

# JAPAN

---

## GENERAL

|   |                |
|---|----------------|
| Area . . . . .  | 382,000 sq. km |
| Population (x. 1930) . . . . .                                    | 64,448,000     |
| Density per sq. km. . . . .                                       | 168.7          |
| Length of railway system open to traffic<br>(III. 1930) . . . . . | 19,744 km.     |

---

## I.

### Army.

#### A. SUPREME MILITARY AUTHORITY AND ITS ORGANS

The Emperor has supreme command of the Army and Navy.

#### I. MINISTRY OF WAR.

The organisation of the Ministry of War is, in its outline, as follows:

|  |                                |
|--|--------------------------------|
| Minister (General).  | Legal Bureau.                  |
| Permanent Vice-Minister <sup>1</sup> (Lieut.-<br>General). | Adjustment Bureau.             |
| Council.   | Aviation Department.           |
| Minister's Secretariat.                                    | General Ordnance Dept.         |
| Personnel Bureau.  | Technical Investigation Dept.  |
| Military Bureau.   | Scientific Investigation Dept. |
| Armament Bureau.   | Remount Dept.                  |
| Finance Bureau.  | Fortification Dept.            |
| Medical Bureau.  | Transport Dept.                |

---

<sup>1</sup> There is also a Parliamentary Vice-Minister.

Inspectors: { Cavalry ;  
 Field and Heavy Artillery ;  
 Engineer ;  
 Intendance.

## 2. GENERAL STAFF OFFICE.

The General Staff Office supervises matters concerning national defence and military tactics.

The Chief of the General Staff Office is appointed directly by His Majesty from among the generals and lieutenant-generals. He is under the direct orders of the Emperor, takes part in deciding the war plans, directs the programme of national defence and tactics, and controls the General Staff Office.

## 3. MILITARY EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

The Military Education Department, which has its headquarters in Tokio, is responsible for co-ordinating and developing military education. It also controls education in schools which are under its authority.

The Inspector-General of the Military Education Department is appointed directly by His Majesty from among the generals and lieutenant-generals and is under the direct orders of the Emperor.

## 4. BOARD OF MARSHALS AND FLEET ADMIRALS.

The Board of Marshals and Fleet Admirals was created in 1893 as the highest advisory body of the Emperor on military and naval matters.

## 5. SUPREME COUNCIL OF WAR.

This is a special Council created in the year 1887 and acts as the Emperor's advisory staff on all important matters pertaining to war.

In addition to the ordinary members the Council includes the Ministers of War and the Navy, Chiefs of the General Staff and of the Naval Staff Board, as ex-officio members, and persons specially nominated by the Emperor.

## 6. NATIONAL DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

The National Defence Committee is under the control of the Prime Minister and deliberates upon important matters of military and naval armaments.

The National Defence Committee is composed of : Prime Minister, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Minister for Finance, Minister for War, Minister for the Navy, Chief of the General Staff Office, Chief of the Naval Staff Board.

7. COURTS-MARTIAL.

There are in the Army eight courts-martial, *i.e.*, the Supreme, the Divisional and six temporary ones, while the Navy has the Supreme, the Tokio, the Admiralty and four other temporary ones. In both services, the court-martial is composed of judges (military or naval officers), law officers (civil) and clerks, the number of these varying according to the nature of the court.

B. HIGHER FORMATIONS

The Army consists of 16 divisions and 1 Imperial Body-guard Division.

A division is generally composed of :

- 2 brigades of infantry ;
- 1 regiment of cavalry ;
- 1 regiment of field artillery ;
- 1 battalion of engineers ;
- 1 battalion of army service.

The composition of each division is given in the following table :

| Division                         | Brigades       |         |                       | Regiments      |                |                |                |       |                |         |           | Battal**     |          | Flying regiments | Tank Corps     |
|----------------------------------|----------------|---------|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------|----------------|---------|-----------|--------------|----------|------------------|----------------|
|                                  | Infantry       | Cavalry | Field Heavy Artillery | Infantry       | Cavalry        | Artillery      |                |       | Telegraph      | Railway | Engineers | Commissariat |          |                  |                |
|                                  |                |         |                       |                |                | Field          | Field Heavy    | Heavy |                |         |           |              | Mountain |                  |                |
| Imp. Body-guard Division (Tokio) | 2 <sup>1</sup> | 1       | 1                     | 4 <sup>2</sup> | 3 <sup>3</sup> | 1 <sup>4</sup> | 2              |       |                |         | 1         | 2            | 1        | 1                | 1 <sup>5</sup> |
| Div : 1st (Tokio)                | 2              | 1       | 1                     | 4              | 3              | 1 <sup>6</sup> | 2              |       |                |         | 1         | 2            | 1        | 1                | 1 <sup>5</sup> |
| 2nd (Sendai)                     | 2              |         |                       | 4              | 1              | 1              |                |       |                |         |           |              | 1        | 1                |                |
| 3rd (Nagoya)                     | 2              | 1       | 1                     | 4              | 3              | 1              | 2 <sup>7</sup> |       | 1              |         |           |              | 1        | 1                | 3              |
| 4th (Osaka)                      | 2              |         |                       | 4              | 1              | 1              |                |       |                |         |           |              | 1        | 1                |                |
| 5th (Hiroshima)                  | 2              |         |                       | 4              | 1              | 1              |                |       |                |         |           |              | 1        | 1                |                |
| 6th (Kumamoto)                   | 2              |         |                       | 4              | 1              | 1              |                |       |                |         |           |              | 1        | 1                |                |
| 7th (Asahikawa)                  | 2              |         |                       | 4              | 1              | 1              |                |       | 1 <sup>8</sup> |         |           |              | 1        | 1                |                |
| 8th (Hirosaki)                   | 2              | 1       |                       | 4              | 3              | 1              |                |       |                |         |           |              | 1        | 1                |                |
| 9th (Kanazawa)                   | 2              |         |                       | 4              | 1              | 1              |                |       |                |         |           |              | 1        | 1                |                |
| 10th (Himeji)                    | 2              |         |                       | 4              | 1              | 1              |                |       |                |         |           |              | 1        | 1                |                |
| 11th (Zentsuji)                  | 2              |         |                       | 4              | 1              | 1              |                |       |                |         |           |              | 1        | 1                |                |
| 12th (Kurume)                    | 2              |         |                       | 4              | 1              | 1              | 2              |       | 1 <sup>9</sup> | 1       |           |              | 1        | 1                | 2              |
| 14th (Utsunomiya)                | 2              |         | 1                     | 4              | 1              | 1              |                |       |                |         |           |              | 1        | 1                |                |
| 16th (Kyoto)                     | 2              |         |                       | 4              | 1              | 1              |                |       | 1 <sup>8</sup> |         |           |              | 1        | 1                |                |
| 19th (Ranan, Chosen)             | 2              |         |                       | 4              | 1              | 1              |                |       |                |         |           |              | 1        | 1                |                |
| 20th (Ryusan, Chosen)            | 2              |         |                       | 4              | 1              | 1              |                |       | 1 <sup>8</sup> |         |           |              | 1        | 1                |                |

<sup>1</sup> Guard Brigades.  
<sup>2</sup> Guard Regiments.  
<sup>3</sup> Of which one Guard Regiment.  
<sup>4</sup> 1 Guard Regiment.  
<sup>5</sup> Plus 1 Balloon Corps.  
<sup>6</sup> Plus 1 Mounted Artillery Battalion.  
<sup>7</sup> Plus 1 Anti-aircraft Art. Regiment.  
<sup>8</sup> Battalion.  
<sup>9</sup> Plus 2 Battalions.

