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View from the Author's Window of Central Tokyo - the World's Third Largest City. Continued at back of book.

JAPAN'S ADVANCE



JAPAN IN TRANSITION

**Terraced rice-fields in foreground; electric railway
in middle distance; and beyond, high-
tension transmission lines.**

JAPAN'S ADVANCE

BY

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*Author of "The Romance of Japan Through the Ages"
and "Cotton as a World Power"*



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**JAPAN'S ADVANCE
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PREFACE

If the average American cannot be reached with up-to-date information about Japan some day there may be trouble between the two countries. At present his ignorance of his next-door neighbor is colossal. The Japanese know us and our history vastly better than we know them and theirs. "There is no darkness but ignorance" Shakespeare said, and war is a thing of darkness. Not only so. If the Yankee doesn't look out these so-called Yankees of the East are going to beat him at his own game. For his own sake he ought to know what they are doing. Perhaps they can teach him some things, who knows? Perhaps even it would be to his advantage to make up his mind to sit down at the same table with them and try to reach an economic understanding, a working agreement.

There is a new Japan. This is what it says to the Man in the Street across the Pacific:

The United States possesses a vast territory, rich in natural resources and in the number and energy of its people. In these respects Japan cannot compare with America, but, the greatness of a nation should not be judged by material elements only. The Japanese do not consider themselves inferior in any way to the Americans, in talents, culture, or morality. What Americans have done, the Japanese believe they also can do. Japan has made great progress in recent decades, and the Japan of today is not the Japan of yesterday. Estimates of Japan which may have been accurate enough twenty years ago are no longer adequate. The world is on the move, and the nations which compose it are growing or decaying. Japan must be measured as she is today, not as she was before.

Asia is different from the West, and it may be the plan of nature that the difference should persist. Asia is becoming self-conscious, and is passing through the agony of re-birth. Whatever errors Japan may make, whatever may be her limitations, it is beyond question that Japan alone among Asiatic nations has the power and the will which make her the stable element in this turbulent and changing continent. The hope of stability in Eastern Asia depends upon Japan. If America chooses to cooperate with Japan, that hope, though dim at present, will gradually grow brighter. Any policy which disregards the one strong and stable nation in Asia can only perpetuate the weakness and the insecurity which are the source of Asia's troubles now.*

Mr. Tokichi Tanaka is speaking—formerly ambassador to Moscow and now president of a leading financial journal in Tokyo. He speaks with authentic voice; no words could be more true or more timely. To persuade Americans to heed them is one of the aims of this book.

Another is to array certain facts for the Japanese themselves to consider. This industrial revolution of theirs gives them an important problem to be dealt with in the new national policies that have to be formulated at this turning-point in their history; this "crisis" they are talking about. So many big things have happened to them in the last two or three years that they must formulate new policies to handle the changed conditions. Their best-known foreign correspondent, Mr. K. K. Kawakami, writes from Washington: "Japan's crisis does not come from other countries, but is within herself."* The present writer can only array a single set of facts, and that imperfectly, that have to be taken into account, including the rest of the world's attitude toward this set of facts comprising the

* *Contemporary Japan*, December, 1933.

* Translated from *Hochi Shimbun* in *The Japan Times* of December 30, 1933.

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Japanese industrial revolution. If he did not endeavor to perform his task frankly and fearlessly he would no longer merit the confidence reposed in him through so many years, for which he is profoundly grateful.

While the industrial revolution in Japan stems from the inflow of applied science that began a good many years ago, the speeding-up period has covered only twenty years. Until the beginning of the Great War Japan's industrial advance was sufficiently impressive, but since then it has gathered such impetus as to become positively startling. In 1914 Japan was an agricultural country; in 1934 it ranks among the leading industrial nations of the world. To bring the speeding-up process into relief it has seemed to the writer that a certain amount of background is necessary; nor has he hesitated to turn on a few side-lights and even to invoke "human interest" to lighten the inevitable statistics.

Just before completing his manuscript the author was privileged to discuss its general plan with a large gathering of men of affairs and representative scholars. One of the latter, a physician, said that he was "not one hundred per cent satisfied," since no account has been given of the notable advances in medical science. Of course the obvious reply is that if Japan's advances in every respect are to be written up—as they will be, in time—an encyclopædia will result, whereas this is only one short book, confining itself to industry. Next morning a letter came from Dr. Yogoro Kato, of the Tokyo University of Engineering, saying:

I felt very interested in your lecture yesterday evening and thank you for it. Really you spoke what I had been feeling. But I would like to have you take into consideration what the Universities or other institutions of Japan are doing (or preparing to do). I think that

we are doing what American or German Universities have been doing for developing the industries of their countries.

Dr. Kato is undoubtedly right. This book deals with results. If it went into causes Japan's institutions of learning would have to be named first, and I thank Dr. Kato for giving me occasion to say so.

Dr. Kato himself is director of a research institute for building materials, and is also in charge of the electrochemical department of the Tokyo University of Engineering.

In addition to the five Imperial Universities in as many different sections of Japan, there are forty-one universities with graduate schools in engineering and industry or allied subjects, besides such special institutions as the Institute of Industrial Research and the Institute of Physical and Chemical Research, in Tokyo.

