and appeal in the newspapers and periodicals to be enjoyed by people of all classes and sexes. The later tendency is that the tales in print are being gradually replaced by stories from the pen of popular writers, some adapted from the old stock of the reciters and others created with their themes taken from the days towards the end of the Shogunate regime and before the Meiji Restoration.

Side by side with "kodan" or romance-reading, there is "rakugo" or comic story-telling. The comic stories told from a public stage mostly treat daily life of the people and some play upon words form the conclusion or the point. With the growing popularity of movies the variety houses as well as those two kinds of story-tellers are fast declining in number.

Motion Pictures

There are four leading cinema companies, viz., Nippon Katsudo-shashin Kaisha (Japan Motion Picture Co., Ltd.), Tokyo, Shochiku Cinema Kaisha (Shochiku Cinema Co., Ltd.), Tokyo, Teikoku Cinema Engei Kaisha (Imperial Cinema & Theatre Co., Ltd.), Osaka and Toa Cinema Kaisha (Oriental Cinema Co., Ltd.), Kyoto, which all function as producers, exhibitors, and distributors.

The pictures made in Japan now outnumber the imported films, which, nevertheless, still continue to attract the more educated audiences at the leading cinema houses in large cities, for at present the Japanese productions are mostly historical plays, popularly called "kengeki" (sword-plays) treating the loyalists or ronin of the later Shogunate days. Some producers are making picture plays of modern life; for instance, Shochiku has decided to devote its Kamata Studio in Tokyo exclusively for this purpose. But it will be some time before those films can compare favorably with American and European pictures. Of the imported films about 80 per cent are American, distributed here by the Universal, United Artists, First National, Paramount, Metro-Goldwin, etc.

Alive to the value of motion pictures for educational purposes, in May 1928 children's movie day was instituted in Tokyo under the coope-

ration of the Education and Home Departments and the five large cinema companies, and films deemed suitable for juvenile audiences were shown on Sunday mornings, with satisfactory results.

The appearance of "talkies" has begun to threaten the living of all those who are in charge of vocal and musical accompaniments to motion pictures. In July 1929 one of the leading halls in Tokyo gave notice of dismissal to its staff.

Japanese censors ruthless cut all love scenes which pass as a matter of course in Europe and America, such as lip-to-lip kisses, embraces of lovers, and sensual nude dances. Alive to the value of motion pictures for educational purposes, the educational authorities have lately established a committee to select pictures to be recommended for the purpose of public education. Number of films produced and those rejected in recent years are shown below:—

| Year | No. of films produced | | | Films rejected | |
|-----------|-----------------------|--------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| | Pieces | Rolls | Length (Meters) | Pieces | Length (Meters) |
| 1927..... | 16,101 | 76,810 | 18,934,163 | 1,237 | 25,860 |
| 1928..... | 18,893 | 75,903 | 17,905,976 | 1,445 | 30,015 |
| 1929..... | 16,574 | 82,791 | 20,062,294 | 1,039 | 21,720 |
| 1930..... | 17,430 | 83,699 | 20,198,329 | 1,015 | 24,166 |
| 1931..... | 15,691 | 76,202 | 17,873,792 | 775 | 21,536 |

Classified by countries the number of films is as follows:—

| Countries | No. of films produced | | | Films rejected | |
|----------------|-----------------------|--------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| | Pieces | Rolls | Length (Meters) | Pieces | Length (Meters) |
| Japanese | 13,421 | 65,593 | 15,268,254 | 540 | 11,147 |
| American | 1,748 | 8,132 | 2,000,548 | 197 | 7,680 |
| English | 44 | 259 | 65,405 | 7 | 129 |
| German | 262 | 1,374 | 335,815 | 20 | 1,516 |
| French | 131 | 554 | 135,917 | 6 | 694 |
| Italian | 14 | 56 | 14,099 | — | — |
| U.S.S.R..... | 49 | 161 | 36,396 | 4 | 338 |
| Others | 22 | 73 | 17,358 | 1 | 33 |
| Total | 15,691 | 76,202 | 17,873,792 | 775 | 21,536 |

Intellectual Games, Indoor

Gobang, chess and card-playing, native and imported, are major intellectual games in Japan as played indoors. The third is omitted here, as it is less refined and more open to gambling than the first two. These are generally believed to have originated in China and been introduced into Japan in remote antiquity by one of the Japanese envoys to China. As played in the two peoples it furnishes a highly interesting study of their mentality. The Chinese style of play is dull and indecisive, like a bombardment at long range, while the Japanese method is comparable to a terrible combat between two antagonists and is exciting and conclusive, especially as regards chess.

Gobang.—The Japanese innovation or improvement effected in this game consists in counting the pieces in the "captured area" when deciding the issue of the contest, whereas, according to the Chinese practice, the area only, or rather the number of squares con-

taining therein, is counted for the purpose. The squares of the gobang-board total 361, being 19 by 19, and the pieces or "stones," as they are called, used by the players, number 181 for the black and 180 for the white, the pieces being convex discs. The white pieces are made of shell of some marine mollusca while the others are of stone. A board of standard size measures 17" x 15" 3/4 and the best are made of the wood of *torreya nercifera*.

The principle of this game is to secure a larger half of the space of 361 squares, and hence very often the issue is apparently indecisive until the final counting. What adds to the enjoyment of the game is the relative number of pieces captured, for the difference of space is very often more than accounted for by that of captured pieces. When the contest is animated the number of captives is generally large, but this very rarely happens for a match between high-grade players. There are naturally two kinds of players, one represented by those on making captives, and the other

by those whose plan of operation is pacific and is aimed at space-grabbing. The fundamental principle of this game is that a space containing two independent "eyes" or squares is inviolable, so that any prolongation connected with this base is immune from capture. The object of each player is therefore to prevent this opponent forming the inviolable squares and to cut his line of connection with any of them. In this respect the practice of gobang very much resembles ordinary military operations. Of the black and white pieces the former are used by an inferior or a defeated player, and the handicap conceded to a weaker player consists of a suitable number of moves before the commencement, the moves consisting of stones placed at the marked spots, nine in all. In this game there are no pieces and officers, all the stones being of uniform power, and this peculiarity makes the play rather abstract and less exciting than chess.

Chess.—(Japanese and European).—While possessing some common features, the two have striking points of contrast. In the first place the Japanese board is divided into 81 squares with 20 pieces on each side. Both have footmen or pawns and king, but here the parallel ends. There are no pieces in Japan corresponding to queen, knight and rook, though bishop is very nearly represented by the Japanese "kaku" that can move one square and sweep only diagonally before it is promoted. The setting of pieces in the Japanese games is in this order: first the King in the middle or 5th square as counted from either right or left, and on both sides are arranged four pieces, i.e. "kin" (gold), "gin" (silver), "keima" (horse), "kyosha" (spear). In front of "keima" from the right is placed "hisha" (filer), while the corresponding position from the left is occupied by "kaku." The two may be considered as advance guards. The third range of squares from each edge is filled with "fu" (footmen). The privileges of the King are identical in the two systems, except that in Japan there is no castling. The Gold moves only one square at a time in any direction, except diagonally backward; the Silver cannot move either laterally or backwards; the Horse can move only to a third square obliquely forward, either right or left and corresponding to the apex of the letter V; the Spear one square forward or the whole uninterrupted file forward. Of the two advance guards the diagonal sweeper moves diagonally either one

square or the whole range if left open, and the filer forward, backward and laterally in the same manner. The footman has the privilege of moving only one square forward. When promoted all the pieces and the Footman acquire the function of the Gold which is unchangeable. The two advance guards when promoted acquire the additional power of moving just like the King, in addition to their original privilege.

As mentioned above the Japanese game admits the employment of captives and hence the player must vigilantly keep before his eyes the captured force of his opponent. On the whole, the Japanese chess is more difficult to learn than the European counterpart and it is said that a Japanese chess expert can readily acquire in the course of a voyage lasting, say, a couple of weeks sufficient skill in the other game as easily to match a foreign player of average strength in the latter. The odds allowed to a weaker player range between the minimum of one spear omitted and the maximum of a solitary king with only 3 footmen in hand on the stronger side, but in general the omission of the two advance guards is the highest concession. This omission represents the difference of ten grades in the capacity of the opposing players.

Music

Music in Japan exists in two distinct forms, one of them Japanese music handed down from old Japan, and the other Western music which was introduced from Europe and America after the Restoration of Meiji. Until about ten years ago these two often appeared together on the program of a concert, but of late they have become separated. There are therefore two sorts of music lovers, one favoring the traditional native music and the other patronizing the Western. Generally speaking, students and other young men prefer the latter.

The indigenous music may be classified into three kinds. The first is called the "gagaku," or elegant music, brought from China and India about 1,000 years ago. It consists of a large orchestra with extremely complex harmony and is one of the most advanced styles of formal music. It has long vanished from among the people and is retained only as a classical ceremonial music at the Imperial court. But of late some earnest students of music have commenced researches as to its artistic merit and there is a sign of its revival.

Mr. H. Eichhelm of America during his stay in this country in 1920, listened to this music played at the Imperial Household Department, and was struck so much with its high artistic value that he carried home with him a small piece entitled "Etenraku" and presented it at the Boston Symphony Orchestra in the spring of 1922.

The second kind is vocal and is called "utai" as an accompaniment to the "no" dance, both briefly described before.

The third is comprehensively called the "zokugaku," or people's music as distinguished from the aristocratic "gagaku" or "utai" and has developed among merchants and tradesmen. The most common form of it is vocal with accompaniment of a stringed instrument called "samisen," which originally came from the Luchu Islands 250 years ago. The "nagauta" is one of the most popular tunes of all and is widespread among all classes of women. Other varieties of "samisen" songs are practically professional and among their performers are "geisha" girls. The "koto," or lyre, is chiefly taught by blind musicians to daughters of respectable families. The "shakuhachi," or bamboo oboe, and "biwa," or flute, are played by young people.

As regards Western music in Japan a singing lesson was first included in curriculum of common education by Mr. Mason in 1879, while the Tokyo Academy of Music, the only Government institution of the kind, was till recently the sole center for introducing more artistic forms of European music such as piano, violin

and orchestra. Graduates of the Academy, upwards of 1,000, have contributed much to popularizing the exotic music. The arrival in Japan recently after the outbreak of the World War of many of the foremost European artists has very much stimulated the development of the Western music in this country. To mention some of them we had Piastró, Elman, Zimbalist, Haifez, Moguilewsky, Sykora (cello), Schumann-Heinck (soprano), Hollmann (cello), McCormack (tenor) and Boshko. The exquisite performances given by them were highly appreciated by lovers of music in Tokyo, Nagoya, Osaka and other large cities. The creation of symphony orchestra bands and the greater popularity of the French music are some of the latest signs. The adaptation of native folk songs to Western music has also become quite a fashion.

The use of gramophones too has come into vogue, while the manufacture of the home-made gramophones and records has attained a marked development, partially actuated by the advance of the customs duty on the imports to 100 per cent ad valorem since 1922. The Victor, Columbia and other producers have set up manufacturing plants in Tokyo and Osaka to supply the records at popular prices.

With the growing popularity of European music a movement has been started to reconstruct old Japanese music on the basis of the Western. Such talented composers as K. Yamada, N. Moto-ori, M. Miyagi and several others are taking a leading part in this movement.

CHAPTER XVIII

CALENDAR OF "EVENTS"

The following is a list of "events" taking place every year and celebrated with appropriate ceremonies or festivities throughout the country, the list comprising the national holidays, Court functions, principal festivals, etc.:-

JANUARY:

1st.—New Year's Day is universally celebrated throughout the country and all business suspended. A religious ceremony called "Shi-ho-hai" is performed at the Sanctuary of the Imperial Palace in honor of the day according to the Shinto ritual. Ceremonies celebrating the New Year are also held at leading Shinto shrines and schools throughout the land. The time-honored custom of worshipping the "first sunrise" and making homage to the Shinto shrines located in a "lucky" direction is widely observed from the traditional belief that this will bring luck.

On this day and for the two following days people make calls upon friends and acquaintances to tender compliments and new year greetings of the season.

2nd.—"Hatsu-ni." On the second day of the New Year large shops send out the first consignment of goods according to the time-honored custom, though the occasion is celebrated with less eclat than it used to be.

3rd.—"Ganshi-sai," a Shinto festival celebrating the New Year, is performed at the Sanctuary of the Imperial Palace, the Great Shrine at Ise, etc. The day is observed as a national holiday.

The New Year holidays come to an end to-day.

4th.—"Seiji-hajime." All State functions are resumed today and the Government, public and private offices, closed for the New Year holidays, reopen.

5th.—"Shinnen Enkai" or New Year Party is held in the Homei Hall of the Imperial Palace, where the Emperor and Empress give a banquet to the Princes and Princesses of the Blood, Ministers of State, foreign diplomatic representatives and a large number of other dignitaries.

6th.—"Dezome-shiki." Tokyo fire-brigades assemble in a public place for the New Year parade and give acrobatic performances on fire-ladders to show their agility. This day closes the New Year festivities, and the pine and other decorations are removed.

On this day begins what is called the "Kan" Season (cold season) which lasts four weeks, being divided into two stages, the period of "Shokan" or lesser cold and of "Daikan" or greater cold. During the period many male votaries, mostly of artisan classes, go out thinly clad in the evening to worship at their favorite shrines, from the traditional faith that such enthusiasm will make them proficient in their callings. They go to the well in the shrine compounds and pour cold water over their bodies to purify themselves by that means before worshipping at the shrines. The practice is gone through without a break for the whole period under whatever sort of weather.

8th.—"Rikugun Hajime." This morning the Emperor reviews the troops of the Guard and First Divisions in Tokyo; all schools re-open after the New Year holidays.

15th, 16th.—"Yabu-iri." Extra holiday for apprentices and servants, who were in former days given holidays only twice a year, i.e. on January 16 and July 16.

FEBRUARY:

3rd.—"Setsubun" day on which ends the period of greater cold called "Kan" season of mid-winter, and with it the winter nominally passes away. In the evening peas are parched in almost every household and thrown about in every room and flung outdoors with the shout, "Fortune within and Demons without," to purify the house for the new spring season. The members of the family eat each a number of parched peas equal to the number of their years. Such ceremonies are performed at leading Shinto shrines or Buddhist temples, attended by large numbers of votaries in the evening.

11th.—"Kigensetsu" or National Era Day. This is one of the four great national holidays

(the other three being New Year's Day, the Emperor's Birthday and the "Meijisetsu" on November 3), being the anniversary of the ascension of the first Emperor Jimmu Tenno, the founder of the Japanese Imperial line. Shinto ceremonies commemorating the anniversary of the founding of the Empire are performed in the ancestral sanctuary of the Imperial Palace, the Great Shrine at Ise and the Kashiwabara Shrine (dedicated to Emperor Jimmu), Yamato Province. An Imperial lunch is given in the Homei Hall of the Imperial Palace, to which are invited the Princes and Princesses of the Blood, the Ministers of State, members of the foreign Diplomatic Corps and other dignitaries.

MARCH:

3rd.—The Peach Festival, properly called "Hina-Matsuri" or the Festival of Dolls, is associated with the peach blossoms which begins to open about this time, and is a great day for the daughters of all well-to-do families, who display for their delight, a family collection of dolls that are supposed to represent a miniature court of ancient days with Emperor and Empress and their retainers. The daughters, serving as hostesses to these tiny images, set out various eatables in customary style. These dolls in wealthy families are costly things and for weeks before the arrival of the day they are displayed for sale at shops and stalls in Tokyo and other large cities. "Ko-no-hana Odori," a well-known dancing performance at Horiye, Osaka, commences to-day.

6th.—"Chikyusetsu" or Empress' Birthday; a holiday for girls' schools.

18th.—This is the first day of "Higan" or equinoctial week. "Higan" means "yonder shore" or Nirvana and during the week prayers are made for the souls of those on yonder shore, that is, in Nirvana, and various eatables of vegetable substance, specially prepared for the purpose, are offered to the dead and sent as presents to friends and relatives. Family tombs are visited, special religious rites are performed at all Buddhist temples, and old-fashioned people visit and worship in succession at the six large temples dedicated to Amida in the environs of the city.

21st.—"Shunki Korei-sai" (Vernal Equinox Festival). A Shinto festival in memory of the Imperial ancestors and ancestresses is performed in the ancestral hall of the Imperial Palace and also at the Great Shrine (Ise), the day be-

ing a national holiday. This being the middle of the equinoctial day they will not suffer pain when the time comes for them to quit this world.

APRIL:

1st.—The new term at all primary schools and middle schools opens today (that in higher schools opening ten days later). On this day commences the famous "Miyako Odori" in Kyoto, "Naniwa Odori" and "Ashibe Odori" in Osaka, these dancing entertainments lasting for a week or more.

3rd.—"Jimmu Tenno-sai" (Anniversary of the Demise of First Emperor Jimmu Tenno), is celebrated at the Kashiwabara Shrine (Yamato Province) and also in the Sanctuary of the Imperial Palace; a national holiday.

6th.—Memorial festival for the Forty-Seven Ronins, heroes of the famous Akoh vendetta, held at the Sengaku-ji temple (Tokyo).

8th.—The birthday of Sakyamuni, the founder of Buddhism, is celebrated at all Buddhist temples and, in former times, in many households. A floral fete in memory of the Buddha's birthday is held under the auspices of leading Buddhist temples and associations representing all sects of Buddhism.

18th.—Festival of the Tosho-gu Shrines (dedicated to the Tokugawa Shoguns) in Shiba and Ueno parks, Tokyo.

29th.—"Tencho-setsu" or Emperor's Birthday. This is one of the four great national holidays. The Emperor reviews the troops of the Guard and First Divisions at Yoyogi parade ground in the morning and a State banquet is given in the afternoon at the Imperial Palace to which are invited the Princes and Princesses of the Blood, Ministers of State, members of the Corps Diplomatique and other dignitaries.

30th.—Great semi-annual festival of the Yasukuni Shrine (dedicated to the spirits of the officers and men of the army and navy and others who died fighting for their country in the wars after the Meiji era) at Kudan, Tokyo. The fete lasts for three days successively.

About the middle of this month or later the Imperial cherry-flowers viewing party takes place in the Imperial Gardens at Shinjuku, Tokyo. The Emperor and Empress are present with the Princes and Princesses of the Blood and participate in the function, to which are invited a large number of high Government of-

ficials and other dignitaries also members of the Corps Diplomatique and other foreigners specially invited.

MAY:

1st.—May Day or Labour Festival which was introduced of recent years with the growth of the labour movement. The famous "Kamogawa Odori" in Kyoto and "Naniwa Odori" in Osaka, annual dancing entertainments by geisha-girls, commence to-day.

5th.—Shōbu-no-Sekku (Iris Fete) or Feast of Flags or Boys' Festival, also known as "Tango-no-Sekku," is still widely celebrated throughout the country, in every family which has a boy or boys and is for boys what the Feast of Dolls is for girls. Little flags with figures of men famous in history for their strength and valour are set up in a room together, or the dolls representing such figures are displayed. Outdoors, a gigantic carp made of paper or cloth tied to the top of a high pole is displayed and when filled with wind, it flutters in the air. This fish is emblematic of strength and courage as it can swim against a rapid current. The time-honored custom of taking a bath in which the young leaves and stems of iris plants are steeped is still widely observed, the plants being also hung on the eaves and used otherwise on this particular day.

15th.—"Aoi-matsuri," an annual grand festival of the Kamo Shrine, Kyoto, also the grand festival of the Myojin Shrine, Kanda (Tokyo).

JUNE:

11th.—"Nyubai" or commencement of "tsuyu" or "Bai-u" (annual rainy season) which lasts for about one month.

15th.—The grand festival of the San-no Shrine, Tokyo.

17th.—The annual festival of the Great Shrine at Ise and the Itsukushima Shrine at Miyajima.

21st.—The annual festival of the Atsuta Shrine at Atsuta (Owari).

22nd.—"Geshi" or Summer Solstice.

JULY:

1st.—"Fuji Yama-biraki." The Ascent of Fuji-yama (Mt. Fuji) for the season commences today.

7th.—"Tanabata-matsuri" or the Feast of Tanabata. This evening the Weaver or the

Star Vega meets her lover the Cow-herd or the Star Altair on the other side of the Heavenly River (Milky Way) only once in the whole year, according to tradition. This meeting is celebrated with various offerings, though it is now seldom observed in Tokyo.

13th, 14th, 15th.—Bon Festival or Feast of Lanterns. The festival of Buddhist origin is widely observed throughout the country, its significance being to welcome the spirits of the family ancestors and other dead members of the family, believed to visit the family. The family tombs are visited and cleaned; at home the shrines are appropriately decorated and on the arrival of the spirits in the evening of the 13th food offerings are made at the shrines, and priests are called in to recite prayers, hemp-reeds being burnt at the door-way to receive the spirits.

16th.—"Yabu-iri" or semi-annual holiday for apprentices and servants, as on the corresponding day in January. About this time mid-summer presents are exchanged between friends and relatives as on the occasions of the New Year and the year-end. On this day also takes place the fete of Emma (Rhadamanthus or Lord of Hades).

17th.—"Gion-matsuri" or the annual fete of Gion Shrine in Kyoto which lasts for a week.

20th.—"Doyo" or dog day season commences today, lasting for three weeks.

"Kawabiraki" or river fete celebrating the opening of the boating season on the Sumida River (Ryogoku, Tokyo) is held in the evening of the 20th (or later) with a grand display of fire-works.

25th.—The annual festival of the Temma Tenjin Shrine, Osaka.

30th.—"Meiji Tenno Sai" or anniversary of the demise of Emperor Meiji.

AUGUST:

4th.—Annual festival of the Kitano Shrine in Kyoto.

16th.—"Daimonji Okuribi," an annual bon-fire fete on Mount Nyoi in Kyoto.

19th.—"Atago Toro-taki," a lantern fete on Mount Atago in Kyoto.

25th.—Grand annual fete of the Tenman-gu Shrine at Dazaifu (Kyushu). "Nijurokuyamachi." On the 26th day of the Seventh month of the old lunar calendar, which falls on some day late in August (or sometime early in Sep-

tember), many old-fashioned people climb a hill or go to the water-side at night to see the moon rise, it being believed to be lucky to catch a glimpse of the three images of Amida, said to be visible the instant before the moon rises above the horizon.

SEPTEMBER:

9th.—On this day the Court observed in ancient times the Feast of the Chrysanthemum. The party was held to view the Chrysanthemum flowers and to partake saké infused with the flowers, but this custom has died out long ago, and an Imperial chrysanthemum party is now given in the latter part of November.

15th.—Annual grand festival of the Kanda Myojin Shrine (Tokyo), the Iwashimizu Hachiman Shrine (Kyoto) and the Sanno Shrine (Yokohama).

17th, 18th.—Festival of the Great Shrine (Ise) and the Hokoku Shrine on Amida-gamine (Kyoto).

20th.—First day of the autumn equinoctial week "Higan", which is a duplicate of the similar occasion in spring (Mar. 18-24) and celebrated in like manner.

23rd.—"Shuki Korei-sai" or Festival of Autumnal Equinox. A Shinto festival in memory of the Imperial ancestors is performed at the Imperial Palace, the day being a national holiday.

September, like June, is the month for the annual fetes of many local deities. In Tokyo alone, there are about fifty shrines where annual fetes are held mostly in September. Principal ones are the Sanno Shrine and Kanda Myojin Shrine, whose fetes were until lately among the famous sights of Tokyo.

In the night of the 15th day of the eighth month of the old lunar calendar, which usually falls on some day about the middle of September when the moon is full (harvest moon), offerings of rice dumplings, boiled beans on branches, persimmons and other eatables are made to the moon, and people enjoy the beautiful sight of the silvery satellite, this being called "Otsuki-mi" (moon viewing party) or Festival of Moon. The event is also called "Jugoya" meaning "Fifteenth Night."

OCTOBER:

10th.—Annual fete of the Kotohira Shrine in Sanuki and also of similar shrines in Tokyo and elsewhere.

13th.—"Eshiki" fete of the Honmonji Temple at Ikagami, Tokyo, an annual memorial service for the anniversary of the death of Priest Nichiren, the founder of Nichiren sect of Buddhism.

15th.—The hunting season opens today.

17th.—"Kanname-matsuri" or Feast of the New Season's Rice which is offered at the Great Shrine of Ise. Religious ceremonies are performed according to the Shinto rites at the Shrine and also at the Ancestral Hall of the Imperial Palace, the day being a national holiday.

20th.—"Ebisu-ko" or the fete of Daikoku and Ebisu, the two gods of fortune, celebrated in the households of merchants with feasts to which friends and relatives are invited.

In the night of the 13th day of the ninth month of the former lunar calendar, which falls on some day in the middle part of October or later when the moon is in full, takes place a secondary moon festival called "Jyusan-ya" or Thirteenth Night, which is celebrated in the same way as on the occasion of the previous moon festival "Jyugoya" or Fifteenth Night.

NOVEMBER:

3rd.—"Meiji-Setsu", a national holiday observed in memory of the Emperor Meiji, the day being the birthday of the late illustrious monarch. This being one of the four great National holidays, a Court banquet is given in celebration of the day at the Imperial Palace as on the occasion of the Emperor's Birthday, to which are invited many dignitaries and notables including the Princes and Princesses of Blood, Ministers of State and foreign diplomatic representatives, etc. A religious memorial festival is held at the Meiji Shrine (dedicated to the Emperor) at Yoyogi, Tokyo.

8th.—"Fuigo-matsuri" or Festival of Bellows. This is celebrated in the household of every metal-smith, silver-smith, iron-smith, and the like. On this day also takes place the annual bon-fire fete of the Fushimi Inari Shrine in Kyoto and elsewhere.

15th.—"Shichigo-san" Festival. On this day, boys who attained the age of 5 years and girls who attained that of 3 or 7 years are taken to the shrines of their tutelary deities in gala attire, by their seniors and worship at the shrines by way of expressing their gratitude for the protection of the guardian deities and

their safe growth through the period of early boyhood or girlhood, at the same time imploring for the future protection and happiness.

23rd.—"Ni-i-name Matsuri" or Feast of New Rice. This is a sort of Harvest Thanksgiving Festival and one of the important State functions, the day being observed as a national holiday. The newly harvested cereal (rice) is offered to the deities other than the grand Imperial ancestress enshrined at the Ise Great Shrine and is also eaten for the first time in the Imperial House.

28th.—Religious fete in commemoration of the death of Priest Shinran, the founder of the Shin sect of Buddhism, celebrated at the Hongwanji Temples in Tokyo and Kyoto.

About the middle of this month the Imperial Chrysanthemum Garden Party is given at the Imperial Gardens at Shinjuku (Tokyo), to which are invited dignitaries of State and other notables having similar capacity as those invited to the Imperial Cherry Flower Viewing Party in April.

In the early part of this month the annual

art exhibition of the Imperial Fine Art Institute opens at the art gallery in Uyeno Park (Tokyo), the show running for about one month.

DECEMBER:

22nd (or 23rd).—"Toji-no-Setsu" or Winter Solstice. On this day people take bath in the hot water in which are steeped sour oranges according to the time-honored custom.

25th.—"Taisho Tenno-sai" or Anniversary of the demise of the late Emperor (Taisho Tenno); a national holiday.

29th.—All Government and public offices close for the year-end and New Year holidays which last till January 4th.

On the 27th (or the 28th) the regular session of the Imperial Diet opens with appropriate ceremonies.

Between the 14th and last day of this month Toshi-no-ichi or Year-end Fair takes place at thriving quarters in Tokyo and other large cities, at which articles for the New Year's decoration or goods to be used in the New Year season are on sale.

CHAPTER XIX

PUBLIC WORKS

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

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

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

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

Expenditure Borne by State

| Year | For river work | For sand arresting | For harbor work | Total incl. others |
|---------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1928-29 | 19,901,320 | 547,885 | 9,224,581 | 34,094,541 |
| 1929-30 | 19,699,077 | 606,599 | 8,165,684 | 28,465,360 |
| 1930-31 | 14,824,513 | 371,002 | 7,741,001 | 22,936,516 |
| 1931-32 | 11,589,227 | 683,978 | 7,330,433 | 19,603,638 |
| 1932-33 | 16,848,658 | 8,424,428 | 13,513,073 | 31,186,159 |

Expenditure Borne by Prefectures, Etc.

| Year | Prefectures | Cities | Towns & villages | Local Unions | Total |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|------------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1926-27 | 119,307,831 | 123,930,901 | 39,959,047 | 10,775,030 | 293,972,809 |
| 1927-28 | 124,313,588 | 145,829,625 | 42,044,906 | 1,270,633 | 324,494,449 |
| 1928-29 | 127,937,011 | 140,099,079 | 42,467,989 | 127,934,580 | 323,297,537 |
| 1929-30 | 128,265,840 | 133,553,431 | 43,665,583 | 8,687,129 | 314,171,983 |

ROADS

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

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

Important Municipal roads are to be more than 18 ft. in width, and town and village roads, 12 ft. The ruling grade for National roads is 1 in 30, and that of Prefectural roads 1 in 25 in the flat country, and 1 in 15 and 1 in 10 in mountain defiles. The bridges on National and Prefectural roads should carry a uniform load of 100 lb. per sq. ft., 12 ton steam roller, and 8 ton wagon. At the end of December 1929 the total length of roads in the country were National 8,290 km., Prefectural 100,873 km., Municipal 27,351 km., and others 805,678 km. There were on these roads 388,059 bridges with span length

exceeding 6 ft., of which 9,756 bridges were metallic (iron), 89,004 stone, the rest being of wood, etc.

The road and bridge outlay during 3 years from 1927-28 to 1929-30 averaged ¥120,356,258 a year, as follows (in yen):—

| | | 1927-28 | 1928-29 | 1929-30 |
|---------------------|--------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| National..... | Roads..... | 7,964,974 | 8,130,209 | 876,668 |
| | Bridges..... | 4,689,255 | 4,776,381 | 5,191,959 |
| Prefectural..... | Roads..... | 45,891,776 | 47,854,453 | 47,860,561 |
| | Bridges..... | 14,309,365 | 13,230,276 | 14,550,002 |
| Municipal..... | Roads..... | 47,173,295 | 54,809,125 | 41,373,457 |
| | Bridges..... | 5,777,579 | 10,148,622 | 10,655,544 |
| Town & Village..... | Roads..... | 21,423,802 | 23,209,858 | 22,736,005 |
| | Bridges..... | 5,087,809 | 5,098,169 | 4,985,696 |
| Other..... | Roads..... | 13,200,495 | 1,445,987 | 16,266,632 |
| | Bridges..... | 294,862 | 773,631 | 549,918 |
| Total..... | Roads..... | 135,655,622 | 15,463,515 | 137,003,549 |
| | Bridges..... | 3,015,888 | 34,047,079 | 35,883,119 |

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

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

TRAMWAYS

Tramways can be laid on roads subject to the approval of the Public Works Bureau of the Department of Home Affairs. At the end of March, 1933, there were throughout Japan 144 tramways, including 94 electric, 8 steam, 8 steam and gas combined, 15 gasoline,

16 horse power and 7 manual power, and those under construction, 1,013 km. The gauges of tracks vary from 2 ft. 6 in. to 4 ft. 8½ in. The total investment amounted to ¥2,147,261,195. The profit arising from the working of tramways in 1931-32 approximated ¥44,647,536.

RIVER WORKS

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

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

| Year | Ordinary expenditure | | | Amount of damage | Total |
|--------------|----------------------|-----------------|------------|------------------|-------------|
| | Cost of improvement | Cost of repairs | Other | | |
| 1927-28..... | ¥17,948,457 | ¥7,148,885 | ¥1,693,487 | ¥16,825,535 | ¥43,616,364 |
| 1928-29..... | 20,517,186 | 6,978,692 | 1,472,511 | 13,178,831 | 42,147,220 |
| 1929-30..... | 15,683,795 | 5,927,162 | 1,555,087 | 12,396,107 | 35,562,151 |

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

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

| Year | State | Prefectures | Cities | Towns & villages | Local unions | Contributions | Total |
|--------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|------------------|--------------|---------------|------------|
| 1927-28..... | 5,877,928 | 25,332,801 | 8,031,063 | 2,229,966 | 1,142,315 | 1,000,295 | 43,616,364 |
| 1928-29..... | 616,019 | 23,805,965 | 8,128,695 | 1,986,027 | 895,125 | 1,171,218 | 36,603,049 |
| 1929-30..... | 6,225,059 | 19,206,999 | 5,846,254 | 2,270,049 | 946,701 | 1,067,097 | 35,562,151 |

The total cost in the fiscal years 1925-26 and 1926-27 amounted to ¥34,337,000 and ¥42,172,781 respectively.

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

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

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

New River Work Program

The last term program of the river work

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

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

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

HARBOR WORKS

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

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

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

| Harbors | Works | Time | Cost |
|---------------|--------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| Nagasaki (I) | D.g. | 1897-1904 | 4,599,000 |
| Yokohama (I) | B.W., J., D. | 1899-1905 | 2,304,000 |
| Wakamatsu | D.g., R. | 1890-1894 | 4,916,000 |
| Niigata (I) | B.W., D. | 1896-1903 | 1,196,000 |
| Nagoya (III) | B.W., D.g., R. | 1920-1925 | 8,670,000 |
| Otaru (I) | B.W. | 1897-1908 | 2,200,000 |
| Osaka (I) | B.W., D., R. | 1891-1916 | 2,881,000 |
| Miike | B.W., D., W.D. | 1902-1916 | 3,600,000 |
| Niigata | B.W., D. | 1915-1925 | 2,342,000 |
| Otaru (II) | B.W., P., R. | 1908-1921 | 4,939,000 |
| Kushiro | B.W., D., J. | 1909-1927 | 6,492,000 |
| Oita | B.W., L.P., D., R. | 1910-1916 | 1,411,000 |
| Hakodate (II) | B.W. | 1910-1919 | 1,274,000 |
| Rumoi | B.W., D., R. | 1910-1913 | 6,664,000 |
| Yokkaichi | Y.W., D., J., W.D. | 1910-1924 | 6,365,000 |
| Funakawa | B.W., R., W.D., D.g. | 1911-1928 | 4,980,000 |
| Aomori | Q., B.W., D., R. | 1914-1923 | 1,950,000 |
| Shiogama | Q., B.W., D., R. | 1914-1930 | 5,980,000 |
| Niigata (II) | D., R., Q., W.D. | 1915-1925 | 3,000,000 |
| Moji | B.W., D., R., Q., E. | 1916-1920 | 1,025,000 |
| Hakata | B.W., D., R. | 1917-1921 | 3,700,000 |
| Osaka (II) | D., R., Q. | 1918-1926 | 12,383,000 |
| Same | B.W., R. | 1919-1924 | 1,550,000 |
| Shimizu | D., R., Q. | 1921-1926 | 6,177,000 |
| Yokohama | D., Q., E., B.W., L.P. | 1921-1934 | 31,025,000 |
| Kagoshima | Q., D.g., L.P. | 1923-1932 | 3,000,000 |
| Takamatsu | B.W., R., D.g., L.P. | 1922-1927 | 2,200,000 |
| Imaharu | B.W., Q., L.P., D.g., R., W.D. | 1920-1929 | 3,800,000 |
| Komatsujima | B.W., Q., D.g., W.D. | 1923-1932 | 3,449,000 |
| Sakai | B.W., D.g., Q., R. | 1922-1927 | 1,800,000 |
| Nawa | Q., D.g., R. | 1921-1925 | 1,500,000 |

| Harvors | Works | Time | Cost |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| 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 | 3,400,000 |
| Tsuruga | Q., D.g., B.W., R | 1922-1926 | 3,633,000 |
| Abashiri | B.W., D.g. | 1919-1926 | 2,633,000 |
| Wakanai | B.W. | 1920-1927 | 2,577,000 |

Including the colonial works, the total outlay for harbor work during the past 30 years amounts to something like ¥500,000,000, for

SANITARY WORKS

Water-supply.—The oldest water-works in Japan was that in Tokyo which got supply of drinking water from the Tama river, 10 miles from the city, in open canals and conduits built 300 years ago in the Tokugawa era. The first modern waterworks constructed in Japan was in Yokohama in 1885, designed by an English engineer H.S. Palmer. Yokohama was followed by the cities of Hakodate and Nagasaki. At the end of March 1931 there were 362 civic corporations provided with modern water-works, and more were in course of construction. The total cost involved up to the end of March 1927 reached upwards ¥187,522,000 of which the State aids amounted to ¥43,234,000. The following table gives the figures relative to some of the more important ones at the end of March 1929:—

| | Cost of Construction | | Plans for Water Supply | | |
|-------------|-----------------------|----------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Total amount (¥1,000) | State aids (¥10,000) | Quantity per head per day (cubic meter) | Population supplied (1,000) | Yearly receipt (¥1,000) |
| Tokyo | 69,133 | 7,088 | 0.185 | 2,118 | 8,222 |
| Kyoto | 6,920 | 1,039 | 3.230 | 726 | 1,090 |
| Osaka | 31,117 | 5,581 | 0.590 | 2,334 | 6,710 |

COAST PROTECTION

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

| Year | Amount of damage | Cost of repair |
|------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1926 | ¥52,409,640 | ¥33,855,479 |

EARTHQUAKE DAMAGE TO PUBLIC WORKS

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

which Yokohama and Kobe harbors were chiefly responsible.

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

| | | | | | |
|-------------|--------|-------|-------|-----|-------|
| Yokohama | 15,319 | 4,466 | 0.165 | 565 | 4,223 |
| Kobe | 21,796 | 3,907 | 0.149 | 718 | 1,923 |
| Nagasaki... | 6,868 | 1,214 | 0.68 | 241 | 4,301 |
| Nagoya ... | 13,823 | 1,634 | 0.099 | 950 | 1,255 |
| Hiroshima | 2,969 | 452 | 0.159 | 215 | 600 |
| Otaru | 3,562 | 850 | 0.139 | 145 | 713 |

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

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

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

| | | |
|------------|------------|------------|
| 1927 | 18,093,367 | 26,968,000 |
| 1928 | 17,881,366 | 41,308,545 |
| 1929 | 13,773,544 | 33,474,716 |
| 1930 | 16,426,790 | 45,272,797 |

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.

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

nical aspects of the earthquake damage.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Earthquake-Proof Construction

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

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

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

ARCHITECTURE AND EARTHQUAKE

General Observation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

REVISED CONSTRUCTION REGULATIONS

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

All buildings shall be provided with bracing or struts;

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER XX

PATENTS, DESIGNS, TRADE-MARKS AND UTILITY MODELS

PROTECTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY

"Sembai Ryaku Kisoku" or Brief Monopoly Regulations issued in 1871 was the first legislative measure Japan had adopted for the protection of industrial property, but the measure was not enforced but abolished before it went into force. The actual protection commenced in June 1884 when the Trade Mark Regulations were promulgated and enforced, this being followed by the enactment of the Monopoly Patent Regulations in 1885. Then in 1888, these two regulations were superseded by the newly enacted Patent, Design and Trade Mark Regulations. In those days Japan was still bound by extraterritorial treaties and because foreigners were beyond the control of the native laws their industrial property was not covered by the protection of the legislation. With the revision of treaties in 1894-95 the laws on industrial property were subjected to necessary amendment and for the first time the general system of protection as understood in Europe and America was put into force in the country. Subsequently the laws were amended twice, i.e. in 1909 and in 1921, when the present Patent, Utility Model, Design and Trade Mark Laws and rules appertaining to them came into existence, taking effect on January 11, 1922. Main features common to those four laws are as follow:—

(1) Japan from the first adopted the examination system, that is, when there are applications for patents, or registration of utility models, designs or trade marks, they are first examined by the examiners of the Patent Office, and obtain registration only when they are found conformable to the law. This principle remains unchanged. In the new law has been adopted the system of publication, that is to say, when the examiners are satisfied with applications, they first issue an order that publicity be given them, and if within a period of two months no objection appears against the published applications, then upon the expiration of the said period the examiner gives decision to register, and effects registra-

tion on payment of prescribed fees. The only exception to the above is in connection with applications for the registration of designs for which registration is effected by dispensing with the process of publicity.

The system of re-examination has been abolished in the new laws. If the examiner should decide to reject an application, he has to show to the applicant the reasons, if any, for the rejection in order to give him an opportunity to protest. In case the protest is overruled and the applicant is not satisfied with the ruling, he can request a trial-on-appeal.

A trial can be requested to invalidate a patent or a registration granted contrary to the laws, or to a person not entitled thereto; but this power of request lapses after expiration of five years from the day of registration in the case of patents and with regard to registrations effecting private interests, and three years in the case of utility models. A trial may also be requested to confirm the limits of claims. From a trial an appeal is open to a trial-on-appeal, and from a trial-on-appeal to the Court of Cassation, but this latter is in regards to points of law only.

(2) Formerly patents were granted only to first inventors, but in the new Patent Law they, as well as the registration of utility models, designs and trade-marks, are granted to the first applicants; and in case there are two or more applications on the same day on the same subject a patent or registration is granted according to an agreement among the applicants, but is withheld when no such agreement exists. In case a patent or registration has been granted to a person who is not entitled thereto, such patent or registration may be invalidated through a trial upon application, and shall be granted to a person entitled thereto.

(3) As regards an invention, a utility model or a design effected by an employe of a

private firm or public establishment, even when the invention, utility model, or design lies within the scope of business of the employer, and is accomplished by the employe in discharge of his duty and assigned to the employer according to stipulations in a contract or business regulations, the employer has to pay a reasonable compensation to the employe. In case such employe obtain a patent or registration thereof, owing to absence of such stipulations, the employer is entitled to work it.

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

(5) With regard to patented articles, and registered utility models and designs, an indication that the article is patented or registered, must be attached thereto, otherwise no damages can be recovered for infringement. No such requirement is needed for trade

marks.

(6) When a patent is granted, letters patent shall be issued, and when a utility model or design is registered, a certificate of registration; but for the registration of trade mark no certificate shall be issued.

(7) A foreigner who is not domiciled, nor has a residence in Japan, is not entitled to enjoy industrial property, unless he is a subject or citizen of a country with which Japan has a treaty or anything corresponding thereto, pledging mutual protection of industrial properties. Even a national of such a country is not allowed to make an application or a request or take any other steps with regard to industrial property, unless he is domiciled or has a residence or bona fide place of business in Japan, or when he does so through an agent living in Japan.

(8) For persons residing in foreign countries or in remote districts where communication is difficult, the director of the Patent Office may, by virtue of his official authority or in compliance with request, extend the periods prescribed for procedures to be taken vis-a-vis the Patent Office.

PATENTS

Not Patentable.—The following are not patentable:

1. Articles of food or drink or taste (Genusmittel);
2. Medicines or methods of compounding them;
3. Substances manufactured by chemical processes;
4. Articles which are prejudicial to public order, morals or health.

Not New.—The following are not "new":—

1. Inventions which have been publicly known or publicly used in the Empire prior to application for patents therefor;
2. Inventions which have been described in publications distributed in the Empire prior to application for patents therefor to such an extent that the description can easily be put into practice.

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

This term of fifteen years may be extended for not less than three years and not more than ten years, if the invention is a very important

one and the inventor has not realized proper profits for his invention through no fault of his own.

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

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

Use of Other's Patent.—When a patented invention can not be worked without a patented invention or a registered utility model belonging to another person being used, a trial may be requested in case the person refuses to grant a license on reasonable terms without proper reasons. This use of a patented invention cannot be exacted unless three years have elapsed from the establishment of the patent right.

In case a patent remain unworked in the Empire without any good reason consecutive-

ly for three years or more, and if such patent is necessary for public interests, the Director of the Patent Office may upon receiving appli-

cation cancel the patent or order the patentee to grant a license on terms to be decided by him, or cancel it in virtue of his authority.

UTILITY MODELS

Any person who has conceived a new model of practical utility in regard to shape, construction or combination of articles may obtain the registration of a utility model with regard to the article. Prohibitive clauses concerning registration are practically identical to those for the registration of designs.

The term of the exclusive use of a utility model is ten years counting from the date of registration.

The fee is at the rate of ¥7 annually for the first three years, ¥15 annually for the next three years and ¥25 annually for the last four years.

DESIGNS

Subject-Matters.—Any new design consisting of forms, patterns, colorings, or their combinations and applicable to articles of industry may be registered with regard to the articles, excepting those which are the same or similar to the Imperial Chrysanthemum Crest, or those which are prejudicial to public order and so forth.

Secrecy of Designs.—A design may be kept secret pending the application and for a period

not exceeding three years from the date of its registration.

Term.—The term allowed for the exclusive use of a design is ten years from the date of registration, similar design expiring with the original.

Fees.—The fee is at the rate of ¥3 yearly for the first three years, ¥5 yearly from the fourth to the tenth year. Registration fee of a similar design is ¥3.

TRADE-MARKS

Object of Trade-Marks.—A trade-mark may be registered in order to distinguish the goods which are produced, manufactured, worked up, selected, certified, handled or sold by a person as a business. A trade-mark to be registered must consist of letters, devices or signs, or their combinations and must be distinctive and conspicuous. A designation of colors may be registered.

The following marks are not registerable:

1. Those containing a device similar to the Imperial Chrysanthemum Crest;
2. Those similar to the national flag, the army or navy ensign, decoration, &c., or a foreign national flag;
3. Those similar to a Red Cross, or designation of characters therefor;
4. Those liable to disturb public order or morals;
5. Those containing a likeness, the name or other designation, or the trade-name of another person, unless consent is obtained therefor from the person concerned.
6. Those similar to a mark commonly used with the same, or similar kind, of goods;

7. Those containing a device similar to a prize medal or the like given by an authorized exposition, except in the case when a person uses such medal which he has obtained, as part of the trade-mark;

8. Those similar to a mark of another person well known in trade and to be used with similar kinds of goods;

9. Those similar to registered trade-mark of another person and to be used for similar kinds of goods;

10. Those similar to a mark of another person, before the lapse of one year since the loss of validity of such mark, unless the mark remained unused for more than one year previous to the loss of its validity;

11. Those apprehended to cause mistake or confusion of merchandise.

Even in cases where the essential part of a trade-mark is not, when separated, unregistrable for its not being special and distinctive, such trade-mark shall be registered if the owner disclaims any right to that part.

A trade-mark similar to another trade-mark

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

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

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

When Transferable.—A trade-mark right may be transferred only when it is transferred together with the business; it may also be transferred by division according to the goods on which the mark is used.

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 ON PATENTS, UTILITY MODELS, ETC.

The number of applications filed with the Patent Bureau for patents and for the registration of designs and trade-marks and utility

models, number of patents granted and of designs, etc. registered in recent years are as follows:—

Registration of Patent Right

| Year | Applications | | | Registered | | |
|-----------|--------------|------------|--------|------------|------------|-------|
| | Japanese | Foreigners | Total | Japanese | Foreigners | Total |
| 1926..... | 10,617 | 1,878 | 18,495 | 2,498 | 1,022 | 3,520 |
| 1927..... | 10,284 | 2,323 | 12,607 | 3,160 | 1,211 | 4,371 |
| 1928..... | 10,357 | 2,702 | 13,059 | 3,271 | 1,433 | 4,704 |
| 1929..... | 11,328 | 2,968 | 14,296 | 3,460 | 1,630 | 5,090 |
| 1930..... | 12,568 | 2,862 | 15,430 | 3,366 | 1,610 | 4,976 |
| 1931..... | 12,871 | 2,312 | 15,183 | 2,998 | 1,320 | 4,318 |
| 1932..... | — | — | 13,878 | — | — | 4,846 |

Registration of Utility Models

| Year | Applications | | | Registered | | |
|-----------|--------------|------------|--------|------------|------------|--------|
| | Japanese | Foreigners | Total | Japanese | Foreigners | Total |
| 1926..... | 27,395 | 72 | 27,467 | 7,574 | 45 | 7,619 |
| 1927..... | 27,575 | 100 | 27,675 | 9,336 | 50 | 9,386 |
| 1928..... | 29,401 | 178 | 29,579 | 12,173 | 108 | 12,281 |
| 1929..... | 32,928 | 187 | 33,115 | 11,930 | 130 | 12,060 |
| 1930..... | 38,200 | 287 | 38,487 | 12,117 | 119 | 12,236 |
| 1931..... | 37,954 | 342 | 38,296 | 11,917 | 163 | 12,080 |
| 1932..... | — | — | 33,981 | — | — | 11,988 |

Registration of Designs

| Year | Applications | | | Registered | | |
|-----------|--------------|------------|--------|------------|------------|-------|
| | Japanese | Foreigners | Total | Japanese | Foreigners | Total |
| 1926..... | 7,277 | 77 | 7,354 | 3,747 | 27 | 3,774 |
| 1927..... | 9,162 | 19 | 9,181 | 4,670 | 21 | 4,691 |
| 1928..... | 8,207 | 14 | 8,221 | 4,357 | 9 | 4,366 |
| 1929..... | 9,616 | 27 | 9,643 | 5,295 | 13 | 5,308 |
| 1930..... | 12,006 | 32 | 12,038 | 5,925 | 19 | 6,014 |
| 1931..... | 9,951 | 36 | 9,987 | 4,801 | 18 | 4,819 |
| 1932..... | — | — | 9,195 | — | — | 4,567 |

Registration of Trade-Marks

| Year | Applications | | | Registered | | |
|-----------|--------------|------------|--------|------------|------------|--------|
| | Japanese | Foreigners | Total | Japanese | Foreigners | Total |
| 1926..... | 21,770 | 1,237 | 23,007 | 11,254 | 1,338 | 12,592 |
| 1927..... | 19,516 | 1,428 | 20,944 | 8,291 | 948 | 9,239 |
| 1928..... | 19,865 | 1,426 | 21,291 | 8,716 | 1,076 | 9,792 |
| 1929..... | 21,560 | 1,462 | 23,022 | 9,190 | 941 | 10,131 |
| 1930..... | 21,103 | 1,332 | 22,435 | 9,916 | 1,091 | 11,007 |
| 1931..... | 21,288 | 1,132 | 22,420 | 10,953 | 928 | 11,881 |
| 1932..... | — | — | 21,529 | — | — | 10,576 |

ENCOURAGEMENT OF INVENTIONS

The Society for the Encouragement of Inventions was organized in 1905, and in 1919 the Government announced they would grant every year a certain amount of encouragement fund. The same year gold medals specially designed were awarded to 15 inventors of merit by the Society. In 1925 the Society received a donation of ¥30,000 from the Imperial Household in aid of the encouragement fund. The following year (1926) the Society awarded to 106 inventors special medals of merit and letters of praise, eleven of them being granted monetary gift of ¥300 each out of the Imperial donation. The Society is presided over by Baron Yoshiro Sakatani.

For encouragement of useful inventions the Government is granting annually small amounts of subsidiary aids. The total amount of such monetary grants expended during the three years ending 1931 reached ¥174,877 or ¥69,359 in 1929, ¥55,528 in 1930 and ¥49,990 in 1931.

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 the Tokyo Imperial University which secured patent rights in England, America, Japan and three other foreign countries; a special process for the manufacture of synthetic camphor invented by Prof. Kuwada of the Tokyo Imperial University and others; etc. Some of these inventions have secured world-wide fame.

CHAPTER XXI

LABOR

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

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

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

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

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

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

the local and municipal elections.

Union Statistics.—The following figures showing the number and membership of labor unions of all descriptions in Japan are based upon the investigation of the Social Affairs Bureau of the Home Office:—

| | June 1928 | June 1929 | June 1930 | June 1931 | June 1932 |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| No. of unions... | 501 | 630 | 712 | 818 | 932 |
| Membership... | 300,000 | 330,985 | 354,321 | 368,975 | 337,625 |

Approximate number of laborers under the Factory Law being estimated at 4,824,000, the foregoing figures of organized laborers are less than 10% of the total, the absence of a trade-union law in Japan being responsible for this glaring difference between the two figures.

MAIN CURRENT OF THOUGHT IN THE LABOR WORLD

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

The Central Federation of Japanese Labor

The Central Federation which believes in the settlement of labor troubles by peaceful means and through compromises with employers is the mainstay of the Social Democratic Party described elsewhere and has the roll of about 40,000 members including some 7,000 women. Led by Bunji Suzuki (M.P.) who represented Japanese labor at the 14th session of the International Labor Conference at Geneva (June 1930), it denounced communistic movements as unhealthy but declared at the same time so long as an administration engineered by the rich and supported by the police was in power such underground movements were bound to spread. The Central Federation was chiefly instrumental in settling many of the grave labor troubles that occurred in recent years. The Federation of Naval Laborers consists of workers at seven workshops and exist under official recognition and in the manifesto issued in 1928 it pledged itself to carry to realization increase of average wages, the system of paid holidays and the conversion of relief guilds as legal persons. The Government Railway Workers Committee is somewhat of

Figures for 1932 as classified by kinds of trade are as follow:—

| | No. of unions | No. of members |
|--------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Machine and tool | 80 | 92,689 |
| Chemical | 84 | 19,487 |
| Dyeing and weaving..... | 44 | 16,540 |
| Food and drinks | 27 | 4,781 |
| Miscellaneous | 147 | 20,283 |
| Mining | 23 | 6,331 |
| Gas and electric..... | 14 | 9,738 |
| Transportation | 109 | 148,507 |
| Communication | 5 | 3,050 |
| Civil engineering' | 47 | 8,391 |
| Others | 352 | 47,829 |
| Total | 932 | 377,625 |

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

The Left Unions

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

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

The Union Movements

The aggravated pressure of hard times in consequence of the banking panic of 1927 and the attitude of stronger exploitation assumed by capitalists seem to have roused proletarians to the necessity of meeting their aggression

with united front for their self-defence. The Central and Left men were specially loud in urging the necessity of unions, but the Right groups, afraid of being implicated by their more advanced comrades have preferred to keep aloof, saying that the united front movement should be made by those of similar leaning. However the spirit of combination is in the air, and on the occasion of M. Albert Thomas' visit to Japan in 1928 five important unions of the Right formed a league.

NUMBER OF LABORERS

The latest figures on laborers are not yet available, pending completion of the statistics of the census taken in Oct. 1925. To sum up, therefore, the results of investigations made by various government departments in recent

| Laborers | No. | Date | Investigated by |
|-----------------------|-----------|---|--------------------------------------|
| Factory | 2,090,161 | June 30, 1930 | Social Bureau |
| Mine..... | 248,201 | " " " | " " |
| | 286,964 | June 30, 1929 | Mining Bureau |
| Agricultural | 8,840,626 | Oct. 1, 1920 | Department of Agriculture & Commerce |
| Fishing..... | 455,230 | End of 1925 | Department of Agriculture & Forestry |
| Forest | 329,891 | End of 1926 | " " " " " |
| Commercial | 1,106,328 | Estimate from the Census on October 1, 1920 | |
| Traffic: | | | |
| Railway | 236,881 | End of 1929 | Department of Railways |
| Shipping | 489,100 | July, 1927 | Department of Communications |
| Communications ... | 56,374 | End of 1926 | " " " |
| Day-laborers & others | 1,921,762 | June 30, 1930 | Social Bureau |

DATA ON FACTORY LABOR

Factories and Factory Workers

At the end of 1909 there were 32,228 factories employing over 5 workmen. Taking the figure as 100, the index number decreased to 98 after five years, i.e. at the end of 1914. Then in 1919 it rose to 136, to increase in 1921 to 153, which was the highest in recent years. For this remarkable growth of labor the rapid development of foreign trade and the prosperity of commerce and industry during the World War was responsible. The following shows the number of factories each employing over 5 workmen and the number of their operatives, as investigated by the Department of Commerce & Industry:—

| Year | No. of factories | No. of laborers | | |
|-----------|------------------|-----------------|---------|-----------|
| | | Male | Female | Total |
| 1914..... | 31,717 | 383,957 | 564,308 | 948,265 |
| 1925..... | 49,161 | 852,554 | 955,827 | 1,808,381 |

The May Day

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

years, the total number of laborers in the country amounts to 16,061,518, disregarding, for convenience sake, difference in the dates of inquiry.

| Year | Index No. | | Percentage of laborers | |
|-----------|-----------|----------|------------------------|--------|
| | Factories | Laborers | Male | Female |
| 1914..... | 100 | 100 | 40.5 | 59.5 |
| 1925..... | 155 | 191 | 47.5 | 53.4 |
| 1926..... | 164 | 197 | 47.6 | 52.3 |
| 1927..... | 169 | 200 | 48.6 | 51.4 |
| 1928..... | 176 | 204 | 49.0 | 50.9 |
| 1929..... | 188 | 192 | 46.8 | 53.1 |
| 1930..... | 196 | 177 | 47.3 | 52.7 |

As a general rule the number of female operatives always exceeds that of male operatives. But the recent statistics show a tendency of de-

crease in the former and increase in the latter. This may be attributed to the growing predominance in recent years of machine and tool manufacture and chemical industry, which

have to depend chiefly on male workers. It is noteworthy in this connection that over 50 per cent of factory girls in Japan are employed in spinning and weaving mills.