Note: The 13th, 15th, 17th and 18th divisions were abolished in April 1925.

## C. ARMS AND SERVICES

## I. INFANTRY.

The Infantry consists of : 34 brigades (including 2 Guard brigades). 68 regiments in all (including 4 Guard regiments) and 5 independent battalions.

A regiment consists of 3 battalions of 600 men and 1 company of machine-guns.

## 2. CAVALRY.

The Cavalry consists of 4 brigades, 25 regiments (including one Guard regiment) each of 3 or 4 squadrons, each squadron of 100 sabres.

## 3. ARTILLERY.

(a) *Field Artillery* consists of 15 regiments (including one Guard regiment). A regiment of field artillery consists of 6 batteries each of 4 guns.

(b) *Field Heavy Artillery*. — There are 4 brigades and 8 regiments of field heavy artillery.

(c) *Heavy Artillery*. — 3 regiments and 5 independent battalions.

(d) *Mounted Artillery*. — 1 battalion.

(e) *Mountain Artillery*. — 4 regiments, of which 2 are independent mountain artillery regiments (each two battalions strong).

(f) *Anti-aircraft Artillery*. — 1 regiment.

## 4. ENGINEERS.

17 divisional battalions (a battalion of engineers consists of 3 companies each of 150 men), 2 railway regiments, 2 telegraph regiments.

## 5. AVIATION.

(a) *Military Aviation*. — With a view to facilitating the proposed expansion of military aviation in 1919, an Aviation Section was created in the Army Department.

A Military Aviation School was first opened in January 1920, to give training in the first year to about 100 students, including both commissioned and non-commissioned officers.

In 1922, two military aviation schools were newly established, one at Shimoshidzu (Chiba Prefect.) and the other at Akeno (Miye Prefect.). Since 1917 the Army has bought annually powerful machines from Europe, while at the same time efforts are being made to produce them at home.

On June 1, 1925, the military aviation corps was made independent and placed on the same footing as infantry, cavalry, field artillery, etc., and at the same time each air battalion was re-organized as an air regiment. At the same time two bombing regiments were added to the existing force.

*Flying Regiments* : The Military Aviation Corps consists at present of 8 flying regiments (consisting of 11 reconnoitring, 6 fighting and 2 bombing companies) and one balloon corps comprising 3,500 men of all ranks. The head-quarters of the flying regiments are as follows :

|              |                   |                                    |                              |
|--------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1st Regiment | (2 air companies) | and 2nd Regiment (2 air companies) | at Kagamigahara, Gifu Pref.  |
| 3rd          | „                 | (3 air companies)                  | at Yokaichi, Shiga Pref.     |
| 4th          | „                 | (4 air companies)                  | at Tachiarai, Fukuoka Pref.  |
| 5th          | „                 | (3 air companies)                  | at Tachikawa, near Tokio.    |
| 6th          | „                 | (3 air companies)                  | at Heijo (Pingyang), Chosen. |
| 7th          | „                 | (1 air company)                    | at Hamamatsu, Shizuoka Pref. |
| 8th          | „                 | (1 air company)                    | at Koshun, Taiwan (Formosa). |

Balloon Corps (1 company) at Tsugumura, Chiba Pref.

*Expansion of Air Force* : The Army authorities drew up in 1925 an expansion programme which was put into execution in the following year. The expansion programme involves the creation of 1 bombing battalion, 1 reconnoitring battalion and 1 fighting battalion, each consisting of 3 companies, as the first period of expansion work. On principle one air battalion is organised with 3 companies in ordinary time, each company being equipped with 12 machines for a fighting corps and 9 machines for reconnoitring. The 1st regiment (Kagamigahara), 4th regiment (Tachiarai), 5th regiment (Tachikawa), and 7th regiment (Hamamatsu) are to be increased to 4 companies each, and 1 company is to be added to the 8th regiment at Koshun (Formosa). Similarly the balloon corps will have 1 additional company. On the completion of the expansion programme the army air force will have 26 companies (11 reconnoitring, 11 fighting and 4 bombing) with 800 standing machines and a personnel of 6,000 officers and men.

(b) *Naval Aviation*. — Naval aviation dates from 1912. A new expansion programme decided in 1920 was completed by March 1923, bringing the existing naval air force up as follows :

*Yokosuka*. — 6 flights of seaplanes, 48 machines, one tender squadron.

*Kasumigaura*. — 2 1/2 flights, 20 machines, 1 airship corps.

*Sasebo*. — 1/2 flight, 4 machines.

Further increase in the strength of the respective forces as follows by 1927 has had its completion postponed for one year owing to the earthquake.

*Kasumigaura*. — 7 flights, 56 machines, and one airship corps (2 airships).

*Yokosuka*. — 5 flights, 40 machines and one balloon corps.

*Sasebo*. — 3 flights, 24 machines.

*Omura*. — 2 flights, 16 machines.

When completed, the Navy will have 17 flights (136 planes) and 1 airship corps (2 airships).

The existing strength of the naval air force consists of 4 tender ships, 13 flights (108 machines), 10 balloons and 2 airships, these being apportioned as follows :

*Kasumigaura.* — 7 flights (56 machines) and 1 airship corps (2 airships).

*Yokosuka.* — 3 flights (24 machines) and 1 balloon corps (10 balloons).

*Sasebo.* — 1½ flights (12 machines).

*Hiro.* — 1½ flights (4 machines).

*Omura.* — 1½ flights (12 machines).

The unit of 1 flight (which corresponds to 1 flying company of the Army Air Force) being 8 machines with several reserve machines, the aggregate strength of the Navy air service as it stands now is 108 machines (excluding reserve machines), 200 flight officers and 200 petty officers and privates.

The above is the existing status of the air force belonging to the respective naval stations. In addition there is a certain number of seaplanes carried on board the tender ships *Akagi*, *Kaga*, *Hosho* and *Wakamiya* (aggregate tonnage 69,175), which belong to the combined fleet, and also a certain number of seaplanes on board the *Nagato*, *Mutsu* and other battleships, battle-cruisers and light cruisers, each carrying 2 or 3 seaplanes.

*Further Expansion Scheme :* The Navy authorities have formulated a plan to create 4 air flights in the course of a few years, of which 1½ flights are to be organised next fiscal year.

Besides, the Navy aviation department has decided to establish an air depot at *Tateyama*, near the entrance of *Tokio Bay*, as a detachment of the *Yokosuka* depot, with a force consisting of 2 flights to be detailed from *Yokosuka*. The programme will be realized next fiscal year.

## 6. COMMISSARIAT AND MOTOR-CAR CORPS.

There are 15 commissariat battalions and a motor-car corps.

## 7. THE ARMS DEPOTS AND MILITARY ARSENALS.

The Arms Depot has its headquarters in *Tokio*, with branches at *Tokio*, *Chiba*, *Osaka*, *Nagoya*, *Hiroshima* and *Kokura*. It conducts the purchase, storing, maintenance, repairs, distribution, replacement, etc., of arms and ordnance, mounting of guns and similar work. The Military Arsenals are established at *Tokio*, *Osaka*, *Nagoya* and *Oji* (near *Tokio*), each having a number of branch factories and powder magazines, with headquarters at *Koishikawa*, *Tokio*. They undertake the designing, planning and manufacture of arms, ordnance, munitions and powder required in the army, their repairs and inspection, and also undertake the manufacture of powder and arms for the navy and for the public. There is also one ordnance manufactory at *Kokura* and another at *Heijo*.