Japan has 111 colleges giving a three-year course, fourteen of these colleges being devoted to training in industry, agriculture, commerce, economics, and law. In addition there are 51 "Higher Trade and Industrial Colleges," of which 19 are technical, 18 commercial, 12 agricultural, and 2 teaching navigation.

Technical education extends down into the pre-college grades. Of technical high-schools there are 975 with nearly 300,000 students, and of technical continuation schools there are 15,248, with a million and a quarter students. As a bulletin of the Department of Education says, "the need for technical schools has been recognized by the public in the light of the development of industries, and the progress achieved in this line of education has been specially marked in recent years in consequence of improvements both in system and in substance and of the encouragement given to

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it by the government."

Some idea of the practical character of the training given by this grade of school may be gathered from the illustration at page 18.

Japan's entire school system comprises 46,000 educational institutions, or three to every ten square miles, with an enrolment of some 13,000,000, or twenty to every hundred of the population.

Such being the case (says the bulletin just cited), there is no village or hamlet in Japan where we do not find people reading, and there are very few even among the poorest class, who cannot express their thoughts in writing. This fact is clearly proved by the proficiency tests given at the annual examinations for conscription. In these examinations it is found that few of the youths of conscription age lack the knowledge of the three R's. The percentage in 1930 was 0.48.

A casual observer may be surprised that Japan should have made such progress in education, while it is only a little over half a century since she came in contact with Europe and America. We must remember, however, that Japan is an old country and when Western civilization was introduced she was fully in a position to receive and digest it.

In view of such basic facts the following pages should not overstrain the reader's credulity.



NOTE.—Author and publisher are alike grateful to the many firms and individuals by whose kindness the numerous photographs and diagrams have been supplied.

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APPENDIX A

THE TREND OF THE FOREIGN TRADE OF JAPAN

By N. KAWASHIMA

Translated by H. Masaki from the "Kokusai Chishiki," January, 1934, and kindly revised by Mr. Kawashima for this volume.

One often sees statements that Japan's foreign trade has in recent years increased enormously. But at best this increase is quantitative. Even disregarding the fall of the yen, recent totals fall far below that of 1929; but when converted into gold, they indicate that the trend of Japan's foreign trade has been downward, just as in other countries, especially in 1930 and 1931. The two following years showed some recovery.

Again, the idea prevails that Japan's foreign trade shows a marked increase after each and every war. Generally, however, this is merely an increase in figures shown in yen during high price levels or during periods of a depreciated currency. On taking into proper account the rate of foreign exchange or the price index of Japan, we realize that our foreign trade was not much benefited by the Russo-Japanese War or the World War, and, furthermore, that it is generally influenced by the economic trend of the world at large.

Note: Japan's minister to Greece, an expert in the statistics of commerce, marshals an array of figures to support the very interesting thesis set forth in his opening words.

APPENDIX A

(TABLE A)

STATISTICS OF THE ABSOLUTE FIGURES OF EXPORTS
AND IMPORTS

(Re-exports and -imports are included)

YEAR	EXPORTS <i>million yen</i>	IMPORTS <i>million yen</i>	TOTAL <i>million yen</i>
1903	290	317	607
1908*	378	436	815
1913	632	729	1,362
1918†	1,962	1,668	3,630
1922	1,637	1,890	3,528
1923	1,448	1,982	3,430
1924	1,807	2,453	4,260
1925	2,306	2,573	4,878
1926	2,045	2,377	4,422
1927	1,992	2,178	4,171
1928	1,972	2,196	4,168
1929	2,149	2,216	4,365
1930	1,470	1,547	3,016
1931	1,147	1,235	2,382
1932	1,410	1,431	2,841
1933	1,861	1,917	3,778

As shown in this table, our foreign trade increased tremendously after all wars. But this was due either to the sudden rise of prices or to the fall of the yen. For example, the increase in 1918 may be attributable to the former, and that in 1925 to the latter.

* Russo-Japanese War, 1904-'5.

† World War, 1914-'18.

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(TABLE B)

STATISTICS OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS,
CONVERTED TO GOLD

YEAR	RATE OF EXCHANGE	EXPORTS	IMPORTS	TOTAL
		million yen	million yen	million yen
1903	\$ 49.81 (gold)	290	316	606
1908	49.50	375	432	807
1913	49.52	627	724	1,351
1918	51.47	2,025	1,721	3,746
1922	48.48	1,383	1,839	2,422
1923	48.94	1,420	1,944	3,364
1924	42.10	1,527	2,073	3,600
1925	40.93	1,881	2,110	3,991
1926	47.00	1,927	2,239	4,166
1927	47.55	1,894	2,072	3,966
1928	46.57	1,842	2,041	3,883
1929	46.19	2,007	2,070	4,077
1930	49.49	1,460	1,536	2,996
1931	48.87	1,124	1,210	2,334
1932	28.13	795	807	1,602
1933*	20.25	741	764	1,505

* Rate of Exchange of yen to gold dollar in 1933 is fictitiously calculated by medium of rate of exchange against the French franc.

