

## Summary

The title

The End of the Revised Electric Utility Law and the Realization of the Electric Nationalization Law.

Name

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This thesis aimed to make clear the reason why the Revised Electric Utility Law had been ended and the Electric Nationalization Law had been established in 1930s Japan. To figure out those questions, this thesis used two concepts. The one is the concept of the Electric Power Systems which was coined by Thomas P. Hughes who was the famous scholar of the American history of electric industries. The other concept is the Electric Politics which explains how the conflicts occurred between the utilities or the utilities and consumers of electricity.

The Revised Electric Utility Law had ended because it could not regulate the electric politics. This inner problem of the Revised Electric Utility Law paved the way to the establishment of the Electric Nationalization Law.

In chapter 1, this thesis analyzed the concept of the electric power systems, especially about the reverse salient and critical problems which were the important concepts which Hughes had shown in his famous book, "Networks of Power" (1983).

In chapter 2, this thesis made clear that the Revised Electric Utility Law was established by Kaname Hirasawa who was a famous bureaucrat as "The Expert of the Electric Power Administration" in the Ministry of Communications. Hirasawa thought that the Revised Electric Utility Law was to promote the electric systems in 1930 Japan.

In chapter 3, this thesis analyzed the movement of the Kobe Municipal Electric Bureau which made petitions to the Ministry of Communications for building the isolated power stations for Kobe city. This movement have reached the climax when the Muroto Typhoon struck the west Japan area including Kobe city.

In chapter 4, this thesis aimed to study about the Promoting Policy of the Ministry of Communications on Distribution Line in North-East area of Japan. Especially, this thesis analyzed the controversy over the Rural Electrification between peasants, CEO in electric power utilities, and bureaucrats.

In chapter 5, this thesis aimed to study about the discourse of Oowada Teiji who was bureaucrat of the Ministry of Communications. Especially, this chapter was focused on the controversy between Chubu electric Power Company and Yahagi Water Power Company. This conflict had made Oowada to promote the Electric Nationalization Law.

In Chapter 6, this thesis aimed to study about the thought about the Command Economic Theory of Oowada. Oowada thought that the Electric Power System played an

important role to solve the problems, for instance the conflicts in the Rural areas or import surplus to America or European countries.

In chapter 7, this thesis aimed to study about the controversy over the Electric Nationalization Law from 1936 to 1938. The Electric Nationalization Law was the first command law in Japan which the government intervened the market systems. So, a lot of people, for instance the CEO, bureaucrats, technicians, and the socialists took part in the controversy. That was the biggest electric politics in pre-WW2 Japan.

In conclusion, this thesis examined the reason why the Revised Electric Utility Law had been ended and the Electric Nationalization Law had been established in 1930s Japan. First, the Revised Electric Utility Law had standout aspect, for instance the Monopoly of Power Supply.

However, it failed to regulate the electric power politics which occurred between the utilities or the utilities and consumers in rural cities. Second, the controversy of the Electric Nationalization Law was composed of the controversy about the electric power systems and the command economic theory. Those two aspects were important for us to recognize why a lot of actors except the direct stakeholders, including the CEO of electric companies and technicians and bureaucrat, for instance Hirasawa.