

11  
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SUPREME COMMAND ALLIED POWERS  
INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Document No. 2267 26 June 1946

CERTIFICATE

I, Col. J. Monaghan, hereby certify  
th  
that I am associated with the International Prosecution  
Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Command Allied Powers,  
and that the attached document, consisting of \_\_\_\_\_ pages  
and described as follows: \_\_\_\_\_

The Japan Times Year Book

and dated 1933, was obtained by me on the  
date above set forth in my above capacity and in the conduct  
of my official business and in the following manner, to wit:  
(place and from whom obtained, including specific Japanese  
archives, records and files involved, if any) \_\_\_\_\_

ATIS

Col. J. Monaghan  
NAME

Investigator  
RANK OR CAPACITY

S.P.S.  
ASN

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 2266 to 2268 inclusive

27 June 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT

Title and Nature: Japan - MANCHUKUO Year Book 1941,  
Japan TIMES Yearbook, 1933, and Survey of International  
Affairs, 1934

Date: Original ( ) Copy (x) Language:  
English

Has it been translated? Yes ( ) No (x)

Has it been photostated? Yes ( ) No (x)

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL

Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: ATIS

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS

Doc. No. 2266

Japan - MANCHUKUO Year Book, 1941

Doc. No. 2267

Japan Times Yearbook, 1933

Doc. No. 2268

Survey of International Affairs, published by  
Royal Institute of International Affairs, 1934.

Analyst: 2d Lt Goldstein

Doc. Nos. 2266  
to 2268 incl

THE  
JAPAN TIMES  
YEAR  
BOOK

The Japan Times  
YEAR BOOK

1933

III
50
J



# MITSUMI GO

## THE MITSUI BANK, LIMITED

Capital Subscribed. . . . . Yen 100,000,000  
 Capital Paid-up. . . . . Yen 60,000,000  
 Reserve Funds . . . . . Yen 51,800,000

**HEAD OFFICE:**—No. 1, Muromachi 2-chome, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.  
**Home Branches:**—Fukuoka, Hiroshima, Kobe, Kyoto, Marunouchi (Tokyo), Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Nagoya-Kamimaetsu, Nihonbashi (Tokyo), Osaka, Osaka-Dojima, Osaka-Kawaguchi, Osaka-Nishi, Osaka-Semba, Otaru, Shimonoseki, Wakamatsu (Kyushu), Yokohama.  
**Foreign Branches:**—Bombay, London, New York, Shanghai, Sourabaya.  
**London Bankers:**—Barclays Bank, Ltd. Midland Bank, Ltd.  
**New York Bankers:**—Bankers Trust Co., Chase National Bank, National City Bank of New York.

## THE MITSUI MINING COMPANY, LTD.

Capital Subscribed. . . . . Yen 100,000,000

**HEAD OFFICE:**—No. 1, Muromachi 2-chome, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.  
*Coal, Cokes, Coal-tar and By-Products.  
 Dyes & Intermediates, Acids & Heavy Chemicals.  
 Spelter, Boiler Zinc, Zincsheet, Zinc Dust, Lead, Silver and Gold,  
 Machineries and Tools, Fire Bricks.*

Annual coal production is equal to one quarter of the total output in Japan.

## THE MITSUI TRUST COMPANY, LTD.

The First Trust Company Established Under  
 the New Trust Law of Japan.

Capital . . . . . Yen 30,000,000

**Departments:**—Trust, Bond, Loan, Foreign, Real Estate  
 and Safe Deposit.

**MAIN OFFICE:** Muromachi, Nihonbashi, Tokyo.  
**BRANCH OFFICE:** Koraihashi, Osaka.

# MEI KAISHA



## SA/10090 2011 68 500462267 MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.

(MITSUI & CO., LTD., in Europe & America)  
 ESTABLISHED 1876

CAPITAL (Fully Paid Up) . . . . . Yen 100,000,000  
 RESERVE FUNDS (April, 1932). . . Yen 64,460,000

**General Exporters and Importers, Sawmill and Shipowners  
 and Shipbuilders**

**HEAD OFFICE: TOKYO, JAPAN.**

**BRANCH OFFICES AND REPRESENTATIVES:**

**HOME:**—Otaru, Hakodate, Kawasaki, Yokohama, Yokosuka, Nagoya, Shimizu, Niigata, Osaka, Tsuruga, Maizuru, Kobe, Tama, Okuyama, Hiroshima, Kure, Moji, Wakamatsu, Karatsu, Milke, Nagasaki, Sasebo, Taihoku, Keelung, Tainan, Takao, Keijo, Jinsen, Fusan, Kunsan, Seishin, Heijo.  
**ABROAD:**—Dairen, Antungien, Newchwang, Mukden, Chafuchun, Harbin, Tientsin, Peiping, Chefoo, Shanghai, Tsingtau, Hankow, Amoy, Canton, Hongkong, Saigon, Manila, Cebu, Davao, Iloilo, Singapore, Medan, Bangkok, Rangoon, Sourabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, London, New York, San Francisco, Seattle, Toronto, Sydney Melbourne, Alexandria.

**Correspondents:**  
 Deutsche Busan Aktiengesellschaft, Berlin and Hamburg. Société Anonyme Française Bussan, Lyon and Paris. Mitsui Bussan South Africa (Proprietary) Ltd., Cape Town. Jutaro Koma, Buenos Aires.

## THE TOSHIN SOKO KAISHA, LIMITED

(THE TOSHIN WAREHOUSE CO., LTD.)

Capital . . . . . Yen 15,000,000

**Stevedoring, Landing Express and Shipping Agents,  
 Customs Brokers and Warehousemen.**

**Chairman:** K. FUKUI, **Managing Directors:** N. KATO & T. TESHIMA,  
**Directors:** K. HAYASHI & H. OKUMURA,  
**Auditors:** Y. KOSHI & R. KADONO

**HEAD OFFICE:** No. 12, Hakozaicho 3-chome, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.  
**Warehouses & Offices:**—Tokyo Yokohama, Nagoya, Yokkaichi, Osaka, Kobe, Moji and Shimonoseki.

## Mitsui Life Insurance, Co., Ltd.

**NAGABUMI ARIGA, President.  
 Tatsuji Noyori, Managing-Director.**

**HEAD OFFICE:** No. 1, Muromachi 2-chome, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.  
**Branch Offices:**—Tokyo, Otaru, Sendai, Kanazawa, Nagoya, Osaka, Hiroshima, Fukuoka.



The  
**Tokyo Fire Insurance  
Company, Limited**

**OLDEST FIRE INS. CO. IN JAPAN  
ESTABLISHED IN AS EARLY AS 1887**

CAPITAL - - - - - YEN 10,000,000  
RESERVES - - - - - „ 13,020,000

BARON TAKAFUSA SHIJO, . . . . . PRESIDENT  
KANJI MINAMI, Esq., . . . . . VICE-PRESIDENT  
BUNGO KIKUCHI, Esq., . . . . . GENERAL MANAGER

**FIRE, MARINE, ACCIDENT,**

TRANSPORT, FIDELITY, BURGLARY,  
MOTOR-CAR, PLATE-GLASS AND FOREST

**INSURANCE**

**HEAD OFFICE:**

**No. 6, OHTE-MACHI ITCHOME, KOJIMACHI-KU  
TOKYO**

**BRANCHES:**

OSAKA, KYOTO, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, NAGOYA, SENDAI,  
FUKUOKA AND KEIJO

**AGENTS:**

NUMBERING ABOUT 4,000 IN EVERY PART OF JAPAN AND ALL  
OVER THE WORLD

**N.Y.K. LINE**

**PASSENGER SERVICES of DISTINCTION**

— Principle Passenger Services —

Line	No. of Vessels	Sailing Frequency
Orient-California Service .....	5	Fortnightly
Orient-Vancouver-Seattle Service.....	5	Fortnightly
Japan-Europe Service .....	10	Fortnightly
Japan-Australia Service .....	3	Monthly
S. America West Coast Service .....	4	Monthly
Japan-Bombay Service.....	3	Monthly
South Sea Islands Services .....	6	Twice a Month
Japan-China Rapid Expresses .....	2	Every 4 days
Kobe-Osaka-Shanghai Service .....	4	Semi-weekly
Yokohama-Shanghai Service.....	3	Every 6 days
Kobe-Osaka-Tsingtao Service .....	1	Semi-monthly
Kobe-Osaka Tientsin Service (K.Y.K.)	3	Every 5 days
Kobe-Keelung Service (K.Y.K) .....	3	Every 5 days
Yokohama-North China Service (K.Y.K) .....	4	Weekly
Ogasawara Service (K.Y.K) .....	1	Once in 3 weeks

**N.Y.K. LINE**

Head Office and Tokyo Ticket & Enquiry Office

**YUSEN BUILDING, TOKYO**

*Branches and Agencies Located at all Important Cities  
and Ports Throughout the World*

**General Passenger Agents in the Orient for CUNARD LINE**

# JAPAN CALLS

M  
-  
J  
C  
F  
I  
M



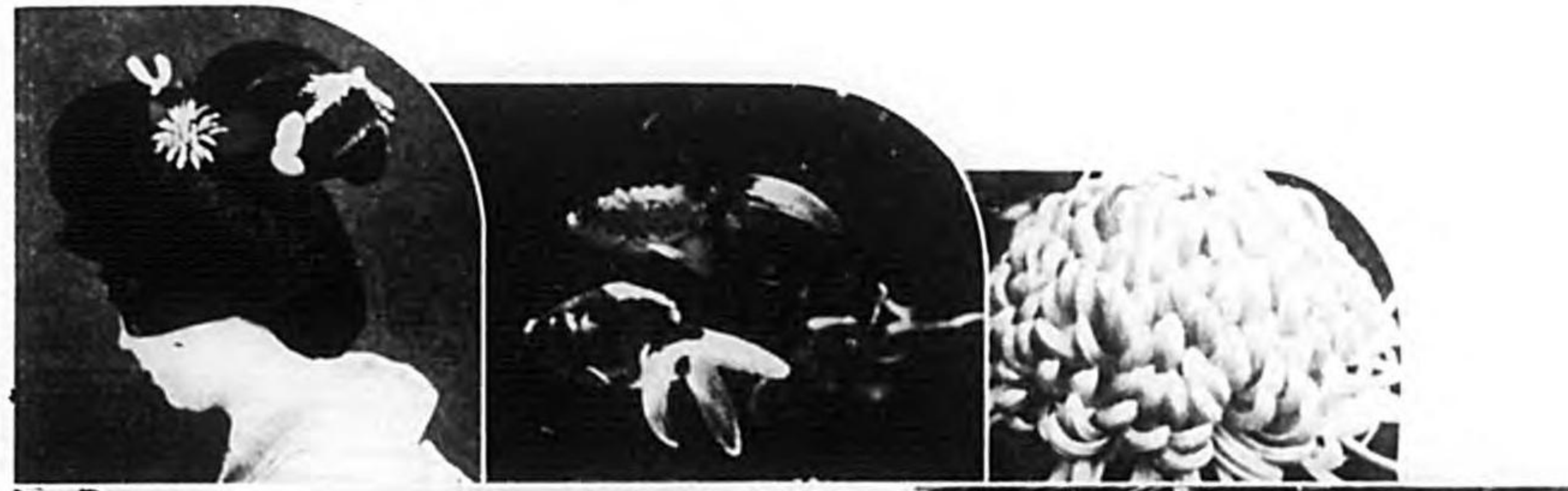
SPRING IN KYOTO



MIYAJIMA



KABUKI PLAY



NIKKO



HACHIMAN SHRINE, KAMAKURA



AOI FESTIVAL KYOTO



TOKYO STATION

# JAPANESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS



# O.S.K. LINE

50 Mail, Passenger and Freight Services with a Fleet of 150 Vessels  
aggregating 500,000 Tons.

## PRINCIPAL REGULAR LINES:

### JAPAN-EUROPEAN LINE (Monthly)

Yokohama Kobe Dairen Shanghai  
Hongkong Singapore Colombo Aden  
Suez Port Said London Rotterdam  
Hamburg Bremen Dunkirk Antwerp