No. of Workers as Classified by Kind of Factories

| Factories | 1930 | | 1931 | |
|---------------------|----------------|------------|----------------|------------|
| | No. of Workers | Percentage | No. of Workers | Percentage |
| Textile | 903,399 | 53.8 | 898,792 | 54.1 |
| Mechanical | 84,112 | 4.9 | 84,269 | 4.0 |
| Machine & tool..... | 168,338 | 9.9 | 158,351 | 9.4 |
| Chemical | 118,260 | 7.0 | 122,461 | 7.3 |
| Food & drinks | 138,280 | 8.2 | 133,516 | 8.0 |
| Miscellaneous | 91,161 | 5.4 | 89,939 | 5.4 |
| Others | 177,993 | 10.5 | 173,004 | 10.4 |
| Total | 1,683,563 | 100.0 | 1,660,332 | 100.0 |

No. of Factory Workers as Classified by Age

At the end of 1931 the total number of factory laborers amounted to 1,730,011, of which 1,660,332 or 96% were regular operatives and the others casual hands. Of the regular operatives those under 16 years numbered only 180,594 or 10.30% of the whole laborers. Male operatives 16 years old or above numbered 774,000 and female 729,156. Only 22,469 of those under 16 were male, while the females occupied as much as 158,125. This large number of girls under 16 is accounted for by the greater number of females employed in flatures and cotton mills.

| | Total (percent) | Regular Operatives (percent) | | | Other employees (percent) |
|-----------|-----------------|------------------------------|----------|-------|---------------------------|
| | | 16 & above | Under 16 | Total | |
| Male..... | 48.50 | 51.48 | 12.43 | 47.29 | 27.69 |

| Total Average: | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
|----------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|
| Factories | 722 | 728 | 737 | 740 | 733 | 733 | 730 | 722 | 728 | 730 | 723 | 712 |
| Male (yen) | 2.61 | 2.64 | 2.64 | 2.58 | 2.58 | 2.56 | 2.54 | 2.49 | 2.50 | 2.50 | 2.51 | 2.47 |
| Female (yen) | 1.02 | 0.99 | 0.96 | 0.92 | 0.92 | 0.92 | 0.89 | 0.89 | 0.87 | 0.87 | 0.86 | 0.87 |
| Porcelain and earthenware: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Factories | 40 | 40 | 39 | 41 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 41 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 38 |
| Male (yen) | 2.43 | 2.34 | 2.33 | 2.27 | 2.27 | 2.28 | 2.23 | 2.21 | 2.20 | 2.23 | 2.19 | 2.10 |
| Female (yen) | 0.95 | 0.94 | 0.94 | 0.94 | 0.93 | 0.94 | 0.93 | 0.89 | 0.87 | 0.85 | 0.81 | 0.79 |
| Machine and tool works: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Factories | 141 | 141 | 140 | 141 | 139 | 140 | 138 | 136 | 137 | 137 | 133 | 134 |
| Male (yen) | 2.79 | 2.84 | 2.84 | 2.76 | 2.74 | 2.73 | 2.72 | 2.64 | 2.65 | 2.66 | 2.66 | 2.69 |
| Female (yen) | 1.42 | 1.45 | 1.45 | 1.44 | 1.43 | 1.41 | 1.41 | 1.41 | 1.41 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.42 |
| Chemical works: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Factories | 66 | 67 | 68 | 68 | 68 | 68 | 67 | 66 | 67 | 66 | 67 | 67 |
| Male (yen) | 2.34 | 2.33 | 2.36 | 2.31 | 2.32 | 2.29 | 2.25 | 2.26 | 2.27 | 2.28 | 2.29 | 2.26 |
| Female (yen) | 1.08 | 1.11 | 1.09 | 1.08 | 1.08 | 1.10 | 1.13 | 1.11 | 1.13 | 1.12 | 1.16 | 1.14 |
| Mechanical works: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Factories | 64 | 63 | 64 | 64 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 65 | 63 |
| Male (yen) | 3.14 | 3.22 | 3.13 | 3.16 | 3.11 | 3.10 | 3.01 | 2.95 | 2.96 | 2.95 | 3.04 | 3.00 |
| Female (yen) | 1.33 | 1.30 | 1.29 | 1.26 | 1.27 | 1.27 | 1.21 | 1.21 | 1.21 | 1.23 | 1.25 | 1.11 |

Food and drink factories:

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Factories | 83 | 82 | 82 | 81 | 79 | 79 | 78 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 | 78 |
| Male (yen) | 2.21 | 2.09 | 2.16 | 2.24 | 2.19 | 2.13 | 2.14 | 2.12 | 2.14 | 2.16 | 2.14 | 2.17 |
| Female (yen) | 1.16 | 1.06 | 1.13 | 1.11 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.03 | 1.03 | 1.04 | 1.09 | 1.10 | 1.23 |

Printing and book-binding:

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Factories | 34 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 34 | 35 | 34 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 34 | 34 |
| Male (yen) | 2.19 | 2.30 | 2.31 | 2.30 | 2.18 | 2.16 | 2.19 | 2.22 | 2.21 | 2.22 | 2.28 | 2.34 |
| Female (yen) | 1.24 | 1.24 | 1.35 | 1.25 | 1.19 | 1.13 | 1.21 | 1.36 | 1.23 | 1.26 | 1.27 | 1.24 |

Working Hours

According to the investigation carried out by the same authorities, the average working hours at factories were 10.36 during 1932. The longest average hours worked were 11.18 by textile factories followed by paper milling with 11.06 hours. The shortest average 9.00 is recorded for machine and tool works.

Recess

During the year 1932 the total average of recess given to workers was 1.00 hours. As classified by factories the longest average was 1.30 for food and drink factories, followed by 1.18 for pottery factories, 1.06 for chemical factories, textile factories, paper works, wood and bamboo works, weaving, and civil engineering and building works, 0.54 for mechanical works, amusements and ornament manufactures, and electricity and gas works. The shortest average was 0.42 for machine and tool works.

Below are given the data of average working hours, recess and wages given to workers during 1932, as classified by kinds of factories:—

| | Working hours (H.) | Recess (H.) | Wages (Yen) |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Porcelain | 10.30 | 1.18 | 1.39 |
| Mechanical | 10.00 | 0.54 | 1.21 |
| Machine & tool | 9.00 | 0.42 | 1.92 |
| Chemical | 0.54 | 1.06 | 1.45 |
| Textile | 11.18 | 1.06 | 1.16 |
| Paper | 11.06 | 1.06 | 1.31 |
| Leather | 10.00 | 0.54 | 1.73 |
| Wood & bamboo | 10.24 | 1.06 | 1.38 |
| Food & drinks... .. | 10.24 | 1.30 | 1.54 |
| Clothing | 10.18 | 1.06 | 1.53 |
| Civil engineering | 10.06 | 1.06 | 1.76 |
| Printing & book-binding | 9.36 | 0.48 | 1.77 |
| Amusement | 10.00 | 0.54 | 1.46 |
| Gas & Electric... .. | 9.54 | 0.54 | 1.77 |
| Other | 9.24 | 1.06 | 1.37 |
| Total average. | 10.36 | 1.00 | 1.51 |

THE FACTORY LAW

The Factory Law, put in force on September 1st, 1916, was revised in March 1923 and carried into effect on July 1st, 1926. The main feature of the revision is the wider scope of application, and the inclusion of smaller factories each employing 10 workers as against the minimum limit of 15 in the old system and also more kinds of factories engaged in dangerous or unhealthy work.

Working Hours.—The maximum working hours are fixed at 11 hours, this, however, being applicable only to factories employing the protected workers, i.e. male operatives under 16 years of age (formerly 15) and female operatives, there being no restriction as regards those employing adult males. The factories enforcing 11 hours day or less must allow their workers at least 2 off-days every month, and when a day's work exceeds 6 hours over half an hour's recess must be given, and when 10 hours over 1 hour's.

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

Women in Maternity.—Women must not be employed 4 weeks before and 6 weeks after child-birth. But 4 weeks after child-birth they may be employed, when so desired by them in work judged harmless by physicians. Women with children not over one year old must be allowed to suckle them twice a work-day, each time not exceeding half an hour.

Workmen's Compensation.—Workmen injured by accidents, falling ill or killed while at-

tending to their duty 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% wage-rate daily from the first day till cured, not less than 40% from the 181st day.
3. Allowances for permanent disablement:—
 - a. Invalidism for life—not less than 540 times the daily wage-rate.
 - b. Disablement for life—not less than 360 times the daily wage-rate.
 - c. Damaged working capacity, health permanently injured, or, in case of women, facial disfigurement—180 times of the daily wage-rate.

d. Permanent though slight disablement without damaging working capacity—not less than 40 times the daily wage-rate.

4. Allowances for bereaved family—not less than 360 times of the daily wage-rate of the deceased operative.

5. Funeral expenses—20 times the daily wage-rate, but 20 yen when the sum does not come up to 20 yen.

The investigation made by the Social Affairs Bureau, Home Dep't., puts the number of factories under the control of the old law at the end of 1924 at 27,073 with 1,493,811 workers, but the revision added 19,294 factories with 142,724 employees including 38,009 females and 2,800 males of "protected" age.

LIVING EXPENSE OF WORKPEOPLE

The following data on the living expense of salaried men and laborers are based on the research carried out by the Government Statistical Bureau during the one year ending Aug. 31, 1927. The researches for both are subdivided into nine grades between the minimum "¥00 or under" and the maximum "¥200 or over" per month.

INCOME

Salaried Men.—The researches were carried out on the household economy of 1,575 families composed of 6,565 members, the average figures of their household economy being tabulated below:—

| Total income | Earned income | | Un-earned income | Actual outgoes | Earned income to actual outgoes | Actual income to actual outgoes |
|--------------|---------------|------------|------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | By head | By members | | | | |
| ¥137.17 | 109.65 | 6.51 | 21.01 | 124.34 | -8.18 | +12.83 |

The balance sheet presents entirely different

aspect according to the standing of the family as to income. Thus for a family with an income under ¥140 per month the balance is always adverse whether the income is actual or earned. It is only in the book-keeping of a family with ¥160 or thereabout a month that the actual receipt produces more or less balance, this surplus amounting to ¥56.13 when the income is ¥200 or over. Even in those families of higher standing the earned income as balanced against actual outgoes is always short.

Laborers.—Similar data on laborers' domestic economy comprise 3,210 families with 13,513 souls. The average position of their livelihood is tabulated as in the case of salaried people.

| Total income | Earned income | | Un-earned income | Actual outgoes | Earned income to actual outgoes | Actual income to actual outgoes |
|--------------|---------------|------------|------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | By head | By members | | | | |
| ¥102.07 | 85.11 | 7.81 | 9.15 | 91.38 | +1.54 | +10.69 |

| Topic | No. of Houses | No. of Members | Income (Yen) | Expense | | | Total incl. others (Yen) | Actual income to actual outgoes (Yen) |
|----------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | | | Food (Yen) | Dwelling (Yen) | Clothing (Yen) | | |
| Below ¥ 60 Sal. | 9 | 29.28 | 53.31 | 23.43 | 9.41 | 6.79 | 54.10 | — |
| lab. | 191 | 722.62 | 52.86 | 26.38 | 7.42 | 5.12 | 52.52 | 0.34 |
| " ¥ 80 Sal. | 112 | 376.08 | 71.62 | 26.43 | 12.47 | 9.54 | 69.64 | 1.98 |
| lab. | 621 | 2,431.25 | 71.34 | 30.41 | 10.04 | 7.99 | 67.66 | 3.68 |
| " ¥100 Sal. | 255 | 938.24 | 90.55 | 31.58 | 15.70 | 11.72 | 86.12 | 4.43 |
| lab. | 968 | 3,952.74 | 90.03 | 34.53 | 12.71 | 10.29 | 82.23 | 7.80 |
| " ¥120 Sal. | 254 | 998.26 | 110.14 | 36.26 | 19.59 | 14.06 | 103.28 | 6.86 |
| lab. | 658 | 2,784.04 | 109.28 | 37.35 | 16.16 | 12.80 | 97.93 | 11.35 |
| " ¥140 Sal. | 290 | 1,239.59 | 130.25 | 40.22 | 22.51 | 16.77 | 120.25 | 10.01 |
| lab. | 398 | 1,791.99 | 128.74 | 41.43 | 18.42 | 15.36 | 112.11 | 16.63 |
| " ¥160 Sal. | 217 | 926.93 | 149.22 | 43.12 | 24.61 | 18.62 | 132.81 | 16.41 |
| lab. | 188 | 916.66 | 149.09 | 46.71 | 20.12 | 18.21 | 128.46 | 20.63 |

| Topic | No. of Houses | No. of Members | Income (Yen) | Expense | | | Total incl. others (Yen) | Actual income to actual outgoes (Yen) |
|----------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | | | Food (Yen) | Dwelling (Yen) | Clothing (Yen) | | |
| Below ¥180 Sal. | 151 | 706.32 | 170.23 | 48.02 | 26.42 | 21.34 | 152.78 | 17.45 |
| lab. | 98 | 467.49 | 168.91 | 48.57 | 23.41 | 21.29 | 142.08 | 26.83 |
| „ ¥200 Sal. | 131 | 602.59 | 188.85 | 49.88 | 30.98 | 22.70 | 165.96 | 22.89 |
| lab. | 47 | 220.16 | 188.83 | 49.20 | 25.19 | 24.34 | 154.54 | 34.30 |
| Above ¥200 Sal. | 156 | 748.47 | 230.02 | 55.90 | 35.90 | 27.35 | 197.82 | 32.20 |
| lab. | 41 | 226.85 | 231.41 | 57.38 | 27.68 | 24.36 | 177.35 | 54.06 |
| Average Sal. | 1,575 | 6,565.75 | 137.17 | 40.61 | 22.84 | 17.18 | 124.34 | 12.83 |
| lab. | 3,210 | 13,513.81 | 102.07 | 36.33 | 14.42 | 11.87 | 91.38 | 10.69 |

Of the actual income amounting to ¥94.24 on the average, the earned income (¥86.24) occupies 91% and the unearned income (¥8.07) only 9%, this proportion between the two items comparing to 86 and 14% respectively in the case of salaried men's economy. Then the family members' earnings of laborers is in higher ratio than in the economy of the salaried men's families. When the family members' earnings are analyzed and the wife's and children's share is set apart, it is found that while in the case of the average salaried men's economy the wife's earning is much higher than that of the children the relation is reversed in the laborer's family.

OUTGOES

The outgoes are broadly analyzed for both salaried men and laborers under three heads, i.e. (1) living expense, (2) social expense, (3) culture expense. The first item consists of food, dwelling, clothing and other necessities for existence; in the second item are included medical, school, communication expenses and taxes, while the balance remaining constitutes the culture outlay. Thus analyzed the outgoes in the domestic economy of the two classes of work people, salaried men and laborers, may be tabulated as follows:—

| | Average outgoes | Living expense | Social expense | Culture expense |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Salaried men..... | ¥124.34 | 80.63 (65%) | 25.32 (20%) | 17.39 (14%) |
| Laborers... | 91.38 | 62.62 (50%) | 16.80 (18%) | 11.96 (13%) |

HOUSING OF LABORERS

The inquiry carried out by the Labor Capital Harmony Society on the housing condition of laborers from 1922 to 1924 assumes that as the majority of laborers' income per month averages at ¥59 to ¥100, the general average of income of laborers for the whole country may be put at ¥73.92 to ¥79.06. The following data are based on that assumption:—

Items forming the bare necessities of life are shown below in their relative weight to the general economy:—

| | Food | Dwelling | Clothing | Lighting and heating | Others |
|--------------------|------|----------|----------|----------------------|--------|
| Salaried men...(%) | 32.6 | 18.3 | 13.8 | 4.5 | 29.8 |
| Laborers(„) | 39.6 | 15.7 | 13.0 | 4.5 | 26.8 |
| Average.....(„) | 36.1 | 17.0 | 13.4 | 4.5 | 28.3 |

Higher Cost of Living in Japan

The data on the cost of living in Japan shown in the following table is from an article by Mr. Yasukawa, formerly Mng. Dir. of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, who made an elaborate study on the subject some years ago:—

Latest Wholesale Price of Staple Foodstuffs

| | Tokyo | New York | London |
|------------------------|-------|----------|--------|
| Wheat (100 kin) ... | ¥8.10 | ¥ 6.24 | ¥7.44 |
| Barley („)..... | 6.44 | 3.63 | 6.48 |
| Flour (1 sack) | 3.60 | 3.62 | 3.43 |
| Beef (1 lb.) | 0.64 | 0.52 | 0.35 |
| Pork („) | 0.50 | 0.59 | 0.48 |
| Sugar, refined (1 kin) | 0.21 | 0.15 | 0.15 |

N.B.—1 yen is converted at 44 cents or ls. 10d.

| | Wealth | Earning per capita |
|---------------------|--------|--------------------|
| Japan | 1,667 | ¥ 218 |
| U.S.A..... | 6,008 | 1,374 |
| Great Britain | 4,608 | 862 |

| | 1922 | 1923 | 1924 |
|-------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| No. of families reported..... | 951 | 889 | 693 |
| No. of members | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.5 |
| Income (yen)..... | 73.92 | 79.06 | 74.53 |
| Average per family { | | | |
| No. of rooms.. | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 |
| No. of mats ... | 11.1 | 11.3 | 11.5 |
| Rent (yen) ... | 10.20 | 12.23 | 11.94 |
| Deposit (yen)..... | 14.05 | 24.55 | 15.66 |

| | 1922 | 1923 | 1924 |
|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Fixture (yen)..... | 15.18 | 18.57 | 24.58 |
| No. of mats | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 |

Further particulars are picked out as follows from the report of the same inquiry:—

| | Maximum | Minimum |
|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Rent..... | 11.01-16.24 (Tokyo) | 4.57-8.54 (Tohoku) |
| Rent per mat | 1.05- 1.59 („) | .30- .60 („) |

| | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Deposit ... | 24.18-39.04 (Tokyo) | 1.35-2.30 (Chugoku) |
| Rent to income... | 13-21% („) | 8-13% (Nagoya) |
| Space per capita ... | 2.3-3.9 mats (Tohoku) | 2.1-2.6 mats (Kyushu) |

N.B.—“Tohoku” designates Northeastern region and “Chugoku” middle section of the Main Island. A mat is a kind of rush carpet and in Japanese architecture is a unit of space measuring (3×6 ft.)

RECENT LABOR DISPUTES

The most memorable labor dispute that occurred recently is that of the Noda Soy Factory run by the Mogi family. Beginning on Sept. 16, 1927 it lasted till April 20, 1928, or 218 days, the strikers involved numbering about 1,100 corresponding to 240,000 days work. The trouble cost the workers about ¥250,000 and employers ¥3,000,000. The masters and workers had never been friendly, for since 1923 the employers incensed at what they considered the unruly conduct of the workers had been secretly planning to crush the Noda Trade Union. This design was eventually effect, though they had to disburse ¥380,000 as dismissal grant, aids to the living expense, etc. The fact was the trouble having developed into one of national importance the Prefectural authorities of Chiba and the Kyocho-kai (Labor-Capital Harmony Society) were obliged from consideration of public order and welfare to step in as arbitrators, and the employers thought it inadvisable to persist in their original resolution to fight to the bitter end. Thus the dispute ended in the virtual victory of the masters and in the elimination of to them, objectionable elements.

The Seamens Minimum Wage Dispute.—This trouble that arose between seamen and ship-owners of non-subsidized vessels run in coasting service was preceded by a ca'canny movement of the seamen extending some weeks but the open warfare lasted only five days. The ships laid up numbered some 300 with the total tonnage of roughly 1,500,000 tons. The two opposing bodies being compact bodies they could settle the trouble by submitting it to the decision of the arbitration committee on which both capital and labor were represented. The loss experienced by the shipowners is estimated not to have exceeded ¥600,000. The minimum wage scale agreed to is as follows:—

| Tonnage | A class hands | B class hands | C class hands |
|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 3,000 or over tons | ¥ 75 | ¥ 57 | ¥ 40 |
| 1,500-3,000 tons | 70 | 55 | 38 |
| 500-1,500 tons | 65 | 50 | 35 |

For apprentices of six months standing, ¥15; 7-12 months, ¥30; 13-28 months, ¥35; to be enrolled as ordinary hands after 18 months service. By clever manoeuvre the Seamen's Union has won in this dispute.

Labor Troubles

Three stages are noticed in the movement of labor troubles in Japan recently, first the sudden uprising of the troubles (strikes, sabotage, lockout) with the outbreak of the World War, these declining with the economic reverses after the armistice, and then intensified owing to the hard times. The following figures are based on the returns of the Social Affairs Bureau:—

Data for Strikes

| | Cases | Participants |
|------------|-------|--------------|
| 1915 | 64 | 7,852 |
| 1919 | 497 | 63,137 |
| 1924 | 333 | 54,526 |
| 1925 | 293 | 40,742 |
| 1926 | 495 | 67,234 |
| 1927 | 383 | 46,672 |
| 1928 | 393 | 43,337 |
| 1929 | 1,420 | 172,144 |
| 1930 | 2,289 | 191,805 |
| 1931 | 2,456 | 154,528 |
| 1932 | 1,916 | 98,850 |

Average Number of Strikers Per Case Classified by Occupations

| | Case | Strikers | Average per case |
|----------------------------|------|----------|------------------|
| Mechanical & tool works... | 220 | 11,813 | 62.5 |
| Chemical | 178 | 12,549 | 65.8 |

| | Case | Strikers | Average per case | | Case | Strikers | Average per case |
|------------------------|------|----------|------------------|--------------------------|------|----------|------------------|
| Weaving & dyeing | 142 | 13,880 | 105.4 | Civil engineering | 46 | 4,924 | 116.7 |
| Mining | 23 | 5,445 | 153.0 | Miscellaneous..... | 130 | 2,087 | 64.2 |
| Transportation | 73 | 3,097 | 261.2 | Total incl. others | 998 | 64,536 | 110.3 |

Strikes Classified by Causes

| | 1929 | | 1930 | | 1931 | | 1932 | |
|-------------------------|-------|--------------|-------|--------------|-------|--------------|-------|--------------|
| | Cases | Participants | Cases | Participants | Cases | Participants | Cases | Participants |
| For higher wage..... | 91 | 5,807 | 80 | 8,045 | 167 | 13,800 | 196 | 14,485 |
| Against its decrease... | 129 | 18,441 | 291 | 34,201 | 217 | 11,888 | 140 | 6,990 |
| For better treatment.. | 143 | 34,860 | 327 | 21,579 | 182 | 10,109 | 191 | 10,022 |
| Against foremen | 26 | 2,701 | 12 | 97 | 25 | 1,616 | 17 | 1,070 |
| Others..... | 181 | 15,404 | 196 | 16,499 | 407 | 27,123 | 399 | 22,216 |
| Total | 576 | 77,444 | 906 | 81,329 | 998 | 64,536 | 893 | 54,783 |

Strikes Classified by Result

| | | Compromise effected | Demand accepted | Demand withdrawn | Demand refused | Total* |
|------|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|--------|
| | | | | | | |
| | Participants | 21,388 | 11,556 | 7 | 10,223 | 43,337 |
| 1929 | Cases | 187 | 167 | 5 | 211 | 576 |
| | Participants | 31,877 | 24,723 | 104 | 19,192 | 77,444 |
| 1930 | Cases | 297 | 262 | 10 | 323 | 906 |
| | Participants | 25,841 | 25,188 | 948 | 28,104 | 81,329 |
| 1931 | Cases | 351 | 224 | 7 | 393 | 998 |
| | Participants | 25,935 | 12,400 | 140 | 24,616 | 64,536 |
| 1932 | Cases | 319 | 210 | 11 | 341 | 893 |
| | Participants | 22,287 | 12,882 | 873 | 16,105 | 54,783 |

N.B.—* The total includes those remaining in hand.

PEASANT MOVEMENTS

Peasants as organized power is still incoherent, for the rivalry between those favouring advanced views and those inclined to be more moderate prevent their coming together into any influential league. They are growing sufficiently conscious of their power, thanks to the inauguration of the universal suffrage system, but at the same time they find their position rendered gradually precarious owing to the strong attitude taken by landowners, who till a few years ago were practically at the mercy of their aggressive tenants. Both landowners and tenants are now hard hit by the economic reverses caused by the war boom, the lot of the latter being naturally more desperate. The landowners try to improve their situation by means of the so-called capitalization of land and to get back the farms leased by eviction and similar forcible means and the tenants affected had to meet the high-handed dealings of the landowners with riot and other violent steps. It is significant that while cases of ordinary tenancy troubles have lately

decreased those relating to eviction are on the increase.

What deserves notice in this connection is that while tenants are decreasing in number, tenants combining peasant-holders are showing the opposite tendency, and the figures for the yeomen class that were going down formerly remain on the whole constant. It seems the measures taken by the Government for encouraging the yeomanship have not been wholly ineffectual. The pressing need for farmers at large is not political but economic, owing to the marked fall of market prices of rice and other products, this seriously affecting the value of land. For the low level of the market value of land the Rice Law in force since 1921 for adjusting the price of this staple foodstuff plays of course an important part, but this is a very complex problem, seeing that the State cannot allow the market price of the staple jump upward as at the time of the memorable Rice Riot of 1918.

The repressive policy lately adopted by the

authorities further interferes with their movements and they seem sorely perplexed as to what course they should pursue. They are discussing the advisability of detaching their movements from politics and to devote themselves to such economic matters as cooperative societies, productive guilds, etc. The peasants of both the Right and the Left are trying hard to form their own national league, but as yet nothing particularly important have transpired.

Agrarian Movements

The latest figures supplied by the Social Affairs Bureau on the situation of the movements in Japan are quoted below:—

| | Peasant unions | Land-owners unions | Combination unions |
|------------|----------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1927 | 4,275 | 655 | 1,025 |
| 1928 | 4,115 | 614 | 1,060 |
| 1929 | 4,160 | 638 | 1,972 |
| 1930 | 4,364 | 645 | 2,024 |
| 1931 | 4,509 | 655 | 2,068 |
| 1932 | 4,650 | 662 | 2,098 |

The stern repressive treatment enforced by the authorities on the radical agrarian agitators since the communist trouble has very much attenuated their nominal strength, and in Ka-

gawa prefecture, once notorious for the agrarian activity, the authorities have succeeded in stamping out the unions and causing the resignation of the four agrarian members of the prefectural assembly.

Tenancy Troubles

Tenants naturally lag behind factory-workers and mine-workers in their awakening and the fact that cases of the troubles have made a marked increase with the growing difficulty of living is significant.

| Year | Cases | Participants |
|------------|-------|--|
| 1926 | 2,029 | { Landlords 30,601 Tenants..... 116,669 |
| 1927 | 2,052 | { Landlords 24,136 Tenants..... 91,336 |
| 1928 | 1,866 | { Landlords 19,474 Tenants..... 75,851 |
| 1929 | 2,434 | { Landlords 23,505 Tenants..... 81,998 |
| 1930 | 2,109 | { Landlords 11,118 Tenants..... 47,340 |
| 1931 | 2,689 | { Landlords 14,751 Tenants..... 52,889 |
| 1932 | 2,756 | { Landowners 16,065 Tenants..... 45,930 |

JAPAN AND INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION

The relation between Japan and the International Labor Organization, set up by Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles, has become closer year by year. From the beginning, Japan has actively participated in the International Labor Conference, despite considerable expenses involved in view of the great distance which separates Japan from Geneva. Moreover, a Japanese Government representative has regularly attended each session of the Governing Body of the International Labor Office. Japan is also the first country which established in Geneva a permanent delegation to the International Labor Organization, presided by the Japanese Government representative on the Governing Body. The present chief is Mr. Shunzo Yoshisaka who was appointed in 1929, succeeding to Mr. Akio Kasama.

JAPAN AND INTERNATIONAL LABOR CONFERENCE

Since the first International Labor Conference at Washington (1919), Japan has never failed to send to the successive sessions a com-

plete delegation composed of two representatives for the Government and one representative each for the employers and the workers

In view of the great industrial importance of Japan, the International Labor Office created in 1923 a Correspondence Office in Tokyo and appointed Mr. Z. Asari as Director. The active participation of Japan in the work of the International Labor Organization has considerably influenced and naturally gave an impetus to the workers of Japan. The great progress which has been achieved in the realm of social legislation as well as in the trade union movement since 1919 proves most eloquently how great was the repercussion of the International Labor Organization upon the Japanese workers. The necessity of continuing such participation is at present the more keenly felt as the toiling masses of the world at large are with greater eagerness looking to Geneva for the solution of their problems.

respectively. According to Article 389 of the Treaty of Versailles, the workers' delegates shall be chosen in agreement with the most representative organizations of workpeople in the respective countries, if such organizations exist. At first, the Japanese Government, however, in nominating the workers' delegate, did not take the trade unions into consultation, contending that a "most representative organization of workers" was not yet in existence in Japan. Consequently, protests against such nomination were presented at every session of the Conference until 1923 (Fifth Session).

In the meantime, trade unions were making headway and were consolidated so that the Government could now devise a new method of consulting with the more important trade unions. This was in 1924.

Besides the problem referred to above, the following, among many others, may be worth mentioning:—

At successive sessions of the Conference, India made vigorous protests against the so-called

unfair competition in the cotton industry between Japan and India, alleged to be caused by the non-ratification by Japan of the Hours Convention. This led invariably to stormy discussions on either side. This dispute, however, was nearly settled in 1927 when Japan put into force the Amended Factory Act and decided that the prohibition of night work of women and young persons would be carried into effect from July 1929.

Acting on the decision of the Governing Body, M. Albert Thomas, Director of the International Labor Office, accompanied by certain members of his staff, paid a visit in 1928-29 to the Far East, for the purpose of studying the conditions at first hand as well as promoting a better understanding and cooperation between the Far Eastern countries and the International Labor Organization. He was offered a hearty welcome in Japan, where he inspected most closely the existing labor and social conditions. His report on this score was submitted to the 12th session (June, 1929) of the International Labor Conference.

JAPAN AND THE LABOR CONVENTIONS

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

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

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

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

4. Draft Convention for establishing facilities for finding employment for seamen (Second Session, Genoa, 1920).

5. Draft Convention concerning the age for admission of children to employment in agriculture (Third Session, Geneva, 1921).

6. Draft Convention concerning the compulsory medical examination of children and young persons employed at sea (Third Session, Geneva, 1921).

7. Berne Convention concerning the prohibition of the use of white phosphorus, which had already been ratified.

8. Draft Convention concerning the workmen's compensation for occupational diseases.

9. Draft Convention concerning the equality of treatment of national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents.

10. Draft Convention concerning the simplification of the inspection of emigrants on board ship.

11. Draft Convention fixing the minimum age for admission of children to employment as coal heavers or firemen (Third Session, Geneva, 1921).

In addition to the above, the principles set forth in various Draft Conventions which still remain unratified have been incorporated as far as possible into her national legislation. Untiring efforts have been and are being made by the authorities to this end.

CHAPTER XXII

SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND FACTS

GENERAL REMARKS

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

SUMMARY OF PROMINENT SOCIAL AFFAIRS

Poor People.—No reliable census is yet available in Japan on this head, whatever figures there are being tentative and anything but accurate. According to the investigation (in 1929) of the Tokyo Municipal Office, the percentage of the poor is about 3.6 of the whole population. Later on, the Social Welfare Bureau of Tokyo reported that the ratio was 7.6%. Again, the Social Affairs Bureau of the Home Office calculates that the poor population is estimated to form at least 1% of the total population of Japan proper that amounts to roughly 60,000,000, and that the ratio of the destitute is probably 10% of the poor, i.e. 60,000.

Housing Question.—The housing question under consideration by the Home Office starts with the inquiry carried out in 1920 when the shortage of dwelling houses throughout the country was returned at 122,000. To fill this deficiency the authorities devised measures to supply easy term fund to the building guilds organized under law and took similar step of encouragement. From 1919 to 1926 the De-

posit Department of the Treasury supplied about ¥67,600,000 to the guilds at the rate of interest of 4½, houses built by the guilds and public corporations amounting to over 32,000. Besides, the Kanto districts that lost 466,299 houses in the great earthquake of September 1923 were granted a similar long term loan of ¥20,000,000 for erecting 10,000 houses. The Dojun-kai Building Society created soon after the disaster with the apportionment of ¥10 millions set apart from the disaster donations collected on the occasion also erected some 5,500 ordinary and temporary houses. Then there is the question of slum renovation, the slum statistics for the whole country being 216 colonies (41,448 houses) with a population around 314,000.

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

Common lodging houses at the end of March 1932, numbered 159, the average number of lodging days being 281,228 per month and average number of lodgers 21,225 one year per house.

Public Markets at the end of March 1932, numbered 304 with the total amount of turnover of ¥56,609,000.

Public Dining Halls at the end of March 1932, numbered 68 with number of meals served averaging 906,996 per month and turnover was returned as ¥1,454,837.

Public Bathhouses at the end of March 1932, numbered 216, visitors amounting to 26,311,972 during the year.

Public Pawnshops. The applicants number 966,745 with loans amounting to ¥3,344,747 of which ¥2,992,706 was repaid during 1931-32.

The data for recent years are as follows:—

| | Year (end of March) | No. of lodging houses | No. of Lodgers | Aver. no. of lodgers per month | Aver. no. of lodgers one year per house |
|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| Common Lodging Houses | 1930 | 140 | 2,510,472 | 209,206 | 17,931 |
| | 1931 | 148 | 3,128,331 | 260,694 | 21,137 |
| | 1932 | 159 | 3,374,738 | 281,228 | 21,225 |
| | | No. of Markets | Turnover (¥1,000) | Aver. turnover per month (¥1,000) | Aver. turnover one year per market (¥1,000) |
| Public Markets | 1930 | 321 | 70,465 | 5,872 | 218.2 |
| | 1931 | 319 | 64,910 | 5,409 | 203.4 |
| | 1932 | 304 | 56,609 | 4,717 | 186.2 |

| | No. of Halls | No. of Visitors | Aver. no. of visitors per month | Turnover (Yen) |
|--------------------------|--------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|
| Public Dining Halls..... | 1930..... | 77 | 14,892 | 1,241,065 |
| | 1931..... | 80 | 15,433 | 1,286,151 |
| | 1932..... | 68 | 10,884 | 906,096 |
| Public Pawn Shops..... | 1930..... | No. of Applicants | Loans advanced (Yen) | Repaid (Yen) |
| | 1931..... | 949,860 | 5,172,328 | 4,064,341 |
| | 1932..... | 1,228,672 | 6,479,853 | 5,409,736 |
| | | 639,317 | 3,344,747 | 2,992,706 |

Protection of Labor.—Employment agency and relief and workhouse are principal provisions under this head. Employment agencies numbered 484 at the end of July 1933 and during the same year they dealt with 540,725 to 1,502,468 applications for work, the ratio of acceptances averaging 35%. The unemployment returns as in May 1933 amounted to 429,295, of which 69,614 were salaried men, 158,193 laborers and 201,488 day-laborers. To give work to those unemployed, especially at the lean season of the year, the six premier cities are made to undertake public works, the Treasury guaranteeing to pay one half the wages payable.

Social Education Program comprises suppression of vices 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 cruelty to mute animals. The other social education movement aims at fostering sound thoughts, thrifty habits, discipline, etc. The most important organization in this connexion are the All-Japan Young Men's League consisting, at the end of March 1931, of 15,202 corps with a membership of 2,495,708 and the Young Women's League consisting of 13,225 corps with a membership of 1,567,123. In October 1925 the Young Men's League built their own hall in the precincts of the Meiji Shrine at the cost of over ¥300,000. The Imperial Court is extending help to the leagues.

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. The appropriation has been made in the 1929-30 Budget for the creation of a Social Education Bureau in the Department of Education. Then at all

important offices, central and local, one or two special officers have been appointed for guiding the development of sound thoughts and preventing the spread of "dangerous thoughts." There are also a number of private institutes for investigating social problems. These are as follows:—

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

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

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

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

Arima's Agrarian Research Institute (Tokyo).—Established by Count B. 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.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS

The Social Democrat Party as modelled on British Fabians were organized in 1926 with Isoh Abe, then Prof. at Waseda Univ., as chairman, and already the Japanese Fabians secured in the general election of 1928 a firm footing in the Imperial Diet with four seats. The Fabians are more radical in their

policy than their Western predecessors, for probably from eagerness to win over the masses as soon as possible to their cause they do not disdain, for instance, to approve such direct actions as strike. In a general conference held in 1928 they decided (1) to emancipate proletarians through change in capitalism, (2) to acknowledge the normal course of social development, and (3) to appeal to the masses. At the same time they pledged themselves to take active interest in current questions and advocated, for instance, the reduction of electric light tariff agitation that was started in 1928 in Toyama prefecture, and spread to other districts, this agitation ending with partial success to the consumers. At a later conference the Democrats declared they were equally opposed to the communistic principles as to capitalism.

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

COMMUNISTS

Communists in Japan organized their own party in 1922 as Japan branch of the Third International (Shanghai), but the police raids made that year and in the next and the arrest of some leaders caused the communists to 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 as a "cell" for purposes of propaganda. Their desperate attempt to return Ikuo Oyama in the general election of 1928 failed, and moreover the seditious handbills widely distributed on the occasion and afterwards when the troops were departing for Tsingtao (China) a few months later ultimately brought upon them a determined measure of repression by the authorities throughout the country. The Rono-to and other Left parties were ordered dissolution as also the students' associations for investigating Marxian and similar doctrines. The

occasion was taken advantage of by the authorities for adopting stern legislative and executive measures aimed against the revolutionary conspiracy movements. The Peace Preservation Law, for instance, was amended in July as an emergency measure, it providing, among other things, that an offence aimed at altering the national polity be punishable with death, whereas the law as it originally stood could punish such culprits with imprisonment not exceeding ten years. Then a special service department was created on a large scale at the central and provincial offices, and besides Shanghai even London and Berlin were included in the sphere of this regular network of espionage.

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

The communists may be divided into two wings, one radical and known as Fukumotoism, from K. Fukumoto, a graduate of the Tokyo Imperial University and ex-Professor at one or other Gov. College, who is believed to be a guiding spirit of the movement. It was around his bolshevist banner that many young men of radical views rallied and the desperate revolutionary conspiracy was attempted as suspected by the Government.

The repeated raids made by the police authorities have failed to get hold of him. The other group is more academic and less aggressive and is led by H. Yamakawa and his wife, but is held in utter contempt as impotent and out-of-date by the more active communists wedded to the bolshevist cause. It runs its own organ "Rono."

Socialist University Professors and Students

On the occasion of the thoroughgoing anti-communistic drive all the socialistic investigation societies existing at the Gov't. and private universities and other institutions, 32 in all, were ordered dissolution, seven or eight Professors of the Gov't. universities suspected to hold radical notions were told to resign while 147 students were either summarily dis-

pelled or arrested. About twelve young Naval officers were also similarly dealt with, nor were students of girls' schools investigating sociological doctrines spared. Another case of repression occurred in March 1929 at the Gov't. Agr. & For. School at Utsunomiya in connection with a certain article in the college publication where a number of students were sternly dealt with and four professors either compulsorily or voluntarily resigned, while in April the Doshisha University, a Christian institution, was disturbed by the students' rebellion against the school authorities that intended to remove some professors suspected to entertain "obnoxious ideas."

How anxious the Government is to guide aright, according to its light, the students' thoughts and how powerfully the mind of the rising generation seems to be obsessed by the modern "isms" may be inferred from the following quotation from the Minister of Justice's address to the gubernatorial conference held in June 1929.

"It is regrettable," he said, "that in spite of this law, the Communist activity, temporarily curbed by the wholesale arrests in March last year, has been somewhat revived since then, though fortunately with the co-operation of the local authorities it had been adequately dealt with. . . . The Governors must pay special attention to Socialist movements among students, for a section of the students at various schools, very often abler students, are still under the spell of Communist temptations and are secretly planning the organization of bodies for the study of Sociology and for positive participation in actual propaganda. That there is a possibility of these students some day taking the lead in Communist activity is a source of serious danger to the State". . . .

Young Proletarians

The existing parties included in their roll large number of young proletarians so that it was not till 1926 that the Japan Young Proletarian League with the backing of the two Left parties was formed, only to invite order of dissolution simultaneously with the parent bodies. They are endeavouring to organize another league by discarding such obnoxious slogans as anti-conscription and anti-Imperialist movements. The Young Social Democrats formed in November 1928, though wisely avoiding clauses hateful to the authorities, have denounced in their manifesto all practices

calculated to maintain the class rule and militarism and the reactionary iron rule of the "Guidance of Thoughts" policy in higher educational institutions at the expense of free operation of thought.

PATERNALISM IN LABOR DISPUTES

Small business establishments not covered by the Factory Law have so far retained the semblance of paternal practices obtaining in the pre-Restoration days when employees lived under the same roof with families of their masters and were on the whole treated not much different from the family members. Those diligent clerks were often made husbands of daughters of the heirless masters to keep up the family trade when the masters had died or retired, and there are found even today in Tokyo, Osaka and almost everywhere in Japan a large number of shop-masters of such origin. Then head-clerks of long meritorious service were allowed by their appreciative masters a share of the good-will and some capital and were made to set up their own shops as subsidiary establishments. On the other hand there were of course cases where the employees were treated as mere tools and turned out at the slightest pretext. Shop-employees now demand that the treatment be standardized and placed above the caprice of employers. That idea was at the root of the trouble when such well-known publishers and booksellers as the Kobundo of Kyoto and the Iwanami and the Ganshodo, both of Tokyo, and especially the Maruzen of Tokyo found their employees either in 1928 or 1929 going into strike demanding better wages, shorter hours, etc. The troubles generally ended in the virtual victory of the strikers. Employees of book stores are more up-to-date than those in other lines, and it is believed that the example set by those bookstore workers will soon spread to other fields. It seems that the day of traditional paternalism is doomed in Japan.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

The co-operative societies in Japan were established under the Co-operative Societies Law enacted in 1909, the object being to supply to middle class producers, agricultural, industrial, etc. funds at a low rate of interest and without mortgage. The societies are juridical persons and are classed as Credit Societies, Sales Societies, Purchase Societies and Productive

Societies. These different lines may be combined in one society, so that there are altogether eleven other kinds consisting of two to four different lines. In order to make a society easily accessible to people, it is provided that one subscription should not exceed ¥50, while to prevent aggrandizement one member is not allowed to own more than ten such shares. Special privileges are afforded to co-

operative societies by the Government, as exemption of taxes on income and business, reduction of registration taxes, while the hypothec banks are permitted to advance funds without security and redeemable in five year instalments. At the end of 1932 there existed 14,352 societies with a total membership of over 4,975,000.

Below is given the statistics in recent years:—

| Year (March) | No. of Societies | Members | Capital | | Reserves (¥1,000) | Loans (¥1,000) |
|--------------|------------------|-----------|---------------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| | | | Subscribed (¥1,000) | Paid-up (¥1,000) | | |
| 1927 | 13,247 | 3,947,806 | 251,247 | 163,899 | 73,374 | 115,536 |
| 1928 | 13,197 | 4,157,404 | 266,849 | 181,977 | 81,654 | 148,143 |
| 1929 | 13,169 | 4,405,553 | 284,095 | 199,590 | 94,085 | 175,049 |
| 1930 | 13,170 | 4,571,785 | 299,558 | 216,249 | 104,594 | 197,225 |
| 1931 | 13,161 | 4,743,091 | 307,597 | 228,227 | 113,881 | 239,582 |

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

| Year | No. of Societies | Credit | | | Sale | | |
|------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| | | Members (1,000) | Deposits (¥1,000) | Loans (¥1,000) | No. of Societies | Members (1,000) | Amount of sale (¥1,000) |
| 1927 | 11,847 | 3,389 | 781,404 | 641,609 | 7,541 | 2,248 | 221,296 |
| 1928 | 11,722 | 3,489 | 885,824 | 740,639 | 7,524 | 2,404 | 221,454 |
| 1929 | 11,578 | 3,636 | 1,011,242 | 845,355 | 7,515 | 2,547 | 245,775 |
| 1930 | 11,530 | 3,756 | 1,108,367 | 897,206 | 7,626 | 2,690 | 254,555 |
| 1931 | 11,440 | 3,861 | 1,102,574 | 984,476 | 7,777 | 2,845 | 192,474 |

| Year | No. of Societies | Purchase | | Utilization | | |
|------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| | | Members (1,000) | Amount of purchase (¥1,000) | No. of Societies | Members (1,000) | Amount of utilization (¥1,000) |
| 1927 | 9,851 | 2,744 | 153,548 | 4,348 | 1,415 | 1,189 |
| 1928 | 9,739 | 2,833 | 143,430 | 4,592 | 1,585 | 5,362 |
| 1929 | 9,559 | 2,927 | 149,011 | 4,761 | 1,756 | 5,671 |
| 1930 | 9,505 | 3,015 | 155,174 | 4,826 | 1,856 | 5,826 |
| 1931 | 9,576 | 3,152 | 127,271 | 5,073 | 1,988 | 5,728 |

Mention must be made here of the "shohikumiai" (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 149 with member of 133,036 as existing on March 31, 1930. There is an essential distinction between the consumers' co-operative societies and the other classes of co-operative societies. The one is merely a society for consumption, while the others are capitalistic organizations aiming at profit. At the time of the enactment

of the Law there already existed a consumers' society organized by subordinate government officials, called the Kyodosha. Since then this special kind of co-operative society made but insignificant progress, but in 1918 and the following few years, when the sudden advance of the prices of commodities menaced the living of propertiless classes, considerable stimulus has been imparted to its development.

The number of societies and the membership of the organizations at the end of March 1930 as classified by their nature were as follows:—

| | No. of Societies | No. of Members | Paid-up capital (Yen) | Amount of Sale (¥1,000) |
|-------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| Public clerks | 91 | 60,760 | 1,243,666 | 9,063 |
| Laborers | 12 | 6,625 | 111,295 | 1,159 |
| Company employees | 40 | 51,574 | 400,023 | 11,213 |
| Petty traders | 4 | 455 | 66,332 | 226 |
| Others | 2 | 13,622 | 11,588 | 121 |
| Total | 149 | 133,036 | 1,832,904 | 21,684 |
| for 1927-28 | 147 | 125,188 | 1,917,724 | 20,690 |
| for 1925-26 | 129 | 119,946 | 1,780,668 | 21,372 |

MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATIONS OF WORKMEN

In almost all Government or private estab-

| | No. of members | Receipts (¥1,000) | No. of recipients | Expense (¥1,000) |
|--------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Printing Bureau..... | 3,766 | 320 | 21,532 | 257 |
| Monopoly Bureau..... | 26,210 | 1,328 | 90,722 | 706 |
| Army Department..... | 31,175 | 1,610 | 88,432 | 907 |
| Navy department..... | 51,278 | 6,707 | 93,388 | 2,388 |
| Communications Department..... | 168,159 | 9,237 | 53,715 | 3,892 |
| Railway Department..... | 190,485 | 19,033 | 233,452 | 6,643 |
| Forestry offices..... | 7,234 | 178 | 2,572 | 101 |
| Police offices..... | 63,626 | 1,895 | 34,633 | 1,099 |
| Civil engineering offices..... | 6,261 | 637 | 3,738 | 239 |
| Mint..... | 481 | 59 | 3,360 | 21 |
| Mining Works..... | 20,892 | 2,617 | 87,158 | 2,204 |
| Total..... | 569,567 | 43,625 | 712,702 | 17,463 |
| .. for 1929-30..... | 574,383 | 41,275 | 699,546 | 16,458 |
| .. for 1928-29..... | 565,915 | 41,611 | 650,640 | 15,220 |

HEALTH INSURANCE

The Health Insurance Law in force since January, 1927, divides the insured into (1.) Compulsory, consisting of workers under the protection of the Factory Law or the Mining Law, excepting those drawing ¥1,200 or over a year, and (2.) Voluntary, comprising those for whom the employers have, with the consent of majority of the workers, obtained the recognition of the Home Minister as insured to come under the Law. The insurers consists 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 Government control the daily rate of premiums varies between 3 and 10 sen per 1 yen standard wages. The benefits allowed for sickness and injuries are within the maximum limit of 180 days. The burial or maternity benefits are in general ¥20. The latest figures showing the operation of the law (for 1930-31) are given below:—

| | No. of Unions | No. of Insured | No. of Policies | Premiums (Yen) |
|---------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Government..... | — | 933,683 | 3,551,985 | 17,593 |
| Unions..... | 345 | 614,097 | 3,045,118 | 17,593 |
| Total..... | 345 | 1,547,780 | 6,597,103 | 32,723 |
| .. for 1929-31..... | 349 | 1,472,370 | 6,822,637 | 34,162 |
| .. for 1928-29..... | 343 | 1,933,613 | 6,789,516 | 33,149 |

lishments of a large scope the mutual aid system of workmen or their families is in force. The following shows the summarized figures for 1930-31:—

| | No. of members | Receipts (¥1,000) | No. of recipients | Expense (¥1,000) |
|--------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Printing Bureau..... | 3,766 | 320 | 21,532 | 257 |
| Monopoly Bureau..... | 26,210 | 1,328 | 90,722 | 706 |
| Army Department..... | 31,175 | 1,610 | 88,432 | 907 |
| Navy department..... | 51,278 | 6,707 | 93,388 | 2,388 |
| Communications Department..... | 168,159 | 9,237 | 53,715 | 3,892 |
| Railway Department..... | 190,485 | 19,033 | 233,452 | 6,643 |
| Forestry offices..... | 7,234 | 178 | 2,572 | 101 |
| Police offices..... | 63,626 | 1,895 | 34,633 | 1,099 |
| Civil engineering offices..... | 6,261 | 637 | 3,738 | 239 |
| Mint..... | 481 | 59 | 3,360 | 21 |
| Mining Works..... | 20,892 | 2,617 | 87,158 | 2,204 |
| Total..... | 569,567 | 43,625 | 712,702 | 17,463 |
| .. for 1929-30..... | 574,383 | 41,275 | 699,546 | 16,458 |
| .. for 1928-29..... | 565,915 | 41,611 | 650,640 | 15,220 |

UNEMPLOYMENT & EMPLOYMENT

The returns of 204 day-labor exchanges existing in the country, though covering only a small part of employment figures, give the latest data and are comparatively accurate. According to the Social Affairs Bureau, during 1932 vacancies registered on the labor exchanges numbered 13,870,289 against applications totaling 17,391,435 of which 13,778,385 were accepted.

Unemployment.—The only available unemployment statistics are those compiled by the Government Statistical Bureau in October 1925 at twenty-six urban and adjoining districts throughout the country. According to the census returns, the districts held 2,564,093 families consisting of 11,628,817 inhabitants, and of these the unemployment inquiries covered only 1,418,872 families with 2,355,015 people, corresponding to 55% and 20% of the respective total numbers. The results of inquiries are tabulated below:—

| | Total no. of people | No. of salaried people | No. of workpeople | No. of day laborers |
|-----------------|---------------------|------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| Total..... | 2,335,015 | 615,331 | 1,533,433 | 206,251 |
| Male..... | 1,870,300 | 560,703 | 1,111,609 | 197,988 |
| Female..... | 464,715 | 54,928 | 421,824 | 197,983 |
| Unemployed..... | 105,612 | 19,396 | 42,278 | 39,938 |
| Male..... | 99,061 | 18,410 | 42,420 | 38,231 |
| Female..... | 6,551 | 986 | 3,858 | 1,707 |
| Employed..... | 2,249,403 | 595,935 | 1,487,155 | 166,313 |
| Male..... | 1,771,239 | 542,293 | 1,069,189 | 159,757 |
| Female..... | 478,164 | 53,642 | 417,966 | 6,556 |

The unemployment percentage of the fore-mentioned three groups stood as follows:—

| | Total number | No. of unemployed | Unemployment percentage |
|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| Salaried people.. | 615,330 | 19,396 | 3.15% |
| Workpeople..... | 1,533,416 | 46,267 | 3.02 |
| Day laborers ... | 206,251 | 39,938 | 19.36 |

The situation has become worse since then. According to the estimate of the Social Affairs Bureau the figures of the unemployed throughout the country in recent years are as follow:—

| | Salaried people | Day-laborers | Laborers | Total |
|-------------------|-----------------|--------------|----------|---------|
| 1931 (Dec.)..... | 77,350 | 188,936 | 204,450 | 470,736 |
| 1932 (Dec.)..... | 83,659 | 193,813 | 185,931 | 463,403 |
| 1933: January ... | 80,519 | 188,086 | 175,427 | 444,032 |
| February.. | 78,847 | 184,910 | 175,022 | 438,780 |
| March ... | 76,669 | 181,121 | 166,497 | 424,287 |
| April..... | 72,062 | 183,202 | 159,128 | 414,392 |
| May..... | 69,614 | 201,488 | 153,103 | 429,295 |

WOMEN PROBLEMS

Women in Politics

The 45th session of the Imperial Diet (1921-2) 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, this making a step towards the political emancipation of the Japanese women. The inclusion of the subject of law in the curriculum of some girls' schools—Nippon Joshi Daigaku or Women's University (a private institution in Tokyo), for instance,—the departure made by some private universities in Tokyo and elsewhere which have thrown open the lectures on law, political economy, sociology and other social or political science to the attendance of girl students and women—the Meiji University and the Nippon University, for instance,—are all proofs attesting to the gradual awakening of Japanese women.

Women are still denied 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 in the air and women's activity even in politics is a thing to be treated now seriously. In the last Parliamentary election women speakers were even in greater demand than the male, owing to scarcity of supply, and it is reported that these women orators altogether made some 276

speeches, the fair speakers being mostly in support of those candidates who had declared themselves in favor of granting franchise to women. Already these women of progressive views have organized two associations aimed at acquiring suffrage for women. Needless to say that women's organizations for promoting philanthropic, social and similar causes are many and diverse. Of these one of the latest is a Y.W.A. created in October 1927 under the encouragement of the Department of Education as a complement to the Y.M.A. already in existence, treated elsewhere. The Department aims to foster sound thought among the young generation.

In respect to the relative length of the roll of membership the Federation of Ladies Societies in Western Japan created in 1919 under the auspices of the Asahi stands foremost with over 3 million members, and next comes the Ladies Patriotic Society supported by half a million members. Both are social and philanthropic in aim. The National Female Teachers Union joined by over 20,000 out of the total force of approximately 70,000 in the country is showing great energy for promoting the position of those professionals in particular and of women in general.

Women in Labor Problem

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

Women as Bread Winners

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

The first official census returns show that number of women as bread winners throughout Japan proper stood at 8,167,000 against 7,803,000 male workers. Classified by kind of occupation and giving only those occupations employing over 100,000 women workers the following table is obtained:

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| Agriculture | 5,895,000 |
| Industry | 1,199,000 |
| Trade | 586,000 |
| Government service | 122,000 |
| Other occupations | 174,000 |

The Labor Statistics from which the above is quoted gives figures for Fishery, Mining and Communications, all under 100,000. It may be stated that Japan's productive population, i.e. those of 15 to 60 years old, occupies about 55% of the total, males 27.62 and females 27.44.

LOCAL YOUNG MEN'S LEAGUE

These are young men's patriotic institutions derived in principle from the local young men's associations that were first created at Kamakura toward the end of the 12th century with the object of promoting and protecting the public welfare and the interests of different localities. To adopt themselves to the need of the times, the young men's leagues of today serve as something like auxiliary organs for helping the development of local autonomy. They are, for instance, doing various useful works such as attending to the promotion of the welfare and happiness of local people, spread of education and advancement of culture, relief of the poor, exploiting wild land, road-making and so forth. Encouragement and guidance have been extended them by the authorities, and stimulated by the strong patriotic sense which was the growth of the wars of 1884-5 and 1904-5 they have spread all over the realm. At the end of March 1931 15,202 such leagues existed throughout the country with a total membership of 2,495,708, the

| Year | Paupers | |
|---------------|---------|------------------------------------|
| | No. | Dis'ts by State and communes (Yen) |
| 1925 | 8,577 | 401,045 |
| 1926 | 9,627 | 460,617 |
| 1927 | 10,460 | 527,937 |
| 1928-29 | 12,332 | 549,000 |
| 1929-30 | 14,321 | 644,211 |

Relief of Sufferers from Natural Calamities

The law of 1899 relating to relief funds for

encouragement funds at the end of March 1931 amounting to ¥1,556,624 including those of Young Women's League whose corps numbered 13,225 with a membership of 1,567,123. One thing noteworthy is that they are in close touch with the Imperial Court and the memory of Emperor Meiji. The Meiji Shrine's outer court has been placed at their disposal for erecting the "Nippon Seinen Kan" (Japan Young Men's Hall), while every autumn the League gives a grand national athletic meeting at the stadium in the same court.

ELEEMOSYNARY WORK

Administrative Organs

Administrative arrangements for dealing with matters relating to relief and reformatory works comprise relief arrangements for the destitute and helpless, treatment of unclaimed travellers fallen sick or who die, succor of sufferers from natural calamities, protection of persons afflicted by insanity and tuberculosis, reform of refractory boys, provision for controlling lepers, aids to private charity work, education of blind, deaf and mute, protection of discharged prisoners, etc.

Relief Rules for Paupers, Etc.

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

It also provides schooling expenses for children of destitute parents. The number of helpless people to come under the law is estimated at 150,000.

