

law. All papers must be served by an official Process Server.

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

The Age-limit for Judicial Officials

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

The Jury System

The Jury System Law, enacted in 1923, was enforced on Oct. 1, 1928. The special feature of the Japanese system is that it does not authorise the jury to inquire into the crimes, its function being only to decide whether the ac-

cused is guilty or not, so that its decision has no binding power on the opinions of the judges as is the case with the Occidental system.

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

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

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

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

Table 1. Statistics of Judicial Institutions, etc.

Oct. 1:	Courts	Judges	Procurators	Probationers	Secretaries	Bailiffs	Lawyers	Notaries
1934	341	1,370	648	215	5,594	666	7,082	288
1935	342	1,391	648	215	5,614	666	7,082	285
1936	342	1,391	648	215	5,614	658	5,976	286
1937	342	1,427	669	223	5,745	647	5,811	285

The New Civil Procedure Law

The revised civil procedure law, enacted in April 1926, was put into force on October 1, 1929. The new measure principally aims at simplifying the process and shortening the time

of legal proceedings, and its principal features are (1) to be more circumspect in preparatory procedure; (2) to abolish judgment by default; (3) to prohibit postponement of trial by mutual agreement of parties concerned; (4) to take preventive steps against perjury, etc.

Table 2. No. of Civil Cases Handled

	1934	1935	1936	1937
Local Courts	1,398,020	1,344,273	1,245,747	1,084,954
District Courts	107,848	107,438	103,817	99,606
Appeal Courts	11,624	10,857	10,094	9,219
Supreme Court	6,443	5,885	5,184	4,706
Total	1,520,927	1,467,284	1,362,186	1,198,485
Of which:				
Appeal to Supreme Court	4,612	4,069	3,836	3,545
Appeal to Higher Courts	31,439	28,972	26,834	24,078

	1934	1935	1936	1937
Complaint	6,389	5,982	4,658	4,031
1st Instance	270,653	257,498	239,005	214,883
Pressing	302,954	280,366	253,361	201,478
Reconciliation	31,263	31,511	25,017	17,683
Compulsory	31,523	29,739	29,967	27,133
Arbitration of Tenancy	20,611	21,470	19,796	16,560
Arbitration of Farming Tenant	5,634	7,569	8,266	6,441
Commercial Arbitration	2,434	1,909	1,734	1,651
Bankruptcy	4,914	4,587	4,494	4,138
Auction	71,846	62,749	52,144	39,981
Provisional Attachment	58,838	57,181	51,729	44,833
Total Incl. Others	1,523,935	1,468,423	1,364,842	1,198,485

Criminal Cases in Recent Years

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

Table 3. No. of Criminal Cases Handled

	1934	1935	1936	1937
District Courts	122,711	122,780	127,264	120,597
Local Court	25,590	25,628	27,796	22,930
Appeal Courts	2,948	2,944	3,128	2,920
Supreme Court	2,336	2,449	4,201	3,753
Total	153,585	154,001	162,389	150,200
Of which:				
Appeal to Supreme Court	2,272	2,366	4,123	3,665
Appeal to Higher Courts	7,301	8,278	9,497	8,772
Complaints	70	90	75	60
1st Instance	45,805	46,767	49,119	45,374
Summary Trial	78,412	75,748	77,499	74,223
Jury Trial	2,275	2,086	2,048	1,920
Preliminary Trial	7,660	6,919	7,100	5,841
Retrial	36	36	41	49
Civil Suit	343	333	248	260
Total Incl. Others	153,585	154,001	162,389	150,200

Table 4. Legal Sanctions Classified
(Year Ending March 1937)

	Capital Punishment	Penal Servitude	Confinement	Fine	Petty Fine or Detention	Total
Lese-majeste	0	4	0	0	0	4
Interference of Public Duty	0	113	0	5	0	118
Escape	0	12	0	0	0	12
Destruction of Evidence	0	18	0	4	0	22
Inciting Public Disturbance	0	18	0	34	0	52
Incendiarism	0	709	0	38	0	747
Trespass	0	269	0	69	0	338
Forgery of Coins	0	31	0	0	1	32
Forgery of Documents	0	395	0	22	0	417
Forgery of Bonds	0	239	0	0	0	239
Adultery & Bigamy	0	368	0	64	9	441
Gambling	0	2,127	0	1,995	248	4,370
Bribery	0	740	1	390	0	1,131
Murder	0	901	1	0	0	907
Injury	0	1,538	0	843	143	2,524
Chance Medley	0	0	83	433	0	516
Abortion	0	254	0	0	0	254
Burglary	14	21,344	0	0	0	21,358
Fraud, Blackmail	0	7,984	0	14	0	7,998
Embezzlement	0	2,672	0	5	3	2,680
Total incl. others	19	41,438	86	4,050	411	46,004

Foreigners' Criminal Cases

Foreigners' criminal cases handled classified by sanctions in recent years are as follows:—

Table 5. Foreigners' Criminal Cases By Cause & Nationality

	Sanctions			Total	Nationality					
	Imprisonment	Fine	Petty Fine		Chinese	Russians	German	Americans	British	Others
1931	109	61	3	173	161	4	2	1	4	1
1932	87	49	2	133	115	4	2	2	12	3
1933	65	99	5	169	140	14	—	5	6	4
1934	56	50	2	108	88	2	2	3	1	14
1935	45	35	6	86	69	4	1	4	2	6
1936	36	59	3	98	86	—	3	2	2	5
1937	22	29	11	69	52	—	2	2	6	7
Criminal Law Of which for:										
Opium Smoking	3	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
Gambling	—	10	8	18	18	—	—	—	—	—
Injury	1	2	1	4	—	—	1	1	—	—
Burglary	13	—	—	13	13	—	—	—	—	—
Usurpation	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Special Law of which infringement of:										
Stamp Law	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign Exchange Law	3	2	—	5	2	—	1	—	—	2
Automobile Law	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Drug Law	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Morphine Law	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Military Law	7	—	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	—
Fortification Law	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	2	1
Wireless Teleg. Law	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total incl. others	22	29	11	69	52	—	2	2	6	7

Juvenile Courts

Two juvenile courts, one in Tokyo and the other in Osaka, were established in 1923, an-

other court being created in Hiroshima in 1930.

The cases handled at the three courts during the past few years are tabulated below:—

Table 6. Cases at Juvenile Courts

	No. of cases			Cases disposed of			
	Males	Females	Total	Without trial	Placed under protection	Transferred to procurators	Cases in hand
1928	12,493	1,005	13,498	8,450	4,605	9	459
1929	12,346	1,019	13,365	8,325	4,636	2	376
1930	12,835	998	13,833	8,893	4,528	3	392
1931	13,141	1,015	14,156	9,127	4,982	7	352
1932	13,402	1,154	14,556	9,148	4,984	1	405
1933	15,808	1,159	16,967	11,967	5,306	—	489
1934	23,178	1,537	24,715	16,900	7,326	2	888
1935	20,995	1,594	22,589	15,264	7,158	1	956
1936	20,849	1,367	22,225	14,344	7,682	3	1,054
1937	19,963	1,453	21,412	12,178	8,626	2	537

POLICE

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

vice. Whenever a distinguished foreign visitor wishes to reward a policeman for a signal service rendered him the latter feels annoyed, and when the reward is received, with the cognition of his chief, owing to the insistent offer of the visitor, it is generally used for purposes of common benefits. With a pittance of a salary, ¥40-70 in the service of the Metropolitan Police Board, besides a petty allowance below ¥7, the

lot of policemen is anything but enviable, and they certainly deserve better treatment from the central and local treasuries. As a consolation, a policeman of diligent and meritorious service may rise to the post of a chief police commissioner drawing ¥900-2,400 a year. New policemen are admitted on examination, and they are then made to go through six months' training at regular headquarters. A Police Friendly Society is in operation for the purpose of mutual aid and protection.

Police Offences

Police offences are liable to detention not exceeding 20 days or a fine under ¥20. Offences liable to detention are four. They are hiding in others' buildings or ships, prostitution, vagrancy and intimidation. Offences liable to either detention or fines number 37, some of them being beggary and forced selling of anything, exaggerated or false advertisements, practical joke or obstruction to others' business or other ceremonial procession, or obstructing traffic or disorderly act on the road, fortunetelling, etc., practising hypnotism, tattooing one's own or others' body, intruding on scenes of fire, flood or other calamities, shadowing others without justification, mixing foreign ingredients in articles of food or drink, selling unripe fruits or rotten meat. Offences liable to fine number 17, some of which are: wanton discharge of firearms, refusing summons of competent officers, doctors and midwives refusing summons of clients, exposing shoulders bare, presenting any other indecent appearance, or committing a nuisance on the road, maltreating animals, etc. Police offences are summarily judged at police offices concerned, and this system dates from 1885. By the revised criminal code enforced in 1909 cases liable to this judgment are limited to detention for a period not exceeding 20 days or to fines not exceeding ¥20. An attempt was made in the 1909-10 session of the Diet to abolish this police court judgment system and to transfer it to the jurisdiction of Local Courts, but the measure was not adopted.

Peace Police Regulations

The formation of societies or fraternities and public meetings of a political character are un-

der 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, etc. When a public meeting or an open air meeting of a political character is to be held its promoter or promoters must apply in writing to the police authorities concerned and obtain their permit. The Regulations forbid men in active service of the Army and Navy, those in reserve service temporarily called out, police officers, Shinto and Buddhist priests, teachers and students of schools, and minors to join or promote such societies or meetings. Women were also included in the list, but were expunged from it in 1922, as a step towards their political emancipation. Article 17 of the Regulations provides for the control of various labour movements.

Peace Preservation Law

The Peace Preservation Law, enacted in 1925 with a view to providing against the spread and infusion of dangerous thought, was put into force on May 11 that year. The principal item of the Regulations, Article 1, provides that those who have organized an association or fraternity with the object of altering the national constitution or of repudiating the private property system, or those who have joined such an organization with full knowledge of its object are to be punished with penalty ranging from death to servitude of over 5 years. The Regulations also apply to foreign residents and visitors.

The Burglary Prevention Law

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

Police Offences 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:

Table 7. No. of Police Stations and Officers

	No. of Offices			No. of Officers				Population per officer	
	Stations	Police Box	Sub-Stations	Superintendent	Inspectors	Assistant Inspectors	Police-men	Rural	Suburbs
1933	1,199	4,932	14,126	339	1,544	3,545	56,898	555	1,567
1934	1,220	5,183	14,222	339	1,546	3,590	59,481	557	1,552
1935	1,201	4,672	14,240	346	1,548	3,620	59,425	638	1,602
1936	1,203	4,742	14,242	351	1,607	3,909	60,609	625	1,562
1937	1,205	4,704	14,111	412	1,675	4,021	63,892	598	1,500

Table 8. No. of Arrests By Police Classified

	1933 Arrested	1934 Arrested	1935 Arrested	1936 Arrested	1937	
					No. of cases	Arrested
Riot	5	3	15	2	2	3
Incendiarism	2,129	2,097	1,985	1,688	1,598	1,419
Forgery of coins	501	358	3,172	1,005	642	946
Forgery of documents ...	17,496	18,800	17,682	18,646	12,237	13,418
Forgery of securities ...	2,419	2,063	1,837	3,706	966	1,194
Obscenity & Adultery, etc.	5,124	6,233	4,402	4,350	3,443	3,562
Gambling & lottery	35,881	53,927	47,602	44,787	39,647	40,042
Disgrace of honour	1,766	1,626	1,760	1,364	1,178	1,176
Murder	1,254	1,190	1,090	1,172	1,045	1,012
Battery & assaults	26,219	28,893	29,374	27,676	24,345	25,485
Accidental battery & as-						
saults	17,952	20,608	21,737	20,963	21,613	21,581
Abortion	1,027	1,213	1,076	987	452	472
Desertion	344	354	371	344	345	305
Abduction	1,455	1,583	1,450	1,230	898	1,040
Larceny	546,472	571,295	498,465	469,388	633,534	436,409
Fraud & black-mailing ..	473,810	442,358	470,113	312,552	227,030	273,115

Table 9. Number of Suicides

		By					Run over by trains	Run over by cars	Total incl. others
		Hanging	Drowning	Edged tools	Fire-arms	Poison			
1927	{ Male	4,458	1,539	369	96	1,397	1,289	190	9,686
	{ Female ..	1,985	2,020	140	14	1,045	586	75	5,953
1929	{ Male	4,397	1,584	358	104	1,317	1,225	176	9,313
	{ Female ..	1,824	1,918	126	10	971	520	92	5,517
1930	{ Male	5,022	1,728	354	140	1,365	1,373	267	10,439
	{ Female ..	2,052	2,027	135	13	998	531	99	5,920
1931	{ Male	5,224	1,856	346	132	1,363	1,407	275	10,934
	{ Female ..	2,058	2,102	135	14	971	564	114	6,081
1932	{ Male	5,004	1,911	387	123	1,571	1,571	339	11,250
	{ Female ..	2,093	2,197	149	10	1,143	584	160	6,499
1933	{ Male	4,488	1,804	329	100	1,916	1,347	347	10,945
	{ Female ..	1,978	2,205	107	10	1,350	569	127	6,582
1934	{ Male	4,446	1,644	361	102	1,918	1,331	296	10,860
	{ Female ..	1,964	2,014	148	12	1,271	533	129	6,379
1935	{ Male	4,368	1,625	335	92	1,927	1,131	219	10,400
	{ Female ..	1,952	2,013	125	9	1,348	476	99	6,270
1936	{ Male	220	204	27	3	427	19	69	1,134
	{ Female ..	115	155	13	—	194	10	32	642

Table 10. Suicides Classified By Cause and Age

		Under	16-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	Over	Un-	Total
		15 years					50	known	
1932	{ Male	157	751	3,264	1,498	1,297	3,813	470	11,250
	{ Female ..	132	721	1,985	873	664	2,029	95	6,499
1933	{ Male	192	721	3,293	1,456	1,211	3,535	537	10,945
	{ Female ..	150	661	2,069	849	681	2,028	144	6,582
1934	{ Male	179	693	3,270	1,477	1,173	3,497	571	10,860
	{ Female ..	137	619	1,850	885	667	2,059	162	6,379
1935	{ Male	199	590	2,980	1,403	1,143	3,532	554	10,401
	{ Female ..	128	545	1,939	846	630	2,050	132	6,270
1936	{ Male	188	716	3,567	1,579	1,206	3,617	546	11,419
	{ Female ..	136	557	1,864	890	604	2,072	130	6,253
Mental derangement	{ Male	14	74	323	285	303	597	6	1,602
	{ Female ..	7	31	200	212	162	398	6	1,016

		Under	16-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	Over	Un-	Total
		15 years					50	known	
From illness	{ Male	13	139	752	372	307	1,281	11	2,875
	{ Female ..	8	52	362	262	198	776	5	1,663
Poverty or misery ...	{ Male	3	3	62	70	67	191	2	398
	{ Female ..	4	3	17	37	29	85	—	175
Double suicides	{ Male	2	24	310	60	15	7	4	422
	{ Female ..	5	113	276	19	3	1	3	420
Infantuation or	{ Male	—	4	35	15	10	10	—	74
jealousy	{ Female ..	1	9	46	28	8	4	—	96
Remorse	{ Male	1	23	84	28	15	31	—	182
	{ Female ..	—	7	7	8	4	4	—	30
Domestic discord	{ Male	2	19	95	36	27	83	1	263
	{ Female ..	6	24	133	62	28	84	2	339
Fear from detection of	{ Male	1	10	47	23	25	30	1	137
crimes or impending	{ Female ..	—	3	3	2	2	1	—	11
punishment									
Pessimism	{ Male	3	46	162	54	35	104	4	408
	{ Female ..	3	23	81	16	20	57	2	202
Business failure and	{ Male	—	2	30	41	38	89	2	202
debts	{ Female ..	—	—	8	5	1	8	—	22
Divorce	{ Male	—	1	18	8	1	1	—	29
	{ Female ..	—	4	53	17	3	—	—	77
Disappointed love ...	{ Male	—	27	203	30	6	—	—	266
	{ Female ..	—	53	116	9	2	—	—	180

Table 11. Unnatural Deaths

	1932		1933		1934		1935		1936	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Murdered	828	588	846	593	985	707	992	664	952	692
Accidental deaths:										
Tidal waves	61	22	826	908	484	621	4	8	2	—
Floods	20	5	30	15	143	119	265	189	59	32
Shipwrecks	624	49	534	155	462	48	338	82	479	32
Fires	277	178	210	147	1,092	1,255	212	121	241	142
Earthquakes	1	1	2	—	—	1	5	4	3	—
Snow or frozen	188	32	232	52	342	95	182	28	477	116
Landslips, Collapsed houses,										
trees, etc.	260	46	718	85	1,333	769	620	139	545	88
At mines	595	26	748	34	840	35	1,037	26	1,297	310
Beasts & poisonous insects.	87	27	100	39	88	28	64	23	68	27
Railways, motor cars, tram-										
cars, etc.	6,206	2,525	2,657	741	3,044	811	3,623	967	2,887	852
Falling on the road, etc. ...	990	217	626	111	790	134	881	145	799	149
Total incl. others	11,965	3,896	14,585	5,407	17,315	7,407	16,177	5,283	16,085	5,367

Table 12. Statistics of Fire Brigade

(A) Official Fire Brigade

	No. of stations	No. of staff	Pump			Hose Carrier			Fire-arms		
			Gasoline		Steam	Hand		Fire-			
			Auto-mo- bile	Motor- cycle	Horse wagon	Auto-mo- bile	Motor- cycle			alarm	
1928	150	8,621	170	4	1	6	49	11	198	826	
1934	228	16,431	330	6	107	2	7	38	12	345	2,021
1935	232	16,374	346	5	103	16	4	32	13	363	2,052
1936	241	16,632	359	4	113	2	4	30	10	381	2,074
1937	243	17,372	370	5	109	14	4	29	11	442	2,086

(B) Private Fire Brigade

	No. of ass'n	Members (1,000)	Pump		Hos. carrier		No. of Reservoirs		
			Automobile	Motor-cycle	Gasoline	Steam pump		Automobile	Motor-cycle
1928	10,865	1,917	533	110	4,364	324	30	8	95,019
1934	11,362	2,088	1,507	174	8,136	279	83	28	100,068
1935	11,446	2,106	1,738	213	8,806	233	77	36	103,266
1936	11,477	2,140	2,001	294	9,481	211	96	36	105,684
1937	11,489	2,150	2,395	345	9,966	196	126	33	108,544

Table 13. Statistics of Fires

	No. of cases				No. of Households Destroyed		Estimated Loss		
	Accident	Raised	Unknown	Total	Total	per case	Total (¥1,000)	per case (¥)	per household (¥)
1933	16,132	1,488	1,760	19,380	19,471	1.06	35,817	1,914	1,835
1934	17,468	1,381	1,632	20,481	44,636	2.38	170,729	8,786	3,848
1935	16,171	1,244	1,649	19,064	20,054	1.15	53,912	2,940	2,688
1936	16,373	1,078	1,684	19,135	18,062	0.99	47,338	2,544	2,614
1937	15,993	922	898	17,813	17,496	0.95	49,849	2,793	2,850

PRISONS AND PRISONERS

Just as in Western countries solitary confinement arrangement is in force in Japanese prisons. All prisoners under the age of 18 are kept in cells different from those for older ages. To Japanese generally living in a house which is practically one big room, though usually divided into a number of smaller rooms with sliding doors, the solitary confinement seems to be too sudden a change, and is apt to exert a morbid influence upon the prisoners. The solitary system is therefore sparingly enforced in Japan. Prisoners in penal servitude from compulsion and other inmates from option, are made to work at the workhouse, and rewards at certain rate are given. Workhouses are closed twelve days in a year, and a prisoner whose father or mother dies is allowed release from labour for three days. Moral instruction is given on holidays or Sundays, and ordinary education is given under 4 hours a day for prisoners of primary education grade and under 2 for those of higher grade. Those of still higher grade are left to their own devices, 3 books being allowed at one time, exclusive of dictionary. The daily ration per capita of prisoners consists of 0.95 pint of inferior rice and barley mixture and side-dish

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

Wages Earnings of Convicts

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

Table 14. No. of Prisons, Prison Officers and Prison Inmates

	No. of prisons	No. of prison officers	Prison Inmates					Total
			Convicts	Suspects	Accused	In sep. rate cells	Infants	
1927	157	7,574	37,990	141	2,550	293	7	40,981
1929	154	7,628	37,493	85	3,934	322	8	31,842
1930	154	7,608	41,188	127	4,634	481	7	46,437
1931	154	7,475	42,253	100	4,642	505	7	47,507
1932	155	7,486	46,324	77	5,624	477	6	52,580
1933	155	7,646	49,922	109	6,062	530	4	56,627
1934	155	7,735	48,904	80	5,273	572	8	54,837
1935	155	7,848	51,094	120	5,252	490	14	56,970
1936	156	7,980	51,977	47	4,628	462	9	57,123
1937	156	7,998	49,132	56	3,956	362	6	53,512

Table 15. Convicts Classified By Sex and Crimes (End of Dec.)

Crime	Sex	1927	1928	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Theft	Male	20,937	26,116	28,145	27,325	28,494	29,464	28,193
	Female	251	218	250	265	262	310	261
Burglary	Male	2,534	3,443	3,562	3,419	3,374	3,468	3,462
	Female	11	3	3	2	4	4	7
Gambling	Male	622	465	466	509	653	670	509
	Female	11	5	2	6	3	10	4
Fraud, blackmailing	Male	3,594	4,606	4,998	4,997	5,867	5,682	5,254
	Female	43	35	46	76	70	63	75
Usurpation	Male	1,103	1,374	1,613	1,642	1,813	1,811	1,697
	Female	8	4	—	4	2	5	6
Stolen goods concealed, etc.	Male	210	302	392	411	335	353	379
	Female	4	4	2	12	9	3	5
Forgery of coins	Male	99	108	128	131	118	104	89
	Female	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Forgery documents	Male	617	745	707	557	613	623	554
	Female	9	5	3	3	1	4	7
Obscenity, adultery, Bigamy	Male	542	554	663	696	701	724	729
	Female	12	4	3	7	3	2	4
Battery & assaults	Male	1,555	1,706	1,686	1,458	1,391	1,301	1,195
	Female	15	15	15	12	13	14	8
Murder	Male	2,924	2,408	2,521	2,419	2,402	2,533	2,506
	Female	123	104	111	119	121	100	111
Abortion	Male	12	15	8	11	12	11	9
	Female	7	4	16	7	12	15	2
Sedition	Male	82	40	49	21	6	3	3
	Female	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Incendiary	Male	1,416	1,870	2,124	2,215	2,219	2,160	1,925
	Female	181	172	174	187	196	206	183
Others	Male	659	879	914	893	876	894	883
	Female	13	6	12	6	7	10	7
Special Laws	Male	382	1,099	1,331	1,461	1,492	1,409	1,022
	Female	14	15	13	32	25	20	24
Total	Male	37,288	45,730	49,272	48,165	50,366	51,210	48,427
	Female	702	594	650	739	728	767	705
Grand Total		37,990	46,324	49,922	48,904	51,094	51,977	49,132

Table 16. No. of Convicts Classified By Age

	1927				1934			
	Under 13	Under 20	Over 20	Total	Under 13	Under 20	Over 20	Total
1927	876	1,760	35,354	37,990	817	2,023	46,064	48,904
1929	735	1,826	38,627	41,188	821	1,956	48,317	51,094
1931	717	1,950	39,586	42,253	868	2,041	49,095	51,977
1932	858	2,059	43,407	46,324	877	1,902	46,353	49,132
1933	918	2,199	46,805	49,922				

Table 17. Convicts Classified By Sentence

	Imprisonment						Life time	Confine-ment	Deten-tion	Total
	Below 1 year	Below 3 yrs.	Below 5 yrs.	Below 10 yrs.	Below 15 yrs.	Above 15 yrs.				
1928	7,734	14,036	6,016	5,514	1,556	825	465	23	242	36,411
1935	14,577	21,705	7,926	4,985	497	509	518	176	201	51,094
1936	14,803	21,949	8,213	5,040	470	494	533	284	191	51,977
1937	13,176	20,834	8,277	5,030	459	489	541	213	113	49,132

Table 18. Revenue of Prisons

(Unit: ¥1,000)

Year Ending Mar. 31:	General			Total incl. Others	Extra Ordinary	Grand Total
	Earning from labor	Rental of Property	Miscellaneous			
1928	6,502	0.9	15	6,518	47	6,565
1934	7,797	0.4	16	7,813	31	7,845
1935	8,230	0.4	33	8,264	37	8,301
1936	8,972	0.4	52	9,025	42	9,067
1937	10,402	0.4	58	10,461	57	10,517
1938	17,487	0.2	67	17,554	69	17,622
*1939	11,057	0.3	61	11,118	45	11,163

* Estimate.

CHAPTER XIII

SANITATION

MEDICINE

Introductory

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

The first physician engaged by the Imperial Government after the opening of the country to foreign intercourse was an Englishman, Dr. William Willis, who was placed in the charge of the first military hospital established in Tokyo. For the naval hospital Dr. W. Anderson, the author of a famous work on Japanese fine art, was engaged. Among the pioneer Americans in this field stand first Dr. J. C. Hepburn, also well

known as the compiler of the first Japanese-English dictionary, Dr. Alexander E. Vedder, an American naval surgeon, Dr. Eldridge, who came to the Hokkaido with Gen. Capron and rendered valuable services in framing Japanese regulations and training Japanese officers as regards quarantine. The first dentist, as the term is now understood, was also an American, Dr. Eastlake.

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

Medical Practitioners, Dentists, Pharmacists, etc.

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

Table 1. No. of Physicians, Dentists and Pharmacists by Qualification and Sex

(A) Medical Practitioners

	University Graduates Male	College Graduates		Educated Abroad		Independently Qualified by Examination		Total incl. others		Per 10,000 Population
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1932	13,561	22,829	1,532	51	6	10,809	343	48,188	1,881	6.94
1933	15,579	23,611	1,905	56	5	10,478	304	50,578	2,214	7.41
1934	17,034	24,542	2,304	61	6	10,023	329	52,377	2,639	7.23
1935	18,822	25,305	2,687	62	6	9,735	336	54,552	3,039	7.45
1936	20,104	26,070	3,095	69	8	9,471	329	56,274	3,432	7.57
1937	21,699	26,656	3,471	67	6	9,132	302	58,020	3,779	7.65

(B) Dental Surgeons

1932	—	7,590	672	72	—	8,393	431	16,061	1,103	2.47
1933	—	8,377	762	78	—	8,345	416	16,806	1,178	2.61
1934	—	9,291	896	78	—	8,302	428	17,674	1,324	2.58
1935	—	10,171	1,035	79	—	8,317	405	18,570	1,440	2.66
1936	—	11,059	1,153	74	—	8,364	414	19,500	1,567	2.74
1937	—	11,973	1,258	79	—	8,344	416	20,398	1,674	2.83

References:

Table Nos.: 1-2 a, 3-5 b, 6 c, 7-13 d, 14-18 e.

- a—Statistical Annual of Civil Cases, Department of Justice.
- b—Statistical Annual of Criminal Cases, Department of Justice.
- c—Research of Department of Justice.
- d—Department of Home Affairs.
- e—Reports on Prison Affairs, the Department of Justice.

(Continued)

	(C) Pharmacists									
1932	347	8,715	818	25	—	9,697	868	18,684	1,786	3.09
1933	266	9,667	1,260	30	—	9,561	1,018	19,524	2,278	3.24
1934	287	10,757	1,745	31	—	9,553	1,012	20,526	2,757	3.41
1935	305	11,799	2,372	33	—	9,515	1,043	21,552	3,405	3.60
1936	338	12,680	3,013	33	—	9,548	1,120	22,599	4,133	3.80
1937	363	13,596	3,616	33	—	9,414	1,134	23,406	4,750	3.95

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

Table 2. No. of Midwives, Nurses, etc.

	Midwives	Nurses	Acu- n- cun- turists	Moxi- caur- terists	Sham- pooers
1932	54,655	89,684	4,936	4,712	35,812
1933	56,590	96,020	5,154	4,886	35,902
1934	58,270	102,921	5,052	4,890	36,330
1935	59,560	106,857	5,005	4,930	36,210
1936	60,967	113,987	5,155	5,066	36,312
1937	61,732	124,402	4,868	4,885	34,000

Table 3. No. of Hospitals and Consulting Offices

	General Hospitals*			Charity Hospitals		Pro- stitutes Hospitals	Epidemic Hospitals	Isolation Hospitals	Consulting Offices	
	Gov- ern- ment	Public	Private	Public	Private				Medical	Dental
1932	12	87	2,350	12	25	136	1,269	6,473		
1933	—	88	2,452	12	23	133	1,261	7,398		
1934	—	102	2,625	8	22	133	1,286	7,251	35,014	17,200
1935	—	101	2,803	8	26	121	1,294	7,117	35,772	18,066
1936	—	115	2,887	10	27	120	1,040	7,247	36,384	18,888
1937	—	125	2,907	11	35	117	1,010	7,044	36,838	19,586

Note: * With accommodation for 10 or more in-patients only.

Insane Asylums.—At the end of 1937 there were throughout the whole country 151 insane asylums. The number of patients has shown a steady increase in recent years.

Table 4. Statistics of Insane Asylums

	No. of hospitals	No. of beds	No. of In-patients					Aggregated number of in-patients treated a day
			Remaining from last year	Admitted in	Left Asylum	Died in Asylum	At the end of the year	
1932	110	14,368	6,239	3,160	1,496	1,003	6,900	2,297,110
			*3,591	*9,515	*7,858	*944	*4,297	*1,523,919
1933	120	15,996	6,854	3,647	1,810	1,219	7,472	2,531,532
			*4,291	*10,614	*8,740	*1,103	*5,062	*1,838,438
1934	130	17,298	7,431	3,969	1,970	1,270	8,160	2,727,624
			*5,023	*11,232	*9,460	*1,132	*5,663	*2,059,427
1935	143	18,981	8,158	4,517	2,295	1,498	8,882	3,005,073
			*5,728	*13,520	*11,518	*1,231	*6,499	*2,396,912
1936	146	19,410	8,854	4,441	2,235	1,617	9,443	3,095,339
			*6,361	*14,148	*11,909	*1,658	*6,942	*2,712,775
1937	151	21,325	9,381	4,573	2,307	1,720	9,927	3,237,544
			*6,997	*15,960	*13,752	*1,588	*7,617	*3,137,418

Note: The asterisk denotes the number of paying patients.

Tuberculosis

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

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

Hospitals

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

Table 5. Conditions in Tuberculosis Hospitals

	No. of hospitals	No. of beds	No. of In-patients					Aggregated number of in-patients treated a day
			Remaining from last year	Admitted in	Left Asylum	Died in Asylum	At the end of the year	
1932	69	5,677	2,394	3,599	1,444	1,843	2,707	921,180
			*1,264	*5,327	*3,725	*1,287	*1,688	*512,969
1933	76	6,177	2,701	3,476	1,471	1,962	2,744	989,677
			*1,766	*1,554	*5,150	*1,977	*2,193	*762,433
1934	91	7,271	3,227	5,348	2,363	2,510	3,767	1,276,341
			*1,832	*7,362	*5,341	*1,676	*2,112	*718,016
1935	106	8,090	3,785	5,127	2,606	2,469	3,921	1,358,393
			*2,157	*8,619	*6,422	*1,945	*2,325	*834,390
1936	110	8,667	4,070	6,348	3,150	2,853	4,416	1,512,407
			*2,360	*9,644	*6,838	*2,321	*2,844	*987,570
1937	116	10,607	4,249	6,797	3,379	2,836	4,831	1,641,124
			*3,053	*11,974	*8,171	*3,083	*3,773	*1,314,804

Note: The asterisk denotes the number of paying patients.

Table 6. Proportion of Men Affected With Tuberculosis

	Estimated Number of Requiring Health Examination	Number of Persons Examined	Number of Patients	Ratio of Patients per 1,000 Examined	Number of Persons Ordered to Suspend Work
1932	1,883,508	1,517,146	490	0.31	97
		*45,869			
1933	1,835,992	1,526,142	403	0.26	64
		*21,326			
1934	1,878,039	1,563,268	439	0.27	63
		*82,434			
1935	1,998,544	1,676,760	538	0.31	113
		*84,393			
1936	1,803,099	1,442,758	516	0.33	79
		*121,787			
1937	1,596,010	1,252,114	601	0.45	90
		*73,353			

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

Leper Hospital

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

In 1907 the Imperial Diet voted a measure for establishing leprosaria at state expenses, and five leprosaria were established one each near Tokyo, Osaka, Kumamoto, Takamatsu and Aomori.

Table 7. Conditions in Leprosaria

	No. of Leprosarias	No. of beds	No. of In-patients					Aggregated number of in-patients treated a day
			Remaining from last year	Admitted in	Left Leprosaria	Died in Leprosaria	At the end of the year	
1932	14	4,265	4,029	974	378	307	4,318	1,505,204
			*74	*18	*55	*1	*36	*19,228
1933	15	4,639	4,300	1,451	585	308	4,858	1,629,958
			*35	*59	*24	*3	*67	*14,204
1934	14	4,457	4,287	1,394	415	309	4,957	1,649,739
			*36	*5	*4	*5	*32	*11,839
1935	15	5,052	5,051	1,618	586	275	5,808	1,908,827
			*32	*4	*7	*6	*23	*8,292
1936	15	5,757	5,712	1,353	592	267	6,104	2,179,333
			*23	*1	*12	*1	*11	*4,057
1937	15	5,887	6,104	1,536	679	412	6,549	2,345,683
			*11	*5	*2	*1	*13	*4,104

Note: The asterisk denotes the number of paying patients.

Table 8. Conditions in Hospitals for Prostitute

Year	Number of Hospitals	Admitting Capacity	Remaining from previous year	Newly Admitted	Aggregated number of in-patients treated a day	Average number of days of patients stayed in Hospital
1932	136	5,371 †10	1,574 *19	53,241 *532	1,038,086 *10,749	18.94
1933	133	5,320 †10	1,265 *24	49,189 *745	957,891 *14,682	18.99
1934	133	5,420 †10	1,305 *26	48,354 *566	939,231 *14,331	18.98
1935	121	5,065 †9	1,187 *16	46,801 *381	878,522 *9,323	18.35
1936	120	5,049 †17	1,211 *19	51,824 *583	919,959 *15,923	17.45
1937	117	4,917 †14	1,323 *39	53,283 *339	952,922 *10,106	17.51

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

The number of licensed quarters at the end of 1937 was 437, with 9,238 houses possessing 47,217 licensed prostitutes.

Infectious Disease Hospitals.—The total number of infectious disease hospitals throughout the whole country as at the end of 1937 was 1,010. Their accommodating capacity was 23,255, which works out at 23 per hospital.

Isolation Wards.—At the end of 1937 there were 7,044 isolation wards which had an admitting capacity of 69,246 or 9.85 per ward on the average.

Isolation Houses.—The total number of isolation houses existing at the end of 1937 was 66. The accommodating capacity was 1,699 or 25.7 on an average.

Disinfecting Stations.—At the end of 1937 there were 47 disinfecting stations (established under the provisions of the Law for the Prevention of Infectious Diseases).

Patent Medicines

Patent Medicines Manufactured and Imported.—The output and imports of patent medicines for 1937 totalled ¥108,150,609. Of this amount ¥670,002 represented imports (inclusive of consignments from colonies). The value of the output and imports combined was ¥1.52 per capita.

Retailers in Patent Medicines.—The number of retailers in patent medicines at the end of 1937 was 217,490.

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

Sanitation

Sanitation in the modern sense of the term in Japan may be said to have its genesis in the dispatch of Sensai Nagayo (d. 1910) to America

and Europe not long after the establishment of the Imperial Government, and he is usually known as the "father" of Japanese sanitation. For vaccination Japan was indebted to the Dutch physicians at Nagasaki.

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

Epidemic Laboratories

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

resigned and established the Kitazato Epidemic Laboratory. The Government laboratory was placed in charge of the late Dr. Baron Aoyama, Dr. H. Hayashi and others. It is now supervised by Dr. Yonejiro Miyayama, Professor of the Imperial University of Tokyo.

Trachoma

Control of the infectious eye-disease trachoma

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

Table 9. Proportion of Men Affected With Trachoma

Year	Persons Examined	Severe Cases	Mild Cases	Suspected Cases	Total	Ratio of Patients per 100 Persons Examined	Number of Persons Ordered to Suspend Work
1932	6,029,241 *734,093	43,719	451,037	130,941	625,697	9.25	160
1933	5,901,344 *988,108	42,392	444,550	122,894	609,836	8.85	202
1934	5,681,134 *947,731	37,634	424,234	119,449	581,317	8.77	227
1935	5,981,741 *528,152	33,820	376,994	116,533	527,347	8.10	113
1936	5,889,362 *1,160,421	39,181	428,917	125,218	593,316	8.42	246
1937	6,522,554 *703,782	39,453	409,495	123,549	572,497	7.92	207

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

Infectious Diseases

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

In the fiscal year ending Mar. 31, 1937 the sum of ¥1,512,383 was defrayed by the National Treasury for prevention of infectious diseases.

In addition to the above, the amount of grants-in-aid from the National Treasury for infectious disease prevention expenses incurred by the Hokkaido and other prefectures was as follows:—

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

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

Table 10. No. of Epidemic Cases and Mortality

Year	Typhoid fever	Dysentery	Diphtheria	Small-pox	Cholera	Scarlet fever	Cerebrospinal meningitis	Total incl. others
1932	35,519 18.30	32,251 39.89	21,866 19.93	305 14.75	4 50.00	8,257 4.06	238 68.07	103,261
1933	38,529 18.77	38,049 37.37	28,545 18.48	375 14.93	—	12,631 3.23	359 61.56	123,797
1934	42,595 18.15	42,952 34.43	30,109 16.91	320 11.25	—	16,688 3.05	1,187 55.35	138,359
1935	38,357 17.84	48,968 30.77	28,200 15.51	113 13.51	—	16,509 3.11	1,304 56.67	137,676
1936	36,938 17.51	52,075 30.23	28,234 14.85	178 16.29	—	16,707 2.91	1,003 61.22	139,911
1937	38,542 17.17	78,284 23.54	28,111 14.14	90 6.67	57 35.09	17,603 2.73	839 57.33	138,023
1938	42,259 16.72	79,729 24.82	28,587 10.02	60 10.00	17 58.23	19,161 2.12	994 51.71	171,077

Burial and Cremation

Though existing grave-yards are left uninterfered with, those in newly-grown industrial

towns have not unfrequently been removed by administrative order. A new cemetery must be laid out in a place at least 120 yards from the

nearest dwelling houses. Cremation claims a larger half of all bodies buried.

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

Table 11. Lesser Epidemics, etc.

		Measles	Whooping cough	Influenza	Dysentery	Syphilis	Meningitis
1933.....	A	8,442	6,157	4,765	14,880	5,835	42,546
	B	7,979	6,002	2,067	10,660	3,482	27,892
1934.....	A	9,787	8,520	10,142	15,490	5,555	39,924
	B	9,194	8,333	4,101	10,952	3,306	25,445
1935.....	A	9,816	12,216	3,070	15,921	5,556	37,615
	B	9,241	11,930	1,423	11,421	3,186	22,995
1936.....	A	5,264	9,751	8,670	16,721	5,536	36,905
	B	4,881	9,541	3,337	11,746	3,153	22,168
1937.....	A	10,889	10,985	2,991	19,726	5,241	36,188
	B .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

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

Deaths Classified by Causes

The number of deaths taking place throughout the whole country in recent years has

fluctuated between 1,240,000 and 1,161,000. Tuberculosis, pneumonia, cerebral hemorrhage and diarrhoea and enteritis account for the largest number of deaths.

Table 12. Number of Deaths By Causes (Unit: 1,000)

	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Diarrhoea and enteritis	137	142	128	112	121	120
Pneumonia and bronchial pneumonia	113	105	151	129	138	132
Deformity and congenital weakness	62	61	60	64	68	63
Cerebral hemorrhage, etc.	107	109	114	115	118	119
Tuberculosis (pulmonary, etc.)	119	126	122	132	145	145
Decrepitude, etc.	78	83	87	79	92	85
Nephritis or Bright's disease	61	61	73	56	58	56
Total including others	1,175	1,194	1,235	1,162	1,230	1,208

Table 13. Poisoning By Causes

	Intentional		Accidental		Through Other's Injuries		Total	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1932	6,607	2,426	4,551	314	20	9	11,178	2,749
1933	8,087	2,912	5,947	394	38	18	14,072	3,324
1934	8,515	2,811	6,392	356	36	15	14,943	3,182
1935	8,434	2,795	6,236	345	29	13	14,699	3,153
1936	8,978	3,480	11,021	472	30	9	20,029	3,961
1937	7,456	2,924	5,164	332	40	22	12,664	3,278

Table 14. Comparison of No. of Deaths per 10,000 Population Classified by Causes

	Japan Proper (1937)	France (1935)	Germany (1935)	England & Wales (1935)	Italy (1937)	Holland (1937)	U.S.A. (1935)
Typhoid Fever	1.04	0.24	0.09	0.04	1.18	0.06	0.28
Measles	1.53	0.17	0.25	0.33	0.49	0.13	0.31
Scarlet Fever	0.06	0.08	0.18	0.14	0.07	0.05	0.21
Whooping cough	1.54	0.20	0.27	0.39	0.63	0.39	0.37
Diphtheria	0.60	0.30	1.14	0.86	0.63	0.06	0.31
Influenza	0.42	1.83	3.29	1.82	2.80	3.67	2.21
Tuberculosis (of respiratory organs) ..	14.73	10.65	6.15	6.05	6.34	3.36	4.98
Tuberculosis (of others)	5.56	1.62	1.13	1.13	2.27	1.44	0.52
Cancer and Other malignant tumour ..	7.11	9.48	14.52	15.87	8.55	13.11	10.79
Cerebral hemorrhage, thrombosis and embolism	16.67	11.87	9.31	6.63	13.32	6.50	8.55
Diseases of nervous system	7.64	3.78	3.10	2.77	3.50	1.94	1.61
Diseases of heart	6.01	15.50	14.45	28.21	16.30	13.66	24.49
Branchitis	3.37	1.71	1.71	3.88	4.25	1.50	0.31
Pneumonia	15.19	6.80	8.97	6.59	20.10	6.25	8.19
Others respiratory diseases	4.64	8.95	2.49	1.16	2.40	1.25	0.80

(Continued)	Japan Proper (1937)	France (1935)	Germany (1935)	England & Wales (1935)	Italy (1937)	Holland (1937)	U.S.A. (1935)
Diarrhea and enteritis	16.84	1.59	1.79	1.18	13.19	0.72	1.41
Appendicitis	0.38	0.39	0.79	0.73	0.69	0.42	1.27
Other diseases of Digestive organs...	8.05	3.01	2.93	3.33	3.12	2.00	2.76
Nephritis	7.90	4.49	1.85	3.95	4.32	2.98	8.12
Congenital debility Malformations, & premature birth	11.75	3.08	6.69	4.70	7.32	4.24	4.94
Senility	11.90	19.99	11.16	4.18	9.72	5.40	0.78
Suicides	2.01	2.10	2.75	1.29	0.76	0.79	1.43
Murdered	0.06	0.12	0.13	0.04	0.18	0.04	0.83
Unknown causes	4.61	30.89	2.20	0.32	1.14	3.39	1.61
Total incl. others	169.52	156.98	118.44	117.46	142.04	87.81	109.22

Port Quarantine

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

The total number of vessels inspected in 1937 by both harbour offices and temporary quarantine stations was 24,281 Japanese vessels (with a total tonnage of 84,695,271) and 5,978 foreign vessels (with a total tonnage of 37,856,396). The total number of persons inspected was 2,877,586, of which ship's crew numbered 1,657,126 and passengers 1,220,460. By these inspections 9 persons were found suffering from small-pox, 3 from cholera and 81 from other notifiable infectious diseases, making a total of 93 cases.

Aerial Quarantine

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

Death Rates and Average Expectancy

According to the fifth life table published by the Cabinet Statistics Bureau in August, 1935, the average length of life in Japan is a little

over 44 years in the case of men and 46 years in the case of women. This is two or three years longer than has been believed to be the case. The table was prepared on the basis of the 1930 census figures.

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

Table 15. Death Rates and Expectancy of Life

Death Rates:	Ages	Male		Female	
		Previous	Present	Previous	Present
Under	1.....	162.0	140.1	144.0	124.2
	1.....	48.5	43.1	47.5	42.1
	2.....	22.4	22.4	22.7	22.7
	5.....	7.0	6.4	7.8	7.1
	10.....	3.2	2.6	3.7	3.0
	15.....	6.0	5.0	9.0	7.3
	17.....	9.2	8.0	11.2	9.5
	18.....	10.3	9.1	11.7	10.1
	19.....	10.8	0.7	12.0	10.4
	20.....	10.8	9.8	12.1	10.6
	21.....	10.6	9.7	12.1	10.3
	22.....	10.4	9.5	14.1	10.4
	23.....	10.2	9.3	11.8	10.2
	24.....	9.9	9.0	11.5	9.9
	25.....	9.5	8.6	11.2	9.6
	30.....	8.2	7.4	10.5	8.9
	40.....	10.5	9.6	11.3	10.1
	50.....	18.6	17.5	13.8	12.6
	60.....	39.2	36.7	26.4	24.2
	70.....	84.8	80.4	61.6	57.7
	80.....	182.7	170.2	150.3	138.5
	90.....	372.8	341.4	353.5	322.7
	100.....	666.2	604.8	694.0	642.3

Average Expectancy of Life:

Under	1.....	42.06	44.82	43.20	46.54
	1.....	49.14	51.07	49.42	52.10
	2.....	50.62	52.35	50.86	53.37
	5.....	50.35	51.85	50.71	53.00
	10.....	46.53	47.93	47.00	49.18
	20.....	39.10	40.18	40.38	42.10
	25.....	36.06	37.01	37.72	39.23
	30.....	32.59	33.43	34.69	35.98
	40.....	25.13	25.74	28.09	29.01
	50.....	18.02	18.49	20.95	21.67
	60.....	11.87	12.23	14.12	14.68
	70.....	7.11	7.43	8.44	8.88
	80.....	3.87	4.15	4.41	4.73
	90.....	1.95	2.17	2.04	2.24
	100.....	0.83	1.09	0.98	1.01

Ministry of Public Welfare

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

The Japanese Red Cross Society

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

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

The activities of the Society in time of war and in ordinary times are well known and since its establishment, it has rendered meritorious services, notably on the occasion of the Sino-Japanese War (1894-95), the Boxer Rebellion in North China (1900), the Russo-Japanese War (1904-05), the Chinese civil war at Hankow (1911-12), the World War (1913-18). During

the World War the Japanese Red Cross Society sent relief units to England, France and Russia (1914-16), and also to East Siberia in 1918-22, to Saghalien in 1921-25, to Siberia in 1922-23, to Tsinan (China) in 1925-26 and again in 1928-29, to China on the occasion of the civil war, and to Manchuria and Chosen in 1931-33.

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

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

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

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

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

References:

- Table Nos. 1-10 a, 11-12 b, 13 a, 14-15 b.
Key: a—Sanitary Bureau, Department of Welfare,
b—Cabinet Statistics Bureau.

CHAPTER XIV

PRESS AND PUBLICATIONS

PRESS—NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES

Introductory Remarks

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

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

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

Peculiar Features of Japanese Press

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

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

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

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

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

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

Censorship and Freedom of Discussion

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

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

Circulation, Capital and Prices

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

the country to which news is telephoned and photos transmitted by wire.

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

Most papers are issued in the morning, but all leading papers in Tokyo and Osaka issue evening editions. Some papers in Tokyo now issue noon editions besides morning and evening editions. Two of the largest papers in Japan have a circulation each of over 1 million. The number of pages of the morning editions are usually 8, the evening editions 4. The price per copy is 3 or 4 sen each for the morning and either 3 or 2 sen for the evening editions.

Advertisement Tariff

For papers with large circulation the tariff ranges between ¥1 to ¥2 per line of 15 characters. 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 Asahi and the Tokyo Nichi Nichi ranking first in the line of publishers' advertisements.

Statistics on Press

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

Table 1. Number of Newspapers Published in Japan Proper

	With deposit				Total incl. others	Without deposit				Total incl. others
	Daily	Weekly	Semi-monthly	Monthly		Daily	Weekly	Semi-monthly	Monthly	
1933	1,179	461	1,920	2,877	6,678	210	261	876	3,342	5,182
1934	1,219	470	1,978	3,107	7,081	215	258	712	3,287	5,084
1935	1,222	506	1,896	3,231	7,180	219	295	599	3,152	5,921
1936	1,226	564	1,878	3,467	7,531	209	498	483	3,215	5,289
1937	1,208	609	1,812	3,747	7,797	214	574	407	3,286	5,471
1938	1,124	616	749	3,923	7,806	...	...	...	...	4,596
1939 May	1,000	594	645	3,906	7,349	...	...	...	...	4,596

Leading Newspapers

There are over 1,800 dailies throughout the whole country. Most of them are local papers with limited circulation and hardly worth being

called newspapers as the term is generally understood. The list appended represents leading dailies (vernacular newspapers) in Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya and other big cities.

Table 2. List of Leading Newspapers in Japan

(A) Japanese Language					
Name	Established	Publisher	Editor	Address	Kind
Chugai Shogyo Shimpō ...	1876	T. Tanaka	T. Obama	Tokyo	Commerce
Hochi Shimbun	1872	B. Miki	S. Okano	Tokyo	General
Kokumin Shimbun	1892	M. Shiki	I. Yamamoto	Tokyo	General
Miyako Shimbun	1885	E. Fukuda	H. Watanabe	Tokyo	Commerce & Amusement

Name	Established	Publisher	Editor	Address	Kind
Tokyo Asahi Shimbun ...	1888	S. Uyeno	T. Ogata	Tokyo	General
Tokyo Nichi-Nichi	1872	N. Okumura	S. Abe	Tokyo	General
Yomiuri Shimbun	1874	M. Shoriki	U. Takahashi	Tokyo	General
Chugoku Minpo... ..	1892	M. Ohmori	T. Koriyama	Okayama	General
Fukuoka Nichi-Nichi ...	1877	M. Nagae	A. Kikutake	Fukuoka	General
Hokkai Times	1901	Y. Abe	K. Nagauchi	Sapporo	General
Hokuroku Times	1907	S. Tanaka	J. Shibuya	Toyama	General
Kahoku Shimpō... ..	1897	J. Ichiriki	G. Ichiriki	Sendai	General
Kobe Yushin Nippo... ..	1884	K. Nakai	T. Yamada	Kobe	General
Nagoya Shimbun	1906	M. Koyama	Y. Shibata	Nagoya	General
Osaka Asahi Shimbun ...	1879	S. Uyeno	M. Takahara	Osaka	General
Osaka Mainichi Shimbun.	1881	N. Okumura	M. Shimada	Osaka	General

(B) English Language

Name	Established	Publisher	Editor	Address	(Management)
Japan Advertiser	1905	B. W. Fleisher	W. Fleisher	Tokyo	American
Japan Chronicle	1891	E. A. Kennard	E. A. Kennard	Kobe	British
Japan News Week	1938	W. R. Wills	P. Whiteing	Tokyo	American
Japan Times & Mail ...	1897	H. Ashida	Y. Morri	Tokyo	Japanese
Osaka Mainichi... ..	1922	R. Araki	M. Kitamura	Osaka	Japanese

Foreign Journalism in Japan

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

About the time of the Japan-China War (1894-5) there existed three English dailies in Yokohama, namely, the Japan Mail, the Japan Gazette and the Japan Herald, three in Kobe, namely the Kobe Chronicle (present Japan Chronicle), the Hyogo News and the Kobe Herald, two in Nagasaki, namely, the Nagasaki Rising Sun and the Nagasaki Press, besides one weekly in Yokohama, namely, the Eastern World edited by a German-American (late F. Schroeder) and one Russian paper in Nagasaki. They were all conducted and edited by foreigners and there existed no paper edited in any foreign language conducted by Japanese until the Japan Times appeared in 1897 in Tokyo as the only English paper edited by Japanese. Of the above mentioned, there remain now only three, the rest having disappeared one after another.

News Agencies

This form of news supply organs has made a marked development in recent years, especially since the World War. At present there

are about a dozen news agencies in Tokyo and 8 in Osaka, Kobe, Yokohama and Nagoya.

Domei Tsushinsha (est. 1936) The Domei Tsushinsha was established by the co-operation of the leading newspapers and the Japan Broadcasting Association through the good offices of the Government and opened to business on January 1, 1936 using the Shimbun Rengo Tsushinsha as its nucleus. Subsequent negotiations with the Nippon Dempo induced it to participate in the Domei news service. As a result, the Nippon Dempo's news service department, together with the domestic and overseas branches, joined the Domei on May 31. Almost all city and rural newspaper also joined it on the same day. Thus, the Domei has come to control 70 branches at home and abroad. At the same time its advertising department joined that of the Nippon Dempo. So the Domei and the Nippon Dempo are destined to co-operate closely, the former as the greatest news agency and the latter as the greatest advertising agency.

Press Association and Clubs

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

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

Table 3. Publications

	Ordinary Publication (Original & Translation)	Periodicals
1933.....	24,025	91,489
1934.....	26,331	85,966
1935.....	30,347	65,426
1936.....	31,996	56,285
1937.....	30,732	49,986
1938.....	29,466	55,183

Note: Official Publications are Excluded.

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

Table 4. Ordinary Publications by Subjects

	Literature	Educational	Music	Religion	Language	Geography	Social Problem	Arts	Politics	Law
1932.....	2,271	2,224	1,009	933	813	741	1,323	712	614	574
1935.....	2,669	2,041	1,407	1,596	967	1,191	804	915	1,047	774
1936.....	3,189	2,581	1,835	1,651	1,341	1,397	1,252	1,817	1,127	876
1937.....	2,656	1,830	963	1,312	1,378	1,372	1,414	1,107	1,322	835
1938.....	2,452	1,677	908	1,263	1,621	972	1,222	812	945	133

	Medical	Economics	Engineering	Industry	History	Biography	Philosophy	Physics	Text Book	Total incl. others
1932.....	695	1,236	373	384	421	284	548	461	2,111	22,104
1935.....	827	1,482	804	1,488	530	584	1,245	660	2,260	30,347
1936.....	985	2,000	862	1,884	460	547	1,248	602	1,438	31,996
1937.....	927	1,707	1,035	1,751	455	411	1,106	429	2,790	30,732
1938.....	989	1,745	993	1,363	503	583	751	422	1,948	29,464

Publication Law

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

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

Copyright

By the law revised in 1910 and 1934 and based on the resolution of the International Convention of Copyright held at Berne in 1908, the protection covered by the new legislative act has

References:

- Table Nos.: 1-4 a, 5 b.
- Key: a—Department of Home Affairs.
- b—Department of Finance.

been considerably enlarged in scope. The law no longer requires the registration of copyright merely for the purpose of protecting it against piracy, but registration is required when copyright is to be used as an object of pledge, and generally as an object of market value. The fee is ¥10 for a book, 50 sen for a newspaper or periodical, 45 sen for drama or photo.

Import and Export of Books

The import of foreign books did not exceed ¥500,000 a year in the pre-war days, but grew to ¥1,884,000 in 1921 and ¥2,290,786 in 1937, about 80 per cent. of the total value passing through the port of Yokohama. Foreign book imports have been greatly restricted since 1938 in consequence of the Sino-Japanese hostilities. The value of import and export in the past few years is as follows:

Table 5. Import and Export of Books

	Import	Export
1929.....	¥2,703,268	¥1,235,999
1930.....	2,385,350	1,433,795
1931.....	2,080,755	1,649,522
1932.....	1,775,625	1,348,451
1933.....	1,531,506	1,383,137
1934.....	2,266,436	1,921,996
1935.....	2,066,678	2,255,883
1936.....	2,105,545	2,585,736
1937.....	2,290,786	2,823,348
1938.....	1,811,062	3,529,556

CHAPTER XV
ARTS AND CRAFTS

JAPANESE PAINTING IN MEIJI ERA AND AFTER

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

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

About the middle of the Meiji era (1868-1912) the Tokyo Fine Art School was founded by the Government with the object of coordinating the efforts of artists of the two capitals and for studying the principles and technique of Western style painting. In 1909 another institution with a similar purpose, the Kyoto School of Pictorial Art, was established in Kyoto by the authorities of that ancient capital.

In 1894 a national industrial exposition was held in Kyoto and the occasion served to show the characteristics of the painters of the two cities in a way more distinct and conspicuous than before. Thus while Kyoto artists were inclined to imitate the objective method of representing things in European style, the artists of Tokyo were more eclectic, inclined to studying various phases of Oriental and Occidental painting. In 1907 the first Annual Art Exhibition of the Education Department was opened. The Tokyo painters showed how far they had succeeded in digesting and assimilating both the spirit and technique of Western painting

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

The opening years of the Taisho 1912-26 era that followed the Meiji were marked by a systematic development of art. In 1919 the "Teikoku Bijutsu-in" or Imperial Academy of Art was created. It took over from the Education Department the task of holding an annual art exhibition. Before this transfer the Education Department had held twelve annual exhibitions, and these twelve years form an epoch in themselves. The consummation of the study of different schools of painting up to this period expressed itself in the secession of the more liberal elements from those artists who preferred to be generally faithful to the traditional orthodoxy. Some of the secessionists organized themselves into new schools and held their own exhibitions. Within a few years after the "Teiten" or the Imperial Academy exhibition replaced the Education Department Exhibition, those "independent" organizations increased in number and what is worth special mention, even cubism was attempted in this country.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ART SOCIETIES AND EXHIBITIONS

Imperial Academy of Art and its Reform

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

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

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

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

The problem was finally settled smoothly in June 1937 with the establishment of the Imperial Board of Art (Teikoku Geijutsu-in). The object of this body is to promote the art and cultural standing of the country. The Board is

divided into six sections viz. fine art, literature, music, noh drama, architecture, and calligraphy. Those appointed as members of the Board are as follows:

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

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

(June, 1939)

Members

- Asakura Fumios.
- Araki Teijiro (Juppo)j.
- Arishima Mifuma (Ikuma)w.
- Ishii Mankichi (Kashiwatei)w.
- Itaya Kashichi (Kazan)a.
- Izumi Kyotaro (Kyoka)l.
- Ito Chutab.
- Inouye Michiyasu (Nanten-so)l.
- Umehara Ryusaburow.
- Umewaka Manzaburon.
- Ohno Churyum.
- Onoe Hachiro (Shishu)c.
- Katori Hidejro (Hozuma)a.
- Kaburaki Kenichi (Kiyokata)j.
- Kawai Mataheil.
- Kawai Yoshisaburo (Gyokudo)j.
- Kawabata Shotaro (Ryushi)j.
- Kawamura Manzo (Manshu)j.
- Kikuchi Kanji (Keigetsu)j.
- Kikuchi Kanl.
- Kitamura Selbos.
- Kiyomizu Rokubeia.
- Koda Nariyuki (Rohan)l.
- Koda Nobukom.
- Kokubu Takatanel.
- Kosugi Kunitaro (Hoan)w.
- Kobayashi Shigeru (Kokei)j.
- Komura Teijiro (Suiun)j.
- Saito Tomoo (Sogan)s.
- Saito Shigekichil.
- Sasaki Nobutsunal.
- Sato Seizo (Chozan)j.
- Shimizu Kamezoa.
- Takahama Kiyoshi (Kyoshi)l.
- Takeuchi Tsunekichi (Seiho)j.
- Tachibana Itoem.
- Tatebatake Yaichiro (Taimu)s.
- Tanizaki Jun-ichirol.
- Chiba Taneakil.
- Tsuda Nobuos.
- Tokuda Sueo (Shusei)l.
- Tokutomi Ichiro (Soho)l.
- Tomimoto Kenkichia.

- Naito Shins.
- Nakazawa Hiromitsuw.
- Nakamura Fusetsuw.
- Nishimura Genjiro (Goun)j.
- Hashimoto Kaiichi (Kansetsu)j.
- Hiraguchi Taketaro (Denchu)j.
- Fujii Hirotsukes.
- Fujishima Takejiw.
- Bunno Tokiyoshim.
- Hosho Asataro (Shin)n.
- Maeda Renzo (Seison)j.
- Matsubayashi Atsushi (Keigetsu)j.
- Minami Kunzow.
- Miyake Yujiro (Setsurei)l.
- Mushakoji Saneatsul.
- Yasuda Shinsaburo (Yukihiko)j.
- Yamazaki Chouns.
- Yamashita Shintarow.
- Yasui Sotarow.
- Yokoyama Hidemaro (Taikan)j.
- Yuki Sadamatsu (Somei)j.
- Wada Eisakuw.
- Wada Sanzow.

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

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

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

Table 2. Chief Members of Hanging Committee for 1939 Exhibition of Fine Arts held by The Dep't of Education

- Japanese Painting: Suisho Nishiyama
- Western Painting: Kunzo Minami
- Sculpture: Fumio Asakura
- Applied Arts: Shushin Katori

Table 3. Results of "Bunten" Fine Art Exhibition (Former "Teiten")

	Japanese Painting			Western Painting			Sculpture			Applied Art		
	No. Examined	No. Passed	Special Prize	No. Examined	No. Passed	Special Prize	No. Examined	No. Passed	Special Prize	No. Examined	No. Passed	Special Prize
1934.....	1,845	264	12	3,398	225	11	455	152	5	1,097	214	11
1935.....	1,731	191	3	.....	.....	..	194	17	..	797	214	5
1936.....	1,561	367	3	2,006	374	6	415	124	4	769	194	12
1937.....	1,485	118	2	2,424	131	8	382	63	5	815	109	2
1938.....	1,382	139	4	2,270	.....	10	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	7
1939.....	1,296	123	3	2,156	215	10	324	118	9	598	126	7

Note: Figures from 1937 are for the "Bunten"; those previous are for the "Teiten" Exhibition.

Cultural Decoration

With a view towards honoring persons who have distinguished themselves in the various arts and sciences the Government established in 1937 a meritorious order known as the Cultural Decoration (Bunka Kunsho). Nine persons were granted this decoration in 1937 among whom were the following four artists: Saburotsuke Okada, Takeji Fujishima, Tunekichij (Seiho) Takeuchi and Hidemaro (Taikan) Yokohama.

Private Art Societies

Principal private art societies are the following:—

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

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

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

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

Besides the above, there are several other art societies either of Japanese or Western school painters, or both combined or of sculptors, or painters and sculptors combined. Of these the more prominent are the Kokuga-kai

(of which Kenkichi Miyamoto and Ryuzaburo Umehara joined the academy), the Seiyusha (of which Ryushi Kawabata joined the academy), the Kozosha (of which Sogan Saito joined the academy), the Asakura-juku (of which Fumio Asakura joined the academy).

Art Museums and Schools

Among the many art museums in various cities the more noted are as follows:—

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

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

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

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

NATIONAL TREASURES

Under the National Treasure Preservation Law amended in 1929 all valuable art objects and structures belonging to private persons, besides those owned by the State, religious or public bodies are to be registered and protected and placed under Government protection as "national treasures," the State granting aids for their upkeep and repair. The owners are under obligation to submit them to public inspection for a certain period at museums or galleries.

Table 4. List of National Treasures

At Year End	Articles					Total	Structures owned by:					Total
	Pictures	Engravings	Applied arts, etc.	Swords, etc.	Scripts		Shrines	Temples	State	Public	Private	
1935	870	1,920	392	377	796	4,355	517	676	113	96	162	1,569
1936	919	1,966	409	299	890	4,583	522	684	123	102	165	1,596
1937	946	1,995	422	421	965	4,749	528	692	123	111	184	1,638
1938	979	2,016	434	438	1,046	4,913	545	702	123	113	203	1,686
1939 (May)	1,003	2,018	448	454	1,142	5,062	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

Old Masterpieces and Curio Market

The earthquake disaster of 1923 destroyed in Tokyo and Yokohama an innumerable number of priceless art objects, while the banking panic and failure of several banks in 1927 obliged many peers and others to part with their valuable collections and heir-looms. The year 1928, for instance, witnessed more than 30 big auction sales, of which the more notable were those of Prince I. Matsukata (¥760,000), Prince Shimazu (¥1,060,000), Mr. Kajima (¥810,000), and Baron Iwasaki (¥2,050,000). The last mentioned set a record in the total amount of a single sale of this kind, though it is said to have formed only a part of his collection. The highest bid among the old pictures put to the hammer in this sale were Bokkei's Dharma (¥123,930) and Okyo's triple kakemono of the Rising Sun, Deer and Cranes (¥112,900). At the sale of Mr. Anamizu's collection in Tokyo in 1933 a sea of six-fold screens of Pine, Cranes and Moors painted by Okyo was knocked down at ¥31,600, the sale realizing a goodly sum of ¥136,700 in all. Again the sale of a collection put to auction by a certain wealthy family the same year realized the amount of ¥126,900 and a screen depicting the scene of the Kinkakuji Temple by Gaho Hashimoto fetched a record price of ¥11,630.

Calligraphic specimens by noted scholars and other great men are valued as much as pictorial masterpieces. In certain sales recently conducted in Tokyo and Osaka a small sheet of

Ono Tofu's (d. 966 A.D.) handwriting was knocked down at ¥32,000, calligraphic "kake-mono" by Sorai (d. 1728) at ¥11,000, and a pair of folding screens with Chinese poems by the late Prince Ito fetched ¥20,000. Old vessels of repute used in tea-ceremony also command extraordinary prices. One of the chief attractions in Mr. Kajima's sale referred to before was an old Korean tea cup which fetched a record figure of ¥189,900, while a tea-caddy of note changed hands at Prince Shimazu's auction at ¥129,000.

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

ARTISTS TO THE IMPERIAL COURT

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 this honour are:—

Table 5. List of Court Artists (End of Nov. 1939)

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

MOTION PICTURE

Motion pictures as a source of amusement and recreation for the public at large have won a wide following in Japan in the last two decades. The number of motion picture goes in 1937

aggregated 245,617,000 persons, and admission revenue reached approximately ¥63,860,000. The average admission charge per person was twenty-six sen.

Films by Countries of Origin.—In the early days all of the motion pictures shown in Japan were of foreign origin, but with the establishment of the cinema industry in Japan domestic productions have enjoyed increasing popularity and at present hold a dominant position as compared with imported productions. In 1937 the

number of cinema productions censored in Japan amounted to 41,560 or 25,686,356 meters of which 37,303 or 21,782,195 meters represented domestic productions, 3,288 or 2,884,354 meters American and 969 or 1,019,807 meters European.

Producing Companies.—The motion picture trade is practically controlled at present by two groups of interests, these being the Shochiku and the Toho.

Table 6. Motion Picture Films Censored in Japan Classified by Countries of Production
(Unit: 1,000 meters)

	Europe							Total	Grand Total	
	Japan	U.S.A.	England	Germany	France	Italy	Soviet		(reels)	
1933.....	13,722	2,036	36	226	101	44	25	441	.....	16,199
1934.....	15,322	2,278	62	253	156	20	19	624	80,126	18,224
1935.....	16,652	2,432	114	433	305	8	38	945	88,804	20,029
1936.....	18,267	2,699	113	387	380	30	9	939	96,383	21,906
1937.....	21,782	2,884	100	401	377	72	31	1,020	115,672	25,686

Note: Inclusive of reprint reproduction and those receiving recensorship.

Productions by Kinds.—Motion pictures which fall under the category of amusements accounts for about 94 per cent of the total number of pictures shown. This is followed by propaganda pictures with 4 per cent. and educational pictures with 2 per cent. Of those pictures classified as amusements, melodramas are most popular and account for over one-half of the

total number of pictures of this classification. This is followed by the native version of the "wild west" type of adventure productions.

Sound pictures have been growing in popularity of recent years and in 1937 about 78 per cent of the domestic productions were sound pictures.

Table 7. Censorship of New Films Classified by Producers
(Unit: 1,000 meters)

(A) Japanese Pictures												
	Shochiku		Nikkatsu		Shinko		Daito		Toho (P.C.I.)		Total incl. Others	
	Talkie	Silent	Talkie	Silent	Talkie	Silent	Talkie	Silent	Talkie	Silent	Talkie	Total
1934...	137	62	79	105	23	134	8	149	19	1	372	1,122
1935...	177	18	116	44	145	28	3	161	39	3	716	1,288
1936...	181	4	191	2	180	...	6	156	54	..	1,057	1,549
1937...	208	1	192	...	181	...	36	118	140	..	1,303	1,661

(B) American Pictures														
	Universal		Fox		Paramount		M.G.M.		Warner 1st Nat'l		Columbia		Total incl. Others	
	Talkie	Silent	Talkie	Silent	Talkie	Silent	Talkie	Silent	Talkie	Silent	Talkie	Silent	Talkie	Total
1934.	75	0	59	..	121	..	113	3	55	4	..	..	661	694
1935.	78	..	69	..	161	0	81	..	55	2	..	..	648	665
1936.	70	..	..	..	141	..	91	..	54	..	124	..	717	732
1937.	69	..	..	..	126	..	88	..	72	..	80	..	640	653

(C) European Pictures												
	British		German		French		Italian		Soviet		Total incl. Others	
	Talkie	Silent	Talkie	Silent	Talkie	Silent	Talkie	Silent	Talkie	Silent	Talkie	Total
1934.....	10	..	58	11	25	2	4	..	9	..	108	123
1935.....	21	..	74	4	53	1	..	..	7	..	168	176
1936.....	15	..	67	2	56	0	4	3	..	..	155	163
1937.....	9	..	58	9	55	0	12	0	6	..	153	164

Classification of Movie-Goers.—It is estimated that 75 per cent of the movie-goers in Japan are adults and 25 per cent children. Statistics for the amusement district of Asakusa, Tokyo indicate that 25 per cent of those attending the motion pictures consists of students, another 25 per cent. of salaried men and middle to higher class families and 50 per cent. of the lower class brackets. This ratio is subject to change according to districts.

The studios of these companies have grown into large affairs representing heavy capital outlays. The Shochiku Company, for instance, is capitalized at ¥37,401,000, fully paid-up, and has studios in Ofuna, about twenty-five miles

south of Tokyo, and at Kyoto. It operated 592 motion picture and play theaters in 1938 and its gross revenue amounted to approximately ¥15,000,000.

The total investments in the motion picture industry in 1939 were estimated at 80 million yen, representing about 60% of the entire investments in the theatrical industries.

Theaters.—There were in 1937 a total of 1,749 motion picture theaters in Japan. Of this number about 51 per cent had a seating capacity of from 100 to 500 persons. Theaters with a seating capacity of over 1,000 persons numbered 125.

Table 8. Statistics of Motion Picture Theaters in Japan Proper

	No. of theaters			No. of customers			Admission Rate (¥)						
	Japanese films	Western films	Both	Total	Adults	Minors	Total (in one million)	Rural			Suburb		
								Max.	Min.	Ave.	Max.	Min.	Ave.
1934.....	1,078	46	416	1,538	158	41	199	3.50	0.05	0.29	0.50	0.05	0.20
1935.....	1,117	59	410	1,586	147	37	185	2.50	0.05	0.29	0.50	0.02	0.20
1936.....	1,130	64	433	1,627	160	42	203	2.50	0.05	0.27	0.60	0.05	0.22
1937.....	1,234	49	466	1,749	203	43	246	1.50	0.03	0.28	0.60	0.15	0.24

References:

- Table Nos.: 1-4 a, 5 b, 6-8 c.
- Key: a—Department of Education.
- b—Department of Imperial Household.
- c—Department of Home Affairs.

Table 6. Revenue & Expenditure of Post & Telegraph, etc.

(Unit: One Million Yen)

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Expenses				Receipts				Total incl. others
	Salaries	Working expenses	Re- fundments	Total incl. others	Postage stamp	Post	Telegraph	Telephone	
1928.....	16.0	112.2	10.2	138.4	88.0	26.4	12.9	109.1	236.6
1933.....	17.1	116.0	6.3	139.4	85.9	25.1	14.1	117.5	243.0
1934.....	17.5	119.2	6.4	143.1	90.9	25.8	18.8	125.7	261.7
1935.....	17.4	127.7	5.3	175.4	96.7	23.4	22.0	124.0	279.3
1936.....	18.4	138.9	6.0	190.0	103.9	25.4	21.5	134.1	298.7
1937.....	19.3	147.5	6.8	199.4	107.6	26.1	25.2	145.6	320.1

Table 7. Length of Inland Telegraph Lines

Year Ending March 31:	Land Lines (Kms.)									
	Aerial Lines		Overhead Cables		Underground Lines		Submarine Cables (Kms.)		Grand total (Kms.)	
	Routes	Lines	Routes	Cores	Routes	Cores	Routes	Lines	Routes	Lines & Cores
1928.....	35,609	232,587	63	14,507	275	45,898	15,320	18,132	51,267	311,126
1933.....	35,713	235,079	74	20,302	707	94,892	15,286	18,357	51,780	368,630
1934.....	35,583	234,188	87	21,839	724	97,519	15,271	18,331	51,665	371,877
1935.....	35,241	234,594	90	22,233	728	99,316	15,274	18,342	51,333	374,485
1936.....	34,574	234,091	105	23,621	744	100,769	15,462	18,544	50,885	377,025
1937.....	34,023	224,990	131	26,753	771	98,989	15,378	19,708	50,303	370,440
1938.....	33,359	228,062	124	28,717	791	99,395	15,435	19,869	49,710	376,045

Table 8. Number of Telegraph Offices

Year Ending March 31:	Year Ending March 31:				Year Ending March 31:			
	1st class	2nd class	Station	Total	1st class	2nd class	Station	Total
1930.....	10	41	1,748	1,799	10	44	1,680	1,734
1931.....	10	43	1,782	1,835	7	42	1,708	1,757
1932.....	10	44	1,805	1,859	7	42	1,732	1,781
1933.....	10	44	1,781	1,835	5	48	1,907	1,950
1934.....	10	44	1,761	1,815				

Table 9. No. of Telegrams Dealt with at Inland Post and Telegraph Offices

(Unit: 1,000)

Year Ending March 31:	Domestic				Foreign				Total	
	Despatched		Arrived		Despatched		Arrived		Despatched	Arrived
	Total	Of which Wireless	Total	Of which Wireless	Total	Of which Wireless	Total	Of which Wireless		
1928.....	66,402	290	68,788	190	1,267	40	1,320	19	67,669	70,108
1935.....	59,174	537	61,592	327	1,263	64	1,272	31	60,436	62,864
1936.....	62,433	553	65,544	314	1,322	41	1,330	25	63,775	66,875
1937.....	64,843	582	68,522	336	1,475	49	1,449	32	66,318	69,971
1938.....	72,630	..	77,584	..	1,434	..	1,408	..	74,064	78,992

International Cable Service

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

then opened negotiations with the Company and also the Great Eastern Telegraph Co., as well as with China and Russia, with the object of laying a Nagasaki-Shanghai cable and also a special cable connecting Japan with Siberia, both of which were since completed. In 1938 a cable between Nagasaki and Shanghai for use exclusively for the Japanese "kana alphabet" was completed.

Table 10. Submarine Cables and Land Lines

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

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

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

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

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

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

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

Recent Development.—Wireless telegraphic communications with the United States carried on heretofore through Tokyo, and service with Europe arranged through Nagoya were modified in 1937 with Osaka replacing Nagoya in this branch of work. To meet increasing needs an extension of the Koyama sending station and

the Fukuoka receiving station was effected, while in Osaka the newly established Ono receiving station and the Isami sending station are involved in this work. Improvement rendered on the Koyama sending station makes it comparable to the best of its kind in the world.

Table 11. International Radio Telephone Service

(1939)

From Japan to:	Charges for first 3 minutes (¥)	
China:		
Shanghai	15.00	
South Seas:		
Manila	31.00	
Saigon	36.00	
Bangkok	36.00	
Pandang	60.00	
Batavia		
Sourabaya		
Makassar		
Medan	66.00	
	Weekdays	Sunday
U.S.A.:		
San Francisco	72.00	54.00
Los Angeles		
Seattle		
Portland		
Chicago	87.00	64.00
New Orleans		
New York		
Washington	95.00	69.00
Honolulu		
Canada:		
Vancouver	72.00	54.00
Victoria		
Ottawa		
Mexico	87.00	64.00
Cuba:	102.00	84.00
	110.00	79.00
South America:		
Buenos Aires	150.00	
Santiago	100.00	
Rio de Janeiro	164.00	
Africa:		
Cape Town	120.00	
	Other Weekdays	Sunday & Saturday
Europe:		
London	80.00	40.00

(Continued)	Other Weekdays	Sunday & Saturday	Sunday & Saturday
Berlin	80.00	40.00	
Paris	88.00	48.00	
Rome	92.00	52.00	
Brussels	83.00	43.00	
Amsterdam	83.00	43.00	
Geneva	83.00	43.00	
From M.S. Kamakura Maru to:			
San Francisco			
Within 150 miles off San Francisco		28.00	
Over 150 miles		56.00	
Honolulu		28.00	
From M.S. Yasukuni Maru to:			
Paris			
from Mediterranean Sea			47.00
Atlantic Ocean or North Sea			47.00†
Others			93.00
Berlin			
from Mediterranean Sea or Atlantic Ocean			47.00
North Sea			15.00
Others			93.00
London			
from Mediterranean Sea			39.00*
Atlantic or N. Sea			47.00†
Others			78.00*
Others			88.00†
Rome			
from Mediterranean Sea			47.00
Others			93.00

Note:—1/3 of the above rate shall be charged to every additional minute.
 * connection with designated number.
 † connection with designated person.