## D. RECRUITING SYSTEM

### I. GENERAL PRINCIPLES.

The conscription system requires all able-bodied Japanese males of from full 17 to 40 years old to respond to the nation's call.

The service is divided as follows: *Jobi hei-eki* (standing army), consisting of *gen-eki* (active service) and *yobi-eki* (1st reserve service); *kobi hei-eki* (2nd reserve service); *hoju hei-eki* (territorial army service) and *kokumin hei-eki* (national army service).

Youths on attaining 20 years of age are subject to inspection for conscription and are grouped into four classes. Those who pass it as Class I draw lots for active service, which extends to 2 years (3 years in the navy) or 1st or 2nd territorial army service. On completion of their active service men are placed on the 1st reserve list for 5 years and 4 months (4 years in the navy), at the end of which they are transferred to the 2nd reserve for 10 years (5 years in the navy), and, finally, after 17 years and 4 months (12 years in the navy) of service, to the national army. Those who complete their period of territorial army service also pass into the national army. Youths who are classed as II are at once enrolled in the territorial army.

Under the conscription law enforced December 1st, 1927, the term of active service of those conscripts who finished the course of the Seinen Kunrensho (schools for military training of young men) has been reduced to 18 months, while that of the graduates of normal schools has been shortened to 5 months. The system of this short term active service has also been adopted in the Navy with the object of spreading the thoughts concerning maritime affairs (maritime knowledge). The term of active service for the students of middle grade schools and higher grade schools who underwent the course of military training at schools has been reduced to 12 months for the graduates of middle grade schools and 10 months for those of higher grade schools. The former system of one year volunteers was discontinued after November 30, 1927.

### 2. EXEMPTION AND POSTPONEMENT.

Those who are classed as III are exempted from service, while those classed as IV are examined again the following year and, if they remain in the same class, are exempted. Criminals and the supporters of their families have their enlistment postponed. Postponement of the enlistment is granted to lads studying at schools, Government or private, which are recognised to be of a status at least equal to that of middle grade schools.

### 3. CONSCRIPTS AND THEIR LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

In order to meet the convenience of the families of conscripts, the military authorities have decided to adopt a new departure. According to this, conscripts

may return home to assist the business of their families at a convenient period, staying for the number of days representing their leave, but in no case for more than a fortnight. The proposal was carried into effect in 1919.

#### 4. DEGREE OF GENERAL EDUCATION OF THE CONSCRIPTS.

1928.

|   |         |
|---|---------|
| Total number of conscripts . . . . .                                      | 568,796 |
| Graduates of universities and higher educational establishments . . . . . | 1,290   |
| Men who have completed the secondary school course . . . . .              | 43,309  |
| Men who have completed the higher elementary school course . . . . .      | 266,611 |
| Men who have completed the general elementary school course . . . . .     | 209,413 |
| Men who have not completed the elementary school course . . . . .         | 42,200  |
| No education :  |         |
| Able to read and count . . . . .  | 2,510   |
| Not able to read and count . . . . .                                      | 3,463   |

#### E. CADRES

##### I. OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, SUB-OFFICERS, PRIVATES.

(a) *Officers*. — Infantry, cavalry, artillery, engineer and commissariat officers are appointed from among cadets trained at the Military Cadets' School or non-commissioned officers. Technical officers, surgeons and veterinary surgeons are promoted from among probationary officers, who must be graduates of universities and technical or medical schools; officers of other arms are trained as paymasters, at the Paymasters' School. Officers can also volunteer for the gendarmerie, when they are trained at the Gendarmerie Training Institute.

(b) *Warrant Officers*. — These are special sergeant-majors.

(c) *Non-Commissioned Officers*. — Comprise sergeant-majors, sergeants and corporals, all to be promoted from the ranks of the privates.

(d) *Privates*. — Are classified in 3 classes.

##### 2. PROMOTION AND AGE-LIMIT OF OFFICERS.

Rules for promotion of officers in time of peace are as follows, the limit being reduced by one half in time of war :

1 year from Sub-Lieutenant to Lieutenant ; 2 years from the latter to Captain ; 4 years to Major ; 2 years to Lieutenant-Colonel ; 2 years to Colonel and 2 years to Major-General ; 3 years to Lieutenant-General. Promotions to full General and to Marshal are made at the discretion of the Emperor.

Age-limit in the active service is : for Sub-Lieutenant and Lieutenant, 45 ; Captain, 48 ; Major, 50 ; Lieutenant-Colonel, 53 ; Colonel, 55 ; Major-General, 58 ; Lieutenant-General, 62 ; General, 65 ; and no limit for Marshal.



## 3. ARMY EDUCATION SCHOOLS.

Military education is organised as follows :

(1) The Military Preparatory Schools, located at Tokio, Hiroshima and Kumamoto, are the first step in the scale of education for candidates aspiring to become officers.

(2) The Military Cadets' School, situated at Tokio, receives the graduates of the Preparatory Schools and other candidates.

(3) The Staff College gives the finishing polish to lieutenants and captains of promising ability, and gives necessary training to qualify them to become staff officers.

For the benefit of those aspiring to become non-commissioned officers, military training schools were established at Sendai, Toyohashi and Kumamoto in 1927, each school accommodating 600 students. At the same time Military Preparatory Schools for non-commissioned officers at Kumamoto and Sendai were abolished.

Besides the above, there are various schools to give special education connected with the Army. These are: The Artillery and Engineering School, for sub-lieutenants of the respective corps; the Infantry School, to instruct captains and lieutenants in tactics, etc.; the Toyama Military School, to give officers and non-commissioned officers from two to seven months' training in gymnastics, shooting, fencing, etc., and also to train the military band; the Cavalry School, to give eleven months' training to officers and non-commissioned officers of cavalry; the Heavy Artillery Gunnery School; Field Artillery School; Ordnance Machinery School; Paymasters' School; Surgery School; Veterinary School; the Army Engineering School, for training officers and non-commissioned officers in military engineering; the Military Communication School; the Military Motor-Car School; three Military Aviation Schools, and Gendarmerie Training School.

## STATISTICS (1928)

|  | Staff | Students | Graduates |
|--|-------|----------|-----------|
| Staff College . . . . .                    | 49    | 160      | 60        |
| Artillery and Engineering School . . . . . | 60    | 193      | 172       |
| Infantry School . . . . .                  | 25    | 280      | 140       |
| Toyama School . . . . .                    | 165   | 196      | 102       |
| Cavalry School . . . . .                   | 37    | 70       | 108       |
| Field Artillery School . . . . .           | 80    | 90       | 90        |
| Heavy Artillery School . . . . .           | 28    | 198      | 198       |
| Cadets' School . . . . .                   | 207   | 1,257    | 428       |
| Military Preparation Schools . . . . .     | 29    | 250      | 50        |
| Ordnance Machinery School . . . . .        | 50    | 283      | 115       |
| Paymaster School . . . . .                 | 76    | 74       | 36        |
| Surgery School . . . . .                   | 35    | 150      | 219       |
| Veterinary Surgeons School . . . . .       | 23    | 78       | 94        |
| Army Engineering School . . . . .          | 35    | 31       | —         |
| Military Aviation Schools . . . . .        | 147   | 270      | 94        |
| Aviation Schools . . . . .                 | 46    | 78       | 30        |
| Military Training Schools . . . . .        | 45    | 350      | 280       |
| Military Motor-Car School . . . . .        | 10    | 15       | 15        |
| Army Communication School . . . . .        | 25    | 15       | —         |
| Gendarmerie Training School . . . . .      | 30    | 75       | 71        |
| Land Surveying School . . . . .            | 9     | 8        | 9         |

## F. EFFECTIVES

## I. ARMY.

|                       |         |
|-----------------------|---------|
| Officers . . . . .    | 15,340  |
| Other ranks . . . . . | 195,540 |
| Total . . . . .       | 210,880 |

II. POLICE.<sup>1</sup>

|                            | 1927   | 1928   |
|----------------------------|--------|--------|
| Officers . . . . .         | 282    | 324    |
| Commissioners . . . . .    | 1,648  | 1,764  |
| Sub-commissioners. . . . . | 3,118  | 3,246  |
| Policemen . . . . .        | 55,696 | 61,116 |
| Total . . . . .            | 60,744 | 66,450 |

## II.

**Navy.**

## A. NAVAL AUTHORITIES, PERSONNEL, ETC.

The Naval Authorities consist of :

The Minister (Admiral).