Paupers, foundlings and sick travellers given relief under the old rules at State and communal expenses are as follows:—

| Year | Paupers | | Foundlings | | Sick travellers | |
|---------------|---------|------------------------------------|------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| | No. | Dis'ts by State and communes (Yen) | No. | Dis'ts by State and communes (Yen) | No. | Dis'ts by communes (Yen) |
| 1925 | 8,577 | 401,045 | 679 | 102,701 | 2,706 | 456,251 |
| 1926 | 9,627 | 460,617 | 677 | 101,913 | 2,749 | 509,960 |
| 1927 | 10,460 | 527,937 | 653 | 102,524 | 2,706 | 476,618 |
| 1928-29 | 12,332 | 549,000 | 604 | 98,081 | 2,585 | 527,415 |
| 1929-30 | 14,321 | 644,211 | 611 | 146,415 | 2,959 | 574,597 |

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 exceeds 5 per cent of the funds at the beginning of the year one-third of the sum thus disbursed is supplied by the State Treas-

ury. The aggregate funds in hand on March 31, 1931 amounted to ¥85,710,018. The total disbursements from the funds for the five years ending March 1931 are as follows (in unit of yen):—

| Year | Food | Clothing | Providing with work | Temporary lodging | Total incl. others |
|---------------|---------|----------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1926-27 | 264,420 | 115,472 | 63,817 | 373,982 | 1,249,864 |
| 1927-28 | 255,552 | 91,253 | 140,774 | 81,823 | 879,845 |
| 1928-29 | 112,806 | 50,700 | 64,433 | 126,263 | 944,205 |
| 1929-30 | 131,665 | 35,181 | 257,986 | 79,904 | 651,048 |
| 1930-31 | 237,015 | 37,394 | 195,036 | 238,374 | 988,517 |

Military Relief Service

| Year | Wounded or sick soldiers | | Their families | | Bereaved families | | Total | |
|---------------|--------------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|
| | No. of recipients | Amount (Yen) | No. of recipients | Amount (Yen) | No. of recipients | Amount (Yen) | No. of recipients | Amount (Yen) |
| 1926-27 | 58 | 4,661 | 31,343 | 1,054,836 | 2,184 | 91,063 | 33,585 | 1,150,560 |
| 1927-28 | 54 | 5,155 | 33,912 | 1,180,733 | 2,114 | 89,589 | 36,080 | 1,275,477 |
| 1928-29 | 64 | 5,581 | 42,836 | 1,382,142 | 2,047 | 86,355 | 44,947 | 1,474,078 |
| 1929-30 | 67 | 7,264 | 42,142 | 1,404,628 | 1,934 | 86,122 | 44,143 | 1,493,014 |
| 1930-31 | 55 | 4,685 | 50,006 | 1,504,323 | 1,795 | 77,779 | 51,856 | 1,586,787 |

SOCIAL WORK SUMMARIZED

The social undertakings either under State, communal or private management made the following record for 1931-1932:

Social Work Expenses

The amount disbursed on account of social works during the last five fiscal years was as follows:—

| | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1928-29 | ¥ 9,037,000 |
| 1929-30 | 9,423,000 |
| 1930-31 | 10,971,000 |
| 1931-32 | 33,302,000 |
| 1932-33 | 31,333,000 |

N.B.—The figures for 1931-32 are actual accounts and those for 1932-33 estimates.

Encouragement Funds

The encouragement funds granted on various social work undertakings in the 1931-32 fiscal year make the following record:—

| | No. of recipients | Amount (Yen) |
|---------------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| Imperial donation | 680 | 195,900 |
| Judicial protection | 92 | 30,550 |
| Social Bureau | 309 | 38,500 |
| Reformatories | 12 | 1,500 |
| Orphanages | 70 | 7,900 |
| Nurseries | 64 | 6,600 |
| Protection for aged | 22 | 2,500 |
| Medical relief | 31 | 3,200 |

| | | |
|----------------------------------|----|-------|
| Giving comfort to invalids | 3 | 300 |
| Relief to poor | 3 | 300 |
| Providing work | 8 | 800 |
| Intelligence offices | 4 | 500 |
| Lodging | 13 | 1,300 |
| Settlement work | 20 | 2,300 |
| *Schools for feeble-minded | 6 | 700 |
| Ragged schools | 8 | 800 |
| Protection of women | 5 | 600 |
| Protection of laborers | 7 | 700 |
| Others | 33 | 8,500 |

N.B.—* Includes those for the blind and deaf-mutes and for correction of stammering.

Number of Establishments

The number of various social welfare establishments existing at the end of the 1931-32 fiscal year throughout the country was as follows:—

| | |
|------------------------------------|-------|
| Controlling organizations | 44 |
| Establishments giving relief | 154 |
| General protections | 367 |
| Provisional protections: | |
| Housing | 3,070 |
| Public lodgings | 140 |
| Public markets | 321 |
| Public dining halls | 77 |
| Public bath-houses | 215 |
| Public pawn shops | 196 |
| Total | 4,019 |
| Intelligence offices | 256 |
| Providing work | 73 |

| | | | |
|---|-----|-------------------------------------|-------|
| Medical protection: | | Reformatories | 61 |
| Charity hospitals | 27 | Ragged schools | 40 |
| Lunatic asylums | 36 | Others | 594 |
| Tuberculosis hospitals | 25 | Total | 1,274 |
| Leper hospitals | 12 | Settlement works | 97 |
| Establishments giving medical treatment free or at cost | 76 | Protection of women | 19 |
| Others | 17 | Personal consultation offices | 146 |
| Total | 193 | Judicial protection: | |
| Child protection: | | For discharged | 809 |
| Free maternity houses | 40 | For young men | 72 |
| Orphanages | 120 | Others | 252 |
| Nurseries | 419 | | |

CHAPTER XXIII

POST, TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE

POST

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

Japanese post offices in China, at Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, and other places were all withdrawn in 1922, as a result of agreement at the Washington Conference.

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

Delivery of Ordinary Mail Matters.—The number of delivery is 6-5 times per day in Tokyo, Osaka and Kyoto, the average for all the 1st class offices being 4-5 times. The corresponding figures are 3-4 for 2nd class offices and 2 for 3rd class offices situated in villages. In Tokyo each post-man has to undertake in a day either five deliveries or six collections. It may be added that the maximum limit of sorting of ordinary mail matters is 80 per minute.

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

Air Mail Service

The system of air mail service in Japan dates

from April 1925 when a regular air service was inaugurated on the three lines, i.e. Tokyo-Osaka, Osaka-Fukuoka and Sakai-Osaka-Imaharu lines, the last named line being extended to Oita (Kyushu) in May 1926. The service on these lines was maintained thrice a week by the Tozai Teiki Koku-kai (of the Asahi Shimbun), Japan Koku Kaisha and Japan Koku Yuso Kenkyusho respectively, under the State subsidy. On the establishment of the Japan Air Transport Co. which started a regular mail carrying business on the Tokyo-Fukuoka and Urusan-Dairen lines on April 1st, 1929, the air mail service between Tokyo and Osaka and between Osaka and Kyushu hitherto conducted by the Tozai Teiki Koku-kai and two other concerns was discontinued and the business transferred to the new concern. At the same time the Government enacted the air mail regulations, which took effect the same day. Later with the inauguration of the service on the intermediate line between Fukuoka and Urusan (Chosen) in July 1929 a direct connection of air mail service between Tokyo and Dairen via Chosen has been established, the time required for covering the distance by the air route being reduced to 1½ days from 4 days. Then, in June 1929, was commenced the conveyance of ordinary foreign mail matter and Japan-Manchuria mail by the newly opened air route.

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

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

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

| Lines | Sections | No. of Services | Conducted by |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| Tokyo—Dairen | Tokyo—Osaka (425 km.) | 12 times a week | Japan Air Transport Co. |
| | Osaka—Fukuoka (500 km.) | 6 times a week | |
| | Fukuoka—Urusan (240 km.) | 6 times a week | |
| | Urusan—Keijo (310 km.) | 6 times a week | |
| | Keijo—Heijo (200 km.) | 6 times a week | |
| Osaka—Shanghai | Heijo—Dairen (400 km.) | 6 times a week | " |
| | Osaka—Fukuoka (500 km.) | 6 times a week | |
| Osaka—Matsuyama | Fukuoka—Shanghai (950 km.) | (not open as yet) | Koku Yuso Kenkyusho |
| | Osaka—Takamatsu (140 km.) | 6 times a week | |
| Tokyo—Shimizu | Takamatsu—Matsuyama (150 km.) | 6 times a week | Tokyo Koku Yuso-sha |
| | Tokyo—Ito (150 km.) | 2 times a week | |
| | Ito—Shimoda (45 km.) | 2 times a week | |
| Tokyo—Niigata | Shimoda—Shimizu (110 km.) | 2 times a week | Asahi Teiki Koku-kwai |
| | Tokyo—Niigata (380 km.) | 3 times a week | |

N.B.—The line between Fukuoka to Shanghai is not yet open; the line between Tokyo to Niigata is open only during four months (from July to October).

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

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

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

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE

TELEGRAPH SERVICE

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

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

Length of Inland Telegraph Lines

| End of Mar.) | Land Lines (Km.) | | | | Underground Lines (Km.) | | Total (Km.) | | Per 100 sq. km. | | Submarine Cables (Km.) | |
|--------------|------------------|---------|-----------------|--------|-------------------------|--------|-------------|---------|-----------------|-------|------------------------|--------|
| | Aerial Lines | | Overhead Cables | | Routes | Cores | Routes | Lines | Routes | Lines | Routes | Cores |
| | Routes | Lines | Routes | Cores | | | | | | | | |
| 1927 | 35,586 | 230,955 | 51 | 14,035 | 255 | 35,052 | 35,892 | 280,042 | 9 | 73 | 15,314 | 18,123 |
| 1928 | 35,609 | 232,593 | 63 | 14,322 | 275 | 45,894 | 35,947 | 292,809 | 9 | 77 | 15,324 | 18,140 |
| 1929 | 35,647 | 233,568 | 78 | 14,738 | 317 | 56,420 | 36,042 | 304,726 | 9 | 80 | 15,298 | 18,248 |
| 1930 | 35,955 | 235,716 | 71 | 15,370 | 424 | 76,155 | 36,450 | 327,241 | 10 | 86 | 15,314 | 18,286 |
| 1931 | 35,935 | 235,040 | 77 | 17,306 | 501 | 87,605 | 36,513 | 339,951 | 10 | 89 | 15,324 | 18,390 |

International Cable Service

The agreement made by Japan in 1870 with the Great Northern Telegraph Co. of Denmark for the exclusive right of landing on Japanese territory cables for international service ex-

pired in 1912, but in the same year the Company was granted a charter to carry on the service on Japanese territory. The Government then opened negotiations with the Company and also the Great Eastern Telegraph Co.,

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

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

From consideration of finance the Government approved the formation in April 1925 of the semi-official Japan Wireless Telegraph Co., with a capital of ¥20,000,000 of which the Government supplied ¥2,300,000 in the shape of its Iwaki Wireless Station.

The Japan Wireless Telegraph Co., which early in 1928 opened wireless exchange business with America through the Iwaki Station, extended the service to Europe on the completion, in April the same year, of a new radio station erected at Kaizo-mura, Miye prefecture. The station can receive at the same time wireless messages from six European stations, i.e. Nauen (Germany), Stantachise (France), Bordeaux (France), Rugby (England), Corta (Italy) and Warsaw (Poland). Compared with the former service, the new wireless transmission is a great improvement in respect of time and charges. Another wireless station was erected by the same concern early in 1929 exclusively for sending messages to Europe, at Kariya (Aichi prefecture), it be-

ginning to operate on April 15. With the completion of the station the direct connection of wireless communications between Japan and Europe also began to function. The station is equipped with 820 ft. antenna pole and 700 kilo high power Telefunken apparatus, claimed to be second to none the world over, the cost of construction being ¥5 millions.

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

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

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

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

Wireless Connection with Manila.—The connection of wireless telegraph service between the Osaka Wireless Station and Manila Wireless Station was established in October 1927. Charges are 78 sen per word for ordinary messages and 26 for press messages.

Weather Reports by Wireless.—To make known weather conditions to the vessels at sea the Central Meteorological Observatory installed wireless apparatuses at the Okinawa mete-

orological station (Luchu). The work was completed in July 1928 and the service was started in August same year. The station (denomination P.C.L.L.) is equipped with an apparatus of 15 kilo., capable of producing 4,000 meter wave, the messages sent out by the station reaching 1,500 miles circle and covering Hawaii, Kamehatka and Siam.

Wireless Connection with Taiwan.—With a view to establishing the connection of wireless telegraph communications between Tokyo and Taiwan the Communications Department established in 1931 two wireless stations (one at Kemigawa, Chiba prefecture, and the other at Iwatsuki, Saitama prefecture), the former attending to sending out messages and the latter specializing in incoming messages. Further, in 1932, two similar stations were established in Taiwan, one at Hankyo near Taihoku and the other at Tamsui, the former being sending station and the latter receiving station. All necessary arrangements have been completed the wireless exchange business was informally commenced in November 1932. The radio messages broadcasted from Geneva by Japanese delegates to the League of Nations Conference (Matsuoka and Nagaoka) on November 22 and 23, 1932, were successfully received at the Iwatsuki wireless station. The tentative broadcasting in Japanese language from Geneva made on October 24 the same year also proved a fine success.

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

Lower Press Rates to U.S.A.—By arrangement between the Communications Department and foreign telegraph concerns including the American Radio Corporation and the Western Union Co. the press rates to U.S.A. were lowered in November 1929 as follows:—

| | Per word | |
|--------------------------|----------|----------|
| | Ordinary | Deferred |
| Japan—New York..... | 45 sen | 27 sen |
| Japan—San Francisco..... | 36 " | 18 " |
| Japan—Honolulu..... | 30 " | 15 " |

Urgent Press Telegrams.—The urgent despatch of press telegrams was commenced in

November 1928, the service covering the inland messages and those to China. Fees are two times those for ordinary press telegrams.

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

TELEPHONE SERVICE

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

to 40 for Tokyo and Osaka. The average number of calls per connection has been cut down by 30-50% since the innovation.

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

Government-General in 1929, the direct exchange of telephone messages between Tokyo and Seoul (a distance of 1,200 miles) was begun on July 15 1933.

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

Below is a comparative table showing the length of telephone lines and number of subscribers for the five fiscal years ending 1931:—

Length of Inland Telephone Lines

| (End of Mar.) | Land Lines (Km.) | | | | Underground Lines (Km.) | | Total (Km.) | | Per 100 sq. km. | | Submarine Cables (Km.) | |
|---------------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-----------------|-------|------------------------|-------|
| | Aerial Lines Routes | Aerial Lines Lines | Overhead Lines Routes | Overhead Lines Lines | Routes | Cores | Routes | Lines | Routes | Lines | Lines | Cores |
| 1927..... | 39,246 | 524,270 | 361 | 802,086 | 1,210 | 2,158,028 | 40,817 | 3,484,384 | 11 | 912 | 295 | 3,024 |
| 1928..... | 44,484 | 554,645 | 737 | 938,000 | 1,457 | 2,554,020 | 46,378 | 4,046,665 | 12 | 1,061 | 397 | 3,625 |
| 1929..... | 46,926 | 584,601 | 807 | 1,065,197 | 1,913 | 2,839,065 | 49,646 | 4,488,863 | 13 | 1,125 | 443 | 2,753 |
| 1930..... | 50,493 | 597,177 | 1,459 | 1,218,018 | 2,247 | 3,079,316 | 54,199 | 4,894,511 | 14 | 1,282 | 673 | 5,487 |
| 1931..... | 51,811 | 591,641 | 2,401 | 1,318,921 | 2,624 | 3,358,543 | 56,836 | 5,269,105 | 15 | 1,379 | 788 | 5,911 |

Number of Telephone Offices

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

Number of Inland Telephone Subscribers

| (End of Mar.) | Individual Subscriptions | Party Line Subscriptions | Extension Line Subscriptions | Total | Applicants for Tel. phone Connection |
|---------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|
| | | | | | |
| 1928... | 595,049 | 10,350 | 3,747 | 609,146 | 200,001 |
| 1929... | 640,981 | 11,130 | 3,610 | 655,721 | 195,332 |
| 1930... | 673,615 | 12,809 | 3,618 | 690,043 | 182,217 |
| 1931... | 698,199 | 13,286 | 3,535 | 715,020 | 176,900 |

Number of Inland Telephone Messages

| (End of Mar.) | In the Same Subscription District | | | With Other District | |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|---|------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| | No. of Messages between Subscribers | Hours of Conversation of Office & by Public telephone | Requests of Call | Hours of Conversation | Requests of Call |
| 1927..... | 2,195,600,413 | 22,707,408 | 36,062 | 102,722,430 | 1,984,941 |
| 1928..... | 2,439,878,924 | 26,708,234 | 36,488 | 119,466,774 | 2,042,051 |
| 1929..... | 2,730,238,110 | 31,860,452 | 39,567 | 138,036,070 | 2,026,950 |
| 1930..... | 2,881,123,698 | 34,057,430 | 38,829 | 155,614,560 | 2,083,377 |
| 1931..... | 2,992,928,336 | 34,242,737 | 37,399 | 167,168,858 | 1,962,930 |

RADIO BROADCASTING ENTERPRISES
Wireless telegraphy is closely connected with the development of radio broadcasting.

Japan was not slow in taking interest in the invention of wireless telegraphy, for the Electrical Experiment Station of the Department

of Communications took up research work in Marconi system of wireless telegraph as early as 1897, the year following the great Marconi experiment.

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

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

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

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

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

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

| Station | Denomination | Service started | Monthly fee | Kilowatt | Frequencies in kilocycle | Wave length in meters |
|---------------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------|----------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| Tokyo Chuo | J.O.A.K. | Mar. 1925 | 75 sen | 10 | 870 | 345 |
| Tokyo Daini | J.O.A.K. | Dec. 1930 | " | " | 590 | 508 |
| Osaka | J.O.B.K. | May 1925 | " | " | 750 | 400 |
| Nagoya | J.O.C.K. | July 1925 | " | " | 810 | 370 |
| Hiroshima | J.O.F.K. | June 1928 | " | " | 850 | 353 |
| Kumamoto | J.O.G.K. | " " | " | " | 790 | 380 |
| Sendai | J.O.H.K. | " " | " | " | 770 | 390 |
| Sapporo | J.O.I.K. | " " | " | " | 830 | 362 |
| Kanazawa | J.O.J.K. | April 1930 | " | 3 | 710 | 422 |
| Nagano | J.O.N.K. | Mar. 1931 | " | 0.5 | 940 | 472 |
| Shizuoka | J.O.P.K. | " " | " | " | 780 | 384 |
| Kyoto | J.O.O.K. | " " | " | 0.3 | 960 | 313 |
| Okayama | J.O.K.K. | " " | " | 0.5 | 700 | 429 |
| Fukuoka | J.O.L.K. | " " | " | " | 680 | 441 |
| Kokura | J.O.S.K. | " " | " | " | 735 | 408 |
| Niigata | J.O.Q.K. | " " | " | " | 920 | 375 |
| Akita | J.O.U.K. | Feb. 1932 | " | 0.3 | 645 | 465 |
| Hakodate | J.O.V.K. | " " | " | 0.5 | 680 | 441 |
| Matsuye | J.O.T.K. | Mar. 1932 | " | " | 625 | 480 |
| Kochi | J.O.R.K. | " " | " | " | 720 | 417 |
| Keijo (Seoul) | J.O.D.K. | Feb. 1927 | " | 1 | 610 | 435 |
| Tokushima | J.O.X.K. | 1933 | " | 0.5 | 980 | 441 |
| Nagasaki | J.O.A.G. | " | " | 0.5 | 930 | 322 |
| Mayebashi | J.O.B.G. | " | " | 0.5 | 970 | 309 |
| Hamamatsu | J.O.D.G. | " | " | 0.5 | 635 | 472 |
| Fukui | J.O.F.G. | " | " | 0.3 | 990 | 309 |
| Dairen | J.Q.A.K. | 1925 | " | 0.5 | 670 | 465 |
| Taihoku | J.F.A.K. | 1928 | " | 10.0 | 670 | 448 |
| Tainan | J.F.B.K. | 1932 | " | 1.0 | 720 | 417 |
| Asahikawa | J.O.C.G. | Sept. 1933 | " | 0.3 | 655 | 458 |

The development of the broadcasting enterprises in Japan was remarkable in 1932. In February of the same year the number of listeners-in exceeded 1,000,000, and this number

rose to 1,300,000 in the autumn the same year. Today Japan is counted one of the five greatest radio countries in the world. The following figures will be of some interest:

| Countries | No. of listeners-in | Per 100 pop. | Chiba | 8,904 | 16,402 | 7,498 | 8.1 |
|---------------------|---------------------|--------------|------------------------|---------|-----------|---------|-------|
| United States | 12,078,345 | 9.8 | Ibaraki | 2,127 | 8,152 | 6,025 | 28.4 |
| Great Britain | 5,010,234 | 10.7 | Gumma | 1,353 | 8,538 | 7,185 | 53.3 |
| Germany | 4,168,440 | 6.4 | Shizuoka | 1,246 | 21,837 | 20,591 | 165.7 |
| Russia | 2,746,000 | — | Osaka | 53,035 | 169,679 | 116,644 | 22.0 |
| Japan | 1,598,188 | 2.0 | Hyogo | 12,339 | 69,198 | 56,859 | 46.2 |
| Canada | 598,934 | 5.0 | Kyoto | 3,532 | 47,796 | 44,264 | 125.5 |
| Holland | 554,178 | 6.9 | Nara | 1,222 | 9,246 | 8,024 | 65.0 |
| Sweden | 549,800 | 9.6 | Aichi | 34,770 | 68,798 | 34,028 | 9.8 |
| Denmark | 483,600 | 13.4 | Miye | 3,377 | 12,540 | 9,163 | 27.1 |
| | | | Gifu | 2,944 | 11,888 | 8,937 | 30.1 |
| | | | Hokkaido | 737 | 24,388 | 23,651 | 322.0 |
| | | | Total incl. others ... | 343,116 | 1,055,778 | 712,662 | 20.8 |

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

| Prefectures | 1926 (Sept.) | 1932 (Mar.) | Increase | % |
|---------------|--------------|-------------|----------|------|
| Tokyo | 188,030 | 375,417 | 187,387 | 9.9 |
| Kanagawa ... | 14,336 | 34,644 | 20,308 | 14.2 |
| Saitama | 6,652 | 14,817 | 8,165 | 12.6 |

POSTAL SAVINGS

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

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

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

| Postal Savings Transacted | Year | | | | |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 1926-27 | 1927-28 | 1928-29 | 1929-30 | 1930-31 |
| No. of Accounts Opened | 3,488,859 | 4,673,023 | 4,769,327 | 4,598,115 | 4,325,968 |
| No. of Accounts Closed | 2,722,765 | 2,770,247 | 2,868,897 | 3,190,683 | 4,077,160 |
| No. of Accounts remaining open at the end of fiscal year | 27,958,909 | 29,942,813 | 31,895,042 | 33,319,632 | 33,587,980 |
| No. of Deposits | 80,606,107 | 89,286,623 | 98,086,896 | 105,113,127 | 103,585,074 |
| No. of Withdrawals | 21,138,380 | 24,413,846 | 26,257,150 | 29,052,373 | 33,390,480 |
| Amount of Deposits (yen) | 847,084,582 | 1,465,724,118 | 1,335,949,165 | 1,540,235,665 | 1,691,299,098 |
| Amount of Withdrawals (yen) ... | 759,450,223 | 1,089,351,272 | 1,111,237,106 | 1,206,989,335 | 1,392,471,604 |
| Amount standing at the end of fiscal year (yen) | 1,196,643,485 | 1,567,577,745 | 1,786,221,726 | 2,111,443,200 | 2,400,695,455 |
| Average amount per depositor (yen) | 42.80 | 52.35 | 56.00 | 63.37 | 71.47 |

Number of Depositors and Amount of Deposits according to their Occupations

| Occupations | Number of Depositors | Percentage | Amount (Yen) | Percentage | Per head (Yen) |
|--|----------------------|------------|---------------|------------|----------------|
| Agriculture..... | 13,496,651 | 35 | 812,998,510 | 33 | 60,237 |
| Commerce..... | 3,992,985 | 10 | 369,229,228 | 15 | 92,469 |
| Industry..... | 1,852,069 | 5 | 136,869,025 | 5 | 73,901 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 1,288,146 | 3 | 137,693,086 | 6 | 106,892 |
| Workmen & employees..... | 2,881,209 | 8 | 154,147,055 | 6 | 54,195 |
| Civil officials, soldiers, & sailors..... | 2,870,114 | 8 | 226,067,374 | 9 | 78,766 |
| Students & school-children..... | 7,015,366 | 18 | 172,753,245 | 7 | 24,611 |
| Fishermen & seamen..... | 637,378 | 2 | 57,933,979 | 2 | 90,894 |
| Without occupation..... | 1,380,348 | 4 | 122,260,672 | 5 | 88,572 |
| Shrines, Temples & Other Corporations..... | 307,211 | 1 | 81,157,513 | 3 | 264,175 |
| Occupation unknown..... | 2,536,504 | 6 | 224,144,516 | 9 | 88,368 |
| Total..... | 38,257,981 | 100 | 2,497,154,253 | 100 | 65,271 |

STATISTICS ON POST, TELEGRAPH, ETC.

Post and Telegraph Offices

| (End of Mar.) | Post Offices | | | | | Telegraph Offices | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|---------|-------|-------------------|-----------|---------|-------|--|
| | 1st class | 2nd class | 3rd class | Station | Total | 1st class | 2nd class | Station | Total | |
| 1927..... | 70 | 203 | 8,511 | 132 | 8,916 | 8 | 35 | 1,656 | 1,699 | |
| 1928..... | 70 | 208 | 8,593 | 243 | 9,114 | 7 | 35 | 1,704 | 1,746 | |
| 1929..... | 74 | 211 | 8,732 | 376 | 9,393 | 8 | 37 | 1,738 | 1,783 | |
| 1930..... | 74 | 217 | 8,950 | 449 | 9,690 | 9 | 41 | 1,748 | 1,698 | |
| 1931..... | 77 | 223 | 9,163 | 491 | 9,954 | 9 | 43 | 1,782 | 1,834 | |

Inland Mail Routes (Km.)

| (At end of Mar.) | Land | | | | Waterway | | | | Total |
|------------------|--------|---------|----------------|---|----------|-------|------|--------|-------|
| | Road | Railway | Per square km. | | Sea | River | Lake | | |
| 1927..... | 27,170 | 20,139 | 7 | 5 | 20,127 | 230 | 126 | 20,483 | |
| 1928..... | 26,185 | 16,962 | 7 | 4 | 20,077 | 228 | 128 | 20,433 | |
| 1929..... | 27,620 | 17,778 | 7 | 5 | 20,521 | 247 | 161 | 20,929 | |
| 1930..... | 28,229 | 17,882 | 7 | 5 | 20,669 | 161 | 247 | 22,077 | |
| 1931..... | 28,064 | 18,996 | 7 | 5 | 21,820 | 204 | 28 | 22,052 | |

Number of Ordinary Mail at Inland Post Offices

| | 1928-29 | 1929-30 | 1930-31 |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Acceptance..... | 4,764,671,266 | 5,096,611,368 | 4,409,551,651 |
| Of which foreign..... | 24,564,036 | 25,806,686 | 26,380,272 |
| Registered..... | 60,525,084 | 60,976,478 | 59,403,748 |
| Declared..... | 2,347,334 | 2,440,732 | 2,389,524 |
| Cash-on-delivery..... | 592,180 | 617,430 | 533,501 |
| Special delivery..... | 220,702 | 208,481 | 211,512 |
| Certificate of time of posting (Charged)..... | 3,414 | 3,028 | 3,709 |
| Delivery certificates..... | 2,376,761 | 2,263,047 | 2,334,384 |
| Certification of letters documents..... | 1,093,073 | 1,166,009 | 1,427,379 |
| Post restante..... | 733,286 | 941,209 | — |
| Special service of judicial documents..... | 1,688,415 | 2,004,045 | 2,440,117 |
| Documents of patents..... | 7,786 | 6,699 | — |
| Quick delivery..... | 4,727,931 | 4,554,084 | 4,311,511 |
| Air mail..... | — | — | 94,089 |

| | 1928-29 | 1929-30 | 1930-31 |
|----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Contract mail..... | 234,385,974 | 236,247,065 | 232,945,584 |
| Special urban mail..... | 112,097,838 | 128,139,301 | 107,228,611 |
| Mail without stamps affixed..... | 252,012,761 | 278,583,893 | 246,399,062 |
| Acceptance per 10 pop..... | 767 | 809 | 684 |
| Delivery..... | 4,716,170,378 | 5,046,099,425 | 4,437,939,821 |
| Of which foreign..... | 38,707,808 | 38,164,157 | 41,410,764 |
| Collection of cash..... | 7,747,874 | 7,394,272 | 7,148,651 |

Ordinary Foreign Mail Matters (in 1,000)

| | 1926-27 | 1927-28 | 1928-29 | 1929-30 | 1930-31 |
|------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Number transmitted: | | | | | |
| Letters..... | 11,467 | 11,301 | 11,794 | 12,123 | 12,039 |
| Cards..... | 2,946 | 2,849 | 2,507 | 2,971 | 2,841 |
| Printed matter..... | 7,484 | 1,340 | 9,145 | 9,108 | 9,674 |
| Commercial papers..... | 74 | 103 | 148 | 233 | 223 |
| Samples..... | 547 | 589 | 904 | 1,277 | 1,516 |
| Frank..... | 66 | 57 | 67 | 91 | 82 |
| Total..... | 22,584 | 22,236 | 24,564 | 25,806 | 26,380 |
| Number arrived: | | | | | |
| Total..... | 35,092 | 36,507 | 38,708 | 38,164 | 41,410 |
| Grand total..... | 57,676 | 58,743 | 63,272 | 63,970 | 67,790 |

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

| | 1928-29 | | 1929-30 | | 1930-31 | |
|----------------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|
| | Transmitted | Arrived | Transmitted | Arrived | Transmitted | Arrived |
| Europe..... | 4,560 | 11,171 | 4,143 | 11,352 | 4,513 | 12,823 |
| Africa..... | 255 | 174 | 300 | 262 | 385 | 207 |
| America..... | 5,254 | 11,289 | 5,954 | 11,451 | 5,759 | 13,615 |
| Asia..... | 13,337 | 14,706 | 14,358 | 14,324 | 14,654 | 13,983 |
| Australia..... | 1,156 | 1,365 | 1,044 | 773 | 1,069 | 779 |

Disposition of Irregularities of Ordinary Mail Matters

| | 1926-27 | 1927-28 | 1928-29 | 1929-30 | 1930-31 |
|------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Total..... | 1,123,354 | 1,062,613 | 1,490,836 | 1,335,613 | 1,383,516 |
| Of which disposed..... | 967,430 | 705,712 | 1,131,710 | 965,717 | 993,533 |
| Foreign mails: | | | | | |
| Returned to..... | 88,619 | 90,294 | 108,818 | 99,373 | 108,547 |
| Returned from..... | 107,462 | 135,646 | 129,237 | 136,569 | 127,699 |

Disposition of Irregularities of Parcels

| | 1926-27 | 1927-28 | 1928-29 | 1929-30 | 1930-31 |
|-----------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Total..... | 13,372 | 13,116 | 11,634 | 14,270 | 11,409 |
| Of which foreign..... | 10,495 | 10,343 | 8,502 | 12,172 | 9,438 |
| Foreign mails: | | | | | |
| Returned to..... | 2,095 | 1,724 | 1,910 | 1,871 | 1,890 |
| Returned from..... | 5,291 | 5,954 | 4,468 | 7,001 | 6,029 |

Number of Parcels at Inland Post Offices

| | 1928-29 | 1929-30 | 1930-31 |
|---------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Acceptance { Charged..... | 60,781,930 | 61,013,967 | 57,490,526 |
| Free..... | 2,553,099 | 2,636,616 | 2,577,227 |
| Total..... | 63,335,029 | 63,600,583 | 60,067,753 |
| Of which foreign..... | 490,510 | 479,119 | 437,616 |
| Registered..... | 25,776,100 | 25,348,108 | 23,106,871 |
| Declared..... | 5,205 | 3,083 | 2,661 |
| Cash-on-delivery..... | 7,911,127 | 8,107,929 | 7,620,814 |

| | 1928-29 | 1929-30 | 1930-31 |
|-----------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Special delivery..... | 17,694 | 14,386 | 13,569 |
| Delivery certificate | 211,616 | 181,030 | 150,782 |
| Post restante | 61,383 | 66,143 | — |
| Quick delivery | 212,123 | 215,960 | 196,115 |
| Air mail | — | — | 1,606 |
| Acceptance per 10 pop. | 9.8 | 10.1 | 9.3 |
| Delivery | 60,465,163 | 60,654,644 | 57,724,881 |
| Of which foreign | 259,788 | 265,980 | 249,540 |

Number of Telegrams dealt with at Inland Post and Telegraph Offices

| (End of Mar.) | Domestic | | | Foreign | | | Transit |
|-----------------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|---------|-----------|-------------|
| | Charged | Free | Total | Charged | Free | Total | |
| 1927 | 59,423,634 | 6,726,475 | 66,150,109 | 1,164,610 | 115,317 | 1,279,927 | 116,328,004 |
| { Arrived | 59,543,552 | 8,869,745 | 68,413,297 | 1,210,597 | 122,044 | 1,332,641 | |
| 1928 | 59,657,039 | 6,745,184 | 66,402,223 | 1,153,942 | 113,318 | 1,267,260 | 118,162,198 |
| { Arrived | 59,868,609 | 8,919,491 | 68,788,100 | 1,200,349 | 119,312 | 1,319,661 | |
| 1929 | 58,599,456 | 6,728,316 | 65,327,772 | 1,154,504 | 101,691 | 1,256,195 | 120,407,374 |
| { Arrived | 58,843,317 | 9,100,552 | 67,943,869 | 1,183,874 | 107,601 | 1,291,475 | |
| 1930 | 57,241,974 | 6,664,003 | 63,905,977 | 1,183,544 | 118,460 | 1,294,828 | 117,898,056 |
| { Arrived | 57,469,768 | 9,037,908 | 66,507,676 | 1,218,110 | 111,284 | 1,336,570 | |
| 1931 | 51,262,221 | 6,120,285 | 57,382,506 | 1,083,436 | 100,425 | 1,183,861 | 107,287,804 |
| { Arrived | 51,418,554 | 8,507,062 | 59,925,616 | 1,117,657 | 107,317 | 1,224,974 | |

Number of Telegrams dealt with at Wireless Telegraph Offices

| (End of Mar.) | Domestic | | | Foreign | | |
|-----------------|----------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|
| | Charged | Free | Total | Charged | Free | Total |
| 1927 | 196,371 | 36,317 | 232,688 | 25,037 | 7,145 | 32,182 |
| { Arrived | 75,191 | 92,356 | 167,547 | 12,226 | 3,966 | 16,192 |
| 1928 | 246,517 | 44,128 | 290,645 | 30,403 | 9,152 | 39,555 |
| { Arrived | 91,657 | 98,033 | 189,690 | 14,483 | 5,000 | 19,483 |
| 1929 | 291,456 | 52,084 | 343,540 | 36,052 | 12,251 | 48,303 |
| { Arrived | 110,183 | 98,861 | 209,044 | 17,229 | 6,067 | 23,296 |
| 1930 | 302,487 | 76,810 | 379,297 | 35,432 | 13,981 | 49,413 |
| { Arrived | 125,820 | 157,134 | 282,954 | 16,543 | 6,617 | 23,160 |
| 1931 | 276,649 | 100,304 | 376,953 | 36,939 | 19,748 | 56,687 |
| { Arrived | 122,571 | 179,582 | 302,153 | 18,239 | 6,800 | 25,039 |

Number of foreign telegrams (charged), classified by nationality, for the three years ending 1930-31 is as follows:—

| Nationality | 1928-29 | 1929-30 | 1930-31 |
|---------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| China | 937,414 | 957,105 | 828,667 |
| U.S.A. | 343,967 | 348,021 | 308,967 |
| Britain..... | 183,446 | 190,813 | 168,850 |
| India | 175,165 | 188,241 | 161,408 |
| Hongkong | 95,658 | 96,635 | 89,541 |
| Dutch India | 73,517 | 80,605 | 89,121 |
| U.S.S.R. | 50,123 | 58,262 | 46,883 |
| Australia..... | 54,175 | 49,449 | 44,396 |
| Straits Settlements | 49,185 | 51,585 | 49,489 |
| Philippine Islands..... | 43,277 | 48,911 | 53,292 |
| France..... | 36,447 | 37,281 | 35,936 |
| Germany..... | 82,429 | 85,685 | 73,253 |
| Egypt | 14,393 | 15,450 | 20,334 |

| Nationality | 1928-29 | 1929-30 | 1930-31 |
|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| French Indo-China | 14,412 | 13,619 | 9,664 |
| Hawaii..... | 8,091 | 7,564 | 7,490 |
| Canada | 26,273 | 24,791 | 23,118 |
| Mexico | 17,096 | 1,680 | 2,234 |
| South America..... | 97,365 | 18,615 | 19,204 |
| Total incl. others..... | 2,316,723 | 2,404,418 | 2,166,740 |

Domestic Money Orders

| Year | No. issued | Amount | No. paid | Amount |
|------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| 1927 | 35,180,467 | 933,491,219 | 35,112,844 | 933,440,989 |
| 1928 | 36,692,523 | 989,907,263 | 36,592,913 | 990,298,211 |
| 1929 | 37,832,737 | 983,599,605 | 37,888,967 | 983,256,676 |
| 1930 | 38,193,070 | 963,460,800 | 38,198,215 | 963,792,783 |
| 1931 | 36,326,612 | 830,988,397 | 36,366,340 | 832,410,281 |

International Money Orders

| Year | No. issued | Amount | No. paid | Amount |
|------------|------------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| 1927 | 58,065 | 2,516,306 | 140,731 | 6,600,175 |
| 1928 | 57,721 | 2,455,520 | 141,585 | 6,769,577 |
| 1929 | 62,646 | 2,560,092 | 141,490 | 6,317,066 |
| 1930 | 67,688 | 2,708,948 | 126,939 | 5,788,487 |
| 1931 | 70,240 | 2,499,775 | 109,828 | 4,580,736 |

Postage and Revenue Stamp Sale Agencies and Post Boxes

| (End of Mar.) | Postage stamp sale agencies | Revenue stamp sale agencies | Post Boxes | | | Private Boxes | |
|---------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|-------------|--------|---------------|--------|
| | | | Pillar boxes | Receptacles | Total | Arranged | Used |
| 1927 | 65,217 | 647 | 19,029 | 50,617 | 69,646 | 11,781 | 8,087 |
| 1928 | 65,697 | 572 | 19,860 | 50,493 | 70,353 | 12,479 | 8,810 |
| 1929 | 66,525 | 567 | 20,950 | 50,481 | 71,431 | 13,288 | 9,046 |
| 1930 | 67,151 | 562 | 22,347 | 50,699 | 73,046 | 14,112 | 9,805 |
| 1931 | 67,935 | 490 | 22,791 | 50,922 | 73,713 | 15,204 | 10,561 |

CHAPTER XXIV

RAILWAYS

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

It was in 1907 that the nationalization plan was effected and the Government acquired 2,823 miles out of the total private mileage of 3,248 then existing, and thus removed various drawbacks incidental to diverse managements and different methods of working.

The railway finance is completely independent of the General Budget and other State accounts, and for stabilizing matters pertaining to construction and improvement it is stipulated in the Government Railway Account Law that all the capital expenditure for railway construction, improvement and railway stores should be met with operating revenues. Only in case a railway shows a loss and revenues are insufficient to cover new construction and maintenance, the management is authorized to raise a public loan or incur any

indebtedness at the charge of the Special Railway Account.

Though working under serious handicap, for the lines are of narrow gauge, the Railway management is doing its best to carry out innovations as regards speed, comfort and safety. One of the features of the State traffic service, for instance, is its punctuality, the schedules being strictly observed and the trains working always on time. Another is the low level of fare tariff which stands as it was before the World War, though the market prices of commodities have risen by 150 to 200%.

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

Statistical abstract of railway working in Japan is tabulated thus for the year 1932-33:—

| | State Railways | Local Railways | Tramways* |
|--------------------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| Operating lines (km) | 15,372.1 | 7,142.7 | 2,499.4 |
| Passenger mileage (km) | 104,443,753 | 1,388,573 | 349,313,771 |
| Passenger earnings (Yen) | 203,542,267 | 56,997,786 | 105,756,281 |
| Goods mileage (km) | 49,200,727 | 6,129,537 | 7,418,876 |
| Goods earnings (Yen) | 172,156,623 | 17,938,981 | 1,368,096 |
| Capital invested (Yen) | 3,563,422,511 | 1,360,108,984 | 2,147,261,105 |

* For 1931-32.

General Statistics of Railways

Mileage Open to Traffic (Km.)

| Year | State Railways | Local Railways | Tramways | Year | State Railways | Local Railways | Tramways |
|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------|
| 1927-28 | 13,391.2 | 5,472.42 | 2,720.03 | 1930-31 | 14,574.9 | 7,018.14 | 2,757.30 |
| 1928-29 | 13,691.6 | 5,937.53 | 2,715.66 | 1931-32 | 15,014.0 | 7,194.79 | 2,739.00 |
| 1929-30 | 14,148.9 | 6,513.10 | 2,711.47 | 1932-33 | 15,372.1 | 7,242.11 | — |

Capital Invested and Percentage of Profit

| Year | State Railways | | Local Railways | | Tramways | |
|---------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|
| | Capital (Yen) | Profit % to cap. | Capital (Yen) | Profit % to cost of construction | Capital (Yen) | Profit % to cost of construction |
| 1927-28 | 2,907,004,129 | 8.3 | 1,068,118,636 | 7.1 | 2,257,081,979 | 9.4 |
| 1928-29 | 3,109,089,387 | 7.9 | 1,071,441,210 | 6.4 | 2,205,831,510 | 9.1 |
| 1929-30 | 3,285,165,893 | 6.9 | 1,169,932,738 | 6.1 | 2,212,569,844 | 8.2 |
| 1930-31 | 3,382,820,115 | 5.3 | 1,282,118,738 | 5.4 | 2,146,483,495 | 6.9 |
| 1931-32 | 3,462,322,623 | 4.9 | 1,313,782,488 | 4.2 | 2,147,261,195 | 5.9 |
| 1932-33 | 3,563,422,511 | — | 1,360,108,984 | 3.8 | — | — |

STATE RAILWAYS

ADMINISTRATION AND STAFF

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

The central administration is the Railway Department which is composed of the Minister's Secretariat and seven bureaux, namely, Private Railway Administration, Traffic, Construction, Way & Works, Mechanical Engineering, Electric and Finance. The whole is presided over by the Minister assisted by the Vice-Ministers and a large number of subordinates.

On March 31, 1933, there were altogether 198,848 servants in the employ of the State Railways as against 198,678 in the preceding year, showing an increase of 170 as shown hereunder:—

| | March 1932 | March 1933 |
|-------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Higher officials of "chokunin" rank | 30 | 28 |
| Higher officials of "sonin" rank... | 887 | 905 |
| Clerical staff of "hannin" rank ... | 24,765 | 25,616 |
| Employees of "koin" class | 78,742 | 78,732 |
| Employees of "yonin" class..... | 94,254 | 93,567 |
| Total..... | 198,678 | 198,848 |

Of the total number 7,646 are women who are mostly employees and day-laborers, only 17 of them being officials of "hannin" rank at the end of March, 1932.

MILEAGE

The mileage of lines worked and length of tracks during 1932-33 are given below in comparison with the figures in the past few fiscal years (kilometer):—

| | 1928-29 | 1929-30 | 1930-31 | 1931-32 | 1932-33 | |
|--------------|-----------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Route | Single | 11,564.608 | 11,977.224 | 12,304.709 | 12,732.142 | 13,134.464 |
| | Double | 1,946.581 | 1,965.231 | 1,999.364 | 1,979.773 | 1,919.094 |
| | Triple..... | 22.320 | 22.320 | 26.570 | 29.960 | 29.960 |
| | Quadruple..... | 131.313 | 142.255 | 138.812 | 148.387 | 163.573 |
| | Total incl. others... | 13,672.022 | 13,121.290 | 14,487.325 | 14,910.532 | 15,267.361 |
| Tracks | Main | 16,090.412 | 16,626.456 | 17,045.065 | 17,498.406 | 17,840.114 |
| | Side | 6,537.139 | 6,817.801 | 6,963.699 | 7,085.130 | 7,153.163 |
| | Total | 22,627.551 | 23,444.257 | 24,008.764 | 24,583.536 | 24,993.277 |

Figures for 1932-33 are classified as follows:—

| | Tokyo | Nagoya | Osaka | Moji | Sendai | Sapporo | |
|--------------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Route | Single | 1,229.533 | 1,508.945 | 2,349.404 | 2,236.465 | 2,982.943 | 2,827.174 |
| | Double | 601.280 | 314.083 | 397.957 | 406.314 | 29.853 | 169.607 |
| | Triple | 2.910 | 11.160 | 4.660 | 9.360 | 1.870 | — |
| | Quadruple..... | 106.548 | — | 52.915 | 4.110 | — | — |
| | Total incl. others... | 1,954.531 | 1,834.188 | 2,810.946 | 2,656.249 | 3,014.666 | 2,996.781 |
| Tracks | Main | 2,954.245 | 2,170.591 | 3,407.018 | 3,093.613 | 3,048.259 | 3,166.388 |
| | Side | 1,508.649 | 990.899 | 1,304.686 | 1,219.516 | 1,115.549 | 1,013.864 |
| | Total | 4,462.894 | 3,161.490 | 4,711.704 | 4,313.129 | 4,163.808 | 4,180.252 |

Main Lines and Mileage under Traffic, End of March, 1933

| Name of principal lines | Open mileage (Km.) | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|-------|
| Main Island: | | | |
| Ban-etsu line | 317.9 | U-etsu line | 299.5 |
| Central " | 560.8 | Kyushu: | |
| Hokuriku " | 649.4 | Chikuho line | 154.8 |
| Kwansai " | 729.0 | Hohi " | 165.7 |
| O-u " | 764.7 | Kagoshima " | 716.2 |
| Riku-u " | 165.0 | Nagasaki " | 270.3 |
| San-in " | 960.4 | Nippo " | 706.4 |
| San-yo " | 1,094.6 | Shikoku: | |
| Shin-etsu " | 458.6 | Kochi line | 81.4 |
| Sobu " | 503.6 | San-yo " | 262.5 |
| Tohoku " | 2,282.8 | Takamatsu-Tokushima, | 45.1 |
| Tokaido " | 1,088.5 | Tokushima line | 89.0 |
| | | Hokkaido: | |
| | | Abashiri line | 230.6 |

| Name of Principal lines | Open mileage (Km.) | TRAFFIC RESULTS |
|----------------------------|--------------------|---|
| Kushiro-Abashiri line..... | 166.2 | Passenger traffic.—The fare scale was adopted in 1920. It fixes the 3rd class fare for a kilometer at 1.56 sen up to 80 kilometers, 1.31 under 160 kilometers, 1.06 under 320 kilometers, 0.87 under 480 kilometers, 0.75 under 640 kilometers, 0.69 under 800 kilometers and 0.63 above 800 kilometers. The 2nd and 1st class fares are twice and three times respectively as much as that of the 3rd class. |
| Muroran line | 292.4 | |
| Nayoro „ | 177.3 | |
| Nemuro „ | 629.8 | |
| Rumoi „ | 162.3 | |
| Soya „ | 408.8 | |
| Grand total | 15,372.1 | |

Passenger Earnings

| | 1927-28 | 1928-29 | 1929-30 | 1930-31 | 1931-32 |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1st class (yen) | 858,506 | 887,228 | 829,470 | 678,681 | 567,680 |
| 2nd class („) | 23,732,447 | 23,935,696 | 22,293,201 | 18,322,394 | 15,487,721 |
| 3rd class („) | 209,925,954 | 223,024,600 | 220,118,319 | 203,035,155 | 192,821,483 |
| Total („) | 234,216,907 | 247,847,524 | 243,240,990 | 222,036,230 | 208,876,884 |

Passengers Carried, etc.

| Year | No. of pass. carried (1,000) | No. of pass. carried per km. (1,000) | Av'ge km. of journey per pass. | Pass. per day per km. | Pass. per train km. |
|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1928-29..... | 847,300 | 21,582,542 | 25.5 | 4,413 | 192.2 |
| 1929-30..... | 862,939 | 21,345,677 | 24.7 | 4,250 | 177.9 |
| 1930-31..... | 824,153 | 19,875,113 | 24.1 | 3,839 | 154.3 |
| 1931-32..... | 787,222 | 19,122,651 | 24.3 | 3,586 | 142.1 |
| 1932-33..... | 781,150 | 19,001,523 | 24.3 | 3,488 | 136.8 |

Goods traffic.—The freight tariff varies according to classes of goods and mode of loading. The former comprises 5 classes (1st to 5th) and the latter 2 kinds, i.e. piece and carload. The rate for carrying 100 kin (about 133 lbs.) for the first 5 miles is ¥0.075 for the 1st class piece goods and ¥0.50 per ton of 1st class carload goods.

Goods Earnings

| | 1927-28 | 1928-29 | 1929-30 | 1930-31 | 1931-32 |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Ordinary (yen) | 40,007,918 | 37,367,798 | 34,430,061 | 28,049,739 | 26,603,002 |
| Express („) | 7,997,856 | 14,707,169 | 18,450,446 | 17,312,905 | 16,951,854 |
| Carload („) | 162,172,774 | 166,024,458 | 162,741,822 | 135,160,419 | 128,668,699 |
| Total („) | 210,178,548 | 218,099,425 | 215,622,329 | 181,859,221 | 173,738,561 |

Goods Hauled

| Year | Volume of goods carried per km. (m. ton) | Volume of goods carried (1,000 m.t.) | Aver. volume of goods carried per day (m. ton) | Aver. kilometer per metric ton (km.) | Aver. volume of goods carried per day per km. (m. ton) | Aver. volume of goods carried per train-km. (m. ton) |
|--------------|--|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|--|--|
| 1928-29..... | 79,762,959 | 12,769,639 | 218,529 | 160.1 | 2,588 | 224.0 |
| 1929-30..... | 77,224,824 | 12,577,463 | 211,575 | 162.9 | 2,479 | 219.0 |
| 1930-31..... | 64,087,099 | 10,901,241 | 175,581 | 170.1 | 2,078 | 208.1 |
| 1931-32..... | 60,590,746 | 10,601,193 | 165,549 | 175.0 | 1,961 | 207.5 |
| 1932-33..... | 61,732,756 | 10,560,557 | 169,131 | 171.1 | 1,911 | 203.1 |

Principal items of goods handled are coal, timbers, stone, rice, manures, and fuel. Below are given the figures for the most important items handled by the State lines for the five fiscal years ending 1932-33 (metric ton):—

| | 1928-29 | 1929-30 | 1930-31 | 1931-32 | 1932-33 |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Rice | 3,016,642 | 3,127,354 | 2,899,931 | 2,985,220 | 3,014,311 |
| Wheat | 808,588 | 836,568 | 654,354 | 691,502 | 790,503 |

| | 1928-29 | 1929-30 | 1930-31 | 1931-32 | 1931-33 |
|----------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Timber | 7,077,992 | 6,943,791 | 5,514,807 | 4,670,408 | 4,732,021 |
| Charcoal | 1,511,542 | 1,425,425 | 1,215,731 | 1,172,772 | 1,117,760 |
| Stone | 1,313,862 | 1,210,737 | 798,715 | 684,388 | 661,830 |
| Oil | 807,535 | 849,294 | 775,494 | 821,015 | 819,048 |
| Coal | 24,397,596 | 24,992,272 | 22,446,305 | 19,658,296 | 20,228,615 |
| Iron and steel | 916,016 | 608,580 | 380,497 | 410,429 | 469,775 |
| Fertilizers | 1,378,949 | 1,493,299 | 1,382,793 | 1,337,361 | 1,539,500 |
| Cement | 1,819,378 | 1,737,472 | 1,516,382 | 1,363,291 | 1,391,745 |

FINANCE

As mentioned elsewhere the railway finance is independent of the other State accounts, and all the disbursements are to be met with the receipts, while the expenses needed in construction or improvement are appropriated out

of the profit accruing from the traffic, and also from ¥20,000,000 to be set apart every year on the railway account or from the Government general account. The capital investment during the fiscal year 1932-33 amounted to ¥3,563,422,511, while the fixed property aggregated in value ¥3,503,893,026.

Working Revenues and Expenses

| Year | Revenue (¥1,000) | Expenses (¥1,000) | Profit (¥1,000) | Per kilometer per day worked (yen) | | |
|--------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|----------|--------|
| | | | | Revenue | Expenses | Profit |
| 1927-28..... | 529,256 | 393,381 | 135,876 | 107,150 | 60,894 | 46,256 |
| 1928-29..... | 518,016 | 399,027 | 118,990 | 101,935 | 59,875 | 42,060 |
| 1930-31..... | 458,140 | 382,553 | 75,587 | 87,142 | 54,176 | 32,966 |
| 1931-32..... | 433,540 | 365,089 | 68,452 | 80,009 | 49,207 | 30,802 |
| 1932-33..... | 425,954 | 364,875 | 61,080 | 76,915 | 47,866 | 29,049 |

Working Revenues Classified

| Year | Coaching | Goods | Others | Total |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1927-28..... | 292,624,385 | 228,015,566 | 8,491,573 | 529,131,524 |
| 1928-29..... | 286,046,265 | 223,265,311 | 8,483,265 | 517,794,841 |
| 1930-31..... | 261,131,079 | 189,161,150 | 7,848,024 | 458,140,253 |
| 1931-32..... | 254,349,729 | 180,365,934 | 7,824,626 | 433,540,289 |
| 1932-33..... | 239,017,655 | 178,717,042 | 8,219,376 | 425,954,073 |

Working Expenses Classified (¥1,000)

| | 1928-29 | 1929-30 | 1930-31 | 1931-32 | 1932-33 |
|---------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| General..... | 6,325 | 6,270 | 5,982 | 5,364 | 5,714 |
| Maintenance of ways and works | 50,090 | 50,098 | 45,723 | 40,694 | 40,504 |
| Maintenance of equipments | 29,866 | 30,337 | 28,941 | 26,038 | 25,615 |
| Transportation | 81,124 | 81,389 | 74,537 | 66,666 | 65,808 |
| Traffic | 100,837 | 104,336 | 100,413 | 98,047 | 96,769 |
| Shipping | 7,036 | 6,967 | 6,114 | 5,502 | 5,203 |
| Total incl. others | 300,708 | 304,143 | 284,824 | 266,634 | 265,082 |

Disposition of Net Earning

| Year | Survey and Private line inspection | Additional works | Interest charge | Subsidy to light rlys. | Total incl. others |
|--------------|------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| 1928-29..... | 474,805 | 5,357,227 | 80,542,777 | 6,298,172 | 92,672,981 |
| 1929-30..... | 583,849 | 4,337,837 | 82,993,964 | 6,968,545 | 94,884,195 |
| 1930-31..... | 586,879 | 3,382,422 | 86,241,915 | 7,499,934 | 97,728,771 |
| 1931-32..... | 615,149 | 2,433,856 | 87,885,730 | 7,498,118 | 98,454,047 |
| 1932-33..... | 483,758 | 2,420,590 | 88,883,405 | 7,203,344 | 99,972,641 |

Construction and Improvement Expenditure

| Year | Construction | Improvement | Additional | Total incl. others |
|---------|--------------|-------------|------------|--------------------|
| 1928-29 | 51,824,496 | 139,634,863 | 5,357,227 | 217,130,882 |
| 1929-30 | 68,906,647 | 125,199,688 | 4,337,837 | 203,980,139 |
| 1930-31 | 41,715,774 | 66,735,913 | 3,382,422 | 122,837,123 |
| 1931-32 | 37,706,907 | 54,714,747 | 2,433,856 | 99,405,522 |
| 1932-33 | 47,743,369 | 51,991,055 | 2,420,590 | 105,057,008 |

Railway Stores and Materials

Some amount of railway materials is purchased from foreign manufacturers, and it is yearly decreasing. The State railway cars are generally supplied at home either by having them built at their own works with neces-

sary materials procured from approved foreign makers or by placing orders with the three leading carriage works in Japan, viz., Osaka Railway Car Co., Nagoya Railway Car Co., and Amano Works in Tokyo.

The materials under contract for supply in the last five years were as follows (in yen):-

| Year | Railway stores purchased | | | Amount of stores on hand | | |
|---------|--------------------------|------------------|-------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|------------|
| | Home purchase | Foreign purchase | Total | Stores in stock | Articles in process of manufacture | Total |
| 1927-28 | 162,034,737 | 1,652,681 | 163,687,418 | 27,020,482 | 409,597 | 27,430,079 |
| 1928-29 | 152,627,699 | 10,006,877 | 162,634,576 | 23,395,059 | 547,953 | 23,913,012 |
| 1929-30 | 147,632,275 | 8,396,094 | 156,028,369 | 22,821,829 | 340,431 | 23,162,260 |
| 1930-31 | 107,598,231 | 3,121,766 | 110,719,997 | 22,837,495 | 571,299 | 23,408,794 |
| 1931-32 | 81,378,117 | 3,085,193 | 84,463,310 | 15,544,341 | 159,953 | 15,704,294 |

ROLLING STOCK

Types of the principal steam locomotives used on the Government railways are Mogul 2-6-0 and Pacific 4-6-2 superheated tenders for passenger trains, and consolidation -2-8-0 and Mikado -2-8-2 superheated tenders for freight trains. Mogul -2-6-0 came in use in 1914 and 877 locomotives of this type are pulling ordinary passenger trains. Of the total stock of passenger carriages, bogie cars claim 94%. They are for the most part corridor cars with center aisle, except a small number of sleeping cars of compartment type.