TELEPHONE SERVICE

It was in December, 1890 that the service was opened for public used, but only in Tokyo and Yokohama and between these two cities. The long distance service was inaugurated in 1897 between Tokyo and Osaka, a distance of 350 miles. The telephone service of Japan being under state management under the supervision of the Department of Communications, various hindrances in its operation were encountered, such as the cumbersome routine of obtaining official

sanction in promoting expansion. As a result telephone subscriptions were determined by lottery, and private companies were formed for transactions in telephones. This is the main reason for the high price of telephones, costing at present in excess of one thousand yen each in the larger cities. Japanese telephone subscribers number approximately one million, or about one to every 70 persons.

Table 12. Japan's Oversea Radio Telegraphic Communication (1938)

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

Table 13. Length of Inland Telephone Lines

Year Ending March 31:	Land Lines (Kms.)				Underground Lines (Kms.)		Submarine Cables (Kms.)		Grand Total (Kms.)	
	Aerial Lines		Overhead Lines		Routes	Cores	Routes	Cores	Routes	Lines
	Routes	Lines	Routes	Lines						
1928.....	42,913	554,644	546	938,300	1,536	2,554,019	397	3,629	45,392	4,050,592
1933.....	54,515	592,894	4,007	1,510,181	3,115	3,552,307	867	6,564	62,504	5,661,946
1934.....	57,515	588,378	5,165	1,658,551	3,370	3,791,777	970	7,278	67,020	6,045,984
1935.....	58,918	595,595	6,023	1,783,115	3,595	3,944,504	1,064	8,493	69,600	6,331,707
1936.....	59,682	596,649	7,352	1,952,710	3,939	4,179,112	1,087	8,858	72,060	6,737,329
1937.....	70,699	604,302	9,636	2,121,797	4,213	4,342,623	1,094	9,034	85,642	7,077,756
1938.....	65,920	625,632	11,016	2,268,167	4,817	4,711,540	1,384	15,033	83,139	7,620,374

Table 14. Number of Telephone Offices

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Telephone Office			Public Telephones	Year Ending Mar. 31:	Telephone Office			Public Telephones
	1st class	2nd class				1st class	2nd class		
1928.....	44	1	1,800		1936.....	53	3	3,627	
1933.....	52	1	2,471		1937.....	55	3	4,142	
1934.....	52	2	2,899		1938.....	69	5	4,710	
1935.....	53	2	3,151						

Table 15. Number of Inland Telephone Subscribers

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Individual Subscription	Party Line Subscription	Extension Line Subscription	Total	Applicants for Telephone Connection
1928.....	595,049	10,350	3,747	609,146	200,001
1933.....	743,958	13,925	3,253	761,136	167,276
1934.....	778,781	14,649	3,108	796,538	161,357
1935.....	881,830	15,210	3,001	830,041	154,345
1936.....	851,620	15,844	3,012	870,476	145,049
1937.....	894,695	16,651	2,974	914,320	134,819
1938.....	960,428	19,534	1,968	981,930	124,537

RADIO BROADCASTING

Radio broadcasting in Japan dates back to 1925 with the commencement of operation by the Department of Communications from its station located at Shibaura, Tokyo. In May, 1934 all of the radio stations in Japan were merged into a single organ known as the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan, a semi-official entity under the supervision of the Department of Communications. Broadcasting in this country is characterized by strict official surveillance of all programs with a view towards raising the cultural level of the people, and by the absence of radio advertising. Programs are comparatively few in number, there being, for instance, in Tokyo

at present only two programs put on the air simultaneously. Nation-wide hook-ups, however, are used extensively. Short wave broadcasting is also carried out but programs of this category are intended only for overseas residents as short wave receiving sets are not as yet permitted to the public in this country. **Broadcasting Stations.**—The number of broadcasting stations stood at 34 in 1938, showing a ten-fold increase since 1926. **Listeners-in.**—The monthly fee for operating radio receiving sets in Japan is at present 50 sen. The number of subscribers to this service in 1938 in Japan proper was 3,584,000, which works out at one subscriber per 200 population.

Table 16. Statistics of Radio Broadcasting in Japan Proper

Year	No. of Stations	Listeners (1,000)	Type of Receiving Sets used			Total Hours per day (hr.:m.)	Programs			
			Crystal %	Battery %	Eliminator %		News %	Culture %	Children's hour %	Amusement %
1926....	3	371	72	28	6:55	28.4	30.4	6.8	34.4	
1930....	8	650	24	76	8:16	37.6	27.2	8.4	26.8	
1935....	25	1,979	1.6	3.5	94.9	14:02	36.0	40.5	4.4	
1936....	27	2,422	0.8	2.9	96.3	14:09	36.6	39.2	4.3	
1937....	30	2,905	0.6	2.7	96.7					
1938....	34	3,584	0.4	2.3	97.3					

AIR MAIL

Due to speed in transit coupled with an increasingly wide margin of safety, air mail has grown rapidly in popularity. The principal cities of Japan as well as important points in Chosen,

Manchoukuo, Taiwan and China have been enjoying this fast service for the last few years. Air mail service with North China was commenced in 1938.

Table 17. Air Mail Rates

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

Note:—* Exclusive of Dairen.
† Inclusive of Dairen.

Table 18. Air Mail Routes

(1939)

Dai Nippon Kōkū K. K.

	Daily No. of round trip	Distance (Kms.)		Daily No. of round trip	Distance (Kms.)
Tokyo-Dairen Line:			Taihoku-Takao Line:		
Tokyo-Osaka	2	435	Taihoku-Taichu	1*	135
Tokyo-Nagoya	2	296	Taichu-Takao	"	179
Nagoya-Osaka	2	139	Total		314
Osaka-Fukuoka	2	500	Taihoku-Tainan Line:		
Fukuoka-Urusan	1	240	Taihoku-Karenko	1*	150
Urusan-Keijo	1	310	Karenko-Taito	"	155
Keijo-Heijo	1	200	Taito-Heito	"	130
Heijo-Shingishu	1	160	Heito-Tainan	"	40
Shingishu-Dairen	1	273	Total		485
Total		2,118	Tainan-Mako Line:	1*	95
Fukuoka-Taihoku Line:			Tokyo-Nagoya-Osaka Line:		
Fukuoka-Naha	1	910	Tokyo-Nagoya	1	296
Naha-Taihoku	1	700	Nagoya-Osaka	1	139
Total		1,610	Total		435
Tokyo-Niigata Line:					
Tokyo-Niigata	1	380			
Tokyo-Toyama-Osaka Line:					
Tokyo-Toyama	1	413			
Toyama-Osaka	1	310			
Total		723			
Tokyo-Sapporo Line:					
Tokyo-Sendai	1	330			
Sendai-Aomori	1	330			
Aomori-Sapporo	1	280			
Total		940			
Osaka-Matsuyue Line:					
Osaka-Tottori	1	280			
Tottori-Matsuyue	1	110			
Total		390			
Osaka-Kochi Line:					
Osaka-Tokushima	1	123			
Tokushima-Kochi	1	182			
Total		305			

Note:—* Once every otherday.

POSTAL SAVINGS

The Postal Savings System was inaugurated in 1875. The law in force limits the amount of deposits to ¥2,000 for one depositor. When the amount exceeds the limit the Post Office, at the request of the depositor, purchases Government bonds with the excess, and keeps them on behalf of the depositor. The rate of interest in Japan proper was raised in April, 1915, from 4.2% to 4.8% per annum, but it was restored to the former rate (4.2%) in October, 1930. At the end of March, 1937 it was down to 2.76%.

The amount of deposits, which was in the neighbourhood of 100 million yen in 1908, in-

creased to 1,636 million yen at the end of 1928, and to 3,686 million yen in 1937 and to 3,891 million yen in March, 1938. Since the banking panic of 1927, the volume has made a striking advance despite the general economic depression.

With the establishment in 1937 of the Savings Encouragement Bureau attached to the Dept. of Finance, the deposits have been further increased and at the end of June, 1939 amounted to 4,943.8 million yen in Japan Proper only. Strenuous efforts are being made throughout the Empire by the Savings Encouragement Bureau to establish a record deposit of 10,000 million yen by the end of March, 1940.

Table 19. Postal Savings Transacted in Japanese Empire

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Amount transacted		Total Outstanding				Average amount per depositor (¥)
	Deposits (¥1,000)	Withdrawals (¥1,000)	Amount (¥1,000)	Index No.	Depositors (1,000)	Index No.	
1928	1,565,978	1,183,745	1,636,255	100	34,426	100	47.59
1933	1,954,397	1,998,261	2,772,005	169	39,828	116	69.58
1934	1,968,413	1,821,072	2,919,345	178	41,625	121	70.13
1935	2,079,098	1,933,832	3,064,612	187	43,618	127	70.26
1936	2,218,759	2,050,406	3,232,965	198	46,268	134	69.88
1937	2,493,165	2,243,499	3,482,631	213	49,237	143	70.73
1938	2,812,930	2,404,185	3,891,376	237	54,166	157	71.84
1939	3,465,578	2,746,456	4,613,972	282	.....	.....	.....

Table 20. Statistics of Postal Money Orders in Japanese Empire (Unit: ¥1,000)

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Domestic		International		Total	
	Issued	Paid	Issued	Paid	Issued	Paid
1928	989,907	990,298	2,456	6,770	992,363	997,068
1935	948,632	948,247	2,409	8,667	951,041	956,914
1936	990,709	990,254	3,761	13,061	994,470	1,003,314
1937	1,036,524	1,035,082	8,213	827	1,044,738	1,035,909
1938	1,120,281	1,117,418	13,693	49,272	1,133,974	1,166,690

Table 21. Statistics of Postal Transfer in Japanese Empire (Unit: Amount in ¥1,000)

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Outstanding			Outstanding					
	Receipt	Payment	No. of Subscribers	Receipt	Payment	No. of Subscribers			
1928	1,538,026	1,531,487	51,109	262,881	1937	2,846,910	2,829,926	100,956	493,866
1935	2,223,831	2,221,561	77,171	306,838	1938	3,479,948	3,458,548	122,350	566,257
1936	2,457,302	2,450,501	83,972	370,778					

Table 22. Summary of Post Office Life and Pension Annuity Business

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Life Annuities			Pension		
	No. of Contracts in force	Premium (¥1,000)	Amount of Annuities (¥1,000)	No. of Recipients (1,000)	Amount (¥1,000)	
1927	68,618	3,274	7,051	1,403	121,074	
1931	211,605	29,557	15,586	1,464	134,723	
1936	335,312	72,453	27,468	1,523	148,251	
1937	394,466	98,300	32,022	1,521	148,053	
1938 .....	.....	.....	.....	1,507	141,605	

References:

Table Nos.: 1-9 a, 10-12 b, 13-15 a, 16 c, 17-18 d, 19-21 e, 22 f.

Key: a—Department of Communications.

b—International Electric Communication Co.

c—Japan Broadcasting Association.

d—The Japan Airways Co.

e—Postal Savings Bureau, Communications Department.

f—Insurance Board, Communications Department.

CHAPTER XVII

SOCIAL PROBLEMS

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 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 may be being tentative and anything but accurate. According to the investigation carried out in 1929 by the Tokyo Municipal Office, the percentage of the poor is about 3.6 of the whole population. Later on, the Social Welfare Bureau of the same office reported that the ratio was 7.6%. Again, the Social Affairs Bureau of the Home Office calculates that the poor population is estimated to form at least 1% of the total population of Japan proper that amounts to roughly 70,000,000, and that the ratio of the destitute is probably 10% of the poor, i.e. 70,000.

Housing Question.—The housing question under consideration by the Home Office starts with the inquiry carried out in 1920 when the

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

At the end of Nov., 1937, the building guilds numbered 2,817 with membership of 31,751. The construction expenses for the year amounted to ¥69,518,000.

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

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

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

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

Public Bath-houses at end of March 1937 numbered 177, visitors numbering 340 per house per day on an average.

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

	Year	No. of lodging houses	No. of lodgers	Aver. No. of lodgers per month	Aver. No. of lodgers per year per house	Year	No. of markets	Turnover per year (¥1,000)	Aver. Turnover per month (¥1,000)	Aver. Turnover per market (¥1,000)
Common Lodging Houses.	1932	159	3,374,738	281,228	21,225	1932	304	56,609	4,717	186.2
	1933	152	2,947,800	245,650	19,393	1933	291	51,280	4,273	176.2
	1934	154	3,211,727	267,523	21,128	1934	277	52,090	4,341	180.8
	1935	154	3,476,659	289,706	22,562	1935	277	52,939	4,412	191.1
	1936	155	3,686,593	307,216	23,784	1936	278	54,354	4,529	195.9
	1937	155	3,599,897	299,991	23,225	1937	205	53,368	4,447	192.1

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

	Year	No. of bath houses	Visitors per year	Turnover per year (Yen)	Aver. visitors per house per month
Public Bath Houses	1932	216	26,311,972	436,643	1,833
	1933	208	20,197,915	265,806	1,833
	1934	167	23,513,340	254,236	1,833
	1935	166	23,107,445	224,461	1,833
	1936	170	19,421,047	224,461	1,833
	1937	177	.....	.....	1,833

ORGANS FOR CONTROL, DELIBERATION AND ARBITRATION

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

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

Chara Social Problems Research Institute (Osaka).—Established in 1919 by Mr. Ohara, a

millionaire in Okayama, it conducts all important researches on social problems in the country, the staff including Dr. Iwasaburo Takano (Chief) and a number of able experts.

Kurashiki Institute for the Research of the Science of 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, economic and social affairs of the country.

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

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 differently from the family members. Those diligent clerks were often made husbands of daughters of the heirless masters to keep up the family trade when the masters had died or retired, and there are found even to-day in Tokyo, Osaka and almost everywhere in Japan a large number of shop-masters of such origin. Then head-clerks of long meritorious service were allowed by their appreciative masters a share of the good-will and some capital and were made to set up their own shops as sub-

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

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

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

In order to make a society easily accessible to people, it is provided that one subscription should not exceed ¥50, while to prevent aggrandizement one member is not allowed to own more than ten such shares. Social privileges are afforded to co-operative societies by the Government, as exemption of taxes on income and business, reduction of registration taxes, etc., while the hypothec banks are permitted to advance funds without security and redeemable on five year instalments.

Table 2. Details of Co-operative Societies
(Amount in Million Yen)

	Total No. of Societies	Societies investigated	Members classified by business (1,000)					Total incl. others
			Agriculture	Forestry	Mfg. Ind.	Commerce	Fishery	
1932.....	14,352	13,106	3,523	7.7	245	569	92	4,978
1933.....	14,651	13,446	3,694	8.1	253	601	95	5,238
1934.....	14,815	13,616	3,874	9.8	269	630	109	5,506
1935.....	15,028	13,864	4,060	10.4	278	660	114	5,795
1936.....	15,460	14,140	4,297	10.7	285	678	120	6,127
1937.....	14,512	13,743	4,266	13.0	308	705	116	6,206
1938.....	15,328	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

	Capital		Reserves	Debts	Deposits	Securities & cash	Gross	
	Authorized	Paid up					Profits	Losses
1935.....	335	260	146	256	522	176	163	155
1936.....	342	264	152	249	569	226	170	162
1937.....	343	265	155	238	690	274	181	169

(B) Classification By Major Lines

(1) Credit Societies

	Total No. of societies	Of which investigated	Paid up cap.	Advances	Bills discounted	Deposits	Gross	
							Profits	Losses
1935.....	12,931	12,094	228	1,033	7.4	1,378	140	129
1936.....	13,433	12,437	233	1,312	8.7	1,515	146	133
1937.....	12,744	12,153	238	1,061	8.8	1,748	..	..
1938.....	13,538	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(2) Sales Societies

	Total societies	Of which investigated	Paid up cap.	Rice & cereals	Vegetables, etc.	Cocoon	Raw silk	Live-stock products	Forestry products	Fishery products	Total incl. others
1936.....	12,846	11,859	171	267	30	52	46	18	13	15	478
1937.....	12,536	11,892	175	352	53	64	40	23	19	15	599
1938.....	13,642	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(3) Purchase Societies

	Total No. of societies	Of which investigated	Paid up cap.	Fertilizer	Fodder	Rice & cereals	"Sake"	Sugar & salt	Clothing, etc.	Fuel	Total incl. others
1936.....	13,249	12,166	166	121	15	53	11	8.7	9.8	10.7	292
1937.....	12,693	12,053	173	151	21	55	13	10.3	12.6	13.3	355
1938.....	13,784	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(4) Utility Societies

	Total No. of Societies	Of which investigated	Paid up cap.	Land	Thrashing	Cocoon drying	Rice clearing	Building	Medical equipment	Electric equipment	Total incl. others
1936.....	11,299	10,484	156	0.4	0.4	1.0	1.5	0.2	3.1	0.6	10.9
1937.....	11,600	11,043	167	0.4	0.4	1.2	2.9	0.3	3.2	0.6	12.5
1938.....	12,794	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

Table 3. Statistics of Cooperative Society Union
(Amount in Million Yen)

	Total No. of Unions	Unions investigated	Member societies	Paid up capital	Reserves	Debts	Deposits	Total	
								Total	Per Union
1932.....	160	148	19,233	22	5.1	54	166	247	3.5
1933.....	145	137	20,269	23	6.1	58	241	328	5.2
1934.....	141	126	21,392	25	7.0	52	253	337	5.6
1935.....	151	116	21,768	26	8.0	62	276	372	6.5
1936.....	186	154	23,014	30	9.4	65	303	381	6.9
1937.....	213	176	23,517	33	12.0	61	389	495	8.7
1938.....	230	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATIONS OF WORKMEN

In almost all Government or private establishments of a large scope the mutual aid system for all such associations for the last few years:— of workmen or their families is in force. The following shows the summarized figures

Table 4. Government Mutual Aid Associations
Receipts (¥1,000)

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Total membership	Fees	Government grants	Deposits and interests	Donation	Miscellaneous	Total.
1930.....	574,383	16,283	13,348	11,405	0.275	238	41,275
1931.....	569,567	17,053	14,095	12,251	15.465	210	43,625
1932.....	548,282	16,471	13,540	12,686	0.389	472	43,170
1933.....	564,723	16,808	13,177	14,565	0.511	416	44,967
1934.....	563,800	17,741	13,189	15,051	0.614	1,342	47,324
1935.....	583,187	18,231	12,555	14,124	0.604	1,621	46,531
1936.....	610,458	19,087	14,102	15,581	0.291	1,814	50,584
1937.....	530,535	20,036	14,697	14,232	1.313	5,086	54,052

Allowances (¥1,000)

(Continued)	Deaths	Sick and Injured	Medical treatment	Retirement	Continued service	Total incl. others	Total No. of recipients
1930.....	2,782	626	2,953	6,842	1,182	16,459	699,546
1931.....	2,818	646	3,073	6,711	1,113	17,463	712,702
1932.....	2,894	653	2,990	12,947	1,276	23,386	677,892
1933.....	2,951	660	2,981	9,314	1,998	20,306	663,907
1934.....	2,973	1,406	2,454	9,548	2,022	23,012	791,600
1935.....	3,124	1,311	2,550	9,994	2,402	22,558	836,870
1936.....	3,283	1,474	2,516	12,508	2,527	26,367	895,409
1937.....	3,350	608	4,970	15,260	—	24,636	1,029,886

Table 5. Government Mutual Aid Associations By Business
(Year Ending March 31, 1937)

	Memberships	Receipts (¥1,000)	Expenses (¥1,000)	No. of Recipients
Police Offices.....	71,464	2,105	1,580	75,756
Civil Engineering Offices.....	7,012	672	296	3,559
Monopoly Bureau.....	29,239	1,891	965	90,477
Mint Bureau.....	767	56	36	4,134
Army Department.....	..	2,110	1,686	104,983
Navy Department.....	..	7,336	2,626	200,304
Forestry Offices.....	10,625	230	175	4,385
Communications Department.....	202,095	11,635	6,172	69,678
Railways Department.....	205,263	27,549	10,812	452,584
Total.....	530,535	54,052	24,636	1,029,886

HEALTH INSURANCE

The Health Insurance Law in force since January, 1927, divides the insured into (1) Compulsory, consisting of workers under the protection of the Factory Law or the Mining Law, excepting those drawing ¥1,200 or over a year, and (2) Voluntary, comprising those for whom the employers have with the consent of the majority of the workers, obtained the recognition of the Home Minister as insured to come under the Law. The insurers consist of the Government and the Unions organized as juridical persons by employers and workers concerned. The funds are made up of the State subsidies and the premiums, while the expenses are borne by the insured, employers and State. The State's share is 1/10 of the total from Government and Insurance Unions and is within the limit of ¥2 per insured. In principal the premiums are equally

borne by the insured and employers, the maximum share of the insured being 3/100 of the standard daily wages. For the insured under the direct control of the Government, the daily rate of premium is 8 sen for coal miners and 4 sen for others per 1 yen standard wage. The benefit allowed for sickness and injuries are within the maximum limit of 180 days. The burial or maternity benefits are in general ¥20.

Number of Unions

At the end of March 1937 the total number of unions was 123,984 of which 123,605 were government and 379 were private organization workers, showing an increase of 9 over the previous year. Classified according to kind of business, the number of unions was as follows:—

Table 6. Statistics of Health Insurance

(A) Unions and Members

Year ending Mar. 31:	Government		Private			
	No. of unions	No. Insured	No. of unions	No. Insured	Average confinement pay per day (sen)	Average premium (sen)
1933	48,525	1,122,141	347	598,058	123.4	4.40
1934	54,356	1,294,926	345	706,555	131.4	4.29
1935	61,241	1,503,550	349	823,144	132.0	4.29
1936	113,719	2,096,657	370	947,277	135.0	4.29
1937	123,605	2,346,637	379	1,104,833	138.4	4.31
Of which:						
By Factory Law						
Dyeing	29,061	713,017	128	361,017	68.1	4.17
Machine & Tool	29,109	531,084	77	314,407	198.3	3.66
Chemical	9,506	327,649	39	62,746	134.3	3.60
Food	7,175	91,563	12	8,656	153.0	3.30
Miscellaneous	34,960	342,653	13	22,372	139.2	3.34
Special	2,328	21,440	3	6,904	242.6	3.78
By Mining Law						
Metal Mining	854	47,951	19	34,053	136.6	4.75
Coal Mining	424	65,021	53	178,224	137.9	6.43
Petroleum Mining	80	3,759	..	..	..	..
Other non-metallic Mining	244	7,626	1	2,296	137.6	5.00
Total incl. others	123,605	2,346,637	379	1,104,833	138.4	4.31

(B) No. of cases, and disbursements

Year	Government			Private				
	Total No. of cases (1,000)	Expenses (¥1,000)		Total No. of cases (1,000)	Expenses (¥1,000)			
	On duty	Others	Total	On duty	Others	Total		
1933	3,252	698	3,972	13,648	2,425	1,054	3,325	10,116
1934	3,601	822	4,308	15,218	2,795	1,202	3,754	11,419
1935	4,332	1,078	4,912	17,697	3,145	1,481	4,449	13,489
1936	5,869	1,468	6,677	24,815	3,744	1,742	5,703	16,819
1937	6,744	1,763	7,657	26,868	4,105	1,951	6,333	19,015
Of which:								
Confinement pay	6,081	..	..	17,448	3,596	..	..	10,731
Medical treatment	515	1,670	5,927	7,597	477	1,864	5,660	7,523
Burial	15	36	532	568	7	53	279	332
Childbirth expense	75	..	578	578	9	..	102	102
Childbirth allowance	36	..	534	534	6	..	142	142
Total incl. Others	6,744	1,763	7,657	26,868	4,105	1,951	6,333	19,015

UNEMPLOYMENT & EMPLOYMENT

Protection of Labor.—Employment agencies and relief and workhouses are principal provisions under this head. The Public Employment Agencies numbered 658, as at the end of 1937 and during the year they dealt with 2,092,348 applicants excluding day-laborers, of which 569,019 were female. The number of acceptances were 966,140 or 46.2%. Similar returns for day laborers were 11,102,930 applicants of which 8,347,264 were registered laborers, the number finding employment being 10,196,061 or 91.89%.

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

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

Table 7. Number of Employed

(A) Actual Number (1,000)

Year	Population	Factory workers	Mining workers	Communication & Transport workers	Total	Day Laborers	Grand Total	Unemployed
1931	65,367	2,026	196	507	2,729	1,942	4,670	471
1932	66,297	2,101	161	521	2,813	2,047	4,860	463
1933	67,239	2,234	228	557	3,019	2,108	5,127	379
1934	68,195	2,539	247	555	3,342	2,423	5,764	361
1935	69,254	2,792	275	544	3,611	2,295	5,907	351
1936	70,258	3,067	320	565	3,953	2,137	6,090	323
1937	71,253	3,407	366	549	4,322	2,100	6,422	270
1938	72,223	3,855	436	545	4,836	1,929	6,765	230

(B) Indices (1934=100)

1931	95.9	79.8	79.1	91.3	81.7	80.2	81.0	130.5
1932	97.2	82.7	77.3	93.9	84.2	84.5	84.3	128.5
1933	98.6	88.0	92.2	100.3	90.3	87.0	88.9	105.0
1934	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1935	101.6	109.9	111.2	98.1	108.1	94.8	102.5	97.4
1936	103.0	120.8	129.7	101.8	118.3	88.3	105.7	89.5
1937	104.5	134.2	148.1	99.0	129.3	86.7	114.6	75.0
1938	105.9	151.8	175.9	98.2	144.7	79.6	117.4	63.8

(C) Ratio in 1,000 Population

1931	31	3	8	42	30	71	7
1932	32	3	8	42	31	73	7
1933	33	3	8	45	31	76	6
1934	37	4	8	49	36	85	5
1935	40	4	8	52	33	85	5
1936	44	5	8	56	31	87	5
1937	48	5	8	61	29	90	4
1938	53	6	8	67	27	94	3

Table 8. Statistics of Public Employment Exchanges

(A) General

Year	No. of exchanges	Vacancies (1,000)		Applicants (1,000)		Accepted (1,000)		No. Accepted Against Applicants %
		Total	Of which male	Total	Of which male	Total	Of which male	
1933	456	1,452	808	1,528	1,002	633	371	41.4
1934	522	1,794	956	1,570	1,068	672	426	42.8
1935	587	1,918	1,072	1,680	1,143	742	475	44.2
1936	605	2,297	1,333	1,778	1,219	812	526	45.7
1937	658	2,804	1,751	2,092	1,523	966	664	46.2

(Continued)

Of which:	No. of exchanges	Vacancies (1,000)		Applicants (1,000)		Accepted (1,000)		No. Accepted Against Applicants %
		Total	Of which male	Total	Of which male	Total	Of which male	
Agriculture & Forestry ..		36.6	30.9	24.8	21.1	23.5	20.0	94.7
Fishery		152.2	141.5	102.5	95.5	96.7	90.0	94.3
Mfg. & Mining Ind.	1,373		832	1,002	821	426	301	41.5
Civil Engrg.	220		215	108	105	88	85	41.4
Commerce	371		299	243	154	88	60	36.6
Communications & Trans- ports	64		56	79	68	27	24	34.2
Domestic servants	372		31	242	76	112	15	46.2
Office workers	48		25	130	76	29	15	22.3
Nurses	17		1.1	14	0.6	5.4	0.2	45.7
Money Collectors	26		23	12	12	3.3	3.0	27.5
Barbers	8.6		6.3	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.1	85.2
Total incl. Others	2,804		1,751	2,092	1,523	966	664	46.2

(B) Day Laborer Exchanges

	No. of exchanges	Vacancies (1,000)		Applicants (1,000)		Accepted (1,000)		No. Accepted Against Applicants %
		Total	Of which relief works (1,000)	Total	Of which registered Laborers (1,000)	Total Accepted (1,000)	Of which registered Laborers	
1933	292	16,897	13,547	20,124	18,025	16,779	13,344	83.4
1934	286	14,528	11,015	16,893	15,074	14,371	10,888	85.0
1935	235	13,008	8,643	14,464	12,929	12,867	8,531	89.0
1936	220	12,561	7,547	13,667	11,564	12,271	7,363	89.9
1937	197	10,596	5,382	11,103	8,347	10,197	5,162	91.8

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

The total laboring population for the country as estimated by the Social Affairs Bureau in December, 1935, was 7,778,000. Of this number general laborers were 4,174,890 (54% of the whole population), day-laborers 1,816,098

(23%) and salaried men 1,787,012 (23%). The number of the unemployed was given as 351,469. Of this number general laborers accounted for 113,605 (35% of the whole number of the unemployed), day-laborers 169,688 (48%) and salaried men 68,176 (17%). As for the proportion of the unemployed to the total number of population, day-laborers came first with 9%, followed by salaried men with 4% and general laborers with 3%.

WOMEN PROBLEMS

Women in Politics

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

gradual awakening of Japanese women.

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

The spirit of awakening is, however, already in the air and women's activity even in politics is a thing to be treated now seriously. In one of the recent Parliamentary elections women speakers were even in greater demand than the male, owing to scarcity of supply, and it is reported that these women orators altogether made some 276 speeches, the fair speakers being mostly in support of those candidates who had de-

clared 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, women's organizations for promoting philanthropic, social and similar causes are many and diverse. Of these one of the latest is the Young Women's League created in October 1927 under the encouragement of the Department of Education as a complement to the Young Men's Leagues already in existence. The Department aims to foster sound thought among the young generation.

In respect to the relative length of the roll of memberships the Federation of Ladies Societies in Western Japan created in 1919 under the auspices of the Asahi stands foremost with over 3 million members, and next comes the Ladies Patriotic Society supported by half a million members. Both are social and philanthropic in aim. The National Female Teachers Union joined by over 20,000 out of the total force of approximately 70,000 in the country is showing great energy for promoting the position of those professionals in particular and of women in general.

Women in Labor Problems

The part played by Japanese proletarian women in the sphere of public activity is practically negligible, some three or four leagues created by them being practically ornamental adjuncts to the Right or Left organization, as

the case may be. It is true the proletarian women as also the bourgeois seem sufficiently conscious of their new mission in consequence of the progress of the times, but they have done nothing in the way of giving practical demonstration of their awakening. Strictly speaking the bourgeois women have been active since about 1919 on political questions, as the right of women to take part in political meetings and about suffrage, but their proletarian sisters so far have made no particular achievement to their credit.

Women as Bread Winners

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

As the results of the 1930 official census returns show, the number of women as bread winners throughout Japan proper aggregated 10,589,403 of which figure 354,792 were employers and 9,397,742 employees.

The number of the so-called "professional women" including those working as school teachers, physicians, mid-wives, nurses, pharmacists, clerks in Government or public offices such as the railway department, communications department, post-offices, etc., is rapidly increasing year after year, but any exact figure covering the whole field of their activities is still unavailable.

Table 9. Female Population Classified By Work (1930 Census)

	Employer	Independent	Employee	Total	% Against	
					Working population	Total female population
Agriculture	192,976	243,732	5,960,334	6,397,042	60.4	19.9
Fishery	755	1,671	43,120	45,546	0.4	0.1
Mining	41	71	40,934	41,046	0.4	0.1
Mfg. Ind.	29,105	172,629	1,228,696	1,430,430	13.5	4.4
Commerce	126,424	355,228	982,725	1,464,195	13.8	4.8
Traffic	806	925	77,248	78,979	0.8	0.2
Civil & free workers	4,772	58,390	289,186	352,348	3.3	1.1
Domestic workers			697,116	697,116	6.6	2.2
Total working population incl. others	354,792	836,869	9,397,742	10,589,403	100.0	36.1
No occupation				21,470,447	—	66.9
Total female population				32,059,850	—	100.0

Table 10. Women's Occupation Classified

	Total	School teachers		Physicians	Dentists	Pharmacists	Midwives	Nurses
		Of which primary school						
1933	101,999	74,741	2,214	1,178	2,278	56,590	96,020	
1934	104,763	77,031	2,639	1,324	2,757	58,270	102,921	
1935	108,015	78,997	3,029	1,440	3,405	59,560	106,857	
1936	113,016	80,732	3,432	1,567	4,133	60,967	113,987	
1937	117,291	82,633	....	....	....	....	....

	Acupunc- turists	Moxica- urists	Shampoos	Hair dressers	Waitress at cafe & bar	"Geisha"	"Shakufu"	Pro- stitutes
1933	909	1,034	12,955	55,095	99,312	74,200	85,590	49,302
1934	892	1,038	13,018	53,314	107,478	72,538	85,121	45,705
1935	905	1,057	13,009	51,154	109,335	74,855	82,621	45,837
1936	945	1,081	13,144	48,283	111,700	78,699	85,685	47,078
1937	...	...	...	45,920	111,284	79,868	85,699	47,217

Note: * Mostly consists of unauthorized prostitutes.

ELEEMOSYNARY WORKS

Administrative Organs

Administrative arrangements for dealing with matters relating to relief and reformatory works comprise relief arrangements for the destitute in the case of their illness or death, succor of sufferers from natural calamities, protection of persons afflicted with insanity and tuberculosis, treatment of the helpless and unclaimed travelers, reform of refractory boys, provisions for controlling lepers, aids to private charity work, education of blind, deaf and mute, protection of released prisoners, etc.

Relief Rules for Paupers, etc.

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

It also provides schooling expenses for children of destitute parents.

Table 11. Relief of Paupers, Foundlings and Sick Travelers

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Paupers over 65 of age		Paupers below 13 of age		Expectant Mothers		Sick Travelers	
	No.	Amount (¥1,000)	No.	Amount (¥1,000)	No.	Amount (¥1,000)	No.	Amount (¥1,000)
1934	41,703	1,120	64,773	1,301	2,959	17	2,863	505,459
1935	50,766	1,424	86,912	1,982	4,169	20	2,602	539,195
1936	51,349	1,615	94,250	2,052	3,073	18	2,349	415,208
1937	50,563	1,705	97,375	2,223	2,025	10	....	....

Relief of Sufferers from Natural Calamities

The law of 1899 relating to relief funds for sufferers from extreme calamity provides that each prefecture should lay aside a sum of not less than ¥500,000 as a fund for giving relief

when such calamity overtakes the whole or part of its jurisdiction. When the amount of the relief expenses exceeds 5 per cent. of the funds at the beginning of the year one-third of the sum thus disbursed is supplied by the State Treasury.

Table 12. Disbursement of Disaster Relief Fund

(Unit: ¥1,000)

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Balance carried from previous year	Revenue	Disbursed					Total	Balance
			Food	Clothing	House	Others	Total		
1933	91,969	4,300	737	201	371	368	4,633	91,969	
1934	91,634	4,277	123	21	38	221	3,978	91,933	
1935	91,923	4,320	1,438	339	584	1,355	7,200	88,043	
1936	89,043	3,839	753	81	134	596	4,917	87,966	
1937	87,966	3,621	51	26	47	139	2,081	89,505	

Table 13. Number Under Relief By Relief Law

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Living expenses		Medical relief		Child-birth		Business encouragement		Total	
	No. (1,000)	Amount (¥1,000)	No. (1,000)	Amount (¥1,000)	No. (1,000)	Amount (¥1,000)	No. (1,000)	Amount (¥1,000)	No. (1,000)	Amount (¥1,000)
1933	140	3,170	29.8	420	2.7	13.4	0.4	4.7	173	3,608
1934	186	5,056	34.7	739	2.4	11.1	0.5	4.7	223	5,810
1937	190	5,414	32.9	757	1.6	7.0	0.4	4.6	225	6,183

Table 14. Military Relief Service

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Sick or wounded soldiers							
	Without families		Soldiers and their families		Bereaved families		Total incl. others	
	No. of recipients	Amount (Yen)	No. of recipients	Amount (Yen)	No. of recipients	Amount (Yen)	No. of recipients	Amount (Yen)
1928	54	5,155	33,912	1,130,733	2,114	89,589	36,080	1,275,477
1929	64	5,581	42,836	1,382,142	2,047	86,355	44,947	1,474,078
1930	67	7,264	42,142	1,404,628	1,934	86,122	44,143	1,498,014
1931	55	4,685	50,006	1,504,323	1,795	77,779	51,856	1,586,787
1932	70	5,412	69,679	1,653,065	1,894	73,137	71,643	1,731,614
1933	105	7,635	96,622	2,334,039	2,296	85,822	99,023	2,427,496
1934	135	13,005	96,411	2,595,894	2,359	94,036	98,905	2,702,935
1935	137	12,738	103,436	2,708,179	2,199	88,331	105,772	2,809,248
1936	168	14,557	109,279	2,795,658	2,086	87,450	111,533	2,897,665
1937	199	18,336	115,651	2,857,992	2,094	97,501	117,943	2,968,839

SOCIAL WELFARE WORK EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure on account of various social prefectures, municipalities, towns and villages, welfare works for the fiscal year 1937, borne by aggregated ¥96,501,892.

Table 15. Sources of Encouragement Subsidies Granted to Various

Social Work Organs

(Unit in Yen)

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Dept. of Imp. Household		Dept. of Justice		Dept. of Public Welfare		Total	
	No. of Organs	Amount	No. of Organs	Amount	No. of Organs	Amount	No. of Organs	Amount
1936	798	200,000	177	82,000	523	169,600	1,498	451,600
1937	798	195,000	145	102,000	533	169,600	1,567	467,433
1938	795	200,000	187	222,380	562	200,000	1,544	722,380

References:

- Table Nos.: 1 a, 2-3 b, 4-9 c, 10 d e f, 11-13 c, 14 g, 15 f.
 Key: a—Social Bureau, Department of Welfare.
 b—Central Association of Cooperative Guilds.
 c—Cabinet Statistics Bureau.
 d—Sanitation Bureau, Department of Welfare.
 e—Department of Education.
 f—Department of Home Affairs.
 g—Department of Welfare.

CHAPTER. XVIII

INDUSTRIAL PROPERTIES

PATENTS, DESIGNS, TRADE MARKS, UTILITY MODELS AND INVENTIONS

GENERAL REMARKS

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

Main Features of the Laws

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

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

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

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

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

(3) As regards an invention, a utility model or a design effected by an employee of a private firm or public establishment, even when the invention, utility model, or design lies within the scope or business of the employer, and is accomplished by the employee in discharge of his duty and assigned to the employer according to stipu-

INDUSTRIAL PROPERTIES

lations in a contract or business regulations, the employer has to pay a reasonable compensation to the employee. In case such employee obtains a patent or registration thereof, owing to absence of such stipulations, the employer is entitled to work it.

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

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

(6) When a patent is granted, letters patent shall be issued, and when a utility model or design is registered, a certificate of registra-

tion; but for the registration of trade mark no certificate shall be issued.

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

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

PATENTS

Not Patentable.—The following are not patentable:—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In case a patent remains unworked in the Empire without any good reason consecutively for three years or more, and if such patent is necessary for public interests, the Director of the Patent Office may upon receiving application cancel the patent or order the patentee to grant a license on terms to be decided by him, or cancel it in virtue of his authority.

UTILITY MODELS

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

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

the article. Prohibitive clauses concerning registration are practically identical with those for the registration of designs.

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

registration.

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

DESIGNS

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

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

not exceeding three years from the date of its registration.

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

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

TRADE-MARKS

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

The following marks are not registerable:

1. Those containing a device similar to the Imperial Chrysanthemum Crest;
2. Those similar to the national flag, the army or navy ensign, decoration, etc., or a foreign national flag;
3. Those similar to a Red Cross, or designation of characters therefor;
4. Those liable to disturb public order or morals;
5. Those containing a likeness, the name or other designation, or the trade-name of another person, unless consent is obtained therefor from the person concerned;
6. Those similar to a mark commonly used with the same, or similar kind, of goods;
7. Those containing a device similar to a prize medal or the like given by an authorized exposition, except in the case when a person uses such medal which he has obtained, as part of the trade-mark;
8. Those similar to a mark of another person well known in trade and to be used with similar kinds of goods;
9. Those similar to registered trade-mark of another person and to be used for similar kinds of goods;
10. Those similar to a mark of another per-

son, before the lapse of one year since the loss of validity of such mark, unless the mark remained unusual for more than one year previous to the loss of its validity;

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cancellation.—A trade-mark right may be cancelled when, without proper reasons, the owner of a trade-mark right has failed to use his trade-mark within the Empire for more than one year from the date of registration, or has discontinued the use thereof for more than three years. Registered trade-mark of foreign countries are exceptions.

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

be renewed.

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

STATISTICS OF PATENTS, UTILITY MODELS, ETC.

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

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

Table 1. Registration of Patent Rights

Year	Applications			Registered			% of registered against application	
	Japanese	Foreigners	Total	Japanese	Foreigners	Total	Japanese	Foreigners
1928	10,357	2,702	13,059	3,271	1,433	4,704	31.6	53.0
1933	12,110	1,794	13,904	4,306	1,196	5,502	35.5	66.6
1936	16,132	2,379	18,511	3,994	842	4,836	24.7	35.4
1937	14,772	2,609	17,381	3,725	890	4,615	25.2	34.1
1938	15,792	2,419	18,211	3,902	941	4,843	24.7	38.8

Table 2. Registration of Utility Models

Year	Applications			Registered			% of registered against application	
	Japanese	Foreigners	Total	Japanese	Foreigners	Total	Japanese	Foreigners
1928	29,401	178	29,579	12,173	108	12,281	41.4	61.2
1933	32,502	341	32,843	15,680	260	15,940	48.2	76.2
1936	44,210	422	44,632	15,396	274	15,670	34.8	64.9
1937	38,110	473	38,583	13,686	264	13,950	33.3	55.8
1938	35,048	376	35,424	14,267	263	14,530	40.7	70.0

Table 3. Registration of Designs

Year	Applications			Registered			% of registered against application	
	Japanese	Foreigners	Total	Japanese	Foreigners	Total	Japanese	Foreigners
1928	8,207	14	8,221	4,357	9	4,366	53.1	64.3
1933	9,388	39	9,427	4,044	13	4,057	43.1	33.3
1936	14,568	58	14,626	5,629	33	5,662	38.7	56.9
1937	10,102	50	10,152	4,447	17	4,464	44.0	34.0
1938	7,201	58	7,259	4,277	24	4,301	59.4	41.3

Table 4. Registration of Trade-Marks

Year	Applications			Registered			% of registered against application	
	Japanese	Foreigners	Total	Japanese	Foreigners	Total	Japanese	Foreigners
1928	19,865	1,426	21,291	8,716	1,076	9,792	43.9	75.4
1933	22,986	1,056	24,042	11,867	763	12,630	51.6	72.3
1936	29,365	748	30,113	14,615	525	15,140	49.9	70.1
1937	26,546	913	27,459	14,345	627	14,972	54.0	68.6
1938	27,572	671	28,243	16,126	684*	16,810	58.4	...

Note: * Inclusive of balance carried from previous year.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF INVENTIONS

Association for Encouragement of Inventions

The Imperial Invention Association was organized in 1905, and in 1919 the Government announced they would grant every year a certain amount of encouragement fund. The same

year gold medals specially designed were awarded to 15 inventors of merit by the Association. In 1925 it received a donation of ¥30,000 from the Imperial Household in aid of the encouragement fund. The following year

(1926) the Association awarded to 106 inventors special medals of merit and letters of praise, eleven of them being granted a monetary gift of ¥300 each out of the Imperial donation. The Association is presided over by Baron Yoshiro Sakatani and has for its honorary president Prince Takamatsu.

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

Among many useful inventions effected in recent years may be mentioned the Stainless Silver invented by Dr. T. Tanabe, Prof. at Kyushu Imperial University, which was patented in England, America, Germany, France and Japan; Super-heat Heavy Oil Diesel Engine (Japan

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

Among the inventors honored recently for their accomplishments by the Association are the following:—

Table 5. List of Inventors Specially Honoured by the Imperial Invention Association in March 1938

Inventors:	Invention	Date of Invention	Patent No.
Hitoshi Ishikawa	Manufacture of Graphite	April, 1930	86,470
Kikutaro Honda	Improvement of Spinning Machine	Feb., 1936	114,590
Torajiro Oki	Calculating Machine	Feb., 1935	109,544, etc.
Ryuji Onoe	Fertilizer Mixer	Nov., 1932	98,124, etc.
Ishimatsu Takaoka	Knitting Machine	Nov., 1933	103,935
Yonejiro Tsuda	Silk Weaving Machine	June, 1932	96,463, etc.
Kinjiro Nakanishi	Electric Wave Embroidery	April, 1934	105,825, etc.
Kinsaku Nakanishi			
Koryo Nakayama	Electric Drilling Machine	Jan., 1931	89,910, etc.
Kazuo Kamihayashi	Gas-filled Incandescent Electric Lamp	Mar., 1921	88,199
Magokichi Yamaoka	Improvement of Internal Combustion Machine	May, 1934	106,145, etc.
Kowa Fukushima			
Hatsunosuke Yamamoto	High-pressure Pump	Nov., 1930	88,993
Shigeyoshi Matsumae	High-frequency Telephonic System	Aug., 1935	111,838, etc.
Noboru Shinohara			
Saburo Minorikawa	Reeling Machine	Sept., 1933	102,636, etc.
Kiichi Toyoda	Automatic Weaving Machine	Aug., 1925	65,156
Masatoshi Okochi	Magnesium Manufacturing	Dec., 1933	103,995, etc.
Shoichiro Imatomi			
Torajiro Tanabashi	Chrome Compound	Aug., 1935	112,035, etc.
Yoshikata Ushio	Valve	May, 1937	120,532, etc.
Ichiro Nozawa	Architectural Frame Construction	Oct., 1936	117,874, etc.
Takeo Manabe	Concrete Mixer	Nov., 1934	108,468, etc.
Tokushichi Mishima	M K Special Alloy	Dec., 1934	108,890, etc.

The Chemical & Physical Research Institute

Apart from the energetic efforts of private inventors, the establishment in 1907 of the Chemical & Physical Research Institute, a Government laboratory organized as a foundational juridical person at the instance of the late Dr. Jokichi Takamine, has stimulated the development of scientific researches and the growth of useful inventions in recent years. The institute which was established with the object of promoting the fundamental development of industries has rendered very valuable services in past years to the cause it espouses and effected numerous useful inventions which have largely

contributed to the progress and expansion of national industries. Some of the inventions effected by the experts of the Institute who comprise many eminent scientists specializing in different branches of chemical, physical and other scientific studies have won world-wide fame. Not only does the Institute conduct scientific researches but also carries on the industrialization of the results of its researches and inventions, such practical side of manufacture being conducted by the Chemical & Physical Industrial Company and several other concerns established for such purposes as subsidiary enterprises of the Institute.

The Institute is divided into twenty-seven departments according to different branches of scientific studies such as chemistry, physics, engineering, electricity, metallurgy, etc., each department being under supervision of a noted specialist of the particular line. The staff consists of, besides 28 departmental chiefs, 28 experts, 87 assistants, 125 sub-assistants and 122 specialists who are not official members of the Institute. At the factory attached to the Institute about 250 engineers, experts and mechanics are engaged in the manufacture of various products by the method or process invented by the experts of the Institute.

Among the many inventions effected by the Institute those which have fetched wide fame and reputation are Vitamins, other biochemical products, the manufacture of magnesium from sea water, piston rings, sensitized paper, corundum, adsol, ultragin glass, etc. The kinds of machines, electrical and optical apparatuses and appliances invented and manufactured by the Institute number upwards of sixty, while the chemical and biochemical products also invented and prepared by the establishment reach about fifty in kind. About fifty of those inventions have been patented by the Japanese or foreign Governments.

References:

Table Nos: 1-4 a, 5 b.

Key: a—Patent Bureau, Department of Commerce & Industry.
b—Research of Imperial Invention Association.

CHAPTER XIX TRANSPORTATION

LAND TRANSPORTATION

RAILWAYS

Introductory Remarks

The railway service was started in Japan in the fifth year of Meiji (1872) when the line between Tokyo and Yokohama measuring 26.9 kilometres was opened. Ever since that time the railway system has made such rapid strides that now railways run lengthwise and crosswise throughout the whole country. The total length of the State Railways open to traffic approximates 18,000 kilometres at present. The lengths of the local railways and that of tramways open to business have also increased considerably in the past three decades.

Notable features of Japanese railways are, in the first place, its ownership and management by the State. It was in 1907 that the nationalization of railways was effected. The Government then acquired 4,547 kilometers thus bringing under nationalization all the railway lines in Japan proper with the exception of feeders and lines of local importance. This removed various drawbacks incidental to diverse management and different methods of working. Secondly, the number of goods wagons is smaller than that of passenger cars. This is due to the fact that as the country is surrounded by seas on all sides, no small proportion of goods is carried by water. Thirdly, the number of locomotives is very large for that of other vehicles. This is due to the hilliness of the country and to the fact that each train consists of a comparatively small number

of vehicles. Fourthly, the use of the railway service is very popular. This is due chiefly to a large number of passengers undertaking short journeys. Fifthly, unlike other countries, fare receipts are usually larger than freight receipts. In the sixth place, the Japanese railways together with the German railways are noted for the punctuality of their services. The last feature of the Japanese railways, or their defect is the narrow gauge that marks almost the whole line (3 ft. 6 in. being the adopted gauge).

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

Table 1. Japan's Position in Railways
(Unit: In Kilometers)

Country	Length	Length per 100 sq. kms.	Length per 10,000 population
Japanese Empire ...	31,348	4.6	3.2
Japan Proper	24,441	6.4	3.5
Chosen	5,055	2.3	2.3
Taiwan	1,509	4.2	2.8
Karafuto	343	1.0	10.7
Kwantung Prov.	252	7.3	2.2
U.S.A. (1)	409,331	5.2	32.1
U.S.S.R.	85,200	0.4	5.1
British India (1) ...	69,392	1.5	2.0
Canada	68,481	0.7	62.1
Germany (2)	54,556	11.6	8.0
Australia	44,900	0.6	66.2
England	32,382	13.3	6.9
Italy	22,960	7.4	5.3

Note: (1)—1935.
(2)—1937.
Others—1936.

Table 2. General Condition of Railway Lines in Japan
(Year Ending Mar. 31, 1938)

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

Note: * Year ending March 31, 1937.

TRANSPORTATION

Table 3. Length of Railways
(Kilometers)

Year Ending Mar. 31:	State Railways	Local Railways	Tramways
1928	13,391.2	5,472.42	2,758.84
1929	13,691.6	5,937.53	2,720.03
1930	14,148.9	6,513.10	2,715.66
1931	14,574.9	7,018.14	2,711.47
1932	15,014.0	7,194.79	2,675.63
1933	15,372.1	7,242.11	2,661.76
1934	15,844.5	7,184.55	2,652.65
1935	16,535.1	7,088.22	2,615.20
1936	17,138.2	7,097.56	2,533.55
1937	17,530.1	7,019.67	2,514.75
1938	17,934.0	6,944.20	2,458.81

Table 4. Capital Invested and Percentage of Profits

Year Ending Mar. 31:	State Railways		Local Railways		Tramways	
	Capital	Profit % to cap.	Capital	Profit % to cost of construction	Capital	Profit % to cost of construction
1928	¥2,907,004,129	7.72	¥1,068,118,636	6.4	¥2,286,008,668	9.4
1929	3,109,089,387	7.35	1,071,441,210	6.1	2,257,081,979	9.1
1930	3,285,165,893	6.51	1,169,932,738	5.4	2,205,831,510	8.2
1931	3,382,820,115	5.12	1,282,118,738	4.2	2,212,569,844	6.9
1932	3,462,322,624	4.82	1,313,782,488	3.8	2,145,876,339	5.9
1933	3,563,422,511	4.51	1,360,981,984	3.6	2,157,203,439	5.3
1934	3,682,426,399	5.20	1,311,913,684	4.0	2,017,474,039	5.4
1935	3,813,211,446	5.36	1,283,266,384	4.1	1,468,193,689	5.3
1936	3,938,262,736	5.46	1,284,103,805	4.2	1,509,155,739	5.6
1937	4,089,624,978	5.96	1,313,232,583	..	1,555,809,239	..
1938	4,256,017,282	6.19	1,536,731,133	..	1,780,510,333	..

STATE RAILWAYS

ADMINISTRATION AND STAFF

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

The central administration is the Department of Railways which is composed of the Minister's

Secretariat and seven bureaux, namely, Private Railway Administration, Traffic, Construction, Ways and Works, Mechanical Engineering, Electric and Finance. The whole is presided over by the Minister assisted by the Vice-Ministers and a large number of subordinates.

Table 5. Number of Railway Officials and Employees Classified by Ranks

Year	Shin-nin & Choku-nin	So-nin	Han-nin	Koin	Yo-nin	Salaried Advisers	Total
1933	28	905	25,616	78,732	93,567	—	198,848
1934	37	980	26,331	79,872	94,318	—	201,538
1935	35	998	28,146	82,326	97,951	—	209,456
1936	34	1,047	30,369	85,035	101,512	355	218,352
1937	36	1,102	32,217	88,474	105,512	348	227,689
1938	41	1,219	36,139	94,214	121,295	339	253,247

MILEAGE

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

Table 6. Mileage of Lines Worked and Length of Tracks
(Kilometers)

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Routes				Total incl. others	Tracks		
	Single	Double	Triple	Quadruple		Main	Side	Total
1928	11,340	1,882	22	121	13,371	15,685	6,283	21,969
1933	13,134	1,919	30	163	15,267	17,840	7,153	24,993
1934	13,608	1,907	30	171	15,737	18,321	7,291	25,612
1935	14,261	1,942	30	173	16,427	19,053	7,467	26,520
1936	14,861	1,944	30	173	17,030	19,658	7,641	27,299
1937	15,293	1,945	18	184	17,422	20,060	7,751	27,801

TRAFFIC RESULTS

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

Table 7. Passenger Earnings, Etc.
(In Million Yen)

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Passenger	Berth	Express	Baggage	Parcel	Mail	Platform ticket	Miscel- laneous	Total
1928	234.2	2.1	7.1	1.0	22.4	2.2	1.3	1.3	271.5
1932	208.9	1.9	7.2	1.1	16.6	2.4	1.7	1.3	240.0
1933	203.5	1.9	6.2	1.1	15.3	2.4	1.7	1.3	233.4
1934	222.2	2.4	6.9	1.2	16.3	2.4	1.7	1.4	254.5
1935	238.7	2.8	7.6	1.3	17.3	2.5	1.8	1.5	274.1
1936	253.0	3.2	8.1	1.5	19.5	2.8	1.9	1.7	291.6
1937	274.4	3.7	8.9	1.6	20.3	3.0	2.0	1.9	316.0
1938	303.0	4.2	10.5	1.9	21.6	3.5	2.9	2.1	349.5

Table 8. Passengers Carried, Etc.

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

Table 9. Goods Hauled and Earnings
(In ¥1,000)

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

(B) HAULED

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

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

Table 10. Important Goods Handled by State Railways

(In 1,000 Metric tons)

	Rice	Wheat, Barley, etc.	Timber	Charcoal	Coal	Ores	Iron and Iron Ore	Fertilizers	Cotton Yarn & Cotton Fabrics	Cement
1932	2,868	580	4,831	1,057	21,602	1,624	566	2,680	481	1,044
1933	2,924	526	5,886	1,034	24,862	2,082	704	2,661	528	1,199
1934	3,343	618	6,904	1,154	26,901	2,547	910	2,844	589	1,237
1935	2,995	731	7,214	1,144	28,585	2,969	1,086	3,192	594	1,409
1936	2,927	783	7,428	1,132	32,073	3,446	1,137	3,352	526	1,238
1937	3,032	279	8,439	1,186	35,150	3,930	1,490	3,865	577	1,349
1938	3,169	1,156	9,695	1,257	38,525	4,541	1,768	3,895	518	1,402
1938 Jan.-Aug.	2,157	792	7,632	904	26,362	3,240	1,225	3,317	344	962
1939 " "	1,855	737	6,325	810	25,621	2,873	1,152	2,747	351	896

Table 11. Statistics of Average Earnings, etc.

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Freights			Passengers		
	Ton- K. M.	Receipts per M.T. (¥)	Receipts per M.T. per K.M. (Sen)	Number per Train per K.M.	Earnings per Capita (Sen)	Earnings per K.M. per Capita (Sen)
1917	166.1	1.77	1.07	159.9	30	0.84
1921	165.1	2.85	1.72	207.3	41	1.30
1931	170.1	2.84	1.67	154.3	27	1.12
1932	175.0	2.87	1.64	142.1	27	1.09
1933	171.1	2.79	1.63	136.8	26	1.07
1934	166.6	2.71	1.63	141.9	26	1.07
1935	172.3	2.78	1.62	141.7	26	1.05
1936	172.9	2.78	1.61	140.3	26	1.05
1937	175.2	2.81	1.60	145.6	26	1.05
1938	185.0	2.88	1.55	155.6	26	1.04

FINANCE

As mentioned elsewhere the railway finance is independent of the other State accounts, and all the disbursements are to be met by the receipts, while the expenses needed in construction or improvement are appropriated out of the profit accruing from the traffic, and also from ¥20,000,000 to be set apart every year on the railway account or from the Government general account.

Table 12. Working Revenues and Expenses

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Revenues (¥1,000)	Expenses (¥1,000)	Net Profit (¥1,000)	Per kilometre per day worked (Yen)		
				Revenues	Expenses	Gross profit
1928	506,445	368,277	138,168	105.372	58.671	46.701
1929	529,132	393,381	135,876	107.150	60.894	46.256
1930	517,795	399,027	118,990	101.935	59.875	42.060
1931	458,140	382,553	75,587	87.142	54.176	32.966
1932	433,540	365,089	68,452	80.009	49.207	30.802
1933	425,954	364,875	61,080	76.915	47.866	29.049
1934	473,571	385,579	88,675	32.212	49.586	33.626
1935	518,668	417,771	100,897	87.988	53.289	34.699
1936	544,534	435,000	109,986	88.369	53.478	34.891
1937	598,171	452,709	145,462	94.431	55.951	38.480
1938	670,164	504,015	166,149	103.418	62.757	40.658

Table 13. Working Expenses Classified
(Unit: ¥1,000)

Year Ending Mar. 31:	General	Maintenance of			Traffic	Shipping	Total incl. others.
		Ways & Works	Equip- ments	Transporta- tion			
1932	5,364	40,694	26,038	66,666	98,047	5,502	266,634
1933	5,714	40,504	25,615	65,808	96,769	5,203	265,082
1934	5,877	43,778	27,377	71,154	101,085	5,625	282,200
1935	5,996	54,764	30,888	78,994	104,958	6,301	314,126
1936	6,695	57,068	32,150	85,425	109,655	6,473	329,537
1937	7,183	60,118	36,246	92,120	117,316	6,949	354,420
1938	8,280	67,762	41,755	110,341	130,491	8,358	460,692

Table 14. Disposal of Net Earnings
(¥1,000)

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Survey and private line inspection	Additional works	Interest charges	Subsidy to local railways	Total incl. others
1928	450.0	5,643.7	74,629.3	5,295.4	86,289.1
1929	474.8	5,357.2	80,542.8	6,298.2	92,673.0
1930	583.8	4,337.8	82,994.0	6,968.5	94,884.2
1931	586.9	3,382.4	86,241.9	7,499.9	97,728.8
1932	615.1	2,433.9	87,885.7	7,498.1	98,454.0
1933	483.8	2,420.6	88,883.4	7,203.3	99,792.6
1934	489.6	2,122.6	93,775.5	6,991.4	103,379.1
1935	509.0	3,936.2	91,788.2	7,052.6	103,645.2
1936	634.4	3,710.6	93,750.9	7,367.1	105,463.0
1937	569.5	7,580.5	83,206.2	6,845.0	98,289.0
1938	826.0	4,559.9	83,793.5	6,646.7	97,323.2

Table 15. Value of Fixed Property
(Million Yen)

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Brought over from preced- ing year	Increase during the year				Decrease during the year	Total
		Construction expenditure	Improvement expenditure	Additional Works	Total incl. others		
1928	2,647.5	49.2	156.2	5.6	223.2	11.9	2,858.8
1929	2,858.8	51.8	139.6	5.4	217.1	13.3	3,062.6
1930	3,062.6	68.9	125.2	4.3	204.0	19.9	3,246.7
1931	3,246.7	41.7	66.7	3.4	122.8	22.2	3,347.4
1932	3,347.4	37.7	54.7	2.4	99.4	33.0	3,413.8
1933	3,413.8	47.7	52.0	2.4	105.1	14.9	3,503.9
1934	3,503.9	53.1	56.3	2.1	126.1	16.8	3,613.2
1935	3,613.2	47.8	67.7	3.9	134.4	19.0	3,728.8
1936	3,728.5	43.2	83.4	3.7	136.2	14.1	3,850.5
1937	3,850.5	43.9	89.4	7.6	154.7	18.0	3,987.2
1938	3,987.2	42.7	104.2	4.6	171.9	31.9	4,127.2

Railway Stores and Materials

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

Table 16. Railway Stores Purchased and on Store
(Yen)

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Railway stores purchased			Amount of stores on hand		
	Home purchase	Foreign purchase	Total	Stores in stock	Articles in process of manufacture	Total
1931	107,598,231	3,121,766	110,719,997	22,837,495	571,299	28,408,794
1932	81,378,117	3,085,193	84,463,310	15,544,341	159,953	15,704,294
1933	99,428,262	3,647,413	103,075,675	16,980,187	262,310	17,152,497
1934	114,266,802	3,811,812	118,078,614	22,636,379	252,424	22,888,803
1935	130,474,810	4,506,564	134,981,374	27,516,224	189,642	27,705,866
1936	139,734,414	4,280,212	144,014,626	29,842,400	305,065	30,147,465
1937	155,961,197	4,869,207	160,830,404	24,906,053	344,337	25,250,390

CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION

The extension of the State Railway lines not yet opened to traffic as at the end of March, 1937 was 2,338.8 kilometres consisting of 862.1 km. under construction and 1,476.8 km. of lines sanctioned for construction but not yet started within the year. As compared with the preceding year the lines under construction increased by 14.1 km. and the lines not yet started by 635.7 km.

The Gauge.—The gauge is of 3 ft. 6 in., it having been adopted when the first railway in Japan was laid. In speed and carrying capacity Japanese railways are much behind those in Europe and America. As yet with the exception of the Tokaido line, most of the lines are still single-tracked. On the San-yo, Tohoku and a few other lines, however, partial doubling has either been effected or is nearing completion.

Gradient.—The maximum gradient is 1 in 40 in ordinary cases with a minimum radius of 15 chains. A notable exception is the case of the Usui pass on the Tokyo-Nagano line for which the Abt system was adopted. The gradient for it is 1 in 15, for the section of 7 miles from Yokogawa to Karuizawa, with a minimum radius of 13 chains. There are on this section 26 tunnels with the aggregate length of 14,645 ft. Altogether this section forms the worst portion in the whole work of railway construction in Japan. The steam locomotives at first used on this section have been replaced with electric locomotives with the double object of increasing the hauling power and of getting rid of the nuisance of smoke. The change has proved highly satisfactory.

Rails.—Rails used are in most cases 68 lbs.

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

Sleepers.—The standard dimensions of sleepers are 8" 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.

Bridges.—The total length of iron and other bridges on the State Railways as at the end of March, 1937 was 585,168 metres. The longest structure is that over the River Agano (1,243 m.) on the Uetsu Line, the second over the Tenryu (1,209 m.), and the third over the Ohi (1,018 m.), the latter two being on the Tokaido Line. The foundation of work for all such bridges is in the shape of cylindrical brick wells with steel girders. In rare cases wrought iron girders used in bridges made in the early days of railway construction in Japan are mixed with them.

Tunnels.—The total extension of tunnels of Japan proper as at the end of March, 1936 was 667,247 metres. Contrasted with the previous year, it shows an increase of 27.0 metres. The length of tunnels specified by the jurisdiction is as follows:—

Table 17. (A) Length of Tunnels

Name of Bureau	Length of Tunnels (meters)
Tokyo Railways Bureau	93,442
Nagoya "	82,604
Osaka "	96,886
Moji "	98,177
Sendai "	62,753
Sapporo "	43,285
Niigata "	77,273
Hiroshima "	112,524
Total	667,247

Table 17. (B) Principal Tunnels

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

Electrification of Railways.—As at the end of March, 1937 the kilometrage of electrified railway routes aggregated 388 kilometers, representing 2.2% of the total railway lines in operation. Classified by districts, the Tokyo region accounted for 268.8 kilometers of elec-

trified routes, the Osaka region by 83.9 kilometers and the Hiroshima region by 37.3 kilometers.

Table 17. (C) Representative Express Train Service

AOMORI-TOKYO Line	
Distance (kms.)	
204.7	Aomori Lv. 6:00 a.m.
387.9	Morioka Ar. 9:28
467.2	Sendai Ar. 0:39 p.m.
513.4	Fukushima Ar. 2:08
630.5	Koriyama Ar. 3:03
736.4	Utsunomiya Ar. 5:22
	Ueno (Tokyo) Ar. 7:05
TOKYO-SHIMONOSEKI Line	
28.8	Tokyo Lv. 3:00 p.m.
83.9	Yokohama Ar. 3:26
104.6	Odawara Ar. 4:15
126.2	Atami Ar. 4:37
180.2	Numazu Ar. 4:58
257.1	Shizuoka Ar. 5:47
293.6	Hamamatsu Ar. 6:53
366.0	Toyohashi Ar. 7:29
513.6	Nagoya Ar. 8:27
556.4	Kyoto Ar. 10:45
589.5	Osaka Ar. 11:22
732.9	Kobe Ar. 11:59
894.8	Okayama Ar. 2:25 a.m.
1,097.1	Hiroshima Ar. 5:39
	Shimonoseki Ar. 9:25

Table 18. Consumption of Fuel By State Railways

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Coal		Electric Power		Petroleum & Grease		
	Value (1,000 M. tons)	Value (¥1,000)	(1,000 k.w.h.)	(¥1,000)	Petroleum (1,000 litres)	Grease (Kilograms)	Value (¥1,000)
1932	2,783	24,251	198,418	2,541	4,507	65,097	685
1933	2,570	23,651	212,439	2,507	4,484	80,415	753
1934	2,956	26,638	242,377	3,304	4,624	92,561	962
1935	3,108	31,076	276,903	4,754	5,117	96,870	1,008
1936	3,337	34,757	313,992	5,696	5,795	113,020	1,067
1937	3,526	37,908	338,334	6,397	6,027	115,409	1,141

Motor-car and Ferry Service

As an ancillary business the Department of Railways runs the motor-car service. As on March 31, 1937, the motor-routes open to traffic of the State Railways numbered 46 involving 2,194 kilometers, of which 9 routes (214 kilometers) were opened in the year under review. During 1935-36 the Department of Railways

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

Table 19. Condition of Motor-car Service

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

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

Ferry Service.—The State Railways also operate the ferry service at places where it is deemed necessary for the facility and comfort of the public. As at the end of March, 1936, there were 30 ferry steamers and 30 harbour boats totalling 60 with a gross tonnage of 49,086.23. The steamship lines (exclusive of the seasonal and temporary lines and also the Awa line which was abolished on March 20, 1935) as of March, 1936 numbered 7, their total length 284 miles and the number of voyages 119,800. The number of tons lifted during the year under consideration stood at 30,776,922 and revenue from freights ¥5,776,685.

In the year ending March 1936 the State Railways opened a joint service with two other

steamship companies involving 39.0 miles. As at the end of the year under notice the State Railways were connected with twenty-six steamship companies for joint service, involving 56 routes.

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

Kyushu-Chosen Tunnel Project

The Railway Ministry was to start in 1939 scientific investigations of the practicability of its plan to build an undersea railway across the Chosen Strait, between Karatsu, Sago prefecture in Kyushu, and Fusan, Chosen, at a cost of approximately 1,500 million yen. Under the plan decided on tentatively, the railroad will be 198.4 kilometers in length, of which 130.2 kilometers will run under the sea, the rest running overland on Iki and Tsushima Islands in the strait. According to a second plan, the railway will run from Izuhara, Tsushima Island, to Bazan, Chosen, instead of Fusan.

LOCAL RAILWAYS

The State acquisition of the seventeen leading private companies' lines in 1906 and 1907 left in the private hands an insignificant length of less than 413.28 kilometres at the end of 1907, which consisted of short, local lines. It being provided in the Railway Nationalization Law that "all railways constructed for purposes of general traffic shall be owned by the State," kinds of private lines to be granted charters were limited to those minor local lines. Besides,

the Private Railway Law which had then controlled private railways, having been found too exacting for those private lines remaining in private hands after the nationalization, there was no appreciable construction for a few years after that. In view of the situation the Government promulgated the Light Railway Law in 1910 to encourage light railway enterprises. The open kilometre of local railways has been on the increase in recent years.

Table 20. General Situation on Local Railways

Year Ending Mar. 31:	No. of railway lines	Open length (kms.)	No. of passenger cars	No. of seats	No. of goods-wagons			Capacity (M. Tons)
					Covered	Open	Total	
1931	262	7,018.14	4,286	291,426	3,674	7,832	11,506	110,248
1932	266	7,194.79	4,411	301,481	3,711	7,901	11,612	113,872
1933	268	7,242.11	4,478	307,070	3,694	7,864	11,558	113,185
1934	266	7,184.55	4,433	308,347	3,616	7,860	11,476	113,627
1935	260	7,088.22	4,343	308,474	3,548	7,462	11,010	109,031
1936	257	7,097.56	4,338	313,881	3,604	7,632	11,236	113,430
1937	250	7,018.77	4,291	313,502	3,585	7,404	10,989	113,355
1938	246	6,824.15						

Table 21. Train and Vehicle Kilometers of Local Railways (Kms.)

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Train Kilometres			Vehicle Kilometres		
	Passenger trains	Goods trains	Mixed trains	Passenger cars	Goods Wagons	Total
1931	1,505,188	5,923,227	15,646,981	308,453,333	113,945,089	23,075,396
1932	1,388,573	6,129,537	13,179,218	312,164,786	112,087,410	20,697,328
1933	1,279,675	6,369,456	11,662,717	314,443,485	113,749,294	19,311,848
1934	1,311,214	6,950,376	10,375,003	322,440,001	119,409,617	18,636,593
1935	1,207,110	7,264,720	9,070,270	350,750,141	124,743,116	17,542,100
1936	1,404,405	7,679,911	8,322,004	341,102,727	125,718,118	17,406,320
1937	1,273,836	8,196,245	7,581,119	358,068,255	131,633,670	17,051,200

Table 22. Passenger and Goods Traffic of Local Railways

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Average working kilometres	No. of passengers carried (1,000)	Passenger kms. (1,000)	Receipts from passenger traffic (¥1,000)	Average kms. per passenger	Goods hauled (1,000 m. tons)	Goods kms. (1,000)	Receipts from goods traffic (¥1,000)
1928	5,361.8	307,582	2,631,917	46,354	8.6	23,494	485,147	21,911
1929	5,545.8	366,278	2,975,305	52,094	8.1	25,093	531,827	22,882
1930	6,088.5	415,740	3,528,990	60,552	8.5	26,466	536,839	23,400
1931	6,734.8	428,370	3,623,819	59,390	8.5	22,950	463,458	19,732
1932	7,025.6	420,725	3,646,235	56,998	8.7	21,660	468,819	17,939
1933	7,173.3	427,668	3,727,565	55,430	8.7	22,216	504,266	17,845
1934	7,158.4	462,362	4,050,978	59,068	8.8	24,840	533,382	19,310
1935	7,075.2	499,804	4,306,071	62,263	8.6	26,828	554,375	20,304
1936	6,976.0	532,135	4,594,758	64,172	8.6	28,130	585,800	21,421
1937	7,039.2	575,603	4,993,479	68,930	8.7	30,315	643,036	22,309

Table 23. Financial Position of Local Railways (¥1,000)

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

Table 24. Situation in Leading Local Railways

(End of March, 1938)

Name of Railways	Office	Operating lines (kilometres)	Motive Power	Gauge (Metre)	Capital (¥1,000)
Bantan Electric	Kakogawa	99.90	Steam & gasoline	1.067	3,000
Chichibu Electric	Kumagai	73.0	Electricity	1.067	12,000
Chugoku Electric	Okayama	79.7	Steam & gasoline	1.067	5,200
Fuji-Minobu	Tokyo	88.1	Steam & electricity	1.067	16,000
Hokkaido	Shiraishi	128.6	Steam & electricity	1.067	10,000
Ina Electric	Tokyo	79.8	Electricity	1.067	20,722
Mikawa	Kariyamachi	95.6	Electricity, steam & gasoline	1.067	4,688
Nagano Electric	Nagano	70.6	Electricity	1.067	6,000
Nagoya Railway	Nagoya	321.3	Electricity & gasoline	1.067	36,291
Nankai Electric	Osaka	124.6	Electricity	1.067	70,000
Sangu Express Electric	Ozaka	222.7	Electricity, steam & gasoline	1.067	45,770
Odawara Express Electric	Sendagaya (Tokyo)	111.8	Electricity	1.067	30,000
Saibu	Tokyo	67.5	Steam, electricity & gasoline	1.067	13,000
Tobu	Tokyo	391.6	Electricity, steam & gasoline	1.067	50,500
Tokachi	Obihiro (Hokkaido)	63.3	Steam & gasoline	1.067, 0.762	3,000

TRAMWAYS

The tramways in Japan date from 1880, when an application was tendered for the construction of the Tokyo Horse Tram Co.'s line which was completed and opened to traffic in 1883. By Imperial Ordinance No. 266 issued in October, 1908, the matters relative to tramways

came under the control of the Minister of Communications and subsequently by Imperial Ordinance No. 307, the jurisdiction was shifted to the State Railways. As provided by the Tramway Law now in force, all the tramways in Japan are constructed as a rule on highways,

The street railways, a certain number of suburban railways and others laid in localities are placed under the control of the Law. Such public bodies as cities, towns, and villages may take the management of tramways without restric-

tion. Steam and electricity are mostly employed as motive power except a few local tramways where gasoline, horse, or human power is used for the purpose.

Table 25. Tramways by Motive Power

(Year ending Mar. 31, 1937)

Kinds of power	No. of tramways	Kilometres	Capital (¥)
Electricity	78	2,038.24	1,745,442,000
Steam	3	37.67	850,000
Steam and gasoline combined	9	113.06	4,020,000
Gasoline	10	123.93	22,590,000
Horse	13	112.56	7,243,000
Human	7	33.39	180,000
Total	117*	2,458.81	1,780,510,000
Compared with previous year	-3	-62.10	.....

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

(A) Table 26. Financial Position of Tramways

Year Ending Mar. 31:	No. of tramways	Total length of lines (kms.)	Capital invested (¥1,000)	Cost of construction (¥1,000)	Working revenues (¥1,000)	Working expenses (¥1,000)	Profit (¥1,000)	% of profit to cost of construction
1928	157	2,758.84	2,286,009	645,186	137,064	77,949	59,115	9.4
1932	146	2,675.63	2,145,876	764,651	115,881	71,233	44,648	5.9
1935	135	2,615.20	1,468,194	807,941	113,120	70,698	42,422	5.3
1936	128	2,533.55	1,509,156	822,893	114,919	69,184	45,735	5.6
1937	120	2,520.91	1,715,026	843,125	121,496	72,661	48,834	5.9
1938	117	2,458.81	1,780,510	.....	.....	.....	.....	..

(B)

Year Ending Mar. 31:	No. of Locomotives	Passenger carriages		Goods wagons		No. of passengers carried (1,000)	Goods hauled (M. tons)
		No.	Seats	No.	Tonnage		
1928	262	6,889	414,470	2,287	8,641	1,800,399	1,974,738
1932	145	6,863	443,838	1,900	6,841	1,566,476	1,483,865
1935	118	6,633	433,932	1,760	6,003	1,570,940	1,907,384
1936	97	6,533	433,746	1,683	5,751	1,608,331	1,699,519
1937	90	6,603	439,996	1,646	5,677	1,700,042	1,755,804

(C)

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Receipts from passenger traffic (¥1,000)	Receipts from goods traffic (Yen)	Vehicle kilometres (1,000)		No. of employees	Aver. monthly compensation of employees (¥1,000)
			Passenger carriages	Goods wagons		
1928	124,623	2,642,409	323,388	12,639	57,933	.....
1932	105,756	1,368,096	349,314	7,419	55,093	4,790
1935	104,760	1,430,598	367,572	7,218	52,023	4,118
1936	108,135	1,280,456	384,208	6,272	52,313	3,935
1937	113,802	1,269,762	387,850	6,375	51,096	2,607

ROAD CONSTRUCTION

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

tory being dealt with in the respective chapters.