These two tables reveal the following facts:

(1) Our exports were the largest, according to (A), in 1925, when the rate of the fall of the yen was the lowest, owing to the great earthquake; according to (B), in 1918, when the value of the yen was the highest.

(2) Our imports were the largest, according to (A), in 1925; according to (B), in 1926,—and the value of the yen fell in both these years.

(3) The total of our foreign trade was the largest, according to (A), in 1925; according to (B), in 1926, then 1929.

(4) Our foreign trade increased in ten years (from 1903 to 1913) by 120%, according to both tables, and in the subsequent ten years (from 1913 to 1923) by 150%. The Great War might have

APPENDIX A

benefited our trade, but the foreign trade of the later ten years (1923-'33) has been much affected by the world depression since 1930, and the foreign trade in 1933 showed an increase, according to (A), of only 10%, but a decrease, according to (B), of 55%, compared with 1923.

(5) According to (B), the total of exports and imports in 1933 showed an increase of only 11% over that in 1913, while the total trade of 1913 showed an enormous increase—about sixfold—over 1893. (This year, the one preceding the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese War, yielded a total trade of ¥ 179,000,000. The rate of exchange was then 62.12, hence the actual value was ¥ 223,000,000.) Thus our foreign trade was not much benefited by the European War, but thereafter suffered much from the effect of the world depression.

(TABLE C)

STATISTICS OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS,
IN TERMS OF PRICES

(Assuming that the price in July, 1914, was 100)

YEAR	PRICE INDEX	EXPORTS	IMPORTS	TOTAL
1888	42	157	155	312
1893	47	192	187	379
1898	67	243	415	663
1903	82	354	387	741
1908	99	382	440	822
1913	105	602	694	1,296
1918	203	967	821	1,788
1923	210	690	943	1,633
1925	212	1,088	1,314	2,302
1928	140	1,096	1,220	2,316
1929	175	1,228	1,255	2,483
1930	144	1,021	1,074	2,095
1931	121	948	1,021	1,969
1932	128	1,101	1,118	2,219
1933	143	1,301	1,341	2,642

Note: According to the investigation of the Bank of Japan, prices in July, 1914 were 126, if those in October 1900 be assumed as 100.

The following facts may now be noticed:

(1) According to (A) and (B), the total of our foreign trade was the largest in 1925 and 1926, when the rate of the fall of the yen was the largest, while according to (C), it was the largest in 1933 and next in 1929, the year when the yen was about to be stabilized.

(2) It is generally considered that Japan's foreign trade increased in a marked degree in 1918 (affected by the European War), but the increase was only 39% over the total in 1913, while the increase in 1913 was 58% over the total in 1908.

(3) The increase of foreign trade in the five years' period from 1903 to 1907 (the Russo-Japanese War Occurred in 1904-'5) was 11%, while that in the same period from 1898 to 1903 was 12%, hence it is clear that the Russo-Japanese War likewise did not benefit trade as much as generally supposed. In the period from 1893 to 1898 (the Sino-Japanese War was in 1894-'95) the increase was 75%, but this was perhaps because our foreign trade increased chiefly as a result of our receiving an indemnity.

(4) The gradual decrease of the trade from 1929 to 1931 was largely caused by the recovery of the value of the yen and the measures taken against Japanese goods by other countries actuated by the world depression. And it should be noted that the decrease could not be balanced by the fall of prices in Japan and that if the value of the trade is estimated in gold, the rate of decrease was larger than in other countries in that period. The value of our foreign trade in 1933 estimated in gold was not very large, but, if estimated on the basis of the price index, it was much larger than in 1931 or 1932; even larger than in 1929. This was due to the fact that the rise of prices in Japan had been slower in proportion than the fall of the yen.

(TABLE D)

STATISTICS OF THE PER CAPITA VALUE
OF JAPAN'S FOREIGN TRADE

YEAR	POPULATION	EXPORTS	EXPORTS	EXPORTS	EXP. p. c. in t. of p. ind.
		in absolute figures	per capita	in terms of the price ind.	
	<i>millions</i>	<i>million yen</i>	<i>yen</i>		
1878	34.9	26	0.74		
1883	37.0	36	0.97		
1888	39.6	66	1.67	157	3.96
1893	41.4	90	2.17	192	4.64
1898	39.8	166	3.79	248	5.65
1903	46.7	290	6.19	354	7.58
1908	49.6	378	7.63	382	7.70
1912	52.5	527	10.03	502	9.56
1913	53.4	632	11.85	603	11.35
1918	56.7	1,962	34.38	967	17.05
1922	59.5	1,637	32.95	795	13.36
1923	60.3	1,448	24.35	690	11.44
1925	62.0	2,306	37.75	1,088	17.52
1928	64.8	1,972	30.88	1,096	16.91
1929	65.7	2,149	33.14	1,228	18.68
1930	64.5	1,470	22.79	1,021	15.83
1931	65.4	1,147	17.54	948	14.50
1932	66.3	1,410	21.27	1,101	16.61
1933*	67.3	1,861	27.65	1,301	19.33

* estimated.