A special feature as regards the rolling stock is that after 1926 the side framing both of passenger carriages and covered goods wagons has been built of steel instead of wood for the greater safety of passengers and goods, though this innovation has made them 8%

heavier. The repair work is marked by high efficiency. In the Government shops a locomotive receives complete overhauling in 5.9 days on an average, a practice almost unknown elsewhere.

Automatic Coupling.—Up to 1925 both screw and buffer couplings were in use except in Hokkaido. In view of the frequent casualties which befell coupler hands whilst at work and the breakage of trains due to weakness of screw couplers, the adoption of powerful automatic couplers was decided upon, and after some years' preliminary work the innovation was carried out on July 17, 1925, upon vehicles in service in the Main Island, while for the Kyushu region the change was effected on July 20. The vehicles thus recoupled were 41,661 in all, costing about 25 million yen.

Number of Locomotives

| Year | Steam | | Electric | Total number incl. others | Weight in working order (with tenders) | Average weight per engine |
|---------|-------|--------|----------|---------------------------|--|---------------------------|
| | Tank | Tender | | | | |
| 1928-29 | 1,165 | 2,936 | 97 | 4,200 | 319,938 | 76.2 |
| 1929-30 | 1,088 | 3,034 | 97 | 4,222 | 335,145 | 79.4 |
| 1930-31 | 1,039 | 3,049 | 97 | 4,189 | 336,886 | 80.4 |
| 1931-32 | 908 | 2,984 | 119 | 4,016 | 334,769 | 83.4 |
| 1932-33 | 967 | 2,986 | 131 | 4,094 | 339,251 | 82.9 |

Number of Passenger Carriages & Electric Cars

| Year | Passenger Carriages | | | Electric Cars | | | | |
|---------|---------------------|------------------------------|--------|---------------|---------------|-------------|---------|---------------|
| | No. of bogies | No. of 4-wheels incl. others | Total | No. | Aver. per car | No. of cars | No. | Aver. per car |
| 1928-29 | 8,037 | 2,172 | 10,209 | 537,389 | 58.9 | 976 | 95,913 | 98.3 |
| 1929-30 | 8,372 | 2,091 | 10,463 | 559,200 | 59.4 | 1,038 | 102,185 | 98.4 |
| 1930-31 | 8,513 | 1,941 | 10,454 | 563,741 | 59.4 | 1,128 | 111,818 | 99.1 |
| 1931-32 | 8,616 | 937 | 9,553 | 533,641 | 58.7 | 1,219 | 120,565 | 98.9 |
| 1932-33 | 8,678 | 477 | 9,155 | 524,506 | 58.8 | 1,269 | 126,883 | 100.0 |

N.B.—Passenger carriages include those for Imperial use and for Department use, and steam motor cars.

Number of Goods Wagons

| Year | Number | | | Capacity (ton) | |
|---------|--------|--------|--------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| | Covert | Open | Total incl. others | Total | Average per vehicle |
| 1928-29 | 35,228 | 29,546 | 65,896 | 846,918 | 12.9 |
| 1929-30 | 35,947 | 30,362 | 67,434 | 879,274 | 13.0 |
| 1930-31 | 36,544 | 30,676 | 68,353 | 896,266 | 13.1 |
| 1931-32 | 34,835 | 29,210 | 65,138 | 686,945 | 13.3 |
| 1932-33 | 35,142 | 28,735 | 64,923 | 864,737 | 13.3 |

CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION

Railway Construction Law.—First enacted in 1891, and revised in 1922, the Law embraces a construction program for 149 lines with an aggregate length of 6,349 miles, the period for completing each line and its cost to be determined by the Diet. The total length now provided for is 4,578.6 miles of which 755 is under construction at an estimated outlay of ¥200,000 per mile on an average. The yearly extension is about 250 miles with more or less elasticity according to the financial policy of the Administration of the day.

The Gauge.—The gauge is of 3 ft. 6 ins., that having been adopted when the first railway in Japan was laid. The rails used being generally 60 pounds, in speed and carrying capacity Japanese railways are much behind those in Europe and America. As yet with the exception of the Tokaido line, most of the lines are in a single track. On the San-yo, Tohoku and a few other lines, however, partial doubling has either been effected or is nearing completion.

Gradient.—The maximum gradient is 1 in 40 in ordinary cases with a minimum radius of 15 chains. A notable exception is the case of the Usui pass on the Tokyo-Nagano line for which the Abt system was adopted. The gradient for it is 1 in 15, for the section of 7 miles from Yokogawa to Karuizawa, with a minimum radius of 13 chains. There are 26 tunnels with the aggregate length of 14,645 ft.

Altogether this section forms the worst portion in the whole work of railway construction in Japan. The steam locomotives at first used on this section have been recently replaced with electric locomotives with the double object of increasing the hauling power and of getting rid of the nuisance of smoke. The change has proved highly satisfactory.

Tunnels.—In regard to tunneling work, there are 22 tunnels of over 1,500 meters. That bored at Sasago on the Tokyo-Shiojiri of the Central line was the longest (4,656 meters) until the completion of two new tunnels longer than the Sasago, i.e. the Shimizu tunnel (9,702 meters) on the Joetsu line which was opened in September, 1931, at a cost of ¥6,500,000 after about 8 years work. It is the 7th longest in the world. The Tanna tunnel (7,807 meters) on the Atami line, which was nearly completed in 1933 and is to be opened in the autumn of 1934, is of wide notoriety on account of tough engineering work involved, the total length of all tunnels throughout the country being aggregated at 540,676 meters at the end of August 1933.

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

Sleepers.—The standard dimensions of sleepers are 8" x 5½" x 66" 0", and 14 to 16 are laid for every 30 ft. of rails. Chestnut wood is predominant, but owing to growing scarcity of this particular lumber, softer varieties as pines, "tamo," cercidiphyllum, "sen," beech, etc., are also made use of, after they are properly creosoted.

Bridge Work.—The total length of bridges of all kinds in the State Railways at the end of August 1933 was 539,191 meters, being an increase of 19,533 meters as against that of the previous year. The longest structures are that over the river Agano (1,243 m.) on the Uetsu line, the second over the Tenryu (1,209 m.) and the third over the Oi (1,018 m.), the latter two being on the Tokaido line. The foundation work for all such bridges is in the shape of cylindrical brick wells with steel girders. In rare cases wrought iron girders used in bridges made in the early days of railway construction in Japan are mixed with them.

Speed, Carrying Capacity, etc.—The maximum carrying capacity of a train on the Tokaido and San-yo lines is 591 tons for the passenger traffic and 935 tons for the freight traffic. The fastest speed developed is that on the Tokyo-Yokohama section, being 49 miles an hour. In the long distance running, the typical record is that between Tokyo and Shimonoseki 702.8 which is covered in 22 hrs. 45 mins. by the up train, and in 22. 55. by the down train.

Train Operation.—The average number of trains run per day per mile is 32.9 throughout the system, while the vehicles coupled per train number on an average 7.07 for a passenger and 35.7 for a goods train. On all double-track sections, the Shinagawa-Yokohama section (exclusive of electric car line), Tokaido line, heads the list in point of frequency of runs with 82 runs each way, while the Tachikawa-Tamagawa section, Central main line, stands first on the list of single-track sections with 41 runs, Yokogawa-Karuizawa section, on the Shin-etsu main line, ranking second with 25 runs.

Ferry Service.—As an accessory service the State railways maintains and works ferry service at places where it is judged absolutely necessary for facility and comfort of the public. At present the State railways runs this service at five localities, i.e., Aomori—Hakodate ferry service connecting the Main Island

with the Island of Hokkaido; Shimonoseki—Moji connecting the Main Island with the Island of Kyushu; Shimonoseki—Fusan routes which connects the Island communication with that of the Asiatic Continent; Uno—Takamatsu which links the Sanyo line (Main Island) with the Island of Shikoku; and Hokkaido—Karafuto route linking Japan proper with the Island of Karafuto or Saghalien. Besides, there are a few minor routes provided with smaller steamboats or motor-boats for linking such places of note for sightseeing as Miyajima in the Inland Sea. At the end of 1931-32 there were 61 steamers consisting of 31 ferry steamers and 30 harbor boats owned by the State railways excepting those chartered to private companies. The gross tonnage of these ships amounted to 48,066.49 tons, or a decrease of 1 ferry boat but an increase of 1 harbor boat, showing a decrease of 1,776 tons in capacity as against the corresponding figure of the previous year.

Inauguration of Joint Traffic with Private Motor-Car Service.—Hitherto joint traffic of the State railways was limited to that with local railways, tramways and marine companies, that of motor-car transportation being denied. The recent development of the latter, however, is so remarkable in Japan that it is now regarded one of the most important land transportation means in the modern Japan. In view of the situation the joint traffic of some of more important motor-car companies was created on June 1, 1931, at first the service being limited to transport of passengers, parcel goods and luggage. The companies that joined in the joint traffic comprised the Nikko Motor-car and five other companies.

ELECTRIFICATION

The electrified sections now operated by the State railways are the steep Usui Pass section of the Shin-etsu line, the portion of heavy trunk lines in and near Tokyo and its suburban loop lines.

Lines in and around Tokyo.—The first railway line in Japan on which electric traction was applied was the city portion of the Central line. The conversion was effected in 1900 between Manseibashi, then the metropolitan terminus of the line and Nakano on the outskirts of Tokyo, a distance of 8 miles. Later on the line was extended to Tokyo Station on one hand and to Tachikawa on the other.

Next the Yamate line, which is a suburban loop line of Tokyo, was similarly converted in 1910.

To meet the ever-increasing traffic all the suburban service has since been electrified, the total mileage reaching 65.7 at the end of March 1930.

| | |
|--|---------|
| Tokyo—Yokohama—Sakuragicho (Keihin Line) | 19.1 m. |
| Tokyo—Tachikawa (Central Line)..... | 23.4 " |
| Shinagawa—Ikebukuro—Tabata (Yamate Line) | 12.9 " |
| Ikebukuro—Akabane (Yamate Line)... | 3.4 " |
| Tokyo—Akabane (Tohoku Line) | 8.3 " |
| Total | 67.1 " |

All the sections are of double track. 543 motor cars and 1,032 trailers are operating at intervals of between 2 and 16 minutes, each train being composed of 2-7 bogie cars.

Tokaido Line.—The electrification of Numazu-Osaka-Akashi, a distance of 299.9 miles, was planned completion within the period of 1923-1928 at an estimated cost of ¥21,983,000. As the first step the section between Tokyo and Odawara, 52 miles including the branch line from Ofuna to Yokosuka, was taken in hand in August 1922. Though the progress of the work was seriously delayed by the earthquake of 1923, it was brought to completion in August, 1925, and Odawara-Atami in 1929, the total mileage worked coming to 75.9 m. as shown below:—

| | |
|------------------------------------|---------|
| Tokyo—Kozu (Tokaido Line)..... | 48.7 m. |
| Ofuna—Yokosuka (Yokosuka Line) ... | 9.9 " |
| Kozu—Atami (Atami Line) | 16.8 " |
| Total | 75.4 " |

These sections are double-tracked at present, to be quadrupled in near future. The electric locomotives used number 71, while the power for operating them amounts to 136,800 kw., part of which is supplied by the Government plant at Akabane and 18 other substations and the rest from private companies.

Schemes on Program.—The main lines radiating from Tokyo are to be electrified in near future. They represent 83 miles in all, of which 81 are now in course of conversion. The Hachioji-Kofu section (53 miles), which is of steep gradient and full of tunnels, is also to be changed to electric traction, as the district commands good supply of cheap current. An important item of the electrification project is the erection of a 60,000 k.w. steam power plant near Tsurumi on the Tokyo-Yokohama

line, and a 84,000 k.w. water power plant on the River Shinano that traverses the central region of middle Japan.

The Usui Pass.—The Abt rackrail system section across the Usui Pass is located 3,000 ft. above sea level, and the difference in level reaches 1,817 ft. in a length of 6.9 miles. This steep section was electrified in 1912. There are at present 28 electric locomotives for the regular train service, a couple of them being used for pulling each train. The power is supplied by the power station at Yokogawa, specially erected for the purpose and containing three 1,000 k.w. vertical turbo-generators. There are substations at the highest and the lowest points of the rack section.

INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC ARRANGEMENTS

With Russia and Europe

Through Passenger Traffic between Japan and North Manchuria and the Maritime Province.—The service was established in April, 1910, between the Chinese Eastern Railway and the Russian Volunteer Fleet on the Russian side, and the Government Railways, the South Manchuria Railway, and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha on the Japanese side, and was joined by the Chosen Railways two years later. The service gives option of travelling between Japan and Harbin by any of the three following routes:—

(a) via the Chosen, the South Manchuria, and the Chinese Eastern (North Manchuria) Railway lines; (b) via Dairen route, on the South Manchuria Railway and the Chinese Eastern Railway lines; (c) via Vladivostok route, on the Ussuri Railway line (the Maritime Province).

Through Goods Traffic Service with Russia.—This through goods traffic between Japan and Russia was brought about in January, 1914, and is limited in scope, covering North Manchuria and the Maritime Province on the Russian side.

Restored Trans-Siberian Through Passenger Service.—After the suspension lasting about 14 years the Trans-Siberian through passenger service was reopened on August 1, 1927. Services and approximate fares between London and Tokyo are as follows:—

| London to Tokyo | No. of services | Days required |
|----------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Via Fusan route..... | Thrice a week | 15 days |
| " Dairen route | " " " | 15-19 days |
| " Vladivostok route. | Once a week | 17 days |

Fares including Express and Sleeping-berth Charges

| | 1st class | 2nd class |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| London to Tokyo (via Warsaw and Fusan) | \$340 | \$230 |
| Paris to Tokyo (via Warsaw and Fusan) | \$330 | \$225 |
| Berlin to Tokyo (via Warsaw and Fusan) | \$295 | \$195 |
| Moscow to Tokyo (via Warsaw and Fusan) | \$230 | \$149 |

Japan-China Through Passenger and Luggage Service

Participated in by—Japanese State Railways, South Manchuria Rly Co., Chinese State Railways, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Harada Kisen Kaisha, Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., China Navigation Co.

Kind of Service.—(A) Single and return trips, (20% discount for railways and 10 for steamships for return trips). Three routes are available, namely, via Chosen, via Shanghai (single trips only) and via Tsingtao.

(B) Circular trips (30% discount for railways and 10 for steamships.—The service started in October 1915 for the benefit of 1st class passengers on board an ocean-going steamer on an extended tour embracing the Yokohama-Shanghai section either via Pukow or Hankow but preferring to cover it by rail.

(C) Party travellers.—Ordinary and student parties, discount 25 to 50%.

(D) Through parcel service.—Participants same as for the through passenger and luggage service, and two routes, via Chosen and via Tsingtao, are open.

LOCAL RAILWAYS

The State acquisition of the seventeen leading private companies' lines in 1906 and 1907 left in the private hands an insignificant length of less than 413.28 kilometers at the end of 1907 which consisted of short, local lines. It being provided in the Railway Nationalization Law that "all railways constructed for the purpose of general traffic shall be owned by the State," kinds of private lines to be granted charters were limited to those minor local lines. Besides, the Private Railway Law which had then controlled private railways, being based on the standard railway, was found too exacting for those private lines remaining in private hands after the nationalization, and in consequence there was no appreciable construction for a few years since then. In view of the situation the Government promulgated the Light Railway Law in 1910 to encourage light railway enterprises. The Government, thereupon, intended to encourage the speedy development of railway network in the country embracing state lines, light railways, and tramways—the three kinds of railways which were to be made interdependent upon one another in order to effect the improvement of communication facilities as a whole. Again as a means of encouraging light railway projects the Light Railway Subsidy Law was enforced in 1912. This law guaranteed the private light railways the profit of 5 per cent on the cost of construction for five years after the open-

ing of business on condition that the railways are not of a less width than 2 ft. 6 in. in gauge, and that they have not been in operation more than 10 years after the enforcement of the law. The subsidy did not cover the portion of the deficit of the earnings against the working expenses. In case the annual profit of any light railway so subsidized exceeds 8 per cent on the cost of construction, it had to pay back half the sum in excess of 8 per cent per annum until the whole indebtedness be cleared off. The Government originally had fixed the maximum amount of subsidy at 1,250,000 yen per annum, but, in consequence of the partial revision of the law in 1914 which extended the period of subsidy to 10 years and also discharged the subsidized railway from the obligation of redeeming the subsidy, the estimated fund was found inadequate, and in 1917 the law was revised whereby the maximum amount of subsidy being raised to 1,500,000 yen. At present a maximum amount of 7,500,000 yen is allocated for the purpose. The enforcement of the two laws gave a stimulus to the rise of light railway projects from year to year, while, on the other hand, the promotion of private railways or charters granted under the Private Railway Law have markedly declined in number. Besides, the number of private railways in operation was yearly on the decrease as the result of the conversion of them into light railways under the new Light Railway Law; so that in 1918 there were no private railways

operating in accordance with the Private Railway Law. On the other hand, the Light Railway Law proved somewhat defective to meet the requirements of the times. In view of these circumstances the Government Railways decided to promulgate the new Local Railway Law to replace the two old laws, at the same time the Light Railway Subsidy Law being revised and promulgated under the title of the

Local Railway Subsidy Law. Since then the open kilometer of local railways was yearly on the increase. The number of local railways in operation at the end of the year 1931-32 was 268 and their total length 7,242.111 kilometers with the estimated construction expenditure amounting to ¥1,015,347,483. Below are given the results of working of the local railways in the last three fiscal years ending 1931-32:—

| | 1929-30 | 1930-31 | 1931-32 |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| No. of operating lines | 262 | 266 | 268 |
| No. of stations | 4,373 | 4,533 | 4,634 |
| Open miles (km.) | 7,018.14 | 7,194.79 | 7,242.11 |
| Capital invested (yen) | 1,282,118,738 | 1,313,782,488 | 1,360,108,984 |
| Cost of construction (yen) | 897,507,044 | 945,513,298 | 1,015,347,483 |
| Revenue (yen) | 91,725,076 | 87,841,303 | 82,946,323 |
| Working expenses (yen) | 52,479,417 | 52,473,595 | 47,757,672 |
| Profit (yen) | 39,245,659 | 35,367,708 | 35,188,651 |
| % of profit to cost of construction | 5.4 | 4.2 | 3.8 |
| Locomotives | { No. 977 | { No. 985 | { No. 997 |
| | { Tonnage 25,016 | { Tonnage 25,619 | { Tonnage 26,219 |
| Passenger carriages | { No. 4,085 | { No. 4,286 | { No. 4,411 |
| | { Tonnage 270,138 | { Tonnage 291,426 | { Tonnage 301,481 |
| Goods wagons | { No. 11,347 | { No. 11,506 | { No. 11,612 |
| | { Tonnage 110,187 | { Tonnage 110,248 | { Tonnage 113,872 |
| Passengers carried | 415,740,109 | 428,370,560 | 420,725,101 |
| Earnings from passenger traffic (yen) .. | 60,552,170 | 59,389,665 | 56,997,786 |
| Goods hauled (m. ton) | 26,466,425 | 22,949,877 | 21,659,974 |
| Earnings from goods traffic (yen) | 23,399,547 | 10,731,516 | 17,938,981 |
| Kilometers of vehicles run: | | | |
| Passenger carriages | 283,752,918 | 308,453,333 | 312,164,786 |
| Goods wagons | 121,321,682 | 113,945,089 | 112,087,410 |
| Employees | 42,857 | 42,852 | 42,332 |

Lines open to business.—31 local railways with the total working length of 191.75 kilometers were open to business during the fiscal year 1930-31, showing a decrease of 8 in number and 311.94 kilometers in length respectively compared with the preceding year.

Lines under construction.—Lines projected but not yet open to traffic by the end of the same year amounted to 198 with the aggregated length of 4,335.15 kilometers and their estimated capital of 888,435,370 yen, a loss of 11 in number, of 432.93 kilometers in length and of 56,525,224 yen in capital respectively against the preceding year.

Charters granted.—The number of railways granted charters for construction by the Government during the same fiscal year was 16, with an aggregate length of 175.12 kilometers, their estimated construction expenditure amounting to 9,758,734 yen. As compared with

the previous year the number of railways granted charters increased by 9, the total length being 153.54 kilometers and the estimated construction expenditure by 8,667,232 yen. The number of railways whose charters were invalidated was 27, with an aggregate length of 462.98 kilometers representing the estimated construction expenditure of 58,702,427 yen, or a decrease of 15 in number of railways, 232.38 kilometers in length and 4,000,073 yen in the estimated construction expenditure as against those in the preceding year.

Leading Local Railways in Japan

Local open railways over 60 km. in length at the end of March, 1929 numbered 17 and those over 50 miles 27. The following is a list of leading local railways of over 60 miles in length:—

| Names | Office | Length of open lines (Kilometers) | Motive power | Gauge ft. in. | Paid-up capital (¥1,000) |
|------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| Aichi Electric Railway | Nagoya | 123.41 | steam & elect. | 3.6 | 17,091 |
| Bantan Electric " | Kakogawa | 90.45 | steam & gaso. | 3.6 | 6,000 |
| Chichibu Electric " | Kumagai | 63.89 | steam & gaso. | 3.6 | 12,000 |
| Chugoku Electric " | Okayama | 76.20 | steam | 3.6 | 4,300 |
| Fuji-Minobu " | Tokyo | 87.57 | steam & elect. | 3.6 | 16,000 |
| Geibi Electric " | Hiroshima | 90.97 | steam & gasol. | 3.6 | 6,000 |
| Hokkaido Electric " | Shiraiishi | 129.81 | steam | 3.6 | 10,000 |
| Ina Electric " | Tokyo | 79.80 | steam | 3.6 | 25,565 |
| Iwate Keiben " | Hanamaki | 65.48 | steam | 2.6 | 1,500 |
| Mikawa " | Kariyamachi | 71.49 | steam & elect. | 3.6 | 6,250 |
| Nagano Electric " | Nagano | 70.86 | elect. & steam | 3.6 | 7,000 |
| Nagoya Electric " | Nagoya | 119.43 | elect. | 3.6 | 14,500 |
| Nankai " | Osaka | 125.97 | elect. | 3.6 | 70,000 |
| Odawara-kyuko " | Sendagaya (Tokyo) | 82.98 | elect. | 3.6 | 30,000 |
| Seibu " | Tokyo | 65.26 | elect., steam & gasol. | 3.6 | 13,000 |
| Tobu " | Tokyo | 244.37 | steam | 3.6 | 50,000 |
| Tokachi " | Obihiro (Hokkaido) | 65.07 | steam | 3.6 | 3,000 |

TRAMWAYS

The tramways in Japan date back 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 the Imperial Ordinance No. 266 issued in October, 1908 the matters in connection with tramways came under the control of the Minister of Communications and subsequently by the Imperial Ordinance No. 307, the jurisdiction was shifted to the State Railways. As provided by the Tramway Law now in force, all the tramways in Japan are constructed as a rule on highways. The street railways, a certain number of suburban railways and others laid in localities are placed under the control of the Law. Such public bodies as cities, towns and villages may take the management of tramways without restriction. Steam and electricity are mostly employed as motive power except a few local tramways

where gasoline, horse or human power is used for the purpose. On March 31, 1933 there were 144 tramways open to business with a length of 2,739.00 kilometers and an aggregate capital of 2,147,261,195 yen, being a loss of 2 in number, an increase of 777,700 yen in capital and 18.30 kilometers in length. Classified according to kinds of motive power for the fiscal year 1931-32 they are as follows:—

| Powers | No. of tramways | Kilometers | Capital (Yen) |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|------------|---------------|
| Electric | 94 | 2,098.17 | 2,109,897,376 |
| Steam | 8 | 127.30 | 1,861,000 |
| Steam and gasoline combined.. | 8 | 90.02 | 3,625,000 |
| Gasoline | 15 | 238.68 | 23,864,156 |
| Horse power | 16 | 153.57 | 7,703,000 |
| Human power | 7 | 31.26 | 310,663 |
| Total | 144 | 2,739.00 | 2,147,261,195 |

The following figures show the results of working for the past three fiscal years ending 1931-32:—

| | 1929-30 | 1930-31 | 1931-32 |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| *No. of tramways | 148 | 146 | 144 |
| *Total length of lines (km.) | 2,711.47 | 2,757.30 | 2,739.00 |
| *Capital invested (¥1,000) | 2,212,570 | 2,146,483 | 2,147,261 |
| *Cost of construction (yen) | 715,689,807 | 746,800,012 | 764,651,390 |
| Working revenue (yen) | 140,528,825 | 128,773,912 | 115,880,778 |
| Working expenses (yen) | 81,561,603 | 77,637,110 | 71,233,242 |
| Profit (yen) | 58,967,222 | 51,136,802 | 44,647,536 |
| % of profit to cost of construction | 8.2 | 6.9 | 5.9 |
| Locomotives | 188 | 177 | 145 |
| Passenger carriages... { No. | 7,071 | 7,043 | 6,863 |
| { Tonnage..... | 450,925 | 453,265 | 443,838 |

RAILWAYS

| | 1929-30 | 1930-31 | 1931-32 |
|--|------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Goods wagons | { No. 1,965 | { 1,928 | { 1,900 |
| { Tonnage..... | { 6,848 | { 6,859 | { 6,841 |
| Passengers carried (1,000)..... | 1,819,758 | 1,690,871 | 1,566,476 |
| Receipts from passenger traffic (¥1,000) | 126,570,261 | 115,599,325 | 105,756,281 |
| Goods hauled (m. ton) | 1,865,008 | 1,668,872 | 1,483,865 |
| Receipts from goods traffic | 2,170,361 | 1,655,748 | 1,368,096 |
| Kilometers of vehicles run: | | | |
| Passenger carriages..... | 351,239,553 | 351,030,791 | 349,313,771 |
| Goods wagons | 10,096,178 | 9,013,420 | 7,418,876 |
| Employees | 58,403 | 58,344 | 55,093 |

*Figures for 1930-31, 1931-32 and 1932-33.

Municipal Tramways in Tokyo and Osaka

Tokyo.—The system as existing at the end of March, 1931 comprised 42 sections with total mileage of 345.283 meters and 526 stops. The cars numbered 1,340 and the working staffs 7,828, the result of business for the same year being as follows:—no. of passengers, 320,496,568; average passengers per day, 875,674; total receipts, ¥201,115,403 and the receipts average per day ¥57,692. The fare is uniform 7 sen for single and 14 sen for return ticket. Reduced fare of 10 sen for return ticket is allowed to workmen and students in early morning.

Osaka.—The figures at the end of March, 1932 were:—total working mileage 104 km.; number of cars 803, made up of 245 singles and 558 bogies.

The working result in recent years is as follows:—

| Year | Working mileage (km.) | No. of passengers (1,000) | Receipts (¥1,000) |
|-----------|-----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| 1928..... | 97 | 305,367 | 17,249 |
| 1929..... | 103 | 301,748 | 16,986 |
| 1930..... | 103 | 285,568 | 16,036 |
| 1931..... | 104 | 257,747 | 14,170 |
| 1932..... | 104 | 232,804 | 13,133 |

MOTOR CAR SERVICE

The motor-car service operated as pioneer enterprise by the Railways in 1930 between Okazaki-Tajima and Setokenbashi-Kozoji (65.8 km.) in Nagoya region having proved successful a similar service for passengers was inaugurated on Mitajiri-Yamaguchi section in Moji region (17.6 km.) on May 11, 1931, on Kameyama-Mikumoto and Omiyamachi-Kuro-

kawa sections in Osaka region on March 25, 1932. The total number of passengers carried over those routes during 1932-33 was 1,210,431, the volume of goods handled 9,552 metric tons and the earnings from passengers 226,033 yen and that from goods traffic 16,651 yen. Data in recent years are shown below:—

| Year | Working mileage | | Passengers carried | | Goods hauled | | Passenger receipt | | Goods receipt | |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|--------------------|---------|----------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Passenger (km) | Wagon (km) | Total | Per day | Total (M. ton) | Per day (M. ton) | Total (Yen) | Per day (Yen) | Total (Yen) | Per day (Yen) |
| 1930-31..... | 65.8 | 65.8 | 124,864 | 1,224 | 1,684 | 17 | 24,545 | 249 | 2,849 | 30 |
| 1931-32..... | 126.2 | 108.6 | 784,527 | 2,144 | 6,014 | 16 | 154,092 | 434 | 9,921 | 28 |
| 1932-33..... | 308.0 | 290.0 | 1,210,431 | 3,316 | 9,552 | 26 | 226,033 | 647 | 16,601 | 47 |

The figures for 1932-33 classified by four regions are as follows:—

| Region | Working mileage (km) | Passengers carried | Goods hauled (M. ton) | Passenger receipt (Yen) | Goods receipt (Yen) |
|-------------|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| Tokyo | 51.0 | 81,783 | 224 | 12,589 | 514 |
| Nagoya..... | 111.8 | 668,397 | 1,831 | 103,838 | 11,018 |
| Osaka | 67.6 | 249,042 | 682 | 48,362 | 5,008 |
| Moji | 77.6 | 211,209 | 579 | 61,244 | 111 |

BOARD OF TOURIST INDUSTRY

The Bureau of Tourist Industry was organized in July, 1930. It is under the supervision of the Department of Railways.

Principal lines of business to be handled by the Board are:—

Control and support of the foreign tourist industry; business concerning statistics and

investigation; business concerning propaganda abroad; better accommodation and improvement of tourist points and sightseeing facilities; development of the hotel business and improvement of hotel accommodation; over-seeing of guides and persons coming in direct contact with foreign tourists.

Affiliated with this office, a Government Committee of Tourist Industry, composed of carriers, hotel men, Government officials, and scholars, has been organized as an auxiliary organ.

The Japan Tourist Bureau, which had been the only institution in this field of business in Japan, will be able to fulfil its proper function thoroughly, through the control and systematization of the industry, which will be brought about by the establishment of these organs.

JAPAN TOURIST BUREAU

For the purpose of introducing Japan to foreign countries, the Bureau was established

in 1912 as a joint enterprise of the Japanese Government Railways, and other railway and steamship companies, hotels, and firms dealing with foreign tourists. The Bureau affords special facilities gratis to tourists, such as furnishing all necessary information as to travelling, issuing letters of introduction, securing admission to places of interest, arranging itineraries, giving estimates of expenses, supplying general information, booklets, etc. For the convenience of tourists utilizing the organization, the Bureau also conducts tourist business in general, booking for railways and steamers to points at home and abroad, selling travellers' checks, etc. The head office is situated in the Tokyo Station Building, Tokyo, and Branches or Inquiring Offices at Dairen, Keijo, Taihoku, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Shimonoseki, Nagasaki, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Manchuli, Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, New York, etc.

CHAPTER XXV

SHIPPING AND SHIPBUILDING

SHIPPING

Introductory Remarks

Genius of Japanese Seafaring People.—The insular position of the country would suggest to everybody that the seafaring propensity must have been well developed in this country. So it was, from about the close of the 16th century to the beginning of the 17th century Japanese trading vessels visited China and more than twenty other countries in the South Seas and East India for purpose of commerce. What is of special significance, Japan even sent diplomatic envoys to Europe and Mexico at that time.

Japan to Depend on Foreign Supplies.—Scantly gifted by nature, and especially limited as to resources and territorial area, it is imperative for Japan to push on her maritime enterprises, so that she may round off the balance of international account with the proceeds of the carrying trade. This is of special importance to her national economy when it is remembered that Japan has earned on an average some ¥120 millions net per annum from this source during several years that followed the war boom.

Sailing Vessels.—A noteworthy feature in the shipping statistics of Japan in marked contrast to what is generally observed in other countries is the constant increase of tonnage of sailing vessels side by side with the growth of steamships. This increase of sailing tonnage, however, really nominal, for smaller sailers of the type of lighters not exceeding 100 tons constitute about 60 per cent of the total, the combined tonnage of larger craft amounting to only about 300,000 tons. These sailing ships are engaged in coastwise trade around the country and dependencies. Mention should be made here that since 1921 the number of sailing vessels has gradually declined as is the case with other countries.

Shipping Subsidies.—The amount of subsidy granted to shipping by the Government is very small, really insignificant compared with what obtains in foreign countries, having been con-

siderably decreased in recent years. Then the grant of navigation encouragement bounty was discontinued long ago, followed by the discontinuation of shipbuilding bounty at the time of the war boom.

Characteristics of Japanese Seamen.—Though not absolutely immune from labor troubles, Japanese seamen, compared with their foreign comrades, are mild in temperament and diligent and faithful to their duties. When confronted by a strike of dock hands in a foreign port, for instance, the Japanese seamen would attend to the discharging or loading of cargo and enable the ship to leave port with no great inconvenience. Then when repairing hands are lacking they will improvise necessary work so that their ship can go on its voyage as scheduled. The strong sense of duty and excellent discipline of Japanese seamen are, indeed, hardly paralleled in other countries. It has been said that though Japanese seamen are willing to work at cheap wages their working efficiency is rather poor. This is an undeniable truth, and along with the growing use of internal combustion engines in the recent years the cheap labor of Japanese seamen may lose significance and cease to be one of their assets.

Import Dues on Vessels in Kwantung.—Until 1925 the import of second-hand foreign vessels to Kwantung Leased Territory was exempt from any levy. To check such wanton import an Imperial Ordinance was promulgated in April 1925 prohibiting the free import of foreign vessels to the territory in the future, the Ordinance providing that all foreign vessels to be imported to Kwantung hereafter should first be brought to Japan proper and subjected to the import tax before they can be imported to Kwantung. The rule does not, however, apply to those vessels imported by persons engaged in the transportation of passengers and goods entering or leaving the Kwantung leased territory and possessing their principal business offices there. The measure is believed to serve the purpose of checking the

abuse as regards import of second-hand foreign vessels to the territory.

Wireless Telegraphy on Vessels.—A Bill providing for compulsory installation of wireless telegraphy on all vessels of over 2,000 gross tons and also those carrying over 50 passengers, was passed by the Diet in 1925, and was enacted on November 1, 1926.

Shipping Safety Law

As a signatory power of the International Treaty for Assurance of Personal Safety on Sea and the International Ship Loadline Law, which took effect on January 1 1933, Japan decided to unify various laws and regulations pertaining to the safety of shipping, safety of passengers, etc. and enacted a new law pertaining thereto on the basis of those old regulations so modified as to adapt to the provisions stipulated for in the international agreement. The Shipping Safety Law promulgated in April 1933 is the embodiment of the elaborated efforts made by the authorities concerned with a view to meet the requirements occasioned by the enforcement of those international regulations. With the coming to force of the new law the Ship Inspection Law, the Ship Loadline Law, the Law pertaining to the installation of Wireless Telegraphy, the Law for Prevention of Ship Collision and other former regulations of similar character, all in force, were discontinued and superseded by the new enactment, which provides (1) regulations pertaining to the construction and equipments of vessels applicable to those not exceeding 20 tons, or those for river navigation or other smaller craft; (2) regulations pertaining to loadline, applicable to ships engaged in ocean voyage, and ships engaged in coastwise navigation exceeding 150 tons; (3) regulations pertaining to the installation of wireless, which are applicable to those ships of over 1,600 tons engaged in ocean voyage or coastwise navigation and not carrying passengers, all passenger carrying ships engaged in ocean voyage or coastwise navigation, or all fishing vessels exceeding 100 tons.

Number and Tonnage of Vessels

| (End of Dec.) | Steamers | | Sailing Vessels | |
|---------------|---------------------|-----------|-----------------|---------|
| | No. | Tonnage | No. | Tonnage |
| 1926 | Registered... 3,246 | 3,607,038 | 14,184 | 873,468 |
| | Unregistered 4,533 | 55,409 | 27,977 | 393,133 |

| | | | | | |
|------|---------------|-------|-----------|--------|---------|
| 1927 | Registered... | 3,287 | 3,670,097 | 14,257 | 866,923 |
| | Unregistered | 4,804 | 58,603 | 28,986 | 406,172 |
| 1928 | Registered... | 3,321 | 3,753,765 | 14,728 | 878,007 |
| | Unregistered | 4,828 | 58,045 | 30,374 | 424,744 |
| 1929 | Registered... | 3,350 | 3,802,316 | 15,048 | 885,988 |
| | Unregistered | 4,991 | 59,574 | 31,464 | 341,689 |
| 1930 | Registered... | 3,351 | 3,907,908 | 15,379 | 896,231 |
| | Unregistered | 5,160 | 60,688 | 34,960 | 458,928 |
| 1931 | Registered... | 3,358 | 3,918,289 | 15,291 | 885,041 |
| | Unregistered | 4,710 | 55,878 | 33,687 | 449,536 |
| 1932 | Registered... | 3,308 | 3,874,619 | 15,038 | 867,958 |
| | Unregistered | — | — | — | — |
| 1933 | Registered... | 3,293 | 3,817,471 | 14,912 | 859,914 |
| | Unregistered | — | — | — | — |

N.B.—Above table includes vessels registered in the jurisdiction of Kwantung, Chosen and Taiwan; the figures for 1933 are those at the end of June.

Increase and Decrease of Registered Vessels

| | Steamers | | Sailing Vessels | | |
|------|--------------------|---------|-----------------|---------|---------|
| | No. | Tonnage | No. | Tonnage | |
| 1926 | Newly registered. | 194 | 178,874 | 644 | 27,496 |
| | Register cancelled | 90 | 67,987 | 544 | 37,547 |
| | Inc. or dec..... | +59 | +110,887 | +100 | -10,051 |
| 1927 | Newly registered. | 149 | 139,809 | 574 | 26,031 |
| | Register cancelled | 105 | 78,080 | 501 | 33,006 |
| | Inc. or dec..... | +41 | +61,729 | +73 | -6,975 |
| 1928 | Newly registered. | 149 | 176,930 | 950 | 40,064 |
| | Register cancelled | 115 | 94,439 | 479 | 29,405 |
| | Inc. or dec..... | +34 | +82,491 | +471 | +10,659 |
| 1929 | Newly registered. | 159 | 134,188 | 1,256 | 55,441 |
| | Register cancelled | 130 | 86,557 | 452 | 27,873 |
| | Inc. or dec..... | +29 | +47,631 | +804 | +27,568 |
| 1930 | Newly registered. | 158 | 218,118 | 886 | 55,490 |
| | Register cancelled | 157 | 112,444 | 555 | 36,002 |
| | Inc. or dec..... | +1 | +105,674 | +331 | +9,488 |
| 1931 | Newly registered. | 134 | 96,544 | — | — |
| | Register cancelled | 127 | 87,043 | — | — |
| | Inc. or dec..... | +7 | 9,501 | — | — |

+ increase; - decrease.

Apart from the above table, the increase or decrease of the tonnage of vessels as the result of the remeasurement of capacity is as follows:—

| | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 |
|---------------------------------|------|--------|--------|------|------|
| Steamers (gross ton) | -111 | +1,330 | +1,177 | +920 | +82 |
| Sailing Vessels (gross ton) ... | +166 | +394 | +426 | +762 | +755 |

+ increase; - decrease.

The condition of registered vessels is as follows:—

| Year | Newly built at home | | | | Broken up | | | | Purchased from abroad | | Sold abroad | |
|---------|---------------------|---------|-----------------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------------|---------|-----------------------|---------|-------------|---------|
| | Steamers | | Sailing vessels | | Steamers | | Sailing vessels | | No. | Tonnage | No. | Tonnage |
| | No. | Tonnage | No. | Tonnage | No. | Tonnage | No. | Tonnage | | | | |
| 1927... | 92 | 59,952 | 420 | 19,996 | 20 | 18,707 | 157 | 8,361 | 29 | 68,962 | 10 | 3,386 |
| 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 | 5 | 10,215 |
| 1932... | 128 | 53,387 | — | — | 48 | 24,766 | — | — | — | — | 30 | 12,883 |

Following is the classification of registered ton gross, according to age and speed, for the steamers and sailing vessels of more than 1,000 three years ending 1932:—

| | By Age | | | | | | | | Total |
|------|--------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------------|-----|-------|
| | Under 5 year | 5-10 | 10-15 | 15-20 | 20-25 | 25-30 | Over 30 years | | |
| 1930 | Number | 85 | 111 | 398 | 58 | 58 | 74 | 135 | 919 |
| | Tonnage (1,000)... | 440 | 462 | 1,447 | 308 | 243 | 234 | 405 | 3,544 |
| 1931 | Number | 102 | 94 | 431 | 80 | 60 | 88 | 165 | 1,020 |
| | Tonnage (1,000)... | 532 | 323 | 1,591 | 381 | 275 | 277 | 552 | 3,931 |
| 1932 | Number | 81 | 82 | 364 | 106 | 49 | 67 | 143 | 892 |
| | Tonnage (1,000)... | 475 | 285 | 1,403 | 433 | 244 | 217 | 466 | 3,526 |

By Speed (knots)

| | By Speed (knots) | | | | | | Total |
|------|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----|-------|
| | 8-10 | 10-13 | 13-16 | 16-20 | 20-21 | | |
| 1930 | Number | 128 | 423 | 318 | 50 | 5 | 924 |
| | Tonnage (1,000)... | 249 | 1,203 | 1,578 | 355 | 44 | 3,431 |
| 1931 | Number | 125 | 406 | 317 | 64 | 7 | 919 |
| | Tonnage (1,000)... | 249 | 1,167 | 1,557 | 482 | 78 | 3,544 |
| 1932 | Number | 123 | 399 | 317 | 68 | 7 | 914 |
| | Tonnage (1,000)... | 240 | 1,147 | 1,603 | 494 | 78 | 3,562 |

N.B.—Figures do not cover those for dependencies.

Leading Shipowners

The latest available registered record of Japanese shipowners owning more than 30,000 tons gross is as follows (May, 1933):—

| Owners | No. S.S. | Gross ton |
|---|----------|-----------|
| N.Y.K. (Japan Mail S.S. Co.)... | 99 | 724,126 |
| O.S.K. (Osaka Mercantile S.S. Co.)..... | 103 | 505,903 |
| K.K.K. (International S.S. Co.) | 27 | 149,851 |
| Kinkai Yusen Kaisha (Near Sea Mail S.S. Co.)..... | 44 | 129,279 |
| Mitsui Bussan Kaisha | 31 | 111,252 |
| Dept. of Railways..... | 15 | 42,983 |
| Kawasaki Dockyard | 11 | 64,692 |
| Kawasaki S.S. Co. | 19 | 70,198 |
| Y.K.K. (Yamashita S.S. Co.) ... | 9 | 39,441 |
| Tatsuma S.S. Co. | 15 | 62,484 |
| Nisshin S.S. Co. (Japan-China S.S. Co.) | 20 | 47,711 |
| Ishihara Partnership, Unlimited, Co. | 12 | 63,950 |
| Nihon Tanker | 5 | 34,531 |
| Kishimoto S.S. Co..... | 6 | 34,300 |

| | | |
|--|----|--------|
| Toyo S.S. Co. | 11 | 64,775 |
| Mitsubishi Co..... | 5 | 33,026 |
| Karafuto S.S. Co. | 7 | 33,916 |
| Kyoritsu S.S. Co. | 12 | 34,331 |
| Kita Nihon S.S. Co. (North Japan S.S. Co.) | 20 | 41,694 |

ALLOCATION OF JAPANESE SHIPPING

Regular Oversea Service

According to the Oversea Navigation Subsidy Law revised in 1917, Japanese navigation companies are given mail subsidy for maintaining regular service to Europe, North and South America, and Australia, under contract with the Government for not more than 5 years. The vessels qualified for the service are steamships of over 3,000 tons with a speed of 12 knots or over, built and registered in Japan, and not more than 15 years old. The subsidy is granted at the rate of not more than 50 sen per 1,000 miles run for a vessel having a

speed of 12 knots per hour, and for every additional mile of speed over 12 knots the limit of 50 sen is increased by 10%. The companies receiving the subsidy are under obligation to get the approval of the Minister of Communications for their passenger and freight tariff, to carry

mail matters or materials without charge, to equip the vessels on service with wireless apparatus, etc.

The oversea services run and class of steamers used under the Law are as follows:—

| Line | Ports | No. of steamers used | No. of service per year | Operating company |
|----------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| European | Yokohama-London | 10 or more | 26 | N.Y.K. |
| Australian | Yokohama-Melbourne | 3 | 12 | " |
| North American | Yokohama-Hongkong-San Francisco | 3 | 17 | " |
| | Yokohama-Hongkong-Seattle | 5 | 10 or more | " |
| South American | East coast | 5 | 11 | O.S.K. |
| | West coast | 4 | 10 | N.Y.K. |
| Africa | Kobe-Durban | 4 | 12 or more | O.S.K. |
| South Seas | Kobe-Sourabaya | 4 | 20 | Nanyo Yusen |

Near Sea and Coastwise Services

"Near Sea".—The Near-sea service zone as arranged at present covers 95°-130° E. and 11°-27°S., comprising the Philippines, Straits Settlements, Java, Borneo, Celebes, etc. Steamers of over 1,000 tons gross or sailers of over 500 tons are allowed to run, subject to the approval of the competent authorities. The regulations controlling near-sea, coastwise and calm-water services in Japan proper are applicable to those Japanese vessels engaged in the carrying trade between foreign ports or

in the rivers and lakes of Chosen, Taiwan, Karafuto and foreign countries.

Subsidy to Near Sea and South Sea Services

The Government grants a subsidy to navigation companies to maintain regular services to the South Sea, China and Near Sea ports. The contracts for the subsidy is renewed every year and covers the carrying of mail matters and other obligations.

The principal subsidized lines, number of steamers used, number of services, etc. are shown in tabular form as follow:—

| Line | Ports | No. of steamers used | No. of service per year | Operating company |
|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| China, south coast | Shanghai-Hongkong-Canton | 2 | 36 or more | Nisshin K.K. |
| China, north coast | Shanghai, Tientsin, Tsingtao | 2 | 36 | " |
| Yangtze-kiang | Shanghai-Hankow | 8 or more | 256 | " |
| | Hankow-Ichang | 3 | 84 or more | " |
| | Hankow-Hsiaotang | 2 | 68 | " |
| | Hankow-Changteh | 1 | 12 | " |
| Dairen | Ichang-Chun-king | 2 | 40 | " |
| | Kobe-Dairen | 4 | 120 | O.S.K. |
| Shanghai | Nagasaki-Shanghai | 2 | 90 | N.Y.K. |
| | Kobe-Shanghai | 4 | 104 | " |
| | Yokohama-Shanghai | 3 | 60 or more | " |
| Tientsin | Kobe-Tientsin | 3 | 52 | Kinkai Yusen Co. |
| Newchwang | Yokohama-Newchwang | 4 | 48 | " |
| Tsingtao | Kobe-Tsingtao | 3 | 72 | { N.Y.K. O.S.K. Harada S.S. Co. |
| Vladivostok | Tsuruga-Vladivostok | 1 | 46 | Kita Nihon S.S. Co. |
| | Otaru-Vladivostok | 1 | 18 | Kawasaki S.S. Co. |
| Saghalien | Hakodate-Odomari | 2 | 80 or more | Kinkai Yusen Co. |
| Petropavlovsk | Hakodate-Petropavlovsk | 1 | 7 | Kuribayashi |
| Chosen, west coast | Tokyo-Jinsen | 2 | 24 | Chosen Yusen |
| Nawa | Kagoshima-Nawa | 2 | 104 or more | O.S.K. |
| | Osaka-Nawa | 2 | 48 | " |
| Main Island-Hokkaido | Aomori-Muroran | 2 | 365 | Kita Nihon S.S. Co. |

Coastwise.—Vessels flying foreign flags are forbidden to carry passengers and cargo between Japanese ports except on a continuous voyage from a foreign country. It should be remembered that the coasting trade of Japan and Great Britain was dealt with in the revised Anglo-Japanese Treaty of Commerce and Navigation dated April 3, 1911, which provides that the trade should be regulated according

to the laws of the United Kingdom and Japan respectively.

Tramp Steamers

The close of the World War found Japanese ship-owners encumbered with superfluous bottoms which they were at a loss how to turn to best account.

Allocation of Tramp Steamers (Tonnage in 1,000)

| | 1929 | | 1930 | | 1931 | | 1932 | |
|-------------------------|-------|---------|------|---------|-------|---------|------|---------|
| | No. | Tonnage | No. | Tonnage | No. | Tonnage | No. | Tonnage |
| Europe | 49 | 353 | 53 | 389 | 52 | 380 | 89 | 582 |
| South America, Atlantic | 12 | 92 | 13 | 88 | 5 | 41 | 5 | 41 |
| " Pacific | 6 | 46 | 5 | 42 | 5 | 42 | 5 | 41 |
| North America, Atlantic | 33 | 202 | 37 | 243 | 24 | 166 | 78 | 195 |
| " Pacific | 90 | 609 | 69 | 521 | 70 | 505 | 50 | 378 |
| Australia | 21 | 117 | 33 | 188 | 48 | 273 | 29 | 161 |
| India | 55 | 264 | 47 | 240 | 44 | 233 | 43 | 223 |
| Coastwise | 317 | 703 | 246 | 501 | 229 | 496 | 269 | 615 |
| Others | 449 | 1,429 | 525 | 1,722 | 543 | 2,033 | 425 | 1,609 |
| Total | 1,032 | 3,815 | 828 | 3,930 | 1,020 | 3,936 | 993 | 3,881 |

Note.—Ships under 1,000 tons are excluded.

Of the principal tramp-owners, elsewhere given in the list of leading shipowners, the two that stand out prominent are the Kokusai Kisen and the Yamashita Kisen.

Kokusai Kisen Kaisha (International S. S. Co.).—Organized in 1919 by shipowners to save individual owners and new concerns from the post-war slump in mercantile marine and shipbuilding industry, the Company is engaged in cargo carrying business in the Atlantic and elsewhere. The company owns a fleet of 27 steamers (149,851 tons gross) and its president is Mr. Shinjiro Kurokawa, formerly Vice-

President of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. The head office, formerly in Kobe, is now in Tokyo. (Capital ¥80,000,000).

Yamashita Kisen Kaisha (Yamashita S. S. Co.).—Founded in 1902 by Mr. K. Yamashita who as a coal-merchant purchased that year a steamer for carrying his goods, and around it ultimately established the present company, with a capital of ¥20,000,000 fully paid up. The Company's activity was world-wide at the time of the World War and even today is known as the largest charterer and is operating on a very extensive scale and running 150 ships of over 1,000,000 d.w.

FREIGHT AND CHARTER MARKET

The movements of coal freight between Wakamatsu and Yokohama, of bean cake freight between Dairen and Yokohama, and of

timber between Karafuto and Japan proper, in recent years, are shown below:—

Coal freight (Wakamatsu—Yokohama):

| | Jan. | Mar. | May | June | Sept. | Nov. | Dec. | Aver. |
|-------------|-------|------|------|------|-------|------|------|-------|
| 1930 { High | ¥0.80 | 1.15 | 1.20 | 0.95 | 1.10 | 0.90 | 0.85 | 1.20 |
| { Low | ¥0.70 | 0.75 | 1.00 | 0.70 | 0.90 | 0.85 | 0.70 | 0.70 |
| 1931 { High | ¥0.70 | 1.30 | 1.20 | 0.95 | 0.87 | 0.65 | 0.76 | 2.30 |
| { Low | ¥0.65 | 1.15 | 1.10 | 0.90 | 0.75 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 0.70 |
| 1932 { High | ¥0.75 | 1.20 | 0.95 | 0.80 | 1.10 | 1.25 | 2.30 | 2.30 |
| { Low | ¥0.70 | 1.05 | 0.80 | 0.75 | 0.95 | 1.05 | 1.40 | 0.70 |

Bean cake (Dairen—Yokohama):

| | Jan. | Mar. | May | June | Sept. | Nov. | Dec. | Aver. |
|-------------|---------|------|-----|------|-------|------|------|-------|
| 1930 { High | 6.0 sen | 6.0 | 6.0 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 8.0 | 7.5 | 9.0 |
| { Low | 6.0 sen | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 6.0 |

| | | Jan. | Mar. | May | June | Sept. | Nov. | Dec. | Aver. |
|------|------------|---------|------|------|------|-------|------|------|-------|
| 1931 | High | 9.6 sen | 12.0 | 11.0 | 7.5 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 7.5 | 13.5 |
| | Low | 6.0 sen | 10.0 | 10.0 | 7.5 | 6.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 |
| 1932 | High | 7.0 sen | 10.0 | 7.5 | 6.5 | 8.5 | 11.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 |
| | Low | 6.5 sen | 8.0 | 7.0 | 6.5 | 8.5 | 9.0 | 12.0 | 6.5 |

Timber (Karafuto—Japan proper):

| | | Jan. | Mar. | May | June | Sept. | Nov. | Dec. | Aver. |
|------|------------|-------|------|-----|------|-------|------|------|-------|
| 1930 | High | ¥ 117 | 85.5 | 110 | 75 | 80 | 100 | — | 122.5 |
| | Low | ¥ 90 | 80 | 90 | 55 | 65 | 80 | — | 55 |
| 1931 | High | ¥ 80 | 130 | 115 | 87.5 | 77.5 | 50 | — | 87.5 |
| | Low | ¥ 75 | 115 | 75 | 72.8 | 55 | 45 | — | 45 |
| 1932 | High | ¥ 105 | 125 | 85 | 75 | 92.5 | 100 | 150 | 150 |
| | Low | ¥ 75 | 100 | 75 | 65 | 70 | 73 | 150 | 60 |

Freight Rate for General Goods on Open Sea Lines

| Year | European (with 10% rebate) | American | Australian (with 10% rebate) | Bombay (with 10% rebate) | Calcutta (with 10% rebate) |
|------------|-------------------------------|----------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1928 | 75.0 s. | \$10 | 60 s. | ¥21 | ¥20 |
| 1929 | 75.0 s. | 10 | 60 s. | 21 | 20 |
| 1930 | 75.0 s. | 10 | 60 s. | 21 | 20 |
| 1931 | 75.0 s. | 10 | 60 s. | 21 | 20 |
| 1932 | 75.0 s. | 10 | 60 s. | 21 | 20 |

Charter Market

Recent movements of charterage (per ton) is given in the following table:—

| Year | Larger sized | | Medium sized | | Smaller sized | | 1929..... | 1.30 | 2.50 | 1.50 | 3.00 | 2.00 | 4.00 |
|-----------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | Min. (Yen) | Max. (Yen) | Min. (Yen) | Max. (Yen) | Min. (Yen) | Max. (Yen) | | | | | | | |
| 1928..... | 1.50 | 2.50 | 1.80 | 2.80 | 2.40 | 4.00 | 1930..... | .90 | 1.70 | 1.00 | 2.50 | 1.60 | 4.00 |
| | | | | | | | 1931..... | .70 | 2.50 | 1.00 | 2.50 | 2.00 | 3.00 |
| | | | | | | | 1932..... | .70 | 2.35 | 1.00 | 2.80 | 2.00 | 3.80 |

NAVIGATION

The seamen's certificates issued to licensed mariners are of three kinds, viz. "A" class (Captains, 1st & 2nd class mates), "B" class (Captains, 1st & 2nd class mates), and "C" class (Captains and mates). Besides, there are certificates for engineers, these also being classified into four kinds, namely, those for (1) chief engineers, (2) 1st class engineers, (3) 2nd class engineers and (4) 3rd class engineers. The number of holders of certificates for captains and mates (all classes) as at the end of June, 1931, was returned as 8,241 of "A" class, 12,588 of "B" class and 23,480 of "C" class. Of the above figures, there was 6 foreigners (one captain and 5 mates). The holders of engineers' certificates (all classes) numbered 29,390 composed of 2,705 chief engineers (79 foreigners), 4,351 1st engineers (43 foreigners), 3,377 2nd engineers (2 foreigners) and 18,957 3rd engineers (2 foreigners). The figures for recent years are as follows:—

| Year | Japanese | Foreigners | Total |
|------------|----------|------------|--------|
| 1927 | 63,961 | 132 | 64,093 |
| 1928 | 67,918 | 132 | 68,050 |
| 1929 | 71,630 | 132 | 71,762 |
| 1930 | 76,787 | 132 | 76,919 |
| 1931 | 85,821 | 132 | 85,955 |

The Pilotage Law promulgated in 1890 restricts pilotage only to Japanese subjects except foreign pilots licensed under Japanese law and also those foreigners sanctioned within five years from 1898.

Lighthouses, Marks and Signals

The first regular lighthouse was erected in Japan at Kannonzaki, in the Bay of Tokyo, on January 1, 1869. The Kannonzaki lighthouse and those at several other places erected before 1880 were all built under the supervision of foreign experts. In 1881 Japan could dispense with the service of foreign experts, all the lighthouses and other signals built since then being the work of native experts.