The expenditure for public works is borne in various proportions by the State, Prefectures, Municipalities, etc., according to the nature and importance of such works, and the localities or parties most benefited thereby. The amount of money expended in 33 years between 1885 and 1917 reached ¥1,126,640,000 (¥34,140,606 a year on an average) of which about 12 per cent,

was borne by the State. The share of the State amounted to 10 per cent. in 1925, 11 per cent. in 1924 and 11 per cent. in 1923 of the total expenditures. The expenditure for the past few fiscal years (April 1—Mar. 31) is shown below:

Table 27. Expenditure Borne for Public Works By State
(In Yen)

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

Note: Figures for 1937, 1938 and 1939 are budgets, others being settled accounts.

Table 28. Expenditure Borne for Public Works By Prefectures, etc.
(In Yen)

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Prefectures	Cities	Towns & Villages	Local Unions	Total
1932	141,590,131	40,602,248	38,059,465	7,817,440	228,069,284
1933	204,762,975	47,950,207	92,189,769	8,543,641	353,446,592
1934	205,571,846	53,122,485	102,125,736	9,147,057	369,967,124
1935	178,964,944	49,249,687	73,959,555	9,458,030	311,632,216
1936	186,158,422	53,303,693	66,032,774	9,265,872	214,760,761
1937	123,414,030	74,217,972	32,443,165	8,666,694	238,741,861
1938	124,097,321	81,862,231	37,150,002	8,520,848	251,630,402

Note: Figures for 1937, 1938 and 1939 are budgets, others being settled accounts.

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

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

Important municipal roads are to be more than 18 ft. in width, and town and village roads, 12 ft. The ruling grade for national roads is 1 in 30, and that of prefectural roads 1 in 25 in the flat country, and 1 in 15 and 1 in 10 in mountain defiles. The bridges on national and prefectural roads should carry a uniform load of 100 lb. per sq. ft., 12 ton steam roller, and 8 ton wagon. At the end of December, 1935 the total length of roads in the country was; national 8,463,019 meters, prefectural 103,903,575, municipal 45,017,718 meters, and others 807,377,449 meters. The following statistics will serve to show the progress of the construction work in recent years:—

Table 29. Statistics of Road
(Unit: In kilometers)

	National	Prefectural	Local	Municipal	Towns & villages	Total incl. others	Of which	
							Bridge	Ferry
1932	8,146	99,257	2,844	37,063	806,123	956,962	3,627	579
1933	8,140	101,302	2,848	40,455	812,295	968,550	3,690	631
1934	8,227	100,483	2,824	43,528	818,407	977,082	3,683	643
1935	8,108	103,904	3,454	45,018	807,377	971,442	3,687	639

Table 30. Statistics of Bridges
(A) Number of Bridges

	National	Prefectural	Local	Municipal	Towns & villages	Total incl. others
1932	8,115	89,289	1,896	17,127	269,461	388,113
1933	8,143	90,689	1,890	18,799	274,989	396,716
1934	8,190	89,354	1,810	18,726	278,465	398,729
1935	8,281	90,981	2,110	19,548	278,411	401,490

(B) Classified by Width

	2-20 meters	20-60 m.	60-120 m.	120-200 m.	Above 200 m.
1932	363,886	19,772	3,045	897	513
1933	371,878	20,068	3,311	926	533
1934	373,562	20,417	3,222	991	537
1935	475,494	21,163	3,270	991	572

COMMERCIAL AVIATION

In January, 1936, air traffic was inaugurated between Fukuoka and Taihoku, Formosa via Naha 1,610 kilometers) and in the summer of the same year, two other lines were added, one connecting Taihoku with Taichu and Tainan, and the other Taihoku with Giran and Karenko, both lines being in Formosa. In the autumn of the same year, two air routes with Tokyo as a centre were added, viz. the Tokyo-Niigata line and the Tokyo-Toyama-Osaka line. In the meantime two more routes with Osaka as a centre were started, viz. the Osaka-Tottori-Matsuye line and the Osaka-Tokushima-Kochi line. In April, 1937, the aerial line Tokyo-Sendai-Aomori-Sapporo, covering 940 kilometers, was opened to traffic, and on June 1st of the same year, express services between Tokyo-Hsinking and Tokyo-Tientsin were commenced to cover the distances in one day respectively. These express services connect at Fukuoka with the Taiwan, Keijo and Dairen lines, and the latter connects at Dairen with the Keitsu Koku Koshi's Dairen-Tientsin line. There also exists a mail service between Tainan and Mako, covering 95 kilometers. Besides the above routes which cover a distance of 9,871 kilometers, there are the Nippon Koku Yuso Kenkyusho line (540 kilometers), the Tokyo Koku line (150 kilometers), the Nippon Kai Koku line (240 kilometers), and the Ando Hikoki Kenkyusho line (67 kilometers), etc. making a total of approximately 11,000 kilometers.

The Yokohama-Saipan-Palao service, which for the first time connects Japan Proper by regular planes with the Mandated South Sea Islands, was established on April 1, 1939, and for the time being is confined to the transportation of mail. The initiation of the latter service is said to be a preparatory move for the eventual opening of an air travel system between Japan and the American continent.

Period of Expansion

Development of civil aviation lagged behind other countries until about 1934. The greatest expansion has taken place since 1936, and present plans call for an extension of air routes, particularly to the Asiatic countries on a large

scale. In the past, regular services between Japan and China were made impossible by objections from China, but recently routes were opened between Tokyo and Peking via Fukuoka, Tsingtao, Tientsin (2,500 kilometers), and between Fukuoka-Shanghai-Nanking-Hangchow-Shanghai (1,600 kilometers). In the north of China the air service between Dairen and Tientsin, operated by the Keitsu Koku Koshi, was extended as far as Peking from June 1, 1937. These two Sino-Japanese air routes are expected to become the trunk lines for international routes, and are at present subsidized by the Japanese Government. In Central China, an air route may be connected with the Chunghoa Air Company's Shanghai-Hongkong line and may further be extended to America, French Indo-China, Siam, etc. The development of air routes in North and Central China, may be stimulated by Government subsidies included in the budget for the fiscal years of 1937 and 1938. These subsidies are given in view of the five-year plan of aerial extension, and in conjunction with the Aircraft Manufacturing Encouragement Law, which was passed at the 73rd session of the Imperial Diet. Auxiliary equipments such as aviation fields, aircraft radio, aviation beacons, aerial weather bureaus, etc. are still insufficient, but large-scale improvements, including radio beacons, are now under contemplation. As regards research, a central laboratory with a donation of ¥98,000,000 will function from 1939 and continue work for 5 years under the supervision of the Ministry of Communications.

Government Control

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

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

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

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

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

Five-Year Air Programme

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

"The three basic principles underlying the present plan for the development of civil aeronautics are, first, the replenishment and development of the productive capacities of the aeroplane manufacturing industry, second, the training of aeronauts, and third, the extension of both national and international air routes. In order to extend the airplane manufacturing capacities of the civil air industry, it is necessary to build up the industry on a still more rational and scientific foundation and to encourage the civil aeroplane manufacturing industry. To that end, it has been decided, as a first step, to establish a Central Air Industry Research Station, which is scheduled to be brought into full realization in the course of

five years. When completed, it will be an aeronautical research organ superior to any of its kind in the world. As an appurtenant provision, a big factory will be established, which will be capable of breaking up real planes for testing purposes, thus making a final test of real ones instead of models as hitherto. This establishment will be used not only for the civil aeronautical industry alone but for the Army and Navy too.

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

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

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

Japan Airways Company Law

In order to achieve a rapid expansion in aeronautical transportation in Japan and to enter into closer relations with the air services of Manchoukuo and China the Japan Airways

Company Law was passed at the 74th session of the Imperial Diet in 1939. The main operations envisaged are management of air traffic and investment in aeronautical transportation. The company must set aside a minimum of 5% of profit to losses and of 2% to equalize dividends. In order to compensate losses caused by traffic accidents, the company must accumulate a fund, the amount of which will be fixed by the Government.

The Government has the right to supervise the company and to appoint the President, Vice-President and directors of the company. Ex-officials who have been supervising the company cannot become executives of the company for five years after their resignation from Government service. The increase of capital, the issue of debentures and the revision of by-laws, the appropriation of profit, conclusion of loans, amalgamation and dissolution, as well as major decisions and modifications in regard to operations are subject to the approval of the Government. The Government may issue orders necessary from the viewpoint of military and other public interests. Any losses caused by such Government orders may be compensated by the Government.

The Government may grant a subsidy to the extent of a sum approved by the Diet for regular services. The Government guarantee a minimum dividend of 6% for ten years after the establishment of the company. Dividends will not be paid on Government-owned shares until private-owned shares have been satisfied to the extent of 6%. The company will be privileged to issue debentures to an amount of twice its paid-capital. The Government will guarantee the payment of the principal and the interest on such debentures. The company will be exempted from State and local taxes on income and profit.

According to its plan, the company will increase its capital from 25 million yen to 100 million yen, the additional ¥74,500,000 to be shared by the Government and private interests on an equal basis.

Recent Accomplishments

Long Distance Record.—A noteworthy achievement in Japanese civil aviation during 1938 was a new world record for distance over a closed circuit and for average speed established by a large long-distance plane designed by the Imperial University Aeronautical Research Institute. This machine, piloted by two of the army's late best fliers, Major Fujita and Sergeant Takahashi, took off from Kisarazu at 4:55 a.m. of May 13 and began its flight over a

quadrangular course of 401.7 kilometers. It completed 29 laps and landed at Kisarazu at 7:18 p.m. of May 15 after remaining in continuous flight for 62 hours, 22 minutes and 49 seconds. The total distance flown was 11,651.11 kilometers, and the average speed was 186.775 kilometers per hour.

Flights to Siam and Iran.—A round trip flight to Siam, over a distance of approximately 5,000 kilometers was successfully conducted by a Heinkel plane of the Japan Airway Company in January, 1939. The plane took off from Tachikawa, near Tokyo, on January 25 at 6:44 a.m. and after refuelling at Taihoku, Taiwan, reached Bangkok the following day at 5:25 p.m. The plane departed from Bangkok at 1 p.m. of February 4th and returned to Tachikawa at 4:52 p.m. of the following day after stopping over at Taihoku for one hour.

The trip to Iran by the "Soyokaze" called for a flight of 12,061 kilometers which was negotiated in 46 hours and 50 minutes. The "Soyokaze" left Tokyo April 9 and arrived at Teheran on April 15. The plane returned to Tokyo on May 28th over the same route.

German Flight to Japan.—A brilliant record was established for the flight from Berlin to Tokyo by the German monoplane Condor, manned by Captain Alfred Henke and five others, in December 1938. The entire distance of 14,180 kilometers was negotiated in 46 hours, 20 minutes and 52 seconds, the time of actual flight being 41 hours, 1 minute and 52 seconds. The plane which left Berlin at 11:50 p.m. on November 28 arrived at Tachikawa, near Tokyo at 10:52 p.m. November 30.

Round-World Flight.—A flight around the world was projected by the Osaka Mainichi and the Tokyo Nichi Nichi newspaper company in 1939. The bi-motored land plane, of domestic manufacture, took off from the Haneda airport, of Tokyo on August 26 and completed the world flight on October 20th, the total trip taking fifty-five days, three hours and twenty minutes. The bi-motored plane, named the Nippon, actually spent, however, but 195 hours, 24 minutes and 28 seconds in the air on this world-girdling jaunt. The total distance flown was 52,860 kilometers. The points touched were: Sapporo, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Albuquerque, Chicago, New York, Washington D.C., Miami, San Salvador, Cali, Lima, Arica, Santiago, Buenos Aires, Santos, Rio de Janeiro, Natal, Dakar, Agadir, Casablanca, Seville, Rome, Rhodes, Basra, Karachi, Calcutta, Bangkok, Taihoku and Haneda. The longest hops were one of 4,000 kilometers between Sapporo and Nome and 3,030 kilometers between Natal and Dakar.

Table 35. Distance and Fares of Principal Airways
Sapporo-Dairen; Fukuoka-Taihoku Line

Sapporo	¥ 20	¥ 37	¥ 55	¥ 72	¥ 80	¥ 110	¥ 170	¥ 220	¥ 134	¥ 150	¥ 162	¥ 172	¥ 190
km. 280	Aomori	17	35	52	60	90	150	200	114	130	142	152	170
610	330	Sendai	18	35	43	73	133	183	97	113	125	135	153
940	660	330	Tokyo	17	25	55	115	165	79	95	107	117	135
1236	956	626	296	Nagoya	8	38	98	148	62	78	90	100	118
1375	1095	765	435	139	Osaka	30	90	140	54	70	82	92	110
1875	1595	1265	935	639	500	Fukuoka	60	110	24	40	52	62	80
2785	2505	2175	1845	1549	1410	910	Naha	50	84	100	112	122	140
3485	3205	2875	2545	2249	2110	1610	700	Taihoku	134	150	162	172	190
2205	1925	1595	1265	969	830	380	1240	1940	16	28	38	56	74
2439	2159	1829	1499	1203	1064	564	1474	2174	234	Keijo	12	22	40
2639	2359	2029	1693	1403	1264	764	1674	2374	434	200	Heijo	10	28
2799	2519	2189	1859	1563	1424	924	1834	2534	594	360	160	Shingishu	20
3072	2792	2462	2132	1836	1697	1197	2107	2807	867	633	433	273	Dairen

Tokyo-Saipan-Palau Keijo-Kanko-Seishin

Tokyo	¥ 235	¥ 375	Keijo	¥ 18	¥ 36
km. 2610	Saipan	140	km. 270	Kanko	18
4180	km. 1570	Palau	540	km. 270	Seishin

Taiwan Inland Line

Taihoku-Taichu	8	135
Taichu-Tainan	9	135
Tainan-Byoto	5	40
Byoto-Taito	13	150
Taito-Karenko	10	155
Karenko-Giran	11	110
Giran-Taihoku	6	40
Tainan-Mako	10	90

Tokyo-Hsinking Express Services Keijo-Dairen

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

Chinese Enterprise

Tatung	¥ 22	¥ 47	¥ 62	¥ 107	¥ 147	¥ 192	¥ 217	¥ 112	¥ 87	¥ 98
Changchiakow	25	40	85	125	170	195	90	65	76	76
Peking	15	60	100	145	170	65	40	51	51	51
Tientsin	45	85	130	155	50	25	36	36	36	36
Tsinan	40	85	110	95	70	81	81	81	81	81
Hsuechow	45	70	135	110	121	121	121	121	121	121
Tokyo	km. 213	Nagano	km. 167	Niigata	Nanking	25	180	155	166	166
380	413	200	367	Toyama	Shanghai	205	180	191	191	191
463	250	417	50	Kanazawa	Dairen	—	—	—	—	—
723	510	677	310	260	Osaka	Chinchow	11	11	11	11

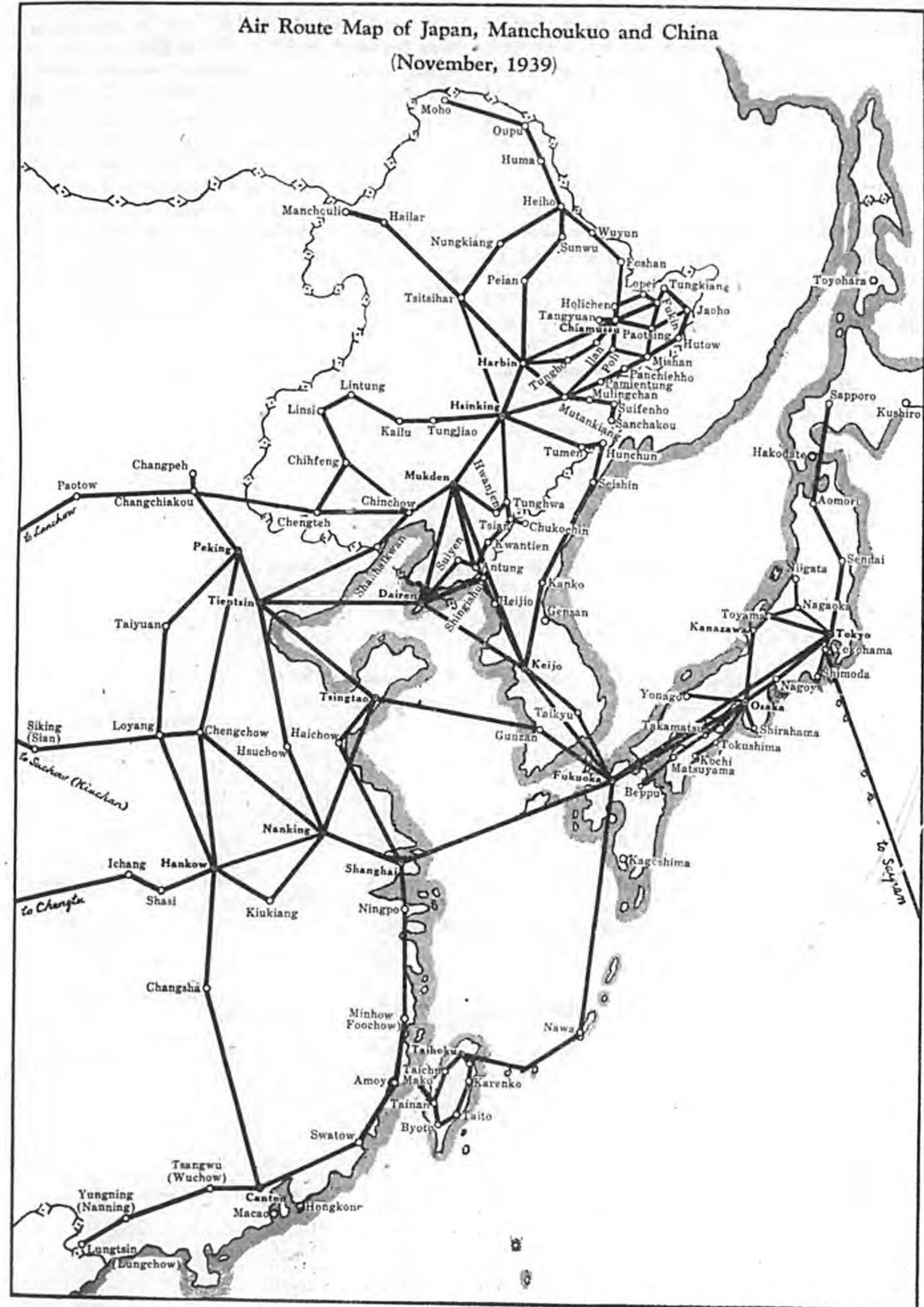
Tokyo-Toyama-Osaka

Fukuoka-Shanghai-Nanking

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

Fukuoka-Tsingtao-Peking

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



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.

Training of Aviators.—Applicants for the training given at the expense of the Aviation Bureau must be single males of between 17 and

20 years of age, who pass first the physical examination according to the Military standard and next an examination of scholarship, the latter being modelled on the 3rd year course of the middle school. Under the Air Navigation Law in force since June 1927 the licenses for civilian aviators are specified as aerial navigators, aeroplane (hydroplane) pilots, airship pilots, balloon pilots (balloonists), aeroplane mechanics, etc.

Aerodromes.—As in October 1938 there were 25 aerodromes for the use of the public (inclusive of hydro-aerodromes) in Japan, Taiwan, Chosen and Dairen and 15 (inclusive of six for land) for not public use in Japan, totalling 40.

Table 31. Operation Results of Japanese Regular Air Service Cos.

Fiscal Year	No. of flights	Distance of flights (kms.)	No. of passengers	Quantity of goods carried (kgs.)	Quantity of mail-matters carried (kgs.)
1933	6,552	1,933,290	11,779	51,755	221,792
1934	6,928	1,892,722	13,211	60,739	199,247
1935	7,084	2,037,506	11,877	75,643	265,564
1936	.....	3,037,332	20,996	83,947	357,259
1937	.....	5,345,343	50,149	252,572	596,914

Table 32. Excess Baggage & Freight Rates

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

Table 33. Japan's Position in Air Transport Budgets & Subsidies
(All kinds of currencies converted into ¥1,000)

(A) Total Budgets	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Japan	3,738	4,132	4,324	1,857	1,832	1,707	3,108	8,270	14,502
Germany	22,568	20,861	24,569	89,101	152,738	163,979	.....	.....	.....
France	37,215	39,869	43,627	78,755	82,915	84,527	55,366	54,120	46,738
U. S. A.	20,863	23,055	23,684	39,548	21,183	24,225	32,458	52,418	53,443
United Kingdom.	5,228	6,663	6,055	10,967	12,090	13,398	15,461	42,818	54,066
(B) Subsidies	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Japan	3,399	3,037	2,545	1,539	1,124	1,030	1,863	4,059	5,920
Germany	9,367	9,111	11,760	25,674	25,813	26,379	28,955	35,366	.....
France	17,313	15,995	16,298	35,698	36,165	39,472	27,371	39,199	.....
U. S. A.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United Kingdom.	4,258	5,303	4,885	8,976	9,892	8,001	7,373	14,598	21,060
(C) Exchange Rates (In Yen)	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Mark	0.493	0.484	0.625	1.142	1.250	1.342	1.365	1.418	1.355
Franc	0.081	0.080	0.104	0.190	0.205	0.224	0.224	0.165	0.111
Dollar	2.086	2.020	2.500	4.733	3.306	3.418	3.455	3.501	3.404
Pound	9.848	9.821	8.707	15.802	17.143	16.916	17.028	17.131	17.104

Table 34. Civilian Aviation Record
(All kinds of flights are included)

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

Table 36. Percentage of Accidents

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

Table 37. Time Table of Principal Daily Air Service

(The Japan Airways Co.)

Sapporo-Tokyo Line				Tokyo-Sapporo Line			
Sapporo	Leave	8:00		Tokyo	Leave	8:00	
Aomori	Arrive	9:30		Sendai	Arrive	9:40	
"	Leave	9:40		"	Leave	9:50	
Sendai	Arrive	11:20		Aomori	Arrive	11:30	
"	Leave	11:30		"	Leave	11:40	
Tokyo	Arrive	1:10		Sapporo	Arrive	1:10	

Tokyo-Fukuoka Line				Fukuoka-Tokyo Line							
Tokyo	Lv.	6:00	10:30	1:40	5:00	Fukuoka	Lv.	8:00	2:25	2:30	
Nagoya	Ar.	0:20	3:30			Osaka	Ar.	11:00	5:25		
"	Lv.	0:30	3:40			"	Lv.	11:10	1:40	5:10	
Osaka	Ar.	1:20	4:30	7:40		Nagoya	Ar.	0:00	2:30		
"	Lv.	1:30	6:30			"	Lv.	0:10	2:40		
Fukuoka	Ar.	9:30	4:30	9:30		Tokyo	Lv.	2:00	4:30	7:50	6:00

Fukuoka-Hsinking Line				Fukuoka-Dairen-Peking							
Fukuoka	Lv.	9:50	Hsinking	Lv.	8:00	Fukuoka	Lv.	9:50	Peking	Lv.	7:20*
Keijo	Ar.	11:50	Mukden	Ar.	9:10	Keijo	Ar.	11:50	Tientsin	Ar.	7:50*
"	Lv.	0:20	"	Lv.	9:30	"	Lv.	0:20	"	Lv.	8:00
Mukden	Ar.	2:30	Keijo	Ar.	11:40	Dairen	Ar.	2:20	Dairen	Ar.	9:20
"	Lv.	2:50	"	Lv.	0:10	"	Lv.	3:20*	"	Lv.	9:30
Hsinking	Ar.	4:00	Fukuoka	Ar.	2:10	Tientsin	Ar.	4:40	Keijo	Ar.	11:30
						"	Lv.	4:50	"	Lv.	0:10
						Peking	Ar.	5:20	Fukuoka	Ar.	2:10

Fukuoka-Tsingtao-Peking Line				Fukuoka-Shanghai-Nanking Line							
Fukuoka	Lv.	10:10	Peking	Lv.	7:30	Fukuoka	Lv.	11:30	Nanking	Lv.	4:50
Tsingtao	Ar.	2:00	Tientsin	Ar.	8:00	Shanghai	Ar.	3:00	Shanghai	Ar.	5:50
"	Lv.	2:20	"	Lv.	8:10	"	Lv.	3:30	"	Lv.	7:30
Tientsin	Ar.	4:00	Tsingtao	Ar.	9:50	Nanking	Ar.	4:30	Fukuoka	Ar.	11:00
"	Lv.	4:10	"	Lv.	10:10						
Peking	Ar.	4:40	Fukuoka	Ar.	2:00						

Fukuoka-Taihoku Line				Keijo-Dairen Line							
Fukuoka	Lv.	11:05	Taihoku	Lv.	7:00	Keijo	Lv.	1:25	Dairen	Lv.	7:20
Naha	Ar.	2:30	Naha	Ar.	9:40	Heijo	Ar.	2:20	Shingishu	Ar.	8:35
"	Lv.	2:50	"	Lv.	10:10	"	Lv.	2:30	"	Lv.	8:55
Taihoku	Ar.	5:30	Fukuoka	Ar.	1:35	Shanghai	Ar.	3:15	Heijo	Ar.	9:40
						"	Lv.	3:35	"	Lv.	9:50
						Dairen	Ar.	4:50	Keijo	Ar.	10:45

Keijo-Seishin Line				Yokohama-South Seas Islands							
Keijo	Lv.	1:30	Seishin	Lv.	7:30	Yokohama	Lv.	5:30 a	Palau	Lv.	7:00 c
Kanko	Ar.	2:50	Kanko	Ar.	9:00	Saipan	Ar.	3:30	Saipan	Ar.	2:30
"	Lv.	3:05	"	Lv.	9:15	"	Lv.	7:00 b	"	Lv.	6:00 d
Seishin	Ar.	4:35	Keijo	Ar.	10:35	Palau	Ar.	2:00	Yokohama	Ar.	4:00

Tokyo-Toyama-Osaka				Taichu							
Tokyo	Lv.	10:00	Osaka	Lv.	8:00	Taichu	Ar.	9:00	Giran	Ar.	9:20
Nagano	Ar.	11:20	Kanazawa	Ar.	9:35	Tainan	Ar.	9:55	Karenko	Ar.	10:05
"	Lv.	0:30	"	Lv.	9:45	"	Lv.	10:05	"	Lv.	10:15
Toyama	Ar.	1:45	Toyama	Ar.	10:05	Takao	Ar.	10:15	Taito	Ar.	11:00
"	Lv.	1:55	"	Lv.	10:15	"	Lv.	10:25	"	Lv.	11:10
Kanazawa	Ar.	2:15	Nagano	Ar.	11:30	Taito	Ar.	11:05	Takao	Ar.	11:50
"	Lv.	2:25	"	Lv.	2:40	"	Lv.	11:40	"	Lv.	0:00
Osaka	Ar.	4:00	Tokyo	Ar.	4:00	Karenko	Ar.	0:25	Tainan	Ar.	0:10
						"	Lv.	0:35	"	Lv.	0:45

Taiwan Inland Line		WEST BOUND		EAST BOUND	
Taihoku	Lv.	8:20	Taihoku	Lv.	9:00
Giran	Ar.	1:10	Taihoku	Ar.	1:40
"	Lv.	1:20	"	Lv.	1:40
Taihoku	Ar.	1:40	Taihoku	Ar.	2:20

Note: a-1st and 3rd Tuesday only.
 b- " " " Thursday only.
 c- " " " Saturday only.
 d-2nd and 4th Monday only.
 Service between Tainan and Mako is operated every other day.
 * China Airways Line
 Black figures indicate P.M.

Kinds of Aircrafts in Use.—The Japanese aircraft industry has been much indebted to the scientific contributions obtained from the United States, Germany, Great Britain, France and Italy. The larger percentage of the aircrafts in use are types which were pioneered in those countries, including the Douglas, Junkers, Fokker, Heinkel, Lockheed, Envoy and Beechcrafts. The designs of the motors are also mainly of foreign origin, following the types created by Wright, Pratt & Whitney, Rolls-Royce, Fiat, Renault, B.M.W., Hispano-Suiza, Napier, etc. In a large number of cases the patents for manufacturing such aircrafts in Japan have been obtained by domestic manufacturers.

Since the advent of the DC types of Douglas aircrafts the products of this Company have

been used in increasing favor on Japanese airways. In 1939 one of the latest creations of the Douglas Aircraft Company was purchased, this being the four-motored Douglas DC 4, and plans are on foot to introduce a fleet of these modern aircrafts for use on the trans-ocean flights to the Asiatic continent. The high-winged Douglas DC 5, a recent creation of the Douglas Aircraft Company, is also being watched with keen interest due to its excellent maneuverability and low costs of transportation.

The Junkers, of Germany, was introduced into Japan many years ago and the Company's new models have been a large factor in influencing aircraft designs and conceptions in Japan. The products of Junkers Flugzeug-und-Motorenwerke are at present in wide use in Japan and Manchoukuo.

Table 38. Japan's Position in Regular Air Lines, etc.

	Total Distance of Flights (1,000 kms.)	Passengers Carried	Goods Carried (Kilograms)	Mail Matters Carried (Kilograms)
Great Britain	1929	2,217.6	29,312	839,700
	1936	15,334.4	236,300	2,147,000
	1937			977,000
France	1929	9,435.4	25,256	1,602,933
	1936	11,274.4	59,236	1,024,241
	1937	22,925.4	79,864	1,233,747
Germany	1929	10,418.7	96,835	2,070,255
	1936	17,881.5	286,311	4,848,345
	1937	18,834.9	323,101	4,967,198
U. S. A.	1929	40,226.4	173,405	212,544
	1936	117,282.1	1,147,969	3,757,505
	1937	123,193.9	1,267,580	4,011,330
U. S. S. R.	1929	2,542.0	9,293	123,000
	1936	53,297.0	208,123	33,300,000
	1937			7,500,000
Japan	1929	874.4	2,467	5,408
	1932	1,986.8	10,443	48,600
	1934	1,857.9	12,161	58,396
	1935	1,932.5	12,560	71,115
	1936	2,769.6	16,769	76,334
	1937	4,991.9	45,334	203,548

Table 39. Statistics of Air Service

	Distance (Kms.)	No. of Flights	Cumulative Flight		Goods Carried (Kgs.)	Mails Carried (Kgs.)
			Distance (1,000 kms.)	Passengers Carried		
1929	2,865	3,583	1,169	3,263	7,069	11,135
1935	4,668	6,982	1,995	11,771	68,848	265,548
1936	7,365	10,452	3,037	20,996	83,948	357,259
1937	11,053	17,805	5,345	50,149	252,572	596,914
1938	16,212	19,255	6,503	73,684	302,505	829,051
1938:						
Tokyo-Dairen	2,132	6,353	1,721	20,698	81,218	353,528
Fukuoka-Taihoku	1,610	1,293	1,041	8,737	37,089	112,223
Tokyo-Sapporo	940	1,293	408	3,404	3,167	24,298
Tokyo-Hsinking	2,320	2,287	1,355	14,574	102,547	217,833
Tokyo-Peking	2,505	555	359	3,020	13,063	22,807
Fukuoka-Nanking	1,220	569	359	7,119	29,990	23,529
Total incl. Others	16,212	19,255	6,503	73,684	302,505	829,051

Table 40. Number of Civil Aviators, Navigators and Engineers

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

Table 41. Manufacturers of Airplanes (1939)

(1) Machines & Motors:	Name of Company	Location	Established
Mitsubishi Heavy Industries	Nagoya, Aichi-ken	1920	
Kawasaki Dockyard	Kobe, Hyogo-ken	1918	
Aichi Tokei Denki Kabushiki Kaisha	Nagoya, Aichi-ken	1920	
Nakajima Aircraft Co., Ltd.	Ohta-machi, Gunma-ken	1917	
Kawanishi Aircraft Co., Ltd.	Naruo-mura, Hyogo-ken	1918	
Tachikawa Aircraft Co.	Tachikawa-machi, Tokyo-fu	1924	
Watanabe Iron Works	Mugino, Fukuoka-ken	1930	
Tokyo Gas & Electric Industrial Co.	Ohmori, Tokyo	1919	
Japan Aircraft Co., Ltd.	Yokohama, Kanagawa-ken	1934	
Showa Airplane Industry	Tokyo	1937	
(2) Balloons and Airships:			
Fujikura Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha	Shinagawa, Tokyo	1914	
Tokyo E. C. Industrial Co., Ltd.	Setagaya, Tokyo	1924	

Hotel Business

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

Hotel Business.—It runs three hotels, namely, the Nara Hotel, the Sanyo Hotel and the Tokyo Railway Hotel. The number of guests registering at these hotels during the year ending March 31, 1937 was 17,316. Of that total number of guests, 7,268 were represented by the Tokyo Railway Hotel, 4,751 by the Nara Hotel and 5,297 by the Sanyo Hotel. The receipts of the three hotels totalled ¥568,765, which is ¥23,906 more than for the preceding year.

Board of Tourist Industry

The Board of Tourist Industry was organized in July, 1930. It is under the supervision of the Department of Railways. The principal kinds of business conducted by the Board are:—
Control and support of the foreign tourists

industry, business concerning statistics and investigation, business concerning propaganda abroad, better accommodation and improvement of tourist points and sightseeing facilities, development of the hotel business and improvement of hotel accommodation, overseeing of guides and persons coming in direct contact with foreign tourists.

Affiliated with this office, a Government Committee of Tourist Industry, composed of carriers, hotel men, Government officials, and scholars, has been organized as an auxiliary organ.

Japan Tourist Bureau

For the purpose of introducing Japan into foreign countries, the Japan Tourist Bureau was established in 1912 as a joint enterprise of the Japanese Government Railways, and other railway and steamship companies, hotels, and firms dealing with foreign tourists. The Bureau af-

fords special facilities gratis to tourists, such as furnishing all necessary information as to travelling, issuing letters of introduction, securing itineraries, giving estimates of expenses, supplying general information, booklets, etc. For the convenience of tourists utilizing the organization, the Bureau also conducts the tourist business in general, booking for railways and steamers to points at home and abroad, selling travellers' checks, etc. The head office is situated in the Tokyo Station Building, and branches or inquiring offices at Dairen, Keijo, Taihoku, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Shimonoseki, Nagasaki, Mukden, Hsinking,

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

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

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

Table 42. Number of Foreign Visitors by Nationality

	Chinese	American	British	Manchoukuoan	German	Russian	French	Total incl. Other
1926	10,977	6,704	3,624	—	536	849	429	24,706
1927	12,383	6,654	3,880	—	609	990	354	26,386
1928	13,889	7,782	3,761	—	742	1,251	555	29,800
1929	16,300	8,527	4,362	—	940	1,587	439	34,755
1930	14,543	8,521	5,246	—	985	1,453	466	33,572
1931	12,878	6,162	3,523	—	672	1,082	462	27,273
1932	7,792	4,310	3,525	—	721	1,066	478	20,960
1933	9,146	5,792	5,117	—	1,118	1,091	636	26,264
1934	12,676	7,947	6,391	2,492	1,313	1,427	883	35,196
1935	14,260	9,111	7,293	2,827	1,523	1,280	894	42,629
1936	11,398	9,655	6,992	5,855	1,446	1,315	920	42,568
1937	8,275	10,077	6,097	5,889	1,816	1,562	882	40,302
1938	4,021	5,148	3,209	7,429	1,861	1,648	511	28,072

Table 43. Spendings by Foreign Visitors

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

Table 44. Hotels in Japan, Chosen and Taiwan (1939)

Location	Capacity (Guests)	Charges (Minimum) (European Plan)			
		Single		Double	
		With Bath	Without Bath	With Bath	Without Bath
*Imperial Hotel	400	¥8.00	¥6.00	¥14.00	¥10.00
*Dai-Iti Hotel	650	4.00	3.00	6.00	—
*Mampe Hotel	108	6.00	4.00	10.00	7.00
*Marunouchi Hotel	270	7.00	3.50	8.50	6.50
Sanno Hotel	100	3.50	3.00	7.00	—
*Tokyo Railway Hotel	101	7.50	3.50	10.50	9.00
Toyo Hotel	50	8.00	2.50	—	6.00
Yashima Hotel	86	7.50	3.00†	9.00	7.50
*Omori Hotel	60	5.70	2.50	8.25	4.50
*Hotel New Grand	180	8.00	3.00	10.00	7.00
Bund Hotel	70	7.00	3.00	8.00	5.00
*Kaihin Hotel	115	4.00	3.00	6.00	4.50
*Atami Hotel	200§	—	3.00	12.00	5.00
*Mampe Hotel	55	7.00	4.00	12.00	6.00
*Fujiya Hotel	160	19.00	12.00	29.00	25.00
Hakone Hotel	20	—	4.00	11.00	6.00
Fuji New Grand Hotel	76	2.00	—	9.00	—
Yamanaka Hotel	100§	—	2.00	—	4.00
Shoji Hotel	26	—	3.00	—	4.00
†Fuji View Hotel	96	19.00	11.00	29.00	28.00

Charges (Minimum)
(European Plan)

Single Double

Location	Capacity (Guests)	Single		Double	
		With Bath	Without Bath	With Bath	Without Bath
Daitokan Hotel	300\$	6.00	3.50	9.00	5.25
*Nikko-Kanaya Hotel . . .	110	17.00	12.00	27.00	23.00
*Lakeside Hotel	75	7.00	3.00	12.00	5.00
Karuizawa Hotel	125	6.50	3.50	9.50	5.50
*Mampe Hotel	100	10.00	4.00	12.00	8.00
*Mikasa Hotel	68	9.00	4.00	—	5.00
New Grand Lodge	73	—	4.00	—	9.00
*Park Lodge	20	8.00	3.50	10.00	7.00
Ikao Hotel	50	—	3.00	—	5.00
Park Hotel	23	6.00	2.50	15.00	9.00
Gamagori Hotel	50	5.00	3.50	7.50	—
Kamikochi Hotel	115	11.00	5.00	14.00	7.00
Mampe Hotel	62	8.00	4.50	10.00	9.50†
*Nagoya Hotel	32	5.00	2.00	7.00	5.00
Inuyama Hotel	28	9.00	3.50	10.00	5.50
*Nagaragawa Hotel	28	—	3.00	8.00	4.50
Biwako Hotel	72	4.00	—	12.00	—
*Kyoto Hotel	150	6.00	4.00	10.00	—
*Kyoto Station Hotel . . .	138	5.50	3.00	8.50	5.00
*Miyako Hotel	140	7.00	5.00	11.00	8.00
*Nara Hotel	104	8.00	3.50	12.50	5.50
*Dobuil Hotel	125	6.00	3.00	7.50	6.00
*Osaka Hotel	55	6.00	4.00	9.00	8.50
Umeda Hotel	60	5.00	3.00	8.00	6.00
Hotel New Osaka	300	5.00	—	10.00	—
*Koshien Hotel	150	8.00	5.00	10.00	7.00
*Takarazuka Hotel	150	6.00	3.00	9.00	6.00
Rokko-Oriental Hotel . . .	50	—	—	10.00	—
Rokkosan Hotel	100	7.00	4.00	10.50	6.00
*Oriental Hotel	146	8.00	5.00	13.50	7.50
*Tor Hotel	100	6.00	5.00	10.00	9.00
Yamato Hotel	50	—	2.50	7.00	4.00
*Miyajima Hotel	32	—	3.00	12.00	5.00
*Sanyo Hotel	38	7.00	4.00	12.00	7.00
*Kamenoi Hotel	22	3.00	—	8.00	—
Kyoshintei Hotel	24	8.00	3.50	12.00	7.50
*Hotel du Japon	50	—	3.00	—	4.00
*Kyushu Hotel	100	10.00†	6.00	18.00	12.00
Midoriya Hotel	55	10.00†	5.50	18.00	11.00
*Shin-yu Hotel	62	—†	5.50	—	11.00
Takaki Hotel	60	5.50	—	11.00	—
*Uuzen Hotel	100	—†	5.50	—	11.00
*Yumei Hotel	80	—†	5.50	—	12.00
Etchuya Hotel	140\$	9.50	3.50	14.00	6.00
Sapporo Grand Hotel . . .	58	5.00	3.50	10.00	7.00
*Taiwan Railway Hotel . .	40	—	3.00	27.00	11.00
*Chosen Hotel	110	8.00	3.00	15.00	6.00
*Heijo Railway Hotel . . .	21	—	3.00	7.50	4.50
Uchikongo Hotel	23	—	2.00	—	3.00
Sotokongo Hotel	21	—	3.00	—	3.00

Note: The average price of meals at the better hotels are: Breakfast ¥1.50, Luncheon ¥2.00, Dinner ¥2.50.

- * Member of Japan Hotel Association.
- † American Plan.
- ‡ European Plan inclusive of Breakfast.
- § Inclusive of Japanese style rooms.

References:

- Table Nos.: 1 a, 2-4 b, 5 c, 6-28 b, 29-30 d, 31 e, 32 f, 33-35 e, 36-37 f, 38-41 e, 42-44 g.
- Key: a—Cabinet Statistics Bureau.
b—Department of Railways.
c—List of Government Officials.
d—Civil Engineering Association.
e—Department of Communications.
f—The Japan Airways Co.
g—Board of Tourist Industry.

CHAPTER XX
SHIPPING & SHIPBUILDING

SHIPPING

Japan ranks third among the maritime countries of the world in the amount of shipping with 5,007,000 tons, approximately (Registered tonnage) as of June, 1938. There is, however, a wide margin between hers and the amount of merchantmen owned by England and America, which stand first and second with 20,719,000 and 11,515,000 tons, respectively. Japan is only slightly ahead of Norway and Germany, which rank fourth and fifth on the list.

Table 1. Japan's Position in World Shipping
(In 1,000 Gross tons)

End of June	Japan	U.K.	U.S.A.	Germany	Norway	France	Italy	Holland
1931	4,276	23,127	12,892	4,226	4,062	3,513	3,274	3,111
1932	4,255	22,532	12,716	4,143	4,164	3,508	3,331	2,957
1933	4,258	21,575	12,660	3,888	4,078	3,470	3,093	2,759
1934	4,073	20,607	12,382	3,680	3,980	3,260	2,875	2,612
1935	4,086	20,284	12,223	3,693	3,967	2,989	2,838	2,554
1936	4,216	20,173	11,987	3,708	4,054	2,973	3,057	2,507
1937	4,475	20,398	11,881	3,928	4,347	2,844	3,174	2,631
1938	5,007	20,719	11,515	4,232	4,613	2,881	3,259	2,852

Note: Source—Lloyd's Register of Shipping. Steamers under 100 tons and sailing vessels excluded.

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

	1914		1935		1936		1937		1938	
	No. of Ships	Tonnage (1,000)	No. of Ships	Tonnage (1,000)	No. of Ships	Tonnage (1,000)	No. of Ships	Tonnage (1,000)	No. of Ships	Tonnage (1,000)
Japan	32	86	177	146	180	295	180	451	146	442
Great Britain	736	1,731	215	510	353	862	310	924	328	1,060
Germany	89	387	78	226	161	380	174	436	193	481
U. S. A.	94	201	14	33	69	112	78	208	—	—
Italy	47	43	4	23	7	11	6	22	13	94
France	33	114	10	33	17	39	9	27	7	74
Holland	130	118	48	57	69	94	111	183	—	—
Total incl. others . . .	1,319	2,853	649	1,302	999	2,118	1,011	2,643	1,119	2,034

Note: Source—Lloyd's Register of Shipping. Steamers under 100 tons excluded.

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

Importation of Old Vessels.—The importation of old vessels has been an important factor in the development of Japanese shipping. From the outset the purchase of foreign ships has been the premier cause of the expansion of shipping. During and after the Russo-Japanese War foreign vessels were bought to the amount of 700,000 tons. From 1921 to 1926 the import of ships aggregated 1,500,000 tons. This accounts for the large proportion of old vessels in Japan. The importation of over-age vessels has gradually been restricted until it can now be done only

with Government permission. The importation of these ships for operating purposes is practically prohibited. The import duties on ships have steadily risen. At present they are ¥15.00 per ton for vessels of under 20 years of age and ¥20.00 per ton for the others. Besides, there is an additional duty of 35 per cent. The prohibition or restriction of the importation of ageing ships alone is not enough in order to improve the quality of the shipping of the country. Therefore, a few years ago the Government enacted a shipbuilding subsidy law.

Movement of Principal Cargoes.—Principal goods carried by Japanese shipping are coal,

timber, bean-cake, sugar, rice, wheat, raw cotton, salt, ores. Coal is the most important of all the goods, followed by timber. These two items occupy 70 to 80 per cent. of the entire volume of cargoes. So coal and timber freights are the standard rates in the Japanese freight market.

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

Table 3. Number and Tonnage of Ships in Japan Proper

	Steamers		Sailing vessels		Other sailing vessels measured in koku*		Total	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Koku	No.	Tonnage
1870	35	24,997	11	2,611	—	—	46	27,608
1892	375	157,147	239	34,163	—	—	614	191,310
1902	1,033	605,122	3,591	329,839	1,260	548,422	5,884	989,803
1916	2,159	1,696,631	9,314	585,593	1,171	380,116	12,644	2,320,236
1926	3,246	3,607,038	14,184	873,468	564	177,073	17,994	4,498,213
1932	3,308	3,874,619	15,038	867,958	308	97,060	18,654	4,752,283
1933	3,295	3,780,197	14,983	862,914	274	86,705	18,553	4,651,808
1934	3,365	3,811,773	15,061	874,935	229	71,623	18,655	4,693,870
1935	3,471	3,862,942	15,289	900,792	154	48,047	18,914	4,768,538
1936	3,602	4,034,284	15,686	930,322	97	29,316	19,385	4,993,922
1937	3,737	4,421,648	16,262	965,961	78	22,596	20,077	5,410,205

(b) Unregistered Ships

	Steamers		Sailing vessels		Other sailing vessels measured in koku*		Total	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Koku	No.	Tonnage
1914	1,354	16,379	6,609	95,916	17,683	1,990,666	25,646	311,362
1930	5,160	60,688	32,424	439,442	4,411	450,163	41,995	545,146
1931	4,719	55,878	33,687	449,536	3,701	390,454	42,107	544,459
1932	5,401	63,739	33,268	441,691	3,284	338,222	41,953	539,252
1933	4,401	52,260	33,688	444,487	2,596	254,779	40,685	522,225
1934	4,347	50,808	34,676	458,898	194	26,136	39,217	512,320
1935	4,421	51,562	36,002	474,470	—	—	40,423	526,032
1936	4,783	56,298	37,052	488,619	—	—	41,835	544,917
1937	4,048	47,678	38,090	512,351	—	—	42,138	560,029

Note.—* 10 koku calculated as 1 ton.

Table 4. Increase and Decrease of Registered Ships
(Unit: tonnage in 1,000)

	Steamers			Sailing Vessels								
	Newly Registered		Cancelled	Newly Registered		Cancelled	Net Increase					
	No.	Tons		No.	Tons							
1927	149	139.8	108	78.1	41	61.7	574	26.0	501	33.0	73	-7.0
1932	149	55.3	199	100.2	-50	-44.9	507	28.0	759	45.7	-252	-17.6
1933	132	63.1	145	157.6	-13	-94.4	707	38.1	762	44.1	-55	-6.0
1934	207	160.9	137	129.7	70	31.2	989	63.1	911	52.5	78	10.6
1935	213	171.6	107	121.1	106	50.5	...	...	...	...	228	25.9
1936	239	221.6	108	52.0	131	169.6	...	...	...	...	397	29.5
1937	261	432.3	126	45.4	135	386.9	...	...	...	...	572	35.6

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

Table 5. Steamers in Japan Proper by Age, Speed & Tonnage
(Unit: Tonnage in 1,000)

	Under 5 years		5-10		10-15		15-20		20-25		25-30		Over 30	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
1932	81	476	82	286	364	1,404	106	433	49	244	67	217	143	467
1933	70	438	80	309	255	1,117	222	716	49	253	60	203	120	395
1934	65	415	81	376	173	735	311	1,099	53	273	54	205	109	350
1935	69	397	88	471	111	457	374	1,353	55	297	48	200	107	305
1936	99	525	83	487	88	303	82	417	65	323	45	207	122	374
1937	166	860	84	501	78	270	347	1,333	107	439	43	201	131	407

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

	7-10 knots		10-13 knots		13-16 knots		16-20 knots		Over 20 knots	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
1932	113	223	382	996	317	1,584	73	545	7	79
1933	105	206	358	1,034	308	1,538	78	575	7	79
1934	100	186	349	1,095	312	1,570	78	203	7	79
1935	91	167	350	1,025	316	1,594	86	605	8	87
1936	90	168	352	1,022	318	1,531	115	823	9	94
1937	88	162	361	1,051	353	1,674	144	1,025	10	97

(C) By Gross Tonnage (Capacity tons)

	20-100		100-500		500-1,000		1,000-3,000		3,000-6,000		6,000-10,000		Over 10,000	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
1932	1,686	73	528	123	202	153	388	735	358	1,608	127	946	19	238
1933	1,704	73	536	124	199	151	364	682	342	1,540	132	985	18	225
1934	1,748	76	571	132	200	150	349	649	336	1,507	141	1,051	20	245
1935	1,784	79	627	148	208	156	350	650	337	1,515	146	1,085	19	231
1936	1,842	82	666	158	210	157	361	674	347	1,552	156	1,164	20	248
1937	1,875	84	690	165	216	161	381	716	374	1,676	179	1,338	22	282

LEADING SHIPOWNERS

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

Table 6. Leading Shipowners
(End of June, 1938)

Owners	No. of Vessels	Gross Tonnage	Owners	No. of Vessels	Gross Tonnage
Chosen Yusen	25	50,653	Nanyo Kaiun	11	54,615
Dairen Kisen	54	184,823	Nihon Suisan	98	82,927
Harada Kisen	7	36,773	Nihon Tanker	6	43,185
Hokkaido Colliery S.S.	18	48,801	Nisshin Kisen	23	45,780
Iino Shoji	7	41,563	O. S. K.	121	537,415
Ishihara Sangyo	7	36,193	Railway Dept.	30	64,593
Kawasaki Dockyard	9	56,335	Settsu Shosen	17	44,781
Kawasaki Kisen	21	92,587	Shimatani Kisen	19	47,828
*Kinkai Yusen	47	154,882	Taiyo Whaling	19	38,080
Kita Nihon Kisen	35	77,862	Tatsuuma Kisen	15	62,544
Kokusai Kisen	22	160,030	Tochigi Shoji	13	36,993
Kuribayashi Shosen	19	64,891	Toyo Kaiun	5	35,898
Mitsubishi Shoji	7	47,695	Toyo Kisen	15	78,709
Mitsui Bussan	36	143,851	Yamashita Kisen	32	182,935
N. Y. K.	90	660,354	Yamatani Kisen	19	47,828
Naigai Kisen	8	37,804			

Note.—Exclusive of vessels under 200 tons.
* Merged into N.Y.K. in August, 1939.

The shipping companies given above may be broadly divided into two groups. One represents those engaged chiefly in the regular passenger service and the other those engaged

chiefly in the irregular freight service. To the former belong the two largest shipping companies of Japan, namely, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha and their

affiliated concerns such as the Chosen Yusen, Nisshin Kisen, Kita Nihon Kisen, etc.

Nippon Yusen Kaisha (Japan Mail S.S. Co.)—Founded in October, 1885, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, which is one of the two premier maritime companies of Japan, celebrated the jubilee in October, 1935. The company was established by the amalgamation of two rival concerns, the Mitsubishi and the Kyodo Un-yu Kaisha. By the amalgamation of the two companies the N.Y.K. inherited 29 steamers and 1 sailing vessel from the Mitsubishi Company and 29 steamers and 10 sailing crafts from the Kyodo Un-yu Kaisha, making a total of 69 vessels. Of these the 58 steamers totalled 64,610 tons gross and the 11 sailing vessels 4,725 tons gross.

Between Japan and New York the Company maintains what is one of the most up-to-date freight services on the oceans to-day. The company put into commission in the Jubilee Year six new motor vessels on its Orient-New York Express Service. These six sister ships are all of 9,000 tons and their speed 18½ knots. Three of them were built in Nagasaki and three in Yokohama.

Table 7. Results of N. Y. K. and O. S. K.
(A) Nippon Yusen Kaisha (Cap. ¥106,250,000)

Year Ending Sept. 30:	Goods hauled		Passengers Carried		Estimated Value				
	No. of Ships	Tonnage (1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)	Rec't (¥1,000)	(1,000)	Rec't (¥1,000)	Total Receipts (¥1,000)	Total Vessels (¥1,000)	Per ton (Yen)
1933	95	693	3,210	53,096	134	14,638	67,743	96,975	140
1934	83	617	3,454	54,752	147	15,366	70,118	89,601	145
1935	85	628	3,927	63,447	164	17,667	81,114	89,944	143
1936	87	641	4,079	67,285	170	17,823	84,108	87,014	136
1937	87	635	4,691	84,170	182	21,509	105,679	82,023	129
1938	91	661	2,791	71,538	182	16,035	87,573	84,190	127
1939 Oct.-Mar.	92	668	2,182	40,605	104	8,172	48,777	84,077	125

(B) Osaka Shosen Kaisha (Cap. ¥100,000,000)

Year Ending Dec. 31:	No. of Ships	Tonnage (1,000 tons)	Passengers (1,000)	Estimated Value (¥1,000)
1933	129	523	99,589	55,745
1934	126	493	117,708	65,558
1935	114	490	117,825	72,375
1936	117	506	115,546	73,671
1937	120	534	109,534	85,999
1938	123	543	127,902	92,111
1939 Jan.-June	127	567	52,729	53,001

Navigation Zone

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

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

The oversea zone covers all seas not included in the above-mentioned three zones. About 80

The company owns several motorships on its Pacific run. These are the Kamakura Maru (17,500 tons), the Asama Maru (17,000 tons) and the Tatsuta Maru (17,000 tons). These, along with the Taiyo Maru, run a fast fortnightly service from Hong-Kong to Los Angeles and San Francisco, via Honolulu. On the European run the company has also excellent boats, the Terukuni Maru and the Yasukuni Maru being the finest ships on the service. They are both of 11,900 tons gross.

The authorized capital of the company as in March, 1939 was ¥106,250,000, of which ¥92,250,000 was paid up.

Osaka Shosen Kaisha (Osaka Mercantile S.S. Co.)—The Company was established in 1884 by the amalgamation of small shipping companies which had steamers plying between ports in the inland sea. The field of operation has subsequently been enlarged and it enjoys at present a commanding position in Japanese shipping.

The authorized capital of the Company as in June, 1939 was ¥100,000,000, of which ¥62,500,000 is paid up.

per cent. of our shipping are for the oversea zone, 20 per cent. for the near-sea zone and only about 3 per cent. for the coastwise and calm water zones.

Subsidy for Regular Overseas Service

According to the Overseas Navigation Subsidy Law revised and enforced from the 1st of July, 1937, Japanese navigation companies are accorded navigation subsidy for maintaining regular service to Europe, North and South America,

Australia and Africa under contract of not more than five years with the Government. The vessels qualified for the service are steamers of over 4,000 tons with speed of 12.5 knots or more, built and registered in Japan, and not exceeding twenty five years in age. They are also held responsible for being in overseas service for at least 6 months every year. The subsidy is granted at the rate of 90 sen per ton per month, and an additional sum of 10 sen is granted for voyage in the Atlantic Ocean and

when the period of voyage exceeds one year, the sum is further increased by 20 sen.

The companies receiving the subsidy are under obligation to get the approval of the Minister of Communications for their passenger and freight tariff, to carry mail matter or materials without charge, to equip the vessels on service with wireless apparatus, etc.

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

Table 8. (A) Overseas Subsidized Service
(Aug. 1938)

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

(B) Shipping Subsidies
(In ¥1,000)

Year ending March 31:	For Voyages	For Improvement of Ships	For S'cc'a' Equipment on Ships
1934 (Settled Account)	10,395	3,698	—
1935 (" ")	10,263	4,738	—
1936 (" ")	9,721	1,922	—
1937 (" ")	9,417	1,500	—
1938 (Actual ")	8,547	850	128
1939 (Budget ")	9,798	—	248

Subsidy to Near-sea and South Sea Services

The Government grants a subsidy to navigation companies conducting regular services to the South Seas, China, and Near-sea ports. The contracts for the subsidy is renewed every year

and covers the carrying of mail matters and other obligations.

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

Table 9. Near-sea Subsidized Service
(Aug. 1938)

Line	Ports	No. of steamers used	No. of service per year (minimum)	Operating companies
China Coast	Tientsin (or Tanghu)-Shanghai	2	40	Nisshin S.S. Co.
	Dairen-Shanghai	3	45	"
	Shanghai-Wuhu	4	179	"
	Shanghai-Suchow	4*	180	"
Yangtze-kiang	Shanghai-Hangchow	4†	180	"
	Shanghai-Huchow	4*	180	"
	Kobe-Dairen	6	168	O.S.K.
Dairen	Nagasaki-Shanghai	2	90	N.Y.K.
	Yokohama-Shanghai	3	60	"
Shanghai	Kobe-Tientsin (or Tanghu)	4	100	Kinkai Yusen Co.
	Yokohama-Tientsin (or Tanghu)	2	30	"
Tientsin	Yokohama-Tientsin (or Tanghu)	2	30	"
Yingkow	Yokohama-Yingkow	3	32	"
Tsingtao	Kobe-Tsingtao	4	100	N.Y.K.
Vladivostok	Tsuruga-Vladivostok	1	36	O.S.K.
	Hakodate-Odomari	1	36	Harada S.S. Co.
Saghalien	Hakodate-Petropavlovsk	1	7	Kita Nihon S.S. Co.
	Tsuruga-Rashin	1	36	Kinkai Yusen Co.
North Chosen	Niigata-Rashin	2	60	Kuribayashi S.S. Co.
	Kagoshima-Nawa	2	140	Kita Nihon S.S. Co.
Nawa, Ryukyu	Osaka-Nawa	2	54	Nihonkai S.S. Co.
	Aomori-Muroran	2	365	O.S.K.
Main Island-Hokkaido				Kita Nihon S.S. Co.

Note:—* with 8 link-boats.
† " " 16 " "

TRAMP STEAMERS

Coastwise.—Vessels flying foreign flags are forbidden to carry passengers and cargoes between Japanese ports except on a continued voyage from a foreign country. It should be remembered that the coastwise trade of Japan and Great Britain was dealt with in the revised Anglo-Japanese Treaty of Commerce and Navigation dated April 3, 1911 which provides that the trade should be regulated according to the laws of the United Kingdom respectively.

While subsidized steamers have grown under the aegis of the Government, tramp steamers have grown without the direct protection of the Government. At the time of the China-Japan

War (1894-95) the Shipping League formed by owners of tramp steamers had 24 members, representing 60 ships with a total tonnage of 94,000 tons. By 1906, or the year following the termination of the Russo-Japanese War the number of members had increased to 96 and that of steamers to 162 amounting to 345,000 tons. The World War gave such a fillip to the activity of tramp steamers that for a time during the war they exercised a predominant influence over the shipping circles of the country. As in June 1939 tramp steamer tonnage amounted to 4,841,000 tons.

Table 10. Allocation of Tramp Steamers

Dec. 1st.	(In 1,000 tons)					Coastwise	In docks	Others	Total incl. others
	Europe & Africa	North America (Pacific coast)	North America (Atlantic coast)	Australia & India	South Sea Is. & Straits Settlements				
1928	212.5	239.4	688.5	180.0	320.6	1,548.7	165.4	52.9	3,437.4
1929	212.7	151.0	602.9	227.1	402.7	1,520.0	249.8	62.7	3,461.6
1930	227.4	332.8	469.2	190.4	350.3	1,422.7	103.3	321.7	3,431.2
1931	363.8	184.9	558.9	211.8	358.6	1,259.4	141.4	308.7	3,420.8
1932	711.2	213.9	380.2	248.7	312.2	1,259.0	87.7	128.8	3,400.1
1933	474.6	237.5	431.3	159.8	523.2	1,229.8	151.8	66.1	3,330.8

Dec. 1st.	Europe & Africa	North America (Pacific coast)	North America (Atlantic coast)	Australia & India	South Sea Is. & Straits Settlements	Coastwise	In docks	Others	Total incl. others
1934	309.1	306.3	370.5	251.8	470.5	1,392.7	131.7	...	3,247.2
1935	201.6	261.4	403.2	368.1	346.4	1,601.5	95.8	14.6	3,268.3
1936	301.1	213.3	499.1	261.2	373.9	1,606.0	74.4	14.6	3,380.0
1937	182.3	341.9	219.7	236.3	358.7	1,015.6	115.9	1,254.7	3,789.4
1938 July	49.4	336.0	241.6	175.0	474.8	1,852.5	145.5	1,046.5	4,428.9
1938 Dec.	40.5	375.3	196.3	214.3	394.2	1,427.8	67.9	1,762.5	4,574.7
1939 June	35.8	449.9	179.5	249.6	685.2	1,880.2	249.9	1,013.4	4,841.1

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

PRINCIPAL TRAMP-OWNERS

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

Kokusai Line (International S.S. Co.)—In order to meet an astounding increase in the demand for bottoms during the World War both shipowners and shipyards built one ship after another. As the activity of the freight market during the war was spectacular, so the reaction that followed the Armistice was serious. It was for the purpose of relieving the shipowners and shipbuilders of the acute pain caused by a serious break of the price of ships that the Kokusai Kisen Kaisha was organized in 1919 with the surplus of the vessels thus built during the war, through the good offices of the Government. As in August, 1938 the Company operated regular freight services between the Far East and North Europe, New York and Hamburg, Japan and Australia, Japan and East and South Africa, Japan and Bombay, Tokyo and Formosa. Three 19-knotters which were completed in 1936 have been allocated to the newly inaugurated Far East-North Europe fast service, which maintains four-weekly sailing in conjunction with two new freighters of the N.Y.K.

The Company owns motor and steam vessels amounting to 27 ships aggregating 160,994 tons gross. Mr. Shinjiro Kurokawa, formerly vice-President of the N.Y.K. is President. The Company is capitalized at ¥20,000,000 fully paid up.

Yamashita Kisen Kaisha (Yamashita S.S. Co.)

—The Company was founded in 1902 by Mr. Kamesaburo Yamashita. The activity of the Company during the World War was worldwide. As in June, 1938 the Company owned 32 ships amounting to 182,935 tons gross.

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

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

As in June, 1938 the Mitsui Line owned 36 steamers amounting to 143,851 tons gross.

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

As in June, 1938 the Company owned 21 ships aggregating 92,587 tons gross.

FREIGHT MARKET

The movement of coal freight between Moji and Yokohama, of bean-cake freight between Dairen and Yokohama, and of timber freight between Karafuto and Japan proper, in recent years is shown below:—

Table 11. Freight Rates

	Wakamatsu-Yokohama (coal; m. ton)		Wakamatsu-Shanghai (coal; m. ton)		Dairen-Yokohama Beancakes; (Piculs)		Karafuto-Japan proper Log; (1,000 cu. ft.)		North America-Japan Lumber; (1,000 cu. ft.)	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
1931	¥1.30	¥0.60	¥1.50	¥0.65	S. 13.5	S. 5.0	¥130	¥ 45	\$ 8.00	\$ 4.50
1932	2.20	0.70	2.50	0.80	15.0	6.5	120	65	5.50	3.00
1933	2.10	1.05	2.10	1.25	14.0	7.0	150	85	5.75	3.50
1934	2.50	1.35	2.10	1.70	13.0	9.0	170	100	7.50	5.00
1935	2.30	1.60	2.00	1.60	13.0	6.0	160	120	7.00	5.00
1936	2.60	1.60	2.00	1.60	14.0	8.0	200	115	7.50	6.50
1937	5.30	2.10	4.00	2.00	37.0	12.0	450	150	18.00	7.50
1938	5.60	4.60	6.00	5.60	48.0	35.0	400	350	14.00	12.00
1939 June	4.80	4.60	...	...	45.0	40.0	...	...	...	...

(Continued)	U.S.A.-Japan (wheat)		U.S.A.-Europe (wheat)		Plate-Europe (cereal)		Dairen-Europe (Soya Beans)		Australia-Europe (wheat)		Wales-Port Said (coal)	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
1931	\$3.50	\$2.00	Sh.27.0	Sh.20.0	Sh.20.6	Sh. 4.0	Sh.29.6	Sh.22.6	Sh.32.3	Sh.25.0	Sh. 8.0	Sh.6.0
1932	3.00	1.70	24.4	19.0	19.3	12.9	30.0	19.6	30.0	21.0	7.0	5.9
1933	3.25	2.00	24.0	19.6	18.0	12.0	28.6	16.6	27.6	21.9	6.9	5.3
1934	2.75	2.25	21.0	19.6	17.6	13.0	28.0	20.0	29.0	22.6	7.0	5.9
1935	...	...	23.6	15.0	18.0	13.6	26.0	14.6	26.0	20.0	10.0	6.0
1936	3.50	3.00	32.6	17.6	32.6	17.6	41.3	20.0	45.6	25.0	7.9	5.9
1937	9.50	3.50	48.9	29.0	37.6	25.0	50.0	34.0	54.6	34.0	14.0	6.9
1938	6.50	5.00	32.6	22.6	25.0	23.3	40.6	24.0	39.0	32.0	7.9	6.0
1939 June	...	...	...	...	25.0	23.9	25.0	23.9	...	...	...	...

Note:—"S" denotes sea.

Table 12. Monthly Average of Charterage Per Ton

(Unit: in Yen)

	Near Sea						Oversea			
	Large Vessels (Above 7,000 tons)		Medium Vessels (4,000-7,000 tons)		Small Vessels (under 4,000 tons)		Large Vessels		Medium Vessels	
	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest
1934:										
June	2.85	2.75	3.05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dec.	2.80	3.15	4.75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1935:										
June	2.00	3.00	3.65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dec.	1.98	2.65	3.65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1936:										
June	2.30	3.80	4.55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dec.	2.25	3.03	4.15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1937:										
June	7.00	7.30	7.60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dec.	7.25	8.00	10.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1937:										
Dec.	7.50	7.00	8.50	7.50	13.00	8.00	...	...	...	...
1938:										
June	8.20	6.00	9.00	7.50	13.50	11.00	...	...	...	...
Dec.	...	...	7.80	6.30	13.00	11.00	...	...	...	...
1939:										
Jan.	5.40	5.40	8.90	8.90	13.00	7.50	5.40	5.40	...	...
Feb.	6.00	5.00	6.30	6.30	...	...	5.85	5.00	...	...
Mar.	7.00	5.40	8.00	6.30	11.00	8.00	7.00	5.40	...	...
Apr.	6.50	5.90	8.80	6.30	13.20	8.00	6.50	5.90	8.35	6.30
May	5.85	5.40	7.40	6.30	12.00	8.00	5.40	5.40	7.40	7.40
June	5.90	5.40	6.75	6.75	12.00	12.00	5.90	5.40	...	...
July	...	...	...	...	9.00	9.00	...	...	...	...

Table 13. Statistics of Idle Ships

		Steamers		Sailing Vessels		Total	
		No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
1929	Jan.	153	35,977	126	9,830	279	45,007
1930	"	158	30,428	118	7,962	276	38,390
1931	"	293	323,482	181	11,684	474	335,166
1932	"	356	358,747	227	31,643	583	390,390
1933	"	249	235,132	221	11,293	460	246,425
1934	"	241	145,926	201	9,892	448	155,818
1935	"	208	77,574	170	7,759	378	85,333
1936	"	195	46,340	134	6,905	329	53,209
1937	"	193	31,289	125	6,908	332	38,507
"	June	169	9,240	109	5,230	278	14,521
1938	Jan.	152	10,343	142	5,662	294	16,005
"	June	159	9,044	91	4,376	250	13,420

Table 14. Movement of Registered Ships in Japan Proper

	Launched		Purchased from abroad		Ships Wrecked and Scrapped					
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	Wrecked		Scrapped		Total	
1929	63	164,622	7	21,447	37	37,263	22	22,675	59	59,938
1934	78	141,856	1	23	10	23,765	54	91,560	84	122,800
1935	94	132,365	11	18,284	25	11,111	39	106,322	64	117,283
1936	133	293,285	3	1,279	38	47,972	22	759	60	48,731
1937	160	444,956	5	29,636	43	25,149	27	14,213	70	39,362

NAVIGATION

The Pilotage Law promulgated in 1890 limits those foreigners sanctioned within five years pilotage only to Japanese subjects except for- from 1898. eign pilots licensed under Japanese law and also

Table 15. Number of Licensed Seamen Classified

Dec.	A class			B class			Engineers			
	Captain	1st mate	2nd mate	Captain	1st mate	2nd mate	Chief	1st.	2nd.	3rd.
1930	3,403	1,909	2,919	1,865	2,948	8,480	2,593	4,460	3,348	20,682
" for.	1	—	—	—	3	2	79	43	2	2
1931	3,493	2,000	3,075	1,883	2,989	9,919	2,697	4,227	3,558	29,379
" for.	1	—	—	—	3	2	79	43	2	2
1932	3,546	2,024	3,229	1,869	2,993	10,570	2,783	4,157	3,812	25,951
" for.	1	—	—	—	3	2	79	43	2	2
1933	3,538	2,051	3,463	1,854	3,009	11,236	2,783	4,116	4,005	27,574
" for.	1	—	—	—	3	2	79	43	2	2
1934	3,538	2,052	3,641	1,840	3,012	11,753	2,778	4,103	4,211	29,141
" for.	1	—	—	—	3	2	79	43	2	2
1935	3,585	2,104	3,855	1,842	3,053	12,406	2,825	4,139	4,410	31,308
" for.	1	—	—	—	3	2	79	43	2	2
1936	3,651	2,153	4,103	1,855	3,075	13,235	2,880	4,208	4,208	33,313
" for.	1	—	—	—	3	2	79	43	2	2
1937	3,794	2,163	4,273	1,865	3,119	13,955	2,953	4,292	4,764	35,321
" for.	1	—	—	—	3	2	79	43	2	2

Note:—"for." indicates number of foreigners which is not included in the total.

Table 16. Number of Pilots

End of Dec.	Tokyo Bay	Inland Sea	Nagasaki Harbour	Shimonoseki	Bay of Shimabara	Hakodate	Nagoya Harbour	Total incl. others
1914	3	5	2	5	2	—	—	25
1932	5	20	1	6	3	1	6	56
1933	5	20	1	6	4	1	6	57
1934	5	19	1	5	4	1	6	56
1935	6	23	2	5	4	1	6	63
1936	7	31	2	4	4	1	6	69
1937	7	31	2	4	4	1	6	70

Note:—No. foreigners since 1925.

Light Houses, Marks and Signals

The first regular light house was erected in Japan at Kannonzaki, in the Bay of Tokyo on January 1st, 1869. The Kannonzaki lighthouse and those at several other places erected before 1880 were all built under the supervision of for-

eign experts. In 1881 Japan could dispense with the service of foreign experts, all the light houses and other signals built since then being the work of Japanese.

The number of light houses, buoys and beacons is as follows:—

Table 17. Number of Lighthouses, Buoys and Beacons

(End of Dec.)	Lights		Day marks	Fog signals	Signal stations	Radio stations	Total
	Light-houses	Others					
1882	136	...	72	3	—	—	211
1902	158	...	70	12	—	—	240
1916	264	...	123	23	7	—	417
1926	374	...	525	39	11	—	949
1932	299	295	130	43	11	14	792
1933	305	306	126	43	11	18	809
1934	327	341	137	43	11	29	888
1935	351	380	142	43	11	31	958
1936	378	395	154	46	11	21	1,005
1937	397	426	159	48	11	21	1,062
1938 (End of June)	410	442	175	49	11	21	1,108

Table 18. Number of Shipwrecks

	Steamers		Sailing Vessels		Total	
	Total Loss	Serious Damage	Total Loss	Serious Damage	Total Loss	Serious Damage
1927	44	1,716	114	342	158	2,058
1928	37	1,551	115	353	152	2,014
1929	36	260	112	142	148	402
1930	41	243	165	179	206	422
1931	33	252	153	155	186	407
1932	29	218	98	143	127	361
1933	22	194	127	171	149	265
1934	19	178	108	154	127	332
1935	20	200	73	184	93	384
1936	26	160	93	200	119	360
1937	26	131	102	233	128	364

Table 19. Casualties from Shipwrecks

	Steamers			Sailing Vessels			Total		
	Lives lost	Injured	Unknown	Lives lost	Injured	Unknown	Lives lost	Injured	Unknown
1927	69	34	193	47	28	75	116	62	268
1928	71	53	163	51	2	49	122	55	212
1929	49	64	112	19	11	51	68	75	163
1930	94	49	105	19	10	51	113	59	156
1931	61	90	129	49	25	143	110	115	272
1932	75	97	103	38	11	73	113	108	176
1933	159	14	69	35	10	177	184	24	246
1934	26	15	64	37	3	38	63	18	102
1935	116	52	78	13	4	34	129	56	112
1936	36	10	84	24	18	104	60	28	188
1937	122	54	117	18	5	91	140	59	208

Salvage Work

The successful salvaging of £100,000 sterling specie early in August, 1925 achieved by Captain Yumihachi Kataoka from the N.Y.K. Yasaka Maru sunk by a German submarine on December 21, 1915, at a point about 70 miles off

Port Said and about 40 fathoms deep, has won him a wide fame.

Prior to the remarkable salvage achievement of reclamation described above, the salvage work of Japan had nothing particular to commend itself to public attention. In point of

fact, it was as late as 1917 that the first company in this particular line was established in Osaka. At present there is one salvage company in Japan, the Japan Salvage Company capitalized at ¥225,000,000 paid up. Among its recent accomplishments is the salvaging of the N.Y.K. liner Asama Maru (17,000 tons) off Hongkong in the spring of 1938, in what is claimed to be an outstanding feat of its kind.

Imperial Marine Observatory at Kobe

The Institute was established in April, 1919, at a cost of ¥230,000 by the leading business

men interested in shipping. Its principal aims are to make scientific investigations in meteorology, oceanography, terrestrial magnetism and nautical astronomy, in the interests of the seamen of all nationalities, and also to repair and certify marine chronometers, mariners' compasses, sextants and other measuring instruments of navigation. Daily weather charts, weekly weather reports, bulletins and other scientific memories are being published. This is the fifth of the kind in the world and is provided with a wireless station.

SHIPBUILDING

Introductory Remarks

It was not until the closing days of the Shogunate Government that the country was awakened to the necessity of building foreign style ships. In view of the growing pressure from without, the Government perceived the acute necessity of providing for national defence and so took in hand construction of foreign style vessels. In the 1st year of Ansei (1854) the Shogunate Government erected a shipyard on a western model at Uruga. In the fourth year of the same era another shipyard was established at Nagasaki and in the first year of Genji (1864) another at Yokosuka. Besides, shipyards were erected at Ishikawajima, Tokyo and at Hyogo, respectively. As a result of the restoration of the Imperial regime the management of these shipyards was all taken over by the new Government. As the country had been secluded for over two centuries, it was not to be wondered at that it lagged far behind the western countries in the art of shipbuilding. The authorities of the new Government took every measure available to develop the industry. While good experts were invited from the advanced countries of the West to train the native shipbuilders, many native experts and workmen were sent abroad for study and practice. It is due to these unsparing efforts on the part of the authorities that the country has now attained the position of a first class country in the world of shipbuilding.

In the year following the close of the China-Japan War, or 1895 the Government promulgated the Shipbuilding Encouragement Act for the purpose of protecting the shipbuilders and subsequently promulgated the Navigation Encour-

agement Act, thereby giving the shipowners the opportunity to open new routes and inducing them to improve their ships. The enactment of these two legislations laid a cornerstone for the development of the shipbuilding industry and benefited immensely both shipowners and shipbuilders. On the promulgation of the laws, three big shipowners, viz., the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha placed orders with home shipyards instead of foreign yards. This change of attitude on the part of the shipowners caused a revolution to the shipbuilding industry. The period intervening between the Russo-Japanese War and the World War was marked by an extraordinary development of the shipbuilding industry of the country. Ocean leviathans were launched one after another during the period. It was during this period that N.Y.K. built two big steamers for the European run, one being the Kashima Maru and the other the Katori Maru. The former was built at the Kawasaki Shipyard and the latter at the Mitsubishi Shipyard. In referring to this period mention must not be omitted of the fact that the construction of warships, which had been in principle confined to the government yards, began gradually to be entrusted to private yards owing to their development. In 1913 two large battle-cruisers, viz., the Haruna and the Kirishima were built at private yards. The former was launched at the Kawasaki Shipyard and the latter at the Mitsubishi Shipyard. It must also be mentioned that during this period the Shipbuilding Encouragement Act was revised and the Ocean Navigation Subsidy Act was enacted, while a policy of protective tariff for ships was laid down. These measures contributed immensely towards the development of the shipbuilding industry.

Table 20. Number and Tonnage of Ships Built
(Above 100 gross tons)

(Based on Report, Dept. of Communications)

	Under construction*		Taken in hand		Launched		Completed	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
1935	66	124,976	181	170,500	195	145,901	205	161,784
1936	132	266,721	277	381,670	240	307,667	208	246,582
1937	150	330,930	309	508,694	272	460,151	290	455,013
1938	183	384,089	354	489,469	321	469,176	313	454,030
1939 Jan.	206	374,848	50	12,746	28	18,015	28	21,962
" April	233	382,389	44	64,180	26	33,890	42	62,711

Note:—* End of month or year.