One Parliamentary and one Permanent Vice-Minister (Vice-Adm.) and the following Bureaux: Combatant Services; Personnel; Supplies; Construction; Education; Engineering; Medical; Finance; Law.

There is also an Admirals' Council consisting of five members and a Naval Staff Board, consisting of one Admiral and one Vice-Admiral.

Schools: Naval Staff College; Cadets School; Engineering, Medical, Gunnery, Torpedo, Submarine, Surgery and Paymaster Schools.

*Naval Ports.* The coast of Japan is divided into three naval districts, each having its naval port, *i.e.*, Yokosuka, Sasebo, and Kure. At each of these ports there is a naval command, with an arsenal, a marine corps and other provisions necessary for a naval base. Besides there are strategic ports at Maizuru, Ominado, and Chinhaï (Korea).

<sup>1</sup> Attached to the Ministry of the Interior.

*Naval Arsenals and Shipbuilding.* — Each naval command has an arsenal provided with a shipbuilding yard and possesses a dry dock for accommodating large warships. The Yokosuka and Kure Arsenals each have two slips, one capable of taking in super-Dreadnoughts of over 40,000 tons, but the Sasebo and Maizuru Arsenals are provided only with one slip for building cruisers and lesser ships. Besides the above there are private establishments approved by the Navy. They are the Mitsubishi Shipyard at Nagasaki, Kawasaki Shipyard at Kobe and six others. The first two have capacity for building super-Dreadnoughts.

*Supply of Building Materials at Home.* — Japan is almost self-supporting as regards war materials. Armour plates, rails, etc., are now turned out to the extent of about 190,000 tons a year at the Imperial Iron Works at Yawata, Kiushiu, the plates being also produced at the Naval Yard belonging to the Kure naval command. A steel works established in 1908 at Muroran, Hokkaido, as a joint undertaking of the Hokkaido Colliery and Steamship Co. and Armstrong and Vickers, with the countenance of the Navy, is devoted to manufacturing guns as well as commercial products.

Siamese teak and Oregon pine are used for decks, while foreign oak, maple, etc., are used for decorative parts. Japanese "Zelkova" oak, etc., also serve for the latter purpose.

### ACTIVE SERVICE PERSONNEL

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

*Petty and warrant officers :* The former are appointed by selection from among the 1st-class seamen, and are of three classes, while for the latter 1st-class petty officers are eligible. Warrant officers with not less than 5 years meritorious active service may be commissioned and subsequently promoted as special service officers to the rank of Lieut.-Commander or even higher.

### VOLUNTEERS AND CONSCRIPTS.

In the Navy the volunteer service is supplemented by conscription. The annual enlistment of men makes the following record for the seven years ending December 1926 :

|           |                  |                  |
|-----------|------------------|------------------|
| Year 1920 | Conscripts 5,381 | Volunteers 5,590 |
| " 1921    | " 7,873          | " 7,998          |
| " 1922    | " 4,385          | " 6,430          |
| " 1923    | " 6,370          | " 4,094          |
| " 1924    | " 6,526          | " 5,549          |
| " 1925    | " 5,740          | " 5,156          |
| " 1926    | " 7,050          | " 5,789          |

## EFFECTIVES OF OFFICERS AND MEN ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

Those on the active list numbered as follows at the end of 1925 :

|  |        |
|--|--------|
| Adm. to Rear-Adm. and ranking officers . . . . .             | 93     |
| Captains to Lieut.-Commanders and ranking officers . . . . . | 1,726  |
| Lieut. to 2nd Sub.-Lieut. and ranking officers . . . . .     | 1,677  |
| Midshipmen . . . . .   | 120    |
| Special Service Officers . . . . .                           | 1,146  |
| Petty Officers . . . . .                                     | 16,338 |
| Warrant Officers . . . . .                                   | 1,504  |
| Seamen . . . . .   | 50,786 |
| Cadets at Schools . . . . .                                  | 490    |
| Total . . . . .  | 73,880 |

## LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS AND ELIMINATION OF OFFICERS.

The elimination of officers in accordance with the Limitation of Armaments was begun in August 1922 and completed in March 1924.

The total eliminated was as follows :

|                         |       |
|-------------------------|-------|
| Full Admirals . . . . . | 8     |
| Vice-Admirals . . . . . | 52    |
| Rear-Admirals . . . . . | 99    |
| Captains . . . . .      | 290   |
| Commanders . . . . .    | 262   |
| Lieut.-Coms. . . . .    | 171   |
| Lieutenants . . . . .   | 115   |
| Sub.-Lieuts. . . . .    | 43    |
| Total . . . . .         | 1,040 |

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

## B. LIST OF UNITS

(1930)

NOTE. — The first date in brackets gives the date of the launching of the ship ; the second that of its completion. The dash (—) signifies that the construction has not yet been completed or that the date of completion is not known.

## Battleships :

1. *Nagato* (1919-1920) Standard displacement, 32,720 tons. Length, 700 feet; Beam, 95 feet. Max. draught, 30 feet. H.P. 46,000 = 23 kts. *Guns* : 8 16-inch ; 20 5.5-inch ; 4 3-inch (A.A.) ; 8 torpedo-tubes, 4 submerged and 4 above water (21-inch).
2. *Mutsu* (1920-1921)
3. *Ise* (1916-1917) Standard displacement, 29,900 tons. Length, 683 feet.
4. *Hiuga* (1917-1918) Beam, 94 feet. Max. draught, 28  $\frac{2}{3}$  feet. H.P. 45,000 = 23 kts. *Guns* : 12 14-inch , 20 5.5-inch ; 4 3-inch (A.A.) ; 6 torpedo-tubes submerged (21-inch).
5. *Fuso* (1914-1915) Standard displacement, 29,330 tons. Length, 673 feet.
6. *Yamashiro* (1915-1917) Beam, 94 feet. Max. draught, 28  $\frac{1}{2}$  feet. H.P. 40,000 = 22.5 kts. *Guns* : 12 14-inch ; 16 6-inch ; 4 3-inch (A.A.) ; 6 torpedo-tubes submerged (21-inch).

## Battle-cruisers :

1. *Kongo* (1912-1913) Standard displacement, 29,330 tons. (*Hiyei* : normal displacement, 27,500 tons.) Length, 704 feet. Beam, 92 to 95 feet. Max. draught, 27-27½ feet.
2. *Hiyei* (1912-1914)
3. *Haruna* (1913-1915)
4. *Kirishima* (1913-1915) H.P. 64,000 = 27.5 kts. Guns : 8 14-inch ; 16 6-inch ; 4 3-inch (A.A.) ; 4 (*Hiyei* : 8) torpedo-tubes submerged (21-inch).

## Aircraft-carriers :

*Ryujo* building.