The following facts should be noted:

(1) The *per capita* value of exports, taking the price index into account, was 4.64 in 1893 (the year before the occurrence of the Sino-Japanese War), and 7.58 in 1903 (the year before the Russo-Japanese War), hence the rate of increase in that decade was 85%. On the other hand, the exports *per capita* in 1913 (the year before the World War) were 11.35 and the increase in the

ten years from 1903 to 1913 was 50%. That is, the rate of increase in the ten years following the Russo-Japanese War was less than during the same period following the Sino-Japanese War.

(2) The exports *per capita* in 1922 were 13.36 (decreased to 11.43 in 1923 owing to the earthquake) and those in 1912 were 9.56, thus the increase was only 39%. Hence, the rate of increase of the foreign trade of Japan was not affected by the World War very favorably.

(3) Further, the exports *per capita* ten years after the War, i. e., in 1928, were 16.91, and the increase over those in 1913 (the year before the War) was 48%. On the contrary the increase in the same fifteen years' period from 1898 to 1913 was 101%. So the increase after the War was comparatively small.

(4) The foreign trade of Japan was benefited by the War to some extent, but, after all, the effect of the post-war depression appeared in the figures of 1922. Later, our exports and imports increased gradually, along with the recovery of world economic conditions until 1929, when the rate of increase was the highest. But since then the amount *per capita* gradually decreased, owing to the world depression and to the re-establishment of the gold standard. Since 1932 it has begun to increase, due to the fall of the yen caused by the re-embargo of gold.

(5) In short, the increase of the *per capita* value of our foreign trade was the largest just after the Sino-Japanese War, and then after the Russo-Japanese War. After the World War, it once got a high mark: in 1918. Then it remained almost the same, until the re-embargo of gold in 1932. Thus we realize that in the long run war has not advanced our foreign trade, except in case we have received indemnity, as was the case after the Sino-Japanese War. In other words, foreign trade, if estimated in gold or the price index, is not increased by war. In general foreign trade increases yearly, but its rate of increase is remarkable in times of peace; and although it increases suddenly after a war, it decreases again, being affected by the post-war depression, so that, after all, the rate of increase drops. Further, the trend of our foreign trade is much affected by the world's economic condition.

(TABLE E)

THE STATISTICS OF THE FOREIGN TRADE OF JAPAN,
INCLUDING KOREA AND FORMOSA

The inter-trade between Japan-proper and Formosa and Korea is generally neglected in the study of the foreign trade of Japan. The following table presents the statistics plus the above-mentioned "inter-trade." It will be noticed that the *per capita* value of Japan-proper increases by 5 or 6 *yen*, when "inter-trade" is taken into account.

YEARS	EXPORTS	EXPORTS <i>per</i> <i>capita</i>	SHIPMENTS from Jap. Pr. to Formosa	SHIPMENTS from Jap. Pr. to Korea	TOTAL	TOTAL <i>per</i> <i>capita</i>
1903	290	6.19	11	—	—	—
1908	378	7.63	21	24	423	8.53
1913	633	11.85	42	40	715	13.39
1918	1,962	34.38	71	117	2,150	37.92
1923	1,448	24.35	82	167	1,697	28.14
1925	2,306	37.75	130	235	2,671	43.08
1928	1,972	30.88	132	296	2,400	37.03
1929	2,149	33.14	140	315	2,604	39.63
1930	1,470	22.79	123	278	1,871	29.01
1931	1,147	17.54	114	218	1,479	22.61
1932	1,410	21.27		258		

APPENDIX B

SOME CONSIDERATIONS OF FACTORS WHICH DETERMINE
THE CONDITIONS OF LABOR IN JAPAN

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"Cheap Labor" as a factor affecting the cost of production has lately attracted much attention as a question of vital importance in view of keen trade competition among

countries with divergent standards or with different modes of living.

In order to ascertain whether or not a certain country employs "cheap labor" as a weapon for its international competition, a mere comparison of money wages prevailing in the respective countries would be an unsatisfactory method. Not only the so-called "real wage" but also the following points must be carefully examined and they should form the basis of our judgment on this question.

I. Factors which affect the living conditions of the farmers, and which in turn tend to determine the national level of wages of Japanese industrial labor :

- (a) The production *per capita* of agricultural labor.
- (b) The difficulties and obstacles which affect the efficiency of agricultural labor.
- (c) The amount of surplus population in rural areas.
- (d) Protective tariff and other forms of state protection of farm products.
- (e) Rent, taxes and other burdens on farmers.

II. The general living conditions of salaried men as well as small shopkeepers, which operate as a supplementary factor to determine the national level of wages.

III. The cost of raw materials, power production and machinery, and the current rate of interest.

IV. Tariff and other trade barriers set up by foreign countries which affect labor conditions in Japan.

V. Other factors :

- (a) Skill of laborers.
- (b) The balance of power subsisting between capital and labor in their wage bargaining.

VI. The international situation: Labor conditions in neighboring countries, especially in China.

The study of the above-mentioned points will show that the existence of so-called "cheap labor" in Japan is not the outcome of any wilful manipulation on the part of employers, but rather it is a natural result, arising from circumstances which can not be remedied to any great extent by the reduction of the amount of "exploitation." The real remedy lies in international adjustment of the balance between population and natural resources, thus affording opportunities of gainful occupation to the Japanese people.

**EXPORTS AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE OF JAPAN,
1929-1933**

	1929			1930			1931			1932			1933		
	EXCHANGE		EXPORTS	EXCHANGE		EXPORTS	EXCHANGE		EXPORTS	EXCHANGE		EXPORTS	EXCHANGE		EXPORTS
	Yen-\$	Yen-£		Yen-\$	Yen-£		Yen-\$	Yen-£		Yen-\$	Yen-£		Yen-\$	Yen-£	
	\$	a. d.	¥ 1,000	\$	a. d.	¥ 1,000	\$	a. d.	¥ 1,000	\$	a. d.	¥ 1,000	\$	a. d.	¥ 1,000
Jan.	40.608	1.10.554	181,669	49.286	2.0.268	146,004	49. $\frac{1}{4}$	2.0. $\frac{1}{4}$	105,395	35.972	2.1.108	70,582	20.711	1.2.758	107,399
Feb.	45.423	1.10.461	147,352	49. $\frac{1}{4}$	2.0. $\frac{1}{15}$	118,932	-	-	91,817	34.192	1.11.690	80,130	20.763	1.2.538	118,931
Mar.	44.670	1.10.085	167,483	-	-	135,911	-	-	96,215	32.144	1.9.231	101,018	21.158	1.2.635	144,915
Apr.	44.614	1.10.057	176,523	-	-	117,293	-	-	81,532	32.872	1.8.920	92,782	21.761	1.2.690	133,151
May	44.745	1.10.122	183,993	-	2.0.365	115,102	-	-	102,111	31.990	1.8.837	103,463	23.662	1.2.407	162,786
June	44.050	1. 9.775	159,929	-	2.0. $\frac{1}{4}$	98,949	-	2.0.337	100,336	30.351	1.7.918	101,768	24.990	1.2. $\frac{1}{2}$	162,689
July	45.215	1.10.357	188,213	-	2.0.365	117,294	-	2.0.349	103,416	27.466	1.6.521	110,789	27.986	-	158,718
Aug.	46.453	1.10.976	217,734	-	2.0. $\frac{1}{15}$	127,683	-	2.0. $\frac{1}{4}$	107,721	24.592	1.4.953	136,681	26.796	1.2.365	183,760
Sept.	46.918	1.11.209	190,716	-	2.0.360	130,682	-	2.1.672	100,733	23.484	1.4.223	140,746	27.165	1.2.158	181,606
Oct.	47.620	1.11.505	204,048	-	2.0. $\frac{1}{4}$	128,511	-	2.5.651	97,879	23.105	1.4.295	147,457	27.560	1.2.160	171,177
Nov.	48.535	1.11.892	171,641	-	-	117,475	-	2.7.282	77,052	20.630	1.3.093	151,856	29.895	1.2.109	163,626
Dec.	48.971	-	159,311	-	-	116,008	-	2.11.454	82,769	20.648	1.3.097	172,712	30.250	1.2.099	172,281
<i>Average & Total</i>	46.069	1.10.754	2,148,618	49.367	2.0.342	1,469,851	49. $\frac{1}{4}$	2.2.416	1,146,981	28.120	1.7.157	1,409,991	25.224	1.2.409	1,861,045

APPENDIX C

INDICES OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE, WHOLESALE
AND RETAIL PRICES

	Yen-£	Yen-\$	Wholesale	Retail
Dec. 1929	97.886	98.244	100	100
Jan. 1930	98.723	98.676	98.1	98.9
Feb.	98.903	99.055	97.1	98.0
Mar.	"	"	95.2	96.4
Apr.	"	"	94.1	95.5
May	99.120	"	91.6	94.9
June	99.157	"	87.6	91.9
July	99.120	"	85.2	89.3
Aug.	98.903	"	85.1	88.7
Sept.	99.088	"	83.4	87.7
Oct.	99.157	"	79.6	84.4
Nov.	"	"	78.5	82.4
Dec.	"	"	78.0	"
Jan. 1931	"	"	77.4	82.6
Feb.	"	"	77.6	82.7
Mar.	"	"	78.0	81.9
Apr.	"	"	77.1	82.8
May	"	"	75.2	81.2
June	99.007	"	74.2	78.2
July	99.054	"	74.3	78.4
Aug.	98.157	"	72.7	"
Sept.	104.436	"	70.8	77.9
Oct.	120.622	"	68.9	76.7
Nov.	127.258	"	69.1	75.6
Dec.	144.229	"	72.8	77.1

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	Yen-£	Yen-\$	Wholesale	Retail
Jan. 1932	102.142	72.167	77.8	79.6
Feb.	96.371	68.596	78.8	80.1
Mar.	86.366	64.487	78.2	79.6
Apr.	85.103	65.947	75.5	78.8
May	84.765	64.177	73.9	77.4
June	81.026	60.889	72.7	75.2
July	75.343	55.101	73.5	75.4
Aug.	68.965	49.335	79.7	76.7
Sept.	65.995	47.113	85.4	80.1
Oct.	66.288	46.352	87.0	81.0
Nov.	61.398	41.387	92.9	83.4
Dec.	61.414	41.421	96.8	95.9
Jan. 1933	60.035	41.550	98.3	88.9
Feb.	59.140	41.654	95.2	87.3
Mar.	59.535	42.446	93.8	86.9
Apr.	59.759	43.656	92.7	86.5
May	58.608	47.470	93.5	86.1
June	58.986	50.134	95.0	84.8
July	"	56.144	95.2	85.2
Aug.	58.437	53.757	95.0	85.6
Sept.	57.597	54.497	96.6	87.1
Oct.	57.603	55.290	96.8	88.0
Nov.	57.395	59.975	96.0	88.4
Dec.	57.355	60.686	94.4	87.5

Note: Exchange index is taken as 100 at par. (From the Specie Bank Weekly).

APPENDIX C

I INDEX OF NOMINAL WAGES

(Reported by Mr. Hayashi, Bureau of Statistics)

	Report of the Bureau of Statistics (A)	Report of the Bank of Japan (B)
Oct. 1931	92	88.4
Nov.	93	88.5
Dec.	95	89.1
Jan. 1932	98	87.6
Feb.	99	89.4
Mar.	100	90.2
Apr.	97	87.2
May	96	87.0
June	97	86.8
July	94	86.2
Aug.	94	86.1
Sept.	95	86.5
Oct.	97	88.8
Nov.	100	88.7
Dec.	104	92.1
Jan. 1933	101	89.5
Feb.	101	91.0
Mar.	100	91.6
Apr.	96	88.5
May	95	88.1
June	96	88.4
July	94	87.4
Aug.	93	87.0
Sep.	94	88.6
Oct.	95	89.2
Nov.	97	89.5

Note: (A) Wage index as given out in the monthly Bulletin of Wages and Prices published by the Bureau of Statistics. (Taking the average in 1927 as the basis of 100.)

(B) Net wage index as given out in the Labour Statistics published by the Bank of Japan. (Taking the average in 1926 as the basis.)

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II INDEX OF ACTUAL WAGES
 (Reported by Mr. Hayashi, Bureau of Statistics)

	A	B	C		A	B	C
Oct. 1931	100	100.0	155	Nov.	107	98.3	148
Nov.	102	101.2	156	Dec.	108	99.1	146
Dec.	103	100.5	154	Jan. 1933	103	94.8	142
Jan. 1932	104	96.5	149	Feb.	105	97.7	144
Feb.	104	97.5	147	Mar.	104	98.9	144
Mar.	105	98.6	148	Apr.	99	95.8	145
Apr.	102	96.0	148	May	99	95.6	145
May	102	96.3	149	June	100	95.9	145
June	104	97.3	148	July	98	94.9	145
July	101	96.6	149	Aug.	97	94.4	145
Aug.	101	96.5	148	Sept.	97	95.8	144
Sept.	101	96.0	148	Oct.	98	96.0	144
Oct.	104	99.4	150	Nov.	99	95.3	143

Note: (A) Based on indices of nominal wages compiled by the Bureau of Statistics (Table I) and indices of the cost of living compiled by the Osaka Asahi Shimbun. (October 1931 is taken as the basis of 100.)

(B) Based on indices of nominal wages compiled by the Bank of Japan (Table I) and indices of the cost of living compiled by the Osaka Asahi Shimbun. (ditto).

(C) Compiled by the Osaka Asahi Shimbun. (July 1914 is taken as the basis.)

APPENDIX C

REDUCTION IN WORKING HOURS AND INCREASE IN OUTPUT

	WEAVING		SPINNING		REELING		COAL MINING	
	Hours	Output per worker	Hours	Output per worker	Hours	Output per worker	Hours	Output per worker
	hours	100 yards	hours	bales	hours	kan		tons
1922	11	18	11	12	12	18		111
1923	11	20	11	13	12	19		104
1924	11	20	11	13	12	22		120
1925	11	21	11	14	12	23		124
1926	July 11	22	July 11	14	July 11	23		134
1927	10	25	10	15	11	24		140
1928	10	31	10	16	11	24		142
1929	10	35	10	17	11	24		150
1930	July 8.30	39	July 8.30	18	Sept. 10	26	Sept. 10	153
1931	8.30	49	8.30	20	10	27	10	181
1932	8.30	50	8.30	22	10	31	10	218

Explanatory Notes:

1. In weaving, spinning and reeling industries, the majority of the workers are women. Their working hours approximate the maximum working hours provided in the Factory Law. So the latter (the net working hours leaving out the legal recess hours) are assumed as the working hours in the above-mentioned industries.

2. The working hours at coal mines were not regulated by law and varied at each mine. Since September 1930 the ten-hour system (from the moment of entering the pit to that of leaving: so the time needed for going to and returning from the working place and for recess is included, as a consequence of which the net working hours are said to be about 5 to 7 hours) has been adopted for the labour in the pit, thus shortening the working hours by 30 minutes on an average.

3. The output per worker of weaving and spinning industries is the result of dividing the total of annual outputs of member factories of the Cotton Spinners' Association by the average number of employees (men and women).

4. The output per worker of reeling industry is the result of dividing the annual output from factories using machineries by the number of workers employed in that year.

5. The output per worker of coal in the result of dividing the total output by the total number of mine workers.

APPENDIX D

FUTURE OF JAPAN'S FOREIGN TRADE

Editorial in *Japan Times*, April 30, 1934.

The prevailing "economic boom" in this country is ascribable chiefly to two factors, namely, the resumption of activity in the munition industry which is accompanied by currency inflation and the favorable trend in the nation's export business, the latter element being due largely to the depreciation in the exchange value of the yen.

In order to maintain economic recovery, therefore, efforts should be directed to perpetuating favorable conditions in foreign trade. In this connection it is essential to reach amicable agreements with other nations for the stabilization of foreign exchange and for the solution of tariff questions. These indeed constitute the most important points in the foreign trade and diplomatic policies of Japan.

The world is gravely concerned over the remarkable advance of Japan's export business, and such apprehension is in some respect justified. The total exports from Japan, including reshipments to Taiwan and Chosen, registered an increase to ¥ 2,356,000,000 from ¥ 1,936,000,000 in 1932, and the imports from ¥ 1,936,000,000 to ¥ 2,467,000,000.

The volume of Japan's trade thus occupies at present at least 5 per cent of the total world trade, as against 3.5 per cent in 1930, 1.6 per cent in 1913 and only 1 per cent in 1900, a phenomenal expansion. The advance of Japan's foreign trade is still more remarkable should comparison be made with other nations.

Of the eight great trade nations of the world, only three, namely, the United States, Britain and Canada showed some increases in their foreign trade in 1933. The gain made by the United States and Britain is trifling, while that recorded in the trade of Canada reached about 6 per

cent. On the other hand, the international commerce of Belgium in 1933 suffered from a shrinkage of 5 per cent compared with 1932, while that of France registered a contraction of 6 per cent. The trade of Holland declined 14 per cent and that of Germany as sharply as 15 per cent.

Japan now occupies the fifth rank among the world nations in the volume of international commerce. It must be pointed out, however, that the world should acknowledge the fact that the advance of Japan's export business is a natural development. Industrial developments in an agricultural nation and the resultant expansion of its international trade apparently indicate a change in the structure of world trade. But we must know that this does not in any way signify an end to the foreign trade of the other countries. This fact has been proven by the world's experiences in the past many decades. It must be recalled that the industrialization of Germany in the long run rendered benefits to Britain, and we may well be convinced that the similar industrialization of Japan and the resultant expansion of her trade will ultimately benefit the European and American countries. This fact is already evidenced by Japan's imports having been increased in proportion to the advance in her export business.

An analysis of the figures for Japan's foreign trade shows that the pace of the "aggressive exports" has been markedly retarded in 1933. Whereas the quantity of exports of Japan in 1932 showed a striking increase of 25 per cent over the preceding year, it registered an expansion of only 10 per cent in 1933. A further slackening in the increasing foreign trade of Japan is expected in view of the fact that the expansion is a temporary phenomenon created by such abnormal factors as currency depreciation, cheap raw material and the prosperity of the munitions industry.

The world must know, however, that Japan will be able to maintain her trade position at 4 to 5 per cent of the world's foreign trade. In our opinion, potential factors which have caused the expansion of Japan's foreign trade will continue to occur, and nothing can very well prevent such increase. In order to meet this new situation created by Japan in the structure of world trade the nations must effect readjustment in their own foreign trade.

It will be of interest at this juncture to note that the ratio of raw silk exports to the total trade of Japan declined in 1933 to 20 per cent from 30 per cent in 1931, whereas the percentage of exports of cotton textiles increased from 18 per cent to 20 per cent within a similar period, the ratio of "finished cotton goods" being particularly striking. A marked gain was registered also in the outgoing shipments of "finished" silk and rayon goods. These facts speak eloquently for the intensive and extensive industrialization of this country.

The fact that markets for Japanese finished products have been greatly broadened also calls for profound attention. This expansion will be kept up further in view of the present trade policy based upon the fair principle of reciprocity under which Japan is attempting to get raw materials from the countries to which she sells her finished goods.

It is interesting in this connection to know that some economists in Germany opine that the nations should accept the remarkable advance of Japanese products as an inevitable development in world industry and commerce. This opinion will find reaction favorable to the position of Japan in the forthcoming Netherlands-Japan trade conference.

Notwithstanding the argument set forth in the foregoing paragraphs, however, we by no means advocate that Japan take an aggressive attitude in world trade. It is

urged that Japan should continue its moderate policies so that a new situation be created in the trade relations with other nations under which closer co-operation may be had for the solution of difficulties and for world revival from the prevailing depression.

APPENDIX E

LAW CONCERNING ADJUSTMENT OF TRADE AND SAFEGUARDING OF COMMERCE

“It has been decided to put into force as from May 1st, 1934, the Law concerning Adjustment of Trade and Safeguarding of Commerce passed by the Imperial Diet, and published in the Official Bulletin of the 7th of April.