Table 21. Ships Launched Classified

	Above 1,000 tons		2,000 tons		3,000 tons		4,000 tons		5,000 tons		6,000 tons	
	No.	tons	No.	tons	No.	tons	No.	tons	No.	tons	No.	tons
1932	1	1,500	4	9,900	1	3,560	—	—	—	—	2	12,000
1933	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4,185	—	—	4	26,300
1934	1	1,800	2	5,300	1	3,000	2	9,000	—	—	3	20,100
1935	3	4,000	4	11,100	—	—	10	44,200	—	—	4	26,150
1936	18	25,820	7	19,050	9	31,510	9	38,930	4	21,500	6	39,200
1937	24	36,355	13	35,200	8	28,030	14	62,700	6	32,380	9	58,580

	Above 7,000 tons		8,000 tons		9,000 tons		10,000 tons		Total	
	No.	tons	No.	tons	No.	tons	No.	tons	No.	tons
1932	—	—	2	16,800	—	—	—	—	10	43,760
1933	4	30,100	1	8,100	—	—	—	—	10	68,685
1934	9	66,250	—	—	2	19,730	—	—	20	124,180
1935	1	7,300	1	8,900	—	—	1	10,000	24	111,650
1936	3	22,150	2	17,550	2	18,200	3	36,800	63	270,710
1937	13	93,420	1	8,900	1	9,000	4	55,100	93	419,665

Table 22. Vessels Launched by Leading Shipyards
(Unit: 1,000 tons)

	Kawasaki		Mitsubishi		Mitsubishi (Yokohama)		Osaka Iron		Tsurumi		Uraga		Harima		Mitsui	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
1933 ...	—	—	6	40.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6.9	1	6.0	2	15.2
1934 ...	3	26.7	8	49.2	2	14.6	—	—	—	—	2	9.9	1	6.0	3	14.1
1935 ...	6	16.9	2	136.4	3	14.8	4	2.0	—	—	3	8.3	—	—	7	33.9
1936 ...	9	60.4	35	96.0	—	—	7	14.7	6	6.6	6	12.5	7	27.5	10	47.9
1937 ...	11	81.8	16	95.4	10	46.4	10	52.7	2	3.8	6	26.0	9	28.9	13	59.7

Note:—Statistics are of vessels above 100 tons, with the exception of 1937 which are for those of or above 1,000 tons.

Table 23. Principal Shipyards (1938)

Name	No. of berths	No. of docks	Established	Location
Kawasaki Dockyard	7	1	1881	Kobe
Hakodate Dockyard	1	1	1896	Hakodate
Ishikawajima Shipbuilding Co.	4	1	1855	Tokyo
Tsurumi Steel and Shipbuilding Co.	6	2	1916	Kanagawa
Uraga Dock Co.	6	2	1894	"
Harima Shipbuilding and Engineering Co. Ltd.	5	1	1908	Near Kobe
Osaka Iron Works	6	2	1880	Osaka
Do. (Innoshima Works)	6	3	—	Hiroshima
Do. (Bingo Works)	2	2	—	San-nosho
Do. (Hikoshima)	—	2	—	Shimonoseki

(Continued)

Name	No. of berths	No. of docks	Established	Location
Kasado Dockyard	—	2	—	Kobe
Ohara Shipbuilding and Iron Works	1	1	—	Osaka
Namura Iron Works and Shipbuilding	1	—	—	"
Fujinagata Shipbuilding Yard	4	3	1874	"
Harada Shipbuilding Yard	2	2	1917	"
Kizugawa Dockyard	1	2	1919	"
Mitsubishi Heavy Industries (Kobe)	3	3	1905	Kobe
Do. (Nagasaki)	7	3	1857	Nagasaki
Do. (Yokohama)	5	3	1881	Yokohama
Do. (Hikoshima)	—	3	—	Shimonoseki
Tama Shipbuilding Co., Ltd.	5	1	1917	Okayama Pref.
Tochigi Shipbuilding Yard	2	—	1913	Fukuoka
Mukojima Dockyard	2	—	1918	Hiroshima
Tamatsukuri Shipbuilding	3	3	—	Okayama

Note:—The shipyards listed above are confined to those which have each a capacity of building a ship of 1,000 tons gross or over.

RECENT SHIPBUILDING SITUATION

The Japanese shipbuilding industry in 1938 continued active owing to capacity production brought about by the ship replacement programme and armaments during a period of international tension. The tonnage under construction, as at the end of December, 1938 exceeded 384,000 tons, representing 183 vessels constituting the highest record since 1920. The number of vessels launched during 1938 also showed the highest record with 321 vessels totalling 469,176 tons. From the viewpoint of tonnage launched during 1937, as returned by Lloyd's Register of Shipping, Japan ranked second (451,000 gross tons or 16.8% of the total), next to Great Britain, whilst as regards vessels and marine engines under construction at the end of 1937, Germany was slightly ahead, Japanese shipbuilding occupying third position (vessels 305,400 gross tons or 10.5%; marine engines 271,200 H.P. or 9.3%).

The orders held by all the shipyards for vessels above 1,000 gross tons dropped in May 1938 below 1 million deadweight tons and in August fell below 900,000 tons, but the contracts in hand as of April 30, 1939 were 173 in number and 934,310 in tonnage, and at the end of May were 201 in number and 1,022,810 in tonnage. There has been a striking increase in construction since the beginning of 1939, the average monthly orders being 18 in number and 92,000 in tonnage, far exceeding the average monthly delivery of 7 in number and 46,000 in tonnage.

Of the total orders placed up to the end of May 1939 cargo vessels accounted for 165 and 808,670 tons. Vessels larger than the 7,000 ton class were 34 in number and comprised 306,600 tons, while those below 6,000 tons were 133 in number and totalled 502,070 tons. Compared with the figures for November 30,

1938 or six months earlier, the former class showed a decline of two in number and 27,930 in tonnage, but the latter class gained 85 in number and 325,420 in tonnage. This trend is expected to become more pronounced. In other words, the shipbuilding industry is directly reflecting the movement of shipping from large sized vessels for deepsea service to small and medium-sized bottoms for coastal trade. It should be noted that accompanying the general movement to restrain prices, demands are being made for lower shipbuilding costs, which probably will be realized eventually in some form. However, the current boom in shipbuilding is expected to go on for a fairly long time.

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

The largest vessels launched during 1937 were two whaling mother ships, Nisshin Maru No. 2 and Tonan Maru No. 2, each of over 17,000 tons.

New Liners for Trans-Pacific Service.—Two vessels of 26,000 tons each have been under construction at the Mitsubishi and Kawasaki dockyards for the N.Y.K. and are to be placed on the Trans-Pacific service upon their completion in 1941 and 1942, respectively. The cost per vessel is ¥48,000,000, the government's subsidy per vessel being ¥28,800,000.

Ship Improvement Subsidy Law

With a view to placing the Japanese shipping interesting on a favorable footing in the face of

keen competition, the Government enacted the Ship Improvement Subsidy Law in 1931, which approved by the 63rd session of the Imperial Diet, took effect in October, 1932. The object of the measures is to replace ships which are twenty-five years or older by modern craft. The law provides for a subsidy of ¥55 for every ton of new ships built in accordance with the specifications of the Department of Communications together with the scrapping of two tons of vessels 25 years or older.

The ships built under the law during the three years from 1932-33 to 1934-35, or the first period for the scrapping of old vessels and the building of new ones, amounted to roughly 200,000 tons. A subsidy of ¥55.00 per ton for construction of new vessels was given. During the period under review 94 old vessels, mostly foreign vessels, with a tonnage of 399,000 tons gross, approximately, were scrapped. As a result, our shipping has gradually improved in quality.

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

- (1) Building capital ships: Discontinuing the system of improving the quality of shipping by subsidizing the construction of new ships by scrapping old ones, and subsidizing the building of 150,000 tons of passenger boats of 6,000 tons and of 20 knots each and of 150,000 tons of cargo boats of the same tonnage and of 18 knots each with a continuing expenditure of ¥6,000,000 spread over four years (¥840,000 to be appropriated for the initial year).
- (2) Subsidizing ocean navigation: Subsidizing navigation for six months or more in the South Pacific east of Panama and west of Suez at the rate of ¥0.90 a ton per month with a five-year continuing expenditure of ¥11,000,000 (¥1,740,000 being allotted to the initial year).
- (3) Extending marine credit: Assisting the banks concerned in extending credit to shipowners by granting a sum of money corresponding to 1.6% of interest, the interest to be paid by shipowners being about 3.7% with a five-year continuing

expenditure of ¥100,000,000 (¥30,000,000 being allotted to the first year).

Shipbuilding Industry Law

The purpose of the Law is to increase the supply of vessels at low costs and the maintenance of adequate shipbuilding capacity from the viewpoint of national defence. The Law as passed by the 74th session of the Diet in 1939 provides measures for Government protection and control of the shipbuilding industry.

By this Law, the shipbuilding industry is brought under strict Government supervision. The establishment of new enterprises, amalgamation, and cessation of work of shipbuilding companies are subject to permission from the Government.

Shipbuilders, however, are given the right of eminent domain and are allowed to issue debentures to an amount twice their paid-up capital. The Government may issue instructions as regards the building of hulls, engines, and equipments not yet made in this country, and may grant subsidies in such cases. They may also order shipbuilders to use domestic products in building hulls, engines, and equipment. The Government may set standards for quality and may disqualify products which do not conform to this standard.

The Government may, if necessary for the promotion of the shipbuilding industry, grant subsidies to either shipbuilders or shipowners. The Government may, in the public interest, order shipbuilders to effect changes in prices for vessels, hulls, engines, and equipments, as well as in repair costs, etc. The Government may also, when deemed necessary in the public interest, demand the installation, enlargement, and improvement of equipment, the repair of vessels, hulls, engines, and equipment, and the establishment of facilities for research on specified subjects. The Government may indemnify shipbuilders for any losses incurred by shipbuilders in the execution of these orders.

The Law also contains provision for cooperative associations which may be organized by shipbuilders for collective purchasing, administration of materials, establishment of facilities for common use, control of business activities of members, and research work for the common benefit. The Government may order members of these associations to comply with regulations and may instruct outsiders to join the organization. Finally, the Government may instruct such organization to undertake certain activities for the healthful development of the industry.

Establishment of Toa Kaiun K.K. (East Asia Shipping Company)

In order to effectively control shipping in the seas between Japan and China, the East Asia Shipping Company was established on August 5, 1939 at Tokyo with an authorized capital of ¥73,000,000. The principal business of the company will be (1) marine transportation in the seas between Japan and China, along the coast of China and on routes from foreign countries to China, (2) management of piers and warehouses, and (3) management of and investment in related enterprises. The routes to be managed under the new company are (1) Japan Proper-Tientsin, (2) Japan Proper-Tsingtao, (3) Japan Proper-Shanghai, (4) Japan Proper-South China, (5) Taiwan-Shanghai, (6) Taiwan-

Tientsin, (7) Taiwan-South China, (8) Dairen-North China, (9) Tientsin-Shanghai, (10) Tientsin-South China, (11) Dairen-South China.

The new company will embrace the former shipping activities of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha (N.Y.K.), Osaka Shosen Kaisha (O.S.K.), Nishin Kisen, Kinkai Yusen, the shipping department of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Kawasaki Kisen, Yamashita Kisen, Harada Kisen, Daido Kaiun, Okazaki Kisen, and Awa Kyodo Kisen. There will be 59 ships under the management of the company with a combined total of 200,000 tons. Investments by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and Osaka Kisen Kaisha in cash and kind comprise 70% of the capitalization.

References:

- Table Nos.: 1 a, 2 b, 3-5 a, 6-13 c, 14 a, 15 c, 16-21 a, 22-23 c.
Key: a—Mercantile Marine Bureau, Communications Department.
b—Lloyd's Register of Shipping.
c—The Nippon Shipping Exchange.

CHAPTER XXI

PUBLIC AND LOCAL FINANCE

THE BUDGETARY SYSTEM

I THE FISCAL YEAR

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

II THE STRUCTURE OF THE BUDGET

A. The General Account

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

The estimates for the General Account mainly fall into two parts, estimated revenue and estimated expenditure. The estimated revenues are divided into two sections, ordinary and extraordinary. The classified revenues are arranged under titles, paragraphs, items, and sub-items. The estimated expenditures, likewise divided into ordinary and extraordinary sections, are listed according to the respective departments of government, including the Imperial Household (though treated on a separate and independent basis), under titles, paragraphs, items, and sub-items. Appropriations to be made under the respective titles and paragraphs are, by the law of public finance, prohibited from transfer from one to some other

head under which such estimates have been voted. The only exception to this rule is the Reserve Funds, which are provided under a separate title in the ordinary section of the expenditure estimates for the Department of Finance.

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

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

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

B. The Special Account

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

There were 34 Special Accounts in all up to

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

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

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

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

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

Such being the character of Special Accounts, any deficits occurring therein are listed in the General Account as expenditures and any surplus is either utilized as capital for the special

account originating such surplus, or transferred to the General Account as a revenue item. Consequently, the financial burdens of the population of Japan proper ultimately converge into the General Account.

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

Regular and Additional Estimates

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

Relations Between General and Special Accounts

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

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

1935-36 Revenue Estimates
(In ¥ million)

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

1935-36 Expenditure Estimates
(In ¥ million)

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

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

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

III THE COMPOSITION OF THE BUDGET

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

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

The Extraordinary Section, as the name indicates, lists extraordinary revenues and expenditures, although there is no legal regulation for determination of what should be regarded as fiscal operations of an extraordinary character. Decision of the question is entirely left to the discretion of the Minister of Finance. Taking for instance the budget for the year, 1937, this section of annual revenue included

the proceeds from deficit-covering state bonds and book-keeping transfers from the Special to the General Account, while the extraordinary section of expenditure enumerated such items as military and other expenses vis-a-vis Manchoukuo and public road improvements in Japan.

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

Book "A" Budget

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

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

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

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

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

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

Treasury Bills and Loans

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

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

IV THE BUDGET AND THE LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE

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

The Budget First Before the Lower House.—When the budget is presented to the Diet, the estimates, whether for the General or the Special Account or supplementary, are always first laid before the House of Representatives, as provided in the Constitution. When the budget goes before either the Lower or the Upper House, it does so always at a full session, the Finance Minister giving his statement concern-

ing the estimates on the same occasion. This is followed by interchange of questions and answers between members of the Diet and the ministers of state concerned. When this part of the legislative procedure is closed, the bill is turned over to the budget committee for deliberation.

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

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

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

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

deliberation. When the Peers have concurred, the budget comes into being.

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

The Promulgation of the Budget

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

V THE SCOPE OF LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY

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

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

Of the estimates for annual revenue those of income to be realized through legislative enactment are unchangeable, since the budget can never be the cause of altering such enactment. Further, the Diet has no authority to make additions to estimates of revenue presented by the Government. It cannot be denied, however, that it might be possible in

actual practice to counteract the former restriction through a legal change, and the latter by political procedure, such as the introduction of a suitable bill. In the fourth place, the Diet is required to obtain the consent of the Government in case it wishes either to reject or to reduce any of the three following forms of disbursement, namely, (1) fixed expenditures based by the Constitution upon the powers pertaining to the Emperor, (2) expenditures such as may have arisen by the effect of a law, and (3) those appertaining to the legal obligations of the Government.

An Unenacted Budget

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

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

Non-budgetary Expenditures

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

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

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

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

Final Accounting and Auditing

The final account of the revenue and expenditure of the state for the fiscal year is made

Table 1. Scale of Japan's State Finance
(Unit: Million Yen)

Year Ending March 31:	Revenue					Expenditure				
	General Account	Special Account	Total	Amount not realized	Net Total	General Account	Special Account	Total	Amount not realized	Net Total
1926	1,580	3,299	4,880	1,419	3,460	1,580	2,989	4,569	1,135	3,434
1927	1,667	3,156	4,823	1,377	3,445	1,667	2,813	4,480	1,065	3,415
1928	1,759	3,487	5,246	1,531	3,715	1,759	3,075	4,835	1,204	3,631
1929 (actual acc't)	1,720	3,555	5,276	...	...	1,721	3,119	4,840	...	...
1930	1,680	3,704	5,385	1,561	3,823	1,681	3,253	4,934	1,242	3,692
1931 (actual acc't)	1,611	3,734	5,344	1,510	3,834	1,611	3,191	4,801	1,188	3,613
1932	1,497	3,311	4,808	1,407	3,401	1,498	2,882	4,380	1,123	3,257
1933 (actual acc't)	1,944	4,133	6,077	2,001	4,076	1,944	3,748	5,692	1,762	3,930
1934	2,321	4,457	7,777	2,706	5,072	2,321	5,118	7,438	2,492	4,946
1935	2,224	7,376	9,599	2,708	6,892	2,224	6,981	9,205	2,440	6,765
1936	2,215	8,619	10,835	2,830	8,005	2,215	8,163	10,379	2,507	7,870
1937 (actual acc't)	2,306	6,898	9,203	2,770	6,434	2,312	6,380	8,692	2,418	6,274
1938	3,422	14,645	18,067	3,844	11,517†	3,489	13,269	16,758	3,391	10,660
1939	3,515	14,705	18,220	3,688	8,288†	3,515	14,001	17,516	3,220	8,052
1940	3,695	10,989	14,684	...	...	3,695	10,208	13,943	...	...

Note: The Supplementary Accounts are not included in the figures for 1933, and are partially lacking in the figures for 1937 and 1938.
† Temporary defence special accounts which amounted to ¥2,707 and ¥6,244 million in 1938 and 1939 respectively, are not included in the net total, due to the establishment of the special account for Temporary National Defense. This special account is handled entirely independently until the conclusion of the China Incident. Details are given in Table 24.

I. GENERAL ACCOUNT

Table 2. Yearly Comparison of State Revenue and Expenditure (General Account)
(Unit: Million Yen)

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Revenue			Expenditure			Per Capita (¥)	
	Ordinary	Extraordinary	Total	Ordinary	Extraordinary	Total	Rev.	Exp.
1878	50	2	52	45	3	48	1.51	1.39
1888	77	11	88	68	11	79	2.25	2.03
1898	124	102	226	107	117	224	5.24	5.18
1908	492	365	857	399	204	602	17.46	12.27
1920	1,284	782	2,066	842	648	1,490	36.38	26.24
1927	1,452	604	2,056	1,082	497	1,579	33.98	26.09
1928	1,485	478	2,063	1,172	594	1,766	33.64	28.79
1929	1,505	501	2,006	1,184	631	1,815	32.29	29.21
1930	1,481	345	1,826	1,213	524	1,736	29.02	27.58
1931	1,422	125	1,597	1,202	356	1,558	24.78	24.17
1932	1,315	216	1,531	1,112	366	1,477	23.42	22.59
1933	1,287	758	2,045	1,183	767	1,950	31.28	29.83
1934	1,391	940	2,332	1,313	942	2,255	33.37	32.26
1935	1,343	904	2,247	1,225	938	2,163	31.74	30.55
1936	1,405	854	2,259	1,269	937	2,206	31.42	30.68
1937	1,562	810	2,372	1,320	962	2,282	34.25	32.95
1938 (Actual acc't)	1,946	968	2,915	1,409	1,300	2,709	41.47	42.43
1939 (Estimate)	2,204	1,311	3,515	1,767	1,747	3,515	49.32	49.32
1940 (")	2,373	1,322	3,695	1,963	1,732	3,695	...	...

PUBLIC AND LOCAL FINANCE

Table 4. State Revenue and Expenditure Classified
(General Account)

(A) Revenue (¥1,000)									
Year Ending March 31:	Taxes & duties	Stamp receipts	State enterprises & properties	Miscellaneous revenues	Receipts from special account for post, telegraph and telephone services		Transferred		Total incl. others
					From education & agrarian development account	From Deposit Dept. special fund			
1927	886,999	82,328	451,414	20,650	—	7,719	3,300	1,452,410	
1928	898,673	81,434	471,492	22,106	—	7,750	3,324	1,484,780	
1929	915,910	86,579	474,194	18,239	—	6,767	3,324	1,505,013	
1930	893,505	79,258	479,994	16,215	—	6,901	5,300	1,418,144	
1931	835,041	69,704	487,860	16,358	—	7,096	6,000	1,422,060	
1932	735,504	65,434	472,706	25,076	—	7,492	8,700	1,314,912	
1933	695,837	66,635	466,741	29,751	—	7,726	8,700	1,287,039	
1934	748,567	73,750	495,247	29,417	—	8,666	8,700	1,391,419	
1935	843,183	78,026	265,497	37,066	78,000	8,143	—	1,342,931	
1936	899,899	78,641	281,121	41,806	78,000	6,405	—	1,405,427	
1937	1,007,080	93,823	307,651	50,387	81,000	6,724	—	1,561,650*	
1938†	1,329,425	93,284	367,212	58,055	81,000	7,351	—	1,945,998	
1939*	1,577,141	100,056	369,580	56,312	81,500	6,755	—	2,206,410	
1940*	1,745,937	90,410	371,978	65,289	81,500	6,927	—	2,378,038	

Extraordinary:									
Year Ending March 31:	Sale of State property	Miscellaneous revenue	Local payments of expenses for Pub. works	Local contributions to expenses for pub. works	Receipts from issue of public loans	From previous year's account	Total incl. others	Total Revenue	
									1927	4,498	2,384	1,910	10,505	34,033	546,391	603,952	2,056,361
1928	3,180	2,212	3,944	11,467	61,094	477,535	577,976	2,062,755	
1929	5,599	10,081	2,928	7,934	157,085	297,032	500,678	2,005,691	
1930	4,209	15,288	2,905	5,093	99,864	190,836	345,301	1,826,445	
1931	4,401	17,230	2,696	4,619	38,000	90,128	174,913	1,596,972	
1932	3,646	14,390	2,726	8,737	120,272	39,108	216,170	1,531,082	
1933	4,447	11,328	5,671	11,940	659,593	54,207	758,236	2,245,276	
1934	6,142	20,747	8,886	14,049	753,038	95,135	940,341	2,331,760	
1935	8,849	31,354	7,070	10,016	742,542	77,097	904,051	2,246,982	
1936	11,840	21,069	4,579	8,244	678,371	83,978	853,895	2,259,321	
1937	20,054	11,336	7,321	10,085	609,622	52,843	810,449	2,372,099	
1938†	6,916	49,903	7,666	10,676	605,481	89,923	968,472	2,914,470	
1939*	6,921	21,603	5,166	9,227	1,008,062	—	1,315,951	3,522,361	
1940*	7,193	67,947	7,288	9,050	1,727,733	84,161	2,426,505	4,804,544	

Note: † Represents the actual account as on July 21, 1938.
* Represents the budget.

Table 5. Summary of State Finance (General Account)
(In Per cent)

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Revenue					Expenditure						Total
	Taxes & Duties	Stamps	State enterprises & properties	Public bonds & loans	Balance from previous year	Total incl. others	Imperial Household Dept.	Pension & annuity	Administration	National defense	National debt service	
1914	51.2	4.3	20.6	1.8	13.0	100	0.8	5.5	35.4	33.5	24.9	100
1919	35.1	4.4	19.5	3.4	23.7	100	0.4	3.7	46.2	36.2	13.4	100
1924	38.5	4.2	16.8	1.7	32.2	100	0.3	5.5	50.6	32.8	10.7	100
1929	45.7	4.3	23.6	7.8	14.8	100	0.2	7.8	47.7	28.5	15.7	100
1934	32.1	3.2	21.2	33.6	4.1	100	0.2	7.3	39.0	38.7	14.8	100
1935	37.5	3.5	11.8	30.0	3.4	100	0.2	7.9	31.7	43.5	16.7	100
1936	40.9	3.5	12.4	30.0	3.7	100	0.2	7.9	28.2	46.8	16.9	100
1937	44.3	4.0	13.0	25.7	3.2	100	0.2	7.9	28.8	47.2	15.9	100
1938†	49.1	3.2	12.6	20.8	3.1	100	0.2	6.6	32.8	45.7	14.7	100
1939*	51.4	2.9	10.4	28.7	...	100	0.1	5.6	42.3	35.5	16.6	100
1940*	47.1	2.4	10.0	21.9	...	100	0.1	...	...	31.1	19.2	100

Note: † Represents the actual account as on July 31, 1938.
* Represents the budget.

PUBLIC AND LOCAL FINANCE

Table 3. Distribution of State Expenditure (General Account) (Unit: Million Yen)

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Foreign Office			Home Office			Finance Dept.		
	Imperial Household	Ordinary	Extraordinary	Ordinary	Extraordinary	Total	Ordinary	Extraordinary	Total
1927	4.5	15.6	3.7	44.9	161.6	206.6	286.2	52.0	338.2
1928	4.5	16.2	6.1	47.9	223.3	271.3	239.9	55.0	384.9
1929	4.5	16.5	4.2	49.5	251.0	300.5	332.8	59.4	392.2
1930	4.5	16.6	6.6	49.3	170.9	220.1	325.5	26.2	351.7
1931	4.5	16.2	3.3	45.7	99.4	145.1	313.9	21.6	335.5
1932	4.5	15.2	8.2	44.5	92.9	137.4	251.5	15.5	267.0
1933	4.5	15.7	20.1	49.8	170.0	219.9	326.5	15.3	341.7
1934	4.5	17.0	13.7	51.3	183.6	235.0	384.4	20.0	404.4
1935	4.5	17.4	15.5	52.5	145.4	198.0	405.8	27.9	433.6
1936	4.5	17.1	13.2	52.2	134.1	186.3	415.9	20.4	436.3
1937	4.5	17.1	13.2	61.9	151.3	213.2	413.6	23.7	437.3
1938 (Actual acc't)	4.5	17.5	14.6	45.3	226.4	271.3	456.4	57.3	513.7
1939 (Estimate)	4.5	19.0	30.9	45.2	233.9	279.1	732.7	417.6	1,150.3
1940 (")	4.5	20.6	34.9	47.8	243.8	291.6	870.9	435.9	1,306.8

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Army Dept.			Navy Dept.			Justice Dept.		
	Ordinary	Extraordinary	Total	Ordinary	Extraordinary	Total	Ordinary	Extraordinary	Total
1927	167.6	29.4	196.9	127.4	109.9	237.3	31.5	3.1	34.6
1928	174.2	43.9	218.1	136.5	137.0	273.5	32.5	6.0	38.5
1929	167.6	81.5	249.1	143.0	125.1	268.1	33.6	4.2	37.7
1930	178.9	48.4	226.3	147.6	120.0	267.7	34.9	2.6	37.4
1931	174.5	26.3	220.8	146.9	95.1	242.0	33.8	0.9	34.8
1932	163.7	63.8	226.5	138.9	88.2	227.1	31.8	1.0	32.8
1933	148.3	225.3	373.6	140.7	172.1	312.8	31.9	1.2	33.1
1934	166.5	296.2	462.6	179.0	230.9	410.0	35.5	1.7	37.2
1935	168.8	289.7	458.5	199.4	283.9	483.3	36.0	2.4	38.5
1936	180.0	316.7	496.6	216.4	320.0	536.4	36.9	2.8	39.7
1937	191.4	319.3	510.7	236.4	331.0	567.5	38.1	2.9	41.0
1938 (Actual acc't)	160.6	430.9	591.5	273.1	372.3	654.4	44.5	3.9	48.4
1939 (Estimate)	165.8	400.9	566.8	294.1	386.3	680.4	47.0	3.8	50.8
1940 (")	183.6	312.1	495.7	287.2	366.7	653.9	48.6	4.1	52.7

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Education Dept.			Agr. & For. Dept.			Com. & Ind. Dept.		
	Ordinary	Extraordinary	Total	Ordinary	Extraordinary	Total	Ordinary	Extraordinary	Total
1927	113.6	18.2	131.8	24.7	19.7	44.4	3.4	9.3	12.7
1928	118.8	20.4	139.2	26.6	24.2	50.8	4.3	7.1	11.4
1929	118.1	16.8	134.9	26.7	27.5	54.2	4.8	7.2	12.1
1930	121.4	23.0	144.4	30.5	28.6	59.0	5.2	6.3	11.5
1931	131.2	12.1	143.3	31.8	27.1	58.9	5.0	5.9	10.9
1932	129.2	8.0	136.2	28.1	26.9	55.0	4.7	5.7	10.4
1933	128.0	20.1	148.1	28.1	71.3	99.4	4.6	6.7	11.3
1934	129.2	22.9	152.1	28.8	93.3	122.1	5.0	7.8	12.8
1935	129.5	25.2	154.7	29.8	100.1	129.9	5.4	8.0	13.4
1936	130.3	20.8	151.1	30.4	73.1	103.4	5.5	6.9	12.4
1937	131.1	11.4	142.6	33.6	65.0	98.6	5.8	11.4	17.2
1938 (Actual acc't)	133.3	12.3	145.6	34.5	80.8	115.3	6.5	21.9	28.4
1939 (Estimate)	138.8	12.7	146.6	39.1	90.5	129.5	7.3	45.3	52.6
1940 (")	138.4	17.3	155.7	44.7	100.3	144.9	8.3	68.1	76.4

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Communications			Overseas Affairs			Dept. of Welfare			Grand Total		
	Ordinary	Extraordinary	Total	Ordinary	Extraordinary	Total	Ordinary	Extraordinary	Total	Ordinary	Extraordinary	Total
1927	262.8	89.9	352.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,082.0	496.8	1,578.8
1928	280.4	70.9	351.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,171.8	593.9	1,765.7
1929	287.1	53.7	340.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,184.2	630.6	1,814.8
1930	296.0	60.9	356.9	2.3	30.3	32.6	—	—	—	1,212.7	523.6	1,736.3
1931	296.2	39.3	335.5	2.4	24.7	26.1	—	—	—	1,202.2	355.7	1,556.9
1932	297.3	31.5	328.9	2.3	23.2	25.6	—	—	—	1,111.8	365.1	1,476.9
1933	302.7	41.2	343.9	2.1	24.0	26.1	—	—	—	1,182.9	767.3	1,950.1
1934	309.9	43.3	353.2	1.9	28.1	30.0	—	—	—	1,313.0	941.7	2,254.7
1935	173.8	19.4	193.2	1.9	20.6	22.5	—	—	—	2,224.8	938.2	2,163.0
1936	178.0	14.1	192.1	2.0	15.5	17.5	—	—	—	1,269.0	937.5	2,206.5
1937	184.0	14.4	198.4	2.2	16.9	19.1	—	—	—	1,320.1	962.0	2,282.2
1938†	184.1	18.2	202.3	2.3	29.6	31.8	46.7	13.7	60.4	1,409.3	1,300.0	2,709.2
1939*	200.3	28.8	229.2	2.4	28.7	31.1	76.2	67.6	143.8	1,767.4	1,747.1	3,514.5
1940*	227.3	51.0	278.3	2.7	43.9	46.6	78.4	53.5	131.9	1,963.0	1,731.7	3,694.7

Note: † Represents the actual account as on July 31, 1938.
* Represents the budget.

II. SPECIAL ACCOUNT

Table 6. Special Account Classified by Departments

(Unit: Million Yen)

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Foreign Office		Home Office		Finance Dept.		Army Dept.	
	Rev.	Exp.	Rev.	Exp.	Rev.	Exp.	Rev.	Exp.
1935	9.7	3.1	25.1	21.1	3,495.2	3,125.9	77.8	76.1
1936	9.9	3.2	34.3	29.6	3,256.4	2,962.3	76.7	75.0
1937	12.0	3.6	38.8	32.1	5,647.5	5,264.8	77.6	72.6
1938 (Actual acc't)	5.7	3.8	36.7	36.7	6,680.5	5,418.2	342.1	201.8
1939 (Estimate)	8.5	5.8	—	—	9,410.9	9,048.6	*1,485.1	*1,485.1
1940 (")	7.2	1.4	—	—	6,167.9	5,877.1	*237.7	*237.7

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Navy Dept.		Education Dept.		Dept. of Agr. & Forestry		Communications Dept.	
	Rev.	Exp.	Rev.	Exp.	Rev.	Exp.	Rev.	Exp.
1935	84.2	81.6	63.0	58.9	135.1	132.9	611.9	435.5
1936	85.3	85.9	64.0	62.2	130.8	125.8	682.3	490.7
1937	87.2	84.3	64.4	63.2	96.4	90.4	744.9	522.3
1938 (Actual acc't)	150.1	150.2	66.1	62.9	88.0	80.0	851.1	617.9
1939 (Estimate)	247.6*	246.1*	66.7	70.8	207.1	207.1	565.3	534.3
1940 (")	164.6*	162.9*	81.2	76.0	234.2	234.2	566.8	542.7

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Railways Dept.		Overseas Dept.		Dept. of Welfare		Grand Total	
	Rev.	Exp.	Rev.	Exp.	Rev.	Exp.	Rev.	Exp.
1935	969.2	857.6	520.0	435.5	—	—	5,991.2	5,228.2
1936	1,039.0	928.1	575.8	427.5	—	—	5,954.5	5,235.3
1937	1,160.3	994.7	661.0	533.0	—	—	8,590.0	7,661.1
1938†	1,325.7	1,175.3	759.8	653.4	5.0	4.6	10,349.7	8,402.3
1939*	1,489.4	1,354.6	826.0	818.3	398.8	230.7	14,705.3	14,001.2
1940*	1,967.4	1,771.2	1,099.0	1,087.4	463.3	257.7	10,989.4	10,248.3

Note: * Exclusive of the defence temporary Special Account, which is given in Table 24.

Table 7. Details of Special Accounts

(Unit: Million Yen)

Year Ending Mar. 31:	1937		1938		1939*		1940*	
	Rev.	Exp.	Rev.	Exp.	Rev.	Exp.	Rev.	Exp.
Foreign Office:								
Cultural Works for China...	12.0	3.6	5.7	3.7	8.5	6.0	7.2	1.7
Total	12.0	3.6	5.7	3.7	8.5	6.0	7.2	1.7
Home Office:								
Health Insurance	35.0	30.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Labor Accident Legal Insurance	3.8	2.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	38.8	32.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Finance Dept.:								
Mint Bureau	13.8	6.5	35.3	9.2	57.5	28.4	23.3	7.5
Mint Bureau, Fund Section..	14.7	9.1	16.9	3.6	33.9	63.3	24.1	74.5
Printing Bureau	11.0	7.1	15.3	11.7	23.5	19.6	27.5	23.2
Monopoly Bureau	382.6	153.4	469.2	202.9	535.0	292.4	550.3	326.4
Deposit Bureau	195.8	121.1	204.3	136.1	197.3	144.3	235.9	170.2
National Debt Readjustment Fund	4,297.2	4,255.2	2,636.8	2,571.4	2,888.0	2,888.0	4,191.9	4,191.5
National Loans	671.5	671.5	2,191.2	2,171.3	5,628.0	5,628.1	5,925.5	5,925.5
State Property Readjustment Fund	13.1	5.3	15.7	4.5	6.1	2.2	8.0	5.6
Educational Improvement and Farm-village Economic Development Fund	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.9
Other Fund	—	—	1,047.5	253.8	26.3	4.7	47.9	22.7
Kwantung Bureau	41.0	28.9	39.3	26.2	24.4	24.1	34.3	34.2
Total	5,647.5	5,264.8	6,680.5	5,418.2	9,426.4	9,102.2	11,075.1	10,788.2
Army Dept.:								
Arsenal	74.5	69.3	337.0	197.1	1,473.4	1,473.4	1,510.9	1,510.9
Senju Woolen Factory	3.2	3.3	5.1	4.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7
Temporary Material Fund	—	—	—	—	—	—	120.0	120.0
Total	77.6	72.6	342.1	347.4	1,485.1	1,642.6	1,642.6	1,642.6

Year Ending Mar. 31:	1937		1938		1939*		1940*	
	Rev.	Exp.	Rev.	Exp.	Rev.	Exp.	Rev.	Exp.
Navy Dept.:								
Capital of Naval Dockyard..	58.2	56.0	105.6	105.2	180.4	179.2	206.5	205.4
Naval Explosives Factory...	6.3	5.9	14.5	15.0	40.1	40.1	42.5	42.2
Naval Fuel Depot	22.8	22.5	34.0	30.0	41.8	41.8	55.6	55.3
Total	87.2	84.3	150.1	150.2	262.6	261.1	304.6	302.9
Education Dept.:								
Six Imperial Universities....	30.6	29.7	31.3	30.1	32.7	32.7	35.8	35.8
Imperial Universities Endowment Funds	1.6	2.3	1.5	1.0	1.6	3.7	12.8	5.3
Government Colleges	13.8	13.2	13.5	12.6	13.3	13.3	12.6	12.6
Government Colleges Endowment Funds	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.9	1.9	1.8	0.5	0.8
Schools and Libraries	17.6	17.0	18.0	17.6	18.6	18.6	21.7	21.7
Schools and Libraries Endowment Funds	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.2	2.2	5.8	4.6
Total	64.4	63.2	66.1	62.9	68.1	72.2	89.1	80.8
Agriculture & Forestry Dept.:								
Rice Trade Control	96.0	90.0	81.5	73.8	198.4	198.4	228.0	228.0
Silk Price Control	—	—	5.8	5.6	7.5	7.5	7.7	7.7
Forests Fire Insurance	—	—	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Fishing Boats Re-Insurance..	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5
Live Stock Re-Insurance	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
Total	96.4	90.4	88.0	80.0	207.1	207.1	237.9	237.9
Communications Dept.:								
Communications Business, Funds	66.8	58.2	99.0	93.2	80.0	93.6	68.0	78.5
Communications Business, Necessaries	42.2	44.9	42.3	47.8	53.9	53.9	58.9	58.9
Communications Business, Operation	320.1	280.4	374.7	323.0	431.5	386.9	442.5	407.8
P.O. Life Insurance	289.9	133.2	298.7	169.8	—	—	—	—
P.O. Annuity	25.9	5.6	19.7	7.3	—	—	—	—
Total	744.9	522.3	516.5	464.0	765.3	534.3	569.3	545.2
Railways Dept.:								
State Railways, Capital Account	173.4	158.7	197.2	212.8	228.7	255.0	296.6	308.5
State Railways, Necessaries Account	190.8	185.4	230.3	230.4	339.2	339.2	391.5	391.9
State Railways, Earnings ac't	796.1	650.6	898.2	737.2	1,106.7	934.5	1,279.3	1,071.2
Total	1,160.3	994.7	1,325.7	1,175.3	1,674.7	1,528.7	1,967.4	1,771.2
Overseas Dept.:								
Chosen Government-General	384.5	324.5	470.7	407.0	527.8	258.2	656.1	656.1
Chosen Railways, necessities fund	23.1	22.8	33.0	32.9	52.2	52.2	100.2	100.2
Taiwan Government-General	175.8	133.9	202.8	156.4	194.4	191.6	208.6	208.6
Taiwan Railways, necessities fund	7.2	7.2	6.6	6.7	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
Karafuto Government	48.5	33.2	57.0	35.8	39.0	39.1	48.7	48.7
South Seas Government	10.2	6.6	10.7	8.7	9.9	9.7	10.9	10.8
Total	661.0	533.0	795.8	795.8	846.6	836.7	1,919.7	1,108.0
Welfare Dept.:								
Health Insurance	—	—	38.9	37.1	43.0	39.2	43.1	43.1
Labor Accident Insurance	—	—	5.7	1.9	4.5	4.5	5.7	5.7
P.O. Life Insurance	—	—	312.0	147.6	362.0	181.1	389.2	199.9
P.O. Annuity	—	—	22.6	6.3	23.5	8.2	24.4	9.0
Total	—	—	379.2	192.9	433.1	233.1	463.3	257.7
GRAND TOTAL	8,590.0	7,661.1	10,349.7	8,402.3	14,977.5	14,266.6	17,476.2	16,736.1

Note: * Represent budgetary estimates.

Table 9. Details of Revenue and Expenditure of Local Bodies Classified

(A) Finance of Prefecture

(¥1,000)

(a-1) Revenue.

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Land tax	Business profit tax	Income tax	Other National tax	Special land tax	House tax	Business tax	Miscellaneous tax
1930	72,994	23,351	35,693	470	9,389	43,164	10,273	59,906
1931	70,904	21,146	33,924	442	9,228	39,867	9,413	52,875
1932	67,699	17,037	26,297	425	8,470	38,741	8,516	50,472
1933	66,526	16,742	24,544	469	9,062	37,866	7,254	49,553
1934	67,497	18,869	30,496	540	9,173	38,502	7,142	51,851
1935	66,947	21,459	36,524	576	8,761	39,218	6,964	55,072
1936	68,815	23,602	41,057	605	9,107	40,565	7,160	57,876
1937	69,544	26,648	46,652	687	9,181	41,871	7,316	62,793
1938 (Estimate)	69,728	27,351	45,486	645	8,940	41,674	7,316	58,529
1939 (")	56,452	29,224	55,361	745	7,798	42,720	6,808	50,200

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Proceeds from property	Rents and charges	Receipts from Central Treasury	National subsidies	Contri- butions	Loans	From pre- vious year	Total incl. others
1930	1,561	33,260	22,930	35,126	11,857	44,519	74,826	545,925
1931	1,560	35,235	21,589	33,515	8,341	83,085	55,420	540,197
1932	1,391	35,990	21,733	32,220	11,830	96,698	61,956	539,301
1933	1,433	37,061	21,442	126,469	12,650	138,082	37,236	661,540
1934	1,453	40,992	22,266	151,250	15,496	190,646	36,741	768,748
1935	1,509	40,692	23,152	139,673	16,224	168,589	51,388	759,819
1936	1,580	42,741	23,999	105,651	15,359	158,711	102,235	787,393
1937	1,775	47,170	26,264	97,708	17,976	192,584	120,089	846,538
1938 (Estimate)	1,737	49,527	25,781	64,487	19,794	80,374	9,451	583,511
1939 (")	1,820	52,208	27,377	91,502	18,861	61,816	11,189	599,444

(a-2) Expenditure.

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Police	Public works	Education	Industry	Sanitation	Salaries	Loans	Total incl. others
1930	84,525	126,336	111,649	50,901	10,405	18,661	48,165	489,490
1931	81,533	119,088	108,892	48,022	9,953	17,783	50,134	478,238
1932	81,192	141,590	104,119	49,259	9,997	19,431	57,724	502,573
1933	81,580	204,763	101,506	100,070	9,760	22,161	65,268	624,809
1934	84,254	205,572	105,231	116,066	10,045	20,283	141,197	717,466
1935	89,079	178,965	109,593	114,849	11,009	21,175	97,182	659,057
1936	93,323	186,158	112,512	116,595	11,749	22,491	103,620	685,306
1937	95,054	194,251	117,719	105,606	12,596	22,519	148,939	740,125
1938 (Estimate)	94,619	124,097	124,777	94,674	14,740	23,045	72,031	583,511
1939 (")	98,305	121,408	122,195	101,088	16,850	24,412	77,607	599,444

(B) Finance of Cities

(In ¥1,000)

(b-1) Revenue.

Year Ending Mar. 31:	+Rate charged to direct national taxes	+Rate charged to prefectural taxes	Special taxes	Proceeds from Property	Subsidies from Treasury	Loans	Brought from last account	Total incl. others
1930	36,924	54,813	30,966	9,473	32,062	215,717	138,429	825,394
1931	37,075	52,278	29,408	9,986	19,966	331,146	118,057	896,589
1932	30,373	56,371	20,993	10,304	9,829	215,205	115,983	746,464
1933	31,635	60,968	21,650	9,440	21,675	272,375	116,015	842,232
1934	39,573	71,874	23,644	8,947	18,443	813,632	106,273	1,397,501
1935	47,165	77,903	25,838	8,953	16,565	504,214	133,648	1,168,840
1936	52,742	83,902	27,770	9,303	14,736	446,998	134,457	1,142,141
1937	59,598	90,471	30,657	9,927	16,119	813,809	175,844	1,613,080
1938*	65,664	89,724	32,648	9,187	17,549	274,379	46,325	949,937
1939*	75,638	93,472	34,781	9,996	24,062	216,395	59,863	960,129

FINANCE OF LOCAL BODIES

The revenue of prefectures consists of taxes and rates and grants from the Central Treasury, etc. The surtax is levied on the five national taxes, namely, Land, Business, Income, Mining and Placer Mining, the normal rate of surtax as revised in 1920 being for dwelling land 34/100 of the national tax, 3.6/100 for income, 29 for the business tax and so on. The rate may be more or less increased with the consent of the central authorities. The prefecture levies a rate on each household, and this is one of the most important items of prefectural finance. The business tax as imposed by the Prefectural Treasury is levied on those occupations that do not pay national tax, such as restaurants, public performances, ships, vehicles, etc., in all about 15. Of the grants from the National Treasury those on account of salaries and police expenses stand foremost. Treasury subventions are also made in connexion with epidemic and leprosy, riparian work, industrial encouragement, etc. Repeated inundations have been a cause of heavy drain to both Prefectural and National Treasuries.

Finance of Cities, Towns and Villages

The revenue of cities and rural corporations is derived from the rate charged to national or prefectural taxes and direct or indirect special taxes, and lastly national, prefectural and other subventions and miscellaneous receipts.

Revenue consists of proceeds from permanent properties. The rents are derived from the loan of property to companies or individuals, the charges and fees are obtained from issue of certificates as to property qualification, etc., copying of official register, etc., and the proceeds from communal undertakings as electric trams, etc. There are taxes and rates, fees of common schools, grants from Central and Prefectural Treasuries, etc. Surtaxes are imposed on four national taxes (land, income, business and mining), and three prefectural taxes (household rate, house-tax, etc.). The surtaxes on building land is 9/100 of the national tax,

that on business and income 15/100 each. The household rate is not much different from poll-tax, being imposed on every member of the household. Cities, towns and villages have their own special taxes, as area-rate, land transfer other than that by inheritance, income not subject to the imposition of the national tax. Grants from the Central and Prefectural Treasuries are chiefly in consideration of the trouble and expense incidental to collecting their tax.

LOCAL LOANS

Local loans date from 1890 in which year the Local Government system was completed, and regular provisions relating to local loans were enacted for the first time.

The prefectural and communal corporations may raise loans for the purpose of redeeming old debts, or when the ordinary revenue is found inadequate, to meet extraordinary disbursements occasioned by natural calamities or similar occurrences of unavoidable nature or by undertakings which are regarded as conferring a permanent benefit on the corporations. In doing so the approval of the legislative organ of the corporation concerned and the ministers of home affairs and of finance is, of course, required, though within a certain limitation this provision may be waived according to the Imperial Ordinance of 1912.

With the object of enabling communal bodies to obtain cheap loans either to redeem high interest loans or to start useful undertakings, the Government, at the instance of the Imperial Diet, agreed in the year 1909, when a measure was taken to encourage savings, to loan a portion of the postal savings deposits to the communal bodies, the loans being handled direct by the Hypothec Bank of Japan through the medium of the local branches of the Hypothec Bank.

The increase in local indebtedness has been especially noticeable in Japan during the past decade as in some principal Western countries, primarily owing to the extension of administrative functions by the local authorities.

Table 8. Revenue & Expenditure of Local Bodies
(In Million Yen)

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Prefectures		Cities		Towns & Villages		Grand Total	
	Rev.	Exp.	Rev.	Exp.	Rev.	Exp.	Rev.	Exp.
1932	539	503	747	634	540	489	1,826	1,626
1933	662	625	842	730	594	544	2,098	1,899
1934	769	717	1,398	1,270	595	547	2,762	2,535
1935	760	659	1,169	1,044	596	540	2,524	2,243
1936	787	685	1,142	960	616	560	2,545	2,205
1937	847	740	1,613	1,404	627	571	3,087	2,717
1938 (Estimate)	584	584	947	946	526	526	2,057	2,056
1939 (")	599	599	946	959	534	534	2,094	2,093

(b-2) Expenditure.

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Office	Council	Public works	Educa- tion	Sanitation	Industry	Social works	Loans	Total incl. others
1930.....	29,333	1,251	73,576	98,062	84,579	10,518	11,175	183,438	695,547
1931.....	27,841	1,203	61,055	82,105	67,943	8,408	12,439	334,879	776,351
1932.....	26,710	1,138	40,602	75,496	60,900	15,926	15,096	227,666	634,459
1933.....	29,286	1,477	47,950	87,141	160,968	12,386	17,026	298,350	730,395
1934.....	35,158	1,812	53,122	103,454	69,038	9,004	17,741	803,626	1,270,379
1935.....	34,305	2,151	49,250	107,315	94,321	8,757	21,552	512,084	1,044,493
1936.....	37,131	2,356	53,304	119,752	82,479	11,224	19,304	411,972	959,693
1937.....	44,324	2,564	60,410	139,458	97,366	13,978	20,118	752,096	1,403,618
1938*.....	42,580	2,824	81,862	119,597	122,851	11,978	29,563	250,692	946,205
1939*.....	46,432	2,970	91,281	154,206	141,467	12,674	30,251	207,601	959,429

(C) Finance of Towns and Villages
(In ¥1,000)

(c-1) Revenue.

Year Ending Mar. 31:	†Rate charged to direct nation- al taxes	†Rate charged to prefectural taxes	Special taxes	Proceeds from property	Subsidies from Treasury	Loans	Brought from last account	Total incl. others
1930.....	48,446	72,755	155,361	17,912	17,150	39,895	60,056	585,208
1931.....	46,614	64,006	124,828	16,202	16,300	57,038	55,517	556,476
1932.....	42,052	57,477	99,421	15,836	15,260	70,566	57,888	540,445
1933.....	37,758	52,113	99,221	15,533	63,909	64,216	51,196	594,138
1934.....	36,651	48,614	106,233	16,281	71,655	62,987	47,308	595,382
1935.....	37,436	50,729	113,174	16,489	51,153	64,660	48,011	595,832
1936.....	38,394	53,390	120,582	16,201	43,848	63,262	56,190	615,507
1937.....	44,398	51,956	120,844	17,248	30,333	65,149	55,928	626,922
1938*.....	39,270	55,545	150,294	15,302	21,379	42,229	20,990	526,276
1939*.....	39,642	45,909	175,936	15,488	22,536	31,650	20,911	534,004

(c-2) Expenditure.

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Office	Council	Public works	Education	Sanitation	Industry	Social works	Patroll	Loans	Total incl. others
1930.....	86,068	3,172	43,949	236,219	25,982	15,311	2,861	8,517	35,103	529,610
1931.....	79,671	2,693	39,899	211,741	26,597	9,040	12,989	7,595	34,876	498,148
1932.....	74,614	2,142	38,059	196,158	28,625	15,376	9,609	6,942	42,445	488,937
1933.....	75,346	2,431	92,190	200,562	20,830	32,410	9,545	7,177	36,234	543,724
1934.....	74,188	2,603	102,126	203,186	14,965	28,144	10,652	7,798	35,425	547,060
1935.....	75,037	2,604	73,960	215,266	15,822	33,155	11,693	8,623	37,627	539,631
1936.....	76,446	2,503	66,033	224,487	17,614	37,701	13,144	8,596	40,376	526,116
1937.....	97,040	2,505	53,320	234,899	18,100	33,536	13,955	9,379	49,488	570,638
1938*.....	77,716	3,145	37,150	230,845	22,649	22,710	19,443	9,159	38,290	526,116
1939*.....	79,374	3,261	32,943	227,388	23,913	24,301	18,889	9,546	41,642	533,860

Note:—* The figures for 1935 and 1939 are budget accounts, others being settled accounts.
† Represent land tax, income tax and business tax rates.
‡ Represent special land tax, house tax, business tax and miscellaneous tax rates.

NATIONAL DEBT

Until a few years after the restoration of the Imperial regime, i.e. the establishment of the Imperial Government in 1868, the national debt stood at a trifling sum of 4.8 million yen. In 1872 a sum of 173 million yen was raised for the purpose of pensioning the military clansmen disbanded in consequence of the abolition of the feudal system. The Japan-China War (1894-5) added 143 millions to the debt, the total rising to 351 millions in 1896. From that year to the outbreak of the war with Russia covering a period of ten years, there was an increase of

187.8 millions. The Russo-Japanese War 1904-05) increased the debt by 1,500 millions, making a total of 2,189 millions. For the railway nationalization, 606 millions was raised in 1906, the total rising to 2,585 millions on the level of which the debt was stabilized with no remarkable increase until the end of the World War. From the Armistice, the national debt began to increase rather steadily, the amount swelling to 3,880 millions in 1923. The earthquake of 1923 caused an enormous increase of 545 millions for the rehabilitation and restora-

tion of the stricken area. The financial crisis of 1927 added a further sum of 700 millions. The Sino-Japanese hostilities which broke out in 1937 is fully responsible for the rapid increase in the total outstanding. The total outstanding at the end of 1936 was 10,395 million yen which had advanced to 11,892 millions in 1937 and to 16,217 millions at the end of 1938.

For repayment of the national debt a sum equivalent to 1.16 per cent. of the total funded debt outstanding at the beginning of each financial year is yearly budgeted for the Sinking Fund. In practice, budget surpluses do not automatically go to the debt redemption, but under an Act of 1927 no less than a quarter of each year's surplus is made applicable for such purposes.

Table 10. Statistics of Bonds and Debentures
(Unit: ¥1,000)

	(A) Newly Issued				
	State	Local	Bank	Company	Total
1934.....	942,643	832,741	396,307	1,474,143	3,645,836
1935.....	1,086,256	426,171	444,878	877,059	2,834,366
1936.....	3,095,699	948,014	478,481	852,544	5,374,739
1937.....	1,513,126	243,254	658,388	337,938	2,752,706
1938.....	4,340,500	112,196	864,587	674,545	5,991,828
1939 Jan. to July.....	2,630,000	130,086	343,473	634,425	3,742,982

	(B) Redeemed				
	State	Local	Bank	Company	Total
1934.....	113,002	689,252	517,054	1,259,790	2,579,099
1935.....	156,277	317,502	495,210	669,458	1,638,449
1936.....	2,281,385	670,299	548,202	778,122	4,228,009
1937.....	15,300	172,463	223,420	315,903	727,088
1938.....	16,042	82,363	509,785	170,713	778,904
1939 Jan. to July.....	14,282	48,742	200,562	112,344	375,943

	(C) Outstanding				
	State	Local	Bank	Company	Total
1934.....	8,659,911	2,402,414	2,053,417	3,202,712	16,309,457
1935.....	9,580,891	2,511,152	2,003,086	3,406,644	17,501,773
1936.....	10,395,205	2,551,466	1,937,644	3,533,566	18,416,882
1937.....	11,892,948	2,669,800	2,372,344	3,550,293	20,485,387
1938.....	16,217,405	2,699,633	2,727,147	4,054,125	25,698,311
1939 Jan. to July.....	18,838,443	2,918,798	2,820,926	4,496,690	29,074,858

Table 11. Outstanding Domestic and Foreign Loans Classified

Dec.	(A) Domestic							(B) Treasury Debentures				Total incl. others
	National Bonds							Treasury Debentures				
	5%	5% Special	5% "KO"	4% 1st	4% 2nd	4%	3.5%	5%	4.5%	4%	3.5%	
1929.....	1,236	121	418	169	95	..	..	2,338	..	..	..	4,549
1930.....	1,367	121	406	167	95	..	..	2,225	..	..	..	4,461
1931.....	1,414	121	397	166	95	..	..	2,291	..	..	..	4,452
1932.....	1,839	121	397	165	95	..	..	2,334	200	..	..	5,150
1933.....	1,869	121	397	165	95	8	..	2,331	715	700	..	6,400
1934.....	1,869	121	397	165	95	34	..	2,231	715	1,615	..	7,242
1935.....	1,869	121	397	165	94	73	..	..	715	2,663	..	8,208
1936.....	1,869	..	397	164	94	82	28	..	715	3,070	2,653	9,072
1937, Jun.....	1,869	..	397	164	94	83	35	..	715	3,070	2,838	9,265
1937, Dec.....	1,869	..	397	164	94	83	55	..	715	3,070	4,138	10,585
1938, Jun.....	1,869	..	397	164	94	83	62	..	715	3,070	5,968	12,422
1938, Dec.....	1,869	..	397	164	94	83	74	..	715	3,070	6,668	14,935

(b-2) Expenditure.

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Office	Council	Public works	Educa-tion	Sanitation	Industry	Social works	Loans	Total incl. others
1930....	29,333	1,251	73,576	98,062	84,579	10,518	11,175	183,438	695,547
1931....	27,841	1,203	61,055	82,105	67,943	8,408	12,439	334,879	776,351
1932....	26,710	1,138	40,602	75,496	60,900	15,926	15,096	227,666	634,459
1933....	29,286	1,477	47,950	87,141	160,968	12,386	17,026	298,350	730,395
1934....	35,158	1,812	53,122	103,454	69,038	9,004	17,741	803,626	1,270,379
1935....	34,305	2,151	49,250	107,315	94,321	8,757	21,552	512,084	1,044,493
1936....	37,131	2,356	53,304	119,752	82,479	11,224	19,304	411,972	959,693
1937....	44,324	2,564	60,410	139,458	97,366	13,978	20,118	752,096	1,403,618
1938*....	42,580	2,824	81,862	119,597	122,851	11,978	29,563	250,692	946,205
1939*....	46,432	2,970	91,281	154,206	141,467	12,674	30,251	207,601	959,429

(C) Finance of Towns and Villages

(In ¥1,000)

(c-1) Revenue.

Year Ending Mar. 31:	†Rate charged to direct national taxes	‡Rate charged to prefectural taxes	Special taxes	Proceeds from property	Subsidies from Treasury	Loans	Brought from last account	Total incl. others
1930.....	48,446	72,755	155,361	17,912	17,150	39,895	60,056	585,208
1931.....	46,614	64,006	124,828	16,202	16,300	57,038	55,517	556,476
1932.....	42,052	57,477	99,421	15,836	15,260	70,566	57,888	540,445
1933.....	37,758	52,113	99,221	15,533	63,909	64,216	51,196	594,138
1934.....	36,651	48,614	106,233	16,281	71,655	62,987	47,308	595,382
1935.....	37,436	50,729	113,174	16,489	51,153	64,660	48,011	595,832
1936.....	38,394	53,390	120,582	16,201	43,848	63,262	56,190	615,507
1937.....	44,398	51,956	120,844	17,248	30,333	65,149	55,928	626,922
1938*....	39,270	55,545	150,294	15,302	21,379	42,229	20,990	526,276
1939*....	39,642	45,909	175,936	15,488	22,536	31,650	20,911	534,004

(c-2) Expenditure.

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Office	Council	Public works	Education	Sanitation	Industry	Social works	Patroll	Loans	Total incl. others
1930.....	86,068	3,172	43,949	236,219	25,982	15,311	2,861	8,517	35,103	529,610
1931.....	79,671	2,693	39,899	211,741	26,597	9,040	12,989	7,595	34,876	498,148
1932.....	74,614	2,142	38,059	196,158	28,625	15,376	9,609	6,942	42,445	488,937
1933.....	75,346	2,431	92,190	200,562	20,830	32,410	9,545	7,177	36,234	543,724
1934.....	74,188	2,603	102,126	203,186	14,965	28,144	10,652	7,798	35,425	547,060
1935.....	75,037	2,604	73,960	215,266	15,822	33,155	11,693	8,623	37,627	539,631
1936.....	76,446	2,503	66,033	224,487	17,614	37,701	13,144	8,596	40,376	526,116
1937.....	97,040	2,505	53,320	234,899	18,100	33,536	13,955	9,379	49,488	570,638
1938*....	77,716	3,145	37,150	230,845	22,649	22,710	19,443	9,159	38,290	526,116
1939*....	79,374	3,261	32,943	227,388	23,913	24,301	18,889	9,546	41,642	533,860

Note:—* The figures for 1938 and 1939 are budget accounts, others being settled accounts.
† Represent land tax, income tax and business tax rates.
‡ Represent special land tax, house tax, business tax and miscellaneous tax rates.

NATIONAL DEBT

Until a few years after the restoration of the Imperial regime, i.e. the establishment of the Imperial Government in 1868, the national debt stood at a trifling sum of 4.8 million yen. In 1872 a sum of 173 million yen was raised for the purpose of pensioning the military clansmen disbanded in consequence of the abolition of the feudal system. The Japan-China War (1894-5) added 143 millions to the debt, the total rising to 351 millions in 1896. From that year to the outbreak of the war with Russia covering a period of ten years, there was an increase of

187.8 millions. The Russo-Japanese War 1904-05) increased the debt by 1,500 millions, making a total of 2,189 millions. For the railway nationalization, 606 millions was raised in 1906, the total rising to 2,585 millions on the level of which the debt was stabilized with no remarkable increase until the end of the World War. From the Armistice, the national debt began to increase rather steadily, the amount swelling to 3,880 millions in 1923. The earthquake of 1923 caused an enormous increase of 545 millions for the rehabilitation and restora-

tion of the stricken area. The financial crisis of 1927 added a further sum of 700 millions. The Sino-Japanese hostilities which broke out in 1937 is fully responsible for the rapid increase in the total outstanding. The total outstanding at the end of 1936 was 10,395 million yen which had advanced to 11,892 millions in 1937 and to 16,217 millions at the end of 1938.

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(Unit: ¥1,000)

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	State	Local	Bank	Company	Total
1934.....	942,643	832,741	396,307	1,474,143	3,645,836
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	(B) Redeemed				
	State	Local	Bank	Company	Total
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1935.....	156,277	317,502	495,210	669,458	1,638,449
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	(C) Outstanding				
	State	Local	Bank	Company	Total
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1936.....	10,395,205	2,551,466	1,937,644	3,533,566	18,416,882
1937.....	11,892,948	2,669,800	2,372,344	3,550,293	20,485,387
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Table 11. Outstanding Domestic and Foreign Loans Classified

(A) Domestic

(Unit: In Million Yen)

Dec.	National Bonds							Treasury Debentures				Total incl. others
	5%	5% Special	5% "KO"	4% 1st	4% 2nd	4%	3.5%	5%	4.5%	4%	3.5%	
1929.....	1,236	121	418	169	95	2,338	4,549
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1932.....	1,839	121	397	165	95	2,334	200	5,150
1933.....	1,869	121	397	165	95	8	..	2,331	715	700	..	6,400
1934.....	1,869	121	397	165	95	34	..	2,231	715	1,615	..	7,242
1935.....	1,869	121	397	165	94	73	..	..	715	2,663	..	8,208
1936.....	1,869	..	397	164	94	82	28	..	715	3,070	2,653	9,072
1937, Jun.....	1,869	..	397	164	94	83	35	..	715	3,070	2,838	9,265
1937, Dec.....	1,869	..	397	164	94	83	55	..	715	3,070	4,138	10,585
1938, Jun.....	1,869	..	397	164	94	83	62	..	715	3,070	5,968	12,422
1938, Dec.....	1,869	..	397	164	94	83	74	..	715	3,070	6,668	14,935

(B) Foreign

	£4% (1st)	£5%	4% Fr.	£4% (3rd)	\$6½% U.S.	£6%	£5½%	\$6½% U.S.	SMR	Total Inc. others
1931	91.3	222.7	169.3	105.4	269.4	239.4	122.0	142.4	117.2	1,479.0
1932	91.3	222.7	169.1	105.4	269.4	236.1	122.0	142.4	117.2	1,472.6
1933	91.3	222.7	169.0	105.4	254.3	232.6	122.0	142.4	58.6	1,390.4
1934	91.3	222.7	161.0	105.4	243.2	228.9	122.0	142.4	97.6	1,414.6
1935	91.3	222.7	161.0	105.4	235.5	224.9	122.0	142.4	97.6	1,402.9
1936	91.3	222.7	161.0	105.4	229.3	220.7	121.1	142.4	39.1	1,331.9
1937	91.3	222.7	161.0	105.4	223.4	216.2	119.0	142.4	39.1	1,317.0
1938	91.3	222.7	161.0	105.4	212.6	209.0	114.7	132.2	39.1	1,288.0

Table 12. Loans & Debentures Issued By Yield and Terms

		Average Rate of Interest				Average Period of Redemption				
		State Bond %	Local Bond %	Bank debentures %	Co. shares %	Total Average	State Y. M.	Local Y. M.	Banks Y. M.	Co. Y. M.
		1930	5.726	6.034	6.111	6.625	6.124	12- 2	16- 0	11- 0	4- 3
1933	4.953	5.440	5.466	5.968	5.456	12- 6	14-11	11- 8	5- 4	
1934	4.119	4.421	4.479	4.781	4.475	25- 8	14- 7	13- 0	7-11	
1935	4.117	4.282	4.274	4.582	4.313	26-11	16- 2	13- 2	8- 5	
1936	3.913	4.147	4.263	4.379	4.425	17-11	16- 0	15- 8	8- 4	
1937	3.690	4.031	4.098	4.203	4.005	17- 2	16-10	11- 2	10- 1	
1938	3.689	4.213	4.243	4.307	4.113	15- 2	16-10	13- 3	10- 2	
1939	3.689	4.225	4.227	4.317	4.108	16- 1	15- 2	14- 1	10-10	

Note: A. Indicates the first half of the year.
B. Indicates the second half of the year.
Y. M. Indicates years and months.

Table 13. Local Loans
(¥1,000)

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Prefectures	Cities	Towns and vil'ages	Local associations	Total	Debts per head (¥)
1928	379,439	1,258,942	167,541	38,513	1,844,434	30.876
1929	425,795	1,371,870	212,097	40,623	2,050,383	34.324
1930	482,413	1,461,953	235,737	41,601	2,221,703	37.192
1931	534,349	1,540,897	256,305	42,865	2,374,416	36.841
1932	580,128	1,596,468	312,832	45,657	2,535,086	39.334
1933	663,839	1,733,762	279,060	51,588	2,728,250	42.331
1934	777,905	1,811,629	315,988	51,950	2,957,472	45.888
1935	887,156	1,902,171	343,127	54,541	3,186,994	49.449
1936	976,483	2,004,853	391,494	55,109	3,427,939	49.448
1937	1,076,499	2,147,850	413,829	55,872	3,694,050	53.340
1938	1,125,973	2,243,256	535,947	56,241	3,861,417	55.757

Table 14. Local Loans by Service
(¥1,000)

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Education	Sanitation	Industry	Public works	Electric and Gas enterprises	Social works	Total incl. others
1928	169,576	214,397	45,170	466,889	549,389	131,175	1,844,434
1929	172,175	272,206	76,435	477,916	554,372	134,461	2,050,383
1930	193,104	282,337	98,512	771,017	566,021	126,849	2,221,703
1931	190,246	303,243	150,843	608,427	573,817	140,256	2,374,416
1932	190,054	327,351	153,371	877,520	550,965	178,202	2,535,086
1933	196,699	339,401	217,527	986,904	587,529	157,911	2,728,250
1934	184,141	308,203	224,944	1,135,798	639,058	189,048	2,957,472
1935	228,588	332,840	240,470	1,013,620	671,908	171,043	3,186,994
1936	298,413	387,976	292,752	1,165,165	680,775	157,373	3,427,939
1937	323,909	469,088	326,341	1,211,469	737,757	152,175	3,694,050
1938	360,396	497,441	375,609	1,268,256	771,763	135,235	3,861,417

Table 15. Outstanding Amount of Debentures Issued
(In Million Yen)

	(A) Banks						Total including Others
	Industrial Bank of Japan	Hypothec Bank of Japan	Hokkaido Colonial Bank	Industrial Bank of Chosen	Recon- struction Savings Debentures		
1930	333	784	103	242	81		2,120
1931	343	836	103	248	74		2,195
1932	404	866	124	261	78		2,344
1933	313	845	123	254	78		2,174
1934	290	775	114	245	78		2,053
1935	279	721	125	279	77		2,006
1936	243	677	121	326	76		1,937
1937	630	711	119	345	75		2,372
1938	872	692	105	390	74		2,678

(B) Industrial Companies

	Railway & Tramway	Shipping & Ship- building	Mining	Electric & Gas	Spinning & Weaving	Sugar & Brewery	Paper Mill	Ceramic & Cement	Chemical Industry	Mfg. In- dustry	Total Including Others
1930	665	193	69	1,270	150	56	136	31	67	37	2,939
1931	705	123	73	1,352	138	58	153	27	77	34	3,007
1932	784	119	71	1,302	136	56	147	29	83	35	3,045
1933	790	104	58	1,318	152	41	108	25	98	20	2,989
1934	972	66	52	1,406	171	30	72	27	99	28	3,199
1935	1,142	61	65	1,347	219	20	60	33	140	45	3,409
1936	1,278	77	121	1,268	203	13	22	44	111	58	3,528
1937	1,294	73	137	1,260	214	12	3	41	127	38	3,550
1938	1,396	66	181	1,288	228	11	5	40	194	140	4,003

Table 16. Imports of Foreign Capital Outstanding in Japan
(In ¥1,000)

	National bonds issued abroad	*Domestic bonds held abroad	Provincial bonds issued abroad	Debentures issued abroad	Total	Index No.
1914	1,524,603	81,331	177,024	166,790	1,949,747	100
1924	1,514,266	25,955	127,404	193,461	1,861,085	95
1929	1,446,895	31,779	245,667	465,623	2,189,964	112
1930	1,567,325	84,178	245,174	455,867	2,352,544	121
1931	1,477,335	59,181	240,697	505,964	2,283,177	117
1932	1,398,297	51,428	235,502	467,821	2,153,048	110
1933	1,421,211	50,019	230,985	383,117	2,085,331	107
1934	1,408,303	49,751	226,472	356,020	2,040,547	105
1935	1,372,886	25,012	222,119	336,020	1,956,036	100
1936	1,323,081	25,307	210,973	323,730	1,883,093	96
1937	1,307,798	17,617	198,037	310,409	1,841,708	94
1938	1,287,995	.....	210,246	294,439	.....	.....

National Wealth

National wealth is the aggregate of all sorts of property existent in the country. Since it is very difficult to decide upon the scope of pro-

perty, and upon methods to be employed for assessment, etc., results of inquiry inevitably differ according to the methods employed. The latest investigations available are those made by the Cabinet Statistical Bureau.

Table 17. Composition of National Income
(Result of Official Investigations made in 1930)

	Government	Public	Private	Total	%
Industries:					
Agriculture	30,002	6,427	1,846,766	1,883,195	17.9
Marine Products	7	—	189,541	189,549	1.8
Of which:					
Fishery	—	—	179,877	179,877	1.7
Aquatic-culture	7	—	9,664	9,671	.1

Industries:	Government	Public	Private	Total	%
Mining	4,831	—	244,703	249,534	2.4
Manufacturing Ind.	42,689	22,087	3,418,235	3,483,011	32.8
Of which:					
Factory	42,689	22,087	2,001,461	2,066,237	19.5
Domestic	—	—	903,000	903,000	8.8
Others	—	—	513,774	513,774	4.5
Commerce	—	—	2,706,079	2,706,079	26.4
Of which:					
Sales of Commodities	—	—	1,848,303	1,848,303	18.1
Others	—	—	856,776	856,776	8.3
Transportation	274,892	24,848	541,576	841,316	5.3
Of which:					
Express	173,316	24,848	431,467	639,631	4.2
Communications	101,576	—	110,109	211,685	4.2
Public, Free & Household Professions	—	—	1,346,702	1,346,702	13.2
Of which:					
Public & Free	—	—	1,150,413	1,150,413	11.5
Household	—	—	196,289	196,289	1.7
Total incl. Others	316,147	43,941	10,275,697	10,635,785	100.0

Note:—Agriculture: cost of seedling, food of silkworms, fertilizers and farming implements are deducted from the total production value.
Marine Products, Mining Ind., Manufacturing Ind., Commerce and Transportation: From the total production value the following are deducted—cost of raw material, advertising, travelling and shipping expenditures, power and light, dissipation of materials and machineries, etc.

Table 18. Per Capita National Income and National Debts

	Population (1,000)	National Income			National Debts		
		Total (¥ Mill.)	Per capita (¥)	Index	Total (¥ Mill.)	Per capita (¥)	Index
1918	56,668	4,093	71	100	2,523	44.52	100
1921	58,697	10,688	182	257	3,552	60.52	135
1925	62,041	13,382	215	303	5,026	81.01	180
1930	66,889	10,635	106	150	6,219	92.97	206
1936	70,258	13,676*	180	254	10,812	148.26	329
1937	71,253*	15,000*	291	410	12,315	172.84	384
1938	72,223*	—	—	—	16,653	230.57	511

Table 19. National Wealth (¥1,000)

Items	End of 1913 Total	End of 1919 Total	End of 1924 Total	End of 1930		
				Total	Government & Public	Private
Lands	13,795,180	33,085,660	33,247,340	41,091,348	4,537,383	36,553,965
Mines	1,468,490	6,412,820	3,523,230	6,499,651	4,912	6,494,739
Canals and harbors...	2,767,430	4,596,980	5,158,600	343,143	341,849	1,294
Trees	1,760,150	4,533,710	1,747,670	6,706,815	2,662,006	4,044,809
Buildings	3,631,630	8,560,060	16,326,150	22,843,300	2,110,850	20,732,450
Furniture & household effects	1,566,000	4,423,510	9,683,360	12,473,201	863,803	11,609,398
Industrial machineries & Tools	399,010	1,101,940	1,987,200	1,809,381	145,160	1,664,221
Domestic animals and fowls	154,400	502,850	526,010	346,356	23,635	322,721
Railways and tramways	299,340	1,110,700	3,544,210	3,598,138	2,843,936	754,202
Vehicles & aircrafts...	47,230	181,900	428,590	660,294	363,984	296,310
Ships	471,270	1,181,690	320,490	2,060,236	1,058,448	1,001,788
Water-works	76,760	149,004	283,350	352,779	346,504	6,275
Electric and gas plants	—	—	—	1,905,044	205,562	1,699,482
Telegraph & telephone	—	—	—	199,102	195,902	3,200
Bridges	94,830	233,920	373,820	483,000	483,000	—
Agricultural products..	994,380	3,624,460	3,310,420	—	—	—
Forest products	40,580	87,850	94,640	—	—	—
Manufactures	747,500	2,630,050	2,311,160	5,457,466	289,291	5,168,175
Mineral products	85,460	386,910	73,470	—	—	—
Marine products	19,850	43,360	46,310	—	—	—

(Continued)

Items	End of 1913 Total	End of 1919 Total	End of 1924 Total	End of 1930		
				Total	Government & Public	Private
Imported goods	192,300	445,090	501,800	—	—	—
Gold and silver coins and bullions	746,750	2,359,910	1,823,820	916,643	—	916,643
Property of Government Departments	1,116,180	1,548,450	6,483,880	—	—	—
Property of Imperial House	349,540	727,280	—	—	—	—
Others	3,078,470	7,792,810	10,258,270	2,250,515	2,069,262	181,253
Balance in favor of claims	*1,859,700	356,120	287,810	191,592	*440,947	632,539
Total	32,043,130	86,077,070	102,341,600	110,188,004	18,104,540	92,083,464
Per capita	¥600	¥1,630	¥1,731	¥1,710	—	—

* Balance in favour of liabilities.

STATE MONOPOLIES AND UNDERTAKINGS

From consideration of financial requirements and the salt supply, the Government enacted the Salt Monopoly Law in January, 1905, which came into operation in June of the same year. According to the provisions of the law, salt is manufactured only by persons so licensed by the Government which takes it over from them by paying them suitable compensation according to its quality. Formerly, the price at which the Government sold it consisted of the amount of compensation paid and the fixed rate of profit is at present added in arriving at the selling

price. Salt is sold only by persons licensed by the Government. Foreign and Formosan salt cannot be imported except by the Government or persons appointed for the purpose by the Government, while for purpose of exportation, salt is sold by the Government at a specially reduced price and can be exported by any person. Salt intended for use in industry, agriculture, mining and fishing of some kind receives special treatment and is sold at a specially reduced price.

TOBACCO MONOPOLY

The Tobacco Regulations were promulgated for the first time in 1876 and a tax was levied on tobacco, but in 1898 this tax was abolished and superseded by the Leaf Tobacco Monopoly Law which was put in force the same year. In 1904 with a view to enforcing stricter control by introduction of a complete monopoly system on the one hand and from consideration of financial requirements on the other, the Leaf Tobacco Monopoly Law was replaced by the Manufactured Tobacco Monopoly Law, now in force. According to the provisions of this law, the cultivation of leaf-tobacco is permitted to private individuals who have obtained the permission of the Government therefor. The leaf-tobacco gathered by them is taken over by the Government and suitable compensation is paid for it according to its quality. It is manufactured at Government factories, and the manufactured article is sold at fixed prices by dealers licensed by the Government. Foreign tobacco cannot be imported except by the Government or persons appointed for the purpose by the Government, while tobacco can be exported only by persons specially permitted to do so by the Government.

Since July, 1931, the wholesale business of tobacco has been placed under the direct management of the Government.

Camphor Monopoly

The Camphor Monopoly Law was first put in force in Formosa, but the Government issued in June, 1903, the Crude Camphor and Camphor Monopoly Law (carried into effect in October 1903) to be operated both in Japan proper and Formosa, which provides that the manufacture of crude camphor and camphor oil shall be confined to those persons who have obtained the permission of the Government therefor and the articles so manufactured shall be taken over by the Government in return for suitable compensation according to quality. Formerly, the domestic consumption of camphor was rather insignificant and a large portion of the Japanese product was exported to Europe and America. The rapid progress in the celluloid industry, however, has caused, of late, an increase in domestic consumption, which has resulted in the absorption of a large quantity of the camphor produced both in Japan proper and Formosa.