The number of light-houses, buoys and beacons in recent years is as follows:—

| End of Dec.) | Lights | | Day marks | Fog signals | Signal stations | Radio stations | Total |
|--------------|--------------|--------|-----------|-------------|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| | Light-houses | Others | | | | | |
| 1926 ... | 233 | 141 | 525 | 39 | 11 | — | 949 |
| 1927 ... | 245 | 153 | 534 | 39 | 11 | 1 | 983 |
| 1928 ... | 250 | 178 | 537 | 41 | 11 | 2 | 1,019 |
| 1929 ... | 263 | 203 | 542 | 42 | 11 | 2 | 1,063 |
| 1930 ... | 273 | 243 | 565 | 43 | 12 | 2 | 1,136 |
| 1931 ... | 285 | 269 | 127 | 24 | 11 | 4 | 737 |

Shipwrecks

Number of Vessels Lost, Damaged, etc.

| | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 |
|-----------------|-----------------------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|
| Steamers | Total loss | 42 | 44 | 37 | 36 | 41 |
| | Serious damages | 1,674 | 1,716 | 1,661 | 260 | 243 |
| Sailing vessels | Total loss | 85 | 114 | 115 | 112 | 166 |
| | Serious damages | 285 | 342 | 353 | 142 | 179 |
| Total..... | Total loss | 127 | 158 | 152 | 148 | 207 |
| | Serious damages | 1,959 | 2,058 | 2,014 | 402 | 422 |

Number of Lives Lost, Wounded, etc.

| | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 |
|-----------------|-------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Steamers | Lives lost | 169 | 69 | 71 | 49 | 94 |
| | Men wounded | 33 | 34 | 53 | 64 | 49 |
| | Unknown | 455 | 193 | 163 | 112 | 105 |
| Sailing vessels | Lives lost | 20 | 47 | 51 | 19 | 19 |
| | Men wounded | 5 | 28 | 2 | 11 | 10 |
| | Unknown | 69 | 75 | 49 | 51 | 51 |
| Grand Total | Lives lost | 189 | 116 | 122 | 68 | 113 |
| | Men wounded | 38 | 62 | 55 | 75 | 59 |
| | Unknown | 524 | 268 | 212 | 163 | 156 |
| Total | 751 | 446 | 389 | 306 | 328 | 497 |

Warned by the frequency of shipwrecks off the coast of this country and moved by the earnest representation of all those interested, the Government appropriated in the Budget of 1929-30 about ¥1 million as working expense and ¥1½ millions for the erection of 11 light-houses and 4 wireless stations with 12 connections, and also for repairing old lighthouses as an undertaking spread over 3 consecutive years. In the fiscal year 1929-30, 3 lighthouses and 3 wireless stations were erected, the rest being completed in 1932.

Salvage Work

The successful salvaging of £100,000 sterling specie early in August 1925 achieved by Captain Yumihachi Kataoka from the N.Y.K. s.s. Yasaka Maru sunk by a German submarine on December 21, 1915, at a spot about 70 miles off Port Said and about 40 fathoms deep, has won him a wide fame.

Prior to the remarkable salvage achievement of reclamation described above, the salvage work of Japan had nothing particular to commend it to public attention. In point of fact, it was as late as 1917 that the first com-

pany in this particular line was established in Osaka. At present there are two companies, the Teikoku Salvage Kaisha (capital ¥1,000,000 fully paid up), and the Tokyo Salvage Kaisha (capital ¥1,000,000 fully paid up). The two companies own several ships.

Imperial Marine Observatory at Kobe

The Institute was established in April 1919, at the cost of ¥230,000 subscribed by the leading businessmen interested in shipping. Its principal aims are to make scientific investigations in meteorology, oceanography, terrestrial magnetism and nautical astronomy, in the interests of the seamen of all nationalities, and also to repair and certify marine chronometers, mariners' compasses, sextants and other measuring instruments of navigation. Daily weather charts, weekly weather reports, bulletins and other scientific memoirs are being published. This is the 5th of the kind in the world and is provided with a wireless station. The present director is Dr. Takematsu Okada who is also Director of the Central Meteorological Observatory, Tokyo.

SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY

Recent Development

The Law for Encouraging Shipbuilding put

in force in 1896 has given a powerful impetus to the development of shipping interests of the

country, but it lapsed in 1920, and is now a matter of history. Fostered by this legislation the leading shipbuilding yards have successfully undertaken dreadnoughts of some 27,500 tons, not to speak of merchant steamers of 10,000-20,000 tons. The war boom highly stimulated the shipbuilding industry at one time, and today it has capacity of some 700,000 tons.

Be that as it may, all those yards were overtaken by the after-war reaction and recent depression, and no small number of shipbuilders have been obliged either to curtail the scope of their work or temporarily or even permanently adopt other lines of engineering work.

Number of Ships Launched

| Year | Steamers | | Sailing vessels (Under 1,000 tons) | | Grand Total | |
|-----------|----------|---------|------------------------------------|---------|-------------|---------|
| | No. | Tonnage | No. | Tonnage | No. | Tonnage |
| 1927..... | 13 | 46,113 | 18 | 6,462 | 31 | 52,575 |
| 1928..... | 22 | 101,729 | 26 | 10,248 | 48 | 111,977 |
| 1929..... | 27 | 154,831 | 37 | 9,938 | 64 | 164,769 |
| 1930..... | 21 | 140,861 | 28 | 7,521 | 48 | 148,149 |
| 1931..... | 15 | 77,310 | 17 | 4,461 | 32 | 81,771 |
| 1932..... | 19 | 43,760 | 38 | 12,544 | 48 | 56,304 |

SHIPYARDS AND DOCKS

Number of shipbuilding yards (with capacity for ships of 1,000 tons gross and over), docks and floating docks in the last five years is as follows:—

| Year | No. of yards | No. of docks | No. of floating docks |
|------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| 1928 | 409 | 71 | 3 |
| 1929 | 404 | 69 | 3 |
| 1930 | 437 | 72 | 3 |
| 1931 | 471 | 72 | 3 |
| 1932 | 530 | 72 | 3 |

Principal Shipbuilding Yards (September, 1933)

| Name | No. of Berths | Established | Location |
|--|---------------|-------------|----------|
| Kawasaki Shipbuilding Yard | 6 | 1891 | Kobe |
| Hakodate Dock Yard..... | 2 | 1896 | Hakodate |
| Ishikawajima Shipbuilding Yard | 2 | 1855 | Tokyo |
| Asano Shipbuilding Yard ... | 8 | 1916 | Kanagawa |
| Yokohama Dock Yard | 5 | 1891 | Yokohama |
| Uruga Dock Yard | 6 | 1894 | Kanagawa |
| Harima Shipbuilding Yard . | 4 | 1908 | Kobe |
| Osaka Iron Works Sakurajima Yard | 6 | 1880 | Osaka |
| Aizawa Shipbuilding Yard... | 3 | 1911 | " |
| Fujinagata Shipbuild. Yard. | 5 | 1874 | " |
| Ono Iron Works | 5 | 1877 | " |
| Harada Shipbuilding Yard... | 1 | 1917 | Kobe |
| Kizugawa Dock Yard..... | 1 | 1919 | Osaka |
| Mitsubishi Shipbuilding Yard, Kobe | 4 | 1905 | Kobe |
| Mitsubishi Shipbuilding Yard, Nagasaki | 6 | 1857 | Nagasaki |
| Mitsui Bussan Kaisha | 3 | 1917 | Okayama |

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|------|-----------|
| Tochigi Shipbuilding Yard . | 1 | 1913 | Fukuoka |
| Mukojima Dock Yard | 2 | 1918 | Hiroshima |

Leading Steamship Companies

Nippon Yusen Kaisha (Japan Mail S.S. Co.)—Founded in 1885 by the amalgamation of the two rival companies, the Mitsubishi and the Kyodo Un-yu, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha was in a position to furnish to the Government 57 steamers with 130,000 tons gross when war broke out between Japan and China in 1894. The company's service during the Russo-Japanese war reached the maximum of 74 ships with 252,000 tons in May 1904. In 1896 the company put into execution the scheme of opening a regular service to Europe, and in the following year that to America and Australia. The company is also carrying on services to the neighbouring Asiatic ports. It has since opened the New York-via-Panama line and the South American line as its latest expansion. In September 1915 the Yusen Kaisha doubled its capital i.e. to ¥44,000,000 and in 1918 further increased it to ¥100,000,000. In May 1926 the company took over the business of the San Francisco and South American services of the T.K.K. together with 8 steamers totalling 85,916 gross tons, and at the same time increased its paid-up capital by ¥6,250,000. The company opened a few years ago a high-speed service between Nagasaki and Shanghai by placing on the line steamers specially built for the purpose.

Osaka Shosen Kaisha (Osaka Mercantile S.S. Co.)—The company was created in 1884 as the

result of amalgamation of small shipowners who had steamers plying between ports in the inland sea. The field of operation has subsequently been enlarged and at present the company's steamers regularly visit Taiwan, Chosen, Chinese, other Asiatic and South Sea ports, also Tacoma, Vladivostok, African, S. American and European ports.

Unlike the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, this company was created by the merger of several small steamship concerns operating in home waters, and this origin accounts for the active part the Company's fleet plays in the coastwise trade.

Toyo Kisen Kaisha (Oriental S.S. Co.)—The Toyo Kisen Kaisha is the youngest sister of the three, having been established in 1896, and a regular monthly service was opened at the end of 1898 between San Francisco and Shanghai-Hongkong and in December 1895 a two-monthly service to South America. In May 1926, the American lines were transferred to the N.Y.K. and the company has since been carrying on freight business with 6 cargo boats, at the same time reducing its capital to ¥8,125,000.

Nisshin Kisen Kaisha (Japan-China S.S. Co.)—The company was formed by the amalgamation of the Hunan S.S. Co. and the Daido S.S. Co. (both exclusively carrying on inland service on the Yangtze), and the same service of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha. The company opened in 1920 South China coast service and has lately extended the coasting line as far as Tientsin and Dairen and also to Osaka.

Nanyo Yusen Kaisha (South Seas Mail S.S. Co.)—To encourage the South Sea exploitation the company (formerly "Nanyo Yusen Gumi") was organized in October, 1912 and opened service with 4 steamers between Kobe, Sourabaya and Java, calling at Hongkong, Batavia and Samarang. The service is once every three weeks.

The Kinkai Yusen Kaisha (Near Sea Mail S.S. Co.)—Was formed in 1923 with the capital of ¥1,000,000 by detaching from the N.Y.K.'s fleet smaller boats run along the coast and between Japan and North China, and the neighbouring seas.

Business Returns of Leading Companies (March 31, 1931)

| | Nippon Yusen Kabushiki Kaisha | Osaka Shosen Kabushiki Kaisha | Nisshin Kisen Kabushiki Kaisha | Nanyo Yusen Kabushiki Kaisha | Kitanihon Kisen Kabushiki Kaisha | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------|
| Capital (¥1,000) | 106,250 | 100,000 | 16,200 | 5,000 | 2,700 | |
| Capital paid-up (¥1,000)..... | 64,250 | 62,500 | 10,125 | 4,563 | 2,325 | |
| No. of Ships | 102 | 134 | 26 | 4 | 18 | |
| Gross Tonnage | 729,610 | 525,574 | 53,838 | 16,063 | 25,023 | |
| Times of Sailing | 611 | 6,088 | 597 | 23 | 907 | |
| Total miles sailed | 5,251,391 | 7,357,763 | 624,580 | 203,317 | 608,077 | |
| Number of passengers | 176,000 | 1,886,371 | 252,660 | 1,112 | 67,695 | |
| Tonnage of cargoes shipped..... | 3,804,000 | 7,233,201 | 601,365 | 177,653 | 802,656 | |
| Carriage (yen) { | Passenger | 17,466,944 | 12,127,660 | 502,751 | 88,949 | 479,482 |
| | Cargo | 49,980,688 | 43,216,649 | 4,120,575 | 1,233,312 | 3,391,068 |
| | Total..... | 67,447,632 | 55,344,309 | 4,623,326 | 1,322,261 | 3,870,550 |

CHAPTER XXVI

NATIONAL FINANCE

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

In reviewing the history of Japan's national finance since the Imperial Government was rehabilitated about sixty years ago, it may be convenient to subdivide the period into several stages, as explained below:—

Financial Unification.—From 1868 to 1871, when the feudatories, now subject to the Imperial Government instead of to the Tokugawa Shogunate, were displaced by so many prefectures, the attention of the Government was directed toward centralizing the control of State finance in its own hands. This involved thorough reform and unification of the currency and the taxation system which differed more or less according to districts. The taxes and imposts that had existed numbered no less than two thousands and these were superseded by a simpler and uniform system of taxation. It was chiefly by the late Marquis Inouye that all this difficult task was accomplished.

Financial Crisis.—The decade from 1872 to 1881 was a period of financial crisis, when the Government found its expenditure outrunning the revenue and the latter not yet acquiring any stability. Various measures calculated to remedy the matter were devised, such as the publication of budgets and settled accounts, the establishment of the Board of Audit, the unification of the mode of handling money coming into the national coffers, the reform of the taxation system, and so forth. The time, too, proved adverse for financial adjustment. The "samurai" class who had been deprived of their hereditary pensions and the conservative section of the people who were still hankering after the "good old days" filled the country with loud cries of discontent, these culminating at last in civil troubles such as the uprisings at Saga, Kumamoto, Akizuki, and the gravest of all, the rebellion in Satsuma, not to speak of the expedition to Taiwan and the complications with Chosen and China. These occasioned enormous disbursements and compelled the impoverished Treasury to resort to the extraordinary expedient of issuing inconvertible notes. By 1878 the notes had fallen consider-

ably below par and plunged both trade and industries into a state of unusual depression. During the greater part of this momentous period the Treasury was directed by the late Marquis Okuma.

Financial Adjustments.—Happily a favorable turn of affairs soon began to set in and during the period from 1881 to the inauguration of the Imperial Diet in 1890 the national finance steadily recovered its normal condition, mainly due to the strenuous efforts of the late Prince Matsukata. He first succeeded in restoring the depreciated currency to par and established the convertible system on a sound basis. The central bank (Nippon Ginko) was 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 1890 the national finance entered a new era as to control. The estimates and settled accounts were now placed under the supervision of the Diet, so that in reviewing the progress of our financial affairs it is no longer possible to divide it conveniently into periods each associated with one or other prominent financier. Be that as it may, the Diet of the time directed its attention toward lowering the Land Tax as the most urgent financial question, and reduced the estimates in order to find ways and means. The curtailment of the expenditure resulted in a large surplus in the central coffer, a remarkable financial phenomenon in those days.

Financial Expansion.—The expansion tendency that soon set in should be treated for convenience' sake under three heads, namely, the expansion after the war of 1894-5 and the war of 1904-5 and the World War.

The Japan-China War.—Financially the direct result of this war was the issue of an

enormous war loan, the increase of taxes and the raising of various loans to meet the large outlays involved in the post-bellum undertakings pertaining to industries, national defence and so forth. The receipt from China of the indemnity of Tl. 200,000,000 was used for introducing the system of gold monometallism. It was a measure of greatest moment and enabled Japan for the first time to take part in the economic affairs of the world.

The Boxer Trouble and the Russo-Japanese War.—The Boxer trouble in (1900) and the war with Russia (1904-05) were followed by another addition of taxes, while the war, besides occasioning heavy emergency taxes, was fraught with grave consequence to the finance of the country. The Portsmouth Treaty denied an indemnity to Japan, and the expenses amounting to about ¥2,000 millions were thrown on the shoulders of the nation. The result was the national debt increased by as much as ¥1,500 millions. The attention of both the Government and people was concentrated subsequent to the war on the question of how to meet the heavy obligation incurred in the form of war debts of ¥1,500 millions, how to adjust the additional taxes amounting to ¥150 millions, and how to meet the increasing expenses incidental to the contemplated expansion of the armament and other necessary undertakings.

In these circumstances the question of increasing the Army by two Divisions was one that presented almost insuperable difficulty. At last the authorities decided to adopt a policy of contraction, on the one hand, by curtailing the expenditure that had been more than doubled since the war, and on the other to effect the redemption of debts on a larger scale than before.

The World War.—This policy was suspended with the outbreak of the World War, for the distance from the seat of operations soon placed Japan at great advantage in the economic relations of the world. A marked increase in exports over imports was the result, this favorable balance being estimated to have run up to ¥1,460 millions during the war years. There was also a gain of ¥1,320 millions in invisible trade. For the first time in her financial history Japan was able to extend help to the Allies and also to China, the two accounts reaching at one time to ¥1,400 millions. A reaction followed inevitably with the cessation of hostilities. The marked inflation of cur-

rency in consequence of the Government's sale of specie to the Bank of Japan, the upsetting of balance between medium of exchange and commodities, as also the short supply of commodities owing to the rush of exports pushed up prices to something like threefold the pre-war figures. It was natural that the balance of trade should have turned from 1919, as may be seen in the Chapter on Foreign Trade.

Their prudence relaxed by the temporary boom, both Government and public were led to adopt the policy of expansion in their undertakings, resulting in the abnormal swelling in national expenditure and feverish launching of private business projects. Thus between 1914 and 1922 the General Budget advanced from ¥650 millions to ¥1,500 millions and the Special Account from ¥690 millions to ¥3,130 millions. The provincial government and the self-governing civic bodies were equally expansive, their aggregate expenditure rising during the same period from ¥320 millions to ¥1,150 millions.

In other words, the people's public burden increased threefold, or from ¥1,300 millions to ¥3,900 millions, while the per capita taxation rose from ¥11.22 in 1914 to ¥32.70 in 1922. Similarly the per capita figure of public bonds, national and local, advanced at the same time from ¥49.43 to ¥75.38.

The Contraction Policy.—The question of how to readjust this expansive tendency began to arrest the serious attention of the successive Ministries, but all of a sudden the contemplated program was dislocated by the catastrophe of 1923 which, while causing a serious diminution of revenue, demanded an enormous sum of money for the urgent work of rehabilitation. As soon as the matters of pressing need were provided for as an emergency measure, the Government resumed the discussion of readjustment. The upshot was that it decided to keep down the accounts by reorganizing the administrative system, retrenching expenditures and postponing the prescribed undertakings. At the same time they adopted a principle not to float loans on general market, and to meet unfavorable ones with the post office savings and appropriations from the Deposit Department.

In 1925 the Kato cabinet decided to keep up the contraction policy and economize ¥256,000,000 in the prescribed program. On this reduced basis it framed the Budget for 1925-26 fiscal year, and also gave instructions to the local governments to curtail their expenditures

with the result that the prefectural estimates compared with the preceding year. for that fiscal year decreased by ¥10,000,000 as

STATE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

| Year | Revenue (¥1,000) | | | Expenditure (¥1,000) | | | Surplus | |
|----------|------------------|---------------|-----------|----------------------|---------------|-----------|---------|-------------|
| | Ordinary | Extraordinary | Total | Ordinary | Extraordinary | Total | Gross | Net |
| 1923-24 | 1,303,832 | 741,466 | 2,045,298 | 960,594 | 560,457 | 1,521,050 | 524,248 | 141,519,583 |
| 1924-25 | 1,438,640 | 688,751 | 2,127,391 | 1,051,010 | 574,014 | 1,625,024 | 502,367 | 224,099,454 |
| 1925-26 | 1,443,235 | 628,134 | 2,071,369 | 1,016,289 | 508,699 | 1,524,989 | 546,381 | 178,046,963 |
| 1926-27 | 1,452,410 | 603,952 | 2,056,361 | 1,081,993 | 496,833 | 1,578,826 | 477,535 | 102,923,106 |
| 1927-28 | 1,484,780 | 577,975 | 2,062,755 | 1,171,777 | 593,946 | 1,765,723 | 297,032 | 52,512,673 |
| 1928-29 | 1,505,013 | 500,678 | 2,005,691 | 1,184,242 | 630,613 | 1,814,855 | 190,836 | 42,665,325 |
| 1929-30 | 1,481,143 | 345,301 | 1,826,445 | 1,212,727 | 523,500 | 1,736,317 | 90,128 | — |
| 1930-31 | 1,422,060 | 174,913 | 1,596,972 | 1,202,153 | 355,711 | 1,557,864 | 39,108 | 5,991,200 |
| 1931-32 | 1,314,912 | 216,170 | 1,531,082 | 1,111,824 | 365,051 | 1,476,875 | 54,207 | 19,193,075 |
| *1932-33 | 1,281,975 | 661,837 | 1,943,812 | 1,208,653 | 735,160 | 1,943,812 | — | — |
| 1932-33 | 1,282,225 | 727,940 | 2,012,165 | 1,233,402 | 778,763 | 2,012,165 | — | — |
| 1933-34 | 1,291,106 | 1,018,309 | 2,309,415 | 1,364,977 | 944,438 | 2,309,415 | — | — |

N.B.—* Indicates working budget; the figures for 1932-33 and 1933-34 are budget estimates and others settled accounts. The gross surplus indicates the balance of revenue over expenditure for each financial year. Under the Budget and Account Act the surplus actually created in each financial year is transferred to the Budget of the succeeding year, and this gross surplus includes not only the accumulation brought forward from preceding financial years, but also the net surplus actually created in that year. Accordingly, the balance of the gross and the net surplus represents a part or a total of the surplus created in the preceding year. Part of the gross surplus is applied to disbursements and deferred expenditures during the succeeding year and the balance is carried forward as a surplus to be used in succeeding financial years.

| Average per Capita of Population | | | 1928-29 | 1929-30 | 1930-31 | 1931-32 | 1932-33 |
|----------------------------------|------------|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Year | Rev. (Yen) | Exp. (Yen) | | | | | |
| 1925-26 | 34.67 | 25.53 | | 29.02 | 24.78 | 22.59 | 29.32 |
| 1926-27 | 33.98 | 26.09 | | | | | |
| 1927-28 | 33.64 | 28.80 | | | | | |

General Account

| | Revenue | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| | 1930-31 (Settled) (Yen) | 1931-32 (Settled) (Yen) | 1932-33 | |
| | | | (Working budget) (Yen) | (Budget) (Yen) |
| Ordinary: | | | | |
| Taxes and Duties | 835,041,051 | 735,504,074 | 708,006,874 | 701,814,217 |
| Stamp receipts | 69,704,464 | 65,433,562 | 66,022,196 | 64,470,992 |
| State enterprises and property | 487,860,048 | 472,706,102 | 448,820,052 | 442,403,927 |
| Miscellaneous revenue | 16,358,187 | 25,076,167 | 42,458,460 | 44,249,443 |
| Transferred from Deposit Dept. | 198,339,282 | 190,461,252 | 172,848,574 | 8,700,000 |
| special account | 6,000,000 | 8,700,000 | 8,700,000 | — |
| Transferred from funds for education reform and agrarian development | 7,095,797 | 7,491,954 | 7,967,771 | 7,401,474 |
| Total | 1,422,059,549 | 1,314,911,859 | 1,281,975,353 | 1,282,225,353 |
| Extraordinary: | | | | |
| Sale of State property | 4,400,640 | 3,645,716 | 3,959,942 | 3,921,282 |
| Miscellaneous receipts | 17,229,505 | 14,390,286 | 11,781,984 | 11,845,084 |
| Local payments of expenses for public works | 2,696,149 | 2,725,883 | 6,485,749 | 4,525,261 |
| Local contribution to expenses for public works | 4,619,110 | 8,736,651 | 11,677,049 | 10,661,127 |
| Receipts from the issue of public loans | 38,000,329 | 120,272,408 | 616,160,421 | 777,724,318 |

| | 1930-31 | 1931-32 | 1932-33 | |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|
| | (Settled) (Yen) | (Settled) (Yen) | (Working budget) (Yen) | Budget (Yen) |
| Transferred from previous year's account | 90,127,696 | 39,108,436 | 221,098 | 256,850 |
| Total incl. other receipts | 174,912,618 | 216,170,183 | 661,836,934 | 729,940,131 |
| Total revenue | 1,596,972,168 | 1,531,082,042 | 1,943,812,287 | 2,012,165,484 |

Expenditure

| | 1930-31 | 1931-32 | 1932-33 | 1932-33 |
|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|
| | (Settled) (Yen) | (Settled) (Yen) | (Working budget) (Yen) | Budget (Yen) |
| Ordinary: | | | | |
| Civil list | 4,500,000 | 4,500,000 | 4,500,000 | 4,500,000 |
| Foreign Office | 16,152,205 | 15,221,321 | 15,048,684 | 15,059,647 |
| Home Office | 45,718,707 | 44,546,207 | 47,199,069 | 51,318,630 |
| Finance Dept. | 313,913,022 | 251,453,076 | 337,635,860 | 341,286,522 |
| Army Dept. | 174,546,262 | 163,679,857 | 166,316,119 | 166,316,569 |
| Navy Dept. | 146,887,938 | 138,913,685 | 140,766,615 | 143,053,138 |
| Justice Dept. | 33,848,715 | 31,764,749 | 31,490,422 | 31,932,211 |
| Education Dept. | 131,207,607 | 129,224,601 | 128,007,955 | 128,907,106 |
| Agr. & For. Dept. | 31,777,449 | 28,133,809 | 28,076,150 | 29,066,240 |
| Com. & Ind. Dept. | 5,002,153 | 4,735,517 | 4,581,741 | 4,467,619 |
| Communications Dept. | 296,218,812 | 297,308,346 | 302,880,549 | 305,911,337 |
| Overseas Affairs Dept. | 2,379,811 | 2,343,024 | 2,149,989 | 2,139,364 |
| Total | 1,202,152,685 | 1,111,824,194 | 1,208,652,541 | 1,233,402,193 |
| Extraordinary: | | | | |
| Foreign Office | 3,317,370 | 8,248,458 | 10,783,119 | 14,408,740 |
| Home Office | 99,369,496 | 92,883,933 | 173,355,416 | 173,813,542 |
| Finance Dept. | 21,564,107 | 15,528,098 | 36,881,144 | 36,893,645 |
| Army Dept. | 26,278,022 | 63,808,368 | 195,317,299 | 221,320,927 |
| Navy Dept. | 95,147,008 | 88,214,905 | 156,827,875 | 167,535,857 |
| Justice Dept. | 902,824 | 1,041,345 | 1,202,724 | 1,262,724 |
| Education Dept. | 12,112,394 | 8,014,654 | 18,616,255 | 18,694,768 |
| Agr. & For. Dept. | 27,077,934 | 26,897,853 | 70,036,508 | 70,334,148 |
| Com. & Ind. Dept. | 5,921,673 | 5,656,570 | 6,603,268 | 7,940,810 |
| Communications Dept. | 39,277,095 | 31,508,752 | 42,380,612 | 44,873,397 |
| Overseas Affairs Dept. | 24,743,120 | 23,248,161 | 23,155,526 | 23,470,081 |
| Total | 355,711,046 | 365,051,071 | 735,159,74 | 778,763,291 |
| Total expenditure | 1,557,863,732 | 1,476,875,265 | 1,943,812,287 | 2,012,165,484 |

Special Account

The Special Account as distinct from the items, the actual figures are far less. The General Account nominally makes enormous Special Account items number about 30, of figures both in revenue and expenditure, but which the following are principal ones as many of the items are repetitions of either the General Account or the Special Account (¥1,000):—

| | 1931-32 | | 1932-33 | |
|--------------------------------|---------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| | Revenue | Expenditure | Revenue | Expenditure |
| Taiwan Government-General | 115,972 | 99,060 | 98,091 | 98,091 |
| Chosen Government-General | 214,954 | 207,783 | 219,133 | 219,133 |
| Kwantung Administration Office | 24,628 | 20,899 | 22,736 | 22,736 |
| Karafuto Administration Office | 23,369 | 21,180 | 23,093 | 23,093 |
| South Seas Islands Adm. Office | 7,699 | 4,576 | 5,014 | 5,014 |
| Government Railways | 124,078 | 110,969 | 119,072 | 119,072 |
| Mint | 4,553 | 3,207 | 4,707 | 3,675 |
| Printing Bureau | 5,648 | 4,446 | 7,173 | 5,642 |
| Monopoly Bureau | 328,745 | 137,357 | 319,991 | 143,482 |
| Deposit Department | 153,313 | 127,656 | 177,492 | 145,688 |
| National Loan Sinking Funds | 850,312 | 817,410 | 1,013,579 | 1,013,579 |
| Imperial Universities | 25,340 | 24,382 | 25,663 | 25,663 |
| Government Colleges | 12,444 | 11,747 | 12,974 | 12,974 |

| | 1931-32 | | 1932-33 | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| | Revenue | Expenditure | Revenue | Expenditure |
| Post Office Insurance | 182,593 | 86,224 | 196,927 | 99,587 |
| Cultural Undertakings in China | 6,590 | 3,082 | 6,046 | 2,885 |
| Total including others | 3,311,299 | 2,882,053 | 4,133,354 | 3,747,921 |

Continuing Expenditures

Extraordinary expenditures exist in greater part in the shape of continuing expenditures, some of which extend over 20 years. These disbursements as they existed at the end of March 1933 (in ¥1,000) are as follows:—

General Account

| | Total amount | Disbursed by 1932-33 | Allotment for 1933-34 | Allotment for 1934-35 |
|---------------------------|--------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Home Office..... | 940,611 | 685,163 | 44,131 | 31,055 |
| Finance Dept. | 191,970 | 151,224 | 11,890 | 8,110 |
| Army Dept. | 1,098,587 | 630,671 | 120,828 | 33,739 |
| Navy Dept. | 1,495,014 | 1,084,060 | 154,525 | 78,692 |
| Justice Dept. | 10,677 | 8,852 | 446 | 615 |
| Education Dept. | 153,213 | 129,310 | 3,717 | 2,630 |
| Agr. & For. Dept. | 3,326 | 2,273 | 275 | 200 |
| Communications Dept. | 613,916 | 536,870 | 24,250 | 25,731 |
| Total | 4,512,416 | 3,219,513 | 359,616 | 180,772 |

Special Account

| | Total amount | Disbursed by 1932-33 | Allotment for 1933-34 | Allotment for 1934-35 |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Cultural Undertakings in China | 7,474 | 6,724 | 150 | 150 |
| Taiwan Govt.-General | 145,966 | 115,627 | 8,968 | 6,650 |
| Chosen Govt.-General | 747,907 | 495,434 | 32,185 | 25,280 |
| Kwantung Adm. Office..... | 13,997 | 12,085 | 1,157 | 754 |
| Karafuto Adm. Office | 16,351 | 7,362 | 3,710 | 3,523 |
| South Sea Islands Adm. Office | 663 | 51 | 185 | 216 |
| Imperial Universities..... | 8,692 | 4,692 | 1,651 | 1,279 |
| Govt. Iron Foundry | 35,646 | 16,369 | 8,097 | 8,151 |
| Govt. Railways | 3,738,680 | 3,168,967 | 99,314 | 98,178 |
| Government Colleges | 5,392 | 1,781 | 999 | 7,987 |
| Total | 4,720,768 | 3,829,093 | 156,416 | 138,628 |

The Budget for the Year 1932-33

The Budget for the General Account for the fiscal year 1932-33 was presented to the Diet in the 60th Session (December 1931 to January 1932), but failed to pass on account of the dissolution of the House of Representatives in January, 1932. The Government, which had been compelled by the provisions of the Constitution to adopt the Budget of the preceding year with its provisions for 1,496,853,703 yen of revenue and 1,515,860,099 yen of expenditure, compiled a working budget within the limits of the formal Budget and took the following steps:—

1. With respect to the items not entirely covered by the appropriations made in the formal Budget, requirements were made in the Supplementary Budget that secured the approval of the Diet in the 61st Session (March 20-March 25, 1932), the 62nd Session (June 1-

June 15) and the 63rd Session (August 23-September 5), all specially held.

2. With regard to the items partially covered by the appropriations made in the formal Budget, requirements were made in the Supplementary Budgets submitted to the Diet in the 61st, 62nd and 63rd sessions to meet their deficit. The passing of these bills thus added to the Working Budget the portions covered by the appropriations in the formal Budget.

Following are the sequence of the Working Budget and the Supplementary Budget:—

The First Compiled Working Budget

| | Revenue | Expenditure |
|---|----------------|-------------|
| Ordinary..... | ¥1,249,203,013 | |
| Extraordinary | 66,070,670 | |
| Normal revenue ... | 36,803,462 | |
| Receipts from the issue of public loans | 29,267,208 | |
| Total | 1,315,273,683 | |

| | | |
|-------------|---------------------|----------------|
| Expenditure | Ordinary..... | ¥1,143,563,058 |
| | Extraordinary | 257,517,611 |
| | Total | 1,401,080,669 |

The Supplementary Budget approved by the Diet in the 61st Session

| | | |
|-------------|---------------------|------------|
| Revenue | Ordinary..... | ¥ — |
| | Extraordinary | 59,519,085 |
| | Total | 59,519,085 |
| Expenditure | Ordinary..... | 0 |
| | Extraordinary | 59,519,085 |
| | Total | 59,519,085 |

The Supplementary Budget approved by the Diet in the 62nd Session

| | | |
|-------------|---|--------------|
| Revenue | Ordinary..... | ¥ 30,345,303 |
| | Extraordinary | 371,500,428 |
| | Normal revenue ... | 6,960,020 |
| | Receipts from the issue of public loans | 364,540,408 |
| Total | 401,846,731 | |
| Expenditure | Ordinary..... | ¥ 48,609,331 |
| | Extraordinary | 252,440,923 |
| | Total | 301,050,254 |

Additional Amount to the Working Budget

| | | |
|-------------|---|--------------|
| Revenue | Ordinary..... | ¥ 2,392,035 |
| | Extraordinary | 1,378,171 |
| | Normal revenue ... | 1,332,611 |
| | Receipts from the issue of public loans | 45,560 |
| Total | 3,770,206 | |
| Expenditure | Ordinary..... | ¥ 13,508,166 |
| | Extraordinary | 5,250,531 |
| | Total | 18,758,697 |

The Supplementary Budget approved by the Diet in the 63rd Session

| | | |
|-------------|---|-------------|
| Revenue | Ordinary..... | ¥ 35,002 |
| | Extraordinary | 163,368,580 |
| | Normal revenue ... | 580,420 |
| | Receipts from the issue of public loans | 162,788,160 |
| Total | 163,403,582 | |
| Expenditure | Ordinary..... | ¥ 1,001,030 |
| | Extraordinary | 145,616,513 |
| | Total | 146,617,543 |

Additional Amount to the Working Budget

| | | |
|---------|---------------------|---|
| Revenue | Ordinary..... | — |
| | Extraordinary | — |
| | Total | — |

| | | |
|-------------|---------------------|-------------|
| Expenditure | Ordinary..... | ¥ 1,970,956 |
| | Extraordinary | 14,815,083 |
| | Total | 16,786,039 |

Including the above amount, the total figures of the Working Budget for 1932-33 were as follows:—

| | | |
|-------------|---|-----------------|
| Revenue | Ordinary..... | ¥ 1,281,975,353 |
| | Extraordinary | 661,836,934 |
| | Normal revenue ... | 45,676,513 |
| | Receipts from the issue of public loans | 1,943,812,287 |
| Total | 4,273,397,273 | |
| Expenditure | Ordinary..... | ¥ 1,208,652,541 |
| | Extraordinary | 735,159,746 |
| | Total | 1,943,812,287 |

The Budget that, has been explained, failed to pass the Diet in the 60th session originally based on the plans made by the Wakatsuki administration. Before the presentation by the Wakatsuki administration of the Budget to the Diet, there was a sudden change of Government. This compelled the Inukai administration, on its coming to power, to compile the Budget for 1932-33 by making such a few modifications as the exclusion of the appropriations for new undertakings made in the estimates compiled by the Wakatsuki administration. It was after the failure of this Budget to pass the Diet that a Working Budget was first compiled within the limits of the formal Budget, and this limitation imposed by the Formal Budget enabled the inclusion of only part of the appropriations for new undertakings. These were the circumstances under which the Government submitted to the Diet in the following sessions the Supplementary Budgets in which these requirements were made.

An amount of 59,519,085 yen appropriated in the Supplementary Budget submitted to the Diet in the 61st session was required by the Department of Foreign Affairs, the Army Department and the Navy Department and was to be devoted to the expenditure for April and May in connection with the Manchurian affair.

The Supplementary Budget submitted to the Diet in the 62nd session included principally the items necessary for the realization of new undertakings of the Inukai administration. Before the presentation of this Supplementary Budget to the Diet, however, there occurred another change of Government, the Inukai Cabinet being succeeded by the Saito Cabinet. The change of Government had taken place so suddenly that the present Government submit-

ted and secured its approval. The principal items included in this Supplementary Budget were as follows:—

| | |
|--|---------------|
| 1. Expenditure in connection with the Manchurian Affair | ¥ 182,959,328 |
| 2. Increases in payments of the principal and interest of foreign loans and other payments abroad resulting from the fall in exchange rates | 24,939,577 |
| 3. Increases in allowances of Japanese officials abroad resulting from the fall in exchange rates | 896,917 |
| 4. Grants for undertakings for the relief of unemployment in cities | 10,873,955 |
| 5. Expenditure for public works for the encouragement of industry | 32,645,959 |
| 6. Expenditure for the relief of crop failure in Hokkaido and Aomori Prefecture..... | 2,054,297 |
| 7. Allowances to sick and wounded soldiers | 1,732,652 |
| 8. Subsidies to the increased production of wheat | 1,508,542 |
| 9. Expenditure for the relief measures for farmers and peasants suffering from crop failures in the north-eastern districts of Japan proper and Hokkaido | 750,000 |
| 10. Additional expenditure for the improvement of telephone system | 2,466,580 |

While the 62nd session of the Diet was being held, there were heard from all quarters voices to the effect that suitable measures should be taken not only to ameliorate extremely depressed conditions in rural districts, but also to relieve the distress from which minor merchants and manufacturers in cities were suffering. In the House of Representatives, a resolution that an extraordinary session of the Diet should promptly be held to deliberate upon the bills for a smooth circulation of

currency, the readjustment of debts of agricultural villages and others, the carrying out of public enterprises, and the control of farm products and other important industries was unanimously voted upon. In these circumstances the 63rd session of the Diet was held from August 23 to September 5 to secure the approval of the Supplementary Budget specially compiled for remedying the situation. The principal items of this Supplementary Budget were as follows:—

| | |
|--|------------|
| 1. Grants towards the payment of interest on the borrowings for the public works for the development of villages and on those for public works necessary for agriculture | ¥ 273,820 |
| 2. Expenditure for public works for the development of villages | 48,353,953 |
| 3. Expenditure for the development of rural districts in Hokkaido | 3,707,006 |
| 4. Expenditure for drainage works and other facilities in rural districts | 1,500,000 |
| 5. Expenditure for the movement of promoting the virtue of self-help as means to overcome the present difficulties..... | 100,000 |
| 6. Expenditure for the manufacture of war supplies | 10,604,336 |
| 7. Expenditure for the completion of the equipment of army arsenals | 3,280,000 |
| 8. Additional expenditure for the completion of naval aviation corps | 8,619,950 |
| 9. Expenditure for the enforcement of the Temporary Debts Mediation Law | 670,715 |
| 10. Grants in aid of primary schools established by cities, towns and villages | 12,006,504 |
| 11. Expenditure for public works for the encouragement of agriculture | 37,482,977 |
| 12. Expenditure for undertakings for the restoration of prosperity to be carried out by promoting self-help and co-operation among farmers and peasants | 3,216,288 |
| 13. Expenditure for the joint keeping of summer and autumn silk cocoons | 1,136,200 |
| 14. Expenditure for the enforcement of the Silk Reeling Industry Law | 65,707 |
| 15. Expenditure for the guidance, encouragement and control of commercial associations | 215,544 |
| 16. Expenditure for the supervision of department stores and the relief of retail-dealers | 11,900 |
| 17. Expenditure for the control and guidance of small scale industries | 68,690 |
| 18. Expenditure for the readjustment and construction of steamships | 1,250,000 |
| 19. Expenditure for the establishment of aviation fields in Sendai, Aomori and Sapporo | 1,096,304 |
| 20. Subsidies to emigrants | 1,151,579 |

Comparison of the Budget for 1932-33 With 1931-32 Budget

The following is a comparison of the Working Budget for 1932-33 with the Budget for 1931-32:—

A. General Account

| | Working Budget (Yen) | Budget (Yen) | Increase (+) or decrease (-) com- pared with 1931-32 (Yen) |
|----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|---|
| Revenue | | | |
| { Ordinary | 1,281,975,353 | 1,396,970,044 | -114,994,691 |
| { Extraordinary..... | 661,836,934 | 99,883,659 | +561,953,275 |
| { Total | 1,943,812,287 | 1,496,853,703 | +446,958,584 |
| Expenditure | | | |
| { Ordinary | 1,208,652,541 | 1,183,799,169 | +24,853,372 |
| { Extraordinary..... | 735,159,746 | 314,105,570 | +421,054,176 |
| { Total | 1,943,812,287 | 1,497,904,739 | +445,907,548 |

B. Special Accounts

No change was made in 1932-33 in the items of the Special Accounts which numbered 34. The Working Budget for 1932-33 for more im-

1. Special Account for Government Railways

| | Working Budget (Yen) | Budget (Yen) | Increase (+) or decrease (-) com- pared with 1931-32 (Yen) |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|---|
| Capital Account: | | | |
| Revenue | 119,071,669 | 137,615,727 | -18,544,058 |
| Expenditure | 119,071,669 | 137,615,727 | -18,544,058 |
| Stores Account: | | | |
| Revenue | 151,428,126 | 168,346,000 | -16,917,874 |
| Expenditure | 151,428,126 | 168,346,000 | -16,917,874 |
| Profit and Loss Account: | | | |
| Revenue | 551,546,455 | 597,414,922 | -45,868,467 |
| Expenditure | 489,266,222 | 515,799,195 | -26,532,973 |

2. Special Accounts for Dependencies

| | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| a. Chosen | { Revenue | 219,132,671 | 238,923,617 | -19,790,946 |
| | { Expenditure..... | 219,132,671 | 238,923,617 | -19,790,946 |
| b. Taiwan | { Revenue | 98,090,805 | 115,370,120 | -17,279,315 |
| | { Expenditure..... | 98,090,805 | 115,370,120 | -17,279,315 |
| c. Kwantung | { Revenue | 22,736,016 | 22,171,316 | +564,700 |
| | { Expenditure..... | 22,736,016 | 22,171,316 | +564,700 |
| d. Karafuto | { Revenue | 23,092,628 | 26,123,936 | -3,031,308 |
| | { Expenditure..... | 23,092,628 | 26,123,936 | -3,031,308 |
| e. South Sea Islands | { Revenue | 5,014,419 | 4,953,453 | +60,966 |
| | { Expenditure..... | 5,014,419 | 4,953,453 | +60,966 |

THE BUDGET FOR 1933-34

The general budget estimate for the 1933-34 fiscal year as approved at the 64th session of the Imperial Diet puts both revenue and expenditure at ¥2,309,415,000, the figure including supplementary estimates amounting to ¥70,318,000. Compared with the figure of the previous fiscal year, which reached an enormous figure of ¥2,012,166,000 showing an increase of 36 per cent or ¥535,000,000 on the similar figure of the preceding year (1931-32) mainly due to the Manchurian Affair and the Emergency relief measures, the figure for the current year (1933-34) indicates further increase of 14.8 per cent or ¥297,246,000, the increase due to the con-

tinuation of additional expenditures on account of the Manchurian Affair and the emergency relief enterprises for relieving the strained circumstances of the agricultural economy, and the new claims on account of the armament repletion, the loss in the equivalencing of international trade account through the marked fall of the Yen exchange rate and the increase of the payment of interests on national loans consequent on the issuance of an enormous amount of loans since the previous year. Notable is the increase of the Army and Navy appropriations which amount to ¥209,980,000 in both ordinary and extraordinary accounts

(¥114,650,000 for Army and ¥95,330,000 for Navy), the figure corresponding to about 9 per cent of the total amount of general account expenditure for the year. Analyzed according to ordinary and extraordinary revenue and expenditure the figures are apportioned as follows:—

Revenue:
Ordinary..... ¥1,291,106,000

Extraordinary 1,018,309,000
Total ¥2,309,415,000
Expenditure:
Ordinary..... ¥1,364,977,000
Extraordinary 944,438,000
Total ¥2,309,415,000

Further details are shown below:

(N.B.—Figures in the subjoined table do not cover the supplementary estimates).

1. General Account

| Revenue | | Expenditure | |
|---|----------------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| Ordinary: | | Ordinary: | |
| Taxes and duties..... ¥ | 691,815,193 | Civil list | ¥ 4,500,000 |
| Stamp revenue..... | 67,307,320 | Foreign Office | 16,326,706 |
| State enterprises and property... | 458,368,651 | Home Office | 49,706,244 |
| Miscellaneous revenue | 27,102,048 | Finance Dept. | 433,100,096 |
| Transfer from Deposit Dept. special fund | 8,700,000 | Army Dept. | 172,119,330 |
| Transfer from educational reform & agrarian development funds | 8,385,020 | Navy Dept. | 178,822,411 |
| Total | ¥1,289,026,543 | Justice Dept. | 32,826,690 |
| Extraordinary: | | Education Dept. | 129,280,973 |
| Sale of State property | ¥ 3,918,100 | Agr. & For. Dept. | 28,880,947 |
| Miscellaneous receipts | 18,437,778 | Com. & Ind. Dept. | 5,274,549 |
| Local payments of expenses for public works | 7,858,227 | Communications Dept. | 305,144,227 |
| Local contribution to expenses for public works | 11,509,717 | Overseas Affairs Dept. | 1,954,106 |
| Receipts from the issue of public loans | 895,231,897 | Total | 1,357,936,279 |
| Transferred from previous year's account | 8,745,765 | Extraordinary: | |
| Total incl. other receipts | 950,067,772 | Foreign Office | 10,063,512 |
| Grand Total | ¥2,239,094,315 | Home Office | 168,722,800 |
| | | Finance Dept. | 41,039,293 |
| | | Army Dept. | 275,763,922 |
| | | Navy Dept. | 293,783,927 |
| | | Justice Dept. | 1,663,599 |
| | | Education Dept. | 22,565,068 |
| | | Agr. & For. Dept. | 88,501,364 |
| | | Com. & Ind. Dept. | 8,503,488 |
| | | Communications Dept. | 44,790,852 |
| | | Overseas Affairs Dept. | 25,760,211 |
| | | Total | 881,158,036 |
| | | Grand Total | 2,239,094,315 |

2. Special Accounts

| | Revenue | Expenditure |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| Taiwan Government-General | ¥231,122,409 | ¥231,122,409 |
| Chosen Government-General | 102,772,083 | 102,772,083 |
| Kwantung Administration Office | 25,864,792 | 25,864,792 |
| Karafuto Administration Office | 23,566,668 | 23,566,668 |
| South Seas Islands Office..... | 5,579,983 | 5,579,983 |
| Government Railways: | | |
| Capital Account | 104,824,844 | 104,824,844 |
| Store Account | 166,659,000 | 166,659,000 |
| Profit & Loss Account | 562,887,247 | 508,062,403 |
| Mint | 6,850,086 | 3,615,645 |
| Printing Bureau | 8,279,805 | 6,247,290 |
| Monopoly Bureau | 323,755,546 | 151,903,069 |
| Deposit Department | 180,753,158 | 133,028,102 |
| National Loan Sinking Funds..... | 1,600,323,814 | 1,600,623,814 |
| Imperial Universities | 27,814,346 | 27,814,346 |
| Imperial Universities (Capital account) | 943,565 | 3,288,566 |

| | Revenue | Expenditure |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| Government Colleges..... | 12,734,108 | 12,734,108 |
| Government Colleges (Capital account) | 356,739 | 794,546 |
| Schools and Libraries | 16,920,457 | 16,920,457 |
| Schools and Libraries (Capital account) | 356,711 | 1,444,172 |
| Government Iron Works: | | |
| Capital Account | 23,891,559 | 19,231,036 |
| Store Account | 85,578,403 | 85,578,403 |
| Work Account..... | 130,739,116 | 117,859,661 |
| Post Office Insurance | 18,728,720 | 18,728,720 |
| Cultural Undertakings in China..... | 7,797,534 | 2,947,044 |
| Total incl. others | 5,288,186,000 | 4,911,052,000 |

Comparison with Previous Year's Budget

The following table shows a comparison between the figures of the 1933-34 budget and those of the previous year's estimate (the figures, however, excluding those of the supplementary budget):—

| | 1933-34 (Budget) | 1932-33 (Working budget) | Increase (+) Decrease (-) |
|--|---------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Revenue | | | |
| Ordinary: | | | |
| Rates and Duties | ¥691,815,193 | ¥708,006,874 | - 16,191,681 |
| Stamp receipts..... | 67,307,320 | 66,022,196 | + 1,285,124 |
| State enterprise & properties..... | 458,368,651 | 448,820,052 | + 9,548,599 |
| Miscellaneous revenues | 27,348,311 | 13,809,115 | + 13,539,196 |
| Transferred from Deposit Dept. special account | 8,700,000 | 8,700,000 | — |
| Transferred from Education reform and Agrarian development funds | 8,385,020 | 7,967,771 | + 417,249 |
| Total | 1,289,026,543 | 1,281,975,353 | + 7,051,190 |
| Extraordinary: | | | |
| Ordinary receipts | 54,835,875 | 45,676,513 | + 9,159,362 |
| Receipts from the issue of public loans | 895,231,897 | 616,160,421 | + 279,071,476 |
| Total | 950,067,772 | 661,836,934 | + 288,230,838 |
| Total revenue | 2,239,094,315 | 1,943,812,287 | + 295,282,028 |
| Expenditure | | | |
| Ordinary: | | | |
| Civil list | ¥ 4,500,000 | ¥ 4,500,000 | — |
| Foreign Office | 16,326,706 | 15,048,684 | + 1,278,022 |
| Home Office | 46,706,244 | 47,288,631 | + 2,417,613 |
| Finance Dept. | 433,100,096 | 337,635,860 | + 95,464,236 |
| Army Dept. | 172,119,330 | 166,316,119 | + 5,803,211 |
| Navy Dept. | 178,822,411 | 140,766,615 | + 38,055,796 |
| Justice Dept. | 32,826,690 | 31,490,422 | + 1,336,268 |
| Education Dept. | 129,280,973 | 128,007,955 | + 1,273,018 |
| Agr. & For. Dept. | 28,880,947 | 28,076,150 | + 804,797 |
| Com. & Ind. Dept. | 5,274,549 | 4,581,741 | + 692,808 |
| Communications Dept. | 305,144,227 | 302,880,549 | + 2,263,678 |
| Overseas Affairs Dept. | 1,954,106 | 2,149,377 | - 195,271 |
| Total | 1,357,936,279 | 1,208,742,103 | + 149,194,176 |
| Extraordinary: | | | |
| Home Office | 168,722,800 | 173,355,416 | - 4,632,616 |
| Finance Dept. | 41,039,293 | 36,881,144 | + 4,158,149 |
| Army Dept. | 275,763,922 | 195,317,299 | + 80,446,623 |
| Navy Dept. | 293,783,927 | 156,827,875 | + 136,956,052 |
| Total incl. others | 881,158,036 | 735,070,184 | + 146,087,852 |
| Total expenditure | 2,239,094,315 | 1,943,812,287 | + 295,282,028 |

Expenditure for 1933-34

The total amount of the expenditure for 1933-34 including the supplementary estimate reaches an enormous sum aggregating ¥2,309,412,000

as stated. The figure apportioned to different departments (excluding the outlay for the Railway Department belonging to the special account) is tabulated as follows:—

(In unit of ¥1,000)

| | Original Budget | Supplementary estimate | Total | Comparison with 1932-33 | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|--------|
| | | | | + | % |
| Civil List | 4,500 | — | 4,500 | — | — |
| Foreign Office..... | 26,390 | 3,053 | 29,443 | + 151 | (0.5) |
| Home Office | 218,429 | 20,080 | 238,505 | + 15,410 | (6.9) |
| Finance Dep't. | 474,139 | 7,437 | 481,576 | + 84,634 | (21.3) |
| Army Dept..... | 447,883 | 240 | 448,123 | + 57,708 | (14.8) |
| Navy Dept..... | 372,606 | 31,165 | 403,771 | + 97,006 | (31.6) |
| Justice Dep't. | 34,490 | 163 | 34,653 | + 1,711 | (5.2) |
| Education Dept..... | 151,846 | 325 | 152,171 | + 5,469 | (3.7) |
| Agr. & For. Dep't. | 117,382 | 5,432 | 122,814 | + 24,404 | (24.8) |
| Com. & Ind. Dep't. | 13,778 | 226 | 14,004 | + 1,479 | (11.8) |
| Communications Dep't. ... | 349,935 | 693 | 350,628 | + 5,368 | (1.6) |
| Overseas Affairs Dep't. ... | 27,714 | 1,500 | 29,214 | + 3,910 | (15.4) |
| Total | 2,239,094 | 70,318 | 2,309,412 | + 297,246 | (14.8) |

(+ increase)

New Loan Project for 1933-34

The total ordinary revenue for the 1933-34 fiscal year amounts to only ¥1,347,030,000, which is ¥17,650,000 less than the amount of the ordinary expenditure, and even appropriating the previous year's surplus there still remains a deficit of ¥4,350,000. In such circumstances there is no source of revenue available for financing the extraordinary expenditure amounting to ¥944,440,000. To tide over the situation and to equivalence the revenue and expenditure accounts the Government has decided to raise fresh loans amounting to ¥919,080,000 besides borrowing a sum of ¥30,000,000 whereby to meet the requirements, as in the previous fiscal year. Adding to that amount the new loans to be raised for similar purpose under the special accounts, which is estimated at ¥92,730,000, the total amount of loans to be raised during the current fiscal year will reach ¥1,011,800,000. The details of the projected loans are as follows:—

| Items | 1933-34 | 1932-33 |
|---|-----------|---------|
| General Account: | | |
| Telephone loan | 13,280 | 14,790 |
| Telegraph loan | 700 | 925 |
| Seismic disaster adjustment loan | 18,783 | 7,570 |
| Road construction loan | 16,677 | 21,307 |
| Manchurian Affair loan | 186,331 | 288,519 |
| Revenue repletion loan | 683,312 | 350,897 |
| Total | 919,083 | 684,002 |
| Special Account: | | |
| Undertaking loans for Dependencies (Colonial undertaking loans) | 40,226 | 29,494 |
| Railway loan | 48,000 | 56,000 |
| Manchurian Affair loan | 4,501 | 4,015 |
| Total | 92,727 | 89,509 |
| Grand Total..... | 1,011,810 | 773,516 |

N.B.—The figures of the loans raised in 1932-33 fiscal year is given for sake of reference only.

THE NATIONAL DEBT

Until a few years after the restoration of the Imperial regime, i.e. establishment of the Imperial Government in 1868, the national debt stood at a trifling sum of 4.8 million yen. In 1872 a sum of 173 million yen was raised for the purpose of pensioning the military clansmen disbanded consequent upon the abolition of the feudal system (Daimios). The Japan-

China war (1894-5) added 143 millions to the debt, the total rising to 351 millions in 1896. During the subsequent ten years until the outbreak of the war with Russia, there was an increase of 187.8 millions. The Russian war (1904-05) increased the debt enormously by adding 1,500 millions, making the total 2,189 millions. For the railway nationalization, 606

millions was raised in 1906, the total rising to 2,585 millions, on the level of which the debt was stabilized with no remarkable increase until the end of the World War. Since the Armistice the national debt began to increase rather steadily, the amount swelling to 3,880 millions in 1923. The earthquake of 1923 caused an enormous increase by adding 545 millions for the rehabilitation and restoration of the quake-damaged districts. The financial crisis of 1927 added a further enormous sum of 700 millions. The total national debt outstanding on March 31, 1932, was 6,187,657,474 yen, with the annual charge of 310,503,179 yen.

For repayment of the national debt a sum

equivalent to 1.16 per cent of the total funded debt outstanding at the beginning of each fiscal year is yearly budgeted for the Sinking Fund. In practice, the budget surpluses do not automatically go to the debt redemption, but under an Act of 1927 not less than a quarter of each year's surplus is made applicable for such purpose. A sum of 50,220,000 yen in the year 1926-27, rising to 98,550,000 in 1927-28 under the new regulations, but falling to 83,960,000 yen in 1928-29, was devoted to the debt redemption.

A summary of the position of the national debt at the end of each of the past five years is given hereunder:—

Amount of the National Debt Raised, Redeemed and Outstanding (Yen)

| Year | Amount issued | Amount redeemed | Outstanding at end of fiscal year | Increase or decrease on previous year | Interest | Debt per head |
|--------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1927-28..... | 742,479,325 | 516,378,960 | 5,397,866,581 | +226,100,365 | 267,494,815 | 60.739 |
| 1828-29..... | 689,146,350 | 255,747,549 | 5,831,261,057 | +433,394,475 | 289,190,535 | 64.735 |
| 1929-30..... | 558,942,975 | 430,746,945 | 5,959,457,087 | +128,196,030 | 295,545,989 | 65.263 |
| 1930-31..... | 530,072,300 | 533,712,627 | 5,955,816,760 | - 3,640,327 | 298,981,108 | 63.201 |
| 1931-32..... | 457,583,700 | 225,742,986 | 6,187,657,474 | +231,840,714 | 310,503,179 | — |

Classified as to domestic and foreign loans, the above figures are tabulated as follows (inyen):—

| Year | Domestic Loans | | | Foreign Loans | | |
|--------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|
| | Amount issued | Amount redeemed | Outstanding at end of fiscal year | Amount issued | Amount redeemed | Outstanding at end of fiscal year |
| 1927-28..... | 742,479,325 | 508,582,175 | 3,944,473,475 | — | 7,796,785 | 1,453,393,107 |
| 1928-29..... | 689,146,350 | 253,649,800 | 4,379,965,700 | — | 2,097,749 | 1,451,295,357 |
| 1929-30..... | 558,942,975 | 426,300,400 | 4,512,608,275 | — | 4,446,545 | 1,446,848,812 |
| 1930-31..... | 265,608,800 | 301,424,775 | 4,476,792,300 | 264,463,500 | 232,287,852 | 1,479,024,460 |
| 1931-32..... | 457,585,700 | 219,297,800 | 4,715,087,200 | — | 6,445,186 | 1,472,579,274 |

National Loans Outstanding at End of August, 1933

| Denomination | Domestic Loans | | | |
|------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| | Outstanding at end of Aug., 1933 (Yen) | Newly issued during Sept., 1933 (Yen) | Redeemed during Sept., 1933 (Yen) | Balance remaining at end of Sept., 1933 (Yen) |
| 5% loan..... | 1,860,831,825 | 885,775 | 1,250 | 1,861,716,350 |
| Special 5% loan | 120,816,950 | — | — | 120,816,950 |
| 5% (A) loan | 396,702,550 | — | 2,000 | 396,700,550 |
| 4% loan (1st issue) | 164,987,200 | — | 3,500 | 164,981,700 |
| 4% loan (2nd issue) | 94,532,800 | — | 8,950 | 94,523,850 |
| 5% Treasury debentures | 2,330,751,650 | — | — | 2,330,751,650 |
| 4% Treasury debentures | 715,000,000 | — | — | 715,000,000 |
| 4% Treasury debentures | — | 300,000,000 | — | 300,000,000 |
| Total | 5,683,622,975 | 300,885,775 | 17,700 | 3,984,491,050 |
| Exchequer notes | 290,000,000.000 | 60,000,000 | 190,000,000 | 160,000,000.000 |
| Rice purchase bills..... | 296,618,010.250 | — | — | 296,618,010.250 |

Foreign Loans

| Denomination | Outstanding at end of Aug., 1933 (Yen) | Newly issued during Sept., 1933 (Yen) | Redeemed during Sept., 1933 (Yen) | Balance remaining at end of Sept., 1933 (Yen) |
|---|---|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| 4% sterling loan (1st issue) | ¥91,337,746.500 (£9,355,500) | — | — | ¥ 91,337,746.500 (£9,355,500) |
| 5% sterling loan | ¥222,670,989.320 (£22,807,640) | — | — | ¥222,670,989.320 (£22,807,640) |
| 4% French currency loan (Emprunt de 1910) | ¥160,997,031.000 (416,013,000 franc) | — | — | ¥160,997,031.000 (416,013,000 franc) |
| 4% sterling loan (3rd issue) | ¥105,428,684.400 (£10,798,800) | — | — | ¥105,428,684.400 (£10,798,800) |
| 6½% American loan | ¥247,921,540.000 (\$123,590,000) | — | — | ¥247,921,540.000 (\$123,590,000) |
| 6% sterling loan | ¥230,763,051.870 (£23,636,490) | — | — | ¥230,763,051.870 (£23,636,490) |
| 5½% sterling loan | ¥122,036,523.700 (£12,499,900) | — | — | ¥122,036,523.700 (£12,499,900) |
| 5½% American loan | ¥142,426,000.000 (\$71,000,000) | — | — | ¥142,426,000.000 (\$71,000,000) |
| South Manchuria Railway sterling loan | ¥97,630,000.000 (£10,000,000) | — | — | ¥ 97,630,000.000 (£10,000,000) |
| Total | ¥1,421,211,566.790 | — | — | ¥1,421,211,566.790 |
| Grand Total | ¥7,104,834,541.000 | ¥300,885,775 | ¥17,700 | ¥7,405,702,616.790 |

STATISTICS ON NATIONAL WEALTH

Attempts have repeatedly been made in Japan by one publicist or another to reduce to concise figures the probable estimate as to Japan's national wealth. The latest governmental data on the subject have been elaborated. The re-

searches were intended to compare the wealth as it stood before the World War and at the end of 1924. The comparative figures are shown below (in ¥1,000):—

| Items | End of 1913 Total | End of 1919 | | End of 1924 | | |
|--|-------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------------|------------|
| | | Total | Government and Public | Total | Government and Public | Private |
| Lands | 13,795,180 | 33,085,660 | 461,150 | 33,247,340 | — | 33,247,340 |
| Mines | 1,468,490 | 6,412,820 | — | 3,523,230 | — | 3,523,230 |
| Seas, lakes, rivers and harbors | 2,767,430 | 4,596,980 | 4,596,980 | 5,158,600 | 5,158,600 | — |
| Trees | 1,760,150 | 4,533,710 | 2,828,500 | 1,747,670 | 525,600 | 1,222,070 |
| Buildings | 3,631,630 | 8,560,060 | 476,410 | 16,326,150 | 389,620 | 15,936,530 |
| Furnitures and household effects | 1,566,000 | 4,423,510 | — | 9,683,360 | 194,810 | 9,488,550 |
| Machinery for manufacture | 399,010 | 1,101,940 | — | 1,987,200 | — | 1,987,002 |
| Domestic animals and fowls | 154,400 | 502,850 | 9,820 | 526,010 | 7,900 | 518,100 |
| Railways and tramways | 299,340 | 1,110,700 | 285,640 | 4,544,210 | 835,370 | 2,708,840 |
| Vehicles | 47,230 | 181,900 | — | 428,590 | — | 428,590 |
| Ships | 471,270 | 1,181,690 | — | 320,490 | — | 320,490 |
| Water-works | 76,860 | 149,040 | 149,040 | 283,350 | 274,290 | 9,060 |
| Bridges | 94,830 | 233,920 | 223,920 | 373,820 | 373,820 | — |
| Agricultural products | 994,380 | 3,624,460 | 29,520 | 3,310,420 | 29,840 | 3,280,580 |
| Forest products | 40,580 | 87,850 | — | 94,640 | 2,830 | 91,810 |
| Manufactures | 747,500 | 2,630,050 | — | 2,311,160 | 61,440 | 2,249,720 |
| Mineral products | 85,460 | 386,910 | — | 73,470 | — | 73,470 |
| Marine products | 19,850 | 43,360 | — | 46,311 | 9,580 | 36,730 |
| Imported goods | 192,300 | 445,090 | — | 501,800 | — | 501,800 |
| Gold and silver coins and bullions | 746,750 | 2,359,910 | 1,051,000 | 1,823,820 | 411,000 | 1,411,800 |

| Items | End of 1913 Total | End of 1919 | | End of 1924 | | |
|--|-------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------------|------------|
| | | Total | Government and Public | Total | Government and Public | Private |
| Property of Government Departments | 1,116,180 | 1,548,450 | 1,548,450 | 6,483,880 | 6,483,880 | — |
| Property of Imperial House | 439,540 | 727,280 | 727,280 | — | — | — |
| Others | 3,078,470 | 7,792,810 | 1,211,110 | 10,258,270 | 2,654,570 | 7,703,700 |
| Balance in favor of claims | *1,859,700 | 356,120 | *1,090,860 | 287,810 | *1,297,430 | 1,585,240 |
| Total | 32,043,130 | 6,077,070 | 12,517,060 | 102,341,600 | 16,015,720 | 86,325,880 |
| Per capita | 6,000 | 15,300 | — | 17,310 | — | — |

N.B.—* Balance in favor of liabilities.

STATE MONOPOLIES AND UNDERTAKINGS

Salt Monopoly

The Government, from consideration of financial requirements and of the salt supply, enacted the Salt Monopoly Law in January, 1905, which came into operation in June of the same year. According to the provisions of this law, salt is manufactured only by persons so licensed by the Government which takes it over from them by paying them suitable compensation according to its quality. Formerly, the price at which the Government sold it consisted of the amount of compensation paid and fixed rate of profit and expenses, but as referred to below, no profit is at present added in arriving at the selling price. Salt is sold only by persons licensed by the Government. Foreign and Taiwan salt cannot be imported except by the Government or persons appointed for the purpose by the Government, while for the purpose of exportation, salt is sold by the Government at a specially reduced price and can be exported by any person. Salt intended for use in industry, agriculture, mining and fishery of some kind receives special treatment and is sold at a specially reduced price. A considerable amount of profit was annually obtained from the salt monopoly up to the 1917-18 fiscal year, but, in and after the subsequent fiscal 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 over-production of salt resulting from the improvement in salt manufacture in Japan proper and colonies and reducing the 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 data give the following figures for the last five years:—

| year | Salt-fields (Hectare) | No. of pans | Production (M. ton) | | | Total value (1,000 yen) |
|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|---------------------|--------|---------|-------------------------|
| | | | Salt-fields | Others | Total | |
| 1927-28 ... | 5,728 | 5,510 | 612,815 | 6,478 | 619,293 | 31,295 |
| 1928-29 ... | 5,708 | 5,006 | 631,361 | 6,687 | 638,048 | 31,168 |
| 1929-30 ... | 5,708 | 5,006 | 638,549 | 5,601 | 644,151 | 29,813 |
| 1930-31 ... | 4,531 | 3,906 | 624,595 | 3,939 | 628,534 | 27,565 |
| 1831-32 ... | 4,529 | 3,887 | 517,260 | 3,865 | 521,125 | 21,322 |

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 operation 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 considerations 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 1, 1931, the wholesale business of tobacco has been placed under the direct management of the Government. The Monopoly Bureau gives the following figures for the last five years:—

| Fiscal year | Acreage (Hectare) | Output (M. ton) | Quantity collected by Government | | | Amount of Compensation for Tobacco collected | | |
|-------------|-------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|--|----------------|-------------|
| | | | New leaf (M. ton) | Old leaf (M. ton) | Total (M. ton) | New leaf (Yen) | Old leaf (Yen) | Total (Yen) |
| 1927-28 | 36,930 | 67,612 | 66,786 | 1,416 | 68,202 | 50,712,245 | 812,558 | 51,528,803 |
| 1928-29 | 37,295 | 63,566 | 63,161 | 577 | 63,738 | 49,127,189 | 408,050 | 49,535,239 |
| 1929-30 | 35,745 | 61,678 | 61,388 | 397 | 61,785 | 47,227,201 | 317,234 | 47,544,435 |
| 1930-31 | 36,031 | 64,382 | 64,382 | 356 | 64,738 | 45,225,063 | 154,688 | 45,379,751 |
| 1931-32 | 36,533 | 68,361 | 68,361 | — | 68,361 | 40,372,680 | 46 | 40,372,726 |

Camphor Monopoly

The Camphor Monopoly Law was first put into force in Taiwan only; but the Government issued in June, 1903, the Crude Camphor and Camphor Monopoly Law (carried into effect in October 1903) to be operative both in Japan proper and Taiwan, 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 compensation according to quality. Formerly, the domestic consumption of camphor was rather insignificant and a large portion of the Japanese product was exported to Europe and America. The rapid progress in the celluloid industry, however, has caused, of late, an increase in domestic consumption, which has resulted in the absorption

of a large quantity of the camphor produced both in Japan proper and Taiwan. The acreage of camphor plantations and manufacture of crude camphor and oil for the last few years show the following record:—

| Year | Area of plantations | | | No. of manufacturers | No. of refineries | Manufacture (1,000 kin) | |
|------|---------------------|--------|---------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------|
| | State | Public | Private | | | Crude | Oil |
| 1927 | 62 | 149 | 313 | 1,732 | 2,180 | 1,216 | 2,115 |
| 1928 | 91 | 164 | 271 | 1,662 | 2,018 | 1,085 | 1,826 |
| 1929 | — | — | — | 1,703 | 2,008 | 1,183 | 2,364 |
| 1930 | — | — | — | 1,594 | 1,841 | 2,149 | 3,442 |

N.B.—Unit of the area of plantations is 1,000 cho.

Sale of Manufacture

| 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 | 3,323 | 4,230 | 2,397 | 1,023 | 5,253 |
| 1930 | 3,664 | 3,381 | 3,518 | 1,581 | 4,962 |

TAXATION

History of Taxation

The decades following the Sino-Japanese war of 1894-95 and the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-05 were eventful as regards the financial devices for increasing the revenue necessary to meet the swollen State outlay incidental to the elevated prestige of the country. Prior to the war of 1894-95 the taxation system of Japan was very simple and its main resources consisted of only three taxes, i.e. taxes on land, income and the national liquor "saké". The outstanding features in the revised taxation measures enacted during the last thirty years were the perceptible lightening of the land tax, and repeated increases of levy on "saké" and other luxuries. The national liquor has always been the most favorite resource tapped by the successive Ministers of Finance whenever they were obliged to devise additional revenue program. It is significant to note that it was exploited during that period no less than seven times, the last in 1926.

The general reform plan enforced in 1926 is far more radical in nature and thorough in scope than any attempt made by the preceding administrations in a similar direction. It was intended to secure a fairer distribution of public burden upon the tax-payers and general people. The exclusion of cotton fabric from the textile excise, abolition of transit and soy taxes and patent medicine stamp duty, and the elevation of untaxable limit for income and succession taxes, and lastly the adoption of untaxable limit for land tax are believed to have favorable effect on the middle and lower classes. Then the business tax was also abolished while the business profit tax and the interest on capital tax were newly created. Other increased revenue measures carried into effect at the same time were the increase of rates on "saké" tax and succession tax, and the creation of tax on aerated drinks.

The Treasury's balance sheet due to the reform taxation is tabulated below in ¥1,000:—

| Loss | |
|--|---------------|
| Income tax | 10,210 |
| Land tax | 21,700 |
| Cotton textile excise | 25,300 |
| Business tax abolished and business profit tax created, balance loss | 4,100 |
| Travelling tax | 11,600 |
| Soy tax | 7,100 |
| Patent medicine duty | 10,000 |
| Total loss | 90,300 |

| Gain | |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| Succession tax | 6,200 |
| Saké tax | 38,800 |
| Playing card duty | 500 |
| Tobacco monopoly | 22,200 |
| Interest on capital tax | 14,800 |
| Aerated drink tax | 4,300 |
| Total gain | 82,000 |
| Adverse balance | 8,300 |

The loss of ¥8,300,000 to the Treasury from the reform is, however, only apparent, for simultaneously the Government effected thorough recasting of the Customs Tariff practically left standing since 1910, from which ¥19,300,000 more was expected to accrue to the national coffer in ordinary years.

National and Local Taxes.—Japan follows the French method in chiefly relying on sur-taxes as ways and means in raising revenue for prefectural and municipal and corporation treasuries. In the prefectural treasury the yield from sur-taxes supplies about 52% of the total revenue, and that from independent imposts the remaining 48%, while in the municipal treasury the corresponding figures are 70 and 30% respectively. The sur-taxes supply as much as 97 to 98% of the total revenue for the village treasury.

The income tax, or primary direct national

| Year | National Tax | | | Local Tax | | | Total | | |
|---------|-----------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------------|------------------|
| | Amount (¥1,000) | Per household (Yen) | Per capita (Yen) | Amount (¥1,000) | Per household (Yen) | Per capita (Yen) | Amount (¥1,000) | Per household (Yen) | Per capita (Yen) |
| 1928-29 | 915,909 | 76.317 | 15.332 | 658,234 | 54.847 | 11.019 | 1,574,143 | 131.164 | 26.351 |
| 1929-30 | 893,505 | 74.450 | 14.957 | 667,546 | 55.622 | 11.175 | 1,561,051 | 130.072 | 26.132 |
| 1930-31 | 835,041 | 65.721 | 11.412 | 602,900 | 47.450 | 8.951 | 1,437,941 | 113.171 | 20.363 |
| 1931-32 | 778,287 | 61.254 | 12.076 | 576,900 | 45.404 | 8.951 | 1,355,187 | 106.658 | 21.027 |
| 1932-33 | 708,006 | 55.723 | 10.985 | 558,466 | 43.953 | 8.665 | 1,266,472 | 99.676 | 19.650 |

Land Tax

The land tax has hitherto been levied on the basis of the assessment of 1875. In view, how-

tax, is supplemented by other direct taxes, namely, land tax, business profit tax and capital interest tax. There are, in addition, other kinds of taxes such as the succession tax, the tax on liquors (tax on saké, tax on alcohol and alcoholic liquors and beer tax), the table water tax, the sugar excise, the textile consumption tax, the tax on bourses, the registration tax, stamp duties, customs duties, etc.

The receipts from taxes during the fiscal year 1930-31 were as follows:—

| | Receipts (Yen) | Ratio to Total Receipts (%) |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| Income tax | 200,616,410 | 22.17 |
| Land tax | 68,035,367 | 7.52 |
| Business profit tax | 54,286,406 | 6.00 |
| Capital interest tax | 15,651,646 | 1.73 |
| Succession tax | 32,904,624 | 3.64 |
| Mining tax | 4,997,553 | 0.55 |
| Tax on the issue of bank notes | 7,439,873 | 0.82 |
| Tax on liquors | 218,854,670 | 24.19 |
| Table water tax | 3,639,910 | 0.40 |
| Sugar excise | 77,889,447 | 8.16 |
| Textile consumption tax | 33,884,188 | 3.75 |
| Tax on bourses | 9,123,622 | 1.01 |
| Customs duties | 105,379,643 | 11.65 |
| Tonnage dues | 2,280,912 | 0.25 |
| Stamp duties | 69,704,464 | 7.70 |
| Others | 56,772 | 0.01 |
| Total | 904,745,515 | 100.00 |

Per Capita Taxation

The burden of taxation has become very much onerous during the post-war years. The amount of national and local taxation per head of population for the 1932-33 fiscal year totalled was 19.65 yen. The following table shows per capita and per household taxation in the last five fiscal years:—

ever, of the fact that after that year there was only a partial revision in the assessed value which, with the progress of economic condi-

tions, became unadapted to actual circumstances and in many cases caused unfairness in the incidence of taxation, fundamental amendments were effected in 1930 in this tax, whereby the rental value was taken as the basis of tax assessment. At the same time, part of the surplus revenue arising out of the conclusion of the London Naval Treaty was devoted to the reduction of this tax.

Basis of Assessment.—The land tax is imposed on the basis of the rental value of land entered in the cadastre. From 1930 to 1937, it is levied according to the rental value assessed during the two years 1926 to 1927, but after that period it will be levied according to a rental value to be amended every ten years, the first amendment to be made in 1938.

Tax Payers.—All landowners are liable to land tax. In the case of land under mortgage, however, the tax is collected from the mortgagee; and in the case of land under superficies of more than one hundred years, it is collected from the superfiiciary.

Rates of Tax.—Formerly, the land tax was imposed according to the value of land, and the rates were 2.5% on residential land, 4.5% on rice and other fields and 5.5% on other land. With the amendment of this tax by which the rental value was taken as the basis of tax assessment, however, the tax is levied on all categories of land at the rate of 3.8% with the exception of 4% in 1931.

Income Tax

The Law first instituted in 1887 was subjected to thorough revision in 1899 and after repeated partial amendments made in 1901, 1905, 1913 and 1918, it was subjected to a general revision in 1920 and again in 1926.

Those coming under the following classes are under obligation to pay the tax:—

1. Those who have domicile or have a temporary residence for one year or over within the territory where the Income Tax Law is in force.
2. Those who, though not having domicile or a temporary residence for one year or over within the territory where the Income Tax Law is in force, derive income coming under any of the following items:—

(a) When having assets or doing business within the territory where the Law is in force; (b) When interest on public

bonds, debentures, or fixed deposits in banks or deposits of corresponding nature is received in payment within the territory where the Law is in force; (c) When receiving from a corporation having a head office or a principal office within the territory where the Law is in force profit, dividend, a share of "excess or surplus income," or bonus incidental to the disposition of the profit or the "excess or surplus income," or gratuitous payment corresponding to such bonus.

The Law is applicable only to Japan proper (excluding Ogasawara islands and seven islands of Izu) and is not in force in Chosen, Taiwan and Karafuto.

Classification of Incomes:—

1. Class I.

A. Ordinary Income of a Corporation.—The balance remaining in each accounting period after deducting the gross losses from the gross profits for the said period;

B. Excess Profits of a Corporation.—When the ordinary income of a corporation for any accounting period exceeds 10% of the average net assets at the end of each month in the said period, that is to say, the average amount of paid-up capital and reserves, any excess over 10% is taxed;

C. Net Assets of Corporation at Liquidation or Amalgamation.—In the case of dissolution of a corporation, an excess of the value of remaining assets over the paid-up capital or the invested fund at the time of dissolution; in the case of amalgamation of corporations, an excess of the sum of the paid-up amount for shares and the amount of money, acquired by the shareholders or partners of the amalgamated corporations from the amalgamating corporation or a corporation created as the result of the amalgamation, over the paid-up capital or the invested fund of the amalgamated corporations at the time of amalgamation;

D. Undivided Profits of a Family Corporation.—Undivided profits in each accounting period of a family corporation, i.e., a corporation with half or more of its capital or invested fund consisting of shares owned by a shareholder, or a partner and those who have special relations with the said shareholder or partner such as his relative or his employees, provided that such undivided amount comes under either of the following clauses (when there is a con-

lict between them the one that concerns the greater amount is applied); and the government decides all questions relating to the scope of the application of these provisions;

E. Income of a Corporation without Head Office or Principal Business Office in the Territory where the Income Tax Law is in force.—Income derived from assets owned or business done within the territory where this law is operative by a corporation whose head office or principal business office is not situated within such territory.

"Income of corporations" means as a rule the balance remaining in each business year after deducting from gross receipts for the said period the total loss incurred in it. However, for insurance companies the "income" designated the profit or surplus for accounting period, while for corporations not maintaining their head or principal offices within the territory where the Law is applicable, the "income" means the balance of profit and loss on account of assets owned or business done within the territory.

When corporations are amalgamated, a new corporation resulting from such amalgamation is under obligation to pay the tax on the income of the amalgamated corporation.

2. Class II.

A. Interest on public bonds, debentures, fixed bank deposits, or bank deposits of similar nature receivable in places where the Law is in force. This applies also to profit on trust funds employed in loans by a trust company.

B. Distribution of profit or dividends, distribution of surplus money, or bonuses given by way of distributing profits or surplus money or allowances similar in nature to bonuses, as received by those who have neither domicile nor residence for one year or more in places where the Law is operative from corporations maintaining head or principal business offices in places where the Law is operative.

In the foregoing two cases, the amount received shall constitute the assessable income.

3. Class III.

Incomes of individuals not coming under Class II are calculated as follows:—

- (1) Interest on loans made on a non-business basis and interest on public bonds, debentures and deposits that do not come under Class II.—receipts during the preceding year;
- (2) Income from forests—gross re-

ceipts during the preceding year less the necessary disbursement made; (3) Bonuses or allowances similar in nature to bonuses—receipts during the period between March 1 of the preceding year and the last day of February of that year; (4) The distribution of interest or profit, or allotments of surplus received from a corporation—receipts during the period between March 1 of the preceding year and the last day of February of that year (in the case of dividends on unregistered shares the actual amount received) less 4/10; (5) Salaries, allowances, annuities, pensions, retiring pensions and other allowances of a similar nature—actual receipts during the preceding year when such incomes have been received continuously from January 1 of the year, or estimated annual receipts when such incomes have not been received continuously from January 1 of the preceding year; (6) Incomes other than those enumerated above—gross receipts of the preceding year less the necessary disbursement made when such incomes have been received from January 1 of the year, or estimated annual receipts when such incomes have derived from properties, business or professions that have not been practised continuously from January 1 of the preceding year.

When the sum received as repayment from a corporation in consequence of the redemption of shares or in the case of one's retirement from a partnership exceeds the sum actually paid for the said shares or the contribution actually made by the retiring partner, such excess shall be regarded as a dividend of profits from the said corporation.

The following may be deducted as necessary expenses in calculating the assessable incomes of Class III:—

Prices paid or expenses incurred in purchasing seeds, silk-worm eggs, manure, feeds for cattle or others, merchandise laid in as stock, raw materials, repair of ground or things, rent, public levy on ground and things or as paid incidental to conducting business, salaries and allowances to employees, and all other necessary disbursement incurred for procuring the incomes. Household and incidental expenses are not deductible.

The following revision has been made in this tax:—

- (a) As regards incomes accruing from trust property, the tax is levied upon the beneficiary

considering him as an owner of the trust property; (b) In case the beneficiary is not specified or not yet in being, the trustee shall be deemed to be the beneficiary and taxed accordingly.

Tax Rates:

Class I.

A. Ordinary Income of a Corporation.—A corporation that has its head office or principal business office within the territory where the Income Tax Law is in force—5%.

B. Excess Profit of a Corporation.—Excess profits of a corporation are divided into three classes with a separate rate for each class:

- a. That portion of the income in excess of 10% and under 20% of the capital 4%
- b. That portion of the income in excess of 20% and under 30% of the capital 10%
- c. That portion of the income in excess of 30% of the capital 20%

C. Net Assets of Corporations at Liquidation or Amalgamation.—Net assets of corporation at liquidation or amalgamation are divided into two classes with separate rates:

- a. The total of reserves and income exempted by law from the income tax 5%
- b. Others 10%

D. Undivided Profits of a Family Corporation.—In fixing the rate of the tax, an annual income is calculated on the basis of ordinary income of the accounting period. To 10% of the portion under 50,000 yen of such annual income is added, 15% of the portion from 50,000 yen to 100,000 yen, 20% of the portion from 100,000 yen to 500,000 yen, 25% of the portion from 500,000 yen to 1,000,000 yen, and 30% of the portion in excess of 1,000,000 yen; and the percentage that the total bears to the ordinary income is the rate of the tax.

E. Income of a Corporation having no Head Office or Principal Business Office in the Territory where the Income Tax Law is in force—10%.

Class II.

- A. Interest on public bonds 4%
- B. Other interest 5%
- C. Interest or dividend receivable from Japanese juridical persons by those having no residence or domicile in the territory where the Income Tax Law is not in

force 7.5%

Class III.

Income under this class is divided into the following categories and the progressive rates are applied to the respective categories; but income from forests is assessed separately by multiplying by 5 the amount obtained by applying the following rates to one-fifth of such income.

| | (Yen) | (%) |
|----------------------|----------------|------|
| Income not exceeding | 1,200..... | 0.8 |
| Income exceeding | 1,200..... | 2.0 |
| " " | 1,500..... | 3.0 |
| " " | 2,000..... | 4.0 |
| " " | 3,000..... | 5.0 |
| " " | 5,000..... | 6.5 |
| " " | 7,000..... | 8.0 |
| " " | 10,000..... | 9.5 |
| " " | 15,000..... | 11.0 |
| " " | 20,000..... | 13.0 |
| " " | 30,000..... | 15.0 |
| " " | 50,000..... | 17.0 |
| " " | 70,000..... | 19.0 |
| " " | 100,000..... | 21.0 |
| " " | 200,000..... | 23.0 |
| " " | 500,000..... | 25.0 |
| " " | 1,000,000..... | 27.0 |
| " " | 2,000,000..... | 30.0 |
| " " | 3,000,000..... | 33.0 |
| " " | 4,000,000..... | 36.0 |

The tax for the head and each of the other members or inmates of the family living together, if any, is determined by applying the rates to the total of their incomes and then working out the amount thus obtained in proportion to their respective incomes. The above provision applies also to the incomes of two or more than two members the family living together but not with the head.

Total Exemption:

Total exemption is granted where the total income does not amount to 1,200 yen less various deductions referred to below.

Earned Income Allowance:

(1) An allowance of one-fifth of earned income where the tax-payer's total income does not exceed 6,000 yen.

(2) An allowance of one-tenth of earned income where the tax-payer's total income does not exceed 12,000 yen but his investment income exceeds 6,000 yen.

(3) An allowance of one-fifth of the earned income up to 6,000 yen and of one-tenth of the remainder where the tax-payer's total income does not exceed 12,000 yen but exceeds 6,000 yen, of which his investment income is less than 6,000 yen.

Deduction for Children and Dependent Relatives:

A deduction of 100 yen may be claimed by a person whose assessed income does not exceed 3,000 yen in respect of each child under the age of 18 years and other dependent relatives.

Relief in respect of Life Assurance Premiums:

A deduction not exceeding 200 yen may be claimed in respect of premiums irrespective of the amount of the total income of the claimant.

Business Profit Tax

The business tax of 1896 was based upon external valuation of a business and the tax burden was not necessarily borne by tax-payers in proportion to their ability. In order to remedy this inequality, the business tax law was thoroughly revised and the business profits tax law, enacted for the purpose of imposing a tax on the net profits of a business, was promulgated in March, 1926 and put into effect on and after January 1, 1927. The important points of this law are given below:

1. Persons liable to the Business Profit Tax:

A. A commercial corporation with head office, branch office or any business office in the territory where the Business Profits Tax Law is in force.

B. A person that engages in any of the following business in the territory where the Business Profits Tax Law is in force:

Sale of goods; Banking; Mutual Loan Business (Mujin); Money-lending; Renting of goods; Manufacturing (including the generating and supplying gas and electricity, and the repairing of articles); Transportation (including transportation agencies); Warehousing; Contracting; Printing; Publishing; Photography; Renting assembly rooms; Innkeeping (including boarding house keeping but excluding dooshouse keeping); Restaurant-keeping; Commission Agency (in transaction outside of what are defined as commercial transactions by the Commercial Law); Representation (of merchants in the transaction of regular business); Commission Agency (in commercial transaction defined by the Commercial Law); Common Business.

2. Basis of Assessment.

The tax is assessed on net profits, viz., in the case of a corporation, the balance remain-

ing in each accounting period after deducting the total losses from the gross profits for the period and in the case of an individual, the balance remaining after deducting necessary expenses from the gross profits for the preceding year.

3. General and Temporary Exemption.

a. No business profits tax is levied on the profits of the following business:—

- (1) Dealing in postage and revenue stamps issued by the Government;
- (2) Manufacture, repairing and sale of sales, weights and measures;
- (3) Sale of minerals mined or extracted by the seller himself;
- (4) Publishing under the News Paper Law;
- (5) Business transacted in offices outside of the territory where the Business Profits Tax Law is in force;
- (6) Theatrical performances and fisheries when conducted by a corporation;
- (7) Sale of, or manufacturing done on, products from agriculture, forestry, livestockbreeding or marine industry; but such sale or manufacture in a place specially prepared for the purpose is not exempted.

b. Net profits derived from industries producing certain important goods specified by the Imperial Ordinance are exempted from the business profits tax under the provisions of the Ordinance during the first four years of operation of a factory.

4. The Minimum Net Profits Assessable.

The minimum net profits assessable are 400 yen in the case of an individual, but there is not such exemption in the case of a corporation.

5. Rate of Tax.

| | (%) |
|---|-----|
| Corporation | 3.4 |
| Individual: | |
| Less than 1,000 yen of net profit | 2.2 |
| Exceeding 1,000 yen of net profit: | |
| Fractions less than 1,000 yen..... | 2.2 |
| Fractions exceeding 1,000 yen..... | 2.6 |

The tax has hitherto been levied at the rate of 3.6% on corporation and 2.8% on individuals, but a part of the surplus revenue arising out of the London Naval Treaty reduced the rates as mentioned above. For corporations this reduction was effective from the business year ending on and after April 1, 1932, and for individuals from 1931. The rate for individuals was, however, 2.5% in 1931 only for fractions less than 1,000 yen and 2.8% for those exceeding 1,000 yen.

Capital Interest Tax

The capital interest tax was put into force on April 1, 1926, with a view to supplementing, together with the land tax and the business profits tax, the income tax, our primary direct national tax. Thus, one of defects of our system of taxation, viz., unfair distribution of the burden of tax between income from invested capital and that from personal service, has been eliminated. The important points are as follows:—

1. Persons liable to the Capital Interest Tax.

Receivers of interest on capital in the territory where the Capital Interest Tax Law is in force.

2. Basis of Assessment.

Class A.

Interest on public bonds, that on debentures issued by ordinary business corporations or the Central Chest for Industrial Associations in Japan, or that on bank deposits; or profits from trust funds employed in loans by a trust company.

Class B.

Interest on loans made on a non-business basis or that on deposits among the income under Class III received during the previous year by a person liable to pay tax on income under Class III; and in this case income of a former owner is considered to be that of his heir.

| | | |
|----------|---|---|
| 1st kind | "Dakushu" containing not more than 23° of alcohol | 36 yen per koku |
| 2nd kind | "Seishu" and "Shirozake" containing not more than 23° of alcohol | 40 yen per koku |
| | "Mirin" and "Shochu" containing not more than 30° of alcohol | |
| 3rd kind | "Shochu" containing more than 30° and not more than 45° of alcohol | 1.50 yen per koku for each additional 1° over the rate for the 2nd kind, i.e. 40 yen. |
| 4th kind | "Seishu," "Dakushu" and "Shirozake" containing more than 23° of alcohol | 1.80 yen per koku for each 1° of alcohol |
| | "Mirin" containing more than 30° of alcohol | |
| | "Shochu" containing more than 45° of alcohol | |

By the quantity of alcohol in the above table is meant the percentage of alcohol with the specific gravity of 0.7947, contained in the original fluid at the temperature of 15° C.

The number of koku of shurui and the basis of assessment are inspected and assessed when the brewing is finished.

Beer Tax.—The beer tax, created in 1901, is levied upon brewers of beer at the rate of 25 yen per koku on the quantity brewed.

3. Exemption from Taxation.

No capital interest tax is levied on the following capital interest under Class A:—

(1) Interest received by persons exempted from the Class II income tax under the provisions of the Income Tax Law, etc.

(2) Interest on the Savings Bonds or the Reconstruction Savings Certificates.

4. Rate of the Tax.

2% of the amount of capital interest.

5. Time of Payment.

For the capital interest under Class A:—

At the time of payment of such interest.

For the capital interest under Class B:—

Semi-annually, viz., the first payment between the 1st and 31st of August of the year and the second payment between the 1st and 30th of November.

Tax on Liquors

Tax on "Saké".—According to the law now in force, the tax is imposed upon persons brewing shurui, which is divided into five classes, namely, "Seishu" (refined saké), "Dakushu" (unrefined or muddy saké), "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:

Tax on Alcohol and Alcoholic Liquors.—Upon revision of the saké tax in 1901, the tax on alcohol and alcoholic liquors was separated from the saké tax. It is imposed upon alcohol and alcoholic liquors, except those subject to saké or beer tax, and wine at the rate of 1.80 yen for each per cent of pure alcohol contained in 1 koku of the original fluid. In no case, however, may the rate of the tax fall below 42 yen per koku.

No tax is levied upon wine or other alcoholic liquors made from fruits of all kinds.

Sugar Excise

The sugar excise, introduced in 1901, is imposed in respect of sugar, molasses and syrups, which are taken delivery of from manufactories, custom-house compounds, bonded warehouses, customs temporary depots and in other places where the storage of foreign goods is permitted by laws and ordinances, for the purpose of domestic consumption. The rates vary from 0.9 yen to 9.5 yen per picul according to the kinds of articles. The former rates which were from 1 yen to 10 yen were thus reduced. These rates became effective from January 1, 1932.

| | |
|---|---|
| Class 1. "Tama-ramune" (Aerated water sold in bottles with round glass stoppers suitable for permanent use) | 7 yen per 1 koku |
| Class 2. Aerated water sold in bottles other than those mentioned above | 10 yen per 1 koku |
| Class 3. Aerated water sold in receptacles other than bottles | { 3 yen per 1 kilogram of carbonic acid gas used. |

The tax is ordinarily collected at the time of shipment of the goods. The manufacturers furnish declarations as to quantities and the Government uses those as the basis of taxation; the tax of the preceding month is due by the end of the next month.

Mining Tax

The mining tax is imposed upon persons holding mining rights under the Mining Law of 1905. The rates of the tax are as follows:—

I. Tax on mining sets:

- 30 sen for each 1,000 tsubo per annum in the case of prospecting;
- 60 sen for each 1,000 tsubo per annum in the case of mining.

II. Tax on mining products:

1 per cent of the value of products (gold, silver, lead and iron ores are exempted from this tax).

Placer Tax

The placer tax is imposed upon persons engaged in recovering gold-dust. The rates of the tax are as follows:—

| | |
|--|--|
| Alluvial—30 sen per annum per cho of placer area | |
| Non-Alluvial—30 sen per annum per 1,000 tsubo of placer area | |

Sugar:

| | Per picul (Yen) |
|---|-----------------|
| Class 1. Under No. 11 Dutch standard... | 0.90—2.25 |
| Class 2. Under No. 18 Dutch standard... | 4.55 |
| Class 3. Under No. 22 Dutch standard... | 6.75 |
| Class 4. Above No. 22 Dutch standard... | 7.75 |
| Class 5. Sugar candy, lump sugar, etc. | 9.50 |
| Molasses | 0.90—2.70 |
| Syrup | 6.75 |

Table Water Tax

The table water tax was established in April, 1926, and is levied on the consumption of all kinds of aerated drinks like "citron" or soda water, except those that contain less carbonic acid gas than 5/10,000 of the gross weight, or those that contain more alcohol than 1% of the gross weight. Manufacturers of aerated water are liable to pay the tax. The rates of the tax are as follows:—

Tax on Bourses

The tax on bourses has hitherto been levied upon bourses according to the amount of transactions carried on in such bourses; but in the revised tax law which came into force in September, 1914, this tax is subdivided into the bourse business tax and bourse tax.

The bourse business tax is levied upon bourses unless they are organized as corporations, at the rate of 15 per cent of the total sale commissions received by such bourses. With the revision in April 1922 of the Bourse Law, the bourse tax was revised as follows:—

1. In respect of marginal bargains carried on at a bourse the bourse tax is levied at the following rates according to the amount of transaction:—

| | |
|---|------------|
| Class I. Local loans and company debentures: | |
| A. Bargains to be settled within the limits of 7 days | 0.6/10,000 |
| B. Others | 1/10,000 |
| Class II. Negotiable papers: | |
| A. Bargains to be settled within the limits of 7 days | 1.5/10,000 |
| B. Others | 2.5/10,000 |
| Class III. Merchandise | 2.5/10,000 |

2. Bargains cancelled are not exempted from the tax.

Tax on the Issue of Bank-Notes

Since 1899, the issue of bank-notes against the security reserve within the limits prescribed by law has been subject to a tax of 12.5 per mille per annum on the average monthly amount of issue after deducting therefrom that portion which has, by special order of the Government, been advanced to the Government itself or to others without interest or at an interest not exceeding one per cent per annum.

Textile Consumption Tax

The textiles consumption tax established in 1905 is levied at the rate of 9 per cent of the value upon persons taking delivery, at the time of such delivery, of textiles from factories, custom-house compounds, bonded warehouses, temporary customs depots and other places where the storage of foreign goods is permitted by laws and ordinances. Formerly the tax has been levied at the rate of 10%, but reduced to 9%. Cotton fabrics and other fabrics of low grade defined by law are exempt from the tax.

Succession Tax

The Succession Tax Law was promulgated in January, 1905, and put in operation on April 1st of the same year. Since then it has been revised several times, the last revision being undertaken in April, 1926. According to this law, when a succession occurs, irrespectively of the question whether the place of its occurrence lies within or without the Empire, or whether the predecessor or the heir is or is not a Japanese subject, the tax is imposed upon the descendible property which lies in a place where the aforesaid law is in force. But the kind of descendible property subject to the succession tax and the method of valuation of the property differ according as the predecessor has or has not a domicile in a place where the said law is in force.

The following are taken as descendible property subject to this tax:—

A. When the predecessor is domiciled in a place where the said law is in force:

(1) Movable or immovable property in a place where the said law is in force; (2) Rights existing in respect of immovable property in a place where the said law is in

force; (3) Property-rights other than those specified in the foregoing two items.

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 wounds or sickness incurred in a battle, of officers and privates of the Army or Navy and others attached thereto, the property of the deceased is not subject to the succession tax; (4) When a succession occurs again within five years to the property upon which the tax has been imposed, the amount of succession tax corresponding to the amount of tax previously collected is remitted; (5) When a succession occurs again within seven years to the property upon which the tax has been imposed, half the amount of succession tax corresponding to the amount of tax previously collected is remitted.

The succession tax is, after the value of assessment has been classified, imposed by applying the proper rate of tax in the proper degree in each case according to the kinds of successors.

The tax-rates vary, in the case of succession to the headship of a family, from 0.50% to 16% and in the case of succession of property, from 1% to 21%, according to the amount of the property and to the kinds of the successors.

The lowest rate is applied to an estate under 5,000 yen in the case of succession to the headship of a family and to a legacy under 1,000 yen in the case of succession to a property, while the highest rate is applied to that portion of an estate of legacy exceeding 5,000,000 yen.

With respect to successions occurring in accordance with the laws of a foreign country, the tax-rates of the succession to property shall correspondingly apply.

When a donation, over 1,000 yen in value, of other properties than real estate within the

territory where this law is in force or vessels, is made in the following cases, it is considered to be a legacy and the succession tax applies:—

(1) On donations to relatives; (2) On donations made by the head or a member of the main family to the head or a member of a branch family at or after the time of setting up such branch family.

The following revision has been made in this law:

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 bequeath-

ed at the time of such transfer, and the new possessor shall be taxed in conformity with the provisions of the Succession Tax Law.

2. When, in the case stipulated in the preceding paragraph, a beneficiary is not specified or does not exist at the time of creation of the trust, a direct descendant of the creator of the trust is considered to be the beneficiary and the trustee to be an administrator.

3. The right to receive the benefit from a trust shall be appraised by the Government at its discretion.

Death Duties

1. Estate Duties

| | In case of the direct descendant of the family (per cent) | In case of those designated by the deceased, appointed by from among members of the family or by parents (per cent) | In case of the heir chosen by the family council (per cent) |
|---------------|---|---|---|
| Under ¥ 5,000 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.8 |
| Over 5,000 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 1.0 |
| " 10,000 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 1.5 |
| " 20,000 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 2.0 |
| " 30,000 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 2.5 |
| " 40,000 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 3.0 |
| " 50,000 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 4.0 |
| " 70,000 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 5.0 |
| " 100,000 | 3.0 | 4.0 | 6.0 |
| " 150,000 | 4.0 | 5.0 | 7.0 |
| " 200,000 | 5.0 | 6.0 | 8.0 |
| " 300,000 | 6.0 | 7.0 | 9.0 |
| " 400,000 | 7.0 | 8.0 | 10.0 |
| " 500,000 | 8.0 | 9.0 | 11.0 |
| " 700,000 | 9.0 | 10.0 | 12.0 |
| " 1,000,000 | 10.0 | 11.0 | 13.0 |
| " 2,000,000 | 11.0 | 12.0 | 14.0 |
| " 3,000,000 | 12.0 | 13.0 | 15.0 |
| " 5,000,000 | 13.0 | 14.0 | 16.0 |

2. Legacy Duties

| | In case of direct descendants (per cent) | In case of man or wife or parents (per cent) | In case of other relatives (per cent) |
|---------------|--|--|---------------------------------------|
| Under ¥ 1,000 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.7 |
| Over 1,000 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 2.0 |
| " 5,000 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 2.5 |
| " 10,000 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 3.5 |
| " 20,000 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 4.5 |
| " 30,000 | 2.5 | 3.5 | 5.5 |
| " 40,000 | 3.5 | 4.5 | 6.5 |
| " 50,000 | 4.5 | 5.5 | 7.5 |
| " 70,000 | 5.5 | 6.5 | 8.5 |
| " 100,000 | 6.5 | 7.5 | 9.5 |
| " 150,000 | 7.5 | 8.5 | 10.5 |
| " 200,000 | 8.5 | 9.5 | 11.5 |

| | In case of direct decendants (per cent) | In case of man or wife or parents (per cent) | In case of other relatives (per cent) |
|----------------------|--|---|--|
| Over ¥ 300,000 | 9.5 | 10.5 | 12.5 |
| " 400,000 | 10.5 | 11.5 | 13.5 |
| " 500,000 | 11.5 | 12.5 | 14.5 |
| " 700,000 | 12.5 | 13.5 | 15.5 |
| " 1,000,000 | 13.5 | 14.5 | 16.5 |
| " 2,000,000 | 15.0 | 16.0 | 18.0 |
| " 3,000,000 | 16.5 | 17.5 | 19.5 |
| " 5,000,000 | 18.0 | 19.0 | 21.0 |

LOCAL FINANCE

The estimate expenditure of the local administrative bodies in Japan proper for 1932-33 totalled 1,473,363 yen, a decrease of 23,322,915 yen upon the previous year. As compared with 1918, the figure shows an increase of over ¥1,000 millions or an expansion of more than three and a half times during the past ten years. The decline in the purchasing power of money, the growth of population, and the widened scope of governmental activities have contributed to the expansion of local expenditures. As to the local services, education stands out most prominent.

The enormous expansion of local expenditure during the past decade has been accompanied by a corresponding growth in local taxation, and there is everlasting struggle on the part of local authorities to make both ends meet.

All the sources of revenues have been rather freely tapped. Local rates have already been imposed to an unbearable point; additions to a certain State taxes have in many cases been levied up to a statutory limit; and grants-in-aid on education have been increased several times, while loan debt has been rapidly increasing.

Annual Revenue and Expenditure of Municipal Corporations

| | Prefectures | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | 1928-29 (Settled) | 1929-30 (Settled) | 1930-31 (Budget) | 1931-32 (Budget) | 1932-33 (Budget) |
| Revenue: | | | | | |
| Rates | 262,907,747 | 264,801,968 | 253,700,748 | 239,703,335 | 225,486,706 |
| Receipts from other sources | 303,067,833 | 281,123,097 | 148,612,321 | 189,758,037 | 205,028,188 |
| Total | 565,975,580 | 545,925,065 | 402,313,069 | 429,461,372 | 430,514,894 |
| Expenditure | 491,261,230 | 489,489,861 | 402,312,828 | 429,457,387 | 430,514,894 |
| | Cities | | | | |
| Revenue: | | | | | |
| Rates | 115,079,602 | 122,789,419 | 132,206,950 | 119,422,067 | 113,591,840 |
| Receipts from other sources | 854,669,992 | 702,604,925 | 561,332,919 | 509,965,320 | 477,077,759 |
| Total | 969,749,594 | 825,394,344 | 693,539,869 | 629,387,387 | 590,669,599 |
| Expenditure | 841,725,457 | 695,547,423 | 686,578,076 | 629,284,559 | 590,575,682 |
| | Towns & Villages | | | | |
| Revenue: | | | | | |
| Rates | 278,728,831 | 277,877,112 | 258,869,577 | 210,840,068 | 213,170,006 |
| Receipts from other sources | 342,463,671 | 307,330,994 | 215,431,191 | 226,989,353 | 239,087,199 |
| Total | 621,192,502 | 585,208,106 | 474,300,768 | 437,829,421 | 452,267,205 |
| Expenditure | 560,821,930 | 529,609,528 | 474,100,520 | 437,654,332 | 451,982,787 |
| Grand total: | | | | | |
| Revenue | 2,156,917,676 | 1,956,527,515 | 1,570,153,706 | 1,496,678,180 | 1,473,451,698 |
| Expenditure | 1,893,808,617 | 1,714,646,812 | 1,562,991,424 | 1,496,396,278 | 1,473,073,363 |

Finance of Hokkaido and Prefectures

The revenue of a prefecture consists of taxes and rates and grants from the Central Treasury, etc. The sur-tax is levied on the five national

taxes, i.e. Land, Business, Income, Mining and Placer Mining, the normal rate of sur-tax as revised in 1920 being for dwelling land 34/100 of the national tax, 3.6/100 for income, 29 for

business tax and so on. The rate may be more or less increased with the consent of the central authorities. The prefecture levies a rate on each household, and this is one of the most important items of prefectural finance. The business tax as imposed by the Prefectural Treasury is levied on those occupations that do not pay national tax, such as restaurants, public performances, ships, vehicles, etc., in all

about 15. Of the grants from the National Treasury those on account of salaries and police expenses stand foremost. Treasury subventions are also made in connection with epidemics and leprosy, riverwork, industrial encouragement, etc. Repeated inundations have been a cause of heavy drain to both Prefectural and National Treasuries.

Revenue Items (in ¥1,000)

| | 1928-29 (Settled) | 1929-30 (Settled) | 1930-31 (Budget) | 1931-32 (Budget) | 1932-33 (Budget) |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Land tax rate | 73,848 | 72,994 | 71,063 | 69,541 | 69,058 |
| Income tax rate | 34,701 | 35,693 | 34,350 | 31,778 | 25,246 |
| Business profit tax rate | 22,059 | 23,821 | 22,503 | 19,768 | 17,500 |
| Special land tax | 9,473 | 9,389 | 9,196 | 8,631 | 8,545 |
| House tax | 43,214 | 43,164 | 40,125 | 40,679 | 40,071 |
| Business tax | 10,575 | 10,273 | 10,242 | 9,656 | 7,877 |
| Miscellaneous taxes | 58,652 | 59,906 | 57,624 | 55,768 | 53,412 |
| Proceeds from property | 1,450 | 1,561 | 1,636 | 1,536 | 1,486 |
| Rents and charges | 30,009 | 33,260 | 36,364 | 36,930 | 38,067 |
| Receipts from Central Treasury | 59,181 | 58,056 | 45,332 | 46,871 | 50,788 |
| Loans | 86,104 | 44,519 | 14,808 | 45,476 | 51,338 |
| Brought from last account | 53,751 | 74,826 | 2,932 | 4,509 | 5,108 |
| Others | 82,957 | 78,463 | 56,139 | 58,870 | 62,019 |
| Total | 565,976 | 545,925 | 402,313 | 430,015 | 430,515 |

Expenditure Items (in ¥1,000)

| | 1928-29 (Settled) | 1929-30 (Settled) | 1930-31 (Budget) | 1931-32 (Budget) | 1932-33 (Budget) |
|------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Council | 491,261 | 489,490 | 402,313 | 430,011 | 430,515 |
| Police | 84,489 | 84,525 | 78,701 | 78,895 | 78,346 |
| Public works | 131,006 | 126,336 | 84,079 | 104,411 | 106,375 |
| Education | 103,374 | 111,649 | 104,210 | 103,599 | 101,450 |
| Industry | 54,633 | 50,901 | 43,406 | 44,418 | 41,644 |
| Sanitation | 10,533 | 10,405 | 9,511 | 9,285 | 8,655 |
| Social works | 4,951 | 4,620 | 3,255 | 3,337 | 4,616 |
| Loans | 44,020 | 48,165 | 40,500 | 44,382 | 50,874 |
| Total including others | 491,261 | 489,490 | 402,313 | 430,011 | 430,515 |

Finance of Cities, Towns and Villages

The revenue of cities and rural corporations is derived from the rate charged to national or prefectural taxes and direct or indirect special taxes; and lastly national, prefectural and other subventions and miscellaneous receipts.

Revenue consists of proceeds from permanent properties. The rents are derived from the loan of property to companies or individuals, the charges and fees are obtained from issue of certificates as to property qualification, etc., copying of official registers, etc., and the proceeds from communal undertakings as electric trams, etc. There are taxes and rates, fees of common schools, grants from Central and Prefectural Treasuries, etc. Sur-taxes are imposed

on four national taxes (Land, Income, Business and Mining), and three prefectural taxes (Household rate, House-tax, etc.). The sur-tax on building land is 9/100 of the national tax, that on business and income 15/100 each. The household rate is not much different from poll-tax, being imposed on every member of the household. Cities, towns and villages have their own special taxes, as area-rate, land transfer other than that by inheritance, income not subject to the imposition of the national tax. Grants from the Central and Prefectural Treasuries are chiefly in consideration of the trouble and expense incidental to collecting their taxes.

Cities (Amount in ¥1,000)

| Revenue Items | Revenue Items | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | 1928-29 (Settled) | 1929-30 (Settled) | 1930-31 (Budget) | 1931-32 (Budget) | 1932-33 (Budget) |
| Land tax rate | 5,053 | 6,053 | 7,193 | 7,070 | 30,368 |
| Income tax rate | 10,498 | 10,958 | 12,922 | 10,018 | |
| Business profit tax rate | 19,396 | 19,938 | 21,341 | 16,980 | |
| Special land tax rate | 58 | 60 | 60 | 70 | |
| House tax rate | 26,016 | 29,901 | 31,617 | 34,595 | |
| Business tax rate | 4,166 | 3,923 | 4,081 | 4,078 | 58,979 |
| Miscellaneous tax rate | 18,307 | 20,989 | 21,796 | 22,084 | |
| Special tax | 30,916 | 30,966 | 33,193 | 24,526 | 24,246 |
| Proceeds from property | 11,100 | 9,479 | 8,426 | 11,413 | |
| Rents and charges | 175,097 | 181,541 | 191,952 | 190,447 | — |
| Receipts from Central Treasury | 87,726 | 46,660 | 37,291 | 33,788 | |
| Loans | 298,664 | 215,717 | 182,127 | 135,090 | 106,434 |
| Brought over from last account .. | 183,032 | 138,429 | 43,889 | 35,446 | 33,933 |
| Others | 99,050 | 110,780 | 97,648 | 103,781 | — |
| Total | 969,750 | 825,394 | 693,540 | 629,387 | 590,670 |

Expenditure Items

| Expenditure Items | Expenditure Items | | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | 1928-29 (Settled) | 1929-30 (Settled) | 1930-31 (Budget) | 1931-32 (Budget) | 1932-33 (Budget) |
| Council | 1,271 | 1,251 | 1,222 | 1,201 | 1,257 |
| Offices | 29,246 | 29,333 | 25,614 | 25,794 | 27,144 |
| Public works | 126,993 | 78,576 | 52,801 | 41,915 | 39,800 |
| Education | 118,128 | 98,062 | 79,517 | 78,327 | 79,474 |
| Sanitation | 84,556 | 84,579 | 74,181 | 69,327 | 59,324 |
| Social works | 10,672 | 11,175 | 12,510 | 15,117 | 16,898 |
| Police | 2,311 | 2,310 | 2,134 | 2,117 | — |
| Industry | 11,403 | 10,518 | 8,655 | 9,986 | — |
| Loans | 240,949 | 183,438 | 196,240 | 179,552 | 149,295 |
| Miscellaneous receipts | 9,044 | 9,231 | 8,817 | 4,171 | — |
| City planning | 35,415 | 21,142 | 36,153 | 38,198 | — |
| Gas and Electricity | 121,509 | 111,171 | 152,269 | 126,446 | — |
| Others | 43,363 | 51,042 | 25,855 | 28,238 | — |
| Total incl. others | 841,725 | 695,547 | 686,578 | 629,285 | 590,576 |

Towns and Villages (Amount in ¥1,000)

| Revenue Items | Revenue Items | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | 1928-29 (Settled) | 1929-30 (Settled) | 1930-31 (Budget) | 1931-32 (Budget) | 1932-33 (Budget) |
| Land tax rate | 35,748 | 35,533 | 35,440 | 33,401 | 41,155 |
| Income tax rate | 1,393 | 1,557 | 1,487 | 1,436 | |
| Business profit tax rate | 10,991 | 11,669 | 10,470 | 8,878 | |
| Special land tax rate | 4,828 | 4,833 | 4,901 | 4,724 | |
| House tax rate | 24,987 | 25,379 | 25,355 | 22,273 | |
| Business tax rate | 5,716 | 5,557 | 5,640 | 4,894 | 61,717 |
| Miscellaneous tax rate | 36,394 | 36,986 | 33,056 | 29,077 | |
| Special tax | 157,524 | 155,361 | 141,658 | 105,570 | 110,110 |
| Proceeds from property | 19,343 | 17,912 | 17,802 | 16,461 | |
| Rents and charges | 19,342 | 20,092 | 22,233 | 22,079 | — |
| Receipts from Central Treasury | 91,849 | 93,381 | 86,447 | 92,964 | — |
| Loans | 56,865 | 39,895 | 21,207 | 25,117 | 22,309 |
| Receipts from last account | 66,748 | 60,056 | 22,197 | 20,918 | 20,741 |
| Others | 89,462 | 76,998 | 46,410 | 50,037 | — |
| Total | 621,193 | 585,208 | 474,301 | 437,829 | 452,267 |

Expenditure Items

| Expenditure Items | Expenditure Items | | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | 1928-29 (Settled) | 1929-30 (Settled) | 1930-31 (Budget) | 1931-32 (Budget) | 1932-33 (Budget) |
| Council | 3,365 | 3,172 | 3,254 | 2,565 | 2,636 |
| Offices | 89,465 | 86,068 | 79,800 | 71,183 | 71,544 |
| Public works | 45,539 | 43,949 | 31,239 | 30,080 | 32,338 |
| Education | 257,141 | 236,219 | 211,178 | 191,407 | 194,693 |
| Sanitation | 30,127 | 25,982 | 26,802 | 24,914 | 25,340 |
| Social works | 3,561 | 2,861 | 8,370 | 9,336 | 11,206 |
| Police | 9,229 | 8,517 | 7,520 | 6,851 | 7,099 |
| Industry | 12,456 | 15,311 | 9,809 | 8,494 | 9,141 |
| Loans | 29,460 | 35,103 | 30,484 | 34,648 | 41,304 |
| Miscellaneous receipts | 3,385 | 2,204 | 1,748 | 1,665 | — |
| Electricity and Gas | 2,190 | 1,910 | 2,151 | 2,300 | — |
| Others | 47,690 | 42,816 | 38,023 | 35,601 | — |
| Total including others | 560,822 | 529,610 | 474,101 | 437,654 | 451,983 |

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 judged to confer a permanent benefit on the corporations. In doing so, the approval of the legislative organ of the corporation concerned and the Ministers of Home Affairs and of Finance is of course required, though within a certain limitation this provision may be waived according to the Imperial Ordinance of 1912.

With the object of enabling communal bodies to obtain cheap loans either to redeem high interest loans or to start useful undertakings,

the Government, at the instance of the Imperial Diet, agreed in the year 1909, when a measure was adopted to encourage savings, to loan a portion of the postal savings deposits to the communal bodies, the loans being handled direct by the Japan Hypothec Bank through the medium of the Provincial Hypothec Banks.

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 local authorities. Local loan debt outstanding at the end of the fiscal year 1930-31 totalled ¥2,535 millions as against 316, 424, 1,513 and 1,844 millions respectively at the corresponding date of 1913-14, 1918-19, 1927-28, and 1928-29. The debt of local authorities has thus been more than quadrupled in the past ten years. The following table shows the outstanding loan debt at the end of each of the past five fiscal years, and their distribution among different local authorities as well as for principal services:—

Amount of Local Loans (in yen)

| Fiscal year | Loans of prefectures | Loans of cities | Loans of towns and villages | Loans of local associations | Total | Debt per head |
|---------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1927-28 | 379,438,509 | 1,258,941,727 | 167,541,244 | 38,512,710 | 1,844,434,190 | 30.876 |
| 1928-29 | 425,795,434 | 1,371,866,970 | 212,097,249 | 40,623,343 | 2,050,382,996 | 34.324 |
| 1929-30 | 482,412,880 | 1,461,953,003 | 235,736,724 | 41,600,732 | 2,221,703,339 | 37.192 |
| 1930-31 | 534,348,984 | 1,540,896,965 | 256,305,035 | 42,864,840 | 2,374,415,824 | 36.841 |
| 1931-32 | 580,128,337 | 1,596,468,423 | 312,832,386 | 45,656,761 | 2,535,085,907 | 39.334 |

Loans Classified According to Services (in ¥1,000)

| Fiscal year | Education | Sanitation | Industry | Public works | Electric and Gas enterprises | Social works | Others | Total |
|---------------|-----------|------------|----------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------|---------|-----------|
| 1927-28 | 169,576 | 214,397 | 45,170 | 466,889 | 549,389 | 131,175 | 267,838 | 1,844,434 |
| 1928-29 | 172,175 | 272,206 | 76,435 | 477,916 | 554,372 | 134,461 | 362,818 | 2,050,383 |
| 1929-30 | 193,104 | 282,337 | 98,512 | 771,017 | 566,021 | 126,849 | 183,864 | 2,221,703 |
| 1930-31 | 190,246 | 303,243 | 150,843 | 608,427 | 573,817 | 140,256 | 407,583 | 2,374,416 |
| 1931-32 | 190,054 | 327,351 | 153,371 | 877,520 | 550,965 | 178,202 | 257,622 | 2,535,086 |

DEBENTURE LOANS

The amount of debenture loans of banks and other companies outstanding at the end of the five years ended 1931 is as follows, according to the returns compiled by the Industrial Bank of Japan (figures being in unit of ¥1,000):—

| | Banks | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 |
| Industrial Bank of Japan | 246,469 | 268,029 | 278,339 | 333,177 | 343,223 |
| Hypothec Bank of Japan | 666,262 | 716,461 | 736,625 | 784,010 | 841,606 |
| Hokkaido Colonization Bank..... | 115,935 | 99,642 | 96,752 | 102,655 | 102,620 |
| Industrial Bank of Chosen..... | 173,445 | 177,223 | 199,685 | 242,158 | 247,558 |
| Agricultural and Industrial Banks. | 435,021 | 459,791 | 504,253 | 468,183 | 483,670 |
| Reconstruction savings debentures | 72,938 | — | 80,356 | 80,678 | 79,933 |
| Total including others* | 1,751,324 | 1,831,516 | 1,931,037 | 2,119,524 | 2,194,818 |
| Companies | | | | | |
| Railway and tramway | 477,797 | 569,621 | 624,539 | 664,694 | 704,602 |
| Shipping and shipbuilding | 141,350 | 217,100 | 193,600 | 192,650 | 182,350 |
| Mining | 47,860 | 54,235 | 70,336 | 68,915 | 72,915 |
| Electric and gas..... | 801,268 | 1,073,536 | 1,178,671 | 1,270,304 | 1,352,077 |
| Spinning and weaving..... | 114,980 | 109,861 | 149,924 | 149,894 | 139,121 |
| Sugar manufacturing and brewing. | 65,360 | 71,000 | 67,350 | 55,550 | 55,366 |
| Paper mill | 114,000 | 133,900 | 138,400 | 136,400 | 152,863 |
| Cement and crockery | 26,300 | 32,970 | 33,260 | 30,760 | 26,670 |
| Chemical industry..... | 52,693 | 67,478 | 71,273 | 67,489 | 77,479 |
| Manufacturing | 25,922 | 40,117 | 38,302 | 36,879 | 34,471 |
| Others | 237,709 | 252,409 | 256,353 | 265,272 | 269,255 |
| Total | 2,105,240 | 2,622,229 | 2,822,008 | 2,938,806 | 3,067,258 |
| Grand total | 3,856,565 | 4,453,745 | 4,753,045 | 5,058,329 | 5,262,076 |

* Consist of the debenture loans of the local Industrial and Agricultural banks annexed by the Hypothec Bank of Japan and of the Industrial debentures.

Amount Outstanding Classified according to Rate
(in ¥1,000)

| Year | Banks | | | | | | | Total |
|-----------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|------------|
| | 5% and below | 5% and over | 6% and over | 7% and over | 8% and over | 9% and over | 10% and over | |
| 1928..... | 36,706 | 608,883 | 2,257,775 | 1,927,852 | 254,023 | 34,187 | 28,337 | 5,147,763 |
| 1929..... | 17,713 | 527,646 | 1,671,393 | 498,207 | 80,070 | 13,357 | 13,599 | 2,822,008 |
| 1930..... | 23,287 | 547,609 | 1,797,889 | 466,599 | 84,541 | 5,940 | 12,919 | 2,938,806 |
| 1931..... | 15,936 | 111,257 | 115,925 | 21,930 | 390 | 125 | — | 265,908 |
| Companies | | | | | | | | |
| 1928..... | 3,382,619 | 11,308,636 | 5,244,955 | 2,611,950 | 288,236 | 34,187 | 28,337 | 22,898,918 |
| 1929..... | 1,790,075 | 6,275,598 | 3,392,431 | 548,333 | 81,542 | 13,357 | 13,599 | 12,114,957 |
| 1930..... | 1,945,821 | 6,395,001 | 3,650,088 | 502,155 | 85,567 | 5,940 | 12,919 | 12,597,513 |
| 1931..... | 319,036 | 579,168 | 239,273 | 21,930 | 390 | 125 | — | 1,155,268 |

CHAPTER XXVII

BANKS AND BANKING BUSINESS

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

The establishment of banks, in the modern sense of the term, in Japan dates back to 1873 when the Dai-ichi Kokuritsu Ginko (1st National Bank) was founded in Tokyo after the system of the American national banks. By the end of 1879 there were in existence throughout the country 153 national banks, which were all authorized to issue bank-notes. In 1880, the Yokohama Specie Bank (Shokin Ginko) was established at Yokohama as a special money organ to conduct foreign exchange business and to afford banking facilities to trading circles. Later, in 1882, the Government established the Nippon Ginko (Bank of Japan) in Tokyo as a semi-official central bank with a view to gradually withdrawing the privileges of issuing bank-notes previously given to the national banks and giving the new central bank a monopoly of that privilege. Between 1896 and 1899, the 153 national banks scattered in various important cities were gradually abolished and these were reorganized as ordinary banks; meanwhile numerous ordinary banks were created throughout the country. Though commercial in form and denomination, most of these banks, especially those in the provinces, were practically agricultural organs in view of the predominance of the farming population in Japan, as is still the case though to a less extent. These banks generally made it their business to advance money to the agricultural community on mortgages consisting of immovable property. The savings bank business was inaugurated by the First and Tenth National Banks in 1878, but the pioneer bank in this line is the Tokyo Savings Bank established in Tokyo in 1880. To afford further monetary facilities to agricultural and industrial interests the Government established in 1897 the Nippon Kangyo Ginko (Japan Hypothec Bank) in Tokyo, this being followed by the establishment in 1898 of the "Noko Ginko" (Agricultural and Industrial Banks) in each prefecture and in 1900 of the Hokkaido Colonization Bank (Takushoku Ginko) in Hokkaido, and in 1902 of the Nippon Kogyo Ginko

(Japan Industrial Bank) as a movable property bank. As central money organs for the oversea territories, the Government established in 1899 the Bank of Taiwan (Taiwan Ginko) in Formosa and in 1909 the Bank of Chosen (Chosen Ginko) in Korea (Chosen).

Amalgamation of Banks and New Banking Regulations.—After the World War the Government took measures to encourage the amalgamation and affiliation of minor banks with a view to solidifying their financial stability. As a result of these efforts many cases of amalgamations or affiliations occurred during the past several years, the number of amalgamations reaching the highest figure in the first half of 1923. The tendency waned for a while after the great earthquake disaster of September 1923, but it revived in 1925 when 69 banks were newly established through amalgamation while 95 banks were dissolved or discontinued for the same reason. There was also disappearance of about 180 minor banks in 1926 and 1927. Though there existed as many as 1,514 banks at the end of 1927 throughout the country, the result of these frequent reorganization has placed the control of the money market practically in the hand of about twenty leading banks mostly in large cities. To ensure sounder business the Banking Law was revised in 1927 and enforced on January 1, 1928, the new regulations providing among other things that (1) A bank must be a joint stock company with a minimum capital of a million yen, but the amount to be two million yen for banks in Tokyo or Osaka; (2) no banks is allowed to undertake any enterprises irrelevant to banking business, except in special cases; (3) banks' auditors must report the result of their audit twice a year to the Government; (4) competent Government officials are authorized to participate in liquidation or audit and to examine with the bank auditors the books of the banks; etc.

Below is given a table showing number of the banking organs for the last several years,

exclusive of the special banks except the Noko Ginko:—

| Year | Noko Ginko (Agr. & Ind. Banks) | Savings Banks | Ordinary Banks | Total |
|-----------|--------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------|
| 1924..... | 27 | 136 | 1,629 | 1,799 |
| 1925..... | 27 | 133 | 1,537 | 1,697 |
| 1926..... | 27 | 124 | 1,420 | 1,578 |
| 1927..... | 25 | 117 | 1,364 | 1,514 |

FINANCIAL PANIC IN THE SPRING OF 1927

Japanese banks have recently passed through three serious phases of crisis, the first being the great international post-war crisis of 1920-21, the second was that of 1923 caused by the disastrous earthquake that devastated the limited zone of Tokyo-Yokohama district. The third and last in the spring of 1927 may be considered as a denouement led up by the temporizing remedial measures adopted on the two earlier occasions. The economic debacle that burst out swept away large number of propped up establishments, industrial and financial, and Japan, after having finished the emergency measures demanded by the catastrophe, is now devoting herself to the grave task of reorganizing her economic basis.

The spark that caused the general conflagration in the spring of 1927 originated from the discussion in the Diet over the emergency measures of "Earthquake Bills" when some ugly revelations naturally trickled out as to the difficulty in which certain banks had been placed owing to the bills. The general public, already reduced to the state of intense tension since the earthquake disaster of 1923, became alarmed at the ominous hints thrown out in the course of the debates, and at a slight incident a run started, and from March 15 to April 21 (1927) some 30 banks with the total deposits amounting to ¥900 millions had to shut up their shutters throughout the country. At last the Government decreed a moratorium for three weeks beginning with April 22. It was really an extraordinary economic upheaval three weeks beginning with April 22. It was really an extraordinary economic upheaval seldom known in the banking history not only of Japan but abroad. The terrible hurricane laid low no small number of unsound banks. The insolvency of the semi-official Bank of Taiwan was followed by the failure of the Suzuki Co. of Kobe, whose enormous indebtedness amounting to some ¥800 millions had proved a fatal cancer to the bank. The fate of

| | | | | |
|-----------|----|-----|-------|-------|
| 1928..... | 25 | 113 | 1,283 | 1,421 |
| 1929..... | 24 | 95 | 881 | 1,000 |
| 1930..... | 19 | 90 | 782 | 891 |
| 1931..... | 19 | 88 | 683 | 790 |

N.B.—This table does not include the number of banks in Chosen and foreign banks in Japan proper.

these two establishments was closely paralleled by that of the 15th Bank, which had been functioning for the Imperial family and landed nobility, and the Kawasaki Dockyard of Kobe, its largest debtor. The two also failed, though the latter has been partially reopened through the help of the Navy.

The defaulting banks totalled 37 by March 15, and with the sole exception of the Bank of Taiwan which has been reopened, the Bank of Japan having extended special credit of ¥200 millions, all the rest remained closed at the end of the year and even later.

Loans made by Bank of Japan

The amount of loans advanced by the Bank of Japan to the banks in distress, which were involved in the panic in the spring of 1927, under the Special Accommodation Act of May same year, approximated ¥879 millions, the figure being composed of ¥687,000,000 for 88 banks in Japan proper and ¥191,500,000 for 3 banks in Taiwan. The special accommodation, open for one year, was discontinued on May 8, 1928.

BANK-NOTES

Three kinds of currency are in circulation in Japanese territory, viz., Bank of Japan notes, Bank of Chosen notes and Bank of Taiwan notes. The first is of course the most important, for the Bank of Japan is legally entitled to issue convertible notes.

The Bank of Chosen notes are circulated without restrictions within the jurisdiction of the Government-General of Chosen and in the Kwantung Leased Territory and the South Manchuria Railway zone in Manchuria.

The Bank of Taiwan notes are legal tender within the jurisdiction of the Government-General of Taiwan and are issued to any extent against specie reserve and also to the maximum amount of 20 million yen on the security of Government bonds, Bank of Japan notes, etc.

Besides these banks, the Yokohama Specie Bank is allowed to issue notes in China against silver reserve.

SPECIAL BANKS

The special banks number 26, namely the Bank of Japan, Yokohama Specie Bank, Nippon Kwangyo Ginko, Noko Ginko (19 in all), the Hokkaido Colonization Bank, the Kogyo Ginko (Japan Industrial Bank), and the two colonial central banks of Taiwan and Chosen.

The Bank of Japan. (Head Office—Honryogaecho, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo).

Nominal capital ¥60,000,000 (p.u. ¥37,500,000). The bank issues convertible notes within the limit of ¥120,000,000 on the security of the Government bonds or commercial bills of reliable nature. No limit on the reserve of gold or silver coins or bullion. It pays a tax of 1.25% for average monthly issue of notes and of above 5 per cent per annum for any excess issue.

The Yokohama Specie Bank. (Head Office—Minami Nakadori, Yokohama).

Founded in 1880 the Bank furnishes financial facilities to the foreign trade of the country. Capital increased to ¥100,000,000 (paid up) in April 1919. The bank buys and receives for collection foreign bills of exchange, issues drafts, telegraphic transfers and letters of credits on almost all parts of the world and transacts general banking business.

The Nippon Kwangyo Ginko or Hypothec Bank of Japan. (Head Office—Uchiyamashita-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo).

Chartered in 1897 under a special law for the purpose of developing agriculture and industry by way of furnishing long term funds at moderate rate of interest. The Bank grants loans, redeemable either in annual instalments or in single payment, on the security of arable lands, city estates, buildings, factories and other immovable assets, and also without securities to public institutions, associations for adjusting and improving arable lands, co-operative societies and such other organizations.

The Bank is authorized to issue special debentures named Kwangyo Saiken up to an amount not exceeding 15 times its paid-up capital. The debentures are the source of the Bank's funds for granting various loans. The total sum of loans and bonds issued up to the end of December 1932 is as follows:—

Total amount of loans..... ¥1,003,532,415
Kwangyo Saiken (Hypothec debentures) outstanding ¥ 915,682,540

Agricultural & Industrial Banks or Noko Ginko. These banks (originally 46, but now reduced to 19) are also authorized to issue debentures, and have succeeded in raising ¥371,975,000, an average of ¥13,776,850, the interest ranging from 8.2 to 7½.

The Industrial Bank of Japan or Nippon Kogyo Ginko. (Head Office—Eiraku-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo).

Established in 1902; Capital ¥50,000,000 fully paid up. The Bank enjoys the privileges of issuing debentures to an amount of ten times its paid-up capital and to any amount for the purpose of public utility abroad.

The Hokkaido Colonization Bank or Hokkaido Takushoku Ginko. (Head Office—Sapporo, Hokkaido).

The Bank was established in 1900, under special charter, for the purpose of furnishing funds for colonial enterprises in Hokkaido and Karafuto. Capital subscribed, ¥20,000,000 (¥12,500,000 p.u.); reserves, ¥10,163,270. The Bank is authorized by law to issue mortgage debentures up to the amount of ten times its paid-up capital.

The Bank of Taiwan or Taiwan Ginko. (Head Office—Taihoku, Formosa).

Established under special charter in 1899; Capital ¥15,000,000 fully paid up; reserves ¥1,744,000; deposits ¥95,070,002. It acts as the central bank in Formosa (Taiwan) with a privilege of issuing against the reserve of gold and silver coins or bullion bank notes convertible into gold yen notes within the limit of ¥20,000,000 covered by Government bonds, commercial bills, etc.

Besides carrying on general banking business, it also conducts transactions in foreign exchange matters through its branches as well as correspondents in all parts of the world.

The Bank of Chosen. (Formerly Bank of Korea). Head Office—Seoul, Chosen.

The law providing for the Bank of Chosen as promulgated in 1911 (revised in 1918) provides that: (1) The Bank be authorized to issue convertible notes and carry on general banking business and also trust business as the central financial organ of Chosen; (2) Japanese subjects exclusively shall be allowed to hold shares in the Bank; (3) the Government shall guarantee a dividend at the rate of 6

per cent per annum on shares held by others than the Government for the first 5 years. Capital sub. ¥40,000,000 (¥25,000,000 p.u.); Reserves ¥4,501,027; Deposits ¥193,032,708.

SYNDICATE BANKS

For promoting their common interest 15 leading banks (including 3 special banks) in Tokyo, Osaka and Nagoya, form themselves into syndicate banks. Their financial position has been strengthened since the banking crisis of March, 1927, at the expense of minor establishments. The returns for 2nd half of 1932 put their subscribed capital at ¥522,523,500 (¥348,982,000 paid-up), deposits at ¥3,750,935,373, profits at ¥36,556,266, loss at ¥373,895, dividends at ¥36,566,266, discount bills at ¥264,847,842, loans at ¥2,083,139,939, foreign bills purchased at ¥114,510,878, and securities at ¥1,608,383,375.

The position of the leading syndicate banks in Tokyo (exclusive of 3 special banks) is briefly described below:

The Mitsui Bank.—Nominal capital, ¥100,000,000 (¥60,000,000 p.u.); Reserves, ¥61,800,000; Deposits, ¥687,648,845; Loans ¥384,620,038; Discount bills, ¥45,269,666; Foreign Bills of Exchange purchased, ¥54,007,668. Has many first class correspondents abroad and its financial status is A1.

The Mitsubishi Bank.—Capital subscribed, ¥100,000,000 (¥62,500,000 p.u.); Reserves, ¥34,000,000; Deposits, ¥640,378,987; Loans ¥291,319,623; Bills discounted, ¥25,985,627; Foreign Bills of Exchange purchased, ¥8,409,628. Has many excellent correspondents. The business policy of the Bank is steady, "slow but sure" being the feature of its business transactions.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE BUSINESS IN JAPAN

Japan's foreign exchange business dealt with at first almost entirely by British, American and other foreign banks was taken up by the Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd., created in 1880, and then by the semi-official Taiwan and Chosen Banks. At present such leading private banks as Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Sumitomo, Dai-ichi,

The Dai-ichi Bank.—Capital, ¥57,500,000 fully p.u.; Reserves, ¥63,350,000; Deposits, ¥769,257,567; Loans, ¥327,187,063; Bills discounted, ¥78,937,633; Foreign Bills of Exchange purchased, ¥3,986,883. The business policy of the Bank is rather conservative, but it is very attentive to the interests of its correspondents, many of whom are of first-rate financial status.

The Sumitomo Bank.—Subscribed capital, ¥70,000,000 (¥50,000,000 p.u.); Reserves, ¥25,500,000; Deposits, ¥735,187,166; Loans, ¥386,151,430; Bills discounted, ¥61,526,336; Foreign Bills of Exchange purchased, ¥26,370,868. The stability of its financial foundation, good management and presence of men of ability on its staff combine to contribute to the sound development of the Bank.

The Yasuda Bank.—Nominal capital, ¥150,000,000 (¥92,750,000 p.u.); Reserves, ¥61,000,000; Deposits, ¥664,521,760; Loans, ¥439,949,849; Bills discounted, ¥39,314,892; Foreign Bills of Exchange purchased, ¥5,639,689. The Bank is the largest of all ordinary banks, in so far as the amount of capital and deposits are concerned, its greatness being due to the fact that it amalgamated or incorporated many smaller affiliated banks.

The Kawasaki-Daihyaku Bank.—Subscribed capital, ¥33,988,500 (¥23,072,000 p.u.); Reserves, ¥7,000,000; Deposits, ¥317,299,126; Loans, ¥193,119,059; Bills discounted, ¥23,493,163; Foreign bills of Exchange purchased, ¥6,735,856. The former Kawasaki Bank, one of the oldest establishments of the line, founded by the late Hachiroemon Kawasaki in 1880, effected a combine with the Daihyaku Bank (One Hundredth Bank), also one of the oldest banks, in July 1927 and assumed the present name.

Yasuda and Kawasaki Dai-Hyaku participate with the result that the greater part of the exports and imports is now financed by Japanese institutions. Fluctuations of the exchange market recently according to the standard quotations of the Specie Bank are shown below:—

Banks T.T. Selling Rates on London, Paris & New York

| Year | London (penny) | | | Paris (franc) | | | New York (dollar) | | |
|------|----------------|--------|---------|---------------|--------|---------|-------------------|--------|---------|
| | High | Low | Average | High | Low | Average | High | Low | Average |
| 1912 | 24.574 | 24.375 | — | 2.580 | 2.565 | 2.570 | 49.625 | 49.250 | — |
| 1916 | 25.500 | 25.125 | 25.250 | 2.985 | 2.915 | 2.953 | 50.375 | 49.750 | 50.030 |
| 1925 | 31.562 | 19.313 | 20.336 | 12.070 | 6.970 | 8.580 | 43.625 | 38.625 | 40.929 |
| 1929 | 24.063 | 21.625 | 22.755 | 12.350 | 10.950 | 11.621 | 49.000 | 43.750 | 46.700 |
| 1930 | 24.375 | 24.125 | 24.342 | 12.550 | 12.440 | 12.506 | 49.375 | 49.000 | 49.367 |

| Year | London (penny) | | | Paris (franc) | | | New York (dollar) | | |
|------|----------------|--------|---------|---------------|--------|---------|-------------------|--------|---------|
| | High | Low | Average | High | Low | Average | High | Low | Average |
| 1931 | 36.250 | 24.312 | 26.416 | 12.550 | 12.050 | 12.466 | 49.375 | 49.375 | 49.375 |
| 1932 | 25.680 | 14.625 | 19.184 | 9.390 | 5.025 | 7.173 | 37.000 | 20.000 | 28.230 |
| 1933 | 22.937 | 22.187 | 22.583 | 5.350 | 5.000 | 5.222 | 26.500 | 20.250 | 22.174 |

N.B.—Rate on London and Paris are per yen and that on New York per 100 yen; Figures for 1933 at the end of June.

BANKING STATISTICS

Remarkable as has been the development of banking business in Japan in recent years, it still occupies a level far below that attained in Europe and America. There are too many petty banks, totalling at present as many as 1,000 banks approximately throughout the country. It is somewhat reassuring that the tendency toward amalgamation and expansion is perceptibly making head. From about the time of the outbreak of the World War till the end of 1921 banks that increased capital numbered 1,587 with the total increment of roughly ¥1,583,000,000. Amalgamation resulted in the creation of 193 banks and the dissolution of 238 at the

same periods, and whereas there were as many as 2,157 banks throughout the country at the end of 1913, the number decreased to 2,091 at the end of 1918, to 1,514 at the end of 1917, to 1,007 at the end of 1929 and then to 797 at the end of 1931. The total amount of subscribed capital increased from about ¥507,701,000 at the end of 1913 to ¥2,526,327,000 at the end of 1931.

Appended are the latest data showing the recent development of banking business in which is included the branch office of the Bank of Chosen in Japan proper (amount of money in ¥1,000):—

| | No. of banks | No. of branches | Capital paid-up | Reserve fund | Balance of deposits | Bills discountable & documentary bills |
|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--|
| 1929: | | | | | | |
| Total | 1,007 | 5,663 | 1,828,873 | 991,881 | 11,111,454 | 1,938,630 |
| Bank of Japan | 1 | 16 | 37,500 | 92,380 | 532,756 | 649,655 |
| Special banks | 30 | 228 | 369,651 | 730,877 | 1,199,006 | 454,840 |
| Ordinary banks | 881 | 4,956 | 1,381,144 | 603,858 | 9,276,310 | 825,663 |
| Savings banks | 95 | 463 | 40,578 | 34,639 | 103,382 | 8,472 |
| 1930: | | | | | | |
| Total | 898 | 5,521 | 1,740,965 | 998,836 | 11,922,427 | 1,861,388 |
| Bank of Japan | 1 | 16 | 36,500 | 98,150 | 456,763 | 688,473 |
| Special banks | 52 | 224 | 364,401 | 287,073 | 1,228,123 | 540,234 |
| Ordinary banks | 782 | 4,802 | 1,296,411 | 589,741 | 8,738,289 | 628,405 |
| Savings banks | 90 | 479 | 41,654 | 33,872 | 1,539,252 | 4,276 |
| 1931: | | | | | | |
| Total | 797 | 5,296 | 1,702,554 | 968,322 | 11,409,001 | 1,977,728 |
| Bank of Japan | 1 | 16 | 45,000 | 103,920 | 374,038 | 880,418 |
| Special banks | 25 | 225 | 365,401 | 291,401 | 1,130,303 | 533,232 |
| Ordinary banks | 683 | 4,582 | 1,249,022 | 535,743 | 8,269,037 | 563,302 |
| Savings banks | 88 | 473 | 43,131 | 36,704 | 1,635,623 | 776 |
| 1929: (Continued) | | | Balance of loans | Deposits with others | Bonds, shares, etc. owned | Cash account |
| Total | 1,743,054 | | 9,723,955 | 962,316 | 5,107,300 | 1,165,689 |
| Bank of Japan | — | | 52,033 | 36,993 | 221,979 | 339,468 |
| Special banks | 843,570 | | 2,688,025 | 281,733 | 666,122 | 102,260 |
| Ordinary banks | 888,519 | | 6,585,730 | 461,087 | 3,323,334 | 701,522 |
| Savings banks | 6,959 | | 398,161 | 182,503 | 895,865 | 22,439 |
| 1930: | | | | | | |
| Total | 1,612,216 | | 9,753,494 | 872,303 | 4,960,796 | 1,012,727 |
| Bank of Japan | — | | 90,665 | 33,318 | 175,775 | 275,721 |
| Special banks | 783,847 | | 2,826,619 | 332,052 | 709,211 | 64,761 |
| Ordinary banks | 826,803 | | 6,392,883 | 347,547 | 3,127,130 | 734,747 |
| Savings banks | 1,566 | | 473,327 | 159,386 | 948,680 | 37,498 |

| 1931: (Continued) | Borrowing | Balance loans | Deposits with others | Bonds, shares, etc. owned | Cash account |
|---------------------|-----------|---------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| Total | 1,778,062 | 9,688,513 | 804,963 | 4,935,414 | 930,479 |
| Bank of Japan..... | — | 108,985 | 29,986 | 259,639 | 298,716 |
| Special banks | 959,123 | 2,927,261 | 278,012 | 733,147 | 64,412 |
| Ordinary banks ... | 817,391 | 6,185,828 | 291,764 | 2,928,862 | 537,306 |
| Savings banks | 1,648 | 466,439 | 205,201 | 1,013,766 | 30,045 |

Loans Classified

The Treasury returns show that at the end of 1931 loans on the books of banks throughout the country totalled about ¥9,679,888,000, this being analysed as follows (in ¥1,000):—

| Total | Secured | Notes | Overdraft | Total | Total for 1930 |
|---------------------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------------|
| Total | 25,164 | 8,544,772 | 934,092 | 9,679,888 | 9,753,494 |
| Bank of Japan..... | 24,925 | 82,760 | 1,300 | 108,985 | 90,665 |
| Specie Bank | 239 | 147,410 | 65,535 | 213,185 | 183,832 |
| Kwangyo Ginko ... | — | 1,083,819 | 138 | 1,087,957 | 1,072,836 |
| Noko Ginko | — | 649,283 | 280 | 663,553 | 646,336 |
| Colonial Bank | — | 129,691 | 3,910 | 133,840 | 132,123 |
| Industrial Bank ... | — | 367,287 | 548 | 367,835 | 320,865 |
| Bank of Taiwan ... | — | 127,283 | 4,106 | 131,390 | 144,668 |
| Bank of Chosen ... | — | 306,493 | 11,683 | 320,876 | 295,961 |
| Ordinary banks ... | — | 5,184,306 | 846,591 | 6,185,828 | 6,392,883 |
| Savings banks | — | 466,439 | — | 466,439 | 473,327 |

Securities Classified

The securities classified are as follows (¥1,000):—

| Total | National & local bonds | Foreign debentures, etc. | Private debentures, etc. | Stocks | Merchandise |
|---------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| Total | 246,619 | 29,969 | 153,919 | 1,413,699 | 262,747 |
| Bank of Japan..... | 2,300 | — | — | — | — |
| Specie Bank | 19,068 | — | 13,239 | 8,783 | 49,916 |
| Kwangyo Ginko ... | 4,023 | — | 5 | — | — |
| Noko Ginko | — | — | 65 | 324 | — |
| Colonial Bank | 44 | — | 12 | 456 | — |
| Industrial Bank ... | 29 | 17,218 | 120 | 616 | — |
| Bank of Taiwan ... | 8,120 | — | 16 | 2,692 | 1,701 |
| Bank of Chosen ... | 2,517 | 7,366 | 2,490 | 18,070 | 23,344 |
| Ordinary banks ... | 201,678 | 5,385 | 132,089 | 1,342,365 | 187,786 |
| Savings banks | 8,840 | — | 5,885 | 40,392 | — |

| (Continued) | Ships | Economic foundation | Real estates | Sundries | Guaranteed & on credit |
|---------------------|--------|---------------------|--------------|----------|------------------------|
| Total | 99,298 | 480,576 | 2,890,405 | 989,873 | 9,679,888 |
| Bank of Japan..... | — | — | — | 81,760 | 24,625 |
| Specie Bank | — | — | 17,798 | 70,219 | 34,162 |
| Kwangyo Ginko ... | — | 69,267 | 664,500 | 309 | 346,852 |
| Noko Ginko | — | 19,345 | 547,615 | 14,619 | 81,585 |
| Colonial Bank | — | 3,990 | 76,837 | 1,581 | 50,920 |
| Industrial Bank ... | 52,788 | 205,091 | 31,033 | 60,315 | 627 |
| Bank of Taiwan ... | 4,494 | 4,782 | 48,113 | 48,037 | 13,434 |
| Bank of Chosen ... | 5,610 | 9,106 | 55,973 | 68,754 | 127,643 |
| Ordinary banks ... | 36,405 | 168,993 | 1,421,262 | 644,281 | 6,185,828 |
| Savings banks | — | — | 27,274 | 381,975 | 466,439 |

The securities owned as assets consist of the following (in ¥1,000):—

| Total | National bonds & debentures | Local bonds & debentures | Foreign bonds & debentures | Private debentures | Stocks | Total |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|---------|-----------|
| Total | 2,335,838 | 390,458 | 166,132 | 1,605,160 | 437,826 | 4,935,414 |
| Bank of Japan..... | 251,935 | — | 7,704 | — | — | 259,639 |
| Specie Bank | 211,500 | 3,580 | 104,859 | 24,606 | — | 344,549 |
| Kwangyo Ginko ... | 38,033 | 13,151 | — | 11,959 | 190 | 63,334 |
| Noko Ginko | 14,688 | 4,681 | 65 | 21,505 | 3,705 | 44,644 |

| | National bonds & debentures | Local bonds & debentures | Foreign bonds & debentures | Private debentures | Stocks | Total |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|---------|-----------|
| Colonial Bank | — | — | — | — | 4 | 4,965 |
| Industrial Bank ... | 16,825 | 6,465 | 8,638 | 58,671 | 6,814 | 97,413 |
| Bank of Taiwan ... | 36,029 | 241 | 4,133 | 15,552 | 31,276 | 87,230 |
| Bank of Chosen ... | 54,492 | 1,513 | 3,678 | 23,604 | 303,720 | 91,012 |
| Ordinary banks ... | 1,145,554 | 302,400 | 37,054 | 1,140,133 | 84,391 | 2,928,862 |
| Savings banks | 561,821 | 58,426 | — | 309,128 | 437,826 | 1,013,766 |

Assets of Banks (End of 1931; in ¥1,000)

| Total | Bank of Japan | Specie Bank | Kwangyo Ginko | Noko Ginko | Hokkaido Colonial Bank | Industrial Bank |
|---------------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| Total | 1,982,482 | 1,296,859 | 1,352,454 | 842,665 | 218,327 | 622,883 |
| Specie | 298,716 | 21,832 | 1,729 | 4,851 | 4,043 | 2,247 |
| Bullions | 229,998 | 406 | — | — | — | — |
| Loans & call loans..... | 108,985 | 213,185 | 1,096,581 | 663,553 | 133,840 | 367,835 |
| Bills discountable | 880,000 | 180,000 | 21,230 | 6,353 | 53,501 | 118,168 |
| Bills bought | — | 396,162 | — | — | — | 15 |
| Bonds, shares, etc. | 259,639 | 344,549 | 63,334 | 44,644 | 4,965 | 97,413 |
| Deposits | 29,986 | 101,307 | 100,074 | 58,882 | 480 | 1,088 |
| Land, buildings, etc. ... | 4,643 | 22,968 | 16,061 | 17,102 | 12,204 | 6,640 |
| Inter-bank loans | 135,433 | 1,433 | 5,687 | 216 | 424 | 24,084 |
| Branch accounts | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Capital unpaid | 15,000 | — | 24,124 | 8,750 | 7,500 | — |
| Loss | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Other accounts | 19,664 | 15,359 | 23,634 | 38,314 | 1,370 | 5,384 |

| (Continued) | Bank of Taiwan | Bank of Chosen | Ordinary banks | Savings banks | Total | Total for 1930 |
|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|------------|----------------|
| Total | 445,826 | 532,253 | 14,956,599 | 2,657,204 | 24,907,553 | 25,535,921 |
| Specie | 5,981 | 23,731 | 537,306 | 30,045 | 930,479 | 1,012,727 |
| Bullions | 12,057 | 18,422 | 325 | — | 261,208 | 638,213 |
| Loans & call loans..... | 131,390 | 320,876 | 6,185,823 | 466,439 | 9,688,513 | 9,753,494 |
| Bills discountable | 130,252 | 23,728 | 563,302 | 776 | 1,977,728 | 1,861,388 |
| Bills bought | 49,898 | 8,877 | 148,211 | — | 603,163 | 516,139 |
| Bonds, shares, etc. | 87,230 | 91,012 | 2,928,862 | 1,013,766 | 4,935,414 | 4,960,796 |
| Deposits | 8,942 | 7,240 | 291,764 | 205,201 | 804,963 | 872,303 |
| Land, buildings, etc. ... | 8,720 | 11,356 | 431,477 | 48,239 | 579,430 | 563,331 |
| Inter-bank loans | 1,082 | 4,345 | 70,333 | 419 | 243,114 | 376,527 |
| Branch accounts | — | — | 2,847,778 | 815,961 | 3,663,739 | 3,719,770 |
| Capital unpaid | 1,875 | 15,000 | 702,760 | 48,764 | 823,773 | 864,284 |
| Loss | — | — | 47,636 | 9,208 | 56,845 | 63,552 |
| Other accounts | 8,389 | 7,666 | 201,017 | 18,386 | 339,184 | 317,312 |

Liabilities of Banks (End of 1931; in ¥1,000)

| Total | Bank of Japan | Specie Bank | Kwangyo Ginko | Noko Ginko | Hokkaido Colonial Bank | Industrial Bank |
|---------------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| Total | 1,982,483 | 1,296,859 | 1,352,454 | 842,665 | 218,327 | 622,883 |
| Capital, nominal | 60,000 | 100,000 | 108,750 | 88,900 | 20,000 | 50,000 |
| Reserve funds | 103,920 | 119,940 | 70,723 | 62,122 | 12,190 | 22,066 |
| Notes issued | 1,330,575 | 11,330 | — | — | — | — |
| Debenture loans | — | — | 977,002 | 484,553 | 102,716 | 343,330 |
| Deposits | 374,038 | 547,761 | 123,393 | 146,030 | 69,759 | 52,978 |
| Bills re-discounted | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Debts | — | 435,140 | 2,340 | 1,439 | 6,200 | 75,077 |
| Temporary debts..... | 36 | 2,573 | — | 3,590 | 1,908 | 22 |
| Branch account | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Net profit | 9,903 | 10,978 | 10,361 | 8,469 | 1,467 | 3,285 |
| Other accounts | 104,012 | 68,899 | 59,885 | 47,563 | 4,087 | 76,126 |

| (Continued) | Bank of Taiwan | Bank of Chosen | Ordinary Banks | Savings Banks | Total | Total for 1930 |
|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|------------|----------------|
| Total | 445,826 | 532,253 | 14,956,599 | 2,657,204 | 24,907,553 | 25,535,921 |
| Capital, nominal | 15,000 | 40,000 | 1,951,782 | 91,895 | 2,526,327 | 2,605,249 |
| Reserve funds | 1,214 | 3,701 | 535,743 | 36,704 | 968,322 | 998,836 |
| Notes issued..... | 44,414 | 100,910 | — | — | 1,487,229 | 1,570,488 |
| Debenture loans | — | — | — | — | 1,907,601 | 1,841,836 |
| Deposits | 78,921 | 111,463 | 8,269,037 | 1,635,623 | 11,409,001 | 11,962,427 |
| Bills re-discounted | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Debts | 232,336 | 206,491 | 817,391 | 1,648 | 1,778,062 | 1,612,216 |
| Temporary debts..... | 1,510 | 2,738 | 113,129 | — | 125,506 | 135,868 |
| Branch account | — | — | 2,862,571 | 816,490 | 3,679,060 | 3,720,237 |
| Net profits | 397 | 1,126 | 103,454 | 13,736 | 163,175 | 181,484 |
| Other accounts..... | 72,029 | 65,494 | 293,492 | 61,108 | 862,694 | 906,781 |

Leading Ordinary and Savings Banks

(At the end of Feb. 1933; in ¥1,000)

Tokyo

| Name of Banks | Capital (p.u.) | Reserves | Deposits | Loans |
|----------------------------------|----------------|----------|----------|---------|
| 1st Bank | 57,500 | 62,824 | 284,909 | 228,075 |
| 15th Bank | 20,000 | 300 | 73,523 | 128,262 |
| Kwasaki-Daihyaku Bank | 23,072 | 7,000 | 179,868 | 182,738 |
| Mitsubishi Bank | 62,500 | 34,000 | 387,641 | 207,883 |
| Mitsui " | 60,000 | 51,800 | 307,015 | 250,602 |
| Yasuda " | 92,750 | 61,900 | 245,540 | 370,292 |
| 3rd " | 4,000 | 250 | 13,013 | 43,089 |
| Koike " | 3,000 | 1,253 | 1,507 | 2,433 |
| Kawasaki Savings Bank..... | 3,750 | 3,755 | 88,921 | 44,844 |
| Showa Bank | 2,500 | 180 | 46,369 | 63,405 |
| Nishiwaki, " | 3,000 | 165 | 4,481 | 7,948 |
| Tetsugyo " | 1,500 | 418 | 2,317 | 2,525 |
| Nippon Chuya Bank | 6,250 | 709 | 53,522 | 53,609 |
| Tokyo Yamanaka " | 1,250 | 680 | 2,597 | 2,337 |
| Kanahara " | 1,038 | 120 | 8,069 | 6,165 |
| Hibiya " | 1,550 | 409 | 3,402 | 2,850 |
| Yasuda Savings Bank..... | 2,072 | 3,000 | 90,599 | 6,619 |
| Tokyo Savings (Chozo) Bank | 1,000 | 1,160 | 40,546 | 3,674 |
| Tokyo Savings Bank | 1,250 | 1,605 | 40,790 | 9,737 |

Osaka

| | | | | |
|----------------------------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| 34th Bank | 39,700 | 29,689 | 221,093 | 179,622 |
| Yamaguchi Bank | 27,500 | 14,700 | 213,446 | 132,546 |
| Sumitomo " | 50,000 | 27,708 | 267,562 | 248,445 |
| Konoike " | 10,000 | 3,921 | 119,122 | 73,306 |
| Bishu " | 3,000 | 1,692 | 16,243 | 8,654 |
| Nomura " | 10,000 | 10,100 | 84,779 | 71,936 |
| Nippon Shintaku Bank | 17,500 | 2,834 | 13,417 | 37,248 |
| Fujita Bank | 5,375 | 1,130 | — | 91,873 |
| Osaka Savings Bank | 4,000 | 7,340 | 192,369 | 7,394 |
| Osaka Noko " | 7,000 | 8,470 | 553 | 62,860 |
| Kashima Bank | 9,437 | 350 | 1,761 | 55,931 |

Yokohama

| | | | | |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| Yokohama Koshin Bank | 500 | 364 | 19,348 | 25,446 |
| Watanabe Bank | 2,000 | 405 | 5,065 | 4,135 |
| Kanagawa-ken Noko Bank | 4,000 | 3,271 | 3,987 | 52,974 |

Kobe

| Name of Banks | Capital (p.u.) | Reserves | Deposits | Loans |
|---------------------------|----------------|----------|----------|--------|
| Kobe Okazaki Bank..... | 12,500 | 5,200 | 21,569 | 21,771 |
| Hyogo-ken Noko Bank | 10,000 | 8,690 | 13,209 | 57,605 |

Nagoya

| | | | | |
|----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Ito Bank | 1,000 | 1,220 | 11,138 | 5,954 |
| Aichi Noshu Bank | — | — | — | — |
| Nagoya Bank | 13,950 | 10,010 | 43,048 | 25,529 |
| Meiji " | — | — | — | — |
| Aichi " | 11,800 | 10,300 | 50,551 | 23,971 |
| Murase " | — | — | — | — |
| Nippon Savings Bank | 1,148 | 2,222 | 44,918 | 2,552 |
| Aichi-ken Noko Ginko | 4,500 | 2,630 | 5,966 | 28,492 |

MONETARY ORGANS FOR POORER CLASSES

Banking organs for poorer classes are still sadly inadequate in Japan. There are no people's banks, and at present, besides the ancient institutions of pawnbroking and "mujin", the only banking facilities available for those people are postal savings banks and credit associations.

Public Pawn Shops

These run either as foundation or under communal management accommodate the poor with loan at lower interest and with other advantages. At the end of March 1930 there were 41 of them, the oldest being the village pawnshop at Hosoda, Miyazaki prefecture, founded in 1912. Tokyo has 20 such establishments in slum quarters, mostly conducted by the Social Works Association of Tokyo. The general situation of the business may be seen from the following figures:—

| | No. of pawns accepted | Money advanced (Yen) | No. of pawns redeemed | Money repaid (Yen) |
|---------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1927... | 507,005 | 2,731,358 | 435,918 | 2,425,941 |
| 1928... | 603,676 | 3,227,277 | 488,278 | 2,910,366 |
| 1929... | 949,860 | 5,172,328 | 744,755 | 4,064,341 |
| 1930... | 1,228,672 | 6,479,853 | 1,024,430 | 5,409,736 |
| 1931... | 639,317 | 3,344,747 | 509,259 | 2,992,706 |

"Mujin" (Mutual Loan Companies)

It was originally a mutual help association that was organized for various purposes, and it was in June, 1915, that the Mutual Loan Society Law was promulgated to be a legal standing. As existing at present the members of a "mujin," by which title this kind of association

is now generally known, have to bring at each meeting a certain amount of fixed subscription. They then determine by drawing a number of members to be allowed to make use of the money collected at each meeting, and this is continued till all the members get their turn. This primitive help contrivance has been very much abused lately, being too often made a means of fraud by some unscrupulous "promoters". In order, however, to enable these societies to perform a function of a financial institution for lower classes and to extend their business operations, fundamental amendments were made in this law in 1931.

According to the provisions of the Mutual Loan Company Law, put into effect on and after July 1, 1931, the business of these companies is to make the subscribers pay money in instalments in a fixed period and then to distribute it for each lot among the subscribers by drawings, biddings or some similar means, the member of such lots and the sum of money to be thus distributed being previously fixed. The company to be authorized under the law must be a joint stock company with a nominal capital of not less than ¥30,000 and a paid-up capital of not less than ¥15,000. No company is sanctioned to transact this business without the permission from the Minister of Finance. Those so engaged in this business are prohibited to carry on any other business at the same time, and are under obligation to present business reports to the Government.

The following statistics shows the recent situation of these pseudo banks in recent years:—

| | No. of banks | | | No. of branches | | | Nominal capital (¥1,000) | | | Paid-up capital (¥1,000) | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|------|------|-----------------|------|------|--------------------------|--------|--------|--------------------------|--------|--------|
| | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 |
| Joint stock companies | 226 | 234 | 241 | 116 | 132 | 133 | 33,229 | 35,085 | 35,594 | 15,440 | 16,904 | 17,085 |
| Partnerships limited | 16 | 18 | 18 | 17 | 17 | 18 | 858 | 827 | 827 | 449 | 465 | 597 |
| Ordinary partnerships | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 70 | 30 | 30 | 53 | 30 | 30 |
| Individuals | 13 | 10 | 8 | 2 | 2 | — | 216 | 151 | 150 | 216 | 151 | 150 |
| Total | 260 | 263 | 263 | 135 | 141 | 151 | 34,372 | 36,094 | 36,601 | 16,158 | 17,549 | 17,862 |

Result of Business

| Year | No. of associations | No. of lots | Amount of contracts (¥1,000) | Amount of premiums (¥1,000) |
|------|---------------------|-------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1927 | 37,169 | 1,291,581 | 835,359 | 891,903 |
| 1928 | 40,979 | 1,437,788 | 970,610 | 1,035,199 |
| 1929 | 43,579 | 1,529,506 | 1,083,860 | 1,154,703 |
| 1930 | 48,489 | 1,664,603 | 1,196,496 | 1,270,403 |
| 1931 | 52,684 | 1,649,000 | 1,176,732 | 1,253,957 |

Assets (¥1,000)

| | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| Capital unpaid | 14,836 | 17,083 | 18,720 | 18,214 | 18,581 |
| Deposits | 7,923 | 7,875 | 12,135 | 16,044 | 17,169 |
| Premiums due | 34,669 | 38,437 | 42,634 | 47,746 | 56,513 |
| Negotiable securities | 699 | 768 | 1,041 | 1,502 | 1,717 |
| Loans | 21,899 | 22,275 | 25,227 | 31,789 | 36,769 |
| Land, buildings, etc. | 4,055 | 5,072 | 6,186 | 8,263 | 10,450 |
| Various accounts | 3,683 | 4,180 | 3,561 | 3,564 | 5,457 |
| Losses | 889 | 719 | 522 | 658 | 1,086 |
| Cash | 947 | 1,034 | 1,317 | 1,499 | 1,420 |
| Total | 89,600 | 97,473 | 111,343 | 129,279 | 149,163 |

Liabilities (¥1,000)

| | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 |
|---|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| Capital (nominal) | 26,043 | 29,932 | 33,289 | 34,372 | 36,121 |
| Reserve funds | 5,029 | 4,815 | 5,821 | 6,713 | 7,869 |
| Unsettled accounts with beneficiaries | 12,382 | 12,113 | 14,202 | 17,636 | 20,522 |
| Balance accruing from bidding | 4,092 | 4,418 | 4,795 | 5,281 | 6,042 |
| Unsettled accounts with cancelled contracts | 2,581 | 3,322 | 4,608 | 4,305 | 6,019 |
| Prestation funds | 31,561 | 31,654 | 37,750 | 48,757 | 57,064 |
| Debts | 1,465 | 2,017 | 2,149 | 2,313 | 2,635 |
| Various accounts | 4,827 | 7,247 | 6,841 | 7,747 | 10,698 |
| Profits | 1,709 | 1,959 | 1,888 | 2,155 | 2,193 |
| Total | 89,600 | 97,473 | 111,343 | 129,279 | 149,163 |

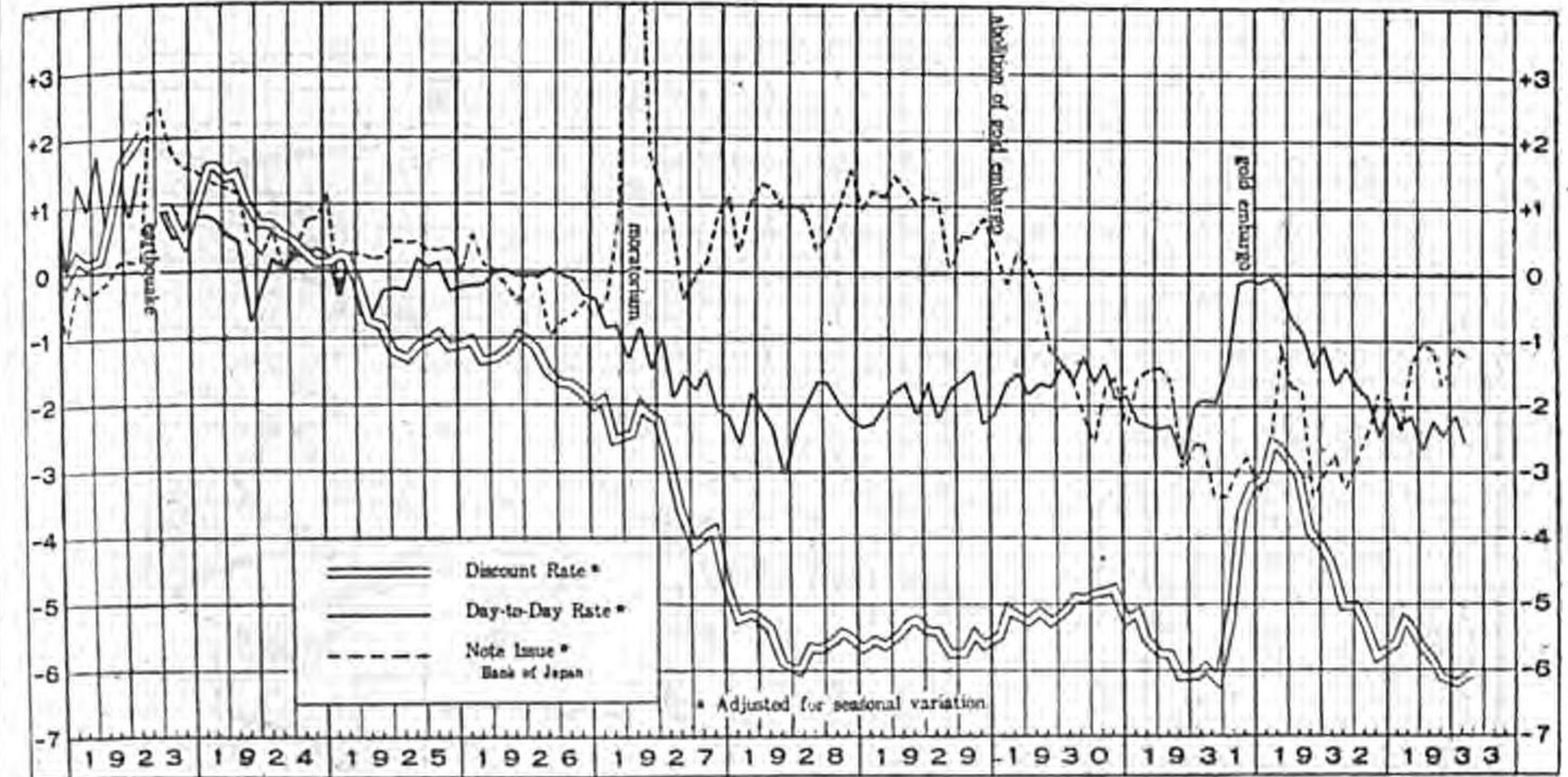
RATE OF INTEREST

In the following table "sen" means interest per ¥100 on daily balance and 1 sen a day amounts to 3.64% a year.

The Bank of Japan

| (End of June) | Loans (sen) | | Discount (sen) | | Commercial bills (sen) | | Over-drafts (sen) | Fixed deposit 1 year (percent) |
|---------------|--------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Gov't. bonds | Other securities | Gov't. bonds | Other securities | Discounted in Tokyo | Discounted out Tokyo | | |
| 1928 | 1.60 | 1.70 | 1.60 | 1.70 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.90 | 3.00 |
| 1929 | 1.60 | 1.70 | 1.60 | 1.70 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.90 | 3.00 |
| 1930 | 1.50 | 1.60 | 1.50 | 1.60 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.80 | 3.00 |
| 1931 | 1.90 | 2.00 | 1.90 | 2.00 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 2.20 | 3.00 |
| 1932 | 1.30 | 1.40 | 1.30 | 1.40 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.60 | 3.00 |

MONEY



MONEY

| | Discount Rate | | Day-to-Day Rate | | Bank of Japan | | Foreign Exchange | |
|-----------------|----------------------|--------|----------------------|--------|--------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| | (Average of minimum) | | (Average of minimum) | | Note Issue (Daily average) ¥ Million | Advances & Discounts - Advances to Gov't excluded (Daily average) ¥ Million | Yokohama on N.Y. (Average T. T.) \$ Mint par per ¥100 = 100 | Yokohama on London (Average T. T.) a.d. Mint par per ¥1 = 100 |
| | Sen | % p.a. | Sen | % p.a. | | | | |
| 1921-25 Average | 2.208 | 8.06 | 1.665 | 6.08 | 1,204.4 | 288.1 | 49,846 | 2/ 0.582 |
| 1927 (Average) | 1.658 | 6.05 | 1.109 | 4.05 | 1,302.6 | 746.7 | 47,429 | 1/11.407 |
| 1928 | 1.122 | 4.10 | 0.736 | 2.69 | 1,268.4 | 815.1 | 46,457 | 93 |
| 1929 | 1.112 | 4.06 | 0.829 | 3.03 | 1,267.8 | 715.4 | 46,070 | 92 |
| 1930 | 1.202 | 4.39 | 0.959 | 3.50 | 1,139.9 | 685.5 | 49,368 | 99 |
| 1931 | 1.153 | 4.21 | 0.900 | 3.29 | 1,044.3 | 683.9 | 48,873 | 98 |
| 1932 | 1.419 | 5.18 | 1.183 | 4.32 | 1,041.1 | 774.1 | 48,066 | 56 |
| 1931 August | 1.000 | 3.65 | 0.530 | 2.39 | 994.4 | 659.8 | 49,375 | 99 |
| September | 1.000 | 3.65 | 0.679 | 2.48 | 962.0 | 649.7 | 49,375 | 99 |
| October | 1.160 | 4.23 | 1.002 | 3.66 | 1,001.6 | 663.8 | 49,375 | 99 |
| November | 1.515 | 5.53 | 1.501 | 5.48 | 953.6 | 756.3 | 49,375 | 99 |
| December | 1.676 | 6.12 | 1.762 | 6.43 | 1,125.4 | 868.6 | 43,346 | 87 |
| 1932 January | 1.620 | 5.91 | 1.586 | 5.80 | 1,114.1 | 862.5 | 35,777 | 72 |
| February | 1.642 | 5.99 | 1.734 | 6.33 | 1,057.2 | 863.4 | 34,161 | 69 |
| March | 1.645 | 6.00 | 1.593 | 5.81 | 1,074.7 | 919.2 | 32,043 | 64 |
| April | 1.617 | 5.90 | 1.486 | 5.43 | 1,037.2 | 852.9 | 32,818 | 66 |
| May | 1.574 | 5.75 | 1.182 | 4.31 | 996.4 | 782.3 | 31,894 | 64 |
| June | 1.477 | 5.39 | 1.185 | 4.33 | 992.1 | 721.2 | 30,298 | 61 |
| July | 1.404 | 5.12 | 1.055 | 3.96 | 998.6 | 734.1 | 27,377 | 55 |
| August | 1.300 | 4.75 | 1.048 | 3.83 | 984.4 | 737.8 | 24,569 | 49 |
| September | 1.209 | 4.41 | 0.915 | 3.34 | 970.0 | 711.3 | 23,480 | 47 |
| October | 1.200 | 4.38 | 0.885 | 3.23 | 1,040.3 | 705.8 | 23,133 | 46 |
| November | 1.174 | 4.29 | 0.756 | 2.76 | 1,036.2 | 690.0 | 20,596 | 41 |
| December | 1.167 | 4.26 | 0.732 | 2.67 | 1,189.9 | 708.4 | 20,644 | 41 |
| 1933 January | 1.117 | 4.08 | 0.829 | 3.03 | 1,203.8 | 719.7 | 20,709 | 42 |
| February | 1.100 | 4.02 | 0.758 | 2.77 | 1,065.9 | 686.2 | 20,764 | 42 |
| March | 1.099 | 4.01 | 0.762 | 2.76 | 1,053.6 | 686.6 | 21,197 | 43 |
| April | 1.051 | 3.84 | 0.629 | 2.30 | 1,022.7 | 681.4 | 21,787 | 44 |
| May | 1.019 | 3.72 | 0.598 | 2.18 | 1,077.1 | 675.3 | 23,875 | 48 |
| June | 1.024 | 3.74 | 0.730 | 2.66 | 1,105.0 | 684.9 | 25,587 | 51 |
| July | 0.983 | 3.59 | 0.624 | 2.28 | 1,125.2 | 656.3 | 26,529 | 57 |
| August | 0.967 | 3.53 | 0.648 | 2.37 | 1,084.0 | 685.2 | 26,675 | 54 |

* Adjusted for seasonal variation.