1. *Akagi* (1925- )
2. *Kaga* (1921-1928) Displacement, 28,100 tons. Originally laid down as battle-cruisers but converted into aircraft-carriers (50-60 seaplanes) as result of Washington Treaty. Length : *Akagi*, 763 feet and *Kaga*, 715 feet. Beam : *Akagi*, 92 feet and *Kaga*, 102¾ feet ; Draught : *Akagi*, 21¼ and *Kaga*, 21⅓ feet. Guns : 10 8-inch ; 4 4.7-inch ; 12 4.7-inch (A.A.).
3. *Hosho* (1921-1922) Displacement, 9,458 tons. Dimensions : 510 × 62 × 20¼ feet. H.P. 30,000 = 25 kts. Guns : 4 5.5-inch ; 2 3-inch (A.A.). Can carry 26 seaplanes.

## First-class cruisers :

|  |   |            |
|--|---|------------|
| <i>Atago</i><br><i>Takao</i><br><i>Chokai</i><br><i>Maya</i> | } | (Building) |
|--|---|------------|

1. *Nachi* (1927-1928) Standard displacement, 10,000 tons. Length, 630 feet.
2. *Myoko* (1927-1929) Beam, 57 feet. Draught, 16½ feet. Guns :
3. *Ashigara* (1928-1929) 10 8-inch ; 6 4.7-inch (A.A.) : 12 torpedo-tubes
4. *Haguro* (1928-1929) above water (21-inch).
5. *Kinugasa* (1926-1927) Standard displacement, 7,100 tons. Length, 580 feet.
6. *Aoba* (1926-1927) Beam, 50¾ feet. Draught, 14¾ feet H.P. 100,000 =
7. *Kako* (1925-1926) 33 kts. Guns : 6 8-inch ; 4 4.7-inch (A.A.) (*Kako*
8. *Furutaka* (1925-1926) and *Furutaka*, 4 3-inch) ; 12 torpedo-tubes above water (21-inch).
9. *Nisshin* (1903- ) Displacement, 7,080 tons. Length, 357 feet. Beam,
10. *Kasuga* (1902- ) 61 feet 11 in. Max. draught 25¼ feet. H.P. 13,500 = 20 kts. Guns : 4 8-inch (*Kasuga* : 1 10-inch ; 2 8-inch) ; 14 6-inch ; 4 3-inch (A.A.) ; 4 torpedo-tubes above water (18-inch).

## Old first-class cruisers :

1. *Idzumo*<sup>1</sup> (1899-1900) Displacement, 9,180 tons. Length, 434 feet. Beam,
2. *Iwate*<sup>1</sup> (1900-1901) 68½ feet. Draught, 24¼ feet. H.P. 16,000 = 20.75 kts. Guns : 4 8-inch ; 8 6-inch ; 2 3-inch ; 4 torpedo-tubes submerged.
3. *Asama* (1898- ) Displacement, 9,240 tons. Length, 442 feet. Beam,
4. *Adzuma* (1899- ) 67¼ feet. Max. draught, 24¼ feet. Guns : 4 8-inch ; 8 6-inch ; 4 3-inch (A.A.) ; 4 torpedo-tubes submerged (18-inch).
5. *Yakumo*<sup>1</sup> (1899- ) Displacement, 9,227 tons. Length, 452½ feet. Beam,
6. *Yakumo*<sup>1</sup> (1899- ) 59½ feet. Draught, 25 feet. Guns : 4 8-inch ; 12 6-inch ; 4 torpedo-tubes submerged.
7. *Yakumo*<sup>1</sup> (1899- ) Displacement, 9,010 tons. Length, 434 feet. Beam,
8. *Yakumo*<sup>1</sup> (1899- ) 64¼ feet. Draught, 23¾ feet. Guns : 4 8-inch ; 12 6-inch ; 4 torpedo-tubes submerged (18-inch).

## Second-class cruisers :

1. *Isudzu* (1921-1923) Standard displacement, 5,100-5,195 tons. Length, 535 feet. Beam, 46  $\frac{3}{4}$  feet. Draught, 15 feet 10  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.
2. *Nagara* (1921-1922)
3. *Natori* (1922-1922) H. P. 90,000 = 33 kts. *Guns* : 7 5.5-inch ; 3 3-inch (A.A.) ; 8 torpedo-tubes above water (21-inch).
4. *Yura* (1922-1923)
5. *Abukuma* (1923-1923)
6. *Kinu* (1922-1922)
7. *Jintsu* (1923-1925)
8. *Sendai* (1923-1924)
9. *Naka* (1925-1925)
10. *Kuma* (1919-1920)
11. *Tama* (1920-1921)
12. *Ohi* (1920-1921)
13. *Kitakami* (1920-1921)
14. *Kiso* (1920-1921)
  
15. *Yubari* (1923-1924) Standard displacement, 2,890 tons. Length, 435 feet. Beam, 39  $\frac{1}{2}$  feet. Draught, 11 feet 9 in. *Guns* : 6 5.5-inch ; 1 3-inch (A.A.) ; 4 torpedo-tubes above water (21-inch).
  
16. *Tatsuta* (1918-1919) Standard displacement, 3,230 tons. Length, 468 feet.
17. *Tenryu* (1918-1919) Beam, 40  $\frac{3}{4}$  feet. Mean draught, 13 feet. H. P. 51,000 = 31 kts. *Guns* : 4 5.5-inch ; 1 3-inch (A.A.) ; 6 torpedo-tubes above water.
  
18. *Hivado* (1911-1912) Standard displacement, 4,400 tons. Length, 475 feet.
19. *Yahagi* (1911-1912) Beam, 46  $\frac{1}{2}$  feet. Max. draught 17  $\frac{2}{3}$  feet. H. P. 22,500 = 26 kts. *Guns* : 8 6-inch ; 2 3-inch (A.A.) ; 3 torpedo-tubes above water (18-inch).
20. *Chikuma* (1911-1912)
  
21. *Tone* (1907-1909) Normal displacement, 4,100 tons. Length, 406 feet. Beam, 47 feet. Mean draught, 17  $\frac{3}{4}$  feet. H. P. 15,000 = 23 kts. *Guns* : 2 6-inch ; 10 4.7-inch ; 2 3-inch (A.A.) ; 3 torpedo-tubes above water (18-inch).

## Old cruiser :

- Tsushima* (1902-1904) Normal displacement, 3,420 tons. Length, 334  $\frac{1}{2}$  feet. (Coast-Defence Vessel) Beam, 44 feet. Maximum draught, 16 feet. *Guns* : 6 6-inch ; 8 3-inch (A.A.).

<sup>1</sup> Employed as Training-ship.

101<sup>1</sup> + 24<sup>2</sup> DESTROYERS.