Industries:	Government	Public	Private	Total	%
Mining	4,831	—	244,703	249,534	2.4
Manufacturing Ind.	42,689	22,087	3,418,235	3,483,011	32.8
Of which:					
Factory	42,689	22,087	2,001,461	2,066,237	19.5
Domestic	—	—	903,000	903,000	8.8
Others	—	—	513,774	513,774	4.5
Commerce	—	—	2,706,079	2,706,079	26.4
Of which:					
Sales of Commodities	—	—	1,848,303	1,848,303	18.1
Others	—	—	856,776	856,776	8.3
Transportation	274,892	24,848	541,576	841,316	5.3
Of which:					
Express	173,316	24,848	431,467	639,631	4.2
Communications	101,576	—	110,109	211,685	4.2
Public, Free & Household Professions	—	—	1,346,702	1,346,702	13.2
Of which:					
Public & Free	—	—	1,150,413	1,150,413	11.5
Household	—	—	196,289	196,289	1.7
Total incl. Others	316,147	43,941	10,275,697	10,635,785	100.0

Note:—Agriculture: cost of seedling, food of silkworms, fertilizers and farming implements are deducted from the total production value. Marine Products, Mining Ind., Manufacturing Ind., Commerce and Transportation: From the total production value the following are deducted—cost of raw material, advertising, travelling and shipping expenditures, power and light, dissipation of materials and machineries, etc.

Table 18. Per Capita National Income and National Debts

	Population (1,000)	National Income			National Debts		
		Total (¥ Mill.)	Per capita (¥)	Index	Total (¥ Mill.)	Per capita (¥)	Index
1918	56,668	4,093	71	100	2,523	44.52	100
1921	58,697	10,688	182	257	3,552	60.52	135
1925	62,041	13,382	215	303	5,026	81.01	180
1930	66,889	10,635	106	150	6,219	92.97	206
1936	70,258	13,676*	180	254	10,812	148.26	329
1937	71,253*	15,000*	291	410	12,315	172.84	384
1938	72,223*	—	—	—	16,653	230.57	511

Table 19. National Wealth

(¥1,000)

Items	End of 1913 Total	End of 1919 Total	End of 1924 Total	End of 1930		
				Total	Government & Public	Private
Lands	13,795,180	33,085,660	33,247,340	41,091,348	4,537,383	36,553,965
Mines	1,468,490	6,412,820	3,523,230	6,499,651	4,912	6,494,739
Canals and harbors...	2,767,430	4,596,980	5,158,600	343,143	341,849	1,294
Trees	1,760,150	4,533,710	1,747,670	6,706,815	2,662,006	4,044,809
Buildings	3,631,630	8,560,060	16,326,150	22,843,300	2,110,850	20,732,450
Furniture & household effects	1,566,000	4,423,510	9,683,360	12,473,201	863,803	11,609,398
Industrial machineries & Tools	399,010	1,101,940	1,987,200	1,809,381	145,160	1,664,221
Domestic animals and fowls	154,400	502,850	526,010	346,356	23,635	322,721
Railways and tramways	299,340	1,110,700	3,544,210	3,598,138	2,843,936	754,202
Vehicles & aircrafts...	47,230	181,900	428,590	660,294	363,984	296,310
Ships	471,270	1,181,690	320,490	2,060,236	1,058,448	1,001,788
Water-works	76,760	149,004	283,350	352,779	346,504	6,275
Electric and gas plants	—	—	—	1,905,044	205,562	1,699,482
Telegraph & telephone	—	—	—	199,102	195,902	3,200
Bridges	94,830	233,920	373,820	483,000	483,000	—
Agricultural products..	994,380	3,624,460	3,310,420	—	—	—
Forest products	40,580	87,850	94,640	—	—	—
Manufactures	747,500	2,630,050	2,311,160	5,457,466	289,291	5,168,175
Mineral products	85,460	386,910	73,470	—	—	—
Marine products	19,850	43,360	46,310	—	—	—

(Continued)

Items	End of 1913 Total	End of 1919 Total	End of 1924 Total	End of 1930		
				Total	Government & Public	Private
Imported goods	192,300	445,090	501,800	—	—	—
Gold and silver coins and bullions	746,750	2,359,910	1,823,820	916,643	—	916,643
Property of Government Departments	1,116,180	1,548,450	6,483,880	—	—	—
Property of Imperial House	349,540	727,280	—	—	—	—
Others	3,078,470	7,792,810	10,258,270	2,250,515	2,069,262	181,253
Balance in favor of claims	*1,859,700	356,120	287,810	191,592	*440,947	632,539
Total	32,043,130	86,077,070	102,341,600	110,188,004	18,104,540	92,083,464
Per capita	¥600	¥1,630	¥1,731	¥1,710	—	—

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TAXATION

The taxation system of Japan, which was established at the beginning of the Meiji era when capitalism was in the cradle, is based upon real estate. There could have been no basis other than immovable property to be chosen for taxation at a time when the economic condition of the country was in a very infantine stage of development. This system of taxation must have also been due to the necessity of promot-

NEW TAX LEGISLATION

Tax legislation as passed through the 74th session of the Imperial Diet (December, 1938—March, 1939) was characterized by an increase of taxes through revision of the China Incident Special Tax Law and the Temporary Excess Profit Tax Law. The aim of the revision is to yield additional revenue of about 185 million yen, and to render certain exemption from as well as a decrease in taxation for essential manufacturing enterprises, particularly new establishments, for the purpose of stimulating the expansion of productive power.

By the revision, five taxes, the dividend tax, the tax on interest from loans and debentures, the non-alcoholic beverages tax, the sugar excise duty and the stamp duty, were increased by from 10 to 50% in general as compared with the preceding fiscal year. Commodity taxes were also increased by an advance of rates on several articles such as fur and fur articles, feather articles, automobiles (from 10% to 15%), sake, rice wine and beer (¥10 per koku instead of ¥5), port wine (¥15 per koku instead of ¥10), etc., and by a new levy on commodities such as high-grade textiles, toys, electric tools, toilet articles, fruit juice, etc. (tax rates: 10%—15%, ¥15 per koku). In addition, two taxes, a building tax and a restaurant tax, were newly created, the former to be levied on new buildings costing more than ¥10,000, and the latter on payments for entertainment by geisha girls and on accounts above ¥5 at restaurants. Tax revenue from this source is estimated at 105 million yen for 1939-40.

Revision of Temporary Excess Profit Tax Law.—The tax on the excess profits based on average profits during 1934-36 were greatly increased, rates advancing from 30% to 40% for corporations and from 20% to 25% for individuals, whilst the tax upon the excess profits based on average profits during 1929-31 was

ing the status of goods and chattel. Tax reforms of various sizes and scopes have since been effected. But none of them was radical enough to undermine the basic structure of the system. Real estate still remains the principal object for assessment even at this time when capitalism is at its zenith with goods and chattel being the center of economic activities.

slightly increased. The calculation of average profits of companies has been altered, in that capital increases after the outbreak of hostilities have been considered in order to augment tax revenue, and, at the same time, exercise fairness towards all enterprises. In addition, profits of individuals gained from the transfer of vessels, mines and equipment and mining rights to third persons are taxed 25%, after deducting ¥2,000 from the profit. The tax revenue from these sources is estimated at about 80 million yen for 1939-40.

Revision of Temporary Tax Relinquishment Law.—According to a revision of the Temporary Tax Relinquishment Law, in case a juridical person provides for reserves amounting to more than 40% of normal profits, and invests the reserve wholly or partly in expanding productivity or in certain specified measures, the ordinary income tax on the reserve will be reduced by 20%.

When equipment is newly provided or expanded in vital manufacturing industries, the income tax and business profit tax on profits from this source will be exempted for that year and the following three years. Receipts from Government subsidies and funds used for research work in vital enterprises shall be deducted from the amount of taxable profits. The sums set aside for depreciation of factories, machinery, equipment and vessels in vital enterprises shall be treated in a special manner to be decided by official order. Although the maximum rate of income tax and temporary excess profit tax on corporations was increased from 50% to 55%, the equivalent of 15% of reserves, if any, will be deducted from the maximum taxable amount by the present revision, which somewhat alleviates the tax burden of corporation, besides being conducive to sound financial methods.

Law Relating to Emergency Taxes for the China Incident

It was immediately after the outbreak of the North China incident that the Law relating to Emergency Taxes for the North China Incident, effective for a period of one year, was promulgated for the purpose of increasing tax receipts by some 100 million yen. Subsequent developments of the incident, however, necessitated a further increase in taxation, and the Law relating to Emergency Taxes for the North China Incident was replaced by the Law relating to Emergency Taxes for the China Incident, newly enacted for the purpose by Law No. 51 of 1938. This, together with the increase of the Special Profits Tax, aims at a growth of some 300 million yen in tax receipts. By this Law not only were the rates increased in the Income Tax, the Tax on the Capital of Corporations, the Sugar Excise, and the Tax on Bourses, but also the Tax on Dividends, the Tax on Interest on National Bonds and Company Debentures, the Travelling Tax, the Admission Tax, the Special Admission Tax and the Tax on Commodities were newly created. It should, however, be noted that the above mentioned Tax on Dividends, Tax on Interest on National Bonds and Company Debentures, and Tax on Commodities are the continuation of those created by the Law relating to Emergency Taxes for the North China Incident. It may further be noted that this Law is to be abrogated on December 31 of the year following the year in which the China Incident comes to an end. The important points of the Law are summarized as follows:—

1. Increase in the Income Tax

(A) Income coming under Class I.

(a) Ordinary income of corporations and net assets of corporations at liquidation or amalgamation.

In the case of the ordinary income of corporations, the tax rates of 5% as provided for in the Income Tax Law is raised to 12.25%, and in the case of the net assets of corporations at liquidation or amalgamation, the rate of 10% is raised to 22.5%. As, however, these two rates had already been increased to 11% and 22% respectively by the Temporary Tax Increase Law and the Law relating to Emergency Taxes for the North China Incident, the actual increase in the tax rates under the present Law is 1.25% and 0.5%, respectively.

(b) Excess profits of corporations.

The tax rate on the excess profits of corpora-

tions is increased by 10% of the tax as assessed under the Income Tax Law. It should, however, be noted that the increased rate is the same as provided for in the Law relating to Emergency Taxes for the North China Incident and not that newly realized by the present Law.

(c) Restrictive provisions.

It is regulated by the Law that the total of the increased taxes on the ordinary income of corporations and on the excess profits of corporations and the special profits tax should not exceed 50% of the ordinary income of corporations.

(d) Undivided profits of family corporations.

The tax rate is increased by 83.75% of the tax as assessed under the Income Tax Law. As, however, the rate had already been increased by 50% by the Temporary Tax Increase Law and by 15% by the Law relating to Emergency Taxes for the North China Incident, the actual increase under the present Law is 18.75%. With respect to this Tax, it is also provided for by the Law that the total of this increased tax and the special profits tax should not exceed 60% of the ordinary income of corporations.

(B) Income coming under Class II.

With respect to "A" income coming under Class II, taxes are imposed according to the rates of interest on national bonds and company debentures. The tax on interest on national bonds with interest exceeding 4% a year and on local government bonds and company debentures with interest exceeding 4.5% is increased by some 20%, while on other categories of interest the increase in the rates is comparatively slight. The tax on "B" income coming under Class II is increased by some 20%. The rates are increased as follows:

(a) "A" income.

Interest on national bonds:

With interest not exceeding 4% a year

..... 2% (unchanged)

With interest exceeding 4% a year....

..... from 2% to 2.5%

Interest on government bonds other than national bonds:

With interest not exceeding 4.5% a year

..... from 6.3% to 6.5%

With interest exceeding 4.5% a year..

..... from 6.3% to 7.5%

Interest on company debentures:

With interest not exceeding 4.5% a year

..... from 7.875% to 8%

With interest exceeding 4.5% a year

..... from 7.875% to 9.5%

Other interest from 7.875% to 8%

- (b) "B" income....from 10.5% to 12.5%
 (C) Income coming under Class III.

(a) The tax on the income coming under Class III is increased by 22.5% of the tax amount assessed under the Temporary Tax Increase Law. This tax, however, had already been increased by 10% by the Law relating to Emergency Taxes for the North China Incident, so that the actual increase in the rate under the present Law is 12.5%.

(b) In the case of this tax increase, however, it is not allowed that the tax amount exceeds 55% of the total income.

(c) The limit of tax exemption in respect of the income under Class III is reduced from 1,200 yen to 1,000 yen, and on this income of 1,000 yen the tax is imposed at the rate of 1%. It should, however, be noted that the 22.5% increase mentioned in (a) above is not applicable to those who become liable for payment of the tax in consequence of the reduction of the limit of tax exemption.

2. Increase in the Tax on the Capital of Corporations.

The tax rate is increased from 1/1,000 to 1.2/1,000.

3. Increase in the Sugar Excise.

The tax rate as provided for in the Temporary Tax Increase Law is increased by some 60 sen per 100 kin (from a maximum of 1 yen to a minimum of 20 sen) for the purpose of increasing the receipts from this tax by some 10%. The period in which the tax collection may be postponed is shortened from 6 months to 3 months.

4. Tax on Bourses.

The following increases have been effected in the rates on the transactions of Class II negotiable paper:—

(A) Short-term transactions:

The tax rate of 1.5/10,000 as provided for in the Law Relating to the Tax on Bourses is increased to 4/10,000.

(B) Long-term transactions,

The rate of 2.5/10,000 is increased to 6/10,000.

As, however, the rates had already been increased by 2.7/10,000 in respect of (A) and to 4.5/10,000 in respect of (B) by the Temporary Tax Increase Law, the actual increase under the present Law is 48% in respect of (A) and 33% in respect of (B).

5. Creation of the Tax on Dividends.

The Emergency Tax on Dividends created by the Law relating to Emergency Taxes for the North China Incident has, without any revision, been again provided for in the present Law. It is levied at the rate of 10% of the amount remaining after deduction of the amount calculated at the rate of 7% per annum.

6. Creation of the Tax on Interest on National Bonds and Company Debentures

As in the case of the Tax on Dividends, this tax is also the continuation of the Emergency Tax on Interest on National Bonds and Company Debentures created by the Law relating to Emergency Taxes for the North China Incident. In the case of interest on national bonds, the amount equivalent to 10% of the amount remaining after deduction of the amount calculated at the rate of 4% a year is taken as the tax, and in the case of interest on local government bonds and company debentures, the amount equivalent to 10% of the amount remaining after deduction of the amount calculated at the rate of 4.5% a year is taken as the tax under the present Law.

7. Creation of the Travelling Tax.

The Travelling Tax, which was created at the time of the Russo-Japanese War by the Emergency Tax Law and was in force till 1926 when the tax reform was carried out, was re-introduced by the present Law. The Travelling Tax under the present Law, however, is different in its contents from the former Travelling Tax.

(See 1939 issue of The Japan-Manchoukuo Year Book for descriptions of: The Land Tax, Income Tax, Business Profits Tax, Capital Interest Tax, Tax on Liquors, Sugar Excise, Mining Tax, Placer Tax, Table Water Tax, Tax on Bourses, Tax on Issue of Bank Notes, Textiles Consumption Tax, Succession Tax, Temporary Tax Increase Law, Tax on Capital of Corporations, Special Tax on Foreign Currency Securities, Tax on the Transfer of Securities).

Table 20. Revised Succession Tax Rates
(Revised on April 1st, 1938)

(A) Estate Duties				(B) Legacy Duties					
Under Over	¥	Legal	Other	Heir or Heiress chosen by Family Council	Under Over	¥	Legal	Other	Heir or Heiress chosen by Family Council
		Heir or Heiress %	than legal heir or heiress of the same family %				Heir or Heiress %	Legal Heir or Heiress %		than legal heir or heiress of deceased %
	5,000	0.6	0.7	1.0		1,000	1.2	1.4	2.0
	5,000	0.7	0.9	1.2		1,000	1.4	1.7	2.5
	10,000	0.9	1.2	1.5		5,000	1.7	2.3	3.5
	20,000	1.2	1.5	2.5		10,000	2.3	3.0	5.0
	30,000	1.5	2.5	4.0		20,000	3.0	4.5	7.0
	40,000	2.5	3.5	6.0		30,000	4.5	6.0	9.0
	50,000	3.5	5.0	8.0		40,000	6.0	8.0	11.0
	70,000	5.0	6.5	10.0		50,000	8.0	10.0	13.0
	100,000	6.5	8.0	12.0		70,000	10.0	12.0	15.0
	150,000	8.0	10.0	14.0		100,000	12.0	14.0	17.0
	200,000	10.0	12.0	16.0		150,000	14.0	16.0	19.0
	300,000	12.0	14.0	18.0		200,000	16.0	18.0	21.0
	400,000	14.0	16.0	20.0		300,000	18.0	20.0	23.0
	500,000	16.0	18.0	22.0		400,000	20.0	22.0	25.0
	700,000	18.0	20.0	24.0		500,000	23.0	25.0	28.0
	1,000,000	20.0	22.0	26.0		700,000	26.0	28.0	31.0
	2,000,000	22.0	24.0	28.0		1,000,000	29.0	31.0	34.0
	3,000,000	24.0	26.0	30.0		2,000,000	32.0	34.0	37.0
	5,000,000	25.0	28.0	32.0		3,000,000	35.0	37.0	40.0
						5,000,000	38.0	40.0	43.0

Table 21. Per Capita and Per Household Taxation

Year Ending Mar. 31:	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)
1930	893,505	74.450	14.957	667,546	55.622	11.175	1,561,051	130.072	26.132
1931	835,041	65.721	11.412	602,900	47.450	8.951	1,437,941	113.171	20.263
1932	735,504	57.887	11.412	534,028	42.030	8.286	1,269,532	99.917	19.698
1933	695,837	54.765	10.797	523,590	41.208	8.124	1,219,427	95.973	18.921
1934	748,566	58.915	11.615	561,858	44.220	8.718	1,310,424	103.135	20.333
1935	843,183	66.362	13.083	598,664	47.117	9.289	1,441,847	113.479	22.372
1936	926,082	68.601	13.372	636,927	47.182	9.197	1,563,009	115.783	22.569
1937	1,051,761	77.911	15.186	675,773	50.059	9.758	1,727,534	127.970	24.944
1938*	1,309,244	96.985	18.905	707,105	52.380	10.210	1,746,349	149.365	29.115
1939*	1,805,207	133.724	26.066	730,173	54.089	10.543	2,535,380	187.813	36.609

Note: * Represents the budget.

Table 22. Tax Receipts Classified
(Unit: Million Yen)

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Land tax	Income tax	Business tax	Capital interest tax	Succession tax	Liquor tax	Sugar excise	Textile consump- tion tax	Custom duty	Total
1898	38	2	4	..	..	31	..	..	8	95
1908	85	27	20	..	2	78	16	19	50	316
1918	73	95	26	..	5	107	30	19	45	431
1928	68	215	48	15	21	242	79	37	141	889
1933	53	135	35	14	30	177	73	29	105	696
1934	58	160	40	15	26	209	73	29	114	749
1935	58	197	49	15	27	218	75	36	144	843
1936	58	227	57	15	30	209	85	41	151	900
1937	59	277	73	15	32	220	86	43	174	1,007
1938 (Actual Acc't)	58	478	91	27	36	242	95	39	185	1,329
1939 (Estimate)	50	649	90	33	36	270	137	35	176	1,577
1940(	48	809	113	42	49	255	118	44	175	1,742

THE RECENT SITUATION

General Remarks

The military outbreak in Manchuria in 1931 marked the first turning point in the financial policy of the Japanese Government. The change had to be made to meet the emergency conditions brought about by the country's advance on the continent. The new state born in Manchuria had to be financially aided. For her defense Japan assumed full responsibility. Manchuria's natural resources had to be developed at a high tempo to supply raw material for the expanding needs of Japan's heavy industries. All these and other undertakings involved heavy capital outlays. Japan's financial operations rapidly expanded, and the situation was met almost entirely by means of public borrowing. There was a definite departure from the deflationist policy rigidly enforced by Finance Minister Inouye under the Hamaguchi administration. But this period of stringent economies and low costs had laid the foundations for the period of productive expansion that was to follow under the so-called "semi-wartime conditions" of the country and that continues under the full wartime conditions imposed on the country by the undeclared war with China. The growing financial requirements were also met in good part by extending trade activities abroad.

Second Turning Point

The second turning point in the financial policy of the country was seen in the period of which the now historic "incident on February 26," 1936, was the most outstanding landmark. With the rise of military influence, emphasis was laid upon the defense adjustment of the country. Under the policy of Finance Minister Baba the growing state expenditures were met partly by increased taxation and partly by borrowing. The plan, however, of extensively managed economies which he was to have embarked upon proved unpopular. Finance Minister Yuki who followed him chiefly directed his policy to "the expansion of productive capacity."

Third Turning Point

The third turning point was noted after July, 1937 when the undeclared war broke out with China. Under the war time conditions now imposed on the country the popular legislature met and approved the fiscal program involving an increase of taxes and further public borrowings. A total of ¥2,500 million was voted as was expenses for the period July, 1937 to

January, 1938. The wartime financial policy of the country was now based on three fundamental principles, namely, "expansion of productive power," "the maintenance of the country's international payment balance," and "the adjustment of supply and demand of commodities."

Fourth Turning Point

The fourth and last turning point came when on January 16, 1938, the Japanese Government declared that "it would no longer deal with Chiang Kai-shek or his Government." In plain language this statement meant two things: first, that Japan had definitely broken diplomatic relations with the Nationalist regime of China; and second, that Japan was to prepare herself for any "long term resistance" that China might offer. Under these wartime conditions the Government had to re-examine its financial policy and reshape it. The Imperial Diet, meeting in session in January, 1938, approved a number of legislative measures involving sweeping changes in the fields of state economy, corporate finance, foreign trade, industries, and labor.

Exchange Rate Stability

Another important point is that the exchange value of the national currency is to be maintained at 1s. 2d. at all cost. This principle is followed with a view to balancing the country's international payment accounts as well as to the prevention of further rises in the costs of imports and general commodities within the country. It is evident that for the achievement of these objectives exports of gold will be required. It will be equally necessary to impose further restrictions on imports.

Prevention of Inflation

Next, emphasis is laid on the prevention of inflationary developments, which are thought likely, and even inevitable in some quarters, as a result of heavy bonded borrowings. One of the first steps taken in the same direction is the encouraging of savings. This was made definite when ex-Finance Minister Kaya spoke at the meeting of savings banks in April, 1938 shortly after the conclusion of the Diet session. He said that the savings made annually through the financial institutions amounted to something like ¥2,500 million. This amount should be raised to ¥7,000 and even to ¥8,000 million for 1938. He gave the annual income of the nation at approximately ¥15,000 million. Popular sav-

ings are also to be encouraged, a special bureau being established for this purpose with an independent budgetary appropriation of ¥1 million.

Economies in Consumption

Since any undue inflation of the circulation is to be avoided, the official policy is now chiefly directed toward rigid economies in consumption. The restriction of imports is now leading to the control of consumption in the country, as seen in the cases of cotton goods, rubber, petroleum, etc. The investment of capital reserves in any lines outside the province of wartime industries has been checked under the revised law for regulation on capital, effective since January 1938. Capital payment and debenture issuance are also now subject to strict control. At the same time the corporations capitalized at over half a million were one and all required to report their capitalization schemes for 1938 by the middle of February, 1938. The operations of capital reserves held by the life insurance companies were placed by Imperial Ordinance, issued on January 11, 1938

under the joint supervision of the three Ministers of Commerce-Industry, Finance and Welfare. This system practically enforces on the insurance companies the duty of purchasing national bonds.

New Taxation Scheme

The new taxation scheme approved by the legislature as effective from the 1938 fiscal year consists in main of three categories, namely, (1) the China Incident Special Tax, (2) the Revised Extraordinary Business Profit Tax, and (3) the Extraordinary Tax Adjustment. Explaining before the Diet, ex-Finance Minister Kaya stated that his taxation scheme was based upon three fundamental principles: "(1) material sacrifice should be borne by the people not serving at the front; (2) allotment of special share of military expenses to those who are especially benefited by the war; (3) contributions toward economies in consumption." Of the additional revenue under the new fiscal scheme two-thirds are estimated to be the yield from the income and the wartime business profit taxes.

Table 23. State Revenue and Expenditure as Closed on July 31

	REVENUE (Unit in ¥1,000)			
	1936-37 Actual account	1937-38 Actual account	Actual account	1938-39 Compared with budget
Ordinary Account:				
Taxes				
Income	1,007,080	1,329,425	1,690,565	113,424
Land	276,555	478,488	732,790	84,110
Business profit	58,592	58,456	51,351	1,171
Capital interest	73,231	91,261	105,280	14,802
Legal body capital	15,033	27,298	33,121	7
Inheritance	—	9,355	21,942	1,657
Mining	31,099	35,853	45,482	9,467
Foreign Bonds	5,291	7,446	10,736	2,497
Sake	—	2,774	2,700	73
Soft drinks	220,099	241,460	278,668	9,169
Sugar excise	4,219	4,736	5,371	453
Textile excise	86,781	95,229	145,892	9,246
Volatile oil	42,557	38,940	46,899	11,707
Exchange	—	17,334	13,494	2,661
Transfer of securities	15,844	30,103	25,038	14,217
Customs duties	—	2,855	2,359	1,064
Tonnage dues	174,129	184,964	166,422	9,402
Business	2,947	2,768	2,562	446
Issuance of bank note	4	1	1	1
Stamp revenue	—	105	267	267
Profits from Government undertakings and State owned property	93,822	93,284	91,440	8,616
Profits from forests	307,650	367,212	387,459	17,880
Monopoly Bureau profits	46,676	58,843	—	—
Printing Bureau profits	215,166	257,587	—	—
Senju Weaving Mill profits	3,723	5,286	—	—
Navy Arsenal profits	5	6	—	—
Navy Fuel Bureau profits	1,086	1,154	—	—
	190	191	—	—

(Continued)

	1936-37 Actual account	1937-38 Actual account	1938-39	
			Actual account	Compared with budget
Government property rents	750	775	.....	.....
Dividends	29,536	29,868	.....	.....
Prison profits	10,411	17,500	21,768	- 1,729
Outstanding postal revenue	3	3	6	6
Military arsenal profits	98	0	.....	.....
Communications revenue transferred	81,000	81,000	81,500	0
Bank of Japan's contribution	14,984	9,672	13,104	- 1,961
Miscellaneous	50,387	58,055	61,263	4,951
Transfer from educational reform & agrarian encouragement funds	6,723	7,351	6,620	- 134
Total	1,561,649	1,945,998	2,331,954	125,544
Extraordinary Account:				
Disposal of State property	20,053	6,916	7,640	719
Miscellaneous	11,355	45,903	24,623	3,019
Construction funds contributed by public organs	7,321	7,666	5,298	133
Construction funds shared partially by public organs	10,084	10,676	7,939	- 1,287
Scientific research encouragement fund	38	31	32	1
Transfer from special accounts	8,620	8,090	3,079	- 462
Insurance companies' contribution	3,412	3,418	3,514	467
Export credit compensation profits	422	474	388	- 1,549
National defense expenditure shared by Manchoukuoan Government	24,681	19,500	19,500	0
Temporary profit taxes	44,681	102,468	185,992	68,902
Bonds issued	609,621	605,481	685,475	-322,586
Dividend tax .....	.....	.....	35,450	- 1,186
Bonds & shares interest tax .....	.....	.....	1,042	- 1,036
Traffic tax .....	.....	.....	8,087	181
Admission tax .....	.....	.....	8,276	- 2,058
Special admission tax .....	.....	.....	72	- 37
Commodity tax .....	.....	.....	54,573	663
Surplus fund brought over from previous year	52,843	89,923	205,313	205,313
Temporary profits from goods sold	17,500	.....	.....	.....
Old Yawata Iron Works profits	2	1	.....	.....
Higher School construction fund received	10	32	10	10
League of Nations' expenditure repaid	1	3	1	1
Total	810,449	968,472	1,263,024	- 52,926
Grand Total	2,372,098	2,914,470	3,954,978	72,617

EXPENDITURE
(Unit in ¥1,000)

	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	Compared with budget
Ordinary Account:				
Imperial Household Department	4,500	4,500	4,500	0
Foreign Department	17,508	17,468	18,034	- 1,422
Home Department	61,904	45,296	49,388	- 461
Finance Department	413,599	456,401	579,999	-90,817
Army Department	191,433	160,567	130,702	-37,504
Navy Department	236,408	273,088	286,837	- 7,822
Justice Department	38,129	44,499	48,459	- 471
Educational Department	131,144	133,315	133,431	- 440
Department of Agriculture & Forestry	33,602	34,505	38,426	- 1,273
Department of Commerce & Industry	5,763	6,504	6,790	- 532
Department of Communications	183,982	184,129	196,952	- 3,393
Overseas Department	2,164	2,256	2,367	- 46
Department of Welfare .....	.....	46,722	103,613	- 7,039
Total	1,320,140	1,109,251	1,599,505	-151,224
Extraordinary Account:				
Foreign Department	14,587	32,676	30,141	- 5,000
Home Department	151,276	226,438	242,701	-16,627
Finance Department	23,737	57,294	411,178	-21,547
Army Department	319,285	430,908	356,698	-108,663
Navy Department	331,042	372,277	392,408	-25,419
Justice Department	2,907	3,889	4,133	- 154
Educational Department	11,429	12,327	12,510	- 1,184

(Continued)

	1936-37 Actual account	1937-38 Actual account	1938-39	
			Actual account	Compared with budget
Department of Agriculture & Forestry	65,024	80,847	94,281	-10,905
Department of Commerce & Industry	11,389	21,895	45,939	-20,013
Department of Communications	14,408	18,155	24,974	- 6,462
Overseas Department	16,944	29,552	26,273	- 2,774
Department of Welfare .....	.....	13,650	47,182	-28,675
Total	962,035	1,299,907	1,688,523	-247,427
Grand Total	2,282,175	2,709,157	3,288,029	-398,651

Table 24. Special Account for Temporary National Defense

(Unit: Million Yen)

Revenue:	71st Session	72nd Session	73rd Session	74th Session	Total
	Supplementary & others (July, 1937)	Session (Dec. 1937)	Session (Mar. 1938)	Session (Mar. 1939)	
Bonds	411.4	2,022.7	4,453.5	3,924.1	10,848.2
Loans	36.6	.....	.....	.....	36.6
From Other Accounts	2.9	.....	423.1	661.9	1,087.8
General Account .....	.....	.....	318.3	535.2	853.5
Kwantung Bureau	0.2	.....	4.6	7.4	12.2
Communications .....	.....	.....	16.0	16.0	32.0
Railways .....	.....	.....	40.0	40.0	80.0
Chosen Government	1.6	.....	27.0	40.9	69.5
Taiwan Government	1.1	.....	14.5	17.7	33.3
Karafuto Government	0.1	.....	2.7	4.7	7.4
North China Incident special tax	66.5	.....	9.0	.....	75.6
Donations .....	.....	.....	1.0	2.0	3.0
Total incl. Others	517.4	2,022.7	4,886.6	4,605.0	12,031.7
Expenditure:					
Army	313.3	1,422.7	3,257.0	3,143.0	8,136.0
Navy	104.1	350.0	1,043.0	812.0	2,309.1
Reserves	100.0	250.0	550.0	650.0	1,550.0
Total	517.4	2,022.7	4,850.0	4,605.0	11,995.1

Table 25. Public Loans Issued Since Outbreak of the China Incident

(Unit: in Million Yen)

Date	Incident bonds	Other bonds	Cumulative Total	Date	Incident bonds	Other bonds	Cumulative Total
Aug. 1937 .....	.....	200.0	200.0	Sept. " .....	.....	400.0	4,230.5
Sept. "	100.0	.....	300.0	Oct. "	700.0	.....	4,930.5
Oct. "	200.0	.....	500.0	Nov. " .....	.....	.....	4,930.5
Nov. "	200.0	.....	700.0	Dec. "	700.0	.....	5,630.5
Dec. "	400.0	200.0	1,300.0	Jan. 1939	400.0	.....	6,030.5
Jan. 1938	300.0	.....	1,600.0	Feb. "	200.0	100.0	6,330.5
Feb. "	300.0	.....	1,900.0	Mar. "	100.0	330.0	6,760.5
Mar. " .....	.....	330.0	2,230.0	Apr. "	300.0	.....	7,060.5
Apr. "	200.0	.....	2,430.0	May "	400.0	.....	7,460.5
May "	300.0	.....	2,730.0	June "	400.0	.....	7,860.5
June "	400.0	.....	3,130.0	July "	400.0	.....	8,260.5
July "	300.0	.....	3,430.0	Aug. "	501.5	7.0	8,769.0
Aug. "	400.5	.....	3,830.5	Total	7,102.0	1,567.0	8,769.0

NATIONAL BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 1939-40

The budget of the General Account for the fiscal year 1939-40 and the first supplementary budget were passed by the Diet on March 7th and 17th, 1939, respectively, leaving another supplementary budget under discussion in the House of Representatives.

Including the second supplementary budget, the total expenditure in the General Account

for the fiscal year 1939-40 amounts to 4,804.5 million yen, an increase of 1,253.7 million yen compared with the total of 3,550.8 million yen for the previous fiscal year. The respective net totals are 4,269.4 million yen for 1939-40 and 3,233.7 million yen in the previous fiscal year, if the sums of 535.1 million yen and 317.1 million yen are excluded, as they will be trans-

ferred to the Temporary War Expenditure Special Account. It is noteworthy that expenditure in extraordinary account for the first time exceeded that in the ordinary account.

Revenue in the ordinary account is estimated smaller for the first time compared with extraordinary account. In extraordinary revenue, receipts through Government loans show an expansion from 1,008.0 million yen to 1,727.7 million yen. Tax receipts in extraordinary revenue also show a pronounced increase of 237.0 million yen to 465.1 million yen, the increase being greater than in tax receipts in ordinary revenue, which is estimated at 1,745.9 million yen in 1939-40, an increase of 168.8 million yen over the previous year.

In comparison with the previous year, the expenditures of all departments excepting the Ministries of Imperial Household and Social Welfare show an increase, the expansion being especially heavy in the budget of the Ministries of Finance, Army and Navy.

The supplementary budget of the Temporary War Expenditure Special Account for 1939-40 was passed by the Diet on March 13, 1939. The amount at 4,605 million yen was smaller than the total of 4,850 million yen for the previous year. The aggregate expenditure under this

account since the beginning of the China Incident totals 11,995 million yen.

According to a statement made in the Diet by the Minister of Finance, the total actual expenditure under this account up to the end of February, 1939 reached 6,300 million yen out of a total estimate of 7,400 million yen. Including the expenditure of the Temporary War Expenditure Special Account, the total defence budgets for 1939-40 amounted to 6,432 million yen, as against 6,097 million yen for 1938-39 and 3,978 million yen for 1937-38.

Of the net total expenditure amounting to 8,874 million yen, including both General Account and Temporary War Expenditure Special Account, the defence budgets for 1939-40 cover 72.5% as against 75.4% in 1938-39 and 47.2% in 1936 and 30.8 in 1931.

The estimated amount of national bonds to be issued in 1939-40 totals 5,925 million yen as against the estimate of 5,628 million yen for 1938-39. The estimate will be increased to more than 7,000 million yen, if the unissued bonds carried forward from the previous year are included. Of the total estimate of national bonds for 1938-39, 4,100.5 million yen were actually issued by the end of February, 1939.

References:

Table Nos.: 1-9 a, 10 b, 11 a, 12 b, 13-14 c, 15-16 b, 17-18 a, 19 d, 20-25 a.

Key: a—Department of Finance.
b—Industrial Bank of Japan.
c—Department of Home Affairs.
d—Cabinet Statistics Bureau.

CHAPTER XXII

BANKING

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

The development of banking in the modern sense of the term in Japan dates back to 1873 when the Dai-ichi Kokuritsu Ginko, or the First National Bank was founded in Tokyo. In the decades since then there has been a remarkable growth in this field of enterprise. The period from the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-1905 to the end of the Great War forms a stage when banking saw its greatest rate of expansion in Japan, briskness in foreign trade and the establishment of modern industries having played no small part in this advance.

Not unlike banking in other foreign countries these Japanese financial organs have undergone several stages of readjustments due to over-expansion in times of brisk economic conditions,

and the general trend of the last two decades shows a distinct movement towards amalgamation of small banking institutions into the large banks of the country. In recent years about one-half of the total deposits and advances made by the ordinary banks of Japan are accounted for by six of the leading banks in that group.

In conjunction with the development of banking other financial organs also made their appearance, and among these the trust and insurance companies are the most prominent. These two latter forms of institutions have expanded in a healthy manner and at present take an important position in Japan's financing circle.

THE BANKING SYSTEM

The Banks and Their Functions

A distinctive feature of the Japanese banking system is a division of the banks into clearly defined classes each with its own function. The Bank of Japan, which is the central bank, has the exclusive right of note issue in Japan proper. In the colonies of Korea (Chosen) and Formosa the general banking business and bank note issuance are in the hands of special colonial banks organized with a view to meeting local requirements. Long term credit on real estate security is handled by special banking institutions dealing almost exclusively in this line. Foreign exchange transactions are likewise centralized in special banks with their branches in many parts of the world. The so-called ordinary banks are charged with ordinary banking operations, but are not authorized to handle the trust business or notebrokering.

The capital resources of the banking institutions of Japan consist of paid-up capital, reserve funds, private deposits, bank debentures, convertible notes, government and other official deposits, etc. The capital structure of the banking institutions, as returned for the 2nd half of 1937, was formed of deposits 67.81%, paid-up capital and reserve funds 13.29%, and convertible currency and bank notes and debentures, combined, 18.89%.

The banks in Japan in their earlier days

operated more as official financial organs, their function being chiefly provision of capital for the Government and investment in national bonds. It was not until after the war with China in 1894-5 that the banks began to assume the character of financial organs for private enterprises. Total circulating capital which is represented by the combined total of advances and securities owned, has reached the amount of 27,032 million yen as at the end of August 1939. Of this amount 32.9% is accounted for by national bonds which, compared with the same period a year before, shows an increase of 3.1%. The balance of 67.1% represented loans to private enterprises and purchases of securities. Of this credit extension to private enterprises the current loans made up approximately 51% of the total circulating capital, investment in bonds and securities other than national and local bonds 16%. The current loans consisted in large part in long term arrangements which were availed of to provide capital equipment in diverse branches of industry and other undertakings.

The investment by the banks in securities, as a general rule, forming their reserve funds, consists for the most part of national bonds. Far less amounts are invested in corporate bonds and stocks, which generally mean long term loans to private enterprises.

(III) Advances

Dec.:	Ordinary Banks					Special Banks				Total incl. others
	On Bills	On Securities	Over-draft	Call Loans	Total incl. others	To Gov't.	On Securities	Over-draft	Call Loans	
1925	4,118	1,299	1,232	203	7,270	23	...	86	...	2,416
1930	4,153	1,137	848	203	6,393	25	2,261	91	25	2,887
1935	3,718	808	751	390	5,703	125	2,176	106	58	3,027
1936	4,017	865	605	341	6,029	189	2,080	123	153	3,218
1937	4,815	786	923	390	7,023	3	2,064	118	154	2,951
1938	5,642	769	962	437	9,153	126	1,953	43	46	3,300
1939 June	6,203	760	1,136	461	10,013	...	1,976	51	30	3,199

Dec.:	Total Advances						Cash on Hand				
	Savings Banks On Securities	To Government	On Bills	On Securities	Over-draft	Call Loans	Total incl. others	Ordinary banks	Special banks	Savings banks	Total
1925	219	23	..	..	1,317	..	9,841	667	415	17	1,100
1930	473	25	..	..	939	..	9,753	635	341	37	1,013
1935	329	125	3,748	808	857	448	9,059	864	..	..	..
1936	239	189	4,017	865	829	494	9,486	683	22	22	727
1937	253	3	4,815	786	1,041	643	10,227	862	25	27	915
1938	253	..	5,769	2,975	1,005	483	12,706	1,038	28	28	1,094
1939 June	241	..	6,322	2,977	1,187	491	13,453	1,253	38	28	1,325

Note:—Accounts of the Bank of Japan are not included in the "Special Banks" in the table.

Table 3. Returns of The Bank of Japan

(Unit: Million Yen)

(A) Assets

Dec.:	Bills discounted	Advances	Advances on foreign bills	Branch & Agent acct.	Gov't. bonds	Coins & bullions			Total incl. others
						Gold	Others	Total	
1936 Dec. 19	535	32	125	80	480	547	37	584	2,078
1937 Dec. 18	486	27	104	94	898	801	36	837	2,515
1938 Dec. 31	457	31	51	165	1,841	501	46	548	3,494
1939 June 24	428	31	20	225	1,776	501	45	546	3,488

(B) Liabilities

Government Deposits

Dec.:	Notes issued	Current Acc't.	Reserves for small Gov't. notes	Others	Total	Other deposits (current only)	Reserves for small Gov't. Notes	Rest Acc't.	Total incl. others
1937 Dec. 18	1,864	166	..	90	256	84	11	139	2,515
1938 Dec. 31	2,755	52	88	166	307	131	—	140	3,494
1939 June 24	2,342	168	132	235	535	238	—	152	3,488

Table 4. Various Loans to Industries Classified

(Prepared by the Department of Finance)

Scale of Loans (Yen)	Commerce		Industry		Agriculture		Total incl. Others	
	No. (1,000)	Amount (Million yen)	No. (1,000)	Amount (Million yen)	No. (1,000)	Amount (Million yen)	No. (1,000)	Amount (Million yen)
Below 500	267	58.2	50	10.9	442	80.7	734	146.0
501-1,000	110	77.4	23	16.1	101	67.6	233	162.0
1,001-5,000	170	361.8	39	85.8	96	181.7	329	692.0
5,001-10,000	26	199.2	8	56.5	9	59.5	57	382.3
10,001-50,000	26	510.1	10	190.7	6	103.4	54	1,054.8
50,001-100,000	4	231.6	2	104.7	0.4	23.8	8	500.5
Over 100,000	4	1,131.5	2	910.3	0.2	31.0	8	3,187.8
Total	610	2,575.2	134	1,375.0	655	547.6	1,424	6,125.3

Note: The above table shows the result of the latest investigations made by the Banking Bureau, Department of Finance, in 1933. Such investigations are made once every five years.

Table 5. Accounts of Special Banks

(Unit: Million Yen)

(2nd half 1937)

	Deposits			Securities			Call loans	Other loans	Bills discounted	Cash on hand
	Current	Fixed	Total incl. others	National bonds	Foreign bonds	Total incl. others				
Bank of Japan	132	..	424	1,387	..	1,387	..	166	465	37
Yokohama Specie	129	338	588	108	313	436	..	216	168	14
Hypothec	1	168	257	88	1	125	35	1,274	39	3
Agr. & Ind.	1	43	66	16	1	41	..	178	6	1
Colonization	19	73	121	22	0	23	4	136	99	8
Ind. Bk. of Japan	9	38	279	34	11	106	106	418	514	3
Bank of Taiwan	21	71	149	86	9	117	3	130	115	66
Bank of Chosen	106	116	294	159	6	218	5	433	73	170

Note: See Business Directory Section for capital, reserves, etc.

Table 6. Accounts of Principal Ordinary and Savings Banks at End of 1938

(Unit: Million Yen)

(A) Ordinary Banks

Banks	Paid-up capital	Reserves	Deposits	Advances		Total	Call loans & Cash	Securities	Profit rate to paid up cap. %
				Bills discounted	Advances				
Yasuda	92.7	74.6	1,348	117	737	854	148	526	10.5
Sanwa	72.2	35.7	1,657	171	536	706	224	846	11.9
Mitsubishi	62.5	63.5	1,149	47	581	628	171	427	16.5
Mitsui	60.0	65.9	1,127	57	662	718	141	335	16.1
Daiichi	57.5	78.0	1,383	157	670	828	156	525	19.0
Sumitomo	50.0	46.3	1,459	140	754	894	151	490	18.2
Dai Hyaku	28.0	16.8	967	93	437	530	90	365	12.0
Jugo	20.0	3.2	192	41	104	144	41	159	10.2
Nomura	15.0	14.3	544	73	300	373	102	98	13.8
Nagoya	13.9	13.3	208	35	74	110	22	103	12.5
Kobe	13.9	3.1	279	23	112	135	44	117	9.5
Aichi	11.8	13.6	220	16	87	102	33	108	13.1
Chugoku	6.7	0.7	132	8	75	83	3	50	7.0
Nihon Chuya	6.2	1.9	201	16	92	108	22	78	15.6
Geibi	5.5	11.8	166	5	65	70	11	102	25.5
Showa	2.5	1.3	169	31	56	87	28	108	15.9

(B) Savings Banks

Banks	Paid up Capital	Reserves	Deposits	Cash, etc.	Advances	Securities	Profit rate %
Fudo	8.0	12.6	599	79	140	408	17.9
Osaka	7.0	13.4	503	23	15	491	21.7
Nihon	2.3	4.6	150	9	4	144	23.8
Yasuda	2.1	6.2	423	14	18	402	35.4
Niigata	1.2	3.8	60	3	4	58	55.8
Nihon Sogo	1.2	0.4	45	2	3	39	10.9

Table 7. Foreign Banks in Japan

(End of 1938)

	Branches in Japan	
	No.	Location
Great Britain	3	Kobe, Yokohama, Tokyo
U. S. A.	2	Yokohama, Kobe
	4	Kobe, Yokohama, Tokyo, Osaka
France	2	Tokyo, Kobe
Holland	1	Kobe
China	2	Kobe, Tokyo
	1	Osaka

PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTS OF ALL

(Represented by Special

(A) ASSETS

Year		No. of Banks		Deposits at other Banks	Cash on hand	Gold, Bullion & Foreign Currency	Call Loans	Securities	Bills discounted
		Head Offices	Branches						
1931	1st	868	5,419	891	1,013	604	201	4,980	1,695
	2nd	797	5,296	805	930	261	176	4,935	1,978
1932	1st	751	5,167	706	964	228	264	4,798	1,804
	2nd	651	5,028	824	1,003	239	384	5,507	1,801
1933	1st	644	4,911	896	1,024	242	357	5,867	1,723
	2nd	627	4,730	938	1,100	246	478	6,251	1,872
1934	1st	605	4,666	1,027	960	274	520	6,715	1,670
	2nd	587	4,588	969	1,193	299	428	6,841	1,952
1935	1st	578	4,502	877	940	298	494	7,254	1,809
	2nd	569	4,407	925	1,148	306	448	7,567	2,034
1936	1st	553	4,370	839	1,120	328	421	7,778	1,945
	2nd	521	4,286	742	1,136	354	494	8,213	2,203
1937	1st	476	4,235	710	1,259	326	457	8,252	2,279
	2nd	462	4,240	827	1,193	814	643	8,878	2,738
Of which:									
	Special Banks	13	232	273	301	813	153	2,454	1,478
	Ordinary Banks	377	3,621	366	864	0	490	4,655	1,260
	Savings Banks	72	387	188	28	...	...	1,769	...

(B) LIABILITIES

Year		Convertible notes	Bonds & shares	Deposits	Ordinary & fixed deposits and reserves	Loans	Call money	Foreign exchange	Reserves
	2nd	1,487	1,908	9,795	1,614	1,686	92	53	968
1932	1st	1,249	1,978	9,646	1,586	1,472	127	63	170
	2nd	1,610	2,031	10,087	1,678	1,516	98	59	186
1933	1st	1,428	1,975	10,366	1,760	1,409	68	54	195
	2nd	1,746	1,875	10,526	1,814	1,584	84	62	197
1934	1st	1,473	1,810	10,901	1,825	1,382	83	71	232
	2nd	1,888	1,730	11,149	1,864	1,538	105	60	214
1935	1st	1,590	1,673	11,389	1,950	1,283	66	71	226
	2nd	2,063	1,641	11,906	2,022	1,433	115	89	211
1936	1st	1,718	1,567	12,212	2,119	1,247	75	78	218
	2nd	2,158	1,514	12,868	2,113	1,415	118	97	208
1937	1st	1,869	1,561	13,679	2,177	1,329	103	97	208
	2nd	2,700	1,960	14,429	2,301	1,270	136	72	209
Of which:									
	Special Banks	2,700	1,960	2,179	—	975	41	28	60
	Ordinary Banks	—	—	12,232	203	295	95	44	131
	Savings Banks	—	—	18	2,098	0	—	—	18

Note: Exclusive of Bank of Japan accounts.

BANKS IN JAPAN PROPER

Ordinary and Savings Banks)

(Unit: Million Yen)

Advances	Foreign exchange	Movable & immovable Properties	Mis-cellaneous accounts	Capital unpaid	Loss	Total assets	Year
9,377	454	561	4,422	855	51	25,114	1st } 1931
9,513	603	579	4,246	824	57	24,908	2nd } 1931
9,405	449	589	4,209	817	66	24,299	1st } 1932
9,234	697	592	4,488	813	60	25,642	2nd } 1932
9,040	567	592	4,674	801	70	25,854	1st } 1933
8,779	683	581	4,871	783	76	26,658	2nd } 1933
8,385	693	566	5,238	771	76	26,896	1st } 1934
8,508	840	562	5,155	761	79	27,587	2nd } 1934
8,260	778	559	171	750	70	27,526	1st } 1935
8,612	900	560	178	740	69	28,933	2nd } 1935
8,579	786	553	179	731	65	28,883	1st } 1936
8,992	960	548	193	710	62	30,300	2nd } 1936
9,176	1,145	529	224	686	52	30,973	1st } 1937
9,584	899	527	229	680	50	33,286	2nd } 1937
2,798	684	126	147	265	..	9,543	
6,583	215	360	80	380	42	20,113	
253	...	31	2	35	8	3,630	

(Unit: Million Yen)

Accounts Payable	Mis-cellaneous accounts	Capital paid-up	Reserves	Profit	Total liabilities	Dividends	Year
98	4,635	2,580	1,014	168	25,114	55	1st } 1931
94	5,511	2,526	968	163	24,908	55	2nd } 1931
100	4,429	2,508	973	170	24,299	54	1st } 1932
115	4,794	2,485	984	186	25,642	54	2nd } 1932
91	5,053	2,458	997	195	25,854	51	1st } 1933
148	5,208	2,428	984	197	26,658	51	2nd } 1933
160	5,550	2,402	1,006	232	26,896	51	1st } 1934
142	5,483	2,381	1,035	214	27,587	51	2nd } 1934
128	680	2,356	1,056	226	27,526	50	1st } 1935
162	687	2,333	1,081	211	28,933	50	2nd } 1935
184	697	2,315	1,108	218	28,883	50	1st } 1936
195	741	2,258	1,114	208	30,300	50	2nd } 1936
310	823	2,171	1,107	208	30,973	49	1st } 1937
172	762	2,153	1,128	209	33,286	48	2nd } 1937
88	531	449	477	60	9,543	17	
84	183	1,627	597	131	20,113	30	
—	48	77	54	18	3,630	1	

Table 7-A. Assets and Liabilities of Foreign Banks in Japan

Assets							
(In ¥1,000; for 2nd half of each year)							
	Deposits	Discount bills	Loans	Foreign bill accounts	Branch accounts	Movables & immovables accounts	Total incl. others
1930	7,867	5,005	28,579	44,912	13,417	274	122,378
1931	7,954	3,094	19,528	33,654	20,863	334	111,408
1932	10,090	3,055	16,173	48,143	14,642	1,816	116,795
1933	11,675	3,705	15,426	71,647	19,837	1,902	174,919
1934	13,618	6,527	14,810	77,442	24,163	1,838	228,200
1935	19,625	7,216	17,202	82,523	38,843	1,777	275,650
1936	16,926	8,086	15,731	82,363	43,100	4,476	294,794
1937	26,624	4,670	35,010	75,269	47,074	4,736	300,338

Liabilities							
(In ¥1,000; for 2nd half of each year)							
	Paid-up capital	Reserves	Deposits	Debts	Foreign bill accounts	Branch accounts	Total incl. others
1930	4,700	82	54,910	9,200	6,480	27,731	122,378
1931	4,950	66	55,356	2,379	11,888	12,671	111,408
1932	5,233	248	46,361	6,488	16,254	23,970	116,795
1933	6,199	147	53,700	9,795	10,032	55,241	174,910
1934	6,310	181	67,610	8,433	18,556	35,861	228,200
1935	2,978	378	85,785	11,459	21,448	56,656	275,650
1936	2,978	410	86,602	9,510	24,665	58,047	294,794
1937	765	328	114,346	10,531	19,983	108,374	300,338

Central Chest for Industrial Associations

(Sangyo Kumiai Chuo Kinko)

As an institution for regulating the movement of funds of the Federation of Industrial Associations and of individual Industrial Associations and for bringing it into close touch with the central money market, the Central Chest for Industrial Associations was established by law on April 5, 1923. Its capital amounts to ¥30,700,000, of which ¥15,000,000 is invested by the Government and a remainder of ¥15,700,000 by the Industrial Associations throughout the country. The Associations that participated in the investment amounted to 80 per cent. of the total number existing.

The principal business of the Central Chest includes (1) the making without security of loans redeemed at a fixed time within a period of not more than five years to Federations of Industrial Associations or Industrial Associations, (2) to discount bills for or allow overdrafts to Federations of Industrial Associations or Industrial Associations, (3) to receive money as deposits from Federations of Industrial Associations, Industrial Associations, public corporations, or legal persons not engaged in business aiming at profit. The Central Chest may employ its surplus money for the purchasing of national and local bonds or securities designated by the Minister of State concerned.

MONEY ORGANS FOR POORER CLASSES

Banking organs for the poorer classes are still sadly inadequate in Japan. There are no people's banks, and at present, besides the ancient institutions of pawnbroking and "mujin" the only banking facilities available for those people are postal savings banks and credit as-

sociations.

Public Pawn Shops.—These shops make it their business to supply the poor with loans at low interest and with other advantages. The amount of money advanced for pawns has been increasing steadily.

Table 8. Statistics of Public Pawn Shops

Year Ending March 31:	No. of pawns accepted	Money advanced (Yen)	No. of pawns redeemed	Money repaid (Yen)	No. of forfeited pawns	Money forfeited (Yen)
1930	949,860	5,172,328	744,755	4,064,341	32,005	143,209
1931	1,228,672	6,479,853	1,024,430	5,409,736	65,679	329,650
1932	1,433,020	7,242,398	1,258,143	6,525,770	99,915	495,543
1933	1,731,476	8,475,092	1,517,832	7,479,729	114,138	511,020
1934	2,254,220	11,796,763	2,010,678	9,755,981	98,558	429,742
1935	2,900,872	15,690,231	2,482,002	13,842,540	149,095	620,957
1936	3,497,487	19,189,126	.....	17,519,062	202,477	848,163
1937	3,726,077	21,519,171	.....	19,630,323	241,869	1,055,668

"Mujin" (Mutual Loan Companies)

It was originally a mutual help association that was organized for various purposes, and it was in June, 1915, that the Mutual Loan Society Law was promulgated to be a legal standing. As existing at present the members of a "mujin," by which title this kind of association is now generally known, have to bring at each meeting a certain amount of fixed subscription. They then determine by drawing a number of members to be allowed to make use of the money collected at each meeting, and this is continued till all the members get their turn. This primitive help contrivance has been very much abused lately, being too often made a means of fraud by some unscrupulous "promoters." In order, however, to enable these societies to perform a function of a financial institution for the lower classes and to 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 instalment 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 ¥100,000 and a paid-up capital of not less than ¥50,000. No company is sanctioned to transact this business without the permission from the Minister of Finance. Those so engaged in this business are prohibited to carry on any other business at the same time, and are under obligation to present business reports to the Government.

Table 9. (a) General Condition of "Mujin" (Mutual Credit Associations)

	No. of cos.	No. of branches	Capital (¥1,000)		Reserves (¥1,000)	Securities owned (¥1,000)	Loans (¥1,000)	Deposits (¥1,000)
			Authorized	Paid-up				
1932	274	158	37,666	18,272	9,558	2,621	41,729	19,472
1933	276	174	38,326	18,581	9,554	4,447	44,271	26,340
1934	273	191	38,541	19,331	9,927	7,643	51,473	32,085
1935	262	195	38,031	19,068	10,709	9,625	61,723	33,293
1936	253	207	38,329	18,932	10,923	13,152	73,365	38,594
1937	246	209	36,079	19,233	11,923	18,355	95,077	47,716

(b) Business Results

	No. of Mujin	No. of lots (1,000)	Amount of contracts (¥1,000)	Amount of premiums (¥1,000)	No. of Mujin	No. of lots (1,000)	Amount of contracts (¥1,000)	Amount of premiums (¥1,000)
1932	56,344	1,737	1,206,031	1,285,143	1935	74,235	2,210	1,411,836
1933	61,147	1,838	1,225,860	1,299,187	1936	78,977	2,407	1,553,534
1934	67,032	2,015	1,303,468	1,374,343	1937	81,587	2,571	1,703,542

FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR INVESTMENT PURPOSES

The amount of funds available for investment purposes has shown a steady increase in recent years. Bank deposits and debentures account for more than one-half of such funds available. Between 1919 and 1937 the total amount of such funds rose from 11,956 million yen to 30,495 million yen.

Table 10. Funds Available for Investment Purposes (In million yen)

	Bank Deposits and Debentures	Money in Trust	Postal Savings Including Savings Transfer Accounts	Co-operative Credit Society Savings	Insurance, Legal and Current Reserves	Post Office Life Insurance and Life Annuity Reserves	Total
1919	10,633	.....	731	186	397	9	11,956
1928	14,010	1,004	1,792	1,011	1,302	376	19,494
1929	14,439	1,169	2,106	1,108	1,455	484	20,760
1932	14,133	1,226	2,769	1,063	1,832	815	21,837
1933	14,561	1,378	2,869	1,179	1,986	950	22,925
1934	14,743	1,560	3,021	1,268	1,986	1,087	23,665
1935	15,568	1,730	3,188	1,382	2,350	1,236	25,454
1936	16,495	1,854	3,435	1,515	2,442	1,414	27,155
1937	18,690	1,886	3,788	1,748	2,789	1,594	30,495
1938	.....	2,038	4,520	.....	.....	.....	.....

Table 17. Japan's Position in Gold Holdings
(Compiled by the Federal Reserve Bank)
(In millions of dollars)

End of Dec.	Total (52 countries)	Japan	U.S. A.	France	U. K.	Italy	Germany
1934	21,051	394	8,238	5,445	1,584	518	32
1935	21,604	425	10,125	4,395	1,648	270	33
1936	22,630	463	11,258	2,995	2,584	208	27
1937	23,970	261	12,760	2,564	2,689	208	28
1938	*26,046	164	14,512	2,435	3,449	210	29

Note: * Estimated figure for November.

Table 18. Government Gold Purchase Price
(In Yen per gram)

Year	Month	Day	Price
1932	March	7	1.933
"	"	14	1.987
"	"	22	1.960
"	"	28	1.933
"	April	4	1.915
"	"	11	1.901
"	"	18	1.896
"	"	25	1.915
"	May	2	1.939
"	"	9	1.915
"	"	16	1.939
"	"	23	1.965
"	June	6	1.915
"	"	13	1.939
"	"	20	1.992
"	July	18	2.064
"	Aug.	8	2.099
"	"	29	2.256
"	Sept.	19	2.315
1932	Oct.	18	2.283
"	Nov.	7	2.373
"	"	29	2.499
"	Dec.	16	2.517
1933	Jan.	9	2.488
"	"	31	2.499
"	Feb.	20	2.477
"	March	7	2.477
"	"	20	2.477
"	"	27	2.467
"	April	24	2.368
"	June	22	2.370
"	Nov.	24	2.650
1934	April	7	2.950
1935	Jan.	11	3.090
1936	May	6	3.500
1937	"	15	3.770
1938	"	2	3.850

Table 19. Comparison of Discount Rates of Central Banks
(Prepared by the League of Nations)
(In per cent)

Year	Japan	U.S. A.*	U.K.	Germany	Italy	France	Average Index
1929	5.48	5.16	5.50	7.10	6.79	3.50	100.0
1930	5.39	3.04	3.42	4.93	5.93	2.71	93.5
1931	5.40	2.12	3.93	6.86	5.88	2.11	78.4
1932	5.30	2.81	3.01	5.21	5.56	2.50	72.7
1933	4.02	2.56	2.00	4.00	3.85	2.50	56.4
1934	3.65	1.54	2.00	4.00	3.10	2.66	50.5
1935	3.65	1.50	2.00	4.00	4.16	3.48	56.0
1936	3.38	1.50	2.00	4.00	4.69	3.67	57.3
1937	3.29	1.33	2.00	4.00	4.50	3.81	56.4
1938	3.29	1.00	2.00	4.00	4.50	2.76	..
1939 (Aug.)	3.29	1.00	2.00	4.00	4.50	2.00	..

Note: * The Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

Table 20. Japan's Position in Market Rates of Discount
(Prepared by the League of Nations)
(% per annum)

Year	Tokyo Commercial paper 60 days			London Banker's draft 90 days			New York Commercial paper 4-6 months			Paris Commercial paper 45-90 days		
	Max.	Min.	Aver.	Max.	Min.	Aver.	Max.	Min.	Aver.	Max.	Min.	Aver.
1929	5.04	4.78	4.85	6.2500	4.2500	5.26	6.25	5.00	5.84	3.6250	3.3750	3.46
1930	5.11	4.75	4.85	4.4375	2.0000	2.57	5.00	2.75	3.58	3.4375	1.3750	2.32
1931	5.15	4.49	4.85	5.9063	1.3125	3.61	4.25	2.00	2.67	2.0625	1.0625	1.57
1932	6.21	4.56	5.24	5.8125	1.5938	1.87	4.00	1.26	2.84	1.8750	0.8750	1.28
1933	4.93	4.38	4.49	1.2500	0.3750	0.69	4.50	1.25	1.72	2.4375	1.0800	1.83
1934	4.38	4.38	4.38	1.0625	0.3750	0.82	1.50	0.75	1.02	2.8750	1.3750	2.12
1935	4.38	4.38	4.38	0.8438	0.3125	0.58	1.00	0.75	0.76	6.0000	1.7500	3.30
1936	4.38	4.02	4.19	1.0625	0.5469	0.60	0.75	0.75	0.75	6.1250	1.9375	3.73
1937	4.02	4.02	4.02	0.7500	0.5500	0.58	1.00	0.75	0.95	6.5000	2.0000	3.96
1938	..	..	4.02	..	..	0.63	..	..	0.81	..	..	3.00
1939 (June)	..	..	4.02	..	..	0.75	..	..	0.56	..	..	1.93

Table 21. Rates of Interest at the Bank of Japan

Date of change	No. of days continued	Discount of commercial bills (%)	Discount of bills with government bonds as collaterals (%)*	Discount of bills with other collaterals (%)*	Overdraft
October 4, 1926	155	6.57	6.57	7.30	7.67
March 9, 1927	215	5.84	6.21	6.57	7.30
October 10, 1927	1,093	5.48	5.84	6.21	6.94
October 7, 1930	364	5.11	5.48	5.84	6.57
October 6, 1931	30	5.84	6.21	6.57	7.30
November 5, 1931	128	6.57	6.94	7.30	8.03
March 12, 1932	88	5.84	6.21	6.57	7.30
June 8, 1932	71	5.11	5.48	5.84	6.57
August 18, 1932	319	4.38	4.75	5.11	5.84
July 3, 1933	1,009	3.65	4.02	4.38	5.11
April 7, 1936	465	3.29	3.65	4.02	4.75
July 15, 1937	69	3.29	3.29	4.02	4.75
September 21, 1937	451	3.29	3.29	4.02	4.02

Note:—* Minimum.

Table 22. Interest Rates on Deposits

Fixed by the agreement of Tokyo Associated Banks
(% per annum)

Date of change	Fixed deposit	Current account	Special current account	Deposit at notice
August 26, 1932	(A) 4.2	0.730	2.555	2.920
	(B) 4.7	1.095	3.285	3.285
July 1, 1933	(A) 3.7	0.730	2.190	2.555
	(B) 4.2	1.095	2.920	2.920
June 25, 1934	(A) 3.7	0.730	2.190	2.555
	(B) 4.0	1.095	2.555	2.920
April 10, 1936	(A) 3.3	0.365	1.825	2.190
	(B) 3.5	0.730	2.190	2.555

Note: (A)—A class banks.
(B)—B class banks.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE BUSINESS

Japan's foreign exchange business dealt with at first almost entirely by British, American and other foreign banks was taken up by the Yokohama Special Bank created in 1880, and then by the semi-official Taiwan and Chosen Banks. At present such leading private banks as Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Sumitomo, Daiichi, Yasuda, Dai-Hyaku and Sanwa participate with the result that the greater part of the exports and imports is now financed by Japanese institutions.

Foreign Exchange Control.—It is interesting to note the course which foreign exchange policy has followed during recent years in Japan, until it has assumed the form of the present exchange control and attendant measures. The first enactment was the Capital Flight Prevention Law of 1932, which was replaced by the foreign exchange control system enforced in May, 1933.

From the autumn of 1936 a sudden uprush of speculative imports took place owing to the announcement of a bill to revise the customs duties and due to a renewed expansion in military expenditures, coupled with world-wide price

advances. Consequently, the Government on January 8, 1937 enforced an import exchange license system, the chief feature of which was the requirement that, until July 31, all foreign exchange transactions to cover ¥30,000 or more imports per month were subject to Government licensing. On July 6, 1937 the Government extended the period of the system's validity for "the time being" but reduced the maximum limit of unrestricted remittances abroad successively to ¥1,000 and to ¥100 from the former ¥30,000.

Moreover, Government license was made necessary for any sum above ¥1,000 a month which might be required not only for import exchange but for the remittance of stock dividends and other profit disbursements, remittances for the execution of obligations based on internal and external laws, remittances for the purchase or the exercise of patent rights and other industrial property, funds taken by travellers to foreign countries and remittances to be taken personally to residents abroad,

Establishment of Exchange Fund Account

An important measure with regard to foreign exchange control was announced in July, 1938. Inspired by a resolution adopted by the Central Price Policy Commission, the Government decided to release 300 million yen of specie reserve of the Bank of Japan to establish a foreign exchange fund account in that bank. This specie is to be converted gradually into foreign currencies and will be worked in a revolving manner to facilitate the importation of materials needed for the manufacture of articles for export. The gold of this exchange fund was to be shipped abroad and converted

into dollars and pounds and will be deposited in special account at the New York branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank.

Exchange banks, domestic and foreign, may apply to the Bank of Japan for exchange funds when unable to accept import exchange contracts due to a deficiency of bills, the interest rate to be paid by the exchange banks being 2.5% per annum. The application is limited to import of raw materials which are needed for the manufacture of articles for export. It is calculated that if these funds are used in a rotating manner once every four months, a maximum of 1,200 million yen of raw materials can be imported under the link system annually.

Table 23. Trend of Foreign Exchange Rates
(Yokohama Specie Bank T.T. Selling Rates)

	New York per ¥100 (\$)	London per ¥1 (Sh.)	Paris per ¥1 (Franc)	Rome per ¥1 (Lire)	Hamburg per ¥1 (Mark)	Bombay per ¥100 (Rupee)	Shanghai per 100 st. \$ (¥)
1926	46.875	1.11.125	11.940	.....	.....	130.250	75.000
1927	47.375	1.11.438	11.710	.....	.....	126.750	71.250
1928	46.457	1.10.902	11.621	.....	.....	126.380	77.600
1929	46.069	1.10.754	11.621	.....	1.9150	126.380	77.600
1930	49.367	1.00.342	12.508	.....	2.0570	136.324	117.733
1931	49.375	2.02.416	12.460	2.058	2.0580	147.361	64.300
1932	26.454	2.07.157	7.039	5.244	1.1580	104.837	86.898
1933	25.227	1.02.409	5.068	3.804	0.8310	79.604	105.403
1934	29.511	1.02.065	4.489	3.437	0.7474	77.721	116.589
1935	28.571	1.02.000	4.328	3.458	0.7093	77.286	129.720
1936	28.951	1.02.000	4.832	4.079	0.7167	77.182	104.568
1937	28.814	1.02.000	7.146	5.403	0.7117	76.975	103.855
1938	28.498	1.02.000	9.846	5.394	0.7091	77.717	85.886
Jan.	29.125	1.02.000	8.573	5.470	0.7175	77.000	102.500
Feb.	29.201	1.02.000	8.573	5.470	0.7175	77.000	102.500
Mar.	29.046	1.02.000	9.029	5.437	0.7165	76.875	101.538
Apr.	29.029	1.02.000	9.029	5.437	0.7165	76.875	101.538
May	28.949	1.02.000	10.246	5.497	0.7205	78.043	92.731
June	28.904	1.02.000	10.367	5.483	0.7173	78.563	83.846
July	28.740	1.02.000	10.363	5.444	0.7174	78.063	78.462
Aug.	28.456	1.02.000	10.394	5.393	0.7093	78.074	65.741
Sept.	28.020	1.02.000	10.390	5.310	0.7002	78.075	65.000
Oct.	27.818	1.02.000	10.390	5.310	0.7002	78.075	65.000
Nov.	27.453	1.02.000	10.400	5.265	0.6936	77.953	.....
Dec.	27.236	1.02.000	10.400	5.206	0.6852	78.005	.....
1939							
Jan.	27.227	1.02.000	10.331	5.162	0.6782	78.000	.....
Feb.	27.302	1.02.000	10.308	5.180	0.6803	77.978	.....
Mar.	27.305	1.02.000	10.300	5.184	0.6807	77.865	.....
Apr.	27.261	1.02.000	10.300	5.180	0.6800	77.920	.....
May	27.285	1.02.000	10.300	5.180	0.6800	78.088	.....
June	27.296	1.02.000	10.300	5.180	0.6801	78.144	.....
July	27.309	1.02.000	10.300	5.180	0.6800	78.115	.....
Aug.	26,944	1.02.000	10.281	5.114	0.6749	78.000	.....
Sept.	23.600	1.02.000	10.196	4.496	0.6013	77.970	.....
Oct.							

Temporary Expansion of Limit of Fiduciary Note Issue of Bank of Japan

ISSUE OF BANK OF JAPAN
The limit of fiduciary note issue of the Bank

of Japan was expanded from 120 million yen to 1,000 million yen in July, 1927, which limit was maintained until 1938. In view of the market increase in the demand for funds and

the pronounced progress of economic activity during the past decade and particularly after the outbreak of hostilities, the limit was raised to 1,700 million yen in 1938 by Law No. 64 of March 31, 1938. During the previous year, however, the actual note issue of the Bank of Japan showed a sharp increase with the resultant appearance of an excess issue over the legal limit. This excess issue has been caused partly by the remarkable increase of business transactions and partly by the removal of 300 million yen of gold from the reserve of the Bank of Japan to the Gold Fund Special Account in July, 1938. As a further increase of the note issue is considered unavoidable, the limit has been again raised to 2,200 million yen by the new Law which was promulgated on March 31, 1939. As a result of this revision, notes of the Bank of Japan may be issued to the limit of 2,701 million yen without taxation, including notes issued on the basis of the gold reserve amounting to 501 million yen at present. The new Law was enforced from April 1, 1939.

The limit of fiduciary note issue of the Bank of Chosen and the Bank of Taiwan was also raised to 160 million yen and 80 million yen, respectively.

Linkage of Yen to U.S. Dollar

The Japanese Government decided on October 24, 1939 to unhitch its currency from the pound sterling and to link it to the United States dollar at the telegraphic transfer rate on New York of \$23 7/16 to ¥100. Excerpts from the Government's statement in this regard issued on the same day read as follows: "The exchange rate of the yen hitherto has been linked with the pound sterling, with a fixed value of 1 shilling 2 pence. In view of trends indicating that Great Britain will strengthen foreign exchange control in order to cope with the protracted war in Europe, the Government has decided to change the base for determining the external value of the yen from the pound sterling to the American dollar, the change being for the convenience of operating funds held abroad by the Government."

Revision of Temporary Funds Adjustment Law

In order to meet the need for Government control over the utilization of the financial resources of the nation under the emergency caused by the Sino-Japanese conflict, the Temporary Funds Adjustment Law has been enforced from September 15, 1937.

In view of the increasing necessity of concentrating funds as well as materials on special

purposes for the expansion of defence as well as economic forces, a revision in the Law was effected which was put into force from April 21, 1939. The principal points of the revision are as follows:—

(1) The provision for Government permission in case of new establishments, expansion and improvement of equipment has been extended to personnel and to juridical persons besides companies to which it formerly exclusively applied (by a revision of Article 4).

(2) The limit of bond issue of the Industrial Bank of Japan according to Article 6 of this Law has been raised from 500 million yen to 1,000 million yen. (Besides, the Industrial Bank of Japan was enabled since early 1939 to issue bonds to the limit of 2,000 million yen by the increase of capital from 50 million yen to 200 million yen). The purpose is to increase the flow of funds into industries for the expansion of productive capacity.

(3) The issue limit of savings bonds of the Hypothec Bank of Japan has been raised from 200 million yen to 500 million yen, in order to accelerate the absorption of funds disbursed by the Government.

Bankers' Clearing Houses

At the end of June 1939 there were throughout Japan proper 48 members of the Bankers' Clearing House Union. They are located in all of the principal cities of Japan. Besides, there are four in the colonies. These are Keijo, Taihoku, Fusan and Dairen.

Bill-Broking Business

As most of our banks regard note discounting as part of the proper share of their business, they are not so willing to furnish call money to bill brokers. They generally do so only when they have surplus funds remaining idle on their hands. The bill-broking business therefore does not yet possess in Japan a sufficiently congenial atmosphere for its sound development.

The first bill-broking house made its appearance in Japan in September, 1899, in Tokyo, and the second in May, 1912, in Osaka. At present the houses that are undertaking it either exclusively or in combination with other businesses number over thirty. Of these three in Tokyo, four in Osaka, and one each in Kobe and Nagoya, are relatively more important than the others.

Table 24. Bills Cleared at the Clearing-Houses
(Amount in Million Yen)

	Tokyo		Osaka		All Japan		Average Amount per Bill (Yen)
	Number of bills (1,000)	Amount	Number of bills (1,000)	Amount	Number of bills (1,000)	Amount	
1924	11,463	30,739	9,298	26,880	31,499	73,957	2,348
1929	13,525	25,071	10,390	22,374	38,338	63,343	1,652
1930	12,722	21,667	9,725	17,889	36,146	51,376	1,421
1931	12,408	21,593	9,280	14,432	34,867	46,111	1,322
1932	12,646	26,563	9,472	15,625	34,415	52,761	1,533
1933	13,577	31,550	10,412	22,175	37,286	66,870	1,793
1934	14,254	25,339	9,548	24,439	37,789	64,376	1,704
1935	15,154	25,512	10,472	22,668	40,726	63,858	1,568
1936	15,887	27,400	11,090	24,979	42,961	69,863	1,626
1937	17,308	34,126	11,984	30,154	45,846	85,270	1,860
1938	18,326	37,387	12,058	28,536	47,126	86,096	1,826
1938 (Jan.-July)	10,408	21,643	6,873	16,665	26,802	49,599	1,851
1939 (Jan.-July)	11,388	24,003	7,297	17,343	28,859	54,913	1,902

THE TRUST BUSINESS

The Origins

The trust business in Japan is of comparatively recent origin. Up to that time the business had been carried on only to a limited extent by some banks as a subsidiary line under the Law of Secured Debenture Trust enacted in 1905. But even before the business was placed on its new and consolidated basis under the above legislation there were a number of corporations operating under the title of trust companies, although they were only financial enterprises engaged in special lines of loan business.

The first trust company in the true sense of the term, the Mitsui Trust Company, was brought into existence in April, 1924, which was followed by the Yasuda Trust Company in May, 1925, the Sumitomo and the Kawasaki Trust Companies in August of the same year, and the Mitsubishi and the Kyodo around 1927. On the other hand, the Kokusai, the Kwansai, and the Nippon (later renamed Chiyoda), which had been operating as loan and investing organizations were newly chartered as trust enterprises. Through successive amalgamations and absorptions as well as new organizations, the trust companies numbered 37 around the year 1932, which decreased to 28 in 1938 as a result of a merger and a number of lesser organization going out of business.

The aggregate total assets, making rapid growth in recent years, exceeded 3,048 million yen for the 2nd half of the year 1938, an increase of 63% in comparison with the same period of 1933. A distinct feature of these assets is that the great bulk of property in

trust consists in agency funds. The increase in the value of these funds has been even more rapid than in other categories of assets.

The Structure of Assets

The preponderance of money in trust mentioned above, may be explained by social and historical conditions somewhat peculiar to the country.

National Property Mostly in Money.—The above condition of property in trust is above all due to the fact that the property of the country is still for the most part held in the form of money. This condition persists despite the fact that property has been converted into securities to an increasing extent with the development of industrial enterprises under the growing capitalism of the country. As a matter of fact, investment in corporate stocks and bonds is centralized in the hands of banks and insurance companies, the amount distributed through the general community being still comparatively small. In this circumstance, the property given in trust is mostly seen in the form of money and operated as liquid capital.

Long Term Deposits.—The industrial development in the post-war period, on one hand, gave rise to demands for long time capital and, on the other, added materially to the wealth of the nation. The latter development led to the increasing volume of long term deposits yielding returns at a higher rate than on ordinary bank accounts. In order to meet these financial requirements in this direction there sprang up a large number of the so-called trust companies which, as already mentioned, were prototypes of the present trust companies. These anomalous institutions, as many as 488 at a time,

operated the deposit funds and engaged in other allied lines, but their opportunity was abused to such an extent that the authorities were led to legislative measures to place the entire trust business under strict restrictions. From the historical point of view, therefore, the trust companies in the country were called forth less as executors and administrators of general property and estates than as investment machinery.

Family System and Trust Companies.—The demand for trust companies as executors and administrators first arose in the post-war period when the increasing complicated economic conditions of the country made an efficient management of property in general a matter of growing difficulty. With the rise of individualism and the consequent decline of the traditional family system, there developed the need of placing the management of property in the hands of public institutions. Despite this movement, however, taking the country as a whole, the traditional family way of arrangement still persists in greater part, the management of the estates of minors or incapable persons being entrusted with guardians appointed from their related families. In other words, property other than money is more frequently managed by individuals or institutions outside the field of the trust business. Furthermore, the acceptance of property other than money often involves considerable difficulties. For instance, real estate is practically unacceptable to the trust company because the registration tax is almost prohibitive. Corporate shares are generally taken only in custody, since a call for capital payment on the unpaid shares would entail too complicated a procedure, if taken and operated as property in trust.

Companies' Own Policy.—The present condition of the trust business also is a development of the policy that the trust companies themselves have emphasized. These companies are mostly under the management of men from the

banking circles, and, as not unnatural, these men were more keenly alive to the possibility of developing the trust business along the lines they were familiar with. The companies attracted and collected money by offering more profitable terms than the banks. Deposits of ¥500 and more and for a period of not less than 2 years were promptly turned over from the banks to the trust companies. This movement was accelerated by the financial panic of 1927 when general confidence in minor banks was destroyed. The banks, for their part, find little inducement in holding large amounts of long term deposits since the current rate of interest on time deposits is charged not individually but through their association which makes an efficient management of liquid capital a matter of no small difficulty.

The Financial Activities of the Trust Companies

In addition to the property in trust consisting mostly in money, the trust companies have their own paid-up capital and reserve funds of considerable amounts which must be managed for profitable returns. In these circumstances, the trust companies have established themselves as financial institutions, sharing the entire financial field with the banks and the insurance companies.

The financial operation of the trust companies falls into two divisions, the companies' own accounts and the trust accounts. The transfer of any account from the one to the other division is restricted by law. The company's own accounts are subject to strict official restrictions, while the trust accounts are restricted only by the terms of contract with the clients, which in practice means that money placed in trust may be operated as capital resources at the discretion of the companies.

Operation Conditions of Trust Accounts.—The trust assets, which have increased at a striking pace, mainly consist in loans, national bonds and corporation stocks and shares.

Table 25. Assets of Trust Companies

(Unit: in Million Yen) At end of 2nd half of each year)

(A) Companies' Own Account

	Unpaid capital	Securities		Premises	Loans	Deposits	Miscellaneous acc't	Branch acc't	Loss	Cash	Total
		Advanced	Owned								
1930	210.8	1.5	61.9	13.1	29.3	8.2	12.0	3.8	0.4	1.4	324.7
1935	195.7	0.1	77.6	11.9	32.9	9.3	9.5	5.6	0.3	1.0	343.8
1936	184.3	0	81.4	12.6	33.5	8.1	8.3	6.2	0.3	1.2	335.9
1937	183.1	0	84.3	12.2	35.3	8.5	6.6	6.6	0	1.1	331.4
1938	182.6	0	88.1	11.5	36.0	9.7*	7.2	7.2	0	..	335.1

Note: * Inclusive of cash on hand.

(B) Trust Account

	Securities	Loans	Deposits	Movable & real estate	Miscellaneous acc't	Branch acc't	Cash	Total
1930	460.2	886.4	43.1	30.3	5.6	148.5	3.4	1,577.6
1935	974.5	949.1	50.1	42.7	8.9	281.1	3.7	2,310.3
1936	1,133.2	983.8	41.6	43.9	10.2	309.2	3.7	2,551.8
1937	1,158.2	1,088.9	43.7	44.2	58.0		3.5	2,396.6
1938	1,306.3	1,231.0	47.3	51.0	73.8		3.5	2,712.9

Table 26. Liabilities of Trust Companies
(Unit: Million Yen) (At the of 2nd half of each year)

(A) Companies' Own Account

	No. of Cos.		Authorized Capital	Reserves	Guarantees	Miscellaneous accounts	Branch accounts	Profits	Total
	Head offices	Branches							
1930	37	14	293.5	19.7	10.3	8.2	3.8	7.3	342.7
1935	32	17	272.0	39.4	7.0	8.5	5.6	11.3	343.8
1936	31	17	259.0	43.5	6.4	8.8	6.2	12.0	335.9
1937	29	..	257.0	48.7	5.0	15.7		5.1	331.4
1938	..	..	256.0	51.2	4.5	17.9		5.5	335.1

(B) Trust Accounts

	Money in trust	Other funds	Securities	Claims	Real estate	Branch accounts	Total incl. others
1930	1,178.7	7.1	198.9	16.6	27.9	148.5	1,577.6
1935	1,730.0	10.2	250.2	6.1	32.7	281.1	2,310.3
1936	1,854.2	8.0	341.0	4.5	35.0	309.2	2,551.8
1937	1,886.4	8.7	457.7	8.0	35.7	308.4	2,396.6
1938	2,037.6	9.2	609.9	13.1	43.0	....	2,712.9

Table 27. Assets and Liabilities of Leading Trust Companies
(2nd half, 1938)
(Unit: in Million Yen)

Cos.	Company's Accounts		Trust Accounts							
	Capital paid-up	Re-serves	Liabilities				Assets			
			Profit against cap. %	Money in trust	Securities in trust	Total incl. others	Cash & deposits	Securities	Advances	Total incl. others
Mitsui	7.5	17.7	31.8	512.2	70.9	592.8	12.1	225.6	325.6	592.8
Mitsubishi	7.5	6.7	26.1	374.9	67.5	445.8	8.1	248.5	178.6	445.8
Yasuda	7.5	6.1	15.4	209.4	50.3	264.5	3.1	102.5	145.2	264.5
Kyodo	7.5	3.9	9.1	124.2	77.9	210.5	4.5	116.7	81.7	210.5
Konoike	5.7	2.4	10.2	87.8	67.8	156.3	2.3	95.2	50.5	156.3
Sumitomo	5.0	7.2	29.0	384.2	55.2	454.1	7.2	211.1	211.2	454.1
Kansai	4.0	2.6	14.5	103.7	71.7	185.4	1.9	116.9	55.8	185.4
Total	44.7	46.6	19.7	1,796.2	461.3	2,309.4	39.2	1,116.6	1,048.6	2,309.4

Conflict Between Banks and Trust Companies

The position of the trust companies is in conflict with that of the commercial banks, as already mentioned. This issue has been the subject of discussion and controversy since almost the earliest days of the trust business, and still remains to be settled. Both legally and theoretically distinguished from the banking institutions, the trust companies come into conflict with them in the field of short term capital

operations. They money in trust and operated by the trust companies on their own account, making up 80% of the total assets, is dealt with in no way different from the money held on time deposit at the banks. The trust companies also encroach on the province of the commercial banks in (1) accepting in trust secured corporate bonds, (2) taking stocks and bonds for safe custody, (3) loans on bonds and transactions.

References:

Table Nos.: 1-2 a, 3 c, 4-7 a, 8 b, 9 a, 10 k, 11 c, 12 d, 13 a, 14 e, 15 c, 16 a, 17 d, 18 f, 19-20 d, 21 c, 22 h, 23 i, 24 e, 25-27 j.

Key: a—Department of Finance.

b—Department of Public Welfare.

c—Bank of Japan.

d—League of Nations.

e—Tokyo Bill Exchange.

f—Department of Overseas Affairs.

g—Federal Reserve Bank.

h—Bankers' Association.

i—Yokohama Specie Bank.

j—Japan Trust Companies Association.

k—Japan Manchoukuo Year Book.

CHAPTER XXIII

INSURANCE

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

The life insurance business in Japan originated in the year 1882. The amount of life insurance in force by the domestic companies exceeded 15,305 million yen at the end of March, 1938. In the amount of insurance sold Japan ranks high in the world. The comparative positions of leading countries in life insurance are shown below.

Table 1. Japan's Position in Life Insurance
(Policies in Force)

Country	1934	1935	1937
U.S.A.	116,747	119,339	130,350
England	31,132	....	30,382
Japan	14,014	15,905	23,167
Canada (1)	12,480	12,558	....
Germany (2)	9,693	10,268	12,162
France (1)	3,991	4,141	4,643
Holland (1)	3,140	3,204	....
Sweden (1) (2)	3,059	3,153	....
Switzerland (1)	1,977	....	....
Italy (1)	1,796	....	1,795
Austria (1) (2)	1,346	1,362	....
Denmark (1)	1,812	1,420	....
Norway (1)	1,087	1,121	....
British India (1)	1,574	....	....
Czechoslovakia (1)	....	....	....
(2)	794	680	....

Note: Figures for Japan include Health Insurance and Post Office Life Insurance. (1) Inclusive of foreign companies. (2) Inclusive of reinsurers.

The Development of Life Insurance.—The sales of life insurance by the domestic companies, as shown by selected years in an accompanying table, have generally grown at a steady and rapid pace, well reflecting the development of economic and cultural life in the country. Above all, this development of the business must be attributed to the vigorous campaign conducted by the companies to make the idea of insurance familiar to the people in general. It is noteworthy that life insurance transactions increased to a striking extent in the post-war period, again immediately after the great earthquake disaster of 1923, and lastly in the past few years. For instance, the sales for March 1938 exceeded the 3,300 million yen mark, the net increase in value being a record high of 2,252 million yen. The above amount of new insurance was equal to thrice the annual sales around the years 1929-30 and the above

net increase in value was over four fold that netted for the year 1933.

These increases in business have been accompanied by a growing volume and value of contracts lapsing or being cancelled. The losses of business through these causes in recent years have been reaching the 1,000 million yen mark each year, or approximately 35% of the total new issues, which is a marked improvement compared with the losses of 60 to 70% in earlier years. But it should be noted in contrast that 70 to 90% of the cancellations and lapses take place within a year or two of the contracted terms, a situation with which the companies are not yet able to cope successfully. The conclusion to be drawn is that contracts in not a few instances are made under fairly strained circumstances.

Premium Incomes and Benefit Payments.—

Annual premium incomes exceeded 590 million yen for the year ending March 1938 as against an amount of some 190 million yen paid against claims.

With the increase of business the volume of legal reserve life insurance has also grown, an average gain in recent years being something like 280 million yen each year. This means that the assets of the life insurance companies have correspondingly grown in value. Equipped with such expanding financial resources, the life insurance companies have developed into financial institutions of increasing importance.

The Investment of Savings.—The growth of assets for the life insurance companies is shown in an accompanying table. Gaining by something over 300 million yen in recent years, the present gross assets of the companies are estimated to be approximately 3,000 million yen. An outstanding fact in the business is that 90 to even 95% of the assets are profitably operated by investment in securities, loans, bank deposits and real estate. In investment of accumulated funds the life insurance companies, as may be expected, take into consideration good margins of safety as well as prospective yields of profit. The investment in securities represents more than 60% of the total assets, next in the order of amount being the loans which make up less than 40% of the investment in securities. Bank

deposits and investment in real estate are in inconsequential amounts.

Of the securities held corporation debentures and stocks form a major proportion, next in point of amount being national bonds and local issues in that order. For years following the drastic fall of the security market in the years 1929-30 there was a marked tendency to direct investment in the channels of short term loans, but this movement later again shifted in favour of security holdings. Of the investment in securities a more recent change is noted in substantial gains in corporate stocks. This situation is attributable to the increasing accumulations of fund, new capitalization and redemption of bonds and loans on the part of corporations benefited by the general improvement of business in consequence of the second embargo on gold in 1931. Furthermore, there was an abundant supply of cheap money to make investment in any lines save corporation stocks unattractive or impracticable.

The financial conditions of the insurance companies with heavy security holdings are naturally affected by the fluctuation of the security market. In October 1930 the Life Insurance Security Company was organized with the object of relieving the strain of a falling stock market. This organization was reorganized in February 1933 under the title of the Joint Investment Group, which proved hardly efficient enough to meet the current requirements. When the stock market heavily slumped in the autumn of 1934, the question of reviving the life insurance security company was taken up, the same enterprise being realized in August of the following year. With a progressive gain in influence as long term investment machinery, the life insurance companies have come to occupy a position of increasing importance. Through their market operations the companies have in the past played important parts in checking abnormal downturns of the security market.

Declining Yields of Profit.—The rate of investment yields has of late years been declining, reflecting the prevailing condition of the cheap money market. Yields in recent years have followed a downward course.

The variations noted in the downward movement of yields are attributable to changes in the rates of profit distribution and in the appraisal of capital assets. In face of this situation as regards declining yields the insurance companies find themselves rather in a difficult position with regard to the matter of reducing the rate of profit dividend. The comparatively high rates

of dividend have always been a chief inducement for the sale of life insurance, and any reduction in dividend must directly rebound to the disadvantage of the business.

Table 2. Rates of Investment Yields of Life Insurance Companies*

	Life Insurance Companies*		
	(A) Average earning capital (¥1,000)	(B) Aggregated interest (¥1,000)	(C) Rate of yield (%)
1927.....	1,070,494	70,668	6.83
1928.....	1,206,972	77,244	6.61
1929.....	1,346,511	82,317	6.31
1930.....	1,465,763	87,290	6.14
1931.....	1,586,512	92,211	5.99
1932.....	1,731,306	105,014	6.26
1933.....	1,900,711	111,031	6.02
1934.....	3,103,340	115,075	5.62
1935.....	2,344,355	125,005	5.48
1936.....	2,637,628	136,659	5.32
1937.....	2,967,033	154,582	5.35
1938.....	2,980,369	154,586	5.32

Note: (A) is in each instance the sum of the profit earning capital returned for each specified year and that returned for the end of the preceding year divided by two. (C) is obtained by dividing (B) by (A) less half (B).
* Including conscription insurance cos.

Concentration in Major Companies.—An outstanding fact in the life insurance business is that there is a conspicuously growing tendency to concentrate insurance in the major companies. Exclusive of two organizations operating under special plans, there are 31 insurance companies in the country, of which five are known as major companies. They are the Nippon, the Daiichi, the Chiyoda, the Meiji, the Teikoku. The Sumitomo and the Mitsui Life Insurance Companies come next in importance, thanks to the financial houses with which they are affiliated, as their names indicate. These seven companies dominate the entire field of life insurance. While these companies continue to grow, the other organizations of lesser importance show but little development if not actually receding. They meet with a considerable difficulty in the sales of insurance and perhaps no less trouble in preventing contracts from lapsing. Of the total value of insurance in force in the whole of the country 60% is accounted for by the big five. Of the annual sales of insurance a major proportion is likewise credited to these five. In the net increase in insurance sales these major companies represent no less than 70% of the total but for the year ending March 1938 it fell to 59.2% as a consequence of the Sino-Japanese Hostilities which increased the importance of conscription insurance. Needless to say, the major companies have a number of advantages over the lesser ones; that is,

their sound policy and financial conditions are effective, and their systems of canvassing are well known, their publicity campaigns are more more extensive and better organized.

Table 3. The Position of the Big Five Companies in Life Insurance (In Million Yen)

Year ending Mar. 31:	New contracts			Net Increase			Contracts at the year end		
	All cos.	Big five	%	All cos.	Big five	%	All cos.	Big five	%
1927.....	1,260	426	33.8	599	276	46.0	5,596	2,270	40.5
1930.....	1,414	692	49.0	660	496	75.2	7,200	3,454	48.0
1931.....	1,315	739	54.1	512	456	89.0	7,694	3,907	50.8
1932.....	1,558	886	56.8	562	489	87.1	8,256	4,404	53.3
1933.....	1,628	838	51.5	502	371	74.0	8,743	4,775	54.6
1934.....	1,980	1,052	53.1	870	628	72.2	9,613	5,403	56.2
1935.....	2,394	1,257	52.5	1,371	894	65.2	10,984	6,297	57.3
1936.....	2,677	1,486	55.5	1,552	1,052	67.8	12,536	7,348	58.6
1937.....	3,063	1,717	56.1	1,919	1,319	68.7	14,455	8,667	59.9
1938.....	3,393	1,869	55.1	2,252	1,335	59.2	16,707	10,001	59.8

Note: The "Big Five" are the Nippon, Dai-ichi, Meiji, Chiyoda and Teikoku Life Insurance Cos. Figures of "All Companies" include conscription insurance.

Competition and Heavy Expenses.—The sales of life insurance are always accompanied by keen competition on the part of the companies. This situation is reflected in the relatively heavy expenses they are obliged to make for the development of their business. Current expenses amount to especially high proportions in the case of minor organizations. Even the Daiichi Insurance Company whose current expenditure is the lowest among all companies spends no less than 13 to 14% of the premium income on the current expense account. In some cases no less than 40% of the premium income on the current

expense account. In some cases no less than 40% of the premium income is expended currently. For the year 1938 the insurance companies of the country, combined, expended 140 million yen as against the total premium income of 644 million yen, that is, 21.6%, and a decline of 3.8% in comparison with that of 1935. It will be seen that current expenses, although still high enough, are on the downward grade. This situation as regards heavy current expenses is explained by the difficulties involved in the new sales of insurance as a result of a keen competition persisting among the companies.

Table 4. Percentage of Business Expenses to Premiums Received (Year Ending Mar. 31) (In ¥1,000)

	Business Expenses to Premiums Received			Business Expenses to Premiums Received			
	Business expenses	Premiums received	%	Business expenses	Premiums received	%	
1927.....	68,681	238,615	28.8	1933.....	85,593	346,761	24.8
1928.....	68,434	252,568	27.1	1934.....	95,554	376,315	25.4
1929.....	73,100	274,633	26.6	1935.....	110,519	450,290	24.5
1930.....	77,065	318,658	24.2	1936.....	115,837	484,233	23.9
1931.....	74,881	317,883	23.6	1937.....	124,880	561,221	22.3
1932.....	78,894	331,579	23.8	1938.....	139,715	644,189	21.6

Note: Inclusive of conscription insurance cos.

Adjustments in the Business.—The abnormally high rate of expenditure is naturally a serious handicap which all companies must equally face. But despite such heavy outlays the lesser organizations have no small difficulty in obtaining new contracts. In the past ten years no less than 13 companies have either gone out of business or been fused with other organizations. This movement of adjustment began in the year 1932 when the Kokko Life Insurance Company had to return a deficit of

4.8 million yen. In June 1933 the Government introduced a new legal system encouraging and facilitating fusions and amalgamations among insurance companies for the consolidation of the whole business.

Life Insurance and State Control

State Management and Investment Control.—The state management of life insurance is a problem that has been taken up from time to time since many years ago. It was first dis-

cussed in the Diet in 1908 and assumed greater importance when the Kenseikai incorporated it in its party platform in 1926. Under the present wartime condition of the country the same question has again come to the fore. In one point at least opinions are in agreement: that is to say, that the existent companies should not be suffered to carry on their business under the present system of cut-throat competition.

The state management of insurance has also been taken up as part of the wartime financial scheme of the Government. The proposition naturally lends itself to serious consideration now that the insurance companies, with the aggregate total assets of approximately 3,000 million yen, occupy a position of no mean importance as long term investment institutions, and the financial authority contemplates increasing issues of deficit-covering and wartime bonds.

Control Over Investment.—The plan for exercising a state control over the investment of the life insurance companies was taken up some time ago in official quarters, the object being imposition on the companies of the obligation to invest in national bonds. Although the scheme has not yet been carried out, its ultimate realization is considered a certainty as long as the national fiscal operations continue to expand as at present. The investment for the year ending March 1938 of the life insurance companies in state issues make up only a little over 9% of the total assets. However, appearances to the contrary notwithstanding, the companies' surplus funds available for the same purpose are not so large as they seem at first sight, since the bulk of their resources is invested in

corporation stocks and bonds which could not be converted into other channels without difficulty. In any case the maximum of investment must perforce be within the limits of between 200 and 300 million yen, representing the annual net increase in insurance sales plus whatever capital may be refunded from the investment field. It should also be noted that whereas the national bonds yield 3 to 3.5% per annum, the yield anticipated by the companies is 4%. Any change in this rate would mean a serious dislocation in the whole business scheme. Such an idea would be practicable only when the state is ready to take over the entire business from the private hands. The extension of the existent postal life insurance system is also being considered as a step towards the same end. In any event, it is thought most probable that the first step for the general improvement of the business will be seen in a legal enactment for the adjustment of lesser life insurance organizations for the consolidation and stabilization of the business itself.

Mortality Tables

The mortality tables widely adopted by our companies are the American Experience Table, English 17 Officers' Table, Bureau of General Statistics 2nd Table (Male), Japanese 3 Offices' Table, Japanese 3 Offices' 5 Years Truncated Table, etc. The Japanese 3 Offices' Table is remarkable as the first experience table in Japan. It was compiled under the direction of Mr. Kaitaro Ebihara, an actuary, from the data supplied by 480,000 insured lives contracted for by the Meiji, Teikoku and Nippon Life Insurance Companies.

Table 5. Number of Deaths of Insured Classified By Causes
(Year Ending March 31)

	1937				1938			
	Total Number		Percentage		Total Number		Percentage	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Typhoid fever	796	275	1.8	1.7	1,011	276	1.6	1.6
Influenza	427	171	0.8	1.1	134	53	0.2	0.3
Tuberculosis of the respiratory organs	11,171	2,873	20.7	17.8	11,494	2,909	17.8	17.4
Tuberculosis of other organs	2,276	971	4.2	6.0	2,578	1,120	4.0	6.7
Cancer and other malignant tumours	4,159	1,439	7.7	8.9	4,317	1,483	6.7	8.9
Cerebral haemorrhage	6,735	1,640	12.5	10.2	7,112	1,863	11.0	11.1
Pneumonia	3,790	1,136	7.0	7.0	3,660	1,031	5.7	6.2
Gastric and duodenal ulcer	1,532	228	2.8	1.4	1,638	203	2.5	1.2
Appendicitis	578	113	1.1	0.7	656	118	1.0	0.7
Nephritis	2,533	1,099	4.7	6.8	2,638	1,071	4.1	6.4
Senility	1,362	373	2.5	2.3	696	472	1.1	2.8
Death by wounds	2,189	115	4.0	0.7	12,507	463	19.4	2.7
Total including others	54,093	16,152	100.0	100.0	64,572	16,717	100.0	100.0

Development in Manchuria.—The life insurance companies in Japan entered Manchuria on a coordinated basis in October 1936 when the law of the Manchuria Life Insurance Company was promulgated by the Hsinking Government. The new company formed under this law is a semi-official enterprise with an authorized capital stock of 3 million yen, half of which was taken up by the Manchoukuo Government and the other half by a group of companies in Japan. The Manchoukuo company has the exclusive right of accepting contracts not exceeding ¥2,000 apiece. The business is divided into two lines of insurance, whole life and old age.

State Industrial (Post Office) Life Insurance
This form of life insurance came into operation in 1916, with a view to promoting the welfare of the middle and lower classes of the community, on the promulgation of the Post Office Life Insurance Law (Law No. 42) and the Post Office Life Insurance Special Account Law (Law No. 43) on July 8th the same year. This insurance is a government undertaking and is dealt with at all post offices throughout the country. The system is divided into Whole Life, Endowment and Infantile. Endowment policies are divided into seven kinds of the terms of 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35 and 40 years, and Infantile policies are either 15 or 20 years endowment. The amount of insurance for a person is from 20 yen to 450.

Table 6. No. and Capitalization, etc. of Insurance Companies
(Life & Property Combined)

(Amount in ¥1,000)

Year ending Mar. 31:	No. of cos.	Capital		Current & Liability Reserves	Premiums Received	Claims Paid	Business Expenses	Contracts in Force
		Authorized	Paid up					
1931	92	337,030	123,070	1,569,013	437,664	148,825	135,937	27,490,657
1932	91	334,030	122,170	1,692,215	445,758	162,224	137,442	27,468,633
1933	89	337,330	122,570	1,831,611	492,174	169,885	145,212	29,427,346
1934	84	376,050	150,925	1,985,930	505,452	182,207	159,238	33,108,786
1935	84	375,700	151,275	2,203,088	584,220	209,759	176,876	34,902,161
1936	83	371,200	150,272	2,442,402	624,359	203,857	187,145	37,480,869
1937	81	368,550	149,335	2,788,621	705,656	223,971	199,156	39,877,588
1938	81	368,550	149,235	3,093,085	805,157	246,751	220,908	43,170,731

Table 7. Investments Classified of Insurance Companies

(Unit: Million Yen)

	Securities				Total incl. others	Loans	Bank Deposits	Total
	National Bonds	Local Bonds	Debentures	Shares				
1927	110.3	49.0	279.8	205.0	658.5	280.6	285.5	1,224.6
1935	177.7	101.3	558.4	577.0	1,488.4	572.4	340.4	2,401.1
1936	218.7	83.0	593.8	679.3	1,657.7	650.6	360.3	2,668.7
1937	238.3	84.0	660.4	870.4	1,938.4	688.7	350.7	2,977.8
1938	293.4	79.6	676.8	1,081.5	2,217.7	791.8	321.8	3,331.3

Table 8. Loans Classified By Mortgages

(Unit: Million Yen)

	Immovables	Factories	Vessels	Securities	Insurance Policies	Public Bodies	Total incl. others
1927	38.2	67.9	13.4	64.2	57.2	23.0	280.6
1935	77.4	76.7	10.9	105.9	242.7	54.7	572.4
1936	70.8	83.0	10.2	112.6	257.6	109.1	650.6
1937	66.8	84.3	11.1	109.9	280.6	131.3	688.7
1938	69.7	83.7	14.6	155.1	308.0	156.6	791.8

Table 9. Assets of Insurance Companies

(Unit: ¥1,000)

	1935			1938		
	Life	Conscription	Property	Life	Conscription	Property
	Unpaid capital	19,338	9,950	197,390	19,338	3,750	196,228
Cash	569	99	358	731	85	510
Postal book-transfer savings	1,896	499	900	2,081	494	1,043
Bank deposits	204,740	41,090	114,490	145,263	47,689	128,828
Loans	572,501	53,910	24,192	700,998	62,470	28,314
Securities	1,243,086	164,757	249,901	1,687,914	235,299	294,501
Trust deposits	36,999	1,850	14,914	32,630	1,900	19,131
Trust of Securities	19,953	2,011	1,150	82,190	18,967	1,933
Real estates	122,721	19,265	23,580	120,726	22,128	24,323
Utensils and books	3,976	90	1,254	4,069	410	1,292
Outstanding interests	1,701	—	23	570	—	—
Outstanding premiums	7,413	60	4,469	6,240	260	6,180
Agent accounts	9,576	748	30,416	10,142	1,178	31,498
Outstanding accounts	5,039	588	1,333	14,369	2,634	1,907
Outstanding claims by reinsured	—	—	2,207	—	—	2,782
Customer accounts	—	—	12,719	—	—	10,479
Others	3,730	669	9,501	602	243	8,245
Loss or deficit	111	—	968	97	—	383
Total	2,243,350	289,986	689,764	2,827,959	397,507	757,576

Table 10. Liabilities of Insurance Companies

(Unit: ¥1,000)

	1935			1938		
	Life	Conscription	Property	Life	Conscription	Property
	Nominal capital	37,050	8,700	323,500	37,650	8,400	323,000
Legal reserves	7,286	1,399	35,696	7,359	1,772	40,193
Other reserves	162,164	6,349	44,763	32,205	2,503	55,693
Liability reserves	1,941,090	263,086	182,180	2,453,076	364,657	208,283
Current reserves	23,188	4,073	28,785	27,262	4,953	34,844
Uncalled premiums by reinsured	—	—	4,085	—	—	5,566
Agent accounts	531	196	755	484	264	1,145
Customer accounts	—	—	13,623	—	—	20,340
Receivable accounts	—	—	1,471	—	—	2,260
Others	23,344	2,793	17,086	30,469	3,025	23,119
Profits or surplus	48,696	3,389	37,815	61,662	4,426	43,132
Total	2,243,350	289,986	689,764	2,827,959	397,507	757,576

Table 11. State of Insurance Companies by Kinds

Kinds of Insurance	Year ending Mar. 31:	Contracts at end of Year		Premiums Received (¥1,000)	Claims Paid (¥1,000)	Business Expenses (¥1,000)	Liability & Current Reserves (¥1,000)
		No.	Amount (¥1,000)				
		Life	1932..					5,492,808	7,643,858	309,473	108,034	71,609	1,371,313
	1933..	5,668,350	8,065,173	320,138	114,600	75,293	1,483,841
	1934..	6,029,271	8,806,589	350,373	124,659	83,936	1,609,663
	1935..	6,702,346	10,049,122	419,804	139,891	96,971	1,798,823
	1936..	7,486,937	11,495,614	449,716	143,818	102,428	2,004,828
	1937..	9,170,139	13,247,558	519,508	167,532	108,934	2,255,641
	1938..	10,232,485	15,305,734	594,410	192,905	122,001	2,554,173
Conscription	1932..	1,023,636	611,867	22,106	1,076	7,285	140,448
	1933..	1,080,047	677,968	26,624	1,699	10,600	159,714
	1934..	1,229,757	806,593	25,940	1,681	11,618	179,217
	1935..	1,398,454	934,953	30,472	2,283	13,548	201,530
	1936..	1,544,160	1,040,126	34,503	2,802	13,410	226,583
	1937..	1,749,053	1,207,198	41,712	3,298	15,946	257,512
	1938..	1,974,551	1,397,038	49,779	4,262	17,714	295,740

Kinds of Insurance	Year ending Mar. 31:	Contracts at end of Year		Premiums Received (¥1,000)	Claims Paid (¥1,000)	Business Expenses (¥1,000)	Liability & Current Reserves (¥1,000)
		No.	Amount (¥1,000)				
		Fire	1932..					15,173,753	17,490,406	86,566	33,942	51,489	105,264
	1933..	15,321,736	18,627,406	88,831	33,962	52,125	110,586
	1934..	16,943,563	21,119,623	94,083	34,704	55,595	114,714
	1935..	17,064,927	21,321,758	96,532	41,535	57,593	116,397
	1936..	18,023,182	22,223,679	100,064	32,184	61,211	121,368
	1937..	18,305,746	22,286,504	101,790	30,073	63,721	130,542
	1938..	18,042,103	22,790,775	108,963	25,945	69,082	139,004
Marine	1932..	773,466	1,359,601	24,822	17,988	6,027	69,804
	1933..	805,934	1,619,671	26,689	18,129	6,081	72,078
	1934..	884,104	1,796,231	31,102	19,602	6,823	76,628
	1935..	975,081	2,056,947	33,155	24,244	7,497	80,133
	1936..	1,099,088	2,079,711	34,768	23,137	8,498	82,256
	1937..	1,270,885	2,387,322	36,865	20,403	8,853	87,132
	1938..	1,284,529	2,865,262	45,628	21,576	10,242	144,134
Transport	1932..	72,783	175,673	692.5	142.9	179.2	2,060
	1933..	75,037	258,971	791.6	122.2	185.4	1,871
	1934..	82,913	334,900	1,021.1	100.5	215.8	2,044
	1935..	96,020	295,399	1,170.1	336.8	241.6	2,176
	1936..	99,010	347,746	1,303.6	254.2	279.6	2,208
	1937..	119,244	438,599	1,412.7	180.9	303.1	2,404
	1938..	116,442	476,016	1,561.8	254.3	331.2	2,708
Accident	1932..	88,004	89,274	623.4	276.4	233.4	773.7
	1933..	97,907	104,977	726.1	477.4	307.9	893.4
	1934..	206,709	172,879	952.7	538.2	381.3	945.9
	1935..	174,057	160,728	855.7	547.7	337.1	1,045.7
	1936..	162,173	182,989	1,043.3	613.7	391.1	1,167.2
	1937..	134,696	179,784	1,038.7	596.7	370.3	1,289.3
	1938..	119,073	194,971	1,041.7	566.2	371.1	1,397.6
Fidelity	1932..	3,167	5,779	96.4	35.2	31.6	93.5
	1933..	3,196	5,543	86.9	35.6	28.4	97.0
	1934..	3,179	5,097	83.7	26.8	26.1	95.0
	1935..	3,883	6,124	86.2	21.6	26.3	93.0
	1936..	4,285	7,126	99.7	28.4	29.6	94.0
	1937..	4,125	7,855	106.9	25.1	34.6	112.4
	1938..	4,371	8,478	119.2	15.1	38.8	137.8
Automobile	1932..	60,664	49,226	1,359.5	707.0	495.7	2,102
	1933..	66,083	53,934	1,543.2	826.7	492.3	2,190
	1934..	59,481	53,186	1,749.6	866.5	540.7	2,275
	1935..	60,474	63,088	1,984.6	877.1	554.5	2,530
	1936..	184,896	45,528	2,675.5	893.4	781.1	3,002
	1937..	120,243	98,440	3,030.9	1,076.9	876.8	3,196
	1938..	138,996	110,464	3,446.4	1,376.7	1,007.5	3,434
Steamboiler	1932..	1,171	4,310	81.3	—	79.1	40.1
	1933..	1,182	4,035	79.2	—	77.3	39.7
	1934..	1,233	4,182	80.5	—	78.2	39.0
	1935..	1,288	4,313	88.1	—	80.9	44.1
	1936..	1,502	4,718	99.5	0.5	84.4	52.4
	1937..	1,786	5,353	114.6	—	90.1	69.7
	1938..	2,060	6,064	125.8	1.6	100.2	72.0
Burglary	1934..	3,546	9,314	59.2	22.8	22.2	249.7
	1935..	3,824	9,537	60.1	18.2	24.2	242.8
	1936..	4,852	13,518	73.2	29.8	29.0	259.9
	1937..	6,412	19,262	65.2	17.9	23.6	265.6
	1938..	2,761	6,348	46.1	14.0	14.9	261.8
Glass	1934..	326	120	7.7	5.3	1.8	58.2
	1935..	391	192	11.8	5.1	2.9	62.4
	1936..	443	219	12.9	5.1	4.1	57.1
	1937..	472	213	11.3	6.4	3.4	72.2
	1938..	501	280	15.9	6.2	4.6	72.8
Aviation	1938..	15	253	10.3	21.9	1.3	106.5

Table 12. Condition of Leading Insurance Companies
(Year Ending March 31, 1938) (Unit: Amount in Million Yen)

Names of companies	Contracts at the end of Mar. 31		Premiums Received	Claims Paid	Current Reserves	Liability Reserves	Business Expenses
	No.	Amount					
Life:							
Meiji	831,671	1,760.6	64.6	21.8	1.7	329.6	11.4
Teikoku	1,090,794	1,601.5	65.6	20.0	4.4	258.8	12.6
Nippon	2,355,774	2,502.2	95.2	31.4	1.9	433.2	19.8
Yasuda	387,637	583.0	23.3	9.3	1.3	117.0	4.7
Jinju	180,162	207.2	7.8	4.7	0.7	55.2	2.6
Nomura	270,353	351.4	13.0	5.5	0.6	57.8	4.3
Aikoku	203,173	309.5	11.5	4.8	0.8	60.1	3.0
Daido	347,730	416.6	16.5	6.8	0.5	76.3	4.1
Daiichi	891,784	2,253.3	80.3	17.4	2.2	283.7	11.3
Chiyoda	899,706	1,884.2	70.6	20.0	2.2	263.8	12.2
Nisshin	164,128	201.1	7.5	3.7	1.0	42.6	2.5
Sumitomo	342,612	652.5	29.9	4.4	1.1	60.0	6.6
Mitsui	370,490	672.3	26.2	5.6	0.5	69.1	6.2
Nikkwa	206,684	232.1	8.5	5.7	1.8	58.1	2.5
Showa	164,581	155.3	6.6	6.1	1.3	55.1	2.2
Total incl. others	10,232,485	15,309.7	594.4	192.7	29.0	2,525.2	122.0
Conscription:							
Daiichi	855,358	573.9	18.1	2.8	0.7	131.2	6.0
Nippon	299,402	184.6	6.3	1.2	1.1	42.1	2.8
Kokkwa	102,622	78.1	2.8	0	0.2	16.1	1.2
Fukoku	717,169	560.4	22.5	0.2	1.2	103.1	7.7
Total	1,974,551	1,397.0	49.8	4.3	3.2	292.5	17.7
Fire: (m. & f.—marine & fire)							
Tokyo m. & f.	1,262,581	1,953.4	9.0	1.9	3.6	21.0	4.7
Tokyo f.	1,334,108	1,740.1	6.9	2.3	0.9	4.6	4.7
Meiji f.	1,225,925	1,330.8	5.0	1.3	1.6	20.4	3.0
Nippon f.	1,237,518	1,586.5	5.3	1.6	1.6	9.8	4.0
Teikoku m. & f.	416,289	667.6	3.6	0.8	0.2	2.4	3.0
Osaka m. & f.	458,289	920.2	3.8	1.3	0.1	3.2	2.8
Yokohama f. & m.	538,519	788.8	2.8	0.8	0.4	2.1	2.0
Nippon Dosan	781,445	868.8	9.4	1.2	0.1	5.1	3.2
Kyodo f.	739,991	995.7	3.1	1.0	0.4	2.4	2.5
Kobe m. & f.	579,519	589.6	2.4	0.7	0.1	2.5	2.1
Teikoku f.	668,275	580.5	2.1	0.5	0.1	1.4	1.5
Chiyoda f.	605,793	576.2	2.7	0.9	0.1	1.6	2.3
Tokyo Dosan f.	446,803	583.2	6.1	0.7	0.1	5.5	2.1
Taisho m. & f.	694,107	1,148.1	3.8	0.9	0.4	5.6	2.9
Mitsubishi m. & f.	786,970	992.8	3.9	0.9	0.8	8.7	2.3
Total incl. others	18,042,103	22,790.8	109.0	25.9	13.2	125.8	69.1
Marine:							
Tokyo m. & f.	154,431	872.7	10.5	3.3	9.4	36.9	2.7
Tokyo f.	128,958	158.9	2.3	1.8	1.0	1.5	0.4
Teikoku m. & f.	91,636	219.6	4.0	2.4	0.8	2.9	0.8
Osaka m. & f.	55,082	137.1	2.9	1.7	0.8	2.1	0.6
Nippon m.	44,829	56.3	2.6	1.6	0.2	1.0	0.5
Yokohama f. & m.	138,077	163.8	2.4	1.8	0.7	1.3	0.6
Kobe m. & f.	106,203	58.4	1.5	0.8	0.4	1.8	0.5
Tomei f. & m.	28,510	99.8	1.0	0.6	0.4	2.5	0.1
Toyo m. & f.	98,488	127.5	1.1	0.6	0.5	2.2	0.2
Fuso m. & f.	35,335	66.2	2.0	0.9	0.6	2.2	0.7
Mitsubishi m. & f.	173,705	505.1	4.5	1.2	2.6	10.0	0.9
Total incl. others	1,284,529	2,865.2	45.6	21.6	20.5	75.4	10.2
Transports:							
Tokyo m. & f.	2,981	79.9	0.284	0.038	0.033	1.000	0.033
Tokyo f.	12,359	71.5	0.142	0.016	0.025	0.100	0.060
Nippon f.	5,734	11.3	0.038	0.004	0.010	0.100	0.009
Teikoku m. & f.	2,878	21.8	0.163	0.010	0.005	0.150	0.046
Nippon m.	16,416	28.2	0.158	0.041	0.007	0.089	0.019
Yokohama f. & m.	28,905	15.3	0.084	0.008	0.004	0.050	0.033
Kobe m. & f.	15,980	75.4	0.078	0.023	0.002	0.067	0.020
Toyo m. & f.	927	5.4	0.013	0.001	0.002	0.093	0.001
Mitsubishi m. & f.	6,034	51.5	0.117	0.006	0.003	0.350	0.002
Total incl. others	166,422	476.0	1.562	0.254	0.144	2.564	0.331

Names of companies	Contracts at the end of Mar. 31		Premiums Received	Claims Paid	Current Reserves	Liability Reserves	Business Expenses
	No.	Amount					
Accidents:							
Tokyo m. & f.	8,734	17.1	0.075	0.033	0.038	0.300	0.021
Tokyo f.	10,906	13.4	0.061	0.049	0.030	0.055	0.029
Nippon f.	42,485	38.9	0.210	0.181	0.070	0.250	0.084
Kyodo f.	4,404	17.3	0.118	0.063	0.025	0.070	0.048
Kobe m. & f.	8,583	17.7	0.076	0.028	0.003	0.068	0.031
Nissan f. & m.	3,465	23.9	0.202	0.109	0.010	0.120	0.070
Total incl. others	11,073	195.0	1.042	0.566	0.199	1.199	0.371
Fidelity:							
Tokyo Fire	578	1.906	0.019	0.001	0.010	0.025	0.007
Teikoku m. & f.	12	1.178	0.007	0	—	0.009	0
Yokohama f. & m.	3,231	4.495	0.076	0.010	0.004	0.070	0.027
Kyodo Fire	495	0.849	0.012	0.002	0.002	0.010	0.004
Kobe m. & f.	55	0.050	0.005	0.001	—	0.008	0
Total	4,371	8.478	0.119	0.015	0.016	0.122	0.039
Boiler:							
Daiichi Engine & Steam-boiler	2,060	6.064	0.126	0.002	—	0.072	0.100
Automobile:							
Tokyo m. & f.	108,153	74.714	2.229	0.840	0.521	1.500	0.610
Meiji f.	9,852	6.557	0.223	0.080	0.026	0.500	0.061
Kyodo f.	3,504	5.431	2.260	0.161	0.033	0.150	0.100
Mitsubishi m. & f.	10,238	8.707	0.264	0.094	0.024	0.310	0.063
Total incl. others	138,996	110.464	3.446	1.377	0.661	2.773	1.007
Burglary:							
Tokyo m. & f.	2,186	5.254	0.036	0.012	0.032	0.170	0.012
Tokyo Fire	143	0.151	0.002	0.001	0.010	0.010	0.001
Total incl. others	2,761	6.348	0.046	0.014	0.043	0.219	0.015
Glass:							
Tokyo m. & f.	280	0.148	0.009	0.004	0.002	0.030	0.002
Tokyo f.	74	0.021	0.001	0	0.005	0.005	0.001
Meiji f.	147	0.111	0.006	0.002	0	0.030	0.002
Total	501	0.280	0.016	0.006	0.008	0.065	0.005
Aviation:							
Tokyo m. & f.	12	0.244	0.009	0.002	0	0.100	0.001
Total incl. others	15	0.253	0.010	0.022	0.001	0.106	0.001

INSURANCE BUSINESS LAW

As the present Insurance Law was enacted in 1900, a revision has long been overdue in order to adapt legislation to the enormous growth of industry and commerce. The new Law passed by the 74th Diet in 1939 is an outcome of investigation made by a special committee organized in 1937 under the chairmanship of the Minister of Commerce and Industry. The new Law confers upon the Government vastly increased supervisory powers.

The Law provides that the Government may at any time give supervisory orders for a change in business methods, deposit funds, when deemed necessary on account of the financial situation of a company. Under the previous Law, the authorities could only accept or reject fundamental documents such as constitutions, insurance contracts, mortality tables and formulas for the calculation of premiums and reserves. The new Law authorizes the Government to intervene directly by ordering a revision of these

documents, when deemed necessary for the protection of the insured. The revision can be extended to previous contracts.

Agreements between two or more insurance companies as well as revision or termination of such agreements must be reported to the competent Minister. The competent Minister may order the cancellation of such agreements if they are deemed harmful to the public welfare or the healthy development of insurance business. He may also order insurance companies to conclude agreements or to join existing ones.

The new Law provides that executive directors, auditors and manager must obtain official permission when holding an executive position in another company. The Minister may order the discharge of a director or auditor as well as suspension of business and cancellation of the charter.

The new Law provides for the establishment

Table 13. Statistics of Foreign Insurance Companies in Japan
(Unit: in ¥1,000)

Year ending Mar. 31:	Contracts in Force		Premiums Received	Claims Paid	Business Expenses	Current Reserves	Liability Reserves
	No.	Amount					
1934	34,822	189,614	10,630	4,995	1,205	534	50,590
1935	31,253	162,849	9,367	4,864	1,071	247	48,843
1936	28,371	145,743	8,175	3,935	972	374	48,309
1937	25,840	129,688	7,431	5,591	811	369	45,834
1938	23,748	117,318	6,492	4,541	808	487	44,049
Of which:							
Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada	16,150	92,576	4,874	2,989	657	315	28,801
Manufacturers' Life Ins. Co.	7,135	29,141	1,321	862	130	166	10,905
N.Y. Life Ins. Co.	2,555	7,971	297	690	21	7	4,343
(B) Fire Insurance (26 Cos.)							
1934	197,786	1,009,489	5,164	1,944	2,024	85	2,753
1935	237,731	1,271,407	6,167	6,879	2,355	59	3,224
1936	325,706	1,434,902	7,194	3,331	2,600	165	3,744
1937	305,216	1,307,478	7,081	4,104	2,489	149	3,634
1938	310,035	1,372,823	7,450	2,869	2,728	127	3,876
(C) Marine Insurance (17 Cos.)							
1934	20,883	76,146	1,475	807	319	2	702
1935	22,549	92,191	1,833	2,155	400	25	682
1936	17,105	90,711	1,887	1,206	369	5	1,067
1937	22,346	61,183	1,761	1,028	333	46	957
1938	15,610	51,038	2,341	1,179	464	85	1,293
(D) Automobile Insurance (3 Cos.)							
1934	497	19,352	56	20	12	...	28
1935	571	19,926	64	20	13	...	34
1936	580	21,461	81	30	15	...	40
1937	572	19,206	76	18	16	0	40
1938	561	18,936	75	21	15	0	50

of an actuary system and for details in the valuation of securities. The Commercial Code regulates the valuation of securities at current market prices, but the new insurance law allows insurance companies to value securities by the amortization method at a constant yield rate from purchase to maturity. The Law requires the reservation of all revaluation profits or profits from the sale of assets. These profits cannot be used other than for balancing losses sustained from the same sources.

The Government may recommend to insurance companies amalgamation or transfer of contracts. When a company becomes unable to

carry on business, the Government may order suspension of business and transfer of assets and contracts to another company.

Foreign Insurance Business

Foreign insurance companies doing business in Japan numbered 31 on February 28, 1938, 28 for property and 3 for life.

Commencement of business is allowed only after depositing with the authorities concerned the sum of ¥150,000 for life insurance and ¥100,000 for property insurance. These deposits are subject to increase under specified circumstances.

References:

Table Nos.: 1-5 a, 6 b, 7-13 a.

Key: a—Life Insurance Association of Japan.

b—Department of Commerce and Industry.

CHAPTER XXIV

AGRICULTURE & STOCKBREEDING

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Farming in Japan is characterized by the small ratio of cultivated lands to total area, by intensive cultivation of such lands as can be put under the plough and by the predominance of small scale farms. About 43% of the households of Japan are still occupied in farming in spite of the rapid industrialization of the country, but the value of output from agriculture, inclusive of sericulture, is about one-fourth that of the manufacturing industries.

Area.—The area of lands under tillage in Japan in 1937 was 6,098,000 cho or 15.8% of the total area of the country. This percentage is less than half of that for Germany, France or Italy. The rest of the country is too mountainous for farming purposes and is thus utilized for forestry, (62.7% of total area), pasturage (8.7%) and for miscellaneous other purposes, 21.5%.

Value of Agricultural and Pastoral Products.—The value of agricultural and pastoral pro-

ducts in 1937 amounted to 3,924.9 million yen, making them, combined, the second largest source of revenue among all industries of Japan, following the manufacturing industry, which accounted for 16,412 million yen. The value of rice represented more than half of the total amount.

Table 1. Value of Principal Agricultural and Pastoral Products

Commodity	(1937)	
	Value (Million Yen)	Ratio %
Rice	2,071.9	52.8
Barley, etc.	403.6	10.3
Other cereals	242.1	6.2
Fruits	92.1	2.3
Vegetables, etc.	259.3	6.6
Industrial Crops	140.3	6.6
Tea	34.4	0.9
Cocoons	419.6	10.7
Slaughter meat	113.2	2.9
Milk	37.2	0.9
Eggs	100.1	2.6
Total	3,924.9	100.0

Table 1-B. Volume Indices of Agricultural Production
(1926-1930 taken as 100)

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Rice	Other Cereals	Beans & Peas	Fruits	Vege- tables	Industrial Crops	Co- ooning	Live- stock	Slaught- ing	Eggs	Total Index
1927 ...	93.5	100.6	92.4	105.7	98.3	99.6	94.6	95.6	96.7	86.2	95.2
1931 ...	112.5	92.1	107.7	112.4	110.2	99.3	116.1	106.6	92.4	131.9	110.3
1935 ...	87.2	105.2	82.0	116.8	114.4	111.8	95.1	122.4	115.6	175.6	97.9
1936 ...	96.6	108.5	75.8	136.9	121.3	115.3	89.5	133.2	121.8	179.3	103.3
1937 ...	113.3	101.6	86.6	118.7	128.8	158.1	90.4	149.2	136.2	175.7	113.7
1938 ...	111.1	108.9	99.9	135.8	133.4	160.3	93.8	152.6	146.2	180.9	115.9

Farming Households.—The total number of farming households in 1937 was 5,574,879 or 42% of the entire number of households. There has been a gradual decline in this ratio, that in 1903 being 64.07% and that for 1924 being 50.38%. The area tilled per farming family in 1937 was 1.09 cho (1 cho equals 2.45 acres).

Free-holders and Tenants.—The ratio between free-holders and tenants in 1937 was 31% to 27% while 42% is represented by parties which

are free-holders as well as tenants. The trend over the past 20 years would indicate that the per cent of free-holders is diminishing while those combining free-holders and tenants are increasing. In 1908 free-holders represented 33.27%, tenants 27.58% and tenant-free holders 39.15%. In absolute numbers the combined total represents an increase of approximately 200,000 persons in the 30 years previous to 1936.

Table 2. Area of Arable Land and Farming Population of the Japanese Empire
(1937)

(A)	No. of farming families	Farming population	Total Area (Cho)		Area per farming family (Cho)
			Paddy	Up'and	
Japan Proper	5,574,879	*14,440,107	3,217,928	2,880,057	1.09
Chosen	3,058,755	†15,984,961	1,736,368	2,769,876	1.57
Taiwan	427,755	2,880,410	528,114	328,054	2.00
Karafuto	10,811	55,631	—	35,179	3.25
Mandated Island	12,954	35,444	1,401	22,268	1.83

Note: * 1930 Census.

† 1932.

(B)	Tilled Area, Etc.				Area per farming family (Cho)		
	Total No. of farming families	% against total families	Total tillage area (Cho)	Area per capita of total pop. (Cho)	Area per farming family (Cho)		
					Paddy	Upland	Total
1903	5,259,065	64.07	5,226,170	0.11	0.54	0.45	1.98
1909	7,407,203	59.52	5,617,622	0.11	0.54	0.50	1.04
1914	5,456,231	56.89	5,878,209	0.11	0.54	0.53	1.07
1919	5,481,187	53.06	6,135,077	0.11	0.54	0.56	1.10
1924	5,532,429	50.38	6,065,165	0.10	0.54	0.53	1.09
1929	5,575,583	46.55	5,897,434	0.09	0.57	0.48	1.05
1930	5,599,670	46.03	5,915,993	0.09	0.57	0.49	1.06
1931	5,633,800	46.33	5,954,137	0.09	0.57	0.49	1.06
1932	5,642,509	45.70	5,992,036	0.09	0.57	0.49	1.06
1933	5,621,535	44.76	6,028,764	0.09	0.57	0.50	1.07
1934	5,617,486	44.38	6,037,645	0.09	0.57	0.51	1.08
1935	5,610,607	41.56	6,058,753	0.09	0.58	0.51	1.09
1936	5,597,465	43.10	6,085,886	0.09	0.58	0.51	1.09
1937	5,574,879	42.14	6,098,435	0.10	0.58	0.51	1.09
1938	.....	.....	6,078,285	...	...	...	...

No. of Free Holders and Tenant Families

(C)	Free holders		Tenants		Both combined		Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
1908	1,799,617	33.27	1,491,733	27.58	2,117,013	39.15	5,408,363
1914	1,731,247	31.73	1,520,476	27.87	2,204,508	40.40	5,456,231
1919	1,700,747	31.03	1,545,639	28.20	2,234,801	40.77	5,481,187
1924	1,725,828	31.19	1,531,177	27.68	2,275,424	41.13	5,532,429
1929	1,737,438	31.16	1,478,214	26.51	2,359,931	42.33	5,575,583
1930	1,742,993	31.13	1,486,133	26.54	2,370,544	42.33	5,599,670
1931	1,756,399	31.18	1,495,310	26.54	2,382,091	42.28	5,633,800
1932	1,754,537	31.10	1,498,596	26.60	2,389,376	42.30	5,642,509
1933	1,745,847	31.16	1,499,855	26.61	2,375,833	42.26	5,621,535
1934	1,740,219	30.98	1,508,319	26.85	2,368,948	42.17	5,617,486
1935	1,732,086	30.87	1,518,181	27.06	2,360,340	42.07	5,610,607
1936	1,731,139	30.92	1,517,701	27.09	2,348,625	41.99	5,597,465
1937	1,733,997	31.10	1,500,994	26.92	2,339,888	41.98	5,574,879

Table 3. Area of Land Utilized for Various Purposes
(In 1,000 cho: 1 cho=2.45 acres)

	Gross area		% against gross area	P. sture, etc.		Forest		Sundry	
	Under tillage	%		%	%	%	%	%	
	1909	38,846		5,680	16.4	1,987	5.1	21,295	54.8	9,884	25.5
1912	38,922	5,820	14.9	2,221	5.7	18,906	48.6	11,967	30.8
1921	39,119	6,162	15.7	3,523	9.0	18,606	47.6	10,829	27.7
1924	39,114	6,065	15.5	3,879	9.7	19,533	50.0	9,708	24.9
1927	38,475	6,078	15.8	3,377	8.8	19,680	51.1	9,344	24.3
1930	38,505	5,916	15.4	3,250	8.4	20,045	52.0	9,305	24.2
1931	38,545	5,954	15.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
1932	38,549	5,992	15.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
1933	38,550	6,029	15.6	3,278	8.5	20,747	53.8	8,495	22.0
1934	38,549	6,038	15.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
1935	38,573	6,059	15.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
1936	38,573	6,086	15.8	3,354	8.7	24,186	62.7	8,301	21.5
1937	38,573	6,098	15.8	..	..	24,186	62.7	8,289	21.5
1938	..	6,078	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table 4. Price and Rent of Arable Land (per "tan"; "tan"=0.245 Acre)

Year	Price		Rent		Year	Price		Rent	
	Paddy	Upland	*Paddy	Upland		Paddy	Upland	*Paddy	Upland
1930	¥489	¥301	¥1.03	¥15.94	1934	¥398	¥240	¥1.04	¥11.20
1931	411	253	1.02	13.74	1935	415	247	1.02	12.67
1932	386	234	1.01	11.21	1936	435	259	1.03	13.90
1933	387	234	1.02	10.92	1937	470	278	1.04	14.71
1938	..	..	..	..	1938	519	304	1.05	16.03

* In "koku".

STAPLE FARM PRODUCTS

From geographical reasons the Japanese Empire enjoys within its confines a variety of climatic conditions ranging from arctic cold to tropical heat and as a consequence the number

of agricultural products which can be grown is indeed multifarious. But limitations in arable lands have tended naturally to discourage large scale cultivation of crops with the exception of rice and a few other cereals.

Table 5. Area Under Various Kinds of Crops
(Unit: 1,000 Cho; Cho=2.45 Acres)

	Rice	Barley	Rye	Wheat	Oats	Tea	Miscellaneous Food-Stuff	Vegetables	Industrial Crops	Green Manure	Multer-ries
1926	3,158	447	544	467	109	44	1,205	496	254	431	571
1927	3,173	425	530	473	123	43	1,178	506	236	422	594
1928	3,191	403	510	489	116	43	1,154	518	237	425	609
1929	3,210	394	501	494	118	42	1,075	536	236	427	625
1930	3,239	380	482	491	121	38	1,101	548	235	426	714
1931	3,248	380	475	501	119	38	1,128	551	236	450	682
1932	3,257	380	468	508	128	38	1,131	571	242	470	652
1933	3,173	347	437	616	128	38	1,126	591	250	493	640
1934	3,172	331	424	648	120	38	1,151	596	268	505	623
1935	3,204	341	439	663	122	39	1,142	608	287	494	582
1936	3,206	340	439	688	125	39	1,149	607	295	499	566
1937	3,217	330	429	725	123	40	1,167	597	294	488	561
1938	3,221	358	415	725	137	..	..	..	..	485	..

Table 6. Farm Products

	Rice & other cereals		Other food-stuffs		Industrial crops		Fruits		Vegetables		Green manure	
	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity
1923	1,985,572	251,008	119,783	76,157	269,190	32,498	27,997	21,972	22,337	20,192	23,538	20,338
1927	2,038,584	227,714	111,167	76,143	248,938	27,997	21,972	22,337	20,192	23,538	20,338	25,025
1932	1,393,166	156,215	78,890	64,244	170,181	21,972	22,337	20,192	23,538	20,338	25,025	..
1933	1,655,408	173,163	97,345	74,292	199,137	22,337	20,192	23,538	20,338	25,025	..	..
1934	1,641,218	150,610	103,436	69,644	199,335	20,192	23,538	20,338	25,025	..	..	..
1935	1,942,183	175,264	104,948	77,566	206,541	23,538	20,338	25,025	..	..	..	..
1936	2,268,748	219,322	116,208	81,812	231,261	20,338	25,025	..	..	..	..	..
1937	2,476,704	242,082	140,291	92,115	259,306	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(Continued)

	Tea (Green)		Honey		Fowls		Fruit saplings		Mulberries		Straw ware		Cocoons		Livestock (1,000 heads)	
	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity
1923	35,789	817	40,490	1,529	4,949	42,643	660,404	3,959	3,959	3,959	3,959	3,959	3,959	3,959	3,959	3,959
1927	31,124	914	42,142	836	10,130	42,413	496,933	3,931	3,931	3,931	3,931	3,931	3,931	3,931	3,931	3,931
1932	18,506	979	29,619	1,090	1,446	27,088	296,791	3,333	3,333	3,333	3,333	3,333	3,333	3,333	3,333	3,333
1933	21,209	1,057	31,013	1,272	3,165	30,428	500,129	4,335	4,335	4,335	4,335	4,335	4,335	4,335	4,335	4,335
1934	22,859	1,153	34,040	1,304	2,903	33,350	203,871	4,350	4,350	4,350	4,350	4,350	4,350	4,350	4,350	4,350
1935	23,263	1,147	33,854	1,568	1,625	38,730	350,860	4,521	4,521	4,521	4,521	4,521	4,521	4,521	4,521	4,521
1936	28,280	1,181	35,478	1,391	3,001	44,307	386,641	4,666	4,666	4,666	4,666	4,666	4,666	4,666	4,666	4,666
1937	34,357	1,323	38,905	1,184	4,300	53,615	419,606	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table 7. Yield of Rice and Other Cereals Per "Tan"

(Unit: Koku; Koku=0.1803 kilolitre)

Year	Rice	Barley	Rye	Wheat	Soya Beans	Red Beans	Millet	Barnyard Millet	Proso Millet	Maize	Sweet potato (Kwan)	Irish potato (Kwan)
1904-8	1.63	1.41	1.02	0.90	0.77	0.64	1.04	1.28	1.13	1.22	283	232
1909-13	1.69	1.58	1.14	1.02	0.72	0.63	1.11	0.80	1.10	1.22	320	260
1914-18	1.83	1.65	1.16	1.07	0.86	0.70	1.20	1.55	1.23	1.22	368	271
1919-23	1.89	1.68	1.14	1.11	0.87	0.72	1.31	1.71	1.13	1.14	375	265
1924-28	1.86	1.85	1.32	1.25	0.82	0.69	1.24	1.49	1.05	1.17	331	252
1930	2.06	1.86	1.26	1.24	0.86	0.79	1.33	1.61	1.19	1.21	347	266
1931	1.70	1.94	1.37	1.28	0.70	0.53	1.25	1.24	0.71	0.93	340	233
1932	1.85	1.99	1.37	1.28	0.70	0.46	1.31	1.49	0.58	0.93	345	239
1933	1.63	1.99	1.22	1.30	1.36	0.83	1.32	1.64	1.10	1.23	345	284
1934	1.63	2.05	1.45	1.46	0.64	0.52	0.85	0.86	0.72	1.01	302	250
1935	1.79	2.13	1.51	1.46	0.67	0.49	1.02	1.10	0.62	0.88	343	237
1936	2.10	1.87	1.33	1.30	0.80	0.68	1.21	1.50	0.95	1.18	351	292
1937	2.06	1.08	1.39	1.38	0.86	0.80	1.22	1.60	1.16	1.26	357	322

Note: * "Tan"=0.245 acre.

RICE

Rice is the most important crop of Japan. As may be gathered from the accompanying tables the importance of this item in the agricultural economy is paramount. More than half of the entire arable land is under rice and more than half of the value of farm produce is represented by this cereal. The majority of the farming population are engaged in rice cultivation in one capacity or another and fluctuations in the price of this staple product have an important bearing upon the purchasing power of the agrarian community.

Rice Yield.—Rice yield per given area has increased in the last twenty years due to improvements in mode of cultivation. The output

per cho in 1938 was 20.45 koku while in 1932 it reached a height of 22.32 koku. The average for 1904-08 was 16.3 koku. In the cost of rice cultivation fertilizers and wages account for about 45 per cent of total expenditures, of which wages represent about 30 per cent.

Rice Imports.—The production of rice has fluctuated between 50 and 70 million koku in recent years. While formerly Japan proper was self-supplying in this cereal the demand has so expanded as to necessitate imports from her colonies. Such imports have steadily increased and at present the country obtains between 20 to 25 per cent of her needs from Chosen and Taiwan. Until 1919 the larger part of such imports came from foreign countries.

Table 8. Area Under Rice (Unit: Cho; Cho=2.45 acres)

Year	Suito (rice grown in irrigated fields)		Upland Rice		Total (Cho)
	Non-glutinous rice (Cho)	Glutinous rice (Cho)	Non-glutinous rice (Cho)	Glutinous rice (Cho)	
	1929	2,806,092	268,864	59,793		75,856	3,210,604
1930	2,838,280	266,507	60,403	74,132	3,239,322
1931	2,848,709	265,967	59,287	74,757	3,248,720
1932	2,847,675	275,012	59,355	74,968	3,257,009
1933	2,791,435	256,154	57,987	67,627	3,173,203
1934	2,808,267	238,929	62,912	62,703	2,172,811
1935	2,823,355	245,759	69,631	65,434	3,204,179
1936	2,815,249	251,709	72,097	67,908	3,206,963
1937	2,824,951	244,573	79,619	67,907	3,217,052
1938	2,831,535	241,829	80,129	67,236	3,220,729

Table 9. Production of Rice in Recent Years (Unit: 1,000 Koku; Koku=0.1803 kilolitre)

Year	Suito (rice grown in irrigated field)		Upland Rice		Total		Average per Cho
	Non-glutinous rice	Glutinous rice	Non-glutinous rice	Glutinous rice	Production	Value (¥1,000)	
	1926	49,977	4,359	541	716	55,593	
1927	55,751	4,803	663	885	62,103	1,764,337	19.57
1928	53,989	4,761	687	866	60,303	1,633,009	18.89
1929	53,888	4,792	427	450	59,558	1,584,730	18.55
1930	60,040	5,224	736	876	66,876	1,117,952	20.64
1931	49,639	4,349	577	650	55,215	913,182	17.00
1932	54,148	4,866	638	738	60,390	1,235,024	18.54
1933	64,194	5,402	624	609	70,829	1,433,590	22.32
1934	47,274	3,621	441	504	51,840	1,384,622	16.34
1935	52,020	4,072	708	656	57,457	1,611,332	17.93
1936	60,632	4,940	922	846	67,340	1,865,269	21.00
1937	60,336	4,768	691	525	66,320	2,071,889	20.62
1938	59,591	4,599	934	746	65,869	2,172,706	20.45

Table 10. Imports & Exports of Rice by Japan Proper (Unit: 1,000 Koku; One Koku = 4.9656 Bushels)

Year	Imports From					Exports To					Total	
	Abroad	Chosen	Taiwan	Re-import	Total	Abroad	Chosen	Taiwan	Karafuto	Nanyo		Re-Export
1914	2,471	1,022	812	.8	4,307	250	2	44	87	..	.0	383
1920	816	2,904	1,034	.0	4,754	113	13	43	86	..	21.9	1,922
1925	5,136	4,428	2,522	1.5	12,088	88	746	649	280	14	142.9	558
1930	1,248	5,167	2,185	1.5	8,602	101	78	6	353	18	..	623
1933	998	7,531	4,216	8	12,747	222	42	6	307	43	..	815
1935	70	8,434	4,511	1.2	13,018	224	189	6	315	54	.1	550
1936	398	8,971	4,824	1.1	14,195	71	47	6	368	47	..	647
1937	287	6,736	4,854	..	11,877	104	32	5	441	65	..	587
1938	151	10,149	4,971	..	15,271	70	22	9	406	80	..	..

Table 11. Demand and Supply of Rice (Koku=0.1803 kilolitre)

Year	Balance From previous year (1,000 koku)	Output of Previous year (1,000 koku)	Import (1,000 koku)	Export (1,000 koku)	Consumption (1,000 koku)	Consumption per capita (Koku)	Consumed for sake brewing (1,000 koku)
1929	7,840	60,303	8,909	557	69,468	1.100	3,825
1930	7,028	59,558	8,602	558	68,910	1.077	4,048
1931	5,719	66,876	11,522	1,998	72,978	1.128	4,474
1932	9,140	55,215	11,603	678	66,374	1.014	3,593
1933	8,907	60,390	12,748	624	72,414	1.095	..
1934	9,008	70,829	14,249	901	76,754	1.146	..
1935	16,431	51,840	13,018	815	70,538	1.042	..
1936	9,936	57,457	14,193	540	73,040	1.039	..
1937	8,007	67,340	11,877	647	79,151	1.111	..
1938	7,512	67,320	15,271	587	80,022	1.108	..

Table 12. Cost of Rice Cultivation Per "Tan" (Unit: in Yen)

Year	Manures	Seeds	Misc. materials	Wages	Cattle & other feeds	Depreciation of		Total incl. Others
						Farming Implements	Farm-sheds	
1931	8.56	0.45	1.24	16.97	2.14	1.53	1.37	58.95
1932	8.27	0.46	1.40	17.59	2.07	1.53	1.36	58.40
1933	10.07	0.51	1.42	18.96	2.26	1.71	1.47	63.57
1934	9.74	0.53	1.38	19.46	2.26	1.59	1.51	64.93
1935	10.32	0.62	1.49	21.07	2.48	1.81	1.50	69.18
1936	11.30	0.66	1.69	21.52	2.45	1.93	1.62	71.11
1937	12.27	0.80	1.88	22.20	2.70	2.22	1.72	71.75

Note: * "Tan" = 0.245 acre.

Table 13. Average Price of Medium Rice Quoted at Fukagawa Market, Tokyo (Per Koku or 0.1803 kilolitre)

Year	High	Low	Average	Year	High	Low	Average
1868	¥5.98	1932	..	..	21.17
1872	3.88	1933	..	..	21.51
1877	5.55	1934	..	..	24.79
1887	5.00	1935	..	..	29.86
1897	11.98	1936 June	32.40	31.60	32.04
1907	16.48	" Dec.	32.80	28.80	30.66
1918	45.99	1937 June	32.80	32.20	32.50
1927	19.84	" Dec.	34.20	29.70	33.54
1928	29.09	1938 June	34.30	33.90	34.14
1930	25.56	" Dec.	35.50	32.90	33.54
1931	18.47	1939 June	..	..	35.80

Table 14. Rice Stock in Japan Proper (Unit: 1,000 Koku; Koku=0.1803 Kilolitre)

End of October	Domestic rice	Chosen rice	Taiwan rice	Imported rice	Total
1931	8,642	330	97	72	9,140
1932	8,146	505	161	96	8,907
1933	8,253	288	405	62	9,008
1934	15,594	619	208	9	16,431
1935	9,189	563	152	32	9,936
1936	7,457	254	204	92	8,007
1937	7,094	183	184	51	7,512
1938	7,739	483	258	13	8,493

OTHER CEREALS

The area under cultivation of the other important cereals, or barley, rye, oats and wheat is slightly less than one-half that of rice. In 1937 the area under cultivation was 1,870,196 cho and the crop was valued at 403 million yen. Of these four cereals wheat accounted for about

one-half of the total in value in 1938 and its importance is becoming increasingly emphasized. The demand for wheat was larger than production but since 1937 exports have exceeded imports.

Table 15. Area Under Barley and Crop
(Koku=0.1803 kilolitre; Cho=2.45 Acres)

Year	Area		Production		Production per tan			Production in value (¥1,000)
	Paddy (1,000 cho)	Upland (1,000 cho)	Paddy (1,000 koku)	Upland (1,000 koku)	Paddy (koku)	Upland (koku)	Aver. (koku)	
1918	139.3	390.7	1,954.4	6,413.9	1.403	1.641	1.578	106,684
1923	119.9	357.9	1,698.9	5,896.4	1.417	1.647	1.589	68,570
1928	105.2	298.5	1,816.3	5,789.7	1.725	1.939	1.883	67,790
1933	98.4	248.9	1,678.7	5,237.9	1.707	2.104	1.992	44,127
1934	94.2	237.6	1,709.8	5,086.6	1.815	2.142	2.049	51,147
1935	97.8	244.1	1,861.7	5,426.3	1.903	2.223	2.131	57,101
1936	99.5	241.3	1,685.2	4,669.9	1.694	1.936	1.865	60,871
1937	96.8	233.4	1,822.8	5,056.5	1.884	2.166	2.084	75,186
1938	112.0	245.5	1,813.6	4,510.4	1.619	1.837	1.769	87,017
1939 (Estimate)	355.3	7,159.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,015	.....

Table 16. Area Under Rye and Crop

Year	Area		Production		Production per Tan			Value of Production (¥1,000)
	Paddy (1,000 cho)	Upland (1,000 cho)	Paddy (1,000 koku)	Upland (1,000 koku)	Paddy (koku)	Upland (koku)	Aver. (koku)	
1918	369.8	267.8	4,645.3	3,132.1	1.255	1.169	1.219	132,769
1923	323.1	239.3	3,460.8	2,395.3	1.071	1.185	1.115	75,868
1928	308.9	202.0	4,554.4	2,571.6	1.474	1.273	1.394	94,562
1933	267.7	170.0	3,336.1	2,012.4	1.246	1.184	1.222	55,518
1934	261.7	162.7	3,956.3	2,204.1	1.512	1.355	1.452	71,294
1935	273.2	166.5	4,364.3	2,252.0	1.598	1.353	1.505	77,304
1936	271.0	168.5	3,776.9	2,060.8	1.393	1.223	1.328	84,166
1937	263.3	166.2	3,880.4	2,132.2	1.474	1.252	1.388	100,131
1938	254.8	160.0	3,283.0	1,831.4	1.280	1.145	1.233	93,680
1939 (Estimate)	411.5	6,069.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,475	.....

Table 17. Area Under Wheat and Crop

Year	Area		Production		Production per Tan			Value of Production (¥1,000)
	Paddy (1,000 cho)	Upland (1,000 cho)	Paddy (1,000 koku)	Upland (1,000 koku)	Paddy (koku)	Upland (koku)	Aver. (koku)	
1918	220.7	346.4	2,788.3	3,643.2	1.263	1.052	1.134	121,189
1923	183.6	304.2	2,068.3	3,122.4	1.126	1.026	1.064	74,344
1928	209.3	280.6	3,053.6	3,335.6	1.458	1.189	1.304	101,541
1933	291.3	325.2	3,742.3	4,270.7	1.285	1.313	1.300	114,033
1934	309.4	339.1	4,744.5	4,706.2	1.533	1.388	1.457	121,744
1935	310.3	353.6	4,836.0	4,819.8	1.559	1.363	1.454	131,116
1936	320.2	368.8	4,548.1	4,413.2	1.420	1.197	1.301	173,215
1937	345.5	379.1	5,090.8	4,905.2	1.473	1.294	1.380	210,938
1938	350.5	374.6	4,623.3	4,348.2	1.319	1.161	1.237	202,001
1939 (Estimate)	743.7	10,789.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Table 18. Demand and Supply of Wheat (inclusive of flour)

Year	Production (1,000 koku)	Import (1,000 koku)	Export (1,000 koku)	Consumption (1,000 koku)	Consumption per capita (Koku)
1928	6,389.1	5,628.0	2,713.6	9,303.6	0.148
1929	6,323.5	3,864.3	1,749.5	8,528.3	0.134
1930	6,124.7	5,059.9	2,097.5	9,087.2	0.140
1931	6,405.7	5,987.7	2,029.6	10,363.8	0.158
1932	6,497.4	3,888.0	3,485.0	6,900.4	0.104
1933	8,013.0	3,454.4	2,881.2	8,586.2	0.127
1934	9,450.8	3,598.5	4,012.8	9,036.5	0.132
1935	9,655.8	3,074.0	2,885.7	9,844.1	0.142
1936	8,961.3	1,773.0	1,617.9	9,116.4	0.129
1937	9,996.0	981.0	3,090.0	7,888.0	0.110
1938	8,972.0	.....	.....	.....	.....

Table 19. Production of Various Grains, Potatoes, etc.

Year	(A) Volume (Unit: 1,000 koku: Koku:=0.1803 litre)									
	Oat	Millet	Barnyard Millet	Proso Millet	Maize	Buck Wheat	Soya Bean	Red Bean	Sweet Pot (1,000 Kwan)	Irish Potato (1,000 Kwan)
1927	2,280	1,074	616	244	641	923	3,263	877	879	250
1932	1,411	995	502	158	423	732	2,412	556	926	268

Year	Oat	Millet	Barnyard Millet	Proso Millet	Maize	Buck Wheat	Soya Bean	Red Bean	Sweet Potato	Irish Potato (1,000 Kwan)
1933	2,039	989	554	310	585	919	2,803	948	936	367
1934	2,537	630	294	186	505	670	2,164	625	810	339
1935	1,949	745	372	158	439	607	2,261	533	955	333
1936	2,139	867	537	254	600	744	2,634	692	1,000	447
1937	1,939	839	568	287	657	795	2,843	692	1,030	551
1938	.....	917	524	241	639	695	2,700	677	1,009	493

Year	(B) Value (Million Yen)									
	Oat	Millet	Barnyard Millet	Proso Millet	Maize	Buck Wheat	Soya Bean	Red Bean	Sweet Potato	Irish Potato
1927	14.2	13.0	4.1	3.3	6.6	10.2	50.0	16.3	92.7	31.4
1932	5.6	8.0	2.6	1.6	3.5	6.0	31.7	9.8	69.9	23.2
1933	8.1	8.2	2.7	2.8	4.7	6.7	34.6	13.6	70.5	29.5
1934	12.4	6.0	1.6	1.9	4.5	5.8	29.2	10.4	65.0	26.3
1935	9.7	7.8	2.3	1.9	4.3	5.9	34.3	10.6	76.6	31.6
1936	12.6	9.8	3.4	3.1	6.1	7.8	44.4	14.9	88.0	41.9
1937	17.2	9.9	4.1	3.9	8.2	8.2	50.8	17.3	91.2	48.6
1938	.....	10.2	3.9	3.3	8.1	8.1	51.1	16.8	100.0	50.9

Table 20. Other Minor Crops

Year	(A) Volume (Unit: 1,000 Kwan: 1 Kwan=3.75 kgms.)							
	Cucumber	Watermelon	Tomato	Carrot	Egg-plant	Turnip	Onion	Cabbage
1928	58,952	69,912	5,023	29,756	106,985	38,862	27,402	30,500
1933	74,334	138,930	29,197	32,923	124,862	40,842	40,609	47,445
1934	68,283	132,928	36,499	33,578	114,406	41,302	52,593	48,537
1935	72,574	130,114	37,447	36,471	115,959	41,039	50,171	51,895
1936	78,059	123,963	40,800	39,210	120,228	40,919	51,052	54,574
1937	78,863	121,729	43,663	39,529	123,655	41,324	56,392	56,748
1938	74,666	106,416	38,208	38,916	116,623	39,851	62,331	56,656

Year	(B) Value (Million Yen)							
	Cucumber	Watermelon	Tomato	Carrot	Egg-plant	Turnip	Onion	Cabbage
1928	12.1	15.9	1.2	6.7	21.2	4.6	4.0	5.3
1933	9.7	18.1	4.7	4.8	13.9	3.4	5.3	4.7
1934	9.7	18.5	5.3	4.7	13.8	3.5	4.8	4.5
1935	10.8	19.0	6.0	5.3	15.2	3.4	5.6	5.0
1936	11.5	19.4	6.6	5.8	16.1	3.7	7.7	5.7
1937	12.7	20.9	7.4	6.9	17.7	4.3	7.8	6.9
1938	13.9	21.7	7.4	7.9	19.9	4.6	9.9	7.7

HORTICULTURE

Formerly, pears, oranges, persimmons, and peaches were principal fruits in Japan. With the introduction of meat-eating custom from abroad, however, fruits of foreign species including apples, oranges, peaches, pears, grapes, strawberries, cherries, etc. began to be extensively cultivated. Generally speaking, apples are grown in the Hokkaido and Aomori, peaches in the neighbourhood of Tokyo, Kanagawa, Okayama and other prefectures, pears in Shizuoka, Okayama, Niigata, Akita, etc., grapes in Yamanashi, Ibaraki, Nagano, etc., oranges in Wakayama, Shizuoka and in southern Japan, apricots, almonds, walnuts and some other fruits in Nagano and a few other prefectures and foreign cherries in Yamagata and Fukushima. Japanese cherry trees are chiefly prized for flowers. Persimmons may be said to grow everywhere, though seldom in orchards. Plums are more generally used as pickle, in which shape they are preserved in almost every Japanese household and plum trees are highly valued both for flowers and fruits.

Table 21. Output of Fruits

Year Ending Jan. 31:	(A) Volume (Unit: 1,000 Kwan: 1 Kwan=3.75 Kgms)						
	Plums	Peaches	Apples	Japanese Pears	Persimmons	Grapes	Mandarin Oranges
1928	428	13,750	19,017	38,570	58,094	10,980	72,018
1934	353	13,840	24,630	44,907	63,014	17,731	90,972
1935	377	13,615	35,105	39,907	62,826	16,223	71,381
1936	348	12,962	42,406	43,744	61,607	18,487	117,844
1937	385	13,248	32,180	43,656	71,750	17,735	75,743
1938	343	12,354	41,572	42,743	61,528	18,412	117,019
1939	.....	.....	49,226	43,269	66,297	16,049	93,239

(B) Value (Unit: Million Yen)

Year Ending Jan. 31	Plums	Peaches	Apples	Japanese Pears	Persimmons	Grapes	Mandarine Oranges
1928	5.5	5.2	6.4	12.1	13.3	5.5	18.6
1934	4.3	3.6	8.0	10.5	11.6	5.9	21.5
1935	4.4	3.6	8.5	9.3	10.8	5.2	18.2
1936	4.7	3.7	10.2	10.5	12.5	5.7	20.2
1937	5.0	3.9	11.1	11.3	13.8	6.0	21.9
1938	5.3	4.0	14.9	11.8	13.1	6.5	25.4
1939	..	..	22.4	14.7	15.2	6.6	32.9

INDUSTRIAL CROPS

Despite the importance of the so-called industrial crops the area under their cultivation is only about 4 per cent of the total cultivated area and whatever insufficiency in production is imported. The output of industrial crops for the last five years averaged 112 million yen scarcely sufficing one-seventh of the requirements of Japan proper.

Table 22. Industrial Crops
(Unit: 1,000 Kwan: 1 Kwan=3.75 Kgms)

Year	Rape Seed	Hemp	Flax	Leaf Indigo	Pyreth- rum	Cotton Seed	†Leaf Tobacco	Peppermint	*Sugar Cane (Million kin)
1927	597	2,256	2,338	585	1,283	254	18,183	10,555	1,463
1933	733	2,098	6,242	208	1,616	188	17,744	17,013	1,805
1934	901	2,066	7,891	188	2,080	125	17,594	10,812	1,625
1935	1,012	1,885	7,240	181	3,399	134	17,209	11,301	1,738
1936	1,010	2,112	7,097	191	2,947	164	16,131	26,184	1,872
1937	1,103	2,053	6,109	185	2,550	176	17,050	16,792	1,693
1938	791	2,401	13,680	..	2,527	211	..	16,131	..

Note:—† Year beginning April.
* Year ending September.

TOBACCO

Among industrial crops the more important are leaf tobacco, hemp, rapeseed, cotton, sugar cane, pyrethrum, and peppermint. Only pyrethrum, peppermint and rush are exported in small quantities. Japan's requirements of sugar cane is now fully met by Taiwan. Cotton output shows a tendency to decline due to strong foreign competition and its place as a supplier of the country's needs is negligible. The cultivation of leaf-tobacco is permitted to private individuals by the Government which has a monopoly over the industry. Leaf tobacco output in 1937 amounted to 17,050,000 kwan.

Table 23. Domestic Production of Manufactured Tobacco
Cigarettes

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Cigarettes		Cigars (Mill. pieces)	Cut Tobacco (1,000 kg.)	Total Value of Sales (¥1,000)
	With Mouthpieces (Mill. pieces)	Without Mouthpieces (Mill. pieces)			
1931	16,413	11,489	1.6	24,073	262,437
1932	14,251	17,340	1.0	24,091	255,939
1933	11,244	19,901	0.6	23,963	262,109
1934	10,888	22,250	2.0	23,888	270,013
1935	12,478	25,699	2.6	22,442	289,290
1936	11,970	27,067	2.7	20,419	296,862
1937	11,100	29,512	1.8	21,070	314,571
1938	10,600	31,967	1.2	21,388	352,340

Table 24. Import and Export of Leaf Tobacco
(Unit: Metric Tons)

Year Ending Mar. 31:	(A) Exports					Total		Value (¥1,000)
	Foreign			Colonial		Volume		
	Egypt	China	Manchou- kuo	Total incl. Others	Chosen				Taiwan
1913	..	242	..	245	793	—	1,038	305
1933	647	629	..	1,284	135	—	1,419	798
1934	906	87	37	1,105	75	—	1,180	850
1935	1,378	108	319	2,135	1,635	—	3,770	2,087
1936	907	714	753	3,345	2,476	200	6,021	3,694
1937	1,944	1,625	1,591	6,837	2,441	201	10,480	5,709
1938	1,825	300	274	3,654	35	201	2,890	2,654

(B) Import

Year	U.S.A.	China	Philippines	Brit India	Chosen	Turkey	Total	
							Volume	Value (¥1,000)
1913	659	..	..	..	..	12	726	698
1933	1,549	1,139	987	969	803	10	5,459	7,425
1934	2,388	826	982	1,438	375	6	6,025	7,030
1935	24,011	1,673	1,320	916	273	3	6,589	11,122
1936	2,339	1,173	1,092	817	..	4	5,435	10,018
1937	911	1,233	1,053	778	..	5	3,988	6,100
1938	465	—	1,034	—	—	—	1,499	2,311

CAMPHOR

The growing and manufacture of camphor has shown a steady development. In 1938 the sale of manufactured camphor amounted to ¥9,817,000 representing an increase of more than 100 per cent over 1933. The industry is under the monopoly system of the Government.

Table 25. Area Under Camphor and Its Output in Japan Proper

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Area of plantations (hectares)				No. of manu- facturers	No. of refineries	Manufacture (1,000 kin)	
	State	Public	Private	Total			Crude	Oil
1928	63	149	313	525	1,723	2,167	1,610	1,262
1933	35	162	304	501	1,398	1,627	1,371	1,194
1934	50	490	431	971	1,318	1,539	1,844	1,592
1935	139	432	836	1,407	1,325	1,499	2,448	2,086
1936	119	525	792	1,436	1,336	1,469	3,134	2,652
1937	103	393	814	1,309	1,345	1,428	3,134	2,652
1938	155	611	922	1,688	1,312	1,382	2,688	2,211

Table 26. Sales of Manufactured Camphor
(Quantity: Metric tons; Value: ¥1,000)

Year Ending March 31:	Camphor		Camphor Oil		Total Value	Year Ending March 31:	Camphor		Camphor Oil		Total Value
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value			Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	
1928	1,620	2,617	1,299	1,008	3,625	1935	3,446	6,085	2,132	1,599	7,684
1933	2,812	4,083	1,223	759	4,841	1936	3,698	6,967	2,615	2,299	9,266
1934	3,356	4,874	1,620	1,048	5,922	1937	3,808	7,179	2,729	2,426	9,606
						1938	2,272	7,646	2,272	2,171	9,817

TEA

Tea, the national beverage of Japan, seems to have been introduced into this country from China in the eighth century. In the early years of the Meiji era it was the largest export product of Japan. In recent years Japan has been the world's third largest producer of tea, being preceded only by British India and the Netherlands East Indies.

Production.—The output in recent years has been steadily increasing, rising from 9,858,000 kwan in 1927 to 14,591,000 kwan valued at ¥29,219,000 in 1938. The leading producing center of green tea is Shizuoka prefecture where more than 50% of Japan's tea is produced annually. Taiwan is also a potential grower of tea, its output amounting in 1937 to ¥11,921,000 representing 10,830 metric tons.

Export.—Roughly, one-half of tea production in Japan proper is exported. In 1938 foreign sales of tea amounted to 28 million kin valued at 12 million yen. Leading markets for Japanese tea are the United States, which accounted for a third of total exports in 1937, Canada, British India and Kwantung Province.

Tea Control Organ.—The Central Council in Tokyo maintains inspection houses in Yokohama, Kobe, Shizuoka, Yokkaichi and endeavours to prevent the export of adulterated or coloured tea which might be rejected by tea inspectors abroad, and also is running its experimental plantations and laboratory in Shizuoka. Formerly, Yokohama was the center of export, but some two decades ago it was replaced by the port of Shimizu in Shizuoka prefecture.

Table 33. Statistics of Stock-farming

(Unit: '1,000)

Year	Cattle				Horses			
	Raising Families	Cows	Bulls	Total	Raising Families	Mares	Stallions	Total
1926	1,182	1,051	414	1,465	1,142	848	639	1,486
1933	1,250	1,158	402	1,560	1,134	853	648	1,501
1934	1,615	1,207	408	1,615	1,112	833	632	1,464
1935	1,684	1,259	425	1,684	1,094	825	623	1,448
1936	1,771	1,328	443	1,771	1,074	817	615	1,432
1937	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Year	Swine		Goats		Sheep		
	Raising Families	Heads	Raising Families	Heads	Raising Families	Ewes	Rams
1926	353	621	71	179	3.4	13.4	4.5
1933	499	914	108	236	10.0	22.0	8.5
1934	532	981	119	254	12.9	26.2	9.8
1935	573	1,063	133	278	16.4	35.5	11.8
1936	600	1,110	149	292	21.0	46.4	14.7
1937	..	..	158	293	28.2	71.6	18.2

Note: Statistics for cattle, horses and swine are not officially released since 1937.

DAIRY AND MEAT PRESERVING

Dairy farming is a comparatively new industry but is making rapid headway. Milk output has multiplied by three folds in the past twenty years and about half of the production is used for butter and other dairy products. The increase in consumption of dairy products is due chiefly to the growing influence of western delicacies. The chief butter producing district is the Hokkaido. Condensed milk production has been extremely rapid and shows an expansion of 30% between 1931 and 1934. The output in 1937 was 39,700,000 kin valued at ¥14,355,000 and some exports are being carried on.

In line with the increase in meat consumption Japan annually imports beef from Tsingtau and Manchoukuo and since 1937 some shipments of chilled beef have come from Brisbane, Australia. Ham and sausage manufacture is managed on a lucrative scale in Kanagawa prefecture.

Horses.—Principal breeding centers are found in the northern districts of the Main Island and in the Hokkaido, in both of which comparatively wide plains are found. In the former, Nambu, Sendai, Miharu and Akita are famous for horse-breeding, as is the province of Hidaka in the Hokkaido where the Imperial Household's Niicup Depot is situated. In southern Japan, Kagoshima ranks first in horse-breeding. Among the native breeds the Nambu horses are the best. The total number of horses in Japan has

fluctuated in recent years in a narrow margin of 80,000 heads and in 1936 numbered 1,431,920.

Sheep.—Large scale plans for Japan's wool self-sufficiency were drafted in 1936 by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. According to the project the goal of 7,000,000 sheep is to be reached at the end of 20 or 30 years. The plan would be divided into 10-year periods during each of which 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 sheep would be added. Details of execution of the plan would be turned over to a Sheep Breeding Investigation Commission comprising officials of the Japanese, Korean and Manchoukuo governments, sheep raisers and wool users. The number of sheep is increasing markedly, that in 1937 being 89,800 as compared with 47,300 in 1935.

Production of wool to demand is only about one-tenth of one per cent; the rest of the requirements are imported, Australia, Federation of S. Africa and Argentine supplying over 90 per cent of the imports.

Swine.—Though swine is reared in every prefecture of Japan the enterprise is particularly strong in Kagoshima, Kanagawa and Ibaragi. Because of the increasing demand for pork among the populace the business has expanded satisfactorily in late years. The number of swine in 1936 was 1,110,000.

Table 34. Statistics of Poultry

Year ending June 30:	No. of families (1,000)	Fowls			Eggs (output)	
		No. of fowls (1,000)	No. of young fowls (1,000)	Value (¥1,000)	Number (1,000)	Value (¥1,000)
1925	3,503	20,614	16,556	38,881	1,619,716	70,038
1933	3,147	29,962	20,949	31,013	3,408,888	70,591
1934	3,063	30,832	22,483	34,040	3,535,071	76,899
1935	3,009	31,024	20,674	33,854	3,608,676	79,125
1936	2,907	30,005	20,789	35,478	3,537,301	86,754
1937	2,847	30,221	21,045	38,905	3,642,989	100,130

Table 35. Statistics of Dairy Farming (Koku=0.1803 kilolitre)

Year	No. of Dairy farms	No. of Milch cows	Milk (output)		Per capita consumption (Koku)
			Quantity (Koku)	Value (¥)	
1926	17,406	69,434	779,129	27,305,750	..
1931	21,537	78,235	1,051,600	23,201,930	0.0167
1932	22,563	80,532	1,078,710	22,907,625	0.0162
1933	24,953	86,948	1,183,772	25,879,821	0.0173
1934	27,830	94,187	1,312,831	27,877,875	0.0182
1935	30,366	100,326	1,477,347	30,222,642	0.0198
1936	32,743	105,063	1,546,454	32,410,801	..
1937	..	109,398	1,612,368	37,167,007	..
1938	..	115,982	1,768,679	44,093,766	..

Poultry Raising.—Poultry raising is a growing industry and the production of eggs has almost quadrupled in the last twenty-five years. For a while Japan used to import a large quantity of eggs from China but with successive advances in import tariff since 1902 and as a result of expanding domestic production the country is now self-sufficing in this articles. With the idea of encouraging the industry the Government established a model poultry-yard in 1906 at the Breeding Experiment Farm at Chiba, where imported fowls of various breeds are kept.

The number of fowls was 51,265,892 in June,

1937 valued at ¥38,905,000.

Ducks.—The number of ducks as at the end of June 1937 was 512,160 valued at ¥341,000.

Livestock Insurance

The Livestock Insurance Association is a juridical person organized by owners of live-stocks in accordance with the provisions of the Live-Stock Insurance Law Promulgated in 1929, with the object of mutually insuring their live-stocks. The animals to be insured are limited to horse and cattle. It is arranged that when the association has undertaken to insure live-stocks, contract of reinsurance is to be entered into between the association and the Government.

Table 36. Livestock Insurance (Unit: Amount in ¥1,000)

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Claims Paid				Contracts in Force				Premiums Received	
	Cattle		Horse		Cattle		Horse		Cattle	Horse
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount		
1933	989	71	1,180	96	108,818	8,006	65,073	5,019	129	150
1934	1,451	103	2,403	176	165,356	12,306	98,194	7,186	203	222
1935	2,040	148	2,901	218	237,950	18,088	129,592	9,336	332	321
1936	2,517	193	3,278	243	278,491	22,029	141,460	10,117	402	366
1937	3,445	274	4,140	309	351,722	28,642	152,237	11,148	527	408

Live-stock Associations

The live-stock associations are authorized organizations established in conformity with the Live-stock Association Regulations promulgated in 1915. These associations aim at the improvement and development of live-stock industry and also the furtherance of the interests and benefit of their members. Only the breeders of horses, or cattle, or sheep, or swine are eligible to the

membership of the association. As at the end of 1936 there were 605 livestock associations, which were scattered over many parts of the country, with a membership of over 2,142,000. Principal enterprises undertaken by the associations are the supply of live-stock breeds, holding live-stock markets, fairs and exhibitions, etc. Besides the above, some special associations undertake necessary provisions for improvement of milk and meat.

Table 37. Livestock Associations

	No. of Association		Membership		
	No. of Association	Membership	No. of Association	Membership	
1931	572	1,739,410	1934	589	1,825,398
1932	576	1,789,106	1935	601	1,952,620
1933	582	1,859,401	1936	605	2,142,903

Table 38. Number of Animals Affected

	Anthrax		Black leg (Cattle)	Cholera (Swine)	Erysipelas (Swine)	Hydrophobia (Dog)
	Cattle	Horse				
1929	241	105	94	3,207	758	172
1930	206	73	83	1,224	903	68
1931	213	47	57	28,954	1,856	44
1932	170	54	91	41,018	1,866	63
1933	165	58	66	6,716	1,357	21
1934	153	32	84	4,594	3,660	11
1935	140	22	66	8,811	2,291	11
1936	104	17	67	15,619	3,921	3
1937	124	183	69	4,874	2,160	5

AGRARIAN PROBLEMS

Many problems confront the agrarian populace of Japan which have been caused by rapidly changing conditions. The problems may be traced to the economic depression and to inherent weaknesses in the present agricultural structure. Prominent among the issues faced are the following:

Farm debts have been the cause for much arguments pro and con for the last three decades. The per farm household indebtedness has multiplied many times over and in 1937 it was estimated to be roughly ¥1,000 as compared with ¥135 in 1911. The total amount aggregates some ¥6,000,000,000 and as a result many adjustment plans have been considered but no decisions have yet been rendered.

Plans considered for relieving this distress by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry call for the establishment of a Central Bank for Debt Readjustment and for soliciting the assistance of the Deposits Bureau of the Finance Ministry to advance ¥500,000,000 at low interest to this bank and to the Hypothec Bank which in their turn would make loans to the farmers with a view towards readjusting their high interests debts. According to the report of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for 1932 it is estimated that of the total agrarian indebtedness of ¥4,717,000 about 53% was secured and the balance unsecured in that year.

Rice Control.—As may be gathered from the tables so far given the importance of rice in the agriculture of the country is paramount. More than half of the entire arable lands are under

rice and more than half of the value of farm products are represented by rice. The majority of the farming population are engaged either exclusively or partly in rice cultivation, so that fluctuations of rice price have an important bearing upon the purchasing power of the farming community. The paramount importance of the cereal therefore concerns not only the farming population but the labouring classes in general and townspeople as well since it constitutes a major diet for the nation.

The Rice Law enacted in 1921 has been thrice revised. As a result, in 1933 the Rice Control Law was enacted. It provides for (1) regulation of the market price of rice, (2) official fixation of the highest and lowest price of rice, (3) unlimited purchase of the cereal at the lowest price and selling at the highest, (4) regulation of Formosan and Korean rice, (5) millet, kaoliang and sorghum being subject to restriction of import, increase or decrease of the import duties or exemption therefrom.

The Rice Control Committee fixed on December 17, 1938 the maximum and minimum prices of rice for the current season (beginning November 1, 1938) at ¥35.40 and ¥29.90. The maximum price is the same as that of the last season but the minimum has been raised by ¥2.60. Basic data used in the calculation of the prices for 1939 are as follows: average cost of production, ¥28.60, average cost of transportation, ¥1.30, theoretical price calculated from general price level, ¥38.26; theoretical price calculated from cost of living, ¥34.55,

Table 39. Economic Status of Farming Households
(Prepared by the Dept. of Agriculture and Forestry for the fiscal year 1935)

(I) Number of Workers, and Working Hours per Household

	No. of Households investigated	No. of Members per Household			Working Hours Per Year		
		Male	Female	Total	Of which working	By Family members (Hours)	By other than Family members (Hours)
Free Holders ...	94	3.14	3.31	6.45	3.67	10,758	347
Semi-Tenants ...	102	3.30	3.16	6.45	3.79	11,051	319
Tenants	92	3.26	3.41	6.67	3.74	10,922	274
Average or Total.	288	3.23	3.29	6.52	3.73	10,910	313

(II) Area per Household
(Unit: "Se"; 1 "Se"=0.0245 Acre)

	Under Rice		Crops		Homestead		Woodland		Others	
	Total	of which leased	Total	of which leased	Total	of which leased	Total	of which leased	Total	of which leased
Free Holders .	87.07	5.05	43.06	1.21	3.19	0.01	34.28	1.07	5.07	..
Semi-Tenants .	92.06	49.05	36.10	13.28	3.04	0.10	15.27	2.05	1.08	0.02
Tenants	94.11	90.06	31.29	27.22	2.29	0.25	9.23	1.00	1.01	0.11
Average	91.08	48.05	37.05	14.14	3.07	..	20.06	1.14	2.15	0.04

(III) Property and Debts per Household
(Yen)

	Properties						Debts				
	Land	Building	Implements	Plants & animals for farming	Raw materials	Cash	Total incl. others	Farming	Household	Total incl. others	Net property
F.H.	6,517	1,390	189	376	506	1,120	10,187	236	333	594	9,593
S.T.	3,352	977	185	266	398	762	5,957	399	351	756	5,201
T.	752	781	145	206	289	492	2,671	261	253	515	2,155
Ave.	3,540	1,050	173	281	398	791	6,272	299	312	621	5,651

(IV) Gross Revenue and Expenditure Per Household
(Yen)

	Income from Agriculture			Income other than Agriculture			Household income	Total net income	Total Household expense	Net Balance
	Total income	Expense	Net income	Total income	Expense	Net income				
F.H.	1,147.2	382.0	765.2	144.2	10.0	134.2	54.1	953.6	793.8	159.8
S.T.	1,192.0	490.3	701.7	137.2	6.2	130.9	44.2	876.9	694.8	182.0
T.	1,086.9	583.6	503.2	161.7	18.7	143.0	37.1	683.4	627.0	56.4
Ave.	1,142.0	485.3	656.7	147.7	11.6	136.0	45.2	838.0	705.2	132.7

(V) Agricultural Income and Expense Classified
(Yen)

	Income						Expense					
	Rice	Wheat & Barley	Cocoons	Vegetables & fruits	Stock breeding	Total gross income	Farming implements	Fertilizer	Stock breeding	Tenant fee	Various burdens	Total expense
F.H.	612.5	83.9	131.1	94.2	88.8	1,147.2	20.4	100.2	83.8	25.8	70.8	382.0
S.T.	653.2	85.0	119.2	125.2	66.0	1,192.0	20.2	107.0	60.7	179.3	41.5	490.3
T.	652.9	80.9	81.2	121.9	37.8	1,086.9	18.7	116.0	42.0	321.0	14.9	583.6
Ave.	639.5	83.2	110.5	113.8	64.2	1,142.0	19.8	107.7	62.2	175.4	42.4	485.3

FERTILIZERS

The demand for commercial fertilizers has risen steadily since 1932, and in 1936 the total value of consumption was given as ¥276,701,000 as contrasted with ¥185,318,000 in 1932. The consumption of self-supplied manure, including compost, green manure and night soil has also expanded and in 1937 its total value was ¥387,960,000.

Table 40. Consumption of Self-supplied Manure

	Compost		Green manure		Night soil		Total incl. others	
	(1,000 M. tons)	(¥1,000)	(1,000 M. tons)	(¥1,000)	(1,000 M. tons)	(¥1,000)	(1,000 M. tons)	(¥1,000)
1929	22,820	143,390	6,219	34,230	16,308	77,240	53,730	334,250
1930	23,506	122,690	6,133	29,130	16,236	61,830	54,817	282,470
1931	25,312	113,510	6,391	25,810	16,164	51,510	59,407	251,280
1932	26,931	121,780	6,514	25,720	16,012	51,500	58,930	260,270
1933	29,631	144,200	6,854	26,630	15,673	53,680	61,759	297,900
1934	31,719	148,040	6,287	24,320	16,196	56,020	63,806	299,920
1935	34,115	166,490	7,257	28,090	16,602	56,850	67,454	328,560
1936	35,337	187,080	5,778	24,890	15,914	56,640	66,800	355,560
1937	37,694	212,780	6,677	29,020	15,419	50,100	69,523	387,960

Note:—See Chapter Chemical Industry for Commercial Fertilizer.

CHAPTER XXV

SERICULTURE

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

COCOONS

Japan is the largest silk producing country in the world accounting for about 70% of total world output. The value of cocoons made up 10.7% of the total value of Japanese agricultural products in 1937, and 33% of the agrarian households is connected with this industry either fully or partially during the year.

Raw silk has long been Japan's greatest export product. Until 1929 it accounted for over 36% in the value of the entire exports of Japan. While this percentage has rapidly fallen, declining to 10.3% in 1938, the absolute quantity of exports has shown only a small contraction. Since 1934 cotton tissues have supplanted raw silk as the largest item of export.

The phenomenal growth of the sericultural industry in the last 50 years has been due chiefly to the existence of a strong foreign demand. From 75 to 85 per cent of the total output of raw silk is annually exported abroad. In 1937 this ratio was 69%. The export of silk manufactures, which is not included here, amounts in value to about one-fifth that of raw silk sales abroad.

Sericulture may be conveniently divided into two main branches, that of cocooning, or the rearing of silkworms, and reeling, or the drawing of silk from the cocoons. Other branches include the growing of mulberry trees, the breeding of silkworms as distinguished from its rearing, and the transacting of cocoons and the exporting of raw silk.

Table 1. Japan's Position in Cocoon Output (In Metric Tons)

	Japan Proper	Chosen (Korea)	France	Italy	USSR	China
1930	399,240	17,698	1,827	52,743	18,565	96,858
1931	364,020	18,432	997	34,450	20,000	82,085
1932	335,813	18,904	987	33,246	10,200	47,324
1933	379,363	21,293	943	34,587	14,400	54,234
1934	326,775	23,433	975	28,857	15,200	39,649
1935	307,748	21,732	657	17,354	18,335	51,982
1936	310,846	23,052	674	32,322	20,910	44,567
1937	310,265	22,747	641	31,953	21,885	48,271
1938	282,211	21,893	597	19,949	22,343	.....

Climatic Characteristics

The cultivation of the mulberry trees and the rearing of silk worms are technically possible in all parts of the world. Economically and practically, however, the industry is limited to the land with high temperature and humidity and with cheap skilled labour. It cannot be profitably carried on unless a large crop of mulberry leaves is obtainable more than once a year. This can be expected only of the places marked by a long spell of humid and warm weather.

The eastern and southern parts of Asia are, therefore, most suited for the industry. On the other hand, sericulture involves various complicated forms of work and so requires no small amount of labor. Here again, the districts of East and South Asia are best suited for the industry, because they are not only characterized by the thick density of population but by

small-scale farming. These conditions necessary for the production of raw silk makes an interesting contrast to the aridity of climate and large-scale farming which are necessary for the production of wool.

The major silk producing countries are Japan, China, French Indo-China and British India, which belong to the monsoon zone in East and South Asia. They are followed by the Po basin of Italy and the Rhone tributaries of France. But, in these two countries the industry can be carried on only once a year owing to climatic conditions.

Characteristics of Japanese Raw Silk.—Japanese raw silk is characterized by its lustre and little wear in glossing. The filament from the best cocoons measures from 2,000 to 2,500 "shaku" in length and weighs from 0.07 to 0.08 "momme" (1 'shaku' is about 1 foot and 1 'momme' 3.75 grammes). Much improvement

References:

- Table Nos.: 1-9 a, 10-11 a, 12 b, 13-22 a, 23-26 c, 27 e, 28-29 d, 30-31 e, 32-40 a.
 Key: a—Department of Agriculture & Forestry.
 b—Imperial Agricultural Association.
 c—Monopoly Bureau, Department of Finance.
 d—Tea Producers Guild of Japan.
 e—International Year Book of Agricultural Statistics.

has of late been effected in fineness and uniformity.

COCOONING

Area.—The area under mulberry trees shows a gradual decline in recent years. In 1930, the peak year, the area under its cultivation exceed 714,000 cho which represented 9 per cent of the cultivated area for the entire agricultural industry for that year. By 1933 it was down to 640,000 cho and in 1938 to 550,000 cho.

Cocooneries.—The number of cocoon-raising households in Japan, which stood at 1,670,000 in 1915, gradually increased until it exceeded 2,217,000 in 1929, which bore a percentage of

40 to the whole number of agricultural families. In the ensuing depression, which caused a slump in the price of cocoons the number of cocooneries also fell and in 1938 it was down to 1,697,000.

The average yield of cocoons per cocoonery (for spring, summer and autumn cocoons) in 1938 was 44,347 momme as compared with 11,933 momme in 1905.

Cocoon Production.—The output of cocoons has multiplied eight and one-half holds in the last 50 years. The index number for cocoon production (based on the average production for the 5 years 1885-1889) rose for the quinquennial period 1930-34 to 866, representing 96,277,934 kwan.

Table 2. Output of Cocoons, Etc. in Japan Proper
(Kwan=3.75 kilogrammes)

Crops by Seasons	No. of cocoon raising families (1,000)	Egg-cards hatched (k. g.)	Output (1,000 kwan)				Total (¥1,000)	
			Normal	Dupion	Waste	Total		
Spring Crops	1932...	1,901	77,898	42,352	2,192	1,848	46,391	111,898
	1933...	1,918	81,198	46,072	2,048	1,899	50,019	298,404
	1934...	1,867	77,463	44,625	1,957	1,809	48,390	117,340
	1935...	1,750	69,389	40,596	1,842	1,737	44,176	161,952
	1936...	1,694	65,053	37,684	1,908	1,801	41,392	199,968
	1937...	1,678	66,296	41,589	1,990	1,927	45,504	252,566
	1938...	1,534	58,654	36,985	2,009	1,870	40,863	177,472
Summer-Autumn Crops	1932...	1,922	88,913	36,922	4,027	2,210	43,159	184,893
	1933...	1,982	100,002	44,416	4,246	2,482	51,145	201,725
	1934...	1,811	83,366	33,477	3,115	2,158	38,749	86,531
	1935...	1,770	81,788	32,772	2,885	2,234	37,891	188,908
	1936...	1,754	80,599	36,309	2,877	2,313	41,500	186,673
	1937...	1,696	77,142	35,526	2,652	2,290	40,468	167,040
	1938...	1,576	69,448	30,226	2,192	1,976	34,393	168,557
Combined Total Crops	1932...	2,065	166,812	79,274	6,219	4,058	89,550	296,791
	1933...	2,092	181,201	90,489	6,294	4,381	101,164	500,129
	1934...	1,995	160,829	78,101	5,071	3,967	87,140	203,871
	1935...	1,895	151,177	73,368	4,727	3,972	82,066	350,860
	1936...	1,857	145,652	73,993	4,785	4,115	82,892	386,641
	1937...	1,815	143,437	77,112	4,643	4,217	85,972	419,606
	1938...	1,697	128,102	67,210	4,200	3,846	75,256	346,035

Table 3. Mulberry Plantations
(Cho=0.9917 hectare)

	No. of farming families	Area (100 ch.)	Mulberry Saplings	
			No. (1,000)	Value (¥1,000)
1927.....	231,195	595	823,759	10,130
1932.....	104,370	653	244,757	1,446
1933.....	101,549	640	227,799	3,165
1934.....	107,839	623	255,610	2,903
1935.....	97,579	582	238,179	1,625
1936.....	91,487	566	222,877	3,001
1937.....	120,484	560	257,643	4,300
1938.....	101,764	550	253,846	3,380

Cocoon Production Cost.—The cost of cocoon production was down in 1935 to one-third of what it was ten year previous. Mulberry leaves account for 50 per cent of total production

expenditures, that for labour 30 per cent. About 40 per cent of the cost of the mulberry leaves is represented by fertilizer expenditures and as a result production cost as a whole is greatly influenced by the fluctuations of this item. Between 1925 and 1934 the cocooning business proved profitable to the farming households for only four years, i.e. in 1923, 1925, 1929 and 1933, but of late a favorable change has taken place.

Cross Breed.—The Imperial Sericultural Experimental Station has come to the conclusion after many years of experiments that the crossed silk worm eggs between Japanese, Chinese and European breeds of the first generation are the best for the purpose for which they are intended. The Station now prepares and dis-

tributes them free to local institutions either prefectural or otherwise, which in turn carry on reproduction and distribution for the benefit of private reproducers.

The Imperial Sericultural Experimental Station.—This is a Government institute for conducting scientific researches and investigations on all problems relative to the sericultural industry and also holding lectures and classes to train experts and filature hands. The Station is situated at Nakano, Tokyo, with branches at Ayabe, Mayebashi, Fukushima, Matsumoto, Ichi-nomiya and Kumamoto, all local centres of the industry.

Table 4. Number of Basins and Filatures

	Machine reeling		Hand reeling		Dupions		Total	
	Filatures	Basins	Filatures	Basins	Filatures	Basins	Filatures	Basins
1931.....	3,687	319,448	53,760	71,925	8,958	27,029	66,400	418,402
1932.....	3,356	277,800	49,454	64,803	7,651	22,814	60,461	365,417
1933.....	3,218	267,836	44,736	57,692	6,443	18,051	54,397	343,579
1934.....	3,018	249,724	42,553	54,834	5,602	16,482	51,168	321,040
1935.....	2,738	235,488	38,456	48,304	4,509	13,865	45,703	297,657
1936.....	2,468	222,247	34,445	45,564	4,978	12,781	41,891	280,682
1937.....	1,892	196,547	37,418	47,681	4,112	11,887	43,422	256,115

Raw Silk Production

The production of raw silk has increased five folds between 1905 and 1934. Total output exceeded the 12 million kan mark in the latter year, but fell off to 11,167,000 kan in 1937. The machine reeling filatures account for over 90 per cent of total production in recent years as compared to 70 per cent three decades ago. Output from both dupion and hand-reeling filatures has been contracting for some time. The reason for the increase in production by the machine-reeling plants over the other two categories is due to the fact that the product of the former is mainly exported while the latter is primarily intended for the domestic market.

Raw Silk Production Cost.—Production cost of raw silk is divided 70 per cent for the purchasing of cocoons and 30 per cent for the various processing of the cocoons. Of the processing expenditures 30 per cent is represented

REELING

Filatures.—In contrast to an almost steady increase in production of raw silk in the last thirty years the number of filatures has been on the decline. Filatures may be divided into three categories, namely, machine-reeling, hand-reeling and dupions. The smaller filatures in each of these categories or those with less than 10 boiling basins are rapidly disappearing. On the other hand the larger filatures are holding their own, and this is particularly so among the machine-reeling and dupion plants.

by labour and the rest by such items as interest on capital, fuel, etc. With the spread of modern processing methods it is believed that the percentage of expenditure for labour can be narrowed further.

Raw Silk Financing.—In view of the fact that roughly 70 per cent of production cost is taken over by the purchase of cocoons the enterprise calls for a proportionately large amount of liquid capital to that of fixed capital. With the growth in the scale of production, calling for greater capital requirements, the enterprise has come to rely increasingly on banking institutions for financing in place of the traditional brokers. In recent years from 65 to 75% of raw silk financing has been taken care of by the banks and between 20 and 27% by brokers. Because of the fluctuations in the price of cocoons between the time they are purchased and sold as raw silk the enterprise continues to have a highly speculative aspect.

Table 5. Raw Silk Output
(Volume in 1,000 kwan; Value in ¥1,000)

	Machine-reeling		Hand-reeling		Dupions		Total (excluding waste)		Waste	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1927.....	8,801	745,718	458	30,079	621	23,001	9,880	798,798	3,733	19,644
1932.....	10,070	427,211	337	11,678	684	15,570	11,901	454,458	3,616	17,867
1933.....	10,296	471,960	310	10,864	637	14,917	11,243	947,741	3,730	19,313
1934.....	11,180	377,873	355	9,448	529	11,049	12,065	398,369	4,014	19,046
1935.....	10,904	477,383	297	10,952	442	11,432	11,643	499,767	3,971	22,498
1936.....	10,523	493,839	313	11,921	451	11,485	11,287	517,244	3,130	21,312
1937.....	10,332	501,455	372	13,729	462	12,136	11,167	527,321	3,234	21,484

DEMAND

The demand for raw silk has expanded steadily over the past five decades, thanks to the heavy foreign orders. As noted elsewhere roughly 70 per cent of the total raw silk output is exported and as a result the demand for this staple commodity is influenced vitally by foreign business conditions. The world-wide economic depression breaking out in 1929 has not been without its repercussions on the raw

silk industry, and production for the first time in many years fell in 1932 as compared to the previous year. The value of production in 1937 was ¥527,321,000 as compared with ¥398,369,000 in 1934.

Raw Silk Price.—The price of raw silk in the past two decades has followed in general a downward course. The average spot quotation in 1925 which was ¥1,957 per bale fell to ¥583 in 1931 and recovered to ¥750 in 1938 as a result of the China Incident.

EXPORT

Among countries buying Japanese raw silk the United States ranks first by a wide margin. Of the total exports she alone purchased 96.4 per cent in 1931. In that year Europe accounted for 3.5 per cent and the rest of the world for 1.3 per cent. As business conditions turned to the worse in the United States the ratio of her purchases of raw silk fell from 93.7 per cent in 1932 to 83.7 per cent in 1934 to 79.8 per cent in 1937 and to 77 per cent. Total exports in 1938 were valued at ¥371,600,000, a decrease of ¥58,200,000 over the previous year.

Export Centres of Silk.—The disaster that befell Yokohama in 1923 and the temporary crippling of its operation as the sole export centre of silk in Japan had the result of partly realizing the long cherished wish of Kobe merchants and silk reelers in the adjoining districts to export this staple article of Japan on the two-port policy. Yokohama, however, continues to be the leading exporter of raw silk.

Conditioned Weight in Raw Silk.—The long standing custom of handling raw silk in non-conditioned weight, containing a slight moisture, has been superseded by an improved practise obtaining in Europe and America where transaction is made on the non-moisture weight system plus 11 per cent of moisture. The defective state of the conditioning machinery in Japan stood in the way of adopting the system as suggested by American silk people. On the completion of the newly equipped Silk Conditioning House in Yokohama the Government enacted the Law for Conditioning Raw Silk for Export. It provides that raw silk should not be shipped abroad without passing the examination of the Conditioning House, and that transactions should be done only in conditioned-weight. The law came into operation in 1927, the two conditioning houses in Yokohama and Kobe being placed under it.

Table 6. Movement of Raw Silk on Yokohama Spot Market
(Unit: Yen) (Standard quality: per bale of 100 kin, 132.3 lbs.)

	March			June			September			December			Yearly ave.
	High	Low	Average	High	Low	Average	High	Low	Average	High	Low	Average	
1925.....	2,040	1,780	1,898	1,980	1,850	1,888	2,100	2,030	2,069	2,000	1,920	1,950	1,957
1930.....	1,180	1,120	1,165	820	750	795	720	560	648	660	570	625	775
1931.....	690	630	666	600	500	527	630	535	573	640	525	567	583
1935.....	610	575	597	605	575	592	895	685	830	905	830	874	713
1936.....	815	705	749	725	625	681	755	705	734	910	847	871	778
1937.....	955	860	908	860	790	800	855	790	828	710	663	685	828
1938.....	730	673	713	755	665	702	795	755	778	843	805	817	750
1939.....	1,080	970	1,020	1,240	1,140	1,187	1,700	1,305	1,567	...	...	...	...

Table 7. Raw Silk Export (Quality in 1,000 bales; Value in million yen)

Year ending June 30:	U.S.A.		Great Britain		France		Others		Total	
	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.
1917.....	197.6	249.6	2.0	2.4	32.9	40.2	7.9	9.3	240.4	301.5
1922.....	274.6	474.9	1.4	2.5	28.9	49.0	0.3	0.6	305.2	527.0
1927.....	483.6	739.7	1.7	2.7	19.4	29.4	2.7	4.2	507.5	776.0
1932.....	521.9	318.5	12.5	8.0	8.2	4.7	8.3	5.3	550.9	336.5
1935.....	443.8	254.8	23.7	14.8	41.7	24.4	16.8	8.3	526.0	302.4
1936.....	410.0	319.1	31.1	26.0	24.8	19.2	21.4	13.8	487.3	378.1
1937.....	454.1	371.2	26.7	22.8	25.5	21.3	18.7	14.6	525.0	429.8
1938.....	361.3	285.1	40.9	34.1	33.0	26.6	32.0	25.8	467.1	371.6
1938 Jan.-June..	161.9	119.1	18.2	14.1	12.7	9.5	10.1	8.1	202.9	150.9
1939 " " ..	136.9	141.7	0.9	10.0	8.4	8.6	6.7	6.3	161.6	166.6

Sericultural Policy

The world economic depression was an important factor in bringing about government intermediation in controlling the sericultural industry. Attempts started since 1911 to build up a better coordination in the industry proved hard of realization due to the wide and varied phases of the business, and while the Raw Silk Industry Law was promulgated in that year it took another 20 years before a more effective control machine was established in the form of the Raw Silk Industry Association Law in 1931. The Law divides the industry into six branches and provides for the formation of an association in each prefecture, and the organization of the local association into a single federation for each separate branch. The federations thus created are at present as follows:—

The Federation of Cocoon Producers' Association

The Federation of Societies Producing Silkworm Eggs

The Co-operative Filatures' Association of Japan

The Filature's Association of Japan

The Raw Silk Traders' Guild

The Raw Silk Exporters' Association

The semi-official nature of the above organizations was stated to deprive them of certain effectiveness and as a result reelers and exporters established a body which is known as the Japan Raw Silk Association, the duty of which is to fill in the inadequacies of the semi-official

organs. It will take more coordination, however, before the varied and far-reaching phases of the various branches of the sericultural industry can be made to function smoothly, but the greatest impetus towards its recovery no doubt hinges on business conditions in the United States.

Raw Silk Price Stabilization Law.—The Raw Silk Price Stabilization Law, which was promulgated in April 1937 following its adoption by the last Diet, went into force on July 28, 1937. Simultaneously, a Raw Silk Stabilization Commission was established and its membership was announced. All measures concerning the working of the law will be submitted to this commission by the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry. Silk price stabilization will be sought by the Minister on the advice of the commission.

The regulation puts the commission under supervision of the Agriculture and Forestry Minister. It will investigate important matters concerning enforcement of the raw silk price stabilization law at the request of the Minister. The commission consists of a chairman, who will be the Minister, and not more than 25 members, who shall be Government officials and men closely interested in raw silk industry and trading. A special committee can be organized to decide on special matters. Members of the commission are appointed by the Cabinet at the recommendation of the Minister. Their term of service is three years.

References:

Table Nos.: 1-5 a, 6 b, 7 c.

Key: a—Department of Agriculture and Forestry.
b—Central Sericultural Association.
c—Department of Finance.

CHAPTER XXVI

FORESTRY

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

More than half of the area of Japan proper is occupied by forests. Although the country abounds in forests, its mountainous character so much impedes the felling of trees that it is often found convenient and economical to import lumber from America and Canada. Chosen and Taiwan also are rich in trees, in the former forests occupying 13% of the entire area and in the latter 70%. As in the case of Japan proper, however, forests of both territories lie in such places as to throw considerable difficulties in the way of cutting down trees and marketing timber. Contrary to these two territories, the Japanese section of Saghalien, (Karafuto) supplies a considerable amount of timber. Forests in Japan may be broadly divided into four zones.

Tropical Zones.—This zone covers the plains of Taiwan, the Ogasawara (Bonin) islands and the southern half of Okinawa (Luchu) with a mean temperature of about 21° C. The representative trees of this zone are "ako" (*Ficus wightiana*, var. *japonica*), "takonoki" (a species of *Pandanus*), etc. Bamboos attain a perfect growth in this zone.

Sub-tropical Zone.—Forests in this zone are found in the northern half of Okinawa, the high lands of Taiwan, Shikoku, Kyushu, and the southern half of Honshu as far as latitude 35° N., the mean temperature ranging from 13° to 21° C. The representative trees in the zone may be divided into broad-leaved deciduous trees. In the first group there are "kusu" or camphor trees (*Cinnamomum camphora*), "kashi"

(*Quercus acuta*) and "shi-i" (*Passania cuspidata*), in the second group several species of pines, and in the last group "kunugi" (*Quercus serrata*), "konara" (*Q. glandulifera* Bl.) etc.

Temperate Zone.—The forests in this zone extend over the northern part of Honshu and as far as the south-western section of the Hokkaido corresponding to 43½° N., the mean temperature ranging from 6 to 13° C. The forests in this zone are economically the most important in Japan and are generally found in the mountain ranges that divide the Main Island, the Inner Japan section on the Japan Sea and the Outer Japan section on the Pacific. Valuable among the conifers are "sugi" (*Cryptomeria japonica*), "hinoki" (*Chamaecyparis obtusa*), "sawara" (*Chamaecyparis pisifera*), "hiba" (*Thujopsis dolabrata*), "tsuga" (*Tsuga Sieboldi* Carr), "momi" (*Abies firma*), several species of pine, etc. As deciduous trees of value there are "keyaki" (*Zelkova*), "buna" (*Fagus sylvatica* var. *Sieboldi*), "katsura" (*Cercidiphyllum japonicum*), several species of *Quercus*, chestnut trees, maples, fig-trees, magnolia, etc.

Frigid Zone.—Forests found at an elevation of 4,000 or 5,000 feet (above sea level) in Honshu, the north-eastern part of the Hokkaido, Karafuto and Chishima (Kuriles) form the frigid forests. The principal trees are "shirabe" (*Abies Veitchii*), "todomatsu" (*Abies Sachalinensis*), "ezomatsu" (*Picea ajaensis*), "shikotan-matsu" (*Larix Kurilensis*, chiefly in Karafuto), and lastly "hai-matsu" (*Pinus pumila*) or creeping-pines that grow on the summits of high mountains in Honshu.

Table 1. Forestry Output in the Japanese Empire in 1937

	Timber		Fagot		Charcoal		Bamboo (Val. ¥1,000)	Total incl. others (Val. ¥1,000)
	Qty. (1,000 cub'c meters)	Val. (¥1,000)	Qty. (1,000 metric tons)	Val. (¥1,000)	Qty. (1,000 metric tons)	Val. (¥1,000)		
Japan Proper...	22,101	189,089	21,894	62,776	2,262	131,460	2,684	431,992
Chosen	2,436	25,891	5,111	30,853	94	3,686	428	138,709
Taiwan	272	6,651	443	3,013	65	1,970	1,757	16,664
Karafuto	4,506	27,948	333	303	7	305	....	28,562
Nanyo	10	30	69	21	2	64	....	7,021
Total	29,325	249,609	27,850	96,766	2,430	137,485	4,869	622,948

AREA OF FORESTS

The area of woodlands in Japan proper has, on the whole, yearly increased.

The area of forests in Japan proper in re-

cent years specified by ownership is given in the following table:—

FORESTRY

Table 2. Area of Forests

(Unit: in 1,000 Cho; 1 Cho=0.9917 Hectare or 2.45 Acres)

	Under Needle- leafed trees	Under broad-leaved trees	Under mixed trees	Under Bamboo	Under mis- cellaneous trees	Total	Without trees
1918	4,050	6,940	7,326	130	335	18,783	3,509
1921	4,354	7,472	6,267	121	391	18,605	3,437
1924	4,793	7,899	6,332	127	401	19,553	3,662
1927	4,728	8,129	6,186	133	502	19,680	3,223
1930	4,671	8,540	6,199	137	496	20,045	3,158
1933	5,466	9,162	5,500	150	470	20,747	3,095
1936	5,659	9,008	5,759	153	458	21,036	3,151

Table 3. Area of Forests by Ownership

(Unit: in 1,000 Cho; 1 Cho=0.9917 Hectare or 2.45 Acres)

	Crown for sts	State forests	Communal forests	Temple & Shrine forests	Private forests	Total
1918	1,392	7,681	4,278	126	8,817	22,293
1921	1,421	7,277	4,118	130	9,096	22,043
1924	1,376	7,755	4,329	132	9,623	23,215
1927	1,361	7,764	4,283	131	9,363	22,903
1930	1,445	7,702	4,221	143	9,693	23,203
1933	1,426	7,721	4,323	145	10,227	23,843
1936	1,380	7,713	4,445	153	10,496	24,186

Table 4. Protection Forests by Purposes

(Unit: in 1,000 Cho; 1 Cho=0.9917 Hectare or 2.45 Acres)

	Against denudation of soil	Protection of head waters	Against over floods	Against winds	Against tide	For fishes	For Scenery	Total incl. others
1926	836	899	2.5	32.8	8.7	42.5	31.1	1,874
1933	913	989	11.9	66.5	9.1	48.4	34.6	2,096
1934	919	991	11.0	70.7	9.1	48.4	34.8	2,107
1935	925	995	6.5	77.2	9.1	51.3	36.7	2,123
1936	933	998	6.5	77.3	9.3	51.2	37.2	2,135
1937	934	999	6.5	77.9	9.2	51.7	37.0	2,144

Percentage Forests.—These are state forests left under the care of adjoining villages or towns which are allowed in return a certain percentage of the produce. They are being gradually converted into communal forests. Their number and area in the last few years were as follows.

Table 5. Number and Area of Percentage Forests*

	No.	Area	
		(Hectares)	(Cho)
1931	15,046	45,468	45,847
1932	14,344	45,280	45,658
1933	13,638	44,558	44,929
1934	13,034	43,864	44,229
1935	12,232	42,336	42,689

Note: * Percentage Forests: These are State forests left under the care of adjoining villages or towns which are allowed in return a certain percentage of the produce. They are being gradually converted into communal forests.

Important Forests

Of important forests in Japan proper those of natural or artificial origin are as follows, to

mention only a few that are specially valuable.

Forests Artificially Planted.—Forests in Yoshino covering an area of about 82,000 cho or 200,960 acres are well known for their splendid stock of "sugi" (*Cryptomeria japonica*) and "hinoki" (*Chamaecyparis obtusa*) yielding annually about ¥6,500,000 worth of timber valued for building and making casks of sake. Forests next in importance are the planted area along the river Tenryu, covering an area of 543,000 cho, timber trees grown being chiefly "sugi" and "hinoki." The annual yield is estimated at ¥1,500,000. Bamboo groves near Kyoto are known as the most valuable in Japan, yielding yearly about two million yen worth of products of diverse utilities.

Forests Naturally Grown.—The Crown forests of Kiso covering over 100,000 cho or 245,000 acres and with the growing stock of 6.6 million koku or about 66,000,000 cubic ft. (1 koku is about 10 cubic ft.) stand first on the list of valuable natural forests in Japan. It belonged to the quondam Lord of Owari Province before the Restoration and the five species "hiba"

(*Thuja dolabrata*), "sawara" (*Chamaecyparis obtusa*), "nezuko" (*Thuja japonica*), and "koyamaki" (*Schiodopitys verticillata*) were jealously preserved as protected trees. Of those five species "hinoki" is the most important in volume and value.

The State forests of "hiba" in Aomori cover some 190,000 cho and in sylvan grandeur are only equalled by the other well known pure forests of "sugi" in Akita also belonging to the State. The "sugi" zone extends along the banks of the rivers Noshiro and Omono and measures 43,000 cho in area. The aforementioned are regarded as the most valuable natural forests in Japan. Others that are worthy of notice are the State "sugi" forests in Tosa about 30,000 cho, deciduous-leafed forests around Lake To-wada famous for their splendid scenery, mixed forests in the Japanese Alps region and in the southern part of Kyushu, the "sugi" forests on Yakushima Island of the Osumi archipelago, Kyushu. The Hokkaido supplies about 30 million koku or about 300 million cubic ft. of timber from its coniferous, deciduous and mixed forests.

Adjustment of State Forests

The programme for adjusting State forests aims at, as ordained by law in 1899, determining out of the forests and plains belonging to the State, those that are to be preserved for the benefit of public order and for conducting economic plan. The Forests Fund Special Account System that was in force from 1899 to 1921 laid the adjustment plan on firm basis. Thanks to that system the Government could complete with the fund realized on the sale of unnecessary State forests and plains the work of surveying, delimitation, afforestation of blank spaces. Experiment and working expenses have been met out of the regular budget.

Table 6. Natural Afforestation Area By Ownership

(Unit: in 1,000 Cho; 1 Cho=0.9917 Hectare or 2.45 Acres)

	Crown	States	Communal	Temple & Shrine	Private	Total
1932	12,236	57,480	39,870	1,108	129,222	239,916
1933	9,611	59,841	41,126	1,109	130,970	242,657
1934	5,719	81,153	37,882	970	148,103	273,827
1935	6,494	67,489	37,495	1,132	127,448	240,058
1936	8,434	73,322	40,448	932	129,773	252,909
1937	.....	71,685	37,696	922	130,517	.....

According to the working plan adopted for adjustment and utilization, 416,000 cho of State forests and plains of Japan proper is to be set apart as necessary and 170,000 cho for disposal as superfluous area. The definite plan of utilization has been arranged for over four million cho consisting of 3,690,000 cho of wooded forests and plains and 390,000 cho to be reserved from various considerations. The wooded surface is estimated to hold growing stock amounting to 28% and deciduous trees 72%. The stock per cho or 25 acres works out at 344 koku. At present the annual cutting area is about 40,900 cho with the conversion volume of 19,340,000 koku. With the exploitation of the area left unutilized and the growth of the artificially regenerated space representing 653,000 cho, the conversion volume is expected to make a far better showing.

River Control and Afforestation

Of the communal forests those belonging to villages are generally left in utter neglect. With the object of renovating and utilizing the barren area, the Government elaborated in 1912 for the communal forests and plains the river control work spread over 23 years, it being intended to plant bare spaces of 350,000 cho and to adjust the communal land for best economic purposes. Small aid is granted for encouraging the work. Then the Government is also promoting the planting work of about 330,000 cho of blank area belonging to the communal bodies, the work to be completed in 19 years beginning 1920. The contract arranged between the Government and the communities concerned is that the latter is to offer the land and undertake some slight work of control and protection, while the Government attends to planting, cutting and other necessary business at its own expense. The profit realized is to be shared equally by the contracting parties.

Table 7. Number of Seedlings Planted for Afforestation
(Unit: in 1,000)

	Crown	Communal*	State	Communal	Shrine & Temple	Private	Total
1934	16,173	30,409	37,885	58,658	1,538	195,903	340,567
1935	15,456	19,617	35,829	55,664	1,364	200,091	328,021
1936	14,858	31,530	44,998	54,648	1,689	208,628	356,351
1937	11,425	29,776	34,040	53,843	1,408	210,066	340,558

Note: * Public forests where afforestation was carried out by the State.

Table 8. Forestry Output

	Timber			Value (¥1,000)	Fagot		Bamboo		Total value (Yen)
	Needle leafed (1,000 koku)	Broad-leafed (1,000 koku)	Total (1,000 koku)		(1,000 "Tana")	(¥1,000)	(1,000 Bundles)	(¥1,000)	
1932	41,041	10,182	51,223	67,388	18,397	43,474	5,192	2,697	113,559
1933	45,821	10,476	56,296	88,687	19,031	47,394	5,173	2,598	138,677
1934	53,566	10,806	64,362	112,749	19,929	51,789	5,419	2,581	167,119
1935	54,755	10,896	65,650	113,869	20,270	52,366	5,399	2,527	168,761
1936	59,864	12,273	72,138	136,932	19,740	55,635	5,663	2,754	195,321
1937	67,069	12,358	79,427	189,089	21,894	63,219	5,392	2,684	254,992
Of which:									
Crown	3,391	1,867	5,258	15,959	2,411	579	0	0	16,538
State	13,379	4,968	18,347	29,617	1,914	4,302	21	4	33,923
Communal	4,074	1,278	5,352	10,919	2,030	5,675	150	48	16,642
Shrine & Temple	249	11	260	693	66	246	38	24	963
Private	45,976	4,201	50,178	131,901	15,474	52,417	5,182	2,608	186,926

Note: "Tana"=2.7926 cubic metres.
"Koku"=0.27926 cubic metre.

Table 9. Number of Trees Newly Planted
(Unit: in 1,000)

	Newly Planted			Replenishment			Bamboo Newly Planted
	Needle- leafed	Broad- leafed	Total incl. others	Needle- leafed	Broad- leafed	Total incl. others	
1931	265,887	39,418	311,048	30,132	4,537	58,263	1,008
1932	293,079	39,493	338,338	29,223	5,480	57,440	890
1933	297,690	43,022	346,812	28,244	5,805	62,605	924
1934	283,670	49,982	340,567	29,232	6,045	64,756	972
1935	273,598	54,423	328,021	29,437	5,935	61,784	749
1936	303,197	53,153	356,350	29,616	6,128	60,215	1,409
1937	.....	.....	340,557	.....	.....	55,694	1,059
Of which:							
Crown	.....	.....	11,425	.....	.....	5,501	.....
State	31,599	2,441	34,040	.....	.....	10,715	0
Communal*	28,390	1,386	29,776	.....	.....	7,130	.....
Communal	43,917	9,926	53,843	5,820	1,298	5,821	22
Shrine & Temple	1,191	217	1,408	229	36	264	33
Private	173,618	36,448	210,066	21,805	4,457	26,263	1,004

Note: * Public forests where afforestation was carried out by the State.

Table 10. Principal Forestry By-Products
(Unit: in ¥1,000)

	Seeds	Fruits	Barks	Bamboo sheaths	Undergrowth	Vines & ferns	Galls
1927	89	3,104	2,968	418	16,281	156	85
1933	44	3,624	1,798	227	15,576	101	47
1934	46	3,277	2,225	256	15,617	109	53
1935	47	3,638	2,317	227	17,051	116	66
1936	48	4,298	2,513	280	18,433	116	60
1937	56	4,306	2,901	293	21,424	105	65

(Continued)	Raw Mushroom	Dried Corticellus Shiitake	Bamboo shoots	Wood tar & Rosin	Acetic acid- lime	Charcoal	Total incl. Others
1927.....	3,901	2,588	4,194	31	110	102,580	138,050
1933.....	3,519	2,898	3,824	83	170	76,155	109,438
1934.....	4,207	3,602	4,040	47	300	89,020	124,289
1935.....	4,547	4,282	4,143	45	223	90,815	129,084
1936.....	4,394	5,505	4,889	63	209	101,797	144,347
1937.....	4,892	4,823	5,202	104	153	131,460	177,444

Forestry Finance

When the disbursements are taken into account, the proceeds from forestry must become much less, but this can hardly be known in the case of private forests, as many of their owners

do not generally keep an exact account of labor spent and expenses incurred. Much more precise calculation is shown for State forests in which the account is necessarily kept with greater strictness.

DEMAND AND SUPPLY OF TIMBER

Use of Principal Timber Trees.—Of the coniferous trees mentioned above, "ezo-matsu," "todo-matsu," and "momi" are pulpwood, while all the rest are valuable building timbers. The broad-leaved trees are used for industrial purposes, though the Castania is also extensively consumed for railway sleepers. The position of "kiri" or paulownia, one of the lightest and softest woods, is specially important. It is used extensively in cabinet-work, making clogs, etc.

Camphor.—Of the world's consumption of this article put at about 9,000,000 kilogrammes per annum, the bulk is supplied by Japan proper and Taiwan. Sales of manufactured camphor in the year ending March 31, 1938 amounted to ¥9,817,488 or 6,230,413 kilograms including 2,272,119 kilograms of camphor oil, in Japan proper. Camphor trees growing in State and Crown forests in Japan are estimated at 12 million yielding about 210,000 "shakujime" or about 2,520,000 cubic ft. (shakujime is about 12 cubic ft.) of ripe timber, but as these trees are not always found in easily accessible places and their conversion will not pay at the ordinary market rate, the Government has recently been

earnestly encouraging the planting of young trees in more convenient places and to convert them after several years' growth. Eight provinces in southern Japan are granted a small aid for planting. The area under camphor trees in Japan proper in 1938 was 1,704 hectares.

Inflow of Foreign Timber.—Up to 1920 Japan's exports of timber exceeded imports but in the following year the trade balance in this item was reversed, and for a few years after the earthquake disaster of 1923 the inflow amounted to over 100 million yen every year. As a measure for the protection of the native produce the customs duties on imports were raised in March, 1929. The bulk of the imports consist of American products including Canadian. The pines occupy the largest proportion, and up to the Sino-Japanese hostilities of 1937 were displacing the native growth as building material, being cheaper by 30 to 70% than the Japanese produce according to the length, though they are regarded as being inferior to the native pines as building timber and less valued by carpenters and architects.

Table 11. Imports and Exports of Timber

(Unit: in ¥1,000)

	Pure Timber		Special		Total		Excess of Imports
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	
1934.....	11,259	30,463	12,655	9,719	23,915	40,183	16,268
1935.....	12,713	37,123	10,468	12,646	23,181	49,775	26,594
1936.....	12,517	37,644	12,185	17,903	29,703	55,547	30,844
1937.....	17,882	41,640	17,529	23,177	35,411	64,817	29,406
1938.....	32,183	13,181	14,704	14,997	46,887	28,178	-18,709

Note: Pure Timber (as exports) consists mainly of log, board, etc.
Pure Timber (as imports) consists mainly of cedar, fir, etc.
Special Timber (as exports) consists mainly of sleeper, veneer, boards for box and barrel making, match-sticks, etc.
Special Timber (as imports) consists mainly of ebony, kwarin, teak, etc.

Table 12. Imports of Timber by Countries of Origin
(¥1,000)

	U. S. A.	Canada	D. E. I.	Brit. Borneo	Thai	Philippines	China	Kwantung & Manchoukuo	Total incl. others
1929.....	67,316	5,110	1,150	....	1,851	....	539	276	88,838
1934.....	20,967	9,470	2,152	1,375	1,013	4,301	66	172	40,183
1935.....	28,227	8,258	2,120	2,542	1,624	5,095	92	208	49,775
1936.....	32,184	6,217	2,012	4,306	1,773	7,330	677	312	55,548
1937.....	30,077	11,517	2,477	3,198	3,102	11,260	826	660	64,817
1938.....	9,770	3,803	2,282	1,980	1,236	6,695	289	1,301	28,178

SAWING AND LUMBER INDUSTRIES

The Government some years ago started on its own account wood-conversion enterprise, whereas formerly, it confined itself to selling trees growing in State forests as they stood. At one time the Government conversion works numbered 10 but they have all been discontinued.

Principal Wood Industry

Since the World War, investment in forestry and forest products has made a credible growth, especially in the sawing, match sticks and forest planting business on the whole. However, the financial results in this particular line can by no means be regarded as satisfactory, considering the high percentage which wooded areas occupies in the country.

Match-sticks.—The export of match-sticks, which was formerly as much as three million yen, gradually decreased until it fell to ¥87,910 in 1935 but rose in 1938 to 7,636,000 kin valued at ¥662,000, while exports of match box materials amounted to ¥509,000. The stock of poplar used for this industry is now scarce.

Other smaller items are the pencil industry, chess-board making, toy-making, cork and acetic manufacturing, to mention those of recent origin.

Amendment to the Forestry Law

The present emergency has greatly stimulated the demand for timber, which in view of decreased imports and increased exports especially to North and Central China, must be entirely satisfied from inland production. There have, moreover, been marked changes as regards kinds of timber most in demand. The demand for mining, pulp-manufacturing and railroads has sharply increased, whilst that for building and other purposes shows a substantial decrease. The increased production of inland timber fostered by these causes must cause grave apprehension as regards a possible depletion of forests and consequent difficulties in flood control. The enactment of the present amendment to the Forestry Law has the express purposes to mitigate the consequences of the present situation.

The most important points of the amendment are as follows:

(1) Prohibition of the felling of young trees and encouragement for the development of forests, through stricter control of forestry, (2) to unify the various associations and (3) to unify administration between the main island of Japan and Hokkaido.

References:

Table Nos.: 1-10 a, 11-12 b.

Key: a—Department of Agriculture and Forestry.

b—Monthly Returns of Foreign Trade of Japan.

CHAPTER XXVII

FISHERIES

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Surrounded by seas and favoured with highly productive fishing grounds and a strong domestic demand for aquatic products, Japan ranks first as a fishery country in the world. In the volume as well as in the value of catches she stands far ahead of her nearest rivals. Aquatic products command a dominant role in the fare of the Japanese people and take a similar position as that of pastoral products in certain

western countries. With the adoption of modern fishery implements and crafts the Japanese fishing industry has greatly increased its area of operation and for many years passed her vessels have been actively engaged not only in the near-seas but in the eastern Pacific as well as in the sub-arctic the South Seas and in the Antarctic.

Table 1. Japan's Position in Fishery Catches

Year	No. of Fishermen (1,000)	No. of Fishing boats	Total		Value index
			Quantity (1,000 kwan)	Value (U.S. \$1,000)	
Japanese Empire	1,502	364,260	969,905	129,700	100
U.S.A. including Alaska	129	78,648	585,676	92,823	71
U.S.S.R.	250	....	346,786	86,000	66
England . . . . .	....	....	289,577	82,083	63
Germany	30	20,000	183,025	40,782	31
Canada	70	40,472	132,108	23,195	18
Norway	115	74,580	208,253	20,260	15

Note: Kwan=3.75 kilograms.

The value of catches in recent years is only second to that of agricultural output. In the year ending March 1938 the total catches in Japan Proper were valued at approximately ¥358,500,000. Of this amount over 61 per cent.

was represented by coastwise fishery. Roughly estimated, the total value of annual catches has increased three times in the last sixteen years, while volume has nearly doubled.

Table 2. Statistics of Fishery Results in Japanese Empire

(A) Value of Catch

(Unit: Million Yen)

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Japan Proper						Colonies				Total
	Coastwise	Fish culture	Deep-sea	Trawling	Near-sea whaling	Colonial water	Chosen	Taiwan	Karafuto	Nanyo	
1934	171	19	66	6.3	1.5	4.2	51	11	6.9	1.8	338
1935	173	22	69	6.7	2.5	4.1	58	11	6.8	2.6	361
1936	182	26	74	7.0	3.1	5.0	66	14	8.0	1.6	382
1937	213	26	87	6.8	3.3	5.9	80	15	8.3	3.6	549
1938	220	29	90	8.0	4.3	7.2	90	15	9.7	6.9	480
1938:											
Fish	163	13.8	59	8.0	2.05	7.2	80	13.0	8.2	3.0	248
Shell	10	5.7	..	..	..	..	2	0.3	0.2	3.8	22
Weed	15	9.3	..	..	..	..	3	0.1	0.4	..	28
Others	31	1.7	30	..	..	..	5	1.1	0.8	..	70
Total	220	29	90	8.0	4.3	7.2	90	15	9.7	6.9	480

FISHERIES

(B) Value of Manufactures

(Unit: Million Yen)

(Continued)	Japan Proper		Kamchatka waters		Soviet waters	Antarctic sea whaling	Chosen	Taiwan	Karafuto	Nanyo	Total
	Fish & shell	Isinglass	Salmon & Trout	Crab							
1934	156	4.7	5.2	7.5	23.7	..	35.6	1.9	12.6	1.7	249
1935	167	5.3	10.3	7.7	40.9	0.5	45.5	2.3	15.0	1.8	296
1936	176	6.4	10.2	8.4	29.1	2.3	65.0	2.3	16.9	2.2	319
1937	216	9.7	9.7	9.5	35.5	8.7	79.4	2.5	17.3	2.8	388
1938	215	10.1	14.6	11.2	37.6	14.5	93.4	2.3	15.8	5.5	432
1938:											
Food	163	10.1	14.6	11.2	37.6	0.3	34.2	2.1	8.9	5.5	288
Fertilizer	33	..	..	..	..	0.3	30.0	0	5.3	..	69
Oil	18	..	..	..	..	13.8	27.6	0	1.4	..	61
Total	215	10.1	14.6	11.2	37.6	14.5	93.4	2.3	15.8	5.5	432

Kinds of Fish

The principal kinds of fish and shell-fish that are used as articles of food are, in the central and southern districts of Japan proper, pagrus, bonito, sardine, horse mackerel, tunny, oyster, clam, prawn, lobster, etc.; in the northern districts, herring, cod, salmonidae, crab, laminaria, etc. For the whole country there are tunny, flat-fish, yellow-tail, etc. For industrial use, there are coral, isinglass and starch weed, etc. Marine products for export have good customers in China where dried cuttlefish, sea cucumber, earshell, shark's fins, laminaria, isinglass, etc., are much in demand. Products going to other markets are canned salmon, trout, sardine, tunny, crab, prawns, preserved cod and mackerel, fish oil, potassium iodine from seaweed, coral shell-buttons, etc.

In pelagic fishing, the most important since the prohibition of sealing is line-fishing for cod. The seine fishing for bonito and tunny also promises to grow in importance. Then there is whaling which has made marked developments since the introduction of the Norwegian method. Of late ground net fishing by motor boats has come to be in vogue, while the use of more effective steam-trawlers in place of simple boats has become a notable feature recently.

Besides marine products for home consumption there are several items that figure on the export list. Those going to China are chiefly articles for table use, while fish oil, iodine taken from sea-weeds, isinglass, corals, etc., are exported to Europe and America. Salt refining as extracted from brine has been from ancient

times an important industry along the shores bordering on the Inland Sea and elsewhere. With the enforcement of the Salt Monopoly Law the districts open to the business have been restricted. Aquatic culture has been known from olden times in Japan, especially in the form of pond-culture of gold fish and carp and fagot-culture of oysters and the edible sea-weed laver. Coming to more recent years the artificial rearing of snapping-turtles, eels, salmonidae and some shell-fish has made great development. Oyster culture on the French plan is becoming popular in some parts of the country. Salmon culture is especially noticeable in the rivers of the Hokkaido and northern Japan, trout in the mountain lakes of northern Japan, carp, eels, and snapping turtles in southern Japan.

Aquatic Administration

The administrative side of the industry is fairly complete. Under the Fishery Law, which provided for protection of fishermen, the prefectural governors are empowered to give orders regarding restriction or prohibition in the catching of fish, sale of manufactures, fishing tools, and boats, the number of fishermen, etc. For the promotion of the industry legislation has lately been made in regard to aquatic products association (Suisan-kai). These are of two kinds, namely, the Municipal and the Prefectural, which come under the control of one central institution, the National Aquatic Products Association. Besides, there are a number of fishery guilds. The number and the membership of these associations and guilds for the last few years are tabulated as follows:—

Table 3. Number and Membership of Associations

	Aquatic Products Associations (Suisan-kai)		Fishery Guilds		Aquatic Products Guilds	
	No.	Membership	No.	Membership	No.	Membership
1927	338	578,974	.....	.....	47	54,192
1931	380	431,179	3,928	546,622	60	53,946
1932	380	451,560	3,957	555,736	66	49,548
1933	349	450,622	3,980	570,057	67	49,901
1934	346	451,034	3,994	574,328	68	42,553
1935	344	444,472	4,000	580,103	67	45,967
1936	344	447,838	3,998	594,710	65	41,301

FISHING POPULATION AND CRAFTS

Fishing Population.—Nowhere in the world is such a large proportion of the people engaged in fishery as in this country. This is due to the recent growth of the enterprise into a modern industry, and to the fact that from

olden times there have been quite a large number of fishermen each engaging in the industry on a small scale. Over 20 per cent. of the population are engaged in fishery.

Table 4. Number of People Engaged in Aquatic Industry

(Unit: 1,000)

	Fishery		Aquatic-culture		Aquatic Mfg.		Total No.	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A & B	Of which female
1933	484.1	613.2	88.8	55.9	62.9	194.3	1,499.2	282.7
1934	481.7	621.6	94.1	56.9	64.9	202.6	1,521.9	290.9
1935	477.1	621.9	91.7	63.5	64.7	202.6	1,521.5	296.9
1936	477.5	624.9	94.3	60.3	65.2	212.1	1,534.4	305.5
1937	464.7	613.4	93.2	59.2	61.3	210.0	1,501.9	301.7

Note: The above figures are inclusive of seasonal fishermen which occupy approximately 46% of the total.
A Represents permanent or independent workers.
B " employees.

Fishing Craft.—Since fishery is operated largely with the help of boats, the state of fishing craft in commission directly reflects the state of the industry. Small fishing boats have been very extensively used in Japan from olden times owing to the nation-wide spread of coastwise fishing on a small scale. But, the number of these small fishing craft has been on the decrease in sympathy with the increase in the number of larger-size vessels of an advanced style accompanying the development of the in-

dustry. Due to the growth of this situation, the industry has gradually expanded in efficiency and fisheries operated have greatly expanded in area. As deep-sea fishery is necessary for the maintenance of the sources of finny tribe along the coast, if for no others, it is recognized by the nation at large that the number of small fishing crafts should decrease to a certain extent due to the increase in that of vessels for deep-sea fishery. The number of fishing crafts for the last few years is appended:—

Table 5. Number of Fishing Crafts

	Without Engine			With Engine		
	Newly-built	Scrapped	Total	Newly-built	Scrapped	Total
1927	17,662	18,463	333,757	3,364	922	20,797
1932	15,746	18,201	315,217	4,871	2,568	45,469
1933	22,040	24,320	314,434	5,244	3,106	49,039
1934	17,880	21,683	311,553	6,275	3,799	53,029
1935	17,247	18,699	308,541	6,413	3,571	57,478
1936	14,358	17,645	304,098	6,691	3,631	62,169
1937	11,385	14,959	297,961	5,530	3,326	66,299

As may be noted from the above table, the increase in the number of ships with engines is noticeable. The fact that these boats with en-

gines include a considerable number of large modern vessels speaks all the more clearly of a steady development of the industry.

COASTWISE FISHING AND MARINE PRODUCTS

It is feared whether coastwise fishing will maintain the present productive capacity for long. Although statistical figures have so far shown an increase in the crop of fish supplied by coastwise fishing, individual fishermen have not

a good run of business owing to the ever growing number of the fishing population and the cost of living. The following are the results of coastwise fishing for the last few years.

Table 6. Coastwise Fishing Crops

(Unit: Quantity in Million Kwan; Value in Million Yen)

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Fish		Shell-Fish		Other Aquatic Living Products		Weed		Total Value
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	
1927	502.9	107.8	33.4	7.0	47.7	23.0	127.2	8.0	145.7
1934	762.8	128.2	36.2	8.0	54.5	26.3	175.9	8.2	170.6
1935	593.9	128.1	48.0	10.1	50.8	25.6	175.2	8.3	173.1
1936	514.5	134.7	54.5	11.7	36.3	25.3	132.1	10.2	181.8
1937	571.6	159.8	40.6	11.2	42.1	29.4	128.7	12.3	212.6
1938	494.5	162.8	37.6	10.4	40.9	31.4	153.7	14.9	219.6

Table 7. Principal Coastwise Fishing Crops Classified

(Unit: Quantity in Million Kwan; Value in Million Yen)

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Herring		Sardine		Bonito		Mackerel		Tunny		Yellow Tail	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1927	146.8	17.1	126.3	27.1	3.9	4.6	14.4	8.6	4.5	6.3	7.7	12.9
1934	268.7	13.4	350.6	26.1	3.2	2.3	18.6	5.7	5.7	4.7	9.8	10.9
1935	102.2	7.2	340.8	26.3	4.3	2.7	18.1	5.8	5.9	5.0	8.6	9.7
1936	71.2	5.1	292.2	28.3	2.9	1.9	19.5	6.6	9.1	6.2	8.3	9.7
1937	38.1	4.4	347.3	41.0	4.1	2.4	22.6	8.4	9.0	7.2	9.9	11.5
1938	30.9	5.6	268.2	37.9	3.4	2.0	26.2	8.9	6.7	6.4	8.3	10.4

	Cod Fish		Pagrus "Tai"		Flat Fish		Horse Mackerel		Salmon		Trout	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1927	38.5	8.3	4.6	16.8	6.8	5.4	6.2	5.8	4.0	5.2	4.6	3.0
1934	25.0	3.3	3.3	10.4	5.2	3.7	7.8	4.4	4.9	3.6	5.6	2.0
1935	26.7	3.8	3.2	9.7	5.4	4.1	7.1	4.5	7.0	4.7	9.6	5.3
1936	27.7	4.8	3.1	9.8	5.2	4.3	7.3	4.9	7.9	5.0	11.8	5.2
1937	29.0	5.7	3.2	10.2	5.7	4.8	8.2	5.8	17.7	9.2	15.6	4.0
1938	25.6	4.6	3.1	10.6	5.1	4.8	7.6	5.6	17.2	11.8	29.7	6.3

	Abalone		Cuttle Fish		Devil Fish		Shrimp		Kelp		Isinglass	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1927	1.7	3.5	30.8	15.0	4.8	3.9	4.9	6.6	45.6	3.9	2.1	2.0
1934	1.3	1.8	30.6	11.8	5.6	3.1	6.3	5.2	125.1	2.3	2.9	1.8
1935	1.6	2.8	26.2	10.3	5.6	3.4	4.8	6.3	126.8	3.9	2.9	1.5
1936	1.9	3.8	11.0	7.7	6.1	3.7	5.7	7.0	88.9	4.2	3.2	2.0
1937	1.7	3.3	19.0	12.0	5.4	3.7	4.7	6.9	78.2	4.4	3.2	2.9
1938	1.5	2.5	14.3	11.5	6.2	4.6	4.6	7.2	105.7	6.2	3.9	3.3

DEEP-SEA FISHERY AND WHALING

With a view to encouraging deep-sea fishery a small amount of bounty is granted by the Government to owners of fishing craft of approved standard type, etc., under the provi-

sions of the Deep-sea Fishery Encouragement Law. The rate of bounty is ¥60 or less per ton of iron or steel bottom and ¥45 or less per ton of wooden bottom, ¥22 or less per horse

power of steam engine and ¥40 per horse power of motor engine, etc. For vessels exceeding 60 tons a bounty corresponding to 2/10 or less of the estimated cost of the hull, engines, equip-

ments, etc., may be granted irrespective of the above specifications. State aid is granted to bonito using drag-net and drift-line and on bonito fishing.