### NEW YORK LINE (24 Sailings a Year)

Hongkong Shanghai Dairen Taku  
(Keelung)  
Kobe Yokkaichi Yokohama Los Angeles  
Panama New York Boston Philadelphia  
Baltimore

### SOUTH AMERICAN LINE (2 Sailings a Month)

(A Unique Round the World Service)

Yokohama Kobe Hongkong Saigon  
Singapore Colombo Durban Port  
CapeTown Rio De Santos Montevideo  
Janeiro  
Buenos Aires New Galveston Cristobal  
Orleans  
Los Angeles Yokohama

### AUSTRALIAN LINE (Monthly)

Yokohama Otaru Yokohama Nagoya  
Osaka Kobe Moji Hongkong  
Manila Brisbane Sydney Melbourne  
Wellington Auckland

### BOMBAY LINE (Fortnightly)

Yokohama Nagoya Yokkaichi Osaka  
Kobe Moji Hongkong Singapore  
Penang Belawandeli Colombo Bombay  
Karachi Shanghai (Upward only)

### JAPAN-CALCUTTA LINE (Fortnightly)

Yokohama Nagoya Osaka Kobe  
Moji Hongkong Singapore Penang  
Belawandeli Rangoon Calcutta

### AFRICAN LINE (Monthly) (Extending to South America)

Yokohama Nagoya Osaka Kobe  
Moji Hongkong Singapore Colombo  
Mombasa Zanzibar Dar-Es- Beira  
Salaam  
Lourenco Durban Port Cape Town  
Marques Elizabeth  
RioDeJaneiro Santos Buenos Aires

### SOUTH SEAS LINE (Monthly)

Yokohama Nagoya Osaka Kobe  
Moji Keelung Manila Tawao  
Sourabaya Tjilachap Macassar

### SAIGON-BANGKOK LINE (Monthly)

Yokohama Nagoya Osaka Kobe  
Moji Keelung Saigon Bangkok

### JAPAN-PHILIPPINE LINE (Fortnightly)

Yokohama Nagoya Osaka Kobe  
Moji Nagasaki Manila Cebu  
Zambeanga Davao

### KOBE-KEELUNG LINE (3 Sailings per Fortnight)

Kobe Moji Keelung

### SERVICES TO CHINA:

Osaka-Dairen Line	...	Every 3 days' sailing
Osaka-Tientsin Line	...	3 Sailings a Fortnight
Osaka-Tsingtao Line	...	2 Sailings a Fortnight
Yokohama-Tientsin Line	...	4 Sailings a Fortnight
Takao-Tientsin Line	...	2 to 3 Sailings per Month
Takao-Canton Line	...	Fortnightly
Keelung-Hongkong Line	...	Weekly
Keelung-Foochow-Amoy Line	...	3 Sailings per Month

Besides the above mentioned, Mail and Passenger Services are maintained by over Thirty Regular Lines, calling at all important ports in Japan, as well as the Straits, Dutch East Indies, Formosa, China, Korea, etc.

### COMPANY'S LOCAL OFFICES AND AGENCIES IN CHINA

Hongkong, Swatow, Amoy, Canton, Foochow, Hankow, Shanghai,  
Tsingtao, Tientsin, Dairen and Chefoo.



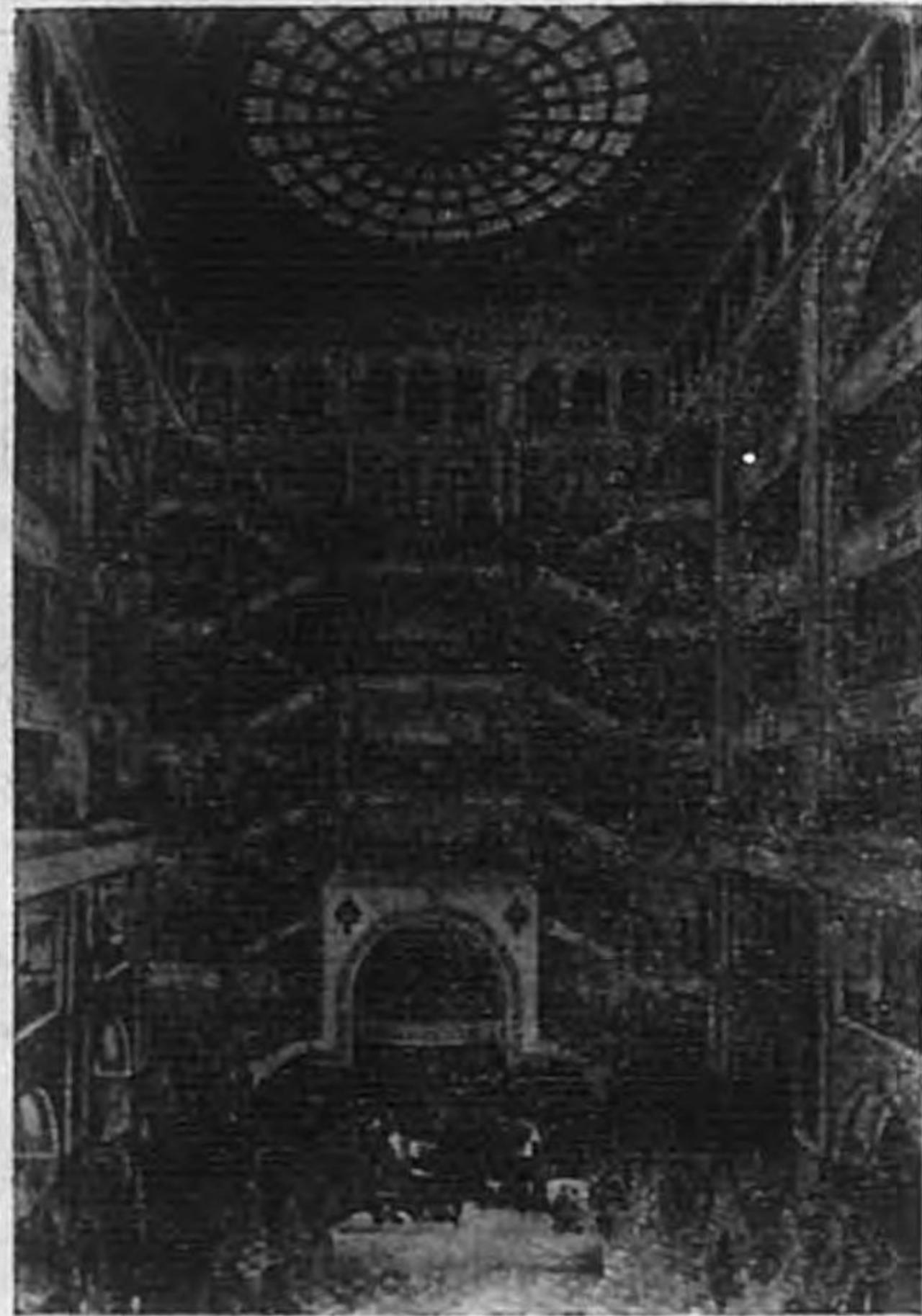
*While in Tokyo*

You must not lose the opportunity to visit

**The Mitsukoshi,**

Up-to-date Department Store.

**MITSUBUKOSHI**  
NIHONBASHI TOKIO



**M  
A  
T  
S  
U  
Y  
A**



*Ginza is the Fifth Avenue of Tokyo. The House of MATSUYA, in the centre of this fashionable shopping street, is known among all foreign tourists as the most agreeable department store in the Orient. MATSUYA has an extensive variety of Japanese goods, very desirable as souvenirs—ki-mono, cloisonné, tortoise-shell ware, dolls, etc.*

ESTABLISHED : 1895



INCORPORATED : 1912

**THE SUMITOMO BANK, LTD.**

KITAHAMA, OSAKA, JAPAN

Subscribed Capital - - - - - Yen 70,000,000  
 Paid-up Capital - - - - - Yen 50,000,000  
 Reserve Funds - - - - - Yen 26,680,000

**DIRECTORS :**

N. YATSUSHIRO, Esq. - - - - - Chairman, Board of Directors  
 . and Chief Managing Director  
 K. OHDAIRA, Esq. - - - - - Managing Director  
 H. OKAHASHI, Esq. - - - - - " "  
 K. OHSHIMA, Esq. - - - - - " "  
 BARON K. SUMITOMO - - - - - Director  
 K. HORI, Esq. - - - - - "  
 M. OGURA, Esq. - - - - - "  
 S. IMAMURA, Esq. - - - - - "  
 K. KAGA, Esq. - - - - - "

**Home Branches:** Osaka, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Kobe, Wakayama, Okayama, Onomichi, Niihama, Kure, Hiroshima, Yanai, Shimonoseki, Moji, Kokura, Wakamatsu, Fukuoka, Kurume, Kumamoto.

**Offices in Pacific Liners:** M. S. "Asama Maru." M. S. "Chichibu Maru," M. S. "Tatsuta Maru."

**Foreign Branches:** London, New York, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Bombay and Shanghai.

**Affiliated Banks:** The Sumitomo Bank of Hawaii, Honolulu. The Sumitomo Bank of Seattle, Seattle. The Sumitomo Bank of California, Sacramento, Cal.

**Bankers:** Lloyds Bank, Limited, London. National City Bank of New York, New York. Lloyds and National Provincial Foreign Bank, Limited, Paris.

**Correspondents:** Established in all important places at home and abroad.

The Bank buys, sells and receives for collection Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers; issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit available in all important parts of the world, and acts as Trustee for Mortgage Bond, besides doing General Banking Business.





# Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd.

Established by the Japanese Government by virtue of a  
Special Enactment of Imperial Diet

Capital Subscribed - - - - - Yen 50,000,000

Head Office: 8, 1-CHOME MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

Cables: "KOGIN," TOKYO

## BRANCHES:

*Tokyo*: Nihonbashi      *Osaka*: Koraibashi  
*Kobe*: Nakamachi      *Nagoya*: Minaminagashima-cho  
*Fukuoka*: No. 80 Tenjincho,

TOYOTARO YUKI, Esq., *President*

## DIRECTORS:

Ichimatsu Horai, Esq.      Taro Kimimori, Esq.  
Koichi Kawakami, Esq.

## AUDITORS:

Teizo Iwasa, Esq., Viscount Takamasa Hachijo  
Naiochi Tanaka, Esq.

All descriptions of general banking, exchange, both foreign and domestic, and trust and corporation financial business transacted.

Correspondents in the principal cities at home, and in London, Paris, New York, and San Francisco,

## BUSINESS TRANSACTED:

- 1.—Loans on the security of public bonds, of debentures and shares, estates (Zaidan) specified land and buildings.
- 2.—Subscription and underwriting public bonds or debentures.
- 3.—Deposits and safe custody of valuables.
- 4.—Trust company business.
- 5.—Discounting of bills.
- 6.—Foreign exchange business.
- 7.—Other banking business sanctioned by the Minister of State for Finance in accordance with Law of Ordinance.