Boats over 1,000 tons are officially rated first class ; 600-1,000 tons, second class.,

| Period        | Totals | Class             | First begun | Last completed | Standard displacement | Dimensions : Length, beam, max. draught          | H. P.  | Fuel, Coal, Oil      | Guns  | Torpedo-tubes |
|---------------|--------|-------------------|-------------|----------------|-----------------------|--|--------|----------------------|---|---------------|
|               |        | FIRST CLASS       |             |                | tons                  | feet   |        | tons                 |   |               |
| 1st           | 24     | <i>Fubuki</i>     | 1926        | Bldg.          | 1,700                 | $367\frac{1}{2} \times 34 \times 10\frac{3}{4}$  | 50,000 | 400 ?                | 6 5.1-inch                                    | 9 21-inch     |
|               |        | <i>Mutsuki</i>    | 1923        | 1925-1927      | 1,315                 | $320 \times 30 \times 9\frac{5}{8}$              | 40,000 | } 350                | 4 4.7-inch                                    | 6 21-inch     |
|               |        | <i>Kamikaze</i>   | 1922        | 1922-1925      | 1,270                 | $320 \times 30 \times 9\frac{7}{12}$             | 38,500 |                      | 4 4.7-inch                                    | 6 21-inch     |
|               |        | <i>Minekaze</i>   | 1918        | 1922           | 1,215                 | $320 \times 29\frac{1}{4} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$   | 38,500 | 315                  | 4 4.7-inch                                    | 6 21-inch     |
| 2nd           | 4      | <i>Tanikaze</i>   | 1916        | 1919           | 1,180                 | $320 \times 29\frac{1}{4} \times 9\frac{1}{4}$   | 28,000 | 315                  | 3 4.7-inch                                    | 6 21-inch     |
|               |        | <i>Amatsukaze</i> | 1915        | 1917           | 1,105                 | $310 \times 28 \times 10\frac{1}{2}$             | 27,000 | 145 + 195            | 4 4.7-inch                                    | 6 18-inch     |
|               |        | <i>Urakaze</i>    | 1913        | 1915           | 810                   | $275 \times 27\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{2}$  | 22,000 | 248                  | { 1 4.7-inch<br>4 12-pdr. }                   | 4 21-inch     |
|               |        | SECOND CLASS      |             |                |                       |  |        |                      |   |               |
| 1st           | 8      | <i>Wakatake</i>   | 1921        | 1924           | 820-770               | $275 \times 26 \times 8-8\frac{1}{4}$            | 21,000 | 275                  | 3 4.7-inch                                    | 4 21-inch     |
|               |        | <i>Ashi</i>       | 1920        | 1922           |                       |  |        |                      |   |               |
| 2nd           | 13     | <i>Momi</i>       | 1918        | 1920           | 755                   | $275 \times 25 \times 7\frac{3}{4}-8$            | 16,000 | 90 + 210             | 3 4.7-inch                                    | 6 18-inch     |
|               |        | <i>Momo</i>       | 1915        | 1916           |                       |  |        |                      |   |               |
|               |        | <i>Kaba</i>       | 1914        | 1915           |                       |  |        |                      |   |               |
| Mine Sweepers | 2      | <i>Sakura</i>     | 1911        | 1913           | 530                   | $260 \times 24 \times 7\frac{1}{2}-7\frac{3}{4}$ | 9,500  | { 90 + 125<br>125-30 | { 1 4.7-inch<br>2 12-pdr.<br>2 12-pdr. A.A. } | 4 18-inch     |
|               |        | Nos. 1-6          | 1923        | 1928           | 615                   | $235 \times 26\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$   | 2,000  |                      | { 2 4.7-inch<br>2 3-inch A.A. }               | Nil           |
| Mine Sweepers | 2      | Nos. 7-8          | 1910        | 1912           | 1,030                 | $323 \times 28 \times 9$                         | 19,500 | 250/180              | { 2 4.7-inch<br>5 3-inch }                    | Nil           |
|               |        | Nos. 9-10         | 1917        | 1918           | 750                   | $275 \times 25 \times 7\frac{3}{4}$              | 16,000 | 92/212               | 3 4.7-inch                                    | Nil           |

<sup>1</sup> Completed in 1930. — <sup>2</sup> Building, of which 16 launched 1927-30.

$$67^1 + 5^2 = 72 \text{ SUBMARINES.}$$

| No. | Type          | Date      | Displacement            | H. P.                       | Fuel          | T. Tubes | Max. draught. |
|-----|---------------|-----------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|----------|---------------|
|     | 1st Class     |           | tons                    |                             | tons          |          | feet          |
| 5   | I 65/69       | 1927- ?   | <u>1,638</u><br>2,220   | ?                           | ?             | 6/8      | 16            |
| 3   | I 61/64       | 1926/1929 | } <u>1,635</u><br>2,100 | <u>6,000</u>                | ?             | 6/8      | 16 1/4        |
| 9   | I 53/60, I 63 | 1924/1929 |                         | 1,800                       |               |          |               |
| 2   | I 51/52       | 1921/1925 | <u>1,400</u><br>2,000   | <u>5,200/6,000</u><br>1,800 | Over<br>100 ? | 8        | 17            |
| 4   | I 21/24       | 1924/1928 | <u>1,150</u><br>1,750   | <u>4,000</u><br>?           | ?             | 4        | 14 1/4        |
| 5   | I 1/5         | 1923/1929 | <u>1,955</u><br>2,500   | <u>6,000</u><br>?           | ?             | 6        | 16            |
|     | 2nd Class     |           | About                   |                             |               |          |               |
| 9   | Ro. 60/68     | 1921/1926 | <u>998</u><br>1,300     | <u>2,400</u><br>1,600       | 75            | 6        | 13            |
| 9   | Ro. 51/59     | 1918/1923 | <u>900</u><br>1,082     | <u>2,400</u><br>1,200       |               |          |               |
| 4   | Ro. 29/32     | 1921/1925 | <u>665</u><br>1,000     | <u>2,400</u><br>1,200       | 60            | 6        | 12            |
| 3   | Ro. 26/28     | 1921/1924 | <u>750</u><br>1,000     | <u>2,600</u><br>1,200       |               |          |               |
| 9   | Ro. 16/24     | 1919/1922 | <u>740</u><br>986       | <u>2,600</u><br>1,200       | } 65/75       | 4/6      | 12            |
| 3   | Ro. 13/15     | 1918/1921 | <u>740</u><br>986       | <u>2,600</u><br>1,200       |               |          |               |
| 2   | Ro. 11/12     | 1917/1919 | <u>720</u><br>1,035     | <u>1,800</u><br>1,200       |               |          |               |
| 3   | Ro. 3/5       | 1919/1922 | <u>689</u><br>950       | } <u>2,600</u><br>1,200     | 59/65         | 5        | 13 1/2        |
| 2   | Ro. 1/2       | 1917/1920 | <u>689</u><br>1,043     |                             |               |          |               |

<sup>1</sup> Built or completing.

<sup>2</sup> Ordered or authorised.



Miscellaneous : 65 units (torpedo-boats, gunboats, minelayers, etc.).

SUMMARY OF NAVAL UNITS.

| Type   | Number |      | Total tonnage        |                       |                     | Depreciated tonnage <sup>1</sup> |
|--|--------|------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|
|  | 1929   | 1930 | 1929                 | 1930                  |                     | 1929 <sup>2</sup>                |
|  |        |      |                      | Standard displacement | Normal displacement |                                  |
| Battleships and battle cruisers <sup>3</sup> . . . . . | 10     | 10   | 304,433              | 271,890               | 27,500              | 109,297                          |
| Aircraft carriers . . . . .                            | 3      | 3    | 65,658               | —                     | 65,658              | 58,133                           |
| Cruisers and light cruisers . . . . .                  | 37     | 37   | 242,854              | 163,050               | 67,517              | 113,327                          |
| Destroyers . . . . .                                   | 99     | 101  | 108,273              | 95,775                | —                   | 43,906                           |
| Submarines <sup>4</sup> . . . . .                      | 66     | 67   | 71,600               | —                     | 72,552              | 47,807                           |
| Miscellaneous craft <sup>5</sup> . . . . .             | 11     | 14   | 5,566                | 800                   | 5,035               | 1,627                            |
| Total . . . . .  |        |      | 798,394 <sup>6</sup> | 531,515               | 238,262             | 374,097 <sup>6</sup>             |
| Total number of naval personnel . . . . .              |        |      |                      |                       |                     | 75,000                           |

<sup>1</sup> The depreciated tonnage is calculated as follows :

- (1) For battleships, battle-cruisers, coast-defence ships, monitors, aircraft-carriers and miscellaneous vessels a reduction in original tonnage at the rate of 1/20 per annum from date of completion.
- (2) For cruisers and light cruisers, a reduction of 1/17 per annum from date of completion.
- (3) For torpedo craft and submarines, a reduction of 1/12 per annum from date of completion.

<sup>2</sup> Depreciated tonnage on January 1st, 1930.

<sup>3</sup> Six battleships and four battle-cruisers.

<sup>4</sup> Built or completing.

<sup>5</sup> Under the heading "Miscellaneous Craft", only sloops, gunboats, river gunboats and despatch vessels are shown.

<sup>6</sup> Approximate figure, the displacements being given in Washington standard displacements, in Geneva standard displacements, or in normal displacements.

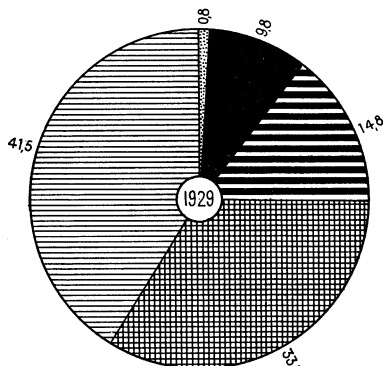
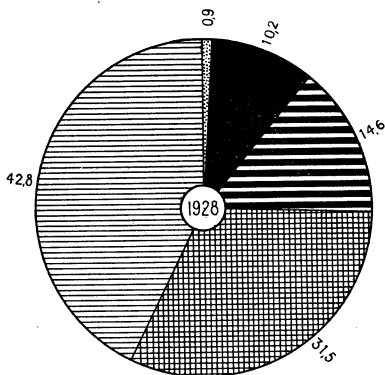
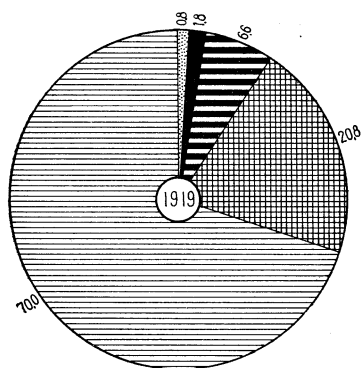
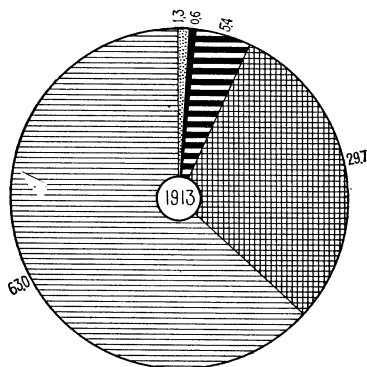
## NAVY

DISTRIBUTION (IN %) OF TONNAGE OF THE NAVY AMONG THE DIFFERENT CLASSES OF VESSELS IN 1913, 1919, 1928 and 1929.

NOTE. — Only units actually completed in the years in question have been considered.

NUMBER AND TONNAGE  
(in thousands of tons)

|                              | 1913            |       | 1919            |       | 1928            |       | 1929            |       |
|------------------------------|-----------------|-------|-----------------|-------|-----------------|-------|-----------------|-------|
|                              | Number          | Tons  | Number          | Tons  | Number          | Tons  | Number          | Ton   |
| Battleships                  | 23 <sup>1</sup> | 337.8 | 25 <sup>2</sup> | 475.5 | 10 <sup>3</sup> | 303.2 | 10 <sup>3</sup> | 304.4 |
| Cruisers                     | 28 <sup>4</sup> | 159.0 | 24 <sup>5</sup> | 141.2 | 35              | 222.9 | 37              | 242.8 |
| Destroyers and torpedo boats | 119             | 28.7  | 93              | 44.8  | 96              | 103.1 | 99              | 108.3 |
| Submarines                   | 15              | 3.5   | 26 <sup>7</sup> | 11.3  | 73              | 72.3  | 66              | 71.6  |
| Miscellaneous <sup>7</sup>   | 9               | 6.9   | 8               | 5.8   | 12 <sup>8</sup> | 6.6   | 11 <sup>8</sup> | 5.6   |



Battleships

Cruisers

Destroyers and torpedo boats

Submarines

Miscellaneous

<sup>1</sup> 2 dreadnoughts, 5 battle-cruisers, 2 first-class battleships and 14 other battleships.

<sup>2</sup> 5 dreadnoughts, 7 battle-cruisers (including 2 of the dreadnought class), 2 semi-dreadnoughts (first-class battleships) and 11 other battleships.

<sup>3</sup> 6 battleships and 4 battle-cruisers.

<sup>4</sup> 7 first-class cruisers, 3 first-class armoured cruisers (coast defence), 7 second-class cruisers and 11 protected cruisers.

<sup>5</sup> 9 first-class cruisers, 7 second-class cruisers (including 1 coast defence); exclusive of 4 cruisers under construction and 1 cruiser launched in 1919 but not yet completed, 4 protected cruisers and 4 obsolete cruisers.

<sup>6</sup> Approximate tonnage.

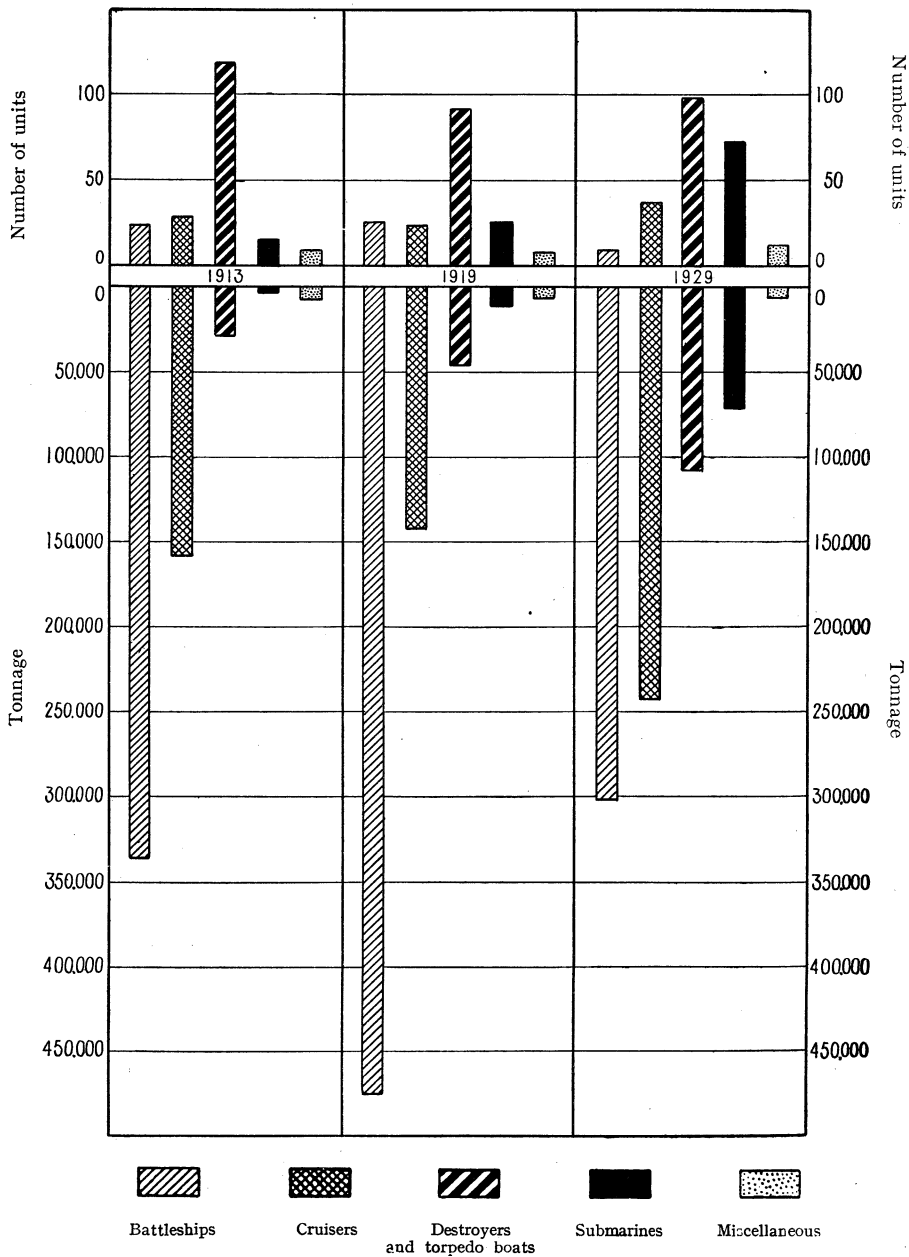
<sup>7</sup> Gunboats.

<sup>8</sup> Not including 3 aircraft carriers (65,658 tons).

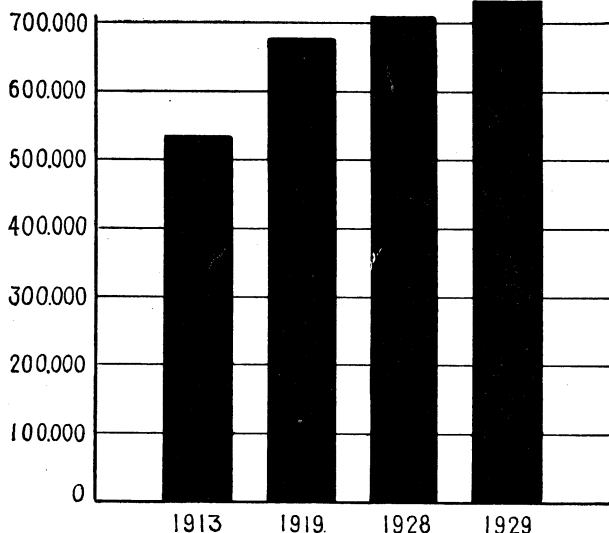
\* See note 6 of the Summary of Naval Units of the former page. For 1913 and 1919 the displacements are "normal displacements".

NAVY

NUMBER OF UNITS AND TONNAGE  
in 1913, 1919 and 1929



## NAVY

TOTAL TONNAGE <sup>1</sup>

|            | Tons<br>(ooo's omitted) |
|------------|-------------------------|
| 1913 . . . | 535.9                   |
| 1919 . . . | 678.6                   |
| 1928 . . . | 708.2 <sup>2</sup>      |
| 1929 . . . | 732.7 <sup>2</sup>      |

## III.

**Budget Expenditure on National Defence.**

## A. NOTES ON BUDGET PROCEDURE.

(1) The budget year covers the period April 1st to March 31st. The revenue and expenditure of the State and loans and liabilities contracted in the name of the Imperial Treasury require the assent of the Imperial Diet, but all expenditure connected with the Emperor and the Imperial Household, as also expenditure incurred in connection with the powers vested by the Constitution in the Emperor, may neither be rejected nor reduced by the Diet without the consent of the Government. The expenditure for purposes of defence falls under the latter category.

The financial law, as revised in April 1921, provides that all accounts relating to the revenue and expenditure of any given fiscal year should close on July 31st of the ensuing year.

(2) The Japanese budget consists of two main parts :

(a) The General Account, subdivided into two sections, Ordinary and Extraordinary ; and

(b) The Special Accounts, the more important of which are similarly subdivided.

<sup>1</sup> See note 6 of the Summary of Naval Units. For 1913 and 1919 the displacements are "normal displacements"

<sup>2</sup> Not including 3 aircraft carriers (65,658 tons),

The General Account deals with the income and expenditure of the State in its main public departments, and the ordinary and extraordinary expenditure on defence falls under this account. There are, however, in the Special Accounts some items which deal directly with defence expenditure. These are : the accounts for the Tokio and Osaka Army Arsenal, the Supplementary Fund for the Army (building and repairing expenses), funds for naval arsenals, the Naval Powder-mill, the Naval Fuel Factory and Senju Woollen Factory.

In July 1929 there was a sudden change of Government in Japan. The new Government, pledged to a policy of readjustment and retrenchment, compiled a working budget within the limits of the budget originally approved by the Diet and immediately put it into operation. The budget estimates for 1929-30 given below thus represent that working budget.

## B. BUDGET EXPENDITURE ON NATIONAL DEFENCE.

### *Summary of Defence Expenditure : General Account.*

|   | 1927-28         | 1928-29                      | 1929-30 | 1930-31          |
|---|-----------------|------------------------------|---------|------------------|
|   | Closed Accounts | Actual accounts <sup>1</sup> |         | Budget estimates |
|   | Yen (ooo's)     |                              |         |                  |
| <i>Army, Ordinary :</i>                 |                 |                              |         |                  |
| Department proper . . . . .             | 758             | 756                          | 755     | 708              |
| Expenses for military affairs . . . . . | 172,631         | 166,068                      | 177,253 | 177,240          |
| Other expenses . . . . .                | 800             | 797                          | 891     | 737              |
| Total . . . . .                         | 174,189         | 167,621                      | 178,899 | 178,685          |
| <i>Army, Extraordinary . . . . .</i>    | 43,913          | 81,486                       | 48,356  | 32,101           |
| Total Army . . . . .                    | 218,102         | 249,107                      | 227,255 | 210,786          |
| <i>Navy, Ordinary :</i>                 |                 |                              |         |                  |
| Department proper . . . . .             | 563             | 561                          | 577     | 563              |
| Expenses for naval affairs . . . . .    | 135,147         | 142,027                      | 146,605 | 149,887          |
| Other expenses . . . . .                | 833             | 437                          | 466     | 711              |
| Total . . . . .                         | 136,543         | 143,025                      | 147,648 | 151,161          |
| <i>Navy, Extraordinary . . . . .</i>    | 136,991         | 125,106                      | 120,017 | 111,776          |
| Total Navy . . . . .                    | 273,534         | 268,131                      | 267,665 | 262,937          |
| Grand Total, Army and Navy . . . . .    | 491,636         | 517,238                      | 494,920 | 473,723          |
| Index numbers of :                      | %               | %                            | %       | %                |
| Wholesale prices (1913 = 100) . . . . . | 169             | 171                          | 161     | 131 <sup>2</sup> |

<sup>1</sup> Actual accounts on July 31st.

<sup>2</sup> Average, April 1930 to January 1931.

*Note.* — The figures given above refer to the defence expenditure in the General Account only. No details regarding the special accounts are available.

According to the Financial and Economic Annual of Japan for 1929, the increase in the extraordinary expenditure for the Army was caused chiefly by the despatch of troops to China.

Amongst the most important projects embodied in the Budget for the fiscal year 1928-29 were the increase of Navy appropriations for building auxiliary vessels, and the shortening of the term of military service in the Infantry.