Foreign exchange rates, after Dec., 1931 quoted by the Mitsubishi Bank.

(SOURCE: MITSUBISHI ECONOMIC RESEARCH BUREAU)

Market Rate, Tokyo

| Year | Call (sen) | | | | | | | | | Commercial Bills (sen) | | | | | |
|-----------|------------|------|-------|-----------|------|-------|----------|------|-------|------------------------|------|-------|----------|------|-------|
| | Overnight | | | At Notice | | | Ordinary | | | Spinners' | | | Ordinary | | |
| | High | Low | Aver. | High | Low | Aver. | High | Low | Aver. | High | Low | Aver. | High | Low | Aver. |
| 1928..... | 1.80 | 0.40 | 0.92 | 1.70 | 0.50 | 0.95 | 1.70 | 0.50 | 0.96 | 1.50 | 0.80 | 1.14 | 2.10 | 0.90 | 1.46 |
| 1929..... | 1.80 | 0.40 | 0.96 | 1.55 | 0.50 | 0.98 | 1.50 | 0.50 | 0.99 | 1.30 | 0.80 | 1.05 | 1.90 | 1.10 | 1.45 |
| 1930..... | 1.50 | 0.55 | 1.02 | 1.10 | 0.90 | 1.04 | 1.50 | 0.80 | 1.04 | 1.40 | 0.90 | 1.14 | 1.80 | 0.90 | 1.45 |
| 1931..... | 2.40 | 0.40 | 1.02 | 2.40 | 0.50 | 1.03 | 2.40 | 0.50 | 1.05 | 2.00 | 0.80 | 1.20 | 2.10 | 1.00 | 1.47 |
| 1932..... | 2.10 | 0.55 | 1.24 | 2.10 | 0.60 | 1.25 | 2.10 | 0.65 | 1.28 | 2.00 | 1.10 | 1.50 | 2.10 | 1.20 | 1.70 |

Market Rate, Osaka

| Year | Call (sen) | | | | | | | | | Commercial Bills (sen) | | | | | |
|-----------|------------|------|-------|-----------|------|-------|-----------|------|-------|------------------------|------|-------|----------|------|-------|
| | Over Month | | | Overnight | | | At Notice | | | Spinners' | | | Ordinary | | |
| | High | Low | Aver. | High | Low | Aver. | High | Low | Aver. | High | Low | Aver. | High | Low | Aver. |
| 1928..... | 1.50 | 0.60 | 1.11 | 1.60 | 0.50 | 0.90 | 1.40 | 0.50 | 0.93 | 2.40 | 1.60 | 2.01 | 1.60 | 0.60 | 1.16 |
| 1929..... | 1.40 | 0.70 | 1.05 | 1.50 | 0.40 | 0.89 | 1.30 | 0.50 | 0.92 | 2.20 | 1.50 | 1.90 | 1.40 | 0.80 | 1.10 |
| 1930..... | 1.70 | 0.90 | 1.13 | 1.50 | 0.60 | 0.93 | 1.50 | 0.60 | 0.93 | 1.90 | 1.40 | 1.65 | 1.40 | 0.80 | 1.17 |
| 1931..... | 2.50 | 0.60 | 1.17 | 2.50 | 0.40 | 0.99 | 2.80 | 0.40 | 1.01 | 1.90 | 1.20 | 1.59 | 2.10 | 0.65 | 1.21 |
| 1932..... | 2.20 | 0.75 | 1.44 | 2.10 | 0.60 | 1.23 | 2.10 | 0.60 | 1.25 | 1.90 | 1.20 | 1.63 | 2.00 | 0.80 | 1.41 |

Rate on Real Estate

According to the enquiries carried on by the Japan Hypothec Bank, the average rate of interest on immovables in March 1933, was 7.20% excluding Okinawa (Luchu) and Hokkaido. For purpose of comparison the figures for the past few years are given below:—

| | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 |
|---------------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| Farm land | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 | 7.20 |
| Dwelling land & Buildings | 7.70 | 7.70 | 7.80 | 7.20 |
| Others | 7.50 | 7.70 | 7.70 | 7.20 |
| Average | 7.47 | 7.53 | 7.57 | 7.20 |

BILL-BROKING BUSINESS

As most of our banks regard note discounting as part of the proper sphere of their business, they are not so willing to furnish call money to bill brokers. They generally do so only when they have surplus funds remaining idle on their hands. The bill-broking business therefore does not yet possess in Japan a sufficiently congenial atmosphere for its sound development.

The first bill-broking house made its appearance in Japan in September, 1899, in Tokyo, and the second in May, 1912, in Osaka. At present the houses that are undertaking it either exclusively or in combination with other business number over thirty. Of these three in Tokyo, four in Osaka, and one each in Kobe and Nagoya, are relatively more important than the others.

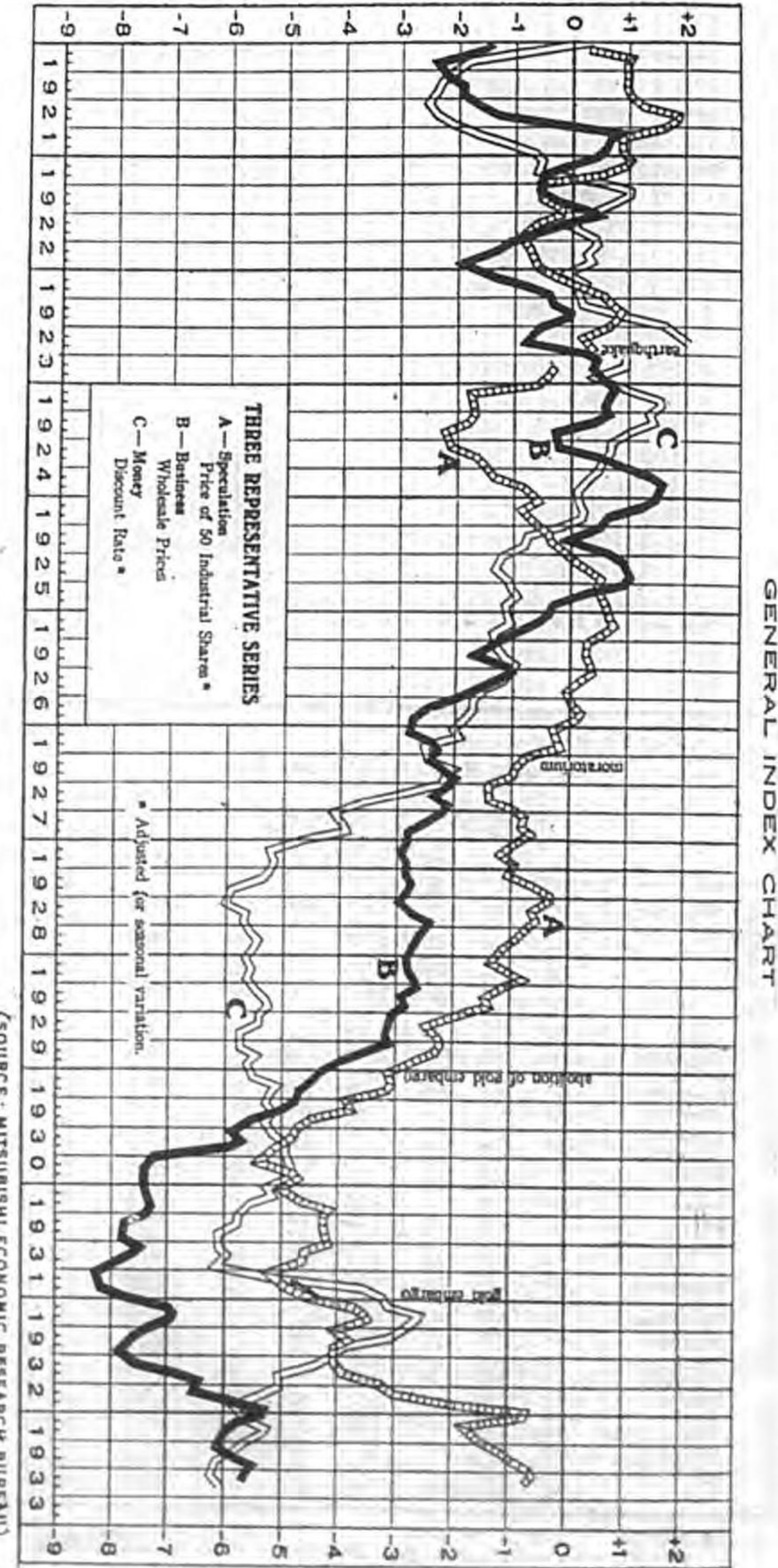
THE TRUST BUSINESS

It was about 1906 that "trust companies" were first established in Japan, and, since then

the number of these institutions has steadily increased, numbering 514 including 487 joint stock companies with an aggregate authorized capital of ¥347 millions, of which 109 millions was paid up at the end of 1921. Some of these trust companies, however, were by no means on a sound basis while the business dealt in by them was diverse and in many cases hardly entitled to be called trust business as it is known in Europe and America. Absence of a law to control this particular agency business was responsible for all these defects.

In view of the above-stated conditions and to foster sound development of the trust business, the Government enacted in 1922 the Trust Law and the Trust Business Law which with the approval of the Diet were enforced on January 1, 1923. According to the laws, trust business can be carried on only by a joint stock company with a capital of not less than ¥1 million, the properties acceptable by it being limited to money, negotiable papers, monetary claims, movables, land and things thereon, and superficies and leases of land. The old established companies had to obtain new permits for continuing business, and up to the end of 1931, 37 companies were granted charters for conducting business in accordance with the provisions of the new laws, their combined nominal capital being ¥288,500,000.

It may be added that the development in this line of business was remarkable in recent years, particularly after the banking panic of 1927. Below is given statistics on trust business in recent years:—



ADJUSTED FIGURES FOR THE THREE CURVES

| Year | Month | A | B | C |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1929 | Jan. | -1.22 | -2.76 | -5.59 |
| | Feb. | -0.93 | -2.73 | -5.47 |
| | Mar. | -0.64 | -2.62 | -5.35 |
| | Apr. | -1.06 | -2.54 | -5.41 |
| | May | -1.36 | -2.82 | -5.22 |
| | June | -1.82 | -2.75 | -5.17 |
| | July | -2.33 | -3.02 | -5.34 |
| | Aug. | -2.33 | -3.07 | -5.35 |
| | Sept. | -2.19 | -3.10 | -5.69 |
| | Oct. | -2.25 | -3.01 | -5.68 |
| | Nov. | -2.67 | -3.51 | -5.33 |
| | Dec. | -2.67 | -3.96 | -5.33 |
| 1930 | Jan. | -3.03 | -4.27 | -5.45 |
| | Feb. | -2.98 | -4.42 | -4.98 |
| | Mar. | -3.10 | -4.63 | -5.11 |
| | Apr. | -3.77 | -4.69 | -5.20 |
| | May | -3.66 | -4.96 | -5.03 |
| | June | -4.42 | -5.74 | -5.20 |
| | July | -4.68 | -5.74 | -5.07 |
| | Aug. | -4.73 | -5.60 | -4.84 |
| | Sept. | -4.73 | -5.88 | -4.86 |
| | Oct. | -5.24 | -7.20 | -4.79 |
| | Nov. | -4.75 | -7.33 | -4.74 |
| | Dec. | -4.60 | -7.35 | -4.69 |
| 1931 | Jan. | -4.84 | -7.33 | -5.45 |
| | Feb. | -4.60 | -7.28 | -5.16 |
| | Mar. | -4.01 | -7.21 | -5.02 |
| | Apr. | -4.17 | -7.36 | -5.51 |
| | May | -4.17 | -7.70 | -5.69 |
| | June | -4.13 | -7.71 | -6.03 |
| | July | -4.07 | -7.70 | -6.03 |
| | Aug. | -4.51 | -7.30 | -6.02 |
| | Sept. | -4.51 | -7.55 | -5.85 |
| | Oct. | -5.05 | -7.81 | -5.45 |
| | Nov. | -4.86 | -8.19 | -5.15 |
| | Dec. | -4.50 | -7.75 | -3.17 |
| 1932 | Jan. | -3.66 | -6.96 | -3.05 |
| | Feb. | -3.44 | -6.81 | -2.45 |
| | Mar. | -3.38 | -6.89 | -2.56 |
| | Apr. | -3.88 | -7.30 | -2.79 |
| | May | -3.68 | -7.58 | -3.02 |
| | June | -3.98 | -7.77 | -3.83 |
| | July | -3.98 | -7.51 | -4.09 |
| | Aug. | -3.85 | -6.83 | -4.56 |
| | Sept. | -3.22 | -6.34 | -4.96 |
| | Oct. | -2.97 | -6.44 | -4.96 |
| | Nov. | -1.94 | -5.83 | -5.27 |
| | Dec. | -0.58 | -5.20 | -5.70 |
| 1933 | Jan. | -0.64 | -5.27 | -5.55 |
| | Feb. | -1.61 | -5.74 | -5.14 |
| | Mar. | -1.45 | -6.03 | -5.38 |
| | Apr. | -1.08 | -6.03 | -5.80 |
| | May | -0.86 | -5.73 | -5.77 |
| | June | -0.39 | -5.39 | -6.08 |
| | July | -0.49 | -5.34 | -6.15 |
| | Aug. | -0.62 | -5.61 | -6.03 |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

| End of Nov. | No. of head offices | No. of branches | Authorized capital (¥1,000) | Capital p.u. (¥1,000) | Reserve funds (¥1,000) | Net profit (¥1,000) | Dividend (¥1,000) |
|-------------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1927 | 39 | 11 | 312,800 | 88,425 | 10,584 | 10,624 | 2,288 |
| 1928 | 37 | 12 | 333,500 | 92,400 | 15,114 | 14,841 | 2,336 |
| 1929 | 37 | 14 | 333,500 | 92,700 | 19,739 | 14,599 | 2,386 |
| 1930 | 37 | 14 | 293,500 | 82,700 | 19,655 | 14,701 | 3,296 |
| 1931 | 37 | 15 | 288,500 | 81,450 | 23,209 | 14,857 | 3,388 |

Assets (in ¥1,000; years second half)

| | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 |
|--------------------------------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Companies' Own Account: | | | | | |
| Unpaid capital | 224,375 | 241,100 | 240,800 | 210,800 | 207,050 |
| Advances | 42,100 | 41,535 | 40,707 | 29,307 | 30,660 |
| Deposits | 8,213 | 11,183 | 8,017 | 8,164 | 8,519 |
| Securities | 48,448 | 62,506 | 64,534 | 61,917 | 60,584 |
| Premises | 9,491 | 10,602 | 11,843 | 13,096 | 13,190 |
| Guarantees | 11,697 | 11,695 | 8,476 | 10,262 | 7,767 |
| Miscellaneous assets | 5,136 | 1,342 | 4,902 | 3,572 | 1,780 |
| Losses | 321 | 16 | 362 | 434 | 745 |
| Cash in hands | 1,630 | 1,804 | 1,295 | 1,373 | 1,416 |
| Branch accounts | 2,090 | 2,165 | 1,967 | 3,815 | 5,706 |
| Total | 357,502 | 383,949 | 382,901 | 342,742 | 337,417 |
| Trust Account: | | | | | |
| Securities | 223,454 | 415,898 | 447,710 | 460,232 | 478,429 |
| Advances | 614,175 | 778,056 | 890,989 | 886,431 | 877,754 |
| Deposits | 24,985 | 39,675 | 30,973 | 43,192 | 50,986 |
| Movables & real estates | 25,754 | 26,070 | 28,973 | 30,307 | 32,469 |
| Miscellaneous assets | 36,506 | 6,087 | 35,287 | 5,640 | 30,394 |
| Cash in hand | 1,236 | 2,157 | 2,478 | 3,355 | 4,740 |
| Branch accounts | 42,556 | 100,053 | 136,424 | 148,492 | 167,490 |
| Total | 968,666 | 1,368,005 | 1,572,790 | 1,577,649 | 1,642,312 |

Liabilities (in ¥1,000; years second half)

| | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 |
|--|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Companies' Own Account: | | | | | |
| Authorized capital | 312,800 | 333,500 | 333,500 | 293,500 | 288,500 |
| Reserve funds | 10,584 | 15,114 | 19,739 | 19,655 | 23,203 |
| Guarantees | 15,697 | 11,695 | 8,476 | 10,262 | 7,767 |
| Miscellaneous liabilities | 10,494 | 13,930 | 12,022 | 8,238 | 7,145 |
| Net profit | 5,884 | 7,545 | 7,197 | 7,272 | 6,930 |
| Branch accounts | 2,043 | 2,165 | 1,967 | 3,815 | 3,872 |
| Total | 357,502 | 383,949 | 382,901 | 342,742 | 337,417 |
| Trust Account: | | | | | |
| Money in Trust | 681,732 | 1,003,784 | 1,168,840 | 1,178,749 | 1,231,851 |
| Trust fund other than money in Trust | 16,309 | 16,024 | 14,861 | 7,051 | 7,816 |
| Securities in Trust | 156,665 | 197,482 | 197,364 | 198,870 | 189,800 |
| Claims in Trust | 47,701 | 26,095 | 28,223 | 16,589 | 16,087 |
| Real Estate in Trust | 23,525 | 24,411 | 27,076 | 27,896 | 29,266 |
| Superficies in Trust | 12 | 12 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Lease of Land in Trust | 114 | 57 | — | — | — |
| Branch accounts | 42,609 | 100,141 | 136,424 | 148,492 | 167,490 |
| Total | 968,666 | 1,368,005 | 1,572,790 | 1,577,649 | 1,642,312 |

According to the returns compiled by the Trust Association the trust accounts of leading companies at the end of 2nd half of 1932 and

at the end of 1st half of 1933 stood as follows (in unit of ¥1,000):—

| | Assets | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------|------------|-----------------------|---------|---------------------|------------|-----------------|
| | Liabilities | Debentures | Negotiable securities | Loans | Securities advanced | Immovables | Deposits & cash |
| 1932 (End of 2nd half): | | | | | | | |
| Mitsui | 408,334 | 128,458 | 43,065 | 208,388 | 7,881 | 5,963 | 11,374 |
| Yasuda | 172,491 | 60,450 | 15,994 | 77,788 | 7,843 | 3,399 | 6,191 |
| Sumitomo | 231,684 | 82,404 | 16,384 | 122,174 | 2,133 | 1,411 | 7,028 |
| Mitsubishi | 233,997 | 75,663 | 61,959 | 81,562 | 977 | 1,674 | 11,234 |
| Kansai | 75,026 | 38,333 | 9,526 | 50,314 | 144 | 7,159 | 3,686 |
| Kawasaki | 28,728 | 7,189 | 4,913 | 14,519 | 331 | 771 | 976 |
| Oda | 8,844 | 2,403 | 838 | 4,461 | — | 746 | 391 |
| Konoike | 65,080 | 27,643 | 2,607 | 31,065 | 314 | 923 | 2,248 |
| Total incl. others..... | 1,460,812 | 465,548 | 171,495 | 704,585 | 20,755 | 36,226 | 54,274 |
| 1933 (End of 1st half): | | | | | | | |
| Mitsui | 414,984 | 134,918 | 47,132 | 207,397 | 6,764 | 6,074 | 10,380 |
| Yasuda | 173,159 | 61,634 | 19,149 | 70,028 | 7,986 | 3,540 | 9,903 |
| Sumitomo | 235,733 | 84,710 | 15,263 | 125,039 | 2,011 | 1,598 | 6,841 |
| Mitsubishi | 239,816 | 84,955 | 47,737 | 92,752 | 1,795 | 2,140 | 9,403 |
| Kansai | 78,909 | 4,349 | 11,633 | 50,460 | 140 | 7,601 | 4,371 |
| Kawasaki | 30,158 | 7,256 | 5,739 | 15,010 | 414 | 817 | 879 |
| Oda | 9,985 | 2,422 | 2,270 | 4,227 | — | 752 | 312 |
| Konoike | 67,792 | 28,888 | 4,496 | 31,415 | 323 | 884 | 1,541 |
| Total incl. others..... | 1,491,509 | 494,767 | 170,017 | 755,625 | 20,471 | 38,457 | 54,875 |

Leading trust companies in Japan proper are listed below:—

| Name of companies | Location | When established | Paid-up capital (¥1,000) | President |
|-------------------|----------|------------------|--------------------------|--------------|
| Kokusai | Tokyo | Feb. 1924 | 2,500 | S. Mayeda |
| Mitsui | " | Apr. 1924 | 7,500 | U. Yoneyama |
| Chiyoda | " | Oct. 1926 | 2,500 | R. Fujiyama |
| Asahi | " | May 1924 | 2,000 | R. Kanda |
| Ota | " | May 1924 | 2,700 | S. Ota |
| Taishinsha | " | Aug. 1924 | 1,000 | T. Katto |
| Mitsubishi | " | Mar. 1927 | 7,500 | K. Kagami |
| Sumitomo | Osaka | Aug. 1925 | 5,000 | M. Kokura |
| Kansai | " | Dec. 1923 | 4,000 | K. Yamaguchi |
| Konoike | " | Dec. 1923 | 5,750 | Z. Konoike |
| Kashima | " | Nov. 1926 | 5,000 | K. Hirooka |
| Yasuda | " | May 1925 | 7,500 | Z. Yasuda |
| Toraya | " | Dec. 1923 | 1,000 | K. Hida |
| Kyodo | " | July 1927 | 7,500 | K. Kikuchi |
| Hika | Yokohama | June 1924 | 1,000 | S. Tamura |
| Hyogo Daido | Kobe | Dec. 1927 | 3,750 | C. Ito |
| Kawasaki | Kyoto | July 1927 | 2,500 | H. Kawasaki |
| Chuo | Nagoya | Mar. 1927 | 1,250 | Y. Watanabe |
| Chugoku | Okayama | Jan. 1927 | 1,250 | S. Hara |
| Omi | Shiga | Dec. 1927 | 1,250 | K. Harada |

CLEARING HOUSES

Tokyo Clearing House.—The Tokyo Clearing House commenced its business at the end of 1887. More or less good result was realized, but the subsequent development of banking business has made it to assume the present form. Its organization is mainly based on that of the clearing-house in Europe and America.

Osaka Clearing House.—Founded in 1879 the

Osaka Clearing House is the first clearing house established in the country. In Osaka, the center of trade in our country since old time, cheques and bills were in use long before the Restoration, and it took the lead in introducing clearing house facilities.

Kyoto, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagoya, Shimonoseki-Moji, Hiroshima, Kanazawa, Hakodate, Otaru, Sapporo, Fukuoka, Nagasaki, Niigata,

Kumamoto, Okayama, Sendai, Matsue and 21 other minor cities in Japan proper have now clearing-houses of their own.

Volume of Clearing House Business
The volume of clearing business in the last five years is shown below:—

| Place | Amount Cleared (¥1,000) | | | | |
|------------------|-------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 |
| Tokyo | 31,126,238 | 25,070,553 | 21,366,615 | 21,593,185 | 26,562,720 |
| Osaka | 21,684,365 | 22,374,043 | 17,888,936 | 14,432,145 | 15,624,539 |
| Kyoto | 1,535,241 | 1,403,492 | 1,140,666 | 1,113,439 | 1,148,001 |
| Yokohama | 1,716,378 | 1,786,106 | 1,267,053 | 1,062,295 | 1,059,704 |
| Kobe | 6,255,738 | 6,226,480 | 4,454,992 | 3,182,812 | 3,520,515 |
| Nagoya | 2,884,022 | 2,991,929 | 2,331,177 | 2,279,471 | 2,435,576 |
| Hiroshima | 248,305 | 311,939 | 238,356 | 181,385 | 185,477 |
| Shimonoseki-Moji | 507,464 | 512,654 | 444,640 | 366,474 | 367,178 |
| Kanazawa | 165,455 | 159,154 | 129,640 | 113,590 | 128,522 |
| Hakodate | 267,441 | 260,861 | 209,461 | 144,757 | 128,259 |
| Otaru | 417,197 | 407,303 | 467,822 | 230,070 | 239,031 |
| Others | 1,608,416 | 1,690,030 | 1,514,714 | 1,282,847 | 1,213,877 |
| Total | 68,411,260 | 63,115,547 | 51,454,027 | 45,982,507 | 52,615,399 |

CURRENCY SYSTEM

Coinage

Prior to the adoption of the gold standard in 1897, Japan was practically a silver country subject to all the disadvantages attending an ever fluctuating value of this particular specie. That reform has placed her at par, so to say, with the leading Powers of the world. The principal points in the currency system as amended in 1922 and further in 1933 are as follows:—

1. The unit of the coinage to be 750 milligrams of pure gold and to be denominated one yen.

2. The gold coins to be of three denominations, 5 yen (4.1666 grams) coins, 10 yen (8.3333 grams) coins, and 20 yen (16.6666 grams) coins.

3. Subsidiary silver pieces to be of two denominations, 20 sen (1.98 grams) pieces, and 50 sen (4.95 grams) pieces.

4. Other subsidiary coins, i.e. 5 sen (2.8 grams) and 10 sen (4 grams) nickel pieces, 1 sen (3.75 grams) pieces and 5 rin (2.1 grams) pieces.

5. The regulation fineness of the coins is as under:—

Gold coins, 900 gold and 100 copper.
Silver coins, 720 silver and 280 copper.
Nickel coins, 250 nickel and 750 copper.
Copper coins, 950 copper and 40 tin and 10 zinc.

N.B.—Gold coins are of ½ fineness compared with those coined before.

The Convertible Note System

The law as first issued in 1884 provided that the notes would be convertible into silver, but with the adoption of gold monometallism in 1897 the notes became convertible into gold, as is the case today. According to the law the Bank of Japan is to keep as conversion reserve gold and silver specie and bullion equivalent in amount to the notes issued, the silver coins and bullion not to exceed one quarter of the total reserve. The Bank may issue notes within the limit of ¥120,000,000 on the security of Government bonds, Treasury bills, and other reliable papers; also against such negotiable securities. The Bank, subject to the permission of the Government, may further issue notes, when such excess issue is deemed necessary, the tax payable being at rate not less than 5% a year on such issue. The denominations of notes are ¥1, ¥5, ¥10, ¥20, ¥50, ¥100, ¥200, but in practice ¥50 and ¥200 notes are yet non-existent.

The convertible system practically identical with that in Japan proper is also in force in Taiwan where the additional issue against the reliable securities is limited to ¥10,000,000 and the tax at the same rate payable on the excess issue.

Amount of Coins and Paper Currency in Circulation

The amount of coins in circulation at the end of December 1920 totalled ¥214,367,000, the figure being composed of ¥61,070,000 gold coins, ¥126,689,000 silver coins, ¥13,299,000

nickel coins and ¥13,308,000 copper coins. After 1921 the amount of coins in circulation has not been made public. The amount of paper currency in circulation for the past five years is shown in the following table (in ¥1,000):—

| | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 |
|------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Government petty notes | 12,487 | 12,085 | 11,680 | 11,480 | 11,380 |
| Bank of Japan notes | 1,739,096 | 1,641,852 | 1,436,296 | 1,330,575 | 1,426,158 |
| Bank of Chosen notes | 132,444 | 118,702 | 90,615 | 100,910 | 124,623 |
| Bank of Taiwan notes | 55,713 | 49,241 | 39,904 | 44,414 | 52,620 |
| Total | 1,866,541 | 1,771,429 | 1,556,090 | 1,468,859 | 1,562,241 |

| | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1-yen notes | 41,192 | 41,168 | 40,826 | 39,625 | 38,337 |
| 5-yen notes | 242,287 | 245,857 | 232,648 | 213,628 | 201,438 |
| 10-yen notes | 961,947 | 1,010,762 | 986,455 | 890,316 | 841,504 |
| 20-yen notes | 139,306 | 127,614 | 104,550 | 57,296 | 42,653 |
| 100-yen notes | 297,552 | 313,657 | 277,349 | 235,412 | 206,627 |
| 200-yen notes | 106 | 38 | 22 | 17 | 16 |
| Total | 1,682,390 | 1,739,096 | 1,641,852 | 1,436,296 | 1,330,575 |

The amount of paper currencies and banknotes in circulation at the end of October 1933 was as follows:—

| | At end of October 1933 | Comparison with Sept. 31, 1933 | Comparison with Oct. 30, 1932 |
|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Government petty notes | ¥11,260,000 | — | — ¥120,000 |
| Bank of Japan notes | 1,185,159,220.5 | + 44,976,390.5 | + 67,243,028 |
| Bank of Chosen notes | 119,188,195.8 | + 3,497,217.0 | + 29,415,148 |
| Bank of Taiwan notes | 42,566,979 | + 902,166.0 | + 1,859,784 |
| Total | 1,358,174,395.3 | + 49,366,772.5 | + 98,397,960 |

+ increase - decrease

Coins Turned out by the Mint

| | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 |
|--------------|-----------|------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| Gold coins | | | | | |
| 20 yen | 1,238,860 | — | — | 216,600,660 | 152,063,700 |
| 10 yen | — | — | — | — | — |
| 5 yen | 280,000 | — | — | 4,000,910 | 362,090 |
| Total | 1,518,860 | — | — | 220,601,570 | 152,425,790 |
| Silver coins | | | | | |
| 50 sen | — | 19,296,000 | 6,284,000 | 220,000 | 1,000,000 |
| 20 sen | — | — | — | — | — |
| 10 sen | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total | — | 19,296,000 | 6,284,000 | 220,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Nickel coins | | | | | |
| 10 sen | 3,605,000 | 4,145,000 | 1,000,000 | — | — |
| 5 sen | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total | 3,605,000 | 4,145,000 | 1,000,000 | — | — |
| Copper coins | 265,000 | — | 30,000 | 50,000 | 250,000 |
| Grand total | 5,388,860 | 23,441,000 | 7,314,000 | 220,871,570 | 153,675,790 |

The amount of coins manufactured by the Government Mint since the beginning up to the end of July 1933 is as follows, according to the latest available official returns:—

| Old Coins: | Pieces | Value | New Coins: | Pieces | Value |
|---|----------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| ¥20 gold coin | 47,270 | ¥ 945,400,000 | ¥20 gold coin | 50,895,491 | ¥ 1,017,907,820,000 |
| ¥10 gold coin | 1,871,013 | 18,710,130,000 | ¥10 gold coin | 20,295,000 | 202,950,000,000 |
| ¥ 5 gold coin | 9,441,622 | 47,208,110,000 | ¥ 5 gold coin | 1,369,246 | 6,846,230,000 |
| ¥ 2 gold coin | 883,749 | 1,767,498,000 | ¥ 1 silver coin | 162,150,000 | 162,150,000,000 |
| ¥ 1 gold coin | 2,037,055 | 2,037,055,000 | Trade dollar (¥1) | 3,057,252 | 3,057,252,000 |
| Total | 70,668,193,000 | | 50-sen silver coin | 785,339,363 | 392,669,691,500 |
| Value converted according to the Currency Law | | 141,336,386,000 | 20-sen silver coin | 191,756,820 | 38,351,364,000 |
| | | | 10-sen silver coin | 528,228,648 | 52,822,864,800 |
| | | | 5-sen silver coin | 50,559,378 | 2,527,968,900 |
| | | | 10-sen nickel coin | 667,528,759 | 66,752,875,900 |
| | | | 5-sen nickel coin | 724,639,165 | 9,190,571,000 |
| | | | | | 27,041,387,250 |

Without holes
With holes

| | Pieces | Value | Value thereof converted according to the Currency Law | |
|---------------------|---------------|-------------------|---|-------------------|
| 2-sen cop. coin... | 275,702,712 | ¥ 5,514,054,240 | ¥ 141,156,224,000 | |
| 1-sen cop. coin... | 488,174,499 | 4,881,744,990 | | |
| ½-sen cop. coin ... | 395,553,152 | 1,977,765,760 | New Coins: | |
| ¼-sen cop. coin | 44,491,750 | 44,491,750 | | |
| 1-sen bronze coin | 1,620,088,640 | 16,200,886,400 | | |
| ½-sen bronze coin | 42,082,797 | 210,413,985 | | |
| Total | 6,066,193,381 | 2,152,433,758.475 | | |
| Y20 gold coin | | | | 1,015,813,940.000 |
| Y10 gold coin | | | | 202,544,060.000 |
| Y 5 gold coin | | | | 6,838,600.000 |
| Y 1 silver coin | | | | 162,077,072.000 |
| Trade dollar (Y1) | | | | 3,056,638.000 |
| 50-sen silver coin | | | 365,686,723.000 | |
| 20-sen silver coin | | | 38,329,273.000 | |
| 10-sen silver coin | | | 52,796,608.100 | |
| 5-sen silver coin | | | 2,526,710.200 | |
| 10-sen nickel coin | | | 66,050,000.000 | |
| 5-sen nickel coin | | | 9,188,848.800 | |
| | | | 27,040,000.000 | |
| 2-sen copper coin | | | 5,514,053.240 | |
| 1-sen copper coin | | | 4,881,741.490 | |
| ½-sen copper coin | | | 1,977,764.760 | |
| ¼-sen copper coin | | | 44,491.550 | |
| 1-sen bronze coin | | | 16,200,000.000 | |
| ½-sen bronze coin | | | 210,400.000 | |
| Grand total | | | 2,121,933,148.140 | |

The above total includes silver pieces (total amount ¥1,302,255) manufactured during the month of July 1933.

Amount issued.—The amount of coins issued for circulation since the beginning has reached ¥2,121,933,148.140 up to the end of July 1933. The details are shown below:—

Old Coins:

| | |
|---------------|----------------|
| Y20 gold coin | ¥ 944,500.000 |
| Y10 gold coin | 18,691,780.000 |
| Y 5 gold coin | 47,138,060.000 |
| Y 2 gold coin | 1,767,116.000 |
| Y 1 gold coin | 2,036,656.000 |
| Total | 70,578,112.000 |

Bulletins of the Bank of Japan (in ¥1,000)

| (End of Jan.) | Notes issued | Specie reserve (Gold coin & bullion) | Government bonds and other securities | | | | | Total | Excess issue of notes |
|---------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|---------|-----------------------|
| | | | Gov't. bonds | Gov't. securities | Treasury bills | Other securities | Commercial bills | | |
| 1929 | 1,457,800 | 1,062,036 | 61,120 | 22,000 | — | 30,891 | 281,753 | 395,764 | 275,764 |
| 1930 | 1,413,822 | 1,042,988 | 101,881 | 22,000 | — | 35,590 | 241,363 | 400,833 | 280,833 |
| 1931 | 1,213,445 | 830,204 | 90,142 | 22,000 | — | 24,700 | 244,399 | 381,241 | 261,241 |
| 1932 | 1,186,966 | 430,553 | 100,600 | 22,000 | — | 128,702 | 505,111 | 756,413 | 636,418 |
| 1933 | 1,243,838 | 425,068 | 407,051 | 22,000 | — | 130,627 | 259,092 | 818,770 | — |

THE CENTRAL BANK FOR COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES

This is a new monetary organ established in 1923 for regulating the circulation of fund of the Association of Cooperative Societies and of similar industrial organizations and for bringing it into close touch with the central money market. Its capital is ¥30,000,000, subscribed half and half by the Government and the Cooperative Societies, over 80% of the total number existing in the country. It was opened for business in April 1924 with the capital of ¥13 millions (¥10 millions from Government and 3 from Societies).

Lines of business to be dealt with by the Bank are:—

1. To supply to the Association of Cooperative Societies or Industrial Societies associated with it loans without security and redeemable within a period of not more than five years.
2. To discount drafts for or allow over-draft of those industrial organizations.
3. To undertake exchange business for them.

4. To receive money as deposit from the Association of Cooperative Societies, Industrial Societies, Public Cooperations or legal persons not engaged in business aiming at profit.

When judged necessary the Bank may require security on business coming under 1 and 2 clauses.

The Bank is also authorized to issue industrial debentures within the limit of one-thousand times the paid-up capital.

The President, Deputy President, Directors and Auditors (each 3), Counsellors 20 (not less than one half to be members of the Cooperative Societies), are nominated by the Government, which also appoints a Supervisor. The Bank is under the control of the Ministers of Commerce and Industry and of Finance. The staff consists of Count Y. Arima (President), Y. Kawasaki (Deputy-Pres.), M. Katō, Y. Baba and K. Kondo (Directors).

FOREIGN BANKS IN JAPAN

| The branches in Japan of foreign banks numbered at the end of 1931 seventeen in all with paid-up capital of ¥4,950,000 and deposits totalling ¥55,355,671. | Year | No. of branches | Capital (¥1,000) | Deposits (¥1,000) |
|--|------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | 1927 | 24 | 6,725 | 69,199 |
| | 1928 | 23 | 6,700 | 53,765 |
| | 1929 | 23 | 5,700 | 56,302 |
| | 1930 | 19 | 4,700 | 54,910 |
| | 1931 | 17 | 4,950 | 55,356 |

According to nationality of their head offices, they are:—

| Nationality | Name | Branches in Japan | |
|---------------|--|-------------------|------------------------------|
| | | No. | Location |
| Great Britain | Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ... | 3 | Kobe, Yokohama, Tokyo |
| | Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China ... | 2 | Yokohama, Kobe |
| U. S. A. | National City Bank of New York | 4 | Kobe, Yokohama, Tokyo, Osaka |
| | American Express Company | 1 | Yokohama |
| France | Banque Industrielle de Chine | 1 | Yokohama |
| | Banque Franco-Japonaise | 2 | Tokyo, Kobe |
| Russia | Bank Daine-Vostochnii Akzionernii | 1 | Kobe |
| Germany | Deutsch-Asiatische Bank | 1 | Kobe |
| Holland | Nederlandische Handel-Maatschappij | 1 | Kobe |
| | Nederlandisch-Indische Handels-Bank | 2 | Kobe, Tokyo |
| China | Tientsin Commercial and Industrial Bank | 1 | Osaka |

GOLD EMBARGO AND CONTROL OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE

The embargo on gold, which was lifted by the Hamaguchi Ministry (Minseito) in January 1930, was revived on December 13, 1931, upon the formation of the Inukai Ministry (Seiyukai). The revival of the embargo was followed by the depreciation of currency and the consequent advance of prices at a time, then by a gradual fall of prices and slumps in the securities market, while the value of loan bonds maintained downward movements all throughout the period subsequent to the revival of the embargo. There was also a large exodus of funds to foreign market, the specie sent abroad by the Government through the Yokohama Specie Bank amounting to ¥393 millions up to the end of January 1932 from July 31, 1930. To check the prevalence of speculations in foreign exchange and the outflow of

currency abroad the Government enforced on July 1, 1931, with the approval of the Imperial Diet, the Capital Flight Prevention Law prohibiting or restricting all transactions in foreign currency including remittances to foreign countries, deposits, sale or import of securities or other loan bonds in foreign currency, etc.

The continued fall of the Yen value occasioned by the unsettled political situation at home, the gloomy outlook of international relations and other unfavorable factors compelled the Government to take further stringent measures for the control of speculative dealings in foreign exchanges and the outflow of specie. The measure was materialized by the enactment of the Foreign Exchange Control Law enforced since May 1, 1933, in Japan proper as well as Chosen, Taiwan and Karafuto.

CHAPTER XXVIII

INSURANCE BUSINESS

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

An insurance company is to be organized either on a joint-stock or on a mutual basis, with a capital of at least ¥100,000, and is forbidden to combine any other line of business

than that of insurance, nor to carry on the business of life insurance conjointly with that of property insurance.

JAPANESE INSURANCE BUSINESS

Life Assurance

Of various lines of business enterprises in Japan the life insurance is perhaps the only one that has little suffered from the world-wide depression and its aftermath which has paralyzed almost all lines of business. This is clearly shown by the yearly increase in the amount of new contracts, which rose from 200,000,000 yen in 1916 to 700,000,000 yen in 1920 and to 1,000,000,000 yen in 1924, the latest figure reaching the neighbourhood of 15,000,000,000 yen. Again, the steady increase in the total amount of contracts from the beginning supports the foregoing assertion, the figures for all companies which stood at 1,100,000,000 yen in 1916 having increased to 2,000,000,000 yen in 1919, to 5,000,000,000 yen in 1928, to 7,000,000,000 yen in 1929, the latest figure swelling to 8,000,000,000 yen. The rate of increase is something astounding.

More than a half of the new contracts secured in recent years was taken up by the five large companies, the Nippon, the Chiyoda, the

| Year | New contracts | Contracts cancelled | Claims paid | Balance at the end of each year | Ratio of cancelled contracts to new contracts |
|------|---------------|---------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|---|
| 1912 | 236,951 | 80,177 | 7,895 | 819,785 | 33.85% |
| 1917 | 321,577 | 136,342 | 16,045 | 1,348,824 | 42.40 |
| 1922 | 786,338 | 324,809 | 40,251 | 3,404,358 | 41.31 |
| 1927 | 1,257,462 | 747,091 | 69,775 | 5,969,125 | 59.41 |
| 1930 | 1,555,305 | 881,086 | 106,738 | 7,751,683 | 56.65 |

The pioneer life insurance company on a mutual line basis was established in 1880, by the creation of the Meiji Life Insurance Company. Due to lack of understanding, the business did not make any marked headway till Japan had been enriched by the World War. There are at present 36 companies with the combined capital (nominal) of ¥39,230,000

Dai-ichi, the Meiji and the Teikoku companies. The ascendancy and growing influence of these large concerns naturally militate against the interests and even threaten the existence of middle and small insurance companies and it is quite natural for the latter to contemplate a combine among them and establish new organization or being amalgamated under the wings of big concerns mentioned above.

The success in insurance business depends on the number of policies and the proper use of the funds that have been accumulated. It is quite opportune that the government has adopted the measure to maintain strict control on those companies and their accumulated funds with a view to ensure the interests of the policy-holders.

The following statistics on life insurance business prepared by the Life Assurance Association (Tokyo) will serve to show the situation of this particular line of business in recent years (amount of money being in unit of 1,000 yen):—

| Year | New contracts | Contracts cancelled | Claims paid | Balance at the end of each year | Ratio of cancelled contracts to new contracts |
|------|---------------|---------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|---|
| 1912 | 236,951 | 80,177 | 7,895 | 819,785 | 33.85% |
| 1917 | 321,577 | 136,342 | 16,045 | 1,348,824 | 42.40 |
| 1922 | 786,338 | 324,809 | 40,251 | 3,404,358 | 41.31 |
| 1927 | 1,257,462 | 747,091 | 69,775 | 5,969,125 | 59.41 |
| 1930 | 1,555,305 | 881,086 | 106,738 | 7,751,683 | 56.65 |

(¥19,220,000 p.u.). The number of contracts at the end of 1931-32 was 5,492,808 representing in value ¥7,643,858,000.

The mortality tables widely adopted by our companies are the American Experience Table, English 17 Offices' Table, Bureau of General Statistics' 2nd Table (Male), Japanese 3 Offices' Table, Japanese 3 Offices' 5 years

Truncated Table, etc. The Japanese 3 Offices Table is remarkable as the first experience table in Japan. It was compiled under the direction of Mr. Kaitaro Ebihara, an actuary, from the data supplied by 480,000 insured lives contracted for by the Meiji, Teikoku and Nippon Life Insurance Companies. The Sta-

tistics Bureau Table is a mortality table prepared under the direction of Mr. Tsuneta Yano, a well-known life insurance authority.

The actual deaths and estimated deaths at all the life insurance companies in Japan during the year 1931-32 stand as follows:—

| | No. of Persons | | | Amount of Insured (¥1,000) | | |
|--------------|-----------------|---------------|------------|----------------------------|---------------|------------|
| | Expected deaths | Actual deaths | Difference | Expected deaths | Actual deaths | Difference |
| Male..... | 47,453 | 43,501 | 3,952 | 72,728 | 61,832 | 10,896 |
| Female | 16,087 | 13,864 | 2,223 | 15,610 | 13,308 | 2,302 |
| Total | 63,540 | 57,365 | 6,175 | 88,338 | 75,140 | 13,198 |

Principal causes of deaths of insured are tabulated as follows:—

| | Total number | | Percentage | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|--------|------------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Typhoid fever..... | 904 | 270 | 2.1 | 1.9 |
| Influenza | 595 | 238 | 1.4 | 1.7 |
| Tuberculosis of the lungs | 7,375 | 1,986 | 17.0 | 14.2 |
| Intestinal tuberculosis | 405 | 204 | 0.9 | 1.5 |
| Tuberculosis of other organs | 953 | 356 | 2.2 | 2.6 |
| Cancer of the oesophagus..... | 1,893 | 408 | 4.4 | 2.9 |
| Cancer of other organs | 961 | 266 | 2.2 | 1.9 |
| Cerebral haemorrhage.. | 5,721 | 1,429 | 13.2 | 10.2 |
| Pneumonia | 3,227 | 922 | 7.4 | 6.6 |
| Pleuritis | 955 | 319 | 2.2 | 2.3 |
| Gastric and intestinal catarrh | 925 | 501 | 2.1 | 3.6 |
| Ulcer of the stomach... | 1,079 | 155 | 2.5 | 1.1 |
| Peritonitis..... | 959 | 125 | 2.2 | 0.9 |
| Chronic nephritis | 2,073 | 902 | 4.7 | 6.5 |
| Senility | 556 | 383 | 1.3 | 2.7 |
| Cancer of uterus | — | 389 | — | 2.8 |
| Puerperal fever | — | 82 | — | 0.6 |
| Diseases of pregnancy. | — | 382 | — | 2.7 |
| Total incl. others .. | 43,325 | 13,979 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

lished in 1888, is the pioneer concern in this line in Japan, it being followed by the creation of Meiji and Nippon Fire Insurance Companies. With the expansion of business a rate war appeared. Arrangement to stop it was first made in 1907, but soon it was rendered ineffective, and this state of affairs has been repeated several times. The marine insurance business in this country antedated those of life and fire insurance, it being inaugurated in 1878 in the shape of the Tokyo Marine & Fire Insurance Company, the oldest of the kind in Japan. The activity of Japan's marine underwriters during the World War was striking. Transport, Accident, Burglary and other subsidiary insurance is still insignificant in this country.

There are at present 52 property insurance companies in Japan proper. Out of the number 50 engaged in fire insurance business, 35 in marine insurance business, 30 in transportation insurance business, 3 in fidelity insurance business, 12 in accident insurance business, 1 in steam-boiler insurance business, 11 in automobile insurance business, 6 in burglary and 3 in glass insurance business.

The number and amount of contracts entered into at the beginning of each year are tabulated as follows (amount in ¥1,000):—

Property Insurance

The Tokyo Fire Insurance Company, esta-

| | 1929-30 | | 1930-31 | | 1931-32 | |
|--------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Number | Amount | Number | Amount | Number | Amount |
| Fire | 12,463,245 | 15,165,278 | 15,127,092 | 16,579,399 | 15,450,112 | 17,585,067 |
| Marine..... | 518,457 | 900,977 | 575,142 | 964,402 | 707,156 | 1,181,666 |
| Transport | 78,101 | 248,281 | 77,633 | 208,918 | 76,887 | 171,813 |
| Accident | 52,750 | 101,120 | 185,171 | 77,873 | 105,814 | 78,682 |
| Fidelity | 2,450 | 4,914 | 2,650 | 4,983 | 2,943 | 5,711 |
| Steam-boiler | 1,043 | 4,693 | 1,138 | 4,701 | 1,187 | 4,472 |
| Automobile..... | 52,077 | 33,616 | 65,352 | 58,528 | 58,316 | 48,534 |
| Burglary | 31,973 | 7,236 | 28,831 | 6,983 | 3,175 | 4,992 |
| Glass..... | 129 | 25 | 177 | 50 | 227 | 60 |

Conscription Insurance

Interesting to state this semi-insurance business has made a highly creditable development in Japan, where exist four insurance cos. in this line, three joint stock and one mutual. They are on the whole doing well, the ¥50 share of the oldest concern, Dai-ichi Conscription Insurance Co., for instance, being once quoted as high as ¥700. The business of conscription insurance is worked on a principle entirely distinct from that of ordinary insurance, the element of chance entering only very slightly in it. The main idea is to provide something for the parents while their sons are away in the barracks, so that when the assured is enrolled on reaching the conscription

age of 20, the sum contracted for is paid. The contract may be entered any time from the day of birth to the day on which the boy reaches the age of 15. For the insurance amount of ¥1,000 the premium when paid in one lump sum is ¥231.20 for a baby not reaching over 12 months after birth. When he is not enrolled only the premium paid in will be repaid, and such exempted lad has to waive the interest on the premium paid in. On the other hand, the insured who is enrolled is entitled to participate in the waived interest of all the others who are not enrolled or who die before enrollment. The conscription insurance may, therefore, be considered rather as endowment or providence contract.

| Name of companies | No. of policies | Reserve (yen) | Amount of contracts (¥1,000) | Premiums received (yen) | Interest paid (yen) | Claims paid (yen) | Business expenses (yen) |
|-----------------------|-----------------|---------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| Dai-ichi Conscription | 566,321 | 76,095 | 285,983 | 8,742,124 | 4,257,499 | 824,755 | 2,687,846 |
| Nippon Conscription | 200,424 | 25,815 | 105,244 | 3,590,009 | 2,160,338 | 245,975 | 1,629,040 |
| Kokka Conscription | 49,149 | 6,525 | 44,578 | 1,623,280 | 365,511 | 3,940 | 666,713 |
| Fukoku Conscription | 200,161 | 31,741 | 176,062 | 8,149,763 | 1,618,416 | 1,400 | 2,301,167 |
| Total | 1,016,055 | 140,448 | 611,867 | 22,106,176 | 8,401,764 | 1,076,070 | 7,284,566 |
| .. for 1930-31 | 971,572 | 125,762 | 580,370 | 23,593,777 | 8,043,992 | 918,577 | 6,417,200 |
| .. for 1929-30 | 919,153 | 113,075 | 536,041 | 22,465,137 | 7,320,189 | 753,935 | 7,078,490 |
| .. for 1928-29 | 882,446 | 97,066 | 487,490 | 20,194,123 | 6,322,196 | 675,271 | 6,437,660 |
| .. for 1927-28 | 834,940 | 82,586 | 446,742 | 18,962,051 | 5,299,485 | 593,795 | 6,255,151 |

Reinsurance Business

In the first year issue published in 1928 of the Hoken Nenkan (Insurance Yearbook) Dr. Miura, the author and life insurance actuary, writes that reinsurance returns in Japan lack accuracy as no distinction is made between reinsurances placed at home and those abroad while the amount retroceded is included in that of reinsurance.

State Industrial (Post Office) Life Insurance

This form of life insurance came into operation in 1916, with a view to promoting the welfare of the middle and lower classes of

the community, on the promulgation of the Post Office Life Insurance Law (Law No. 42) and the Post Office Life Insurance Special Account Law (Law No. 43) on July 8th the same year. This insurance is a government undertaking and is dealt with at all post offices throughout the country. This insurance is divided into Whole Life, Endowment and Infantile. Endowment policies are divided into seven kinds of the terms of 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35 and 40 years, and Infantile policies are either 15 or 20 years endowment. The amount of insurance for a person is from 20 yen to 450 yen. Below is given a summary of post office life insurance business in the last five years:—

| | 1928-29 | 1929-30 | 1930-31 |
|------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| New Contracts: | | | |
| No. | 2,502,585 | 2,157,554 | 2,434,292 |
| Premium (yen) | 2,332,353 | 2,305,921 | 2,308,475 |
| Sum insured (yen) | 369,607,993 | 335,829,271 | 357,792,091 |
| Contracts Terminated: | | | |
| Death | | | |
| No. | 150,617 | 170,551 | 186,446 |
| Premium (yen) | 116,572 | 136,191 | 153,736 |
| Sum insured (yen) | 20,092,944 | 23,168,603 | 25,691,415 |
| Endowment | | | |
| No. | 21,461 | 19,560 | 25,413 |
| Contracts | | | |
| Premium (yen) | 12,891 | 13,506 | 19,962 |
| matured | | | |
| Sum insured (yen) | 1,251,262 | 1,293,451 | 1,918,266 |

| | 1928-29 | 1929-30 | 1930-31 |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Surrender | | | |
| No. | 162,242 | 206,398 | 428,622 |
| Premium (yen) | 132,173 | 184,105 | 388,831 |
| Sum insured (yen) | 22,386,899 | 30,287,103 | 63,058,107 |
| Lapse | | | |
| No. | 623,530 | 640,244 | 822,797 |
| Premium (yen) | 470,769 | 568,189 | 742,451 |
| Sum insured (yen) | 79,662,113 | 92,926,173 | 119,960,795 |
| Revival of Contracts: | | | |
| No. | 97,080 | 104,827 | 131,351 |
| Premium (yen) | 71,469 | 79,282 | 103,096 |
| Sum insured (yen) | 12,808,561 | 14,027,873 | 17,871,493 |
| Increase or Decrease from other Causes: | | | |
| No. | - 2,587 | - 3,270 | - 3,684 |
| Premium (yen) | - 23,128 | - 37,635 | - 63,406 |
| Sum insured (yen) | - 7,616,471 | - 10,077,154 | - 13,607,297 |
| Contracts in force at the end of Fiscal Year: | | | |
| No. | 13,305,661 | 14,528,019 | 15,626,700 |
| Premium (yen) | 10,134,461 | 11,580,039 | 12,626,224 |
| Sum insured (yen) | 1,737,833,350 | 1,949,938,004 | 2,101,365,710 |

- decrease.

Classified by Kind of Policies (1930-31)

| | Whole Life Policies | | Endowment Policies | | Total |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| | Individual Contracts | Collective Contracts | Individual Contracts | Collective Contracts | |
| New Contracts: | | | | | |
| No. | 411,874 | 2,946 | 2,006,686 | 12,786 | 2,434,292 |
| Premium (yen) | 328,386 | 1,443 | 1,971,397 | 7,249 | 2,308,475 |
| Sum insured (yen) | 66,696,632 | 394,992 | 289,509,495 | 1,190,972 | 357,792,091 |
| Contracts Terminated: | | | | | |
| Death | | | | | |
| No. | 79,033 | 1,684 | 104,103 | 1,626 | 186,446 |
| Premium (yen) | 53,948 | 668 | 98,385 | 734 | 153,736 |
| Sum insured (yen) | 10,866,510 | 182,039 | 14,516,879 | 125,987 | 25,691,415 |
| Endowment | | | | | |
| Contracts | | | | | |
| matured | | | | | |
| No. | — | — | 25,044 | 369 | 25,413 |
| Premium (yen) | — | — | 19,716 | 246 | 19,926 |
| Sum insured (yen) | — | — | 1,894,535 | 23,731 | 1,918,266 |
| Surrender | | | | | |
| No. | 91,457 | 2,223 | 331,369 | 3,573 | 428,622 |
| Premium (yen) | 50,007 | 805 | 336,165 | 1,584 | 388,831 |
| Sum insured (yen) | 12,710,247 | 271,294 | 49,758,611 | 317,955 | 63,058,107 |
| Lapse | | | | | |
| No. | 175,853 | 988 | 642,675 | 3,281 | 822,797 |
| Premium (yen) | 116,592 | 408 | 623,860 | 1,590 | 742,451 |
| Sum insured (yen) | 26,814,410 | 135,022 | 92,748,689 | 262,674 | 119,960,795 |
| Revival of Contracts: | | | | | |
| No. | 40,959 | 252 | 89,709 | 431 | 131,351 |
| Premium (yen) | 25,129 | 104 | 77,663 | 201 | 103,096 |
| Sum insured (yen) | 5,893,986 | 33,080 | 11,912,069 | 32,359 | 17,871,493 |
| Increase or Decrease from other Causes: | | | | | |
| No. | - 42,825 | - 503 | 39,167 | 477 | - 3,684 |
| Premium (yen) | - 33,251 | - 250 | - 29,987 | 89 | - 63,406 |
| Sum insured (yen) | - 9,013,954 | - 96,952 | - 4,503,715 | 7,324 | - 13,607,297 |
| Contracts in force at the end of Fiscal Year: | | | | | |
| No. | 4,074,026 | 116,461 | 11,267,843 | 168,370 | 15,626,700 |
| Premium (yen) | 2,384,050 | 41,222 | 10,120,020 | 77,932 | 12,626,224 |
| Sum insured (yen) | 558,172,698 | 13,047,307 | 1,516,726,780 | 13,418,925 | 2,101,365,710 |

- decrease.