# THE BANK OF CHOSEN

Capital Subscribed - - - - - Yen 80,000,000

Capital Paid-up - - - - - Yen 50,000,000

*Governor*: K. NONAKA, Esq.

*Deputy-Governor*: S. SUZUKI, Esq.

## Directors:

Y. KATAYAMA, Esq.      M. HASHIMOTO, Esq.  
I. IUCHI, Esq.      T. KAKIUCHI, Esq.

## HEAD OFFICE: SEOUL (Korea)

## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT (TOKYO)

(All communication relating to correspondence arrangements and the Bank's general foreign business to be addressed to the Foreign Department)

## BRANCH OFFICES:

*Japan Proper*—Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe, Shimonoseki.  
*Korea*—Chemulpo, Pyengyang, Fusan, Wonsan, Taiku, Chinnampo, Kunsan, Mokpo, Hoilyong, Chungjin.  
*Manchuria*—Antung, Mukden, New Town (Mukden), Dairen, Yingkow (Newchwang), Changchun, Harbin, Tieling, Liaoyang, Ryojun, Kaiyuan, Chengchiatun, Szupingchieh, Fuchiatien, Kirin, Lungchingsun.  
*China Proper*—Shanghai, Tientsin, Tsingtao, Tsinan.  
*Siberia*—Vladivostok, Alexandrofsky Port.

## NEW YORK AGENCY:

G. Benenson Investing Building, 165 Broadway,  
NEW YORK CITY

## LONDON REPRESENTATIVE:

Palmerston House, 34 Old Broad Street,  
LONDON, E. C. 2

## CORRESPONDENTS:

San Francisco, Seattle, New York, London, Paris and  
in Other Commercial Centers throughout the World



## THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

*Incorporated By Special Imperial Charter 1899*

*Shanghai Branch:*

No. 16 The Bund  
S. Kondo, Manager

**Telephones:**—Central 1331 (Manager's Office) 8796 to  
8800 (Private Exchange to all Departments),  
2814 (Compradore's office).

*Head Office:*

**Taipeh Taiwan**

*Branches and Agencies:*

**Japan:** Tokyo (Central Office), Kobe, Osaka, Yokohama,  
**Taiwan:** Giran, Heito, Kagi, Karenko, Keelung, Makong, Nanto,  
Shinchiku, Taichu, Tainan, Takao, Taito, Tansui, Toen.  
**China:** Amoy, Canton, Dairen, Foochow, Hankow, Shanghai,  
Swatow.  
**Java:** Batavia, Semarang, Soerabaja.  
**India:** Bombay, Calcutta.  
**Others:** Hongkong, London, New York, Singapore.

*London Bankers:*

Barclays Bank, Ltd.    Lloyds Bank, Ltd.  
Midland Bank, Ltd.    Westminster Bank, Ltd.

*Correspondents:*

Throughout the Principal Cities of the World.



## THE DAI-ICHI GINKO, LTD.

(FORMERLY THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK)

ESTABLISHED 1873

*Capital (Paid up)* - - - - - Yen 57,500,000.00  
*Reserve Fund* - - - - - Yen 57,500,000.00  
*Special Reserve Fund* - - - - - Yen 3,250,000.00

*President:* K. ISHII.

*Directors:*

S. SUGITA, Y. OHSAWA, T. AKASHI, Y. NOGUCHI, K. NOGUCHI,  
K. SHIBUSAWA, T. KANO, J. TANAKA.

*Adviser:*

Y. SASAKI

**HEAD OFFICE:**

No. 1, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.  
S. KODAIRA, *Manager.*

**CITY BRANCHES:**

Akasaka, Asakusa, Azabu, Fukagawa, Ginza, Gofukubashi, Hibiya, Hongo, Honjo,  
Horidome, Kabutocho, Kanda, Komagata, Kyobashi, Marunouchi, Mita, Muromachi,  
Osaki, Sanya, Setomonochi, Shibara, Shinjuku, Ushigome.

**HOME BRANCHES:**

Ashikaga, Fukuoka, Fushimi (Kyoto), Gojo (Kyoto), Hakodate, Hiroshima, Hon-  
manhi (Osaka), Hyogo (Kobe), Imabashi (Osaka), Kiryu, Kobe, Kokura, Kumamoto,  
Kurume, Kyomachi (Kobe), Kyoto, Marutamachi (Kyoto), Minamiku (Osaka), Moji,  
Nagoya, Nishijin (Kyoto), Nishiku (Osaka), Osaka, Otaru, Sano, Sapporo, Shimon-  
seki, Shinsaibashi (Osaka), Tamayacho (Nagoya), Tatebayashi, Tochigi, Toyohashi,  
Utsunomiya, Yokkaichi, Yokohama.

**BRANCHES IN KOREA:**

FUSAN, SEOUL.

**LONDON & NEW YORK AGENTS:**

*London:* Westminster Bank, Ltd., Midland Bank, Ltd., The Yokohama Specie,  
Bank, Ltd.  
*New York:* The National City Bank of New York, The Fuaranty Trust Co. of  
New York, The Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd.

**CORRESPONDENTS:**

The Bank, in addition to its own Branches, has numerous Agencies of  
Correspondents in the principal Cities and Towns at Home and Abroad.



## THE KAWASAKI-ONE HUNDREDTH BANK, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: YOROZU-CHO, TOKYO  
Phone: Nihombashi 141, 3105

SHO HOSHINO, *President*

Special facilities offered for foreign residents and corporations in Japan  
Interest allowed on current and time deposits. Safe deposit box rented

### BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Yokohama, Kobe, Kyoto, Osaka and 78 others in principal cities in Japan

ESTABLISHED



1880

## The Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd.

Capital (Fully paid-up) . . Yen 100,000,000  
Reserve Fund . . . . . Yen 117,300,000

President:  
K. Kodama, Esq.

Vice-President:  
K. Takeuchi, Esq.

### DIRECTORS:

K. Kodama, Esq.	F. Watanabe, Esq.	T. Okubo, Esq.
K. Takeuchi, Esq.	Baron K. Morimura	Y. Suitsu, Esq.
M. Odagiri, Esq.	R. Ichinomiya, Esq.	E. Tsuyama, Esq.
Baron K. Iwasaki	K. Mogami, Esq.	

Head Office: YOKOHAMA  
*M. Noguchi, Esq., Manager*

<b>Tokyo Branch:</b> No. 2, Honryogaecho, Nihombashi-ku <i>H. Kashiwagi, Esq., Manager</i>	<b>Marunouchi Agency:</b> No. 1, 2-chome, Eirakucho, Kojimachi-ku <i>H. Kashiwagi, Esq., Agent</i>
--	--

### BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Alexandria	Hamburg	Los Angeles	Peiping	Shimonoseki
Batavia	Hankow	Manila	Rangoon	Singapore
Berlin	Harbin	Nagasaki	Rio de Janeiro	Sourabaya
Bombay	Hongkong	Nagoya	San Francisco	Sydney
Calcutta	Honolulu	Newchwang	Seattle	Tientsin
Canton	Kaiyuan	New York	Semarang	Tsingtao
Changchun	Karachi	Osaka	Shanghai	Lyons (tem- porarily closed)
Dairen	Kobe	Paris		
Fengtien	London			

Correspondents in all the business centres of the world

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits  
on terms to be ascertained on application  
Every description of Banking business transacted  
For particulars, apply to the Manager

CAPITAL PAID



YEN 150,000,000

# SUMITOMO GOSHI-KAISHA

OSAKA, JAPAN

OWNERS OF COPPER MINES, SILVER AND  
GOLD MINES AND COAL MINES, ETC.

## OFFICES AND DEPARTMENTS

**Mining Offices** ... .. Kohnomai & Ohgayu Forestry Department ... .. Osaka  
**Sales Departments** ... .. Osaka, Tokyo, Yokosuka, Nagoya, Kobe, Kure, Hakata and Shangha

### The Sumitomo Steel Works, Limited

OSAKA, JAPAN

Capital Subscribed: Yen 12,000,000

### The Sumitomo Electric Wire & Cable Works, Ltd.

OSAKA, JAPAN

Capital Subscribed: Yen 10,000,000

### The Sumitomo Steel Tube & Copper Works, Ltd.

OSAKA, JAPAN

Capital Subscribed: Yen 15,000,000

### The Sumitomo Fertilizer Works, Limited

Capital Subscribed: Yen 10,000,000

Head Office: Osaka, Japan Works: Niihama, Iyo Japan

### The Sumitomo Besshi Mine, Limited

Capital Paid: Yen 15,000,000

Capital Paid: Niihama, Iyo, Japan Branch: Osaka, Japan

### The Sumitomo Warehouse Company, Limited

Capital Paid: Yen 15,000,000

Head Office: Osaka, Japan Branches: Osaka, Kobe &amp; Tokyo

### The Sumitomo Trust Company, Limited

Capital Subscribed: Yen 20,000,000

Head office: Osaka, Japan Branches: Tokyo & Fukuoka, Japan  
Authorized to Exercise all Trust Powers for Individuals and Corporations.

### The Sumitomo Lite Insurance Company, Limited

OSAKA, JAPAN

Capital Subscribed: Yen 1,500,000

### The Sumitomo Collieries, Limited

Capital Paid: Yen 15,000,000

Head Office: Osaka, Japan Branches: Wakamatsu &amp; Otaru



## “I’m Glad I Bought A Chevrolet”

It is a most significant fact that people who have driven a Chevrolet are expressing their appreciation and respect for Chevrolet's real quality.

And this attitude of mind, expressed matter in the statement, "I'm glad I bought a Chevrolet," has become so widespread that it is today one of the most important factors in the steadily increasing popularity.

Actually, this satisfaction is a logical outgrowth of the fact that Chevrolet stands up throughout to the same exacting standards of workmanship and reliability, and dependable performance through year after year of driving.

Ask any Chevrolet owner to tell you about the experience, what he has gained in economy, pleasure, and satisfaction that you have in fact with Chevrolet's quality.

And we urge you to investigate before you buy. For after all, the only way to get the best based on facts, is your most reliable guide to a sound investment.

Then, when you have talked with a number of owners, go to your dealer's lot, take a short joy drive in a Chevrolet. Make it prove its own case on its own terms. We guarantee you, then, that you will say, "I'm glad I bought a Chevrolet!"

GENERAL MOTORS JAPAN LTD.