“The promulgation of this Law has been made necessary, because there is a growing tendency in other countries to ignore the fundamental economic principle of ministering to one another’s wants and promoting through co-operative efforts the progress and prosperity of mankind—reflected in attempts to suppress importation of foreign goods by means of high tariffs, restriction of imports, etc. Particularly does there seem to be an increasing number of countries that are setting up barriers against Japan’s trade.

“This Law is intended to enable Japan to adjust her trade to this situation and to balance thereby her international payments, and, at the same time, to take, if necessary, appropriate measures for safeguarding her commerce.

“Of course, Japan has no intention to take any step likely to increase the present difficulties of the world. Rather, she hopes that there will be no occasion requiring the actual operation of this Law.”

The substance of the Law is as follows :

ART. 1. The Government, whenever they consider it

specially necessary so to do for the purpose of adjusting trade or safeguarding commerce in answer to the measures that have been, or are to be, taken by foreign countries, may, in accordance with the provisions of Imperial Ordinance and with the approval of the Tariff Investigation Committee, in respect of specified articles and during a specified period of time, impose on such articles, in addition to the import duties enumerated in the Import Tariff annexed to the Customs Tariff Law, import duties not exceeding in amount their value; or reduce, or exempt them from, import duties; or prohibit or restrict the exportation or importation thereof.

ART. 2. The Government may, as laid down by Imperial Ordinance, in respect of matters relating to the prohibitions or restrictions enforced in accordance with the provisions of the preceding Article, require reports or inspect books and other materials concerned.

ART. 3. Any person who exports or imports, or attempts to export or import, in contravention of the prohibitions or restrictions enforced in accordance with the provisions of Article 1, shall be liable to penal servitude or imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years or to a fine not exceeding ¥ 7,000; provided, however, that, in case an amount corresponding to three times the value of the articles in connection with which the aforesaid offence is committed exceeds ¥ 7,000, the fine shall not exceed three times the value in question.

Any person who, in contravention of Imperial Ordinance issued under the provisions of the preceding Article, fails to make reports, makes false reports, refuses to yield to the inspection of books and other materials or who obstructs the inspection by concealing books or documents, making untrue statements or in any other manner shall be liable to

imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months or to a fine not exceeding ¥ 3,000; the same shall apply as regards any person who makes any false entry in applications for permits or in other documents submitted to the Government in accordance with Imperial Ordinance issued under this Law.

ART. 4. In case a representative of a juridical person, or an agent, employee or other person connected with the business of a juridical or natural person commits, in connection with the business of such juridical or natural person, an act in contravention of the preceding Article, the offender shall be punished, and the fine mentioned in the preceding Article shall be imposed on such juridical or natural person.

ART. 5. The penal provisions of this Law shall apply also in respect of such acts as are committed outside the territory in which this Law is in force by a representative, agent, employee or other person connected with the business of a juridical person having its head office or principal place of business within the territory in which this Law is in force; the same shall apply in respect of such acts as are committed outside the territory in which this Law is in force by a natural person having his residence within the territory in which this Law is in force, or by his agent, employee or other person connected with his business.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS

The date from which this Law shall come into force shall be determined by Imperial Ordinance.

This Law shall remain in force not longer than three years after its coming into force.

The penal provisions of this Law shall apply, notwithstanding the expiration of the period prescribed in the preceding Paragraph, in respect of acts committed within the said period and punishable under this Law.

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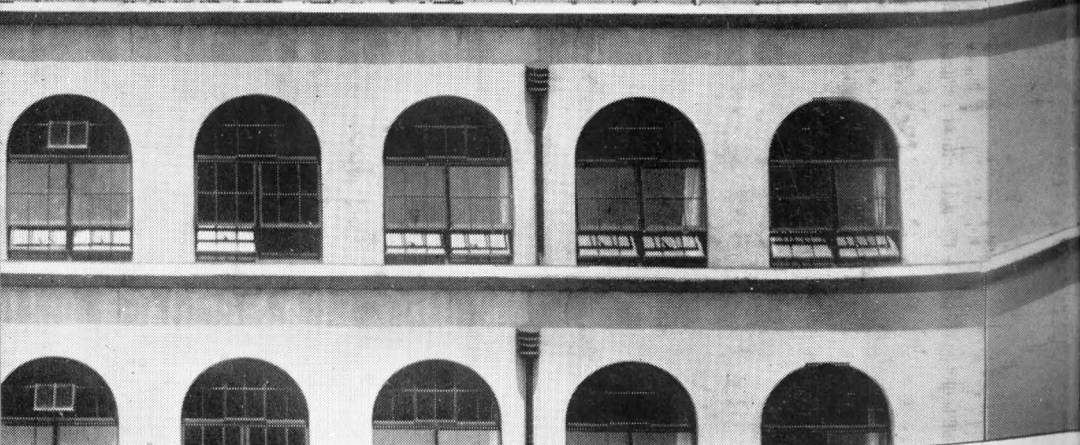
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