Table 8. Boats Engaged in Deep Sea Fishery

	Open boats			Motor boats			Total No.	Total No. of crews
	No.	Tons	Crews	No.	Tons	Crews		
1932	408	3,013	2,914	8,282	169,608	108,849	8,690	172,621
1933	282	1,916	1,482	7,943	180,041	111,437	8,225	181,957
1934	297	2,038	1,686	8,408	192,369	109,297	8,705	194,407
1935	171	1,312	1,133	8,813	197,757	114,556	8,984	199,069
1936	240	1,940	1,391	9,645	213,086	124,384	9,885	115,026
1937	215	1,679	1,134	9,568	220,246	121,758	9,783	122,892
1937:								
Circle net	23	607	242	949	15,427	14,670	972	14,912
Deep-sea net	...	...	...	1,936	59,651	17,912	1,936	17,912
Drift	5	22	25	1,285	20,872	12,471	1,290	12,496
Long line	68	369	283	3,189	66,260	33,329	3,257	33,612
Hand	119	681	574	589	11,055	8,110	708	8,694
Bonito angling	...	...	...	924	36,565	27,241	924	27,241
Others	...	...	...	696	10,416	8,025	696	8,025
Total	215	1,679	1,134	9,568	220,246	121,758	9,783	122,892

Table 9. Results of Deep Sea Fishing

(Unit: in 1,000 Kwan)

Year Ending March 31:	Sardine	Bonito	Mackerel	Tunny	Cod	Shark	Tai	Total incl. Others (¥1,000)
1927	14,500	14,408	4,402	7,291	4,605	10,012	9,282	85,435
1934	56,046	17,374	10,635	11,116	13,759	10,819	2,738	65,987
1935	50,409	18,385	10,234	9,603	18,468	10,520	3,061	69,428
1936	75,167	16,525	10,948	9,125	20,315	10,588	2,446	74,261
1937	86,922	22,881	10,967	11,247	29,331	17,192	2,915	87,483
1938	53,958	24,820	10,211	9,866	29,009	14,979	2,220	89,887
1938:								
Circle net	47,442	18	1,540	182	9	5	4	7,393
Deep-sea net	421	17	266	18	9,233	6,783	1,610	34,136
Drift	4,738	...	1,239	687	432	4,698	5	5,657
Long line	...	505	2,699	7,385	19,163	2,827	571	22,020
Hand	...	255	2,815	313	60	81	10	2,971
Bonito angling	...	24,009	448	1,050	102	38	...	13,958
Others	1,358	16	1,205	233	9	548	22	3,761
Total	53,958	24,820	10,211	9,866	29,009	14,979	2,220	89,887

Deep-sea fishing crops consist of sardines, bonitos, mackerels, tunny, cod, shark, pagrus, turbot, halibuts, cybinum niponium, mackerel pikes, coral, etc.

Trawling.—This method of fishing is under the control of the Government. The principal fishing grounds are the Eastern China Sea and Yellow Sea, the ports of Shimonoseki, Hakata and Nagasaki being the bases for trawling. Sea breams, sciaena schlegeli, holocephali, turbot, etc. are principal fish caught.

Whaling.—The noted whaling grounds along the coast of Japan are the sea off Kinkazan Island (in summer) as far as the mouth of Tokyo Bay, also the sea off Kishu, Tosa, Nagato and Kyushu (in winter). Russian whalers in the Korean field have been completely superseded by their Japanese rivals since the war of

1904-05. The Kuriles also supply a good ground. The catches are protected by the Government Ordinance enforced in 1919 which allows whaling only to licensed persons, the permit being effective for five years.

For some years past Japan has been directing her attention in whaling in Antarctic waters and much progress has been witnessed annually. In the whaling season of 1937-38 the Japanese vessels caught 5,582 whales, representing about 12% of total catches. For the season 1938-39 six Japanese whalers, aggregating 100,000 tons, carried on operations in Antarctic waters and results obtained were reported to be not under those for the previous season.

The whaling catches in recent years are listed below:—

Table 10. Japan's Position in Whaling in the Antarctic Sea

	Japan		Norway		England		Panama		Argentina		Total incl. others	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1935-36	639	2.0	14,421	46.5	12,538	40.4	2,499	7.9	944	3.2	30,991	100
1936-37	1,965	5.7	15,039	43.5	12,361	35.7	2,389	6.9	1,014	2.9	34,579	100
1937-38	5,565	12.1	14,960	32.5	16,111	35.0	1,527	3.3	1,062	2.3	46,039	100

	Japan		Norway		England		Panama		Argentina		Total incl. others	
	Qty.	%	Qty.	%	Qty.	%	Qty.	%	Qty.	%	Qty.	%
1935-36	7.4	1.8	186.0	45.8	165.9	40.9	34.3	8.4	12.5	3.1	406.1	100
1936-37	26.1	5.9	193.1	43.6	163.5	36.8	30.3	6.8	7.9	1.8	443.0	100
1937-38	64.8	11.6	193.0	34.7	192.2	34.5	19.6	3.5	8.6	1.5	556.7	100

(B) Train Oil Output

(In 1,000 Metric Tons)

	Japan		Norway		England		Panama		Argentina		Total incl. others	
	Qty.	%	Qty.	%	Qty.	%	Qty.	%	Qty.	%	Qty.	%
1935-36	7.4	1.8	186.0	45.8	165.9	40.9	34.3	8.4	12.5	3.1	406.1	100
1936-37	26.1	5.9	193.1	43.6	163.5	36.8	30.3	6.8	7.9	1.8	443.0	100
1937-38	64.8	11.6	193.0	34.7	192.2	34.5	19.6	3.5	8.6	1.5	556.7	100

Table 11. Results of Whaling in Japanese Waters and Antarctic Ocean

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Japan proper		Colonial water		Antarctic Ocean				
	No. of catches	Value (¥1,000)	No. of catches	Value (¥1,000)	Mother ships	Crews	No. of catches	Value of manufactures (¥1,000)	
1928	1,177	1,308	369	781	—	—	—	—	
1933	1,124	850	206	347	—	—	—	—	
1934	1,156	1,142	202	434	—	—	—	—	
1935	1,356	1,991	123	430	1	3	213	213	
1936	1,598	2,467	173	647	1	5	343	639	
1937	1,641	2,578	173	754	2	13	766	1,965	
1938	1,814	3,397	236	895	4	31	1,796	5,565	

Note: * Estimate.

Coral Fishery.—Formerly, corals were, mostly collected in the seas around Kyushu, but recently good coral beds have been discovered in the sea near the Bonin Islands and northern Formosa. The amount of collection in recent years is as follows:—

Table 12. Coral Collection

Year Ending Mar. 31:	(Kilogrammes)	(Yen)	Year Ending Mar. 31:	(Kilogrammes)	(Yen)
1928	2,284	67,815	1936	2,524	440,198
1933	2,265	82,454	1937	728	132,974
1934	2,355	187,472	1938	3,066	75,895
1935	5,063	292,504			

Aquatic Manufactures.—Aquatic manufactures in Japan consist of food, manure, fodder, fish oil, glue, isinglass, iodine, etc.

Table 13. Aquatic Manufactures

(Unit: Quantity in 1,000 Kwan: Kwan=3.75 Kilogrammes: Value in ¥1,000)

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Food		Manure		Fish Oil		Glue		Total Val.
	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.	
1928	88,953	148,835	65,386	29,448	8,175	3,698	218	869	183,084
1934	109,883	119,927	116,831	28,844	18,836	6,947	181	576	156,294
1935	118,115	128,804	113,071	28,913	22,037	8,703	210	628	167,048
1936	119,240	137,472	99,866	28,552	16,596	8,793	190	723	175,540
1937	132,637	156,144	120,298	37,474	30,079	21,527	190	716	215,861
1938	142,957	163,024	88,986	33,115	24,437	18,002	173	730	214,871

All the varieties have been on the increase. Below are given the volume and value of aquatic manufactures for the past few years.

Isinglass has been produced from olden times. The output of this article has been on the increase of late.

Table 14. Statistics of Kanten or Japanese Isinglass

Year Ending Mar. 31:	No. of factories	Production value (¥1,000)	Export value (¥1,000)	Year Ending Mar. 31:	No. of factories	Production value (¥1,000)	Export value (¥1,000)
1933.....	435	3,883	3,166	1936.....	463	6,390	4,262
1934.....	429	4,719	3,199	1937.....	512	9,712	5,574
1935.....	449	5,257	3,215	1938.....	520	10,123	6,761

Aquiculture.—The culture of oyster, carp and the total value of catches from aquiculture and eel has been steadily developed. In 1938 amounted to ¥28,974,000.

Table 15. Statistics of Fish-culture

Year Ending Mar. 31:	No. of Grounds (1,000)	Area (1,000 sq. meters)	Carp (¥1,000)	Eel (¥1,000)	Oyster (¥1,000)	Mussels (¥1,000)	Amanori (Porphyra) (¥1,000)	Gold fish (¥1,000)	Total incl. Pearl Shell & Others (¥1,000)
1931.....	145	485,235	3,598	2,914	989	734	7,435	520	18,509
1932.....	152	499,771	3,409	2,902	1,103	715	8,426	565	19,129
1933.....	157	523,984	3,561	2,913	1,127	653	7,199	567	18,470
1934.....	159	536,966	3,923	3,586	1,198	634	6,481	648	19,283
1935.....	164	522,208	4,186	3,825	1,437	692	7,521	594	22,318
1936.....	162	521,525	4,251	4,758	1,998	801	8,942	571	25,535
1937.....	162	512,166	4,515	5,013	1,858	890	8,566	581	25,555
1938.....	159	493,600	5,024	5,092	1,274	1,274	9,988	667	28,974

Pearl Culture.—Mikimoto's artificial hatching at Toba of pearl-oysters according to a patent process deserves mention, this being one of the most important hatcheries in Japan and elsewhere. In principle, it is identical with that in natural pearl-formation, consisting as it does of putting into the oyster-shell when it is three

years old a foreign substance which it incapsulates with the beautiful secretion. After keeping it for four years the shells are taken out. Mikimoto's oyster bed is in the Bay of Ago near Toba (Shima Province) and extends 20 nautical miles.

Table 16. Pearl Culture

Year Ending Mar. 31:	No. of culture grounds	Area of culture grounds (1,000 sq. meters)	Pearl-oyster		Pearl	
			Output (1,000)	(Yen)	Output (1,000)	(Yen)
1928.....	126	72,202	3,329	88,144	589	484,826
1933.....	135	66,282	23,903	207,201	3,655	988,931
1934.....	177	65,281	13,933	286,653	2,493	909,355
1935.....	222	54,921	50,515	637,196	4,510	1,472,487
1936.....	257	54,668	37,267	828,613	7,750	1,395,297
1937.....	285	52,290	36,216	905,124	7,072	983,504
1938.....	302	50,480	29,790	869,751	10,858	1,543,837

FISHERIES IN THE HOKKAIDO

The Hokkaido is widely reputed as one of the three important fishing grounds in the world both on account of deep-sea and coastwise fisheries. Principal catches are herring, salmonidae, cod, sardines, flat-fish, etc.

Table 17. State of Coastwise Fisheries in Hokkaido

Year Ending Mar. 31:	No. of Fishermen				No. of Fishing Crafts		
	Fishing	Aquiculture	Manufacture	Total	Without engine	With engine	Total
1933.....	153,483	812	34,501	188,796	56,853	3,254	60,107
1934.....	152,271	913	37,145	190,329	56,978	3,515	60,493
1935.....	155,420	583	40,993	196,996	55,610	3,915	59,525
1936.....	157,953	550	39,982	198,485	54,680	4,295	58,975
1937.....	160,391	749	41,216	202,346	54,004	4,746	58,750
1938.....	162,818	738	42,383	205,939	53,269	5,137	58,406

Table 18. Classification of Catches in Hokkaido

(Unit: Quantity in 1,000 Kwan; Value in ¥1,000)

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Herring		Sardine		Cod		Salmon		Trout		Total incl. Others Value
	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.	
1934.....	368,681	13,378	134,863	6,497	19,538	2,251	4,420	2,960	5,192	1,288	4,407
1935.....	102,181	7,157	127,715	6,743	21,271	2,715	6,141	3,699	9,018	4,063	4,063
1936.....	61,169	5,077	66,964	4,507	22,254	3,529	6,891	3,855	10,673	4,063	4,063
1937.....	38,121	4,381	89,309	8,735	23,582	4,146	16,878	8,105	14,883	3,079	3,079
1938.....	30,952	5,506	83,861	10,191	20,668	2,899	16,540	10,859	29,261	5,438	5,438

	Shell Fish		Cuttle Fish		Crab		Sea Weed		Total incl. Others Value
	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.	
1934.....	12,427	2,371	12,785	3,678	3,986	984	127,555	2,679	39,357
1935.....	22,823	3,748	10,401	2,736	4,522	1,157	129,059	4,327	40,595
1936.....	20,533	3,894	2,658	1,697	4,604	1,772	92,727	4,613	36,896
1937.....	14,164	3,562	4,197	2,516	3,847	1,401	79,914	4,862	45,188
1938.....	13,120	3,397	4,865	3,463	4,816	1,828	110,239	7,258	38,924

EXPORT OF FISH AND MARINE MANUFACTURES

Exports of marine products for the last few years are tabulated below:—

Table 19. Exports and Imports of Fish and Marine Manufactures

(Quantity in 1,000 Kin; Kin=0.6 Kilogram; Value ¥1,000)

	Exports									
	Tangles		Fish & Shell (Fresh)		Dried Fish		Dried Cuttle		Dried Shrimp	
	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.
1935.....	56,719	3,297	14,137	3,128	14,407	2,595	7,741	3,540	551	332
1936.....	57,208	3,650	14,905	3,450	13,759	2,752	5,464	2,872	400	223
1937.....	51,918	2,698	23,083	5,034	13,507	2,903	4,151	2,202	280	154
1938.....	39,987	2,638	22,827	6,672	6,864	2,418	1,239	977	189	151

	Exports									
	Dried Trepang		Dried Shell Fish		Salted Fish		Boiled Fish		Laver	
	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.
1935.....	1,108	1,313	4,034	3,682	16,190	1,689	2,484	770	273	384
1936.....	1,988	1,679	3,633	3,805	25,121	2,573	2,141	710	363	499
1937.....	1,587	1,578	2,066	2,549	35,928	3,175	2,817	894	391	567
1938.....	3,045	2,350	3,965	3,779	32,076	3,329	1,978	811	...	...

	Exports									
	Table Salt		Tinned Fish		Tinned Shell Fish		Bottled Fish		Bottled Shell Fish	
	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.
1935.....	41	3	112,231	47,589	3,583	1,221	283	93	175	55
1936.....	44	3	135,811	58,188	3,097	1,073	410	96	220	54
1937.....	87	6	180,333	69,983	3,783	1,467	213	59	12	5
1938.....	943	42	161,479	68,668	4,300	1,836	825	242	10	6

	Exports				Imports					
	Fish Oil		Whale Oil		Salted Fish		Other Fish		Tortoise Shell	
	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.	Val.	
1935.....	54,934	6,265	5,278	629	16,253	1,627	2,133	20,800	3,418	257
1936.....	61,110	9,301	4,739	874	13,628	1,449	1,411	24,649	4,400	255
1937.....	90,716	14,548	3,855	751	14,573	1,437	2,180	14,514	3,795	179
1938.....	42,936	6,817	172	35	.....	.....	.....	6,840	1,587	40

JAPANESE FISHERY IN SOVIET WATERS

Japanese fishermen are allowed by virtue of the Portsmouth Treaty of Peace to carry on fishing along the coasts of the Maritime Provinces, Kamchatka and Saghalien. The Soviet fishing grounds give employment to some 20,000 Japanese workers and yield Japan an annual

production valued at 40 to 55 million yen. By leasing the fishing grounds to Japan the Soviet Union in recent years realizes from such rentals a sum in excess of ¥7,000,000, as compared with ¥100,000 for the year after the fishery treaty was concluded in 1908. Recent rentals paid amount to about 18% of the Japanese earnings from the enterprise, which is by no means a low rate of charge. Production in the Soviet operated fishing grounds was at first only 10.5% of the total output, but it increased to 51.5% for 1938, while the number of Soviet operated grounds has multiplied by 30 times.

Historically, Japanese fishing rights in the Sea of Okhotsk and in the waters of Kamchatka were recognized before the Portsmouth Treaty and date back to the treaty of 1875 between Japan and Russia providing for the exchange of Saghalien for the Kurile islands which stipulated in section 2 that Japanese fishing vessels were to enjoy "the same rights as enjoyed by Russians." This right was reaffirmed in Article 11 of the Portsmouth Treaty of 1905 as follows: "Russia agrees to cede to Japanese subjects the right of fishing along the coasts of Russian possessions in the Japan, Okhotsk and Behring Seas." In 1907 a special Fishery Convention was signed between Russia and Japan.

The Japanese-Russian fishery treaty of 1907 is frequently cited to support Japan's right, but as this was concluded with Czarist Russia the U.S.S.R. might refuse to recognize it, and any emphasis by Japan that the rights were acquired by a heavy sacrifice of blood and treasure might be countered with a similar assertion from the Soviet Union. Japan's fishing rights, however, were established beyond dispute by the Peking Treaty of January 20, 1925, which bears the signatures of the representatives of the Soviet Union and the Japanese Empire. By this treaty the Soviet Union recognizes the validity of the Portsmouth treaty and the sole proviso made (Article 3), is that the fishery agreement of 1907 should be revised by mutual agreement in consideration of any changes in conditions that might have occurred since its conclusion.

Table 20. Ratio in No. of Fishing Grounds in Soviet Waters

	Salmon & Trout		Crab		Total	
	Japanese	Soviet	Japanese	Soviet	Japanese	Soviet
1931	52%	48%	40%	60%	51%	49%
1932	58%	42%	38%	62%	57%	43%
1933	52%	48%	35%	65%	50%	50%
1934	53%	47%	35%	65%	51%	49%
1935	52%	48%	35%	65%	51%	49%
1936	50%	50%	35%	65%	49%	51%
1937	49%	51%	35%	65%	48%	52%
1938	50%	50%	39%	61%	49%	51%
1939	48%	52%	43%	57%	48%	52%

This fundamental principle was further established by the agreements of 1928 and 1932.

Latest Agreement

In recent years Soviet-Japanese arrangements for fishing in Soviet waters have been the cause of heated disputes, and as yet no fixed agreement has been concluded for fishery operations over any length of time. On April 2, 1939 a modus vivendi was signed at Moscow providing for operations during the rest of the year. According to a statement issued by the Japanese Foreign Office on April 4, 1939, the results of the agreement may be summarized as follows:

The Fishery Convention of 1928 remains in force until the end of 1939. The contract for special fishery lots is extended for another year with the exception of four exempted lots, concerning which mention will be made later. Stabilized fishery lots are placed at auction with the exception of the exempted lots, of which mention will be made later, but the definite prospect is that Japanese fishing interests will acquire these stabilized lots. Acquired lots will be under lease for five years. The rent will not be raised more than 10 per cent. The four lots which were successfully bidden for by Soviet interests on March 15, 1939 will be returned to Japanese interests. Thirty-seven fishery lots, consisting of 32 stabilized lots, four special lots and one lot under lease are exempted from auction, as exceptions to Article 8 of the Protocol A of the Fishery Convention. Against these lots, 10 substitute lots are offered, nine of which will be leased for five years by auction. The nine Japanese fishery lots which have been placed up at auction because their lease had expired will be successfully bidden by Japanese interests for the term of another five years. The 52 fishery lots which are still under lease will be retained by Japanese interests. The rate of rouble exchange remains unchanged.

Catch in 1937

The number of Japanese fishermen operating in Russian territorial waters in 1937 was 19,858 and the amount of catches was 549,858 koku.

Table 21. Statistics of Soviet Water Fishery

	(A) Japanese Side			(B) Soviet Side				
	Salmon & Trout			Crab			Total	
	No. of Grounds	Rental (1,000 Rubles)	Quota (1,000 Centner)	No. of Grounds	Rental (1,000 Rubles)	Quota (1,000 Cases)	No. of Grounds	Rental (1,000 Rubles)
1931	288	5,640	1,227	21	545	126	309	6,185
1932	371	6,245	1,374	21	545	126	392	6,790
1933	340	6,387	1,315	17	440	105	357	6,681
1934	369	6,627	1,367	17	440	105	386	7,067
1935	378	6,804	1,380	17	440	105	395	7,244
1936	382	6,840	1,386	17	440	105	399	7,280
1937	372	6,742	1,351	17	439	105	389	7,181
1938	369	6,771	1,346	17	440	105	386	7,210
1939	339	6,592	1,197	17	464	105	356	7,056

Note: The term "Quota" indicates the maximum amount of catch permitted under the Soviet-Japanese Agreement. The quota of catch has been reached invariably each year.

Table 22. Japanese Fishing Activities in Soviet Waters
Excluding Floating Canneries

(Quantity in 1,000 Koku; One Koku=10 Kan or 37.5 Kg.)

	No. of Grounds		Vessels Employed		Fisher- man (1,000)	Quantity of Catch (1,000 koku)					Crab (1,000 peices)	
	Leased	Operat- ed	No.	Tonnage (1,000)		Chum Salmon	Trout	Red Salmon	King Salmon	Herr- ing		Total Quantity
1921	227	227	282	148	14	145	345	79	2	10	581	187
1928	260	257	178	332	21	88	460	85	2	5	629	4,645
1931	309	287	203	302	17	154	71	76	2	1	305	4,292
1932	292	323	214	368	18	169	264	77	2	1	512	3,101
1933	357	350	175	331	18	154	109	53	1	0	318	2,546
1934	386	370	172	361	20	234	381	104	2	0	721	3,583
1935	395	376	198	423	19	179	280	40	3	0	501	5,049
1936	399	376	153	362	21	338	165	67	2	0	571	6,565
1937	389	355	142	332	20	177	299	71	3	0	550	7,759

(B) Manufactured Goods

	Salt Cured		Canned Goods (Quantity in 1,000 cases)								
	Qty. (1,000 koku)	Val.	Red Salmons		Other Salmons		Trouts		Crabs		Total incl. Others Val.
1921	451	11.2	426	11.9	225	2.7	83	0.9	6	0.2	28.4
1926	495	14.2	537	13.3	93	1.1	282	3.2	63	2.4	35.6
1931	193	5.0	511	12.6	55	0.5	184	1.3	64	1.9	22.4
1932	315	8.3	416	13.8	40	0.7	713	5.5	47	1.7	31.9
1933	308	7.6	288	9.3	28	0.5	357	3.6	25	1.2	23.7
1934	377	10.6	515	17.7	48	0.7	837	8.1	29	1.4	40.9
1935	343	11.1	189	6.1	50	1.2	681	6.7	36	1.7	29.1
1936	376	13.1	343	8.8	117	2.4	637	6.3	50	2.6	35.5
1937	555	11.7	342	11.8	1	0	733	7.1	79	4.3	37.6

Note: One case contains four dozens of 1 lb. cans.

Table 23. Output and Export by the Nichiro Fishery Co.

	Canned Salmon		Canned Trout		Canned Crab		Refrigerated, etc. (¥1,000)	Export Value (¥1,000)
	No. of Cases	Value (¥1,000)	No. of Cases	Value (¥1,000)	No. of Cases	Value (¥1,000)		
1926.....	600,564	18,260	76,468	1,180	101,857	6,960	10	23,410
1930.....	590,465	14,110	262,052	2,220	61,833	2,040	570	18,940
1935.....	235,469	10,650	278,494	3,450	36,640	2,120	700	16,920
1936.....	454,479	15,250	415,712	3,740	50,143	2,900	700	22,590
1937.....	340,070	13,530	347,063	3,340	78,678	4,440	1,060	22,370
1938.....	471,683	16,800	253,306	2,530	79,976	4,160	1,350	24,840

Table 24. Japanese Floating Crab Canneries*

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Cannery boats		Workers	Crabs caught (million)	Canned products	
	Number	Total tonnage			Quantity (1,000 cases)	Value (¥1,000)
1928.....	17	40,922	5,651	22.6	331	13,206
1933.....	7	24,275	2,445	10.4	174	5,468
1934.....	9	40,724	2,955	9.5	154	7,476
1935.....	9	37,235	3,120	9.9	162	7,733
1936.....	9	34,112	3,124	11.3	171	8,429
1937.....	9	36,737	3,243	13.9	184	9,490
1938.....	9	36,749	3,420	14.9	204	11,194

Note: * Operating off the Eastern and Western coasts of Kamchatka and in the Behring Sea.

Table 25. Japanese Floating Salmon Canneries*

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Mother ships		Tender ships		Catches (1,000 pieces)	Manufactured				Total value (incl. re-frigerated & fish-eggs) (¥1,000)
	No.	Total tonnage	With Engine	Without Engine		Canned		Salt cured		
						Quantity (1,000 cases)	Value (¥1,000)	Quantity (1,000 kwan)	Value (¥1,000)	
1930.....	1	999	—	2	7.7	—	—	4	5	6
1931.....	6	12,517	7	36	680.5	15.8	339	82	57	501
1932.....	10	20,486	15	58	1,172.2	66.8	1,145	71	55	1,225
1933.....	13	15,365	39	72	3,281.5	70.2	2,078	360	278	2,695
1934.....	19	28,978	153	32	5,625.8	150.7	3,426	928	934	5,175
1935.....	16	32,655	256	49	8,943.5	272.8	8,050	1,373	1,119	10,239
1936.....	8	29,456	—	250	11,544.1	313.0	7,785	1,798	1,651	10,129
1937.....	6	20,467	—	170	8,796.5	286.2	7,409	1,895	1,760	9,691
1938.....	7	22,002	—	170	10,115.0	370.3	12,051	1,817	1,750	14,615

Note: * Operating off the Eastern and Western coasts and in the Behring Sea.
† One case weighs 22.32 kilograms.

SALT INDUSTRY

Salt produced in Japan proper is extracted almost entirely from the brine and refined by means of artificial heating, though in Taiwan and Kwantung the natural heating system prevails. The districts bordering on the Inland Sea are the center of production.

Japan is barely self-sufficient in foodstuff salt at present. Her demand for industrial salt is

about twice that of foodstuff salt and this requirement is met by imports, the principal supplier being East Africa. Projects are on foot to increase salt production in Manchukuo and North China to meet the demand in Japan.

The production of salt in this country is a government monopoly.

Table 26. Japan's Position in Salt Output

(Prepared by the League of Nations)

(In 1,000 metric tons)

	Japan	U.S.A.	U.S.S.R.	Germany	France	U. K.	World Total
1928.....	638	7,325	2,337	3,726	2,115	1,978	28,190
1929.....	644	7,751	2,670	3,835	2,190	2,006	30,880
1930.....	729	7,307	3,158	3,604	1,999	2,101	30,140
1931.....	521	6,675	3,182	3,107	1,908	1,928	28,800

(Continued)	Japan	U.S.A.	U.S.S.R.	Germany	France	U. K.	World Total
1932.....	573	5,813	2,636	3,233	1,651	2,252	27,240
1933.....	688	6,899	2,734	2,771	2,130	2,402	28,630
1934.....	604	6,906	3,555	3,252	2,071	2,560	30,230
1935.....	570	7,191	4,350	3,392	1,962	2,743	32,010
1936.....	482	8,009	.....	3,870	1,917	2,878	34,000
1937.....	.....	8,384	.....	.....	2,337	.....	.....

Table 27. Statistics of Salt Industry

Year Ending Mar. 31:	No. of factories	No. of manufacturers	No. of employees	Area of salt-fields (Hectares)	Production (m. tons)
1928.....	4,674	5,148	44,878	5,728	521,261
1933.....	3,393	3,395	36,156	4,533	572,628
1934.....	3,361	3,378	36,672	4,520	630,834
1935.....	3,339	3,347	36,855	4,525	676,299
1936.....	3,308	3,303	36,390	4,536	604,439
1937.....	3,261	3,232	35,787	4,533	518,795
1938.....	3,239	3,221	35,310	4,525	535,742
1939.....	2,992	3,201	33,297	4,515	.....

Table 28. Demand and Supply of Salt in Japan Proper

(In metric tons)

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Production	Imports	Colonial imports from Taiwan	Total Supply	Sales amount	Stock at fiscal year end
1921.....	543,706	365,465	13,051	922,222	734,599	309,152
1926.....	668,458	148,906	68,282	885,646	827,829	411,216
1931.....	628,534	290,809	82,353	1,001,696	943,480	442,011
1932.....	521,125	353,048	101,122	975,295	1,072,130	340,436
1933.....	572,497	555,064	83,320	1,210,881	1,204,515	342,200
1934.....	630,705	846,858	78,784	1,556,347	1,510,235	384,838
1935.....	676,175	1,144,620	84,740	1,905,535	1,829,093	448,986
1936.....	604,321	1,083,778	99,811	1,787,910	1,789,080	437,839
1937.....	518,582	1,182,167	87,975	1,788,824	1,914,108	310,070
1938.....	535,640	1,575,675	106,018	2,227,333	2,389,862	125,421
1939.....	583,601	1,770,801	172,999	2,427,401	2,395,800	192,449
1940 (estimate)...	599,338	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Table 29. Consumption of Salt by Purposes

(In metric tons)

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Industry					Exports	Grand total
	Foodstuffs, & others	Chemical drugs	Artificial pigment	Soap	Total incl. others		
1921.....	718,294	46,596	1,067	1,607	49,652	853	768,799
1926.....	725,379	90,188	2,412	2,412	94,672	14,235	834,288
1931.....	740,000	199,836	5,074	2,745	208,604	2,586	951,190
1932.....	768,268	285,827	7,264	3,147	297,789	4,488	1,070,545
1933.....	759,556	378,445	12,295	2,962	396,336	2,190	1,158,082
1934.....	753,695	607,541	36,490	3,192	649,501	7,886	1,411,082
1935.....	776,114	821,515	26,892	4,180	854,823	7,868	1,638,805
1936.....	778,211	1,039,817	20,558	4,529	1,067,783	10,558	1,856,552
1937.....	811,336	1,129,462	21,377	6,679	1,159,923	9,881	1,981,143
1938.....	811,549	1,408,030	32,027	6,381	1,449,447	9,776	2,270,772

Table 30. Fishing Vessel Disasters

(A) Vessels

Year Ending Mar. 31:	Sunk		Damaged		Grounded		Lost		Total incl. others	
	No.	Value (¥1,000)	No.	Value (¥1,000)	No.	Value (¥1,000)	No.	Value (¥1,000)	No.	Value (¥1,000)
1928.....	145	364	1,273	528	108	79	156	193	2,120	1,328
1934.....	391	696	8,734	2,618	805	191	3,670	1,095	13,527	4,798
1935.....	534	480	11,202	2,511	328	192	1,109	364	15,496	4,786
1936.....	237	558	2,661	622	116	81	364	289	4,006	1,775
1937.....	161	422	2,788	513	74	339	281	279	3,801	1,744
1938.....	122	475	1,200	320	55	193	75	88	1,828	1,148

(B) Crews

	Lost	Saved	Lost	Saved	Lost	Saved	Lost	Saved	Lost	Saved
1928.....	90	444	131	1,292	3	422	214	91	520	3,723
1934.....	123	277	217	2,535	8	314	291	1,120	714	5,115
1935.....	137	567	153	2,281	24	412	222	56	596	3,852
1936.....	126	377	121	886	3	227	77	38	377	1,942
1937.....	154	556	98	1,059	21	276	164	23	517	2,292
1938.....	129	288	172	488	13	289	98	19	484	1,619

References:

- Table Nos.: 1 a, 2 b & c, 3-9 b, 10 e & d, 11-18 b, 19 c, 20-22 b, 23 f, 24-25 b, 26 g, 27-30 b.
 Key: a—U.S.A. Dept. of Commerce.
 b—Department of Agriculture & Forestry.
 c—Governments of Chosen, Taiwan, Karafuto and Nanyo.
 d—International Whaling Statistics.
 e—Department of Finance.
 f—Nichiro Fishery Co.
 g—League of Nations.

CHAPTER XXVIII

LABOR

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Japan has been spared from comparatively serious labor disturbances throughout her long history. The traditional subserviency observed by employees to their masters still retains a strong hold on the populace at large in spite of the rapid industrialization of the Empire. The employers, on the other hand, have won this faithfulness by showing a greater degree of cooperation and sympathy with their laborers in all important matters of daily life. The guild system of developing employees to become masters of their own trade is still prevalent in small professions, while in factory employment it is not unusual for the company to furnish part of the dowry of female workers when they leave work to marry.

However, the labour movement is gradually growing in power in line with the creation of giant organizations and the expanding interdivisions within industries which tend to establish a barrier against the development of a close relationship between the employing and laboring classes.

In recent decades the labor situation in Japan has been characterized by an impressive increase in female workers, which no doubt have contributed to the rapid expansion of the manufacturing industries and in reducing the costs of production.

Peasant Movements

Peasants as organized power is still incoherent, for the rivalry between those favouring advanced views and those inclined to be

more moderate prevent their coming together into any influential league. They are growing sufficiently conscious of their power, thanks to the inauguration of the universal suffrage system, but at the same time they find their position rendered gradually precarious owing to the strong attitude taken by landowners, who till a few years ago were practically at the mercy of their aggressive tenants. Both landowners and tenants are now hard hit by the economic reverses caused by the Sino-Japanese hostilities, the lot of the latter being naturally more desperate.

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

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

Number of Laborers

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

Table 1. Statistics of Private Factory Workers
(Based on reports by the Bank of Japan)

			No. of Workers			Index	% Against Total	Daily average actual wages (¥)	
			Male %	Female %	Total			Male	Female
Spinning	1932 Dec.	18.17	81.83	176,847	100	22.74	1.392	0.698	
	1937 "	13.83	86.17	228,382	129	15.90	1.393	0.736	
	1938 "	13.78	86.22	210,422	118	13.16	1.499	0.792	
Weaving	1932 Dec.	19.80	80.20	122,775	100	15.78	1.496	0.737	
	1937 "	17.72	82.28	167,148	136	11.70	1.426	0.752	
	1938 "	19.36	80.64	162,512	132	10.17	1.552	0.813	
Dyeing	1932 Dec.	78.16	21.84	18,766	100	2.41	1.562	0.693	
	1937 "	69.00	31.00	33,854	181	2.34	1.465	0.759	
	1938 "	65.38	34.62	31,821	170	1.93	1.600	0.826	
Machinery	1932 Dec.	95.28	4.72	51,426	100	6.61	3.211	1.040	
	1937 "	91.80	8.20	168,738	327	11.90	2.845	1.075	
	1938 "	91.85	8.15	243,505	473	15.24	2,992	1.132	

	Year	Month	No. of Workers				Daily average actual wages (¥)			
			Male %	Female %	Total	Index	% Against Total	Male		Female
								Male	Female	
Shipbuilding	1932	Dec.	99.32	0.68	28,520	100	3.67	2,794	0.900	
	1937	"	98.90	1.10	78,685	274	5.47	3,049	0.918	
	1938	"	98.40	1.60	94,781	332	5.93	3,259	1.033	
Vehicles	1932	Dec.	98.30	1.70	14,625	100	1.88	3,081	1.443	
	1937	"	96.50	3.50	33,105	228	2.31	3,098	1.459	
	1938	"	94.95	5.05	48,795	340	3.05	3,205	1.264	
Tools & Instruments	1932	Dec.	75.99	24.01	25,556	100	3.28	2,610	1.072	
	1937	"	71.30	28.70	73,258	286	5.12	2,405	0.991	
	1938	"	71.41	28.59	101,898	399	6.37	2,487	1.048	
Metal work	1932	Dec.	90.36	9.64	42,625	100	5.48	2,913	1.033	
	1937	"	90.00	10.00	150,612	352	10.50	2,990	0.998	
	1938	"	71.41	28.59	192,048	451	12.02	3,062	1.067	
Ceramics	1932	Dec.	83.49	16.51	26,929	100	3.04	1,876	0.710	
	1937	"	78.90	21.10	50,016	189	3.50	1,922	0.825	
	1938	"	79.33	20.67	49,036	182	3.06	2,121	0.879	
Paper	1932	Dec.	87.12	21.88	16,056	100	2.06	1,622	0.711	
	1937	"	75.10	24.90	25,005	186	1.75	1,772	0.736	
	1938	"	75.62	24.38	26,592	167	1.66	1,901	0.798	
Artificial Fertilizer	1932	Dec.	98.57	1.43	8,207	100	1.05	1,758	0.868	
	1937	"	96.60	3.40	17,647	207	1.24	1,875	0.702	
	1938	"	96.02	3.98	21,108	258	1.32	1,998	0.790	
Foods & Drinks	1932	Dec.	75.12	24.88	22,840	100	2.88	1,861	0.877	
	1937	"	63.50	36.50	31,446	138	2.19	1,942	0.866	
	1938	"	61.13	38.87	34,296	150	2.14	1,994	0.909	
Printing & Book-binding	1932	Dec.	85.51	14.49	20,939	100	2.69	2,568	1.262	
	1937	"	80.00	20.00	23,191	110	1.62	2,412	1.046	
	1938	"	82.05	17.95	23,580	112	1.47	2,553	1.070	
Lumbering & Wood-working	1932	Dec.	89.33	10.67	11,470	100	1.04	1,530	0.673	
	1937	"	84.00	16.00	16,655	112	1.17	1,639	0.707	
	1938	"	82.31	17.69	16,863	147	1.05	1,823	0.745	
Silk-reeling	1932	Dec.	9.55	90.45	85,540	100	10.99	0.905	0.624	
	1937	"	9.38	90.62	92,377	108	6.45	1,006	0.711	
	1938	"	8.82	91.18	94,732	111	5.93	1,072	0.748	
Grand Total incl. Others	1932	Dec.	47.18	52.82	777,679	100	100.00	2,208	0.723	
	1937	"	55.02	44.98	1,428,596	184	100.00	2,360	0.773	
	1938	"	60.66	39.34	1,598,111	205	100.00	2,560	0.839	

Note:—Number of workers—end of year or month. Actual earning per day—average for the year or month. The above statistics are based on the investigation of the Bank of Japan of private factories employing more than 40 labourers each. An exception is made of the silk reeling industry statistics of which exclude factories employing less than 300 workers.

Labor Unions.—The number of labor unions in the various industries have fluctuated somewhat in the past few years. In 1937 there were 837 unions as compared with 973 in the previous year. Union membership has been largest in the transportation enterprise in recent years, followed by the machine and tool industry.

Table 2. Indices of Number of Laborers By Countries

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

Table 3. Number of Laborers*

	Organized			Non-Organized		Total	Combined Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female		
1932	360,598	17,027	377,625	4,482,651	—	4,482,651	4,860,276
1933	363,090	21,523	384,613	4,742,106	—	4,742,106	5,126,719
1934	366,918	21,046	387,964	5,376,313	—	5,376,313	5,764,277
1935	384,735	23,927	408,662	3,762,225	1,735,702	4,497,927	5,906,589
1936	395,904	24,685	420,589	3,884,119	1,785,408	5,669,527	6,090,116
1937	373,576	21,714	395,290	4,160,766	1,866,277	6,027,043	6,422,333

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

Table 4. Number and Membership of Labor Unions By Kinds of Trade

Year	Machine & Tool			Chemical			Dyeing & Weaving			Food & Drink		
	No. of Unions	Operatives	Of which female	No. of Unions	Operatives	Of which female	No. of Unions	Operatives	Of which female	No. of Unions	Operatives	Of which female
1935	86	100,446	1,828	113	27,822	4,261	41	15,159	7,902	33	5,190	609
1936	78	95,939	1,948	107	26,346	3,206	47	18,321	9,095	34	5,262	639
1937	76	98,829	1,844	94	21,747	3,764	31	10,075	5,039	29	4,526	502
Year	Miscellaneous			Mining			Gas & Electricity			Transportation		
	No. of Unions	Operatives	Of which female	No. of Unions	Operatives	Of which female	No. of Unions	Operatives	Of which female	No. of Unions	Operatives	Of which female
1935	109	18,754	2,660	16	5,799	115	22	9,106	58	115	168,892	3,806
1936	115	19,250	2,231	16	5,948	28	16	9,693	57	125	179,244	4,268
1937	115	19,567	2,721	14	5,068	..	13	10,470	45	117	171,445	5,262
Year	Communc' tions			Civil Engineering			Others			Total		
	No. of Unions	Operatives	Of which female	No. of Unions	Operatives	Of which female	No. of Unions	Operatives	Of which female	No. of Unions	Operatives	Of which female
1935	37	7,864	118	34	8,009	2	377	41,621	2,568	993	408,662	23,927
1936	37	7,486	86	38	6,740	108	360	46,360	3,020	973	420,589	24,685
1937	41	8,748	91	31	6,676	4	376	38,139	2,442	837	395,290	21,714

MAY DAY

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

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

Factory Labor

According to the Dept. of Commerce and Industry, the number of factories increased from 31,717 in 1914 to 106,005 in 1937. The number of laborers also has increased by about two and a half folds in the intervening years. Of a total of 2,936,512 factory laborers in 1937, male laborers accounted for 1,727,032 or 58.8 per cent. of the total.

As a general rule, the number of female

operatives exceeds that of male operatives. But, recent statistics show a reverse tendency. This may be attributed to the growing predominance in recent years of the machine and tool and the chemical industries, which have to depend chiefly on male workers. It is noteworthy in this connection that almost 70 per cent. of factory girls in Japan are employed in the spinning and weaving industries.

Table 5. May Day Demonstrations

Year	Number of Places	Number of Participants
1927	48	42,100
1928	38	24,400
1929	23	23,000
1930	51	37,500
1931	51	39,300
1932	70	41,000
1933	37	25,490
1934	30	21,600
1935	29	21,650
1936	Not held	
1937	"	
1938	"	
1939	"	

WAGES

According to the investigation made by the Bank of Japan, the average daily wages of factory workers stood at ¥2.208 for male and ¥0.723 for female workers in December, 1932. Similar figures in December 1938 showed ¥2.560 and ¥0.839 respectively.

Table 6. Average Daily Wages of Laborers Classified in 13 Principal Cities of Japan (Prepared by the Dept. of Commerce & Industry)

Year	(Unit: ¥)												
	Ave.	Silk* Reeling	Cotton* Spinning	Silk* Throwing	Rayon Yarn	Casting	Steel Plate	Black-smith	Lathing	Shap-ing	Grind-ing	Welding	
1934	0.62	0.67	0.63	1.42	2.49	3.35	2.45	2.56	2.77	3.02	2.52		
1937	0.68	0.74	0.69	1.33	2.63	2.99	2.72	2.65	2.60	2.95	2.65		
1938	0.71	0.77	0.75	1.48	2.72	3.28	2.88	2.75	2.58	2.89	2.57		
" June	0.70	0.76	0.74	1.40	2.81	3.28	2.85	2.76	2.35	2.84	2.55		
1939 June	0.77	0.85	0.81	2.15	3.01	3.62	3.17	2.79	3.04	3.13	2.81		

Continued											
Ave.	Finisher	Cement	Glass	Brick	Sulphuric acid	Japanese paper	Western paper	Wheat flour	Beer	Confectionery	Tailoring
1934	2.46	2.05	1.68	1.27	2.11	1.48	1.71	1.88	2.23	1.46	1.83
1937	2.57	2.19	1.72	1.32	2.18	1.55	1.87	1.89	2.48	1.54	1.87
1938	2.61	2.31	1.82	1.41	2.36	1.69	1.92	2.01	1.57	1.65	1.96
" June.	2.60	2.37	1.84	1.45	2.32	1.70	1.89	1.98	2.69	1.60	2.03
1939 June.	2.78	2.56	2.03	1.78	2.49	1.80	2.09	2.26	2.81	1.79	2.19

Ave.	Sho-	Furni-	Lacquer	Type com-	Book-	Car-	Plaster-	Stone	Paint-	Day	*General
	ware	ture	ware	posing	binding	Printer	ing	mason	ing	laborer	Average
1934	1.77	1.72	1.62	2.17	1.61	1.92	2.13	2.33	2.10	1.31	1.74
1937	1.91	1.97	1.66	2.24	1.78	2.20	2.41	2.70	2.27	1.43	1.84
1938	2.05	2.11	1.74	2.21	1.89	2.35	2.55	2.82	2.41	1.58	1.94
" June.	2.08	2.06	1.77	2.15	1.84	2.32	2.53	2.77	2.38	1.56	1.94
1939 June.	2.11	2.52	1.89	2.33	1.95	2.71	2.88	3.22	2.71	1.95	...

* female workers.

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

Table 7. Daily Wages of Transport & Mining Workers

(In Yen)

	Transport*				Mining			
	No. of Depots	Average	Male	Female	No. of Mines	Average	Male	Female
June								
1927	421	1.716	1.790	0.995	80	1.780	1.883	1.254
1930	448	1.898	1.992	1.050	81	1.706	1.801	1.032
1931	424	1.917	2.010	1.065	81	1.527	1.605	0.785
1932	435	1.920	2.015	1.074	91	1.455	1.525	0.690
1933	438	1.943	2.048	1.053	89	1.547	1.615	0.686
1934	447	1.928	2.034	1.039	86	1.637	1.706	0.711
1935	444	1.899	2.006	1.044	91	1.678	1.749	0.722
1936	447	1.900	2.012	1.034	92	1.745	1.815	0.745
1937	469	1.995	2.114	1.126	92	1.932	2.007	0.804

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

Table 8. Productivity of Labor

(In Yen)

Industry	Year	Yearly Output per worker	Output per working hour	Output per one yen of wage	Average wages per hour (Sen)	Cost Ratio to Production		
						Raw materials %	Fuel %	Wages %
Textiles	1929	3,180	1.06	10.77	—	—	—	—
	1931	2,144	0.76	9.63	8	68.62	1.59	10.38
	1933	3,211	1.12	15.28	7	72.21	1.21	6.54
	1936	3,556	1.20	15.55	8	76.69	1.24	6.42
	1937	4,785	1.37	16.50	8	78.16	1.32	6.06
Metals	1929	7,684	2.48	10.54	—	—	—	—
	1931	5,120	1.65	8.28	20	81.34	3.15	11.71
	1933	6,993	2.36	12.29	19	60.85	2.88	7.95
	1936	9,024	2.91	14.60	20	64.43	2.90	6.84
	1937	9,966	3.79	18.54	20	67.69	5.75	5.39
Machines and Tools	1929	3,867	1.26	5.23	—	—	—	—
	1931	3,145	1.00	5.01	20	35.92	1.24	20.76
	1933	3,562	1.18	5.79	20	41.37	1.36	17.82
	1936	3,756	1.20	6.41	19	42.26	1.16	15.60
	1937	3,695	1.87	7.63	18	50.17	1.17	13.10
Ceramic	1929	3,185	1.18	6.80	—	—	—	—
	1931	2,551	0.98	6.69	15	25.22	11.33	14.99
	1933	3,101	1.12	7.83	14	27.53	10.53	13.00
	1936	3,237	1.12	7.71	14	31.39	13.10	12.94
	1937	3,242	1.24	8.43	15	37.50	14.56	11.81

Continued

Industry	Year	Yearly Output per worker	Output per working hour	Output per one yen of wage	Average wages per hour (Sen)	Cost Ratio to Production		
						Raw materials %	Fuel %	Wages %
Chemicals	1929	8,835	2.81	17.44	—	—	—	—
	1931	6,668	2.28	14.72	15	46.72	2.40	6.79
	1933	7,868	2.68	19.39	14	52.11	2.09	5.09
	1936	7,718	2.59	19.85	13	58.15	2.89	5.01
	1937	7,800	2.94	22.43	13	59.29	2.99	4.46
Lumbering and Wood-working	1929	3,496	1.18	5.69	—	—	—	—
	1931	2,593	0.88	6.72	13	69.28	0.30	14.68
	1933	2,853	1.00	7.90	13	69.45	0.47	12.56
	1936	3,003	1.03	8.03	13	74.42	0.31	12.46
	1937	3,110	1.18	9.02	13	68.13	0.37	11.01
Printing and Book-binding	1929	3,725	1.17	5.72	—	—	—	—
	1931	3,440	0.94	5.83	18	52.93	0.58	17.40
	1933	3,383	1.10	5.35	21	48.56	0.37	19.01
	1936	3,994	1.16	7.07	17	50.98	0.33	14.12
	1937	3,535	1.27	7.59	17	52.44	0.44	12.71
Provisions	1929	8,054	3.88	24.02	—	—	—	—
	1931	6,275	2.98	20.99	14	51.45	14.04	4.79
	1933	7,150	3.36	25.32	13	54.25	13.43	3.94
	1936	7,619	3.38	26.73	13	61.99	15.03	3.74
	1937	7,125	3.63	29.15	13	58.88	15.20	3.46
Others	1929	2,782	0.99	7.75	—	—	—	—
	1931	2,051	0.71	6.64	12	71.80	5.08	17.91
	1933	2,469	0.90	8.78	11	64.21	5.90	13.30
	1936	2,761	0.94	9.49	11	70.49	5.70	11.70
	1937	3,064	1.07	10.08	10	68.71	5.00	10.28
Average	1929	4,259	1.45	10.35	—	—	—	—
	1931	3,125	1.11	9.41	12	59.00	2.12	10.73
	1933	4,151	1.46	12.27	12	59.82	1.97	8.22
	1936	4,963	1.73	12.35	13	62.54	2.21	7.93
	1937	5,149	2.03	14.37	13	64.46	2.91	7.02

Table 9. Factories By Working Hours

(%)

Oct. 10th:	Hour not over	6 hrs.	7 hrs.	8 hrs.	9 hrs.	10 hrs.	11 hrs.	12 hrs.	Over 12 hrs.	Total	
										Factories Investigated	Total
1924	0.10	0.38	7.21	22.47	25.99	29.24	13.69	0.71	100.0	7,130
1927	0.01	0.03	1.40	6.17	33.50	34.91	23.01	0.84	100.0	7,486
1930	0.03	0.17	1.63	8.86	36.25	38.72	13.61	0.55	100.0	7,514
1933	0.01	0.08	1.23	8.69	37.19	40.94	10.93	0.74	100.0	8,440
1936	0.02	—	1.29	9.61	37.94	39.00	11.15	0.89	100.0	7,363

Note:—Working hours per day including recess.

THE FACTORY LAW

The Factory Law, put in force on September 1, 1916, was revised in March, 1922 and carried into effect on July 1, 1926. The main feature of the revision is the wider scope of application, and the inclusion of smaller factories each employing 10 workers as against the minimum limit of 15 in the old system and also more kinds of factories engaged in dangerous or unhealthy work.

Working hours.—The Maximum working hours are fixed at 11, this however, being ap-

plicable only to factories employing the protected workers, i.e. male operatives under 16 years of age (formerly 15) and female operatives, there being no restrictions as regards those employing adult males. Factories enforcing the 11 hour day or less must allow their workers at least 2 off-days every month, and when a day's work exceeds 6 hours over half an hour's recess must be given, and when 10 hours over 1 hour's.

Table 10. Net Working Hours (per day) and Days (per month) by Industries

	Textile & Dyeing		Machinery & Tools		Chemical		Food		Miscellaneous		General	
	Hours	Days	Hours	Days	Hours	Days	Hours	Days	Hours	Days	Hours	Days
1930 Oct.	9.52	27.6	9.13	26.3	9.34	26.8	9.22	27.9	9.23	26.8	9.35	27.0
1933 "	9.50	27.6	9.58	27.1	9.44	27.4	9.26	27.7	9.36	27.0	9.47	27.4
1936 "	9.50	27.6	10.08	27.3	9.50	27.6	9.37	27.8	9.47	27.3	9.53	27.5
1937 "	9.50	27.6	10.20	27.5	9.51	27.6	9.43	28.1	9.52	27.5	9.57	27.6
1938 Dec.	9.47	27.6	10.34	27.6	9.57	27.8	9.46	28.5	10.06	27.8	10.04	27.7
1939 June	9.49	27.2	10.08	27.7	10.03	27.9	9.55	28.3	9.56	27.6	9.58	27.6

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

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

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

1. Allowances for medical treatment till cured.
2. Allowances for temporary disablement:—not less than 60 per cent. wage-rate daily

Table 11. Indices of Cost of Living and Retail Price

	Food & drink	Dwelling	Fuel & light	Clothing	Cultural	Average incl. others	Retail price
1914 (July)	100	100	100	100	100	100.0	100.0
1932	138	241	160	121	179	164.0	136.8
1933	142	236	170	139	180	168.8	145.6
1934	152	234	181	147	180	174.1	148.7
1935	166	233	178	146	182	180.5	151.6
1936	173	233	183	151	183	184.9	159.2
1937	181	233	199	168	189	192.8	174.3
1938	194	233	235	204	199	207.0	199.7
1939 (Aug.)	212	235	244	233	202	221.0	232.3

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

from the first day till cured, not less than 40 per cent. from the 181st day.

3. Allowances for permanent disablement:—
 - a. Invalidism for life—not less than 540 times the daily wage rate.
 - b. Disablement for life—not less than 360 times the daily wage-rate.
 - c. Damaged working capacity, health permanently injured, or in case of women facial disfigurement—180 times the daily wage-rate.
 - d. Permanently though slight disablement without damaging working capacity—not less than 40 times the daily wage-rate
4. Allowances for bereaved family—not less than 360 times the daily wage-rate of the deceased operative.
5. Funeral expenses—20 times the daily wage-rate, but 20 yen when the sum does not come up to 20 yen.

The investigation made by the Social Affairs Bureau, Home Department, puts the number of factories under the control of the old law at the end of 1924 at 27,073 with 1,493,811 workers, but the revision added 19,294 factories with 142,724 employees including 38,000 females and 2,800 males of "protected age."

Table 12. Cost of Living of Salaried Men

Year Ending Ank. Average	Members per family	Food		Dwelling		Light & Fuel		Clothing		Others	
		¥	%	¥	%	¥	%	¥	%	¥	%
1934	3.90	26.90	31.19	15.94	18.48	4.33	5.02	10.87	12.60	28.21	32.71
1935	3.86	28.41	32.99	15.54	18.04	4.36	5.06	10.47	12.16	27.34	31.75
1936	3.91	29.89	34.40	15.54	17.89	4.74	5.14	10.10	11.62	26.89	30.95
1937	3.89	30.66	34.69	15.25	16.59	4.41	4.99	10.18	11.51	27.87	31.34
Of which:											
Wage Below											
¥60	2.82	22.80		8.39		2.88		3.43		20.39	
70	3.43	25.22		11.96		3.49		5.39		16.11	
80	3.69	26.12		11.89		3.85		7.30		18.22	
90	3.88	28.52		13.31		4.18		8.90		22.24	
100	3.94	30.01		15.11		4.44		9.74		26.60	
Above 100	3.99	33.57		17.36		4.75		12.18		34.24	

Table 13. Cost of Living of Laborers

Ave.	Members per family	Food		Dwelling		Light & Fuel		Clothing		Others	
		¥	%	¥	%	¥	%	¥	%	¥	%
1934	4.20	26.94	35.90	12.60	16.79	3.59	4.78	9.15	12.19	22.77	30.34
1935	4.24	29.30	38.19	12.43	16.20	3.67	4.78	9.15	11.92	22.18	28.91
1936	4.23	30.30	39.53	12.43	16.22	3.74	4.88	8.58	11.19	21.60	28.18
1937	4.23	30.99	39.14	12.33	15.57	3.72	4.69	8.85	11.19	23.28	29.43
Of which:											
Salary Below*											
¥50	4.26	24.37		5.89		2.41		4.87		6.89	
60	3.72	24.65		9.19		3.15		4.24		11.14	
70	4.08	27.12		10.12		3.43		5.90		13.39	
80	4.04	28.14		11.13		3.53		6.88		18.41	
90	4.15	30.04		11.79		3.62		8.17		22.44	
100	4.34	32.41		12.97		3.82		9.59		24.77	
Above 100	4.43	34.59		14.21		4.01		11.62		30.97	

Note:—* Indicating fixed monthly income and excluding revenue other than fixed income.

Table 14. Indices of Cost of Living by Countries

	Japan	U.K.	U.S.A.	France	Germany	Italy
1929	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1932	75.4	87.8	77.8	94.6	78.3	83.1
1933	80.3	85.4	74.8	93.5	76.6	79.6
1934	82.0	86.0	79.3	92.8	78.6	75.5
1935	83.6	87.2	82.5	86.9	80.0	76.6
1936	87.8	89.6	84.7	91.1	80.8	82.6
1937	96.1	93.5	88.4	111.3	81.2	90.7
1938	110.1	95.1	86.3	125.5	81.6	98.0

Labour Disputes in 1938

Since the outbreak of hostilities in China, both workers and employers, recognizing the necessity of cooperation in increasing the industrial output, have refrained from ascerbatating labour problems. As a result the numbers of labor disputes declined sharply. In the first half of 1937, because of the rapid advance in the cost of living, the number of labour disputes increased to a new record of 1,455 cases in-

volving 181,531 workers. In the second half of the same year, the total declined to 671 disputes and 28,713 workers or a total of 2,106 cases involving 211,611 workers. In 1938, the figures continued to be low, the total number of disputes for the whole year being 1,022 cases involving 53,550 workers. These statistics are inclusive of strikes, sabotages and lockouts, which occupy about 25 per cent. of all labour disputes.

Table 15. Statistics of Labor Disputes

Year	Won by strikers		Compromise		Lost by strikers		Dissolved		Unsettled		Total	
	Cases	Participants	Cases	Participants	Cases	Participants	Cases	Participants	Cases	Participants	Cases	Participants
1928	97	1,156	131	21,414	161	13,097	3	58	5	163	397	56,252
1930	262	14,188	297	25,841	323	28,104	5	104	14	1,248	906	81,329
1932	210	12,882	391	22,287	341	11,105	7	140	12	2,636	893	54,783
1934	163	11,487	271	17,111	188	20,846	3	64	..	..	623	49,478
1936	176	9,671	217	16,028	153	5,184	..	..	1	17	547	30,900
1937	168	10,820	261	90,908	197	21,985	1	9	1	8	628	123,730

Note:—Excluding disputes other than strike, sabotage and lockout.

Table 16. Labor Disputes By Causes

Year	For higher wages			Against its decrease			Against basis for calculation of wages			For shortening of working hours			For recognition of federations		
	Strike	Sabotage	Lock-out	Strike	Sabotage	Lock-out	Strike	Sabotage	Lock-out	Strike	Sabotage	Lock-out	Strike	Sabotage	Lock-out
1930	73	5	2	260	16	12	35	2	1	7	1	—	10	—	—
1935	204	16	5	79	2	1	38	7	1	9	—	—	5	2	—
1936	211	12	5	55	3	1	37	1	—	15	—	—	5	—	—
1937	316	43	14	26	2	1	22	2	—	11	1	—	6	—	—
1938	133	14	1	9	—	—	11	1	—	6	1	—	—	—	—

Year	For retiring allowance		Resumption of discharged		Against foremen		Demand for wage payment		Against work suspension		Total including others	
	Strike	Lock-out	Strike	Lock-out	Strike	Lock-out	Strike	Lock-out	Strike	Lock-out	Strike	Lock-out
1930	75	41	118	5	11	1	81	6	7	8	13	760
1935	18	4	44	1	25	4	40	2	—	3	—	527
1936	17	1	36	5	25	3	35	6	—	1	—	497
1937	15	5	31	5	25	5	18	1	2	—	—	530
1938	6	4	2	11	1	14	1	10	4	—	—	224

Table 17. Labor Disputes Classified By Industries

Year	Machine & tools	Chemical	Dyeing & Weaving	Food	Miscellaneous	Mining	Gas & electric	Trans-ports	Communi-cations	Civil engineering	Others	Total	
												%	Actual No.
1932	14.2	16.8	15.9	2.0	13.7	2.2	0.2	9.9	0.3	6.2	18.6	100.0	870
1933	15.4	17.2	14.2	2.0	16.0	2.8	0.2	8.5	0.6	12.2	10.9	100.0	598
1934	13.3	24.0	12.8	4.3	9.2	5.0	—	7.1	0.3	9.3	13.8	100.0	623
1935	14.9	20.9	17.3	3.2	11.3	4.3	—	10.1	0.2	6.0	11.8	100.0	584
1936	15.2	16.1	22.3	3.5	9.1	7.7	—	11.0	0.2	7.0	7.9	100.0	628
1937	16.2	11.9	16.2	4.1	11.9	6.9	0.5	18.4	—	4.4	8.4	100.0	628
1938	18.3	14.6	15.6	1.5	9.9	9.9	—	14.6	0.4	5.3	9.9	100.0	262

Table 18. Number of Labour Disputes Classified by Days

Year	Under 3 days	4 to 10 days	11 to 30 days	Above 31 days	Dissolved	Remaining	Total
1914	28	21	..	1	..	..	50
1924	133	112	77	11	..	..	333
1934	326	202	68	28	2	..	626
1935	280	195	73	42	..	..	590
1936	316	175	42	13	..	1	547
1937	370	180	63	13	2	..	628

Table 19. Tenant Disputes

(a) No. of Cases and Participants

Year Ending June 30:	No. of Cases	Participants		Area involved (cho)		Total incl. others
		Land owners	Tenants	Paddy field	Upland	
1932	3,419	23,768	81,135	49,231	10,258	60,364
1933	3,414	16,706	61,499	31,693	7,030	39,027
1934	4,000	14,312	48,073	23,412	6,234	30,595
1935	5,828	34,035	121,031	73,923	9,374	85,838
1936	6,824	28,574	113,164	64,181	6,063	70,745
1937	5,769	17,523	58,675	28,767	2,138	36,841
1938	5,364	5,920	48,910	24,924	2,669	28,324

(b) By Causes

Year Ending June 30:	Raising Tenant Rent	Bad crops	High Tenant Rents	Cancellation of Tenant Rights	Arrears of Farm Rents	Others
1932	45	1,171	97	1,307	174	625
1933	60	1,057	74	1,520	313	390
1934	86	646	99	2,275	489	409
1935	114	1,940	85	2,704	505	480
1936	115	2,451	66	3,031	734	427
1937	150	1,056	121	3,244	760	438
1938	161	839	111	3,259	546	448

(c) By Demands

Year Ending June 30:	Against Raising of Tenant Rents	Temporary Lowering of Tenant Rents	Permanent Lowering of Tenant Rents	Continuation of Tenant Rights	Recognition of Permanent Tenant Rights	Others
1932	41	1,609	136	1,085	103	329
1933	60	1,267	95	1,367	66	458
1934	72	1,013	105	2,097	49	544
1935	112	2,168	96	2,421	44	821
1936	114	2,616	96	2,862	45	968
1937	148	1,253	143	3,028	65	1,132
1938	156	997	187	3,017	47	960

(d) By Results

Year Ending June 30:	Compromised	Demands Accepted	Demands Withdrawn	Naturally Dissolved	Unsettled
1932	2,078	417	83	26	815
1933	2,101	481	61	53	718
1934	2,568	523	92	56	761
1935	3,764	922	157	76	909
1936	5,131	381	160	82	1,070
1937	4,009	221	132	34	1,373
1938	4,045	158	72	60	1,029

Table 20. Unions of Peasants and of Landowners

Year	Landowners Unions		Peasants Unions		Combination Unions	
	No.	Membership	No.	Membership	No.	Membership
1928	695	55,695	4,353	330,406	1,909	190,358
1929	655	55,138	4,156	315,771	1,986	244,943
1930	640	53,278	4,208	301,436	1,980	247,880
1931	645	50,556	4,414	306,301	2,047	255,088
1932	662	50,454	4,650	296,839	2,098	258,613
1933	686	49,645	4,810	302,736	2,309	279,431
1934	633	48,836	4,390	276,246	2,219	271,434
1935	531	38,172	4,011	242,422	1,748	202,785
1936	513	35,703	3,915	229,209	2,878	254,907
1937	497	35,054	3,879	226,919	2,849	251,056

Table 21. Statistics of Factory Accidents

Year	Killed	Severely wounded	Slightly wounded	Total	No. in 1,000 operatives			
					Killed	Severely wounded	Slightly wounded	Total
1930	243	9,252	23,775	43,270	0.15	5.59	20.42	26.16
1934	521	13,955	42,663	57,139	0.26	6.96	21.28	28.50
1935	532	16,820	52,408	69,760	0.23	7.40	23.05	30.68
1936	551	19,306	60,684	80,541	0.22	7.78	24.45	32.45

Of which:

Dyeing & Weaving	0.04	1.83	4.14	6.01
Machinery & Tool	0.33	14.71	57.62	72.66
Chemical	0.39	8.25	24.77	33.41
Provision	0.13	3.11	7.50	10.74
Miscellaneous	0.25	7.83	12.06	20.14
Special Ind.	0.99	32.47	81.21	114.67
Total average	0.22	7.78	24.45	32.45

Table 22. Statistics of Mine Workers

(Wages unit in yen)

(A) Metal Mines

	No. of mines	No. of Workers		Daily Wages				Working	
		Male	Female	Fixed		Actual		Hours	Days
				Male	Female	Male	Female		
1932 Nov.	43	27,253	2,607	1.490	0.582	1.574	0.591	8.36	27.0
1933 Feb.	43	27,727	2,599	1.529	0.604	1.631	0.619	8.37	25.5
1937 Dec.	51	43,878	3,742	1.712	0.691	1.784	0.658	8.20	28.1
1938 Dec.	53	48,410	4,439	1.861	0.744	2.084	0.780	8.42	28.1
1939 July	53	.....	.....	2.004	0.822	2.294	0.867	8.41	28.1

(B) Coal Mines

	No. of mines	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Hours	Days
1932 Nov.	91	87,844	8,422	1.426	0.699	1.464	0.712	8.54	25.0
1933 Feb.	91	90,231	8,238	1.448	0.702	1.493	0.718	8.54	24.0
1937 Dec.	93	153,915	9,463	2.097	0.884	2.233	0.927	9.07	26.7
1938 Dec.	95	173,766	10,707	2.489	1.040	2.672	1.105	9.16	26.5
1939 July	94	.....	.....	2.705	1.097	2.854	1.169	9.21	26.4

(C) Petroleum Mines

	No. of mines	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Hours	Days
1932 Nov.	18	2,836	165	1.582	0.834	1.724	0.848	10.01	29.1
1933 Feb.	18	2,793	162	1.606	0.834	1.779	0.861	10.02	28.4
1937 Dec.	21	3,249	148	1.524	0.807	1.674	0.835	9.31	28.2
1938 Dec.	21	3,378	150	1.559	0.847	1.714	0.879	9.32	28.2
1939 July	21	.....	.....	1.723	0.941	1.892	0.968	10.12	28.2

(D) General Averages

	No. of mines	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Hours	Days
1932 Nov.	152	117,933	11,194	1.448	0.671	1.500	0.682	8.53	26.3
1933 Feb.	152	120,751	10,999	1.474	0.678	1.537	0.694	8.53	25.0
1937 Dec.	165	201,042	13,353	1.995	0.826	2.140	0.862	8.55	27.4
1938 Dec.	169	225,554	15,206	2.324	0.946	2.521	1.000	9.10	27.6
1939 July	168	.....	.....	2.512	1.016	2.704	1.079	9.06	27.4

Note:—The above statistics compiled by the Bank of Japan are only for coal mines employing over 300 workers and for petroleum and metal mines employing over 100 workers.

Table 23. Accidents at Mines

Year Ending June 30:	No. of cases	Killed			Injured			Grand Total
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1927	163,108	905	97	1,002	139,842	23,751	163,593	164,595
1933	66,929	803	30	833	63,321	3,019	64,440	67,173
1934	73,239	859	21	880	69,576	3,231	72,807	73,687
1935	72,348	1,104	16	1,120	68,801	2,945	70,746	72,866
1936	72,510	1,213	21	1,234	69,633	2,679	71,862	73,046
1937	78,605	1,000	31	1,031	75,247	2,616	77,813	78,894

Table 24. Statistics of Government Factories

(A) Textile and Dyeing Industries

	No. of Workers	Daily Wages (¥)				Working			
		Fixed		Actual		Hours	Days		
		Male	Female	Male	Female				
1932 Nov.	230	392	622	1.701	1.072	2.091	1.340	10.17	24
1933 Feb.	231	387	618	1.705	1.073	2.062	1.334	10.30	24

(B) Machine & Tools Industries

	No. of Workers	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Hours	Days
1932 Nov.	73,548	1,475	75,023	2.084	1.126	3.029	1.446	9.07	25.9
1933 Feb.	74,814	1,540	76,354	2.092	1.142	3.110	1.454	9.09	24.9

(C) Chemical Industry

	No. of Workers	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Hours	Days
1932 Nov.	4,094	1,664	5,758	1.939	1.042	2.810	1.531	10.09	25
1933 Feb.	4,554	1,787	6,341	1.935	1.036	2.743	1.602	9.09	24.9

(D) Foodstuff Industry

	No. of Workers	Daily Wages (¥)				Working			
		Fixed		Actual		Hours	Days		
		Male	Female	Male	Female				
1932 Nov.	6,714	15,250	21,964	1.916	0.961	2.414	1.211	9.04	23.8
1933 Feb.	6,641	14,940	21,581	1.922	0.961	2.294	1.138	8.45	23.5

(E) Miscellaneous Industry

	No. of Workers	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Hours	Days
1932 Nov.	4,154	3,225	7,379	1.847	1.086	2.270	1.300	8.51	25.8
1935 Feb.	4,190	3,258	7,448	1.834	1.079	2.252	1.283	8.37	24.9

(F) General Averages and Total

	No. of Workers	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Hours	Days
1932 Nov.	88,740	22,006	110,746	1.963	1.057	2.942	1.269	9.06	25.3
1933 Feb.	90,430	21,912	112,342	1.965	1.060	2.997	1.226	8.59	24.6

Laborers in Munitions Industry

The structural changes in Japanese industry are equally reflected in the field of labor. According to official statistics, the number of workers increased remarkably in armament and related industry (machinery, metal and chemical industries), the number at the end of 1937 increasing 26.2 per cent. over a year previous. During the same period workers in peace-time industries increased only very slightly. The percentage of workers in armament industries in privately owned factories reached 42.0 per cent., which compares with 22.0 per cent in 1931.

As the statistics for 1938 are not yet available development during that year cannot be clearly revealed, but changes have probably been even more marked than in previous years. The demand for labor in the armament industries led to a visible shortage of labor, especially of skilled workmen in 1938. With the concentration of labor in these industries, the number of workers in peace-time industries even showed a decrease in 1938.

Japan and International Labor Organization

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

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

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

Japan and the Labor Conventions

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

- (1) Draft Convention concerning unemployment (First Session, Washington, 1919).
- (2) Draft Convention fixing the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment (First Session, 1919).
- (3) Draft Convention fixing the minimum age for admission of children to employment at sea (Second Session, Genoa, 1920).
- (4) Draft Convention for establishment of facilities for finding employment for seamen (Second Session, Genoa, 1920).
- (5) Draft Convention concerning the age of admission of children to employment in agriculture (Third Session, Genoa, 1921).
- (6) Draft Convention concerning the compulsory medical examination of children and young persons employed at sea (Third Session, Geneva, 1921).
- (7) Draft Convention concerning the workmen's compensation for occupational diseases. (Seventh Session, Geneva, 1925).

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

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

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

(11) Draft Convention in regard to marking the weight of heavy package carried by ship. (Twelfth Session, Geneva, 1919).

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

In addition to the above, the principles set forth in various Draft Convention which still remain unratified have been incorporated as far as possible into her national legislation. Untiring efforts have been and are being made by the authorities to this end.

Wartime Labor Policies

With the progress of Sino-Japanese hostilities, the demand for labor in the armament industries is growing apace, whilst peace-time industries suffer from the official restriction of domestic consumption and raw materials. In view of this situation, the Welfare Ministry

decided on June 2, 1938 on two fundamental labor policies as follows:

(A) Measures to assure an adequate supply of workers for the armament industries.

1. Adoption of a two-shift system in the armament industries and mines. 2. Increased activity of employment exchanges under Government control. 3. Subsidy grants to private institutes which educate technicians and skilled workers, and expansion of occupational guidance facilities in national employment exchanges. 4. Restriction of competition for obtaining skilled labor (by application of Article 6 of the National General Mobilization Law). 5. A registration system for ascertaining the occupation and vocational skill of workmen (by application of Article 21 of the National General Mobilization Law). 6. Regulation of employment of new graduates of engineering and mining schools and colleges under a licence system.

(B) Wartime unemployment policies.

1. To transfer unemployed workers in the non-urgent industries to the armaments industries. 2. Increased activity of national employment exchanges to assist discharged workers in changing and finding occupations. 3. Inducement to women and girls discharged from the cotton and woollen industries to return to rural districts. 4. Occupational guidance and re-education, by the Government of unemployed other than the above mentioned workers. 5. Unemployment relief works and work-providing facilities.

References:

Table Nos: 1 a, 2 b, 3 c, 4 a, 5 c, 6 d, 7 e, 8 f, 9 g, 10 a, 11 a & h, 12-13 c, 14 a & h, 15-16 c, 17 e, 18 c, 19-20 i, 21 j, 22 a, 23 d, 24 a.

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

CHAPTER XXIX

MINING

INTRODUCTORY

The mineral resources of Japan are uncommonly extensive in variety, although outputs, except in a few lines, are hardly adequate to fill the requirements. The country therefore is normally a net importer with regard to minerals. The minerals in which the country, exclusive of the colonies, may be regarded as self-sustaining are sulphur, iron pyrites and other iron ores, and steel products. For petroleum, pig iron, copper, lead, zinc, nickel, aluminium and tin the internal requirements must be met in most part from external sources. In these circumstances, the net imports of minerals have since 1931 grown to a considerable extent, the net imports for 1936 being ¥660 million, a gain of ¥440 million in comparison with 1931.

Between 1931 and 1934 the proportion of internal supply fell from 60 to 51% of the total, while the ratio of external supply rose from 40 to 49%. This adverse ratio is accounted for wholly by the prodigious increase in the demand for minerals. Between 1932 and 1936, for instance, the domestic production of coal rose from 28 million metric tons to 41.8 million tons. But this expansion still proved inadequate to meet the total demand and imports for the corresponding years increased from 2.7 million tons to 4.2 million tons.

To suffice the growing demand for minerals the Japanese Government has been directing its attention to Manchoukuo, especially since 1933, to supply a large proportion of such requirements. Progress in this direction has been going on at a remarkable pace since 1937, the first year of the so-called Five Year Plan, and a goodly per cent of the heavy Japanese capital investments in Manchoukuo of the past few

years, which aggregate from 300 million to 400 million yen annually, are being spent for the expansion and processing of mineral production. According to an announcement by the Japanese Government in the spring of 1939, Japan and Manchoukuo will attain a point of self-sufficiency in iron, steel, coal and several light metals by the end of 1941. These feats in production in the mining industry no doubt form one of the most impressive accomplishments of Japan, and fears entertained that the Sino-Japanese conflict would greatly retard the developments in this direction are thus being dispelled.

Production Indices.—The index of production of the principal minerals of Japan, namely, gold, silver, copper, coal and petroleum has been rising steadily in recent years. Taking the year 1928 as 100 the average index for these minerals was up to 126 in 1936. Largest gains were seen in the production of gold and silver, as the following table indicates:

Table 1. Volume Indices of Mineral Production

	Gold	Silver	Copper	Coal	Petroleum	Average
1928 ..	100	100	100	100	100	100
1930 ..	117	107	121	92	107	99
1931 ..	128	113	116	81	106	90
1932 ..	128	110	107	32	88	88
1933 ..	136	124	105	95	77	98
1934 ..	150	143	102	104	82	105
1935 ..	184	169	106	109	104	113
1936 ..	218	200	118	120	134	126

Production Value.—The value of mineral production in the Japanese Empire aggregated 746 million yen in 1936, representing an almost three-fold increase over that for 1931. The trend is shown as follows:

Table 2. Value of Mineral Production in Japanese Empire
(In ¥1,000)

	Japan Proper	Chosen	Taiwan	Karafuto (Coal only)	South Sea Islands	Total
1913	146,849	8,204	4,133	.....	.....	159,186
1919	641,282	25,415	11,167	.....	.....	677,864
1929	384,558	26,488	14,847	5,748	1,415	433,051
1930	307,073	24,654	15,141	5,622	1,153	354,243
1931	241,826	21,742	13,338	5,250	1,126	283,282
1932	254,782	33,747	13,951	5,201	1,205	308,886
1933	358,241	48,301	15,196	6,704	1,309	429,751
1934	432,308	69,173	18,948	9,119	1,779	531,327
1935	504,419	88,039	22,839	11,328	1,762	628,387
1936	589,400	110,430	28,727	15,375	2,157	746,089