III-50-J

The Japan Times

# YEAR BOOK

人は眞・美を憧れるものである、  
 又その眞、美を表現したい氣持、  
 我々は絶體に本能に忠實で、從順  
 憧美本能や表現欲は眞・美を愛し

笹岡民次郎氏寄贈

## 1933

(FIRST EDITION)

## CONTENTS

<b>PART I</b>	<b>YEAR BOOK OF JAPAN</b>
<b>PART II</b>	<b>WHO'S WHO IN JAPAN</b>
<b>PART III</b>	<b>BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF JAPAN</b>

## PART I.

	<i>Page</i>
Chapter I.—Geographical Features .....	1
Chapter II.—Climate .....	8
Chapter III.—Population .....	11
Chapter IV.—Fauna and Flora .....	17
Chapter V.—Imperial Household .....	22
Chapter VI.—Privy Council .....	28
Chapter VII.—Imperial Diet .....	31
Chapter VIII.—Central Administrative System .....	37
Chapter IX.—Local Administrative Organs .....	40
Chapter X.—Finance .....	42
Chapter XI.—Diplomacy .....	51
Chapter XII.—National Defense .....	83
Chapter XIII.—Education .....	94
Chapter XIV.—Religions and Religious Works .....	100
Chapter XV.—Social Welfare and Charity .....	109
Chapter XVI.—Justice .....	113
Chapter XVII.—Public Works .....	115
Chapter XVIII.—Arts and Literature .....	120
Chapter XIX.—Music and Drama .....	124
Chapter XX.—Architecture .....	128
Chapter XXI.—Newspaper and Magazines .....	131
Chapter XXII.—Sports .....	134
Chapter XXIII.—Agriculture .....	138
Chapter XXIV.—Mining .....	145
Chapter XXV.—Fishery .....	153
Chapter XXVI.—Forestry .....	159
Chapter XXVII.—Manufacturing Industries .....	163
Chapter XXVIII.—Electricity and Gas .....	209
Chapter XXIX.—Foreign Trade .....	212
Chapter XXX.—Banking .....	227
Chapter XXXI.—Exchanges .....	242
Chapter XXXII.—Insurance .....	245
Chapter XXXIII.—Trade and Industrial Institutions .....	250
Chapter XXXIV.—Communications .....	255
Chapter XXXV.—Railways .....	258
Chapter XXXVI.—Shipping and Shipbuilding .....	262

12033



寄贈

昭和19年10月15日

	<i>Page</i>
Chapter XXXVII—Warehousing .....	268
Chapter XXXVIII—Commodity Prices .....	269
Chapter XXXIV—Labor .....	271
Chapter XL—Chosen .....	273
Chapter XLI—Taiwan .....	287
Chapter XLII—Karafuto .....	297
Chapter XLIII—Kwantung Leased Territory and Railway Zone .....	301
Chapter XLIV—South Sea Mandate Islands .....	315

## APPENDIX

(73 pages)

Appendix I—The Constitution .....	1
Appendix II—The Imperial Household Law .....	5
Appendix III—Genealogy of the Imperial House of Japan .....	9
Appendix IV—Japanese Eras .....	10
Appendix V Tax Regulation .....	20
Appendix VI—Customs Tariff Law .....	30
Appendix VII—Japanese Embassies, Legations, Consulates .....	33
Appendix VIII—Foreign Diplomatic Service .....	35
Appendix IX—Learned and Scientific Societies .....	36
Appendix X—Social Institutions .....	39
Appendix XI—Postal Regulations and Cable Rates .....	40
Appendix XII—Weights and Measures .....	73

## MISCELLANEOUS

## PART II

## WHO'S WHO IN JAPAN

## PART III

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY

Japanese Firms Pages 1-30

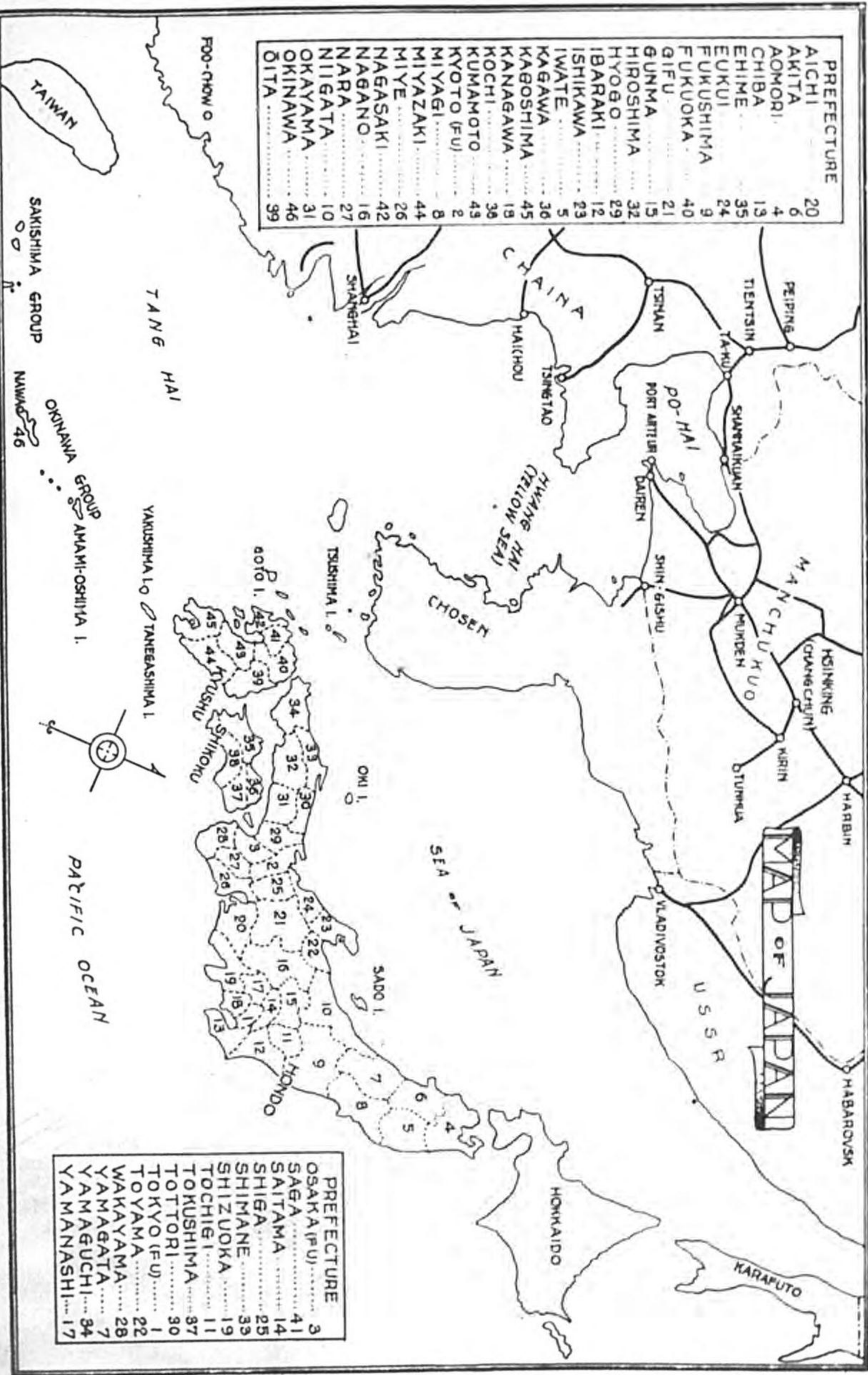
Foreign Firms Pages 31-61

	<i>Page</i>
Tokyo Japanese Firms .....	1-17
Yokohama „ „ .....	17-18
Osaka „ „ .....	18-22
Kobe „ „ .....	22-24
Kyoto „ „ .....	24-25
Akashi „ „ .....	25
Hakodate „ „ .....	25
Hamamatsu „ „ .....	25
Himeji „ „ .....	26

	<i>Page</i>
Hiroshima „ „ .....	26
Kanazawa „ „ .....	26
Okayama „ „ .....	26
Kurume „ „ .....	26
Moji „ „ .....	27
Nagaoka „ „ .....	27
Otaru „ „ .....	29
Saga „ „ .....	29
Sakai „ „ .....	29
Sapporo „ „ .....	29
Shimonoseki „ „ .....	29
Takasaki „ „ .....	29
Wakamatsu „ „ .....	30
Wakayama „ „ .....	30
Yokkaichi „ „ .....	30

## FOREIGN FIRMS

Tokyo Foreign Firms .....	31
Yokohama „ „ .....	37
Osaka „ „ .....	44
Kobe „ „ .....	47
Hokkaido „ „ .....	56
Kawasaki „ „ .....	56
Kyoto and Shiga „ „ .....	57
Moji „ „ .....	57
Nagoya „ „ .....	57
Nagasaki „ „ .....	58
Shizuoka „ „ .....	58
Shimonoseki „ „ .....	59
Korea (Chsen) „ „ .....	59
Formosa (Taiwan) „ „ .....	60
Dairen „ „ .....	61



PREFECTURE

AICHI	20
AKITA	6
AOBORI	4
CHIBA	13
EHIME	35
EUKUI	24
FUKUSHIMA	9
FUKUOKA	40
GIFU	21
GUUMA	15
HIROSHIMA	32
HYOGO	29
IBARAKI	12
ISHIKAWA	23
IWATE	5
KAGAWA	36
KAGOSHIMA	45
KANAGAWA	19
KOCHI	39
KUMAMOTO	43
KYOTO (F.U.)	2
MIYAGI	8
MIYAZAKI	44
MIYE	26
NAGASAKI	42
NAGANO	16
NARA	27
NIIGATA	10
OKAYAMA	31
OKINAWA	46
OITA	39

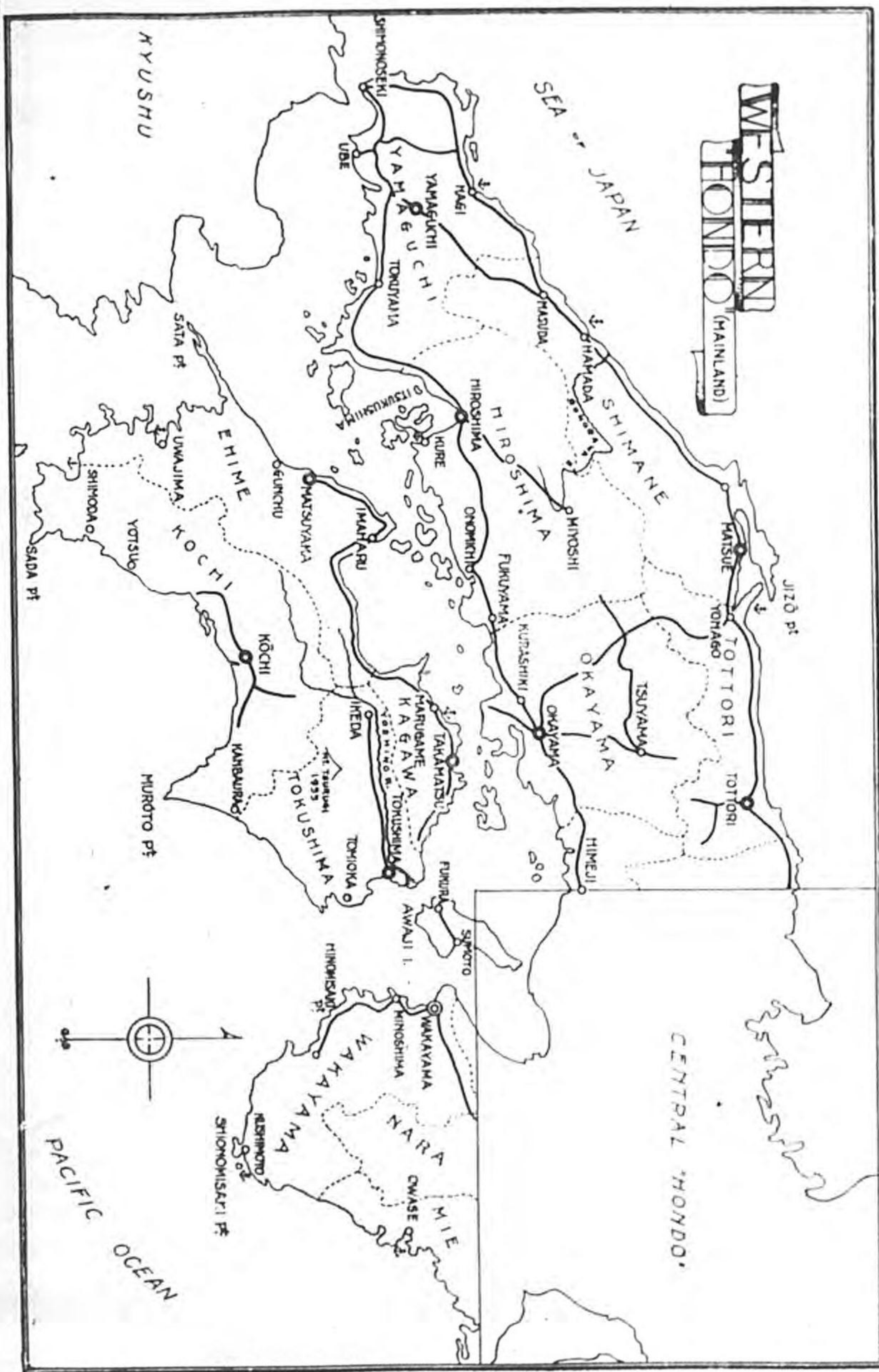
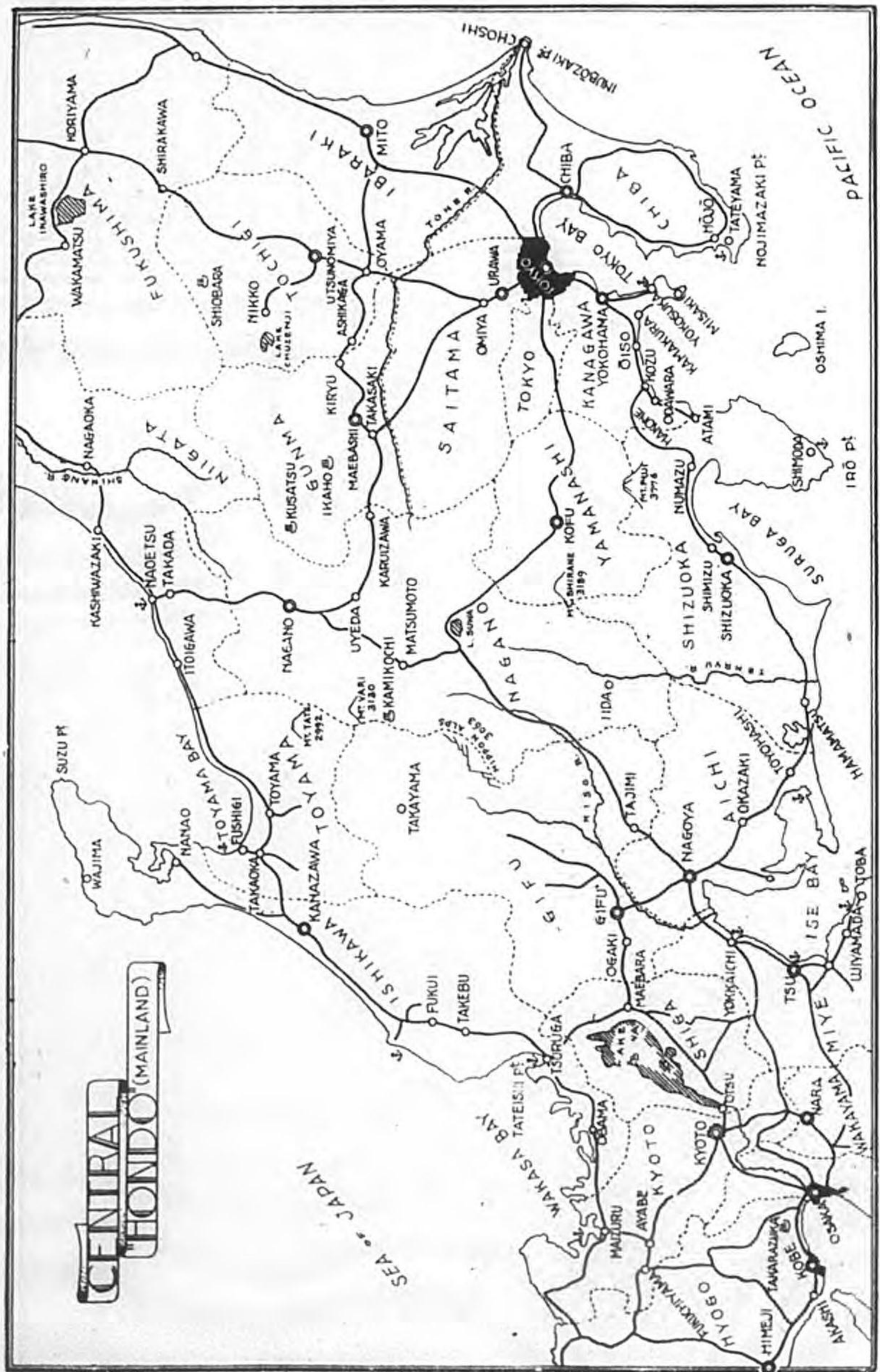
PREFECTURE

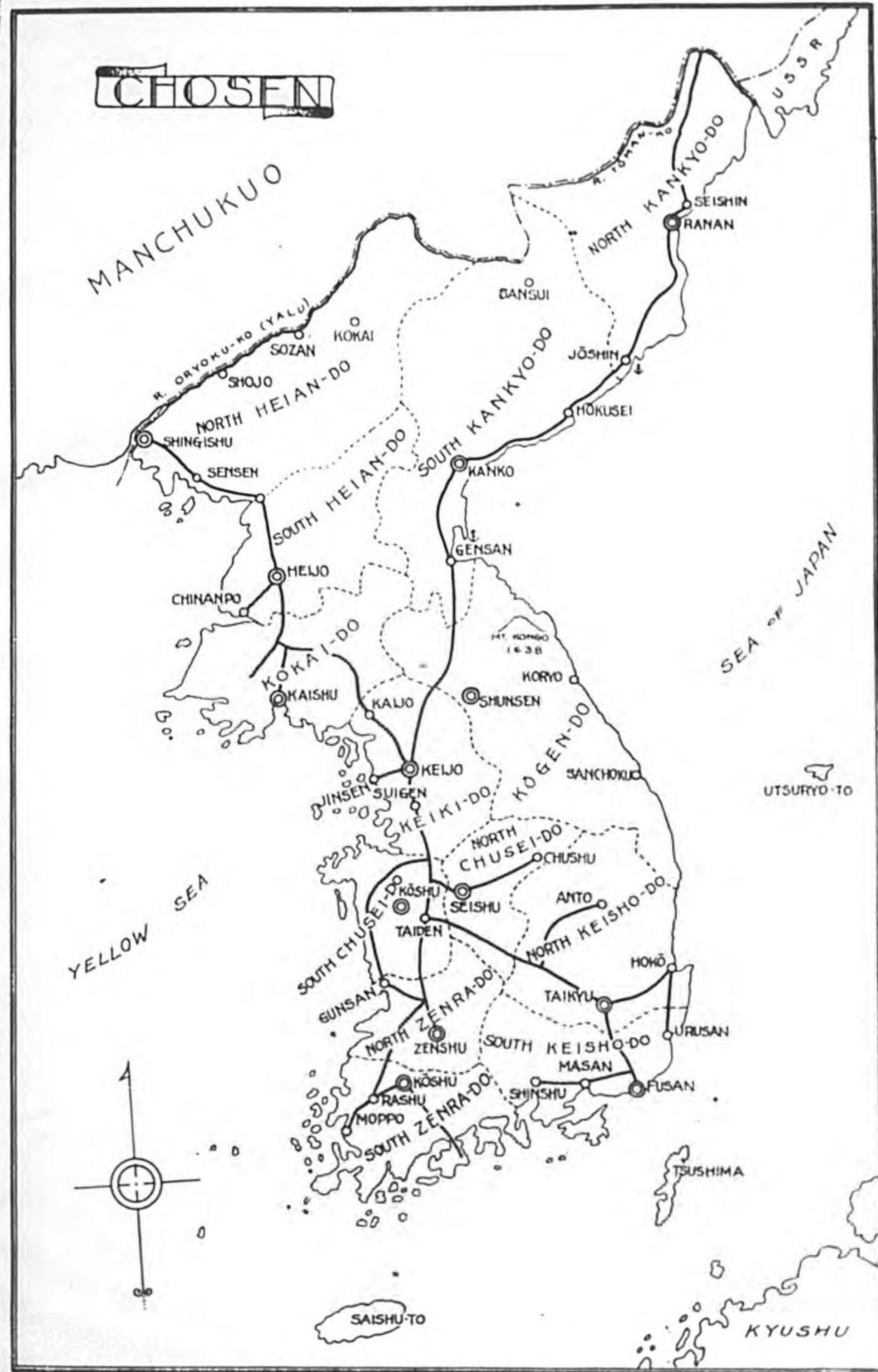
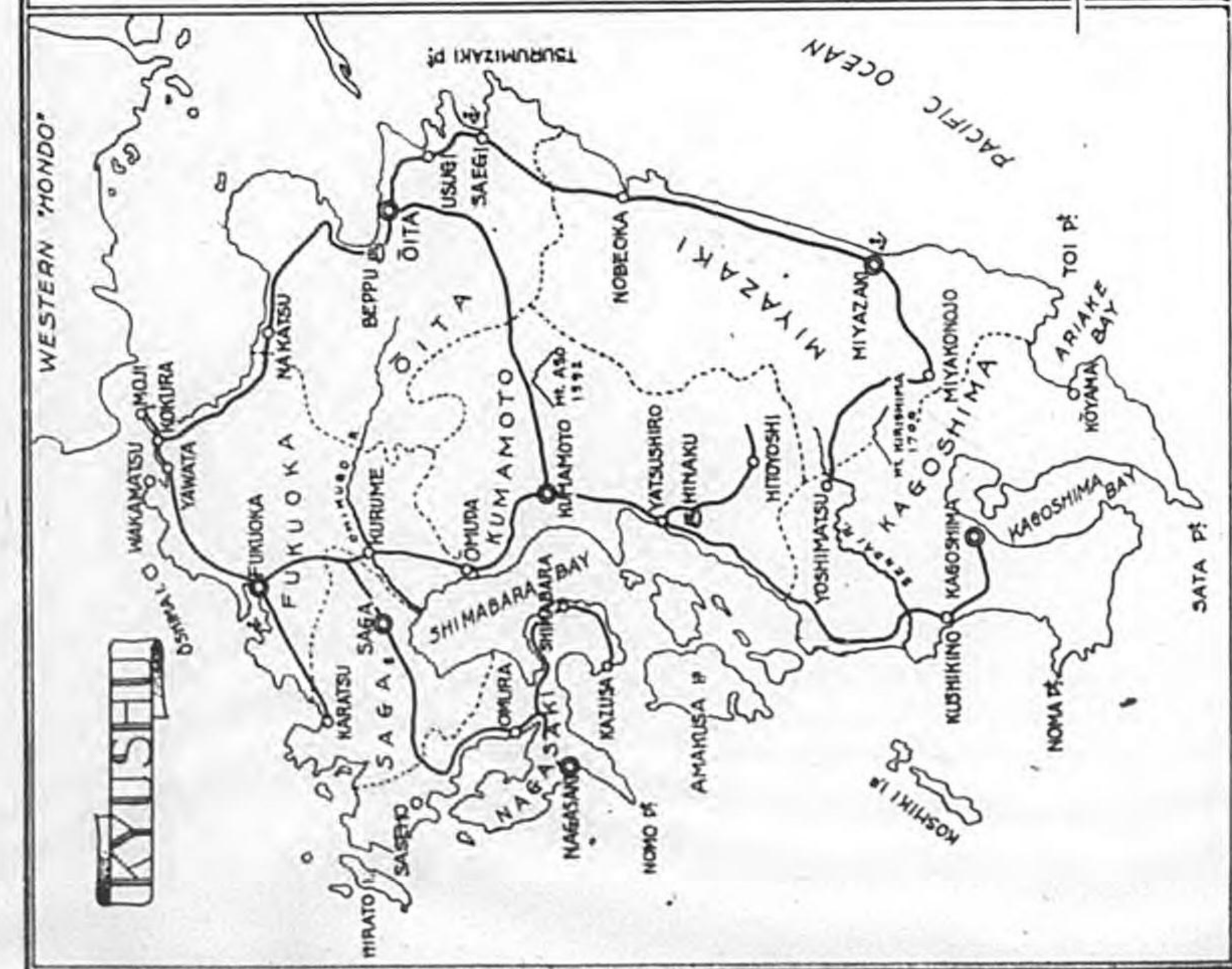
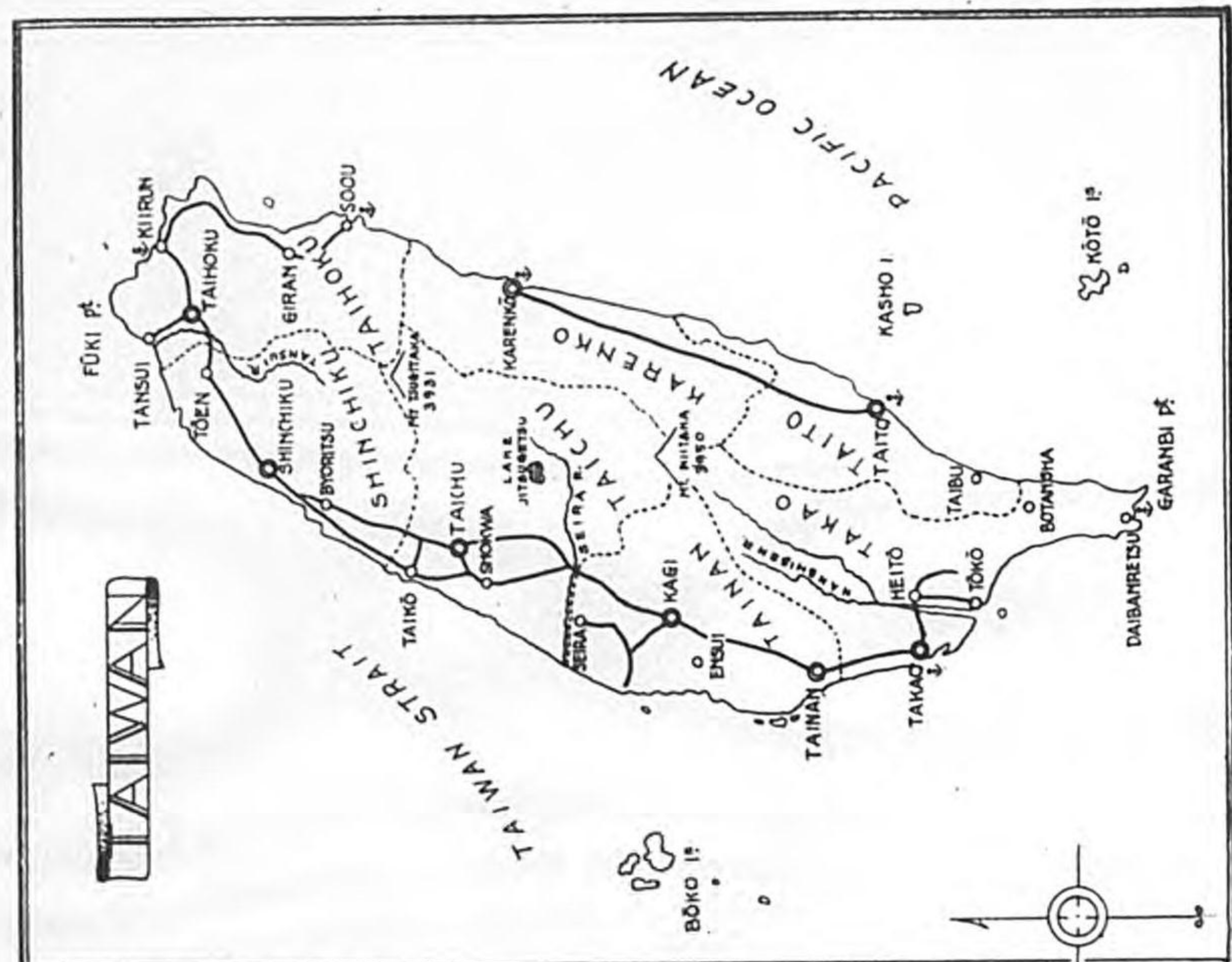
OSAKA (F.U.)	3
SAGA	41
SAITAMA	14
SHIBA	25
SHIMANE	33
SHIZUOKA	19
TOCHIGI	11
TOKUSHIMA	37
TOTTORI	30
TOKYO (F.U.)	1
TOYAMA	22
WAKAYAMA	28
YAMAGATA	7
YAMAGUCHI	34
YAMANASHI	17

例、行政令で、田園回、  
 廳 兼 博  
 。又は、(註)  
 法學部、文學部、國語部、  
 法學部、文學部、美術部、  
 法學部、文學部、美術部、









## CHAPTER I

# Geographical Features

The Empire of Nippon or Japan is situated to the east of the Continent of Asia and to the west of the Northern Pacific, lying between 21°45' and 50°56' N. Lat. and 119°18' and 156°32' E. Long. The territory comprised within this limit consists of seven large islands, i.e. Honshu (Main Island), Shikoku, Kyushu, Hokkaido, Taiwan (Formosa), Southern Karafuto (Saghalien below 50° Lat.) and the Peninsula of Chosen (Korea), and almost 1,620 smaller islands. Of these islands, Sado, Oki, Tsushima, Iki, Awaji and the four archipelagoes Hoko (Pescadores), Chishima (Kuriles), Ogasawara (Bonin) and Ryukyu (Luchu) may deserve mention, the rest being insignificant. Japan proper consists of the four large islands of Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu and Hokkaido, and is exclusive of Taiwan and its adjoining islands, Karafuto and Chosen.

Taiwan was acquired after the Japan-China (1894-95), the southern half of Karafuto (Saghalien) after the Russo-Japanese war (1904-1905), and Chosen by virtue of the Treaty of Annexation concluded between Japan and Korea in 1910. The realm now covers 260,704.23 sq. miles (674, 710 sq. kms.) distributed as follows as regards to area:—

	Circumference (km.)	Area (sq. km.)	Coast line (miles)
Japan proper.....	27,644.52	382,073.76	17,179.98
Honshu (incl. outlying islands).....	10,670.50	230,301.72	6,040.89
Shikoku.....	2,654.01	18,735.83	1,649.18
Kyushu.....	3,208.74	42,043.63	4,806.90
Hokkaido.....	4,876.95	88,456.13	1,557.37
Ryukyu or Luchu (65 islands).....	1,237.24	2,836.2	1,442.80
Chishima or Kuriles (81 islands).....	2,321.91	10,231.5	768.84
Chosen (Korea).....	14,226.30	220,740.72	945.01
Taiwan (Formosa).....	1,566.32	35,703.53	9,324.00
Karafuto (S. Saghalien)	—	36,089.09	972.29
Total.....	674,577.72	28,422.37	

NOTE.—All the outlying islands having a coast line of over 2 miles and also smaller islands that are inhabited are included in the total area. The number of the 8 outlying islands is 524 in Japan proper, 1,018 in Chosen, 77 in Taiwan and 2 in Karafuto altogether making a total of 1,621. Sado, the largest of them and inhabited, covers an area of 852.4 sq. kms.

Until 1894, the territory of the Empire was confined to Japan proper with a total area of 381,915 sq. km. or 57% of the present total area. The acquisition of Taiwan in 1896 increased the area by 35,971 sq.

km., that of the southern half of Karafuto in 1905 by 36,088 sq. km., and the annexation of Chosen in 1910 added 220,733 sq. km. Taking the total area as it existed in 1874 (before the Japan-China war) as 100, the index figure stands at 109 after the acquisition of Taiwan, 119 after the acquisition of Karafuto and over 176 after the annexation of Chosen.

In the appended table is shown the position of principal points in the Empire and its territories, where meteorological observatories or stations are established:—

	N. L.	E. L.
Tokyo.....	35°39'	139°45'
Kyoto.....	35°01'	135°45'
Osaka.....	34°41'	135°29'
Yokohama.....	35°27'	139°29'
Kobe.....	34°41'	135°11'
Nagoya.....	35°10'	136°55'
Nagasaki.....	32°43'	129°32'
Bonin Is.....	33°08'	139°50'
Miyazu.....	35°02'	135°12'
Isugahara.....	33°12'	129°17'
Utsunomiya.....	36°24'	139°53'
Tsu.....	34°43'	136°31'
Hamamatsu.....	34°43'	137°43'
Chichijima.....	37°05'	142°11'
Niigata.....	37°05'	139°03'
Alkawa.....	33°02'	134°14'
Takata.....	37°06'	138°15'
Kumagai.....	36°09'	139°21'
Tokorozawa.....	35°48'	139°28'
Mayemashi.....	36°24'	139°04'
Choshi.....	35°44'	140°51'
Tateno.....	36°03'	140°08'
Mito.....	36°23'	140°28'
Mt. Tsukuba.....	36°13'	140°06'
Yagi.....	34°31'	138°48'
Kofu.....	35°28'	138°34'
Hikone.....	35°16'	136°18'
Gifu.....	35°24'	138°46'
Nagano.....	36°40'	138°12'
Matsumoto.....	36°14'	137°08'
Ishinomaki.....	35°26'	141°19'
Fukushima.....	37°45'	140°24'
Aizu.....	37°54'	140°07'
Mizusawa.....	38°08'	141°08'
Morioka.....	39°43'	141°10'
Aomori.....	40°00'	140°43'
Yamagata.....	38°18'	140°21'
Akita.....	39°41'	140°06'
Fukui.....	36°03'	136°18'
Kanazawa.....	36°22'	136°38'
Tsuruga.....	35°23'	136°08'
Fushiki.....	36°47'	137°03'
Saiki.....	35°33'	133°14'

	N. L.	E. L.
Okayama	34°40'	133°54'
Hiroshima	34°23'	132°27'
Shimonoseki	33°57'	130°56'
Wakayama	34°14'	135°09'
Tokushima	34°04'	134°33'
Tadotsu	34°14'	133°46'
Tatsuyama	33°59'	133°45'
Kochi	33°33'	133°32'
Fukuoka	33°25'	130°25'
Oita	33°14'	131°37'
Saga	33°12'	130°18'
Kamamoto	32°49'	130°42'
Miyazaki	31°55'	131°26'
Kagoshima	31°34'	130°33'
Nawa (In Ryukyu (s.))	26°12'	127°40'
Sapporo	43°04'	141°21'
Hakodate	41°47'	140°42'
Asahikawa	43°47'	142°22'
Muroran	42°20'	140°37'
Abashiri	44°01'	144°17'
Otomari	46°39'	142°46'
Maoka	47°03'	142°03'
Shikka	49°14'	143°07'
Eusan	35°06'	129°01'
Jinsei (Chemulpo)	37°29'	126°37'
Keljo (Seoul)	37°34'	126°39'
Keijo	39°01'	125°41'
Gensan	38°11'	127°26'
Yuki	42°20'	130°24'
Chuchinko	41°47'	126°33'
Ryugampo	39°56'	124°32'
Taihoku	25°02'	121°31'
Taichu	24°09'	120°41'
Tainan	23°00'	120°15'
Kareuko	23°38'	121°39'
Dairen	38°54'	121°36'
Elko	40°40'	123°14'
Ryojun (Port Arthur)	38°47'	121°16'
Parso	7°20'	134°29'

(South Sea Mandate Is.)

## COAST-LINE

Japan proper and its adjacent islands are remarkable for the length of their coast lines, the total amounting to about 17,600 miles, which, compared with the area, gives the ratio of one mile of coast to every 8½ square miles. Among the chief islands of the group, Kyushu and Shikoku show a higher ratio of coast line than the other islands. The average for Honshu is one mile for 14 square miles, but for the northern half of Honshu and for Hokkaido the ratio is one mile for each 18.8 square miles.

**Harbors:** This relatively long coast line is due to the great number of indentations, which take the form of gulfs, bays and inlets, affording a rich supply of good natural harbors. These harbors are more numerous on the Pacific coast than on the Japan Sea side. Among the better known may be mentioned Nagasaki, Kagoshima, Saseho, Karatsu, Hakata, and Wakamatsu in Kyushu; Shimonoseki and Moji as well as numerous ports on both sides of

the Inland Sea; Kobe and Osaka; Yokkaichi and Atsuta in the Bay of Ise; Shimizu in Suruga Bay; Shimoda in Izu; Yokohama and Tokyo in Tokyo Bay; Orinohama and Aomori in North Japan; Hakodate, Muroran, Kushiro, Nemuro and Otaru in Hokkaido; Niigata, Fushiki, Nanao, Tsuruga, Miyazu and Sakai on the Japan Sea coast of Honshu. Korea and Taiwan are also favored with many good natural harbors, and there are Fusan, Noppo, Kunsan, Ninsen, Chemulpo, Chinampo, Gensan, Jyoshin and Seishin in Korea; Keelung, Tansui, Takao, Amping, Kyuko, Koro, Rokko, Tosekiko, Toko and Mekon in Taiwan. Karafuto has the good harbor of Otomari.

**Inland Sea:** The Inland Sea of world wide renown on account of its charming scenes, sences, measures 1,325 square miles, 410,000 meters in length and 90 000 meters wide in the widest part, its coast line aggregating 800 miles. The water is as deep as 68 fathoms at the deepest part. The inland sea communicates with the outer sea by four straits all very narrow, making the water within practically secure from any hostile operation. The Shimonoseki strait of 590 metres guards the west, the Kayatomo strait of 12,000 metres guards the south-west, while the east and south-east are guarded by Yura strait measuring 3925 metres and Naruto strait of 1,376 meters respectively.

**Mountains:** Japan is a mountainous country. There is a solid backbone of mountains running through each of the chief islands. These mountains may be considered as belonging to three systems. There is a chain of mountain ranges which, starting in Karafuto, appears in Hokkaido, to reappear again in North Japan, showing its greatest strength in the mountains of Shinano, Kai, and Suruga Provinces. This is known as the Karafuto system. The Central Mountain Range of China extends to Kyushu and Shikoku, further running towards the north-east as the mountains of Yamato, Kii and Yamashiro until they end in the high rigges of the western portions of Suruga and Shinano Provinces. This is known as the Chinese system. Like a wedge driven between these two systems stands the Fuji Group which crosses the above-mentioned two systems at the point of their junction. The Fuji group begins on the Pacific side with the mountains of Izu and Hakone and the ends on the Japan Sea side with the high mountains of Hida and Etchu Provinces. The Fuji Group, thus, crosses the middle of the mainland from the Pacific Coast to the Sea of Japan. These three mountain systems make the natural divisions of the country; the region north is the Fuji Group being known as Kwanto (eastern) and the part south of it as Kwansai (western), while the eastern side of the long chain of mountains running through Honshu is known by the name of Omote-Nippon

(Front Japan) and the other side as Ura-Nippon (Rear Japan).

The mountains of the Karafuto system are, as a rule, comparatively low and rounded and rise in an undulating succession. Honshu the more important of them are the Kitakami Range of Rikuchu Province, the Abukuma Range of Iwaki Province, the Tsukuba Range of Hitachi Propince, and the Chichibu group of Musashi Province. The mountains of the Chinese system, on the other hand, are generally higher and more rugged in shape. Beginning with the high mountains of Kuma in Kyushu, they reappear in Shikoku as Ishizuchi-oama and Tsurugiyama, to reappear as Koya-san in Kii Province, Odaigahara-yama and other well known hills of Yamato Province, Pokko-zan of Settsu, Atago-yama and Hieizan of Yamashiro Province, and finally as the Akaiishi mountains of Shinano Province and Komaga-take of Kai Province.

The height of principal mountains of Japan is as follows:

Niitaka (Mt. Morrison), Formosa	15,020 feet
Fuji	12,387
Akashi, Shinano	10,214
Shirane-san	10,212
Yarigatake	10,204
On-take, Shinano	10,123
Dairence, Etchu	10,000
Hakuba-san	9,920
Konaga-take, Kai	9,905
Senjoga-take	9,769
Renge, Shinano and Etchu	9,683
Aka-dake	9,676
Yatsuga-take, Kai	9,667
Arakawa-dake	9,600
Shakujoga-take, Shinano	9,240
Norikura, Hida and Shinano	9,109
Hoyei-san, Suruga	8,918
Ho-o-dake	8,857
Ko-shi-dake, Kai-Shinano-Musashi	8,553
Kimyo, Kai	8,549
Tateyama, Etchu	8,360
Tateshina, Shinano	8,349
Asama-yama, Shinano	8,200
Niitko, Shimotsuke	8,196

**Volcanos:** The volcano mountains of Japan assume a great variety of shapes, adding much to the natural beauty of the country. The beautiful cone-shaped mountains of course first attract the attention of everybody, the representative one being Fuji. But there are volcanic mountains of other shapes, some with several sword-like peaks at the summit, like Yatsuga-take, others still with a saw-like serrated summited like Myogi-san, or others with all sorts of fantastic features as may be seen in case of Ontake, Norikura-take, Shakujoga-take and Kasaga-take. The following are the different systems of volcanic mountains:

**Northern Volcanic System:**—(1) Chishima Chain. In the Chishima or Kurils Islands are found

Chanchanupuri and Rausu-yama both active, and in Hokkaido, Atosanupuri, Oakan, Keakan, Nutakukamusaibe, Taramayama (active), and Makukari-nupuri. (2) Nasu Chain. This chain begins with the volcanic hills around the Iburi and Toshima Provinces in Hokkaido and is continued on the Main Island by Osore-yama, Hakkoda-san, Akakura-yama, Iwate-yama, Yake-yama Za-o-yama, Azuma-yama, Bandai-san, the Nasu Hills (of which Uchinasu-take is active), Takehara-yama, Shirane-san, Akagi, Haruna, and Kyogi of Shimotsuke and Kotsuke Provinces, to end with the famous Asama-yama (active). (3) Chokai Chain. This chain includes Iwakiyama of Mutsu Province, Chokai of Ugo Province, Gassan of Uzen, ending also with Asama.

**Southern Volcanic System:**—(1) Aso chain. This chain includes Unzen-take (active) of Iizen Province, Asosan (active) of Higo Province in Kyushu, Ishizuchi-Yama of Shikoku, Muro-yama of Kii, Horaiji-yama of Mikawa, and some mountains of Shinano. (2) Hakusan Chain. This chain includes Sambeyama, Daisen, Manabe-yama, Ooka-yama and other of the Chugoku, regions, Haku-san of the Hokuroku District, and Tachi-yama of Etchu. (3) Kirishima chain. This chain consists of the volcanic hills of Taiwan, the Niitake and Iwo Islands off Kagoshima, Kaimon-take and Sakera Island of Satsuma Province, and Kirishima-yama of Osumi.

**Fuji Volcanic System:**—This system includes the seven islands of Izu (the Oshima crater being active), the Hakone and Amagi groups of hills, Fuji, and on the other side Yatsuga-take, Tatehina-yama, Togakushi-yama, Izuna-yama, Kurohime-yama, and Myoko-zan.

This central mountain region of Japan, where are found several groups of mountains which practically cover seven provinces, has been fitly called "The Japanese Alps." In some places among these mountains there are noticed distinct traces of glaciers. In summer, these mountains are visited by mountain climbers.

**Mineral Springs:** Japan has many mineral springs, and mostly they are hot on account of the volcanic activity. While the number of mineral springs is quite large, about one hundred are very popular because of easy accessibility or the curative effect of springs. According to a certain report issued by the Government, there are the following number of mineral spring known:

	Mainland	Hokkaido	Kyushu	Total
Simple cold springs	134	1	29	165
Simple hot springs	152	5	79	236
Simple Acid springs	17	1	3	21
"Earthy" acid springs	12	1	3	16
Alkaline acid springs	94	20	35	149
Salt springs	155	5	19	179
Bitter spring	58	4	16	78

	Mainland	Hokkaido	Kyushu	Total
Iron springs .....	29	1	2	32
Sulphur springs .....	95	14	18	127
Sulphuric acid springs ..	10	...	1	11
Acid vitriol Springs ...	5	...	...	5
Alum vitriol springs ...	7	...	1	8
Unknown springs .....	52	...	17	69
Total .....	250	31	205	1,105

Simple hot springs maintain a temperature constant of 37 or higher and are poor in free carbon dioxide and in dissolved solid ingredients. In one litre of the water is held less than 1 gramme of free carbon dioxide and that of dissolved solid ingredients still less. The springs of Dogo, Kiga, Iwanoyu (Hakone), Tonosaga (Hakone), and Ubako (Hakone) are the most popular springs of this variety.

Acid and alum vitriol springs hold, besides sulphate-and-hydrogen ions, in one kilogram of the water more than .010 gram of ferro-iron while the amount of aluminum-ion in one liter of the water is more than the equivalent of 10 milligrams. Under this variety come the springs of Akazawa (Kai), Azumazan (Iwashiro), Isobe (Etchu), Iwozan (Bungo), Johojimura (Kozuke), Kusatsu (Kozuke), Nasu, Yumoto (Shimotsuke), Kowakidani (Hakone), Suwa, and Fukuzawa (Shinano).

Acid Vitriol Springs contain, beside sulphate and hydrogen, more than .010 gramm of ferro-ions in one liter of the water. The springs of Kowakidani (Hakone), Kusatsu (Kozuke), Shiobara (Shimotsuke), Suwa (Shinano) come under this class.

Acid alum springs contain sulphate and hydrogen, and the amount of aluminum-ions in one liter of the water is more than 10 milligrams equivalent. The springs of Kawaura-mura (Kozuke) and Ogurayama (Kozuke) belong to this variety.

Vitriol springs contain, besides sulphate-ions, more than .010 gram of ferro-ions in one liter of water. The springs of Nosu, Furuyashiki (Shimotsuke), Kowakidani (Hakone), and So-unzan (Sagami) are of this class.

Alum-Vitriol springs contain, besides sulphate-ions, more than .010 gram of ferro-ions in one liter of the water. The amount of aluminium-ions held in one liter of the water is the equivalent of more than 10 milligrams. The springs of Amidamine (Yamashiro) and Magrki (Iwaki) are among those belonging to this class.

Iron Carbonate springs contain, besides hydro-carbonate ions, more than .010 gram of ferro-ions in one liter of the water. The Arima (Satsuma), Bepu (Bungo), and Futakoyama (Hakone) springs come under this class.

Sulphur springs contain hydro-sulphide ions and sometimes free sulphuretted hydrogen also. Among the springs of this class are Fino-o (Osumi), Hisomoe (Osumi), Hiyanazaki (Luchu), Miyanoshita (Ho-

kone), Nikko, Yumoto (Shimotsuke), Kowakidani (Hakone), and Yamanaka (Kaga) springs.

Acid Sulphurette-hydrogen springs contain, besides hydrogen-ions, free sulphuretted-hydrogen. The springs of Hoshimata (Kozuke), Niwasaka (Iwashiro), Myobandani (Osumi), Unzendake (Hizen), Yunohanzawa (Sagami) and others belong to this class.

Bitter springs contain in one liter of the water more than one gram of solved solid ingredients in which anions the sulphate-ions predominate. The Asamushi (Mutsu), Hakone (Sagami), Sengokushinyu (suwa), Yokomachi (Shinano), Yamashiro (Kaga), Ikao (Kozuke) and others are of this kind.

Alkaline springs contain in one liter of the water more than one gram of dissolved solid ingredients in which anions hydro-carbonate-ions and cations alkaline-ions predominate. Under this class come the springs of Akagisan (Kozuke), Ikao (Kozuke), Shiobara (Shimotsuke), Kinosaki (Tajima), Arima (Settsu), Yatsugatake (Shinano) and others.

Salt springs contain in one liter of the water more than one gram of dissolved ingredients in which anions chlorine-ions and cations sodium-ions predominate to a great degree. The springs of Dogashima (Hakone), Kiga (Hakone), Miyanoshita (Hakone), Shuzenji (Izu), Sokokura (Hakone), Atami, Arima and others come under this class.

Many Japanese springs are noted for their volume of radium emanation, and the following shows the results of tests carried out on some springs in order to ascertain their radium-activity:

Hot Springs			
Name of Spring	Locality	Mache's unit	Temperature
Misasa	Tottori	142.14	71° C
Sekigaoe	"	22.47	42°
Tochiomata	Niigata	25.50	39°
Tokata	Miragi	14.58	55°
Gold Spring			
Matsutemi	Yamanashi	1.25	25°
Takayama	Etchu	2.1	10°
Ikeda	Shiman	1.87	17°
Arima	Hyogo	.87	24°
Hirukawa	Oifu	.60	12°

Rivers: The mountain chains which extend through out the length of the four chief islands form a divide so that rivers, mostly short and rapid, flow down on both sides.

In Hokkaido, the Ishikari and Teshio run in opposite directions to the Tokachi and the Kushiro; in Honshu, the Omono opposite the Kitagami, the Mogami opposite the Abukuma, the Aga opposite the Naka, the Shinano-gawa opposite the Tone, the Fuji and the Tenryu, the Jintsu opposite the Kiso; in general, the first-mentioned rivers in these pairs run north and the second-mentioned run south. In Kinki District, a comparatively large river, the Yodo, flows southward from Lake Biwa, emptying itself into the Bay of Osaka. In the Chugoku regions, the

lands on both sides of the water-shed are yet narrower and we again see short rivers flowing in pairs in opposite directions; the Asago opposite the Kako, the Hino opposite the Asahi and the Okawa, the Go-no-kawa opposite the Ota-gawa.

In Shikoku, the Yoshino-gawa and the Hiji-kawa run north while the Niyodo and the Shimanto flow south. In Kyushu, the Chikugo and the Kuma are paired against the Gokase and the Oyodo. Japanese rivers, being thus narrow, shallow, and rapid-flowing, are of little use as a means of transportation. In the upper parts the streams are, as a rule, blocked by timber and from the middle portion down available only for small boats, which are towed upstream with the greatest difficulty by long ropes handled by men on the shore. Only on the lower courses of a few of the largest ones, such as the Yodo, the Shinano, and the Tone, are small steam-launches available. On the other hand these rivers serve a most useful purpose as reservoirs for irrigating rice lands, thus contributing toward the annual yield of the rice crop. These rapid streams are moreover being utilized to produce electricity.

In case of most of these swift-flowing Japanese rivers, the upper course is marked by the presence in the river bed of innumerable big boulders, of all shapes and colors, through the midst of which, in ordinary times, shallow streams, meander along. The banks and mountain sides between which lies the river bed are generally covered with a thick growth of large trees. Moreover, in many cases, when the river has its source in a lake on a mountain summit, the water usually flows down as a cascade, like the Daiya-gawa which turns the famous Kegon Waterfall of Nikko, or the Shisamizu Waterfall (2,160 feet) on the side of Haku-san, Kaga Province, or the Takaharagawa rapids of Hida.

Coming down the the middle course of the river, we find that the stream has grown in volume, by taking in one or more affluents, the banks are high, boulders flow in number, and the river bed is paved with stones, generally as large as one's head. From the middle portion down in some rapid-flowing rivers like the Hozu-gawa near Kyoto, the Fuji-kawa and Tenryu in Shizuoka Prefecture, the descent by boat offers an exciting and interesting pastime. Getting down to the lower course, we find the stones paving the river bed gradually become smaller till they pass into pebbles or sands.

The length of the principal rivers in Japan are as follows:

	Kilometer
Tone .....	321.85
Shinano .....	702.33
Yodo .....	629.54
Kitakami .....	601.73
Akano .....	585.20

	Kilometres
Ara-kawa .....	455.70
Eogami .....	459.04
Kiso .....	450.80
Ishikari .....	362.79
Tenryu .....	354.15
Omono .....	324.81
Teshio .....	263.42
Shingo .....	231.43

Lakes: There are many well known lakes on low plains, such as Kasumika-ura, Imba-numa, and Tegayama, not far from Tokyo; Hamanako in the Tokaido; the celebrated Biwa-ko near Kyoto, Shinji-ko in Izumo, Hachirogata in Ugo, Sambo-ko in Wakasa, Kawrkitagato in Kaga, Ogara-numa in Mutsu, Ikeda-ike in Satsuma, and others. These lakes on plains are not generally attractive, being mostly large marshes or swamps. But the lakes on the uplands or among the mountains are generally very beautiful. The following are lakes on uplands: Inawashiro in Iwashiro, Towada-ko in Mutsu, Tuwr-ko in Shinano, Doya-ko, and Kushiro-ko of Hokkaido. The lakes among mountains are Akan-ko, Onuma, Sensaiko in Hokkaido, the famous Ashinoko in Hakone, and the five lakes of Fuji, Onuma and Oniflu-ike of Hida, Senjaga-ike of Kaga, the famous Chuzenji-ko of Nikko, and Ikao-numa and Onuma of Kotsuke, Goshiki-numa, Onogawa-numa, Akimoto-numa, and Hibara-numa in Iwashiro, Zao-numa in Iwaki, Tazawa-ko in Ugo, and Osoreyama-ko in Mutsu.

The circumference of the large lakes in Japan are as follows:

	Circumference Kilometres
Biwa-ko .....	235.10
Towada-ko .....	37.42
Chuzenji-ko .....	26.04
Hakone Ashinoko .....	20.07
Towa-ko .....	18.10

Plains: Low plains are found along the courses of large rivers, such as the plains along the Mogami-gawa, the Shinsno-gawa, the Tone-gawa, the Kiso-gawa, and the Yodo-gawa in Honshu; the plains along the Ishikari gawa, the Tokachi-gawa, and the Kushiro-gawa in Hokkaido; the plains along the Yoshino-gawa, the Kikuchi-gawa, and the Midori-gawa in Kyushu. These plains and many other smaller ones constitute the agricultural lands which, under intensive methods of cultivation, provide the people with various agricultural products.

National Parks: The establishment of National Parks had long been discussed, as it was regarded necessary to protect important localities of natural beauty against destruction. The National Park Law was put into effect on and after September, 1931, and a committee has been appointed by the Government to select the proper sites for National Parks.

	Mainland	Hokkaido	Kyushu	Total
Iron springs .....	29	1	2	32
Sulphur springs .....	95	14	13	122
Sulphuric acid springs	10	...	1	11
Acid vitriol Springs ...	5	...	...	5
Alum vitriol springs ...	7	...	1	8
Unknown springs .....	82	...	17	99
Total .....	250	31	205	1,105

Simple hot springs maintain a temperature constant of 37 or higher and are poor in free carbon dioxide and in dissolved solid ingredients. In one litre of the water is held less than 1 gramme of free carbon dioxide and that of dissolved solid ingredients still less. The springs of Dogo, Kiga, Iwanoyu (Hakone), Tonosaga (Hakone), and Ubako (Hakone) are the most popular springs of this variety.

Acid and alum vitriol springs hold, besides sulphate-and-hydrogen ions, in one kilogram of the water more than .010 gram of ferro-iron while the amount of aluminum-ion in one liter of the water is more than the equivalent of 10 milligrams. Under this variety come the springs of Akazawa (Kai), Azumazan (Iwashiro), Isobe (Etchu), Iwozan (Bungo), Johojimura (Kozuke), Kusatsu (Kozuke), Nasu, Yumoto (Shimotsuke), Kowakidani (Hakone), Suwa, and Fukuzawa (Shinano).

Acid Vitriol Springs contain, beside sulphate and hydrogen, more than .010 gram of ferro-ions in one liter of the water. The springs of Kowakidani (Hakone), Kusatsu (Kozuke), Shiobara (Shimotsuke), Suwa (Shinano) come under this class.

Acid alum springs contain sulphate and hydrogen, and the amount of aluminum-ions in one liter of the water is more than 10 milligrams equivalent. The springs of Kawaura-mura (Kozuke) and Ogurayama (Kozuke) belong to this variety.

Vitriol springs contain, besides sulphate-ions, more than .010 gram of ferro-ions in one liter of water. The springs of Nosu, Furuyashiki (Shimotsuke), Kowakidani (Hakone), and So-unzan (Sagami) are of this class.

Alum-Vitriol springs contain, besides sulphate-ions, more than .010 gram of ferro-ions in one liter of the water. The amount of aluminium-ions held in one liter of the water is the equivalent of more than 10 milligrams. The springs of Amidamine (Yamashiro) and Magrki (Iwaki) are among those belonging to this class.

Iron Carbonate springs contain, besides hydro-carbonate ions, more than .010 gram of ferro-ions in one liter of the water. The Arima (Satsuma), Boppu (Bungo), and Futakoyama (Hakone) springs come under this class.

Sulphur springs contain hydro-sulphide ions and sometimes free pulphuretted hydrogen also. Among the springs of this class are Fino-o (Osumi), Hisomoe (Osumi), Hiyanezaki (Luchu), Miyanoshita (Ho-

kone), Nikko, Yumoto (Shimotsuke), Kowakidani (Hakone), and Yamanaka (Kaga) springs.

Acid Sulphurette-hydrogen springs contain, besides hydrogen-ions, free sulphuretted-hydrogen. The springs of Hoshimata (Kozuke), Niwasaka (Iwashiro), Myobandani (Osumi), Unzendake (Hizen), Yunohana-zawa (Sagami) and others belong to this class.

Bitter springs contain in one liter of the water more than one gram of solved solid ingredients in which anions the sulphate-ions predominate. The Asamushi (Mutsu), Hakone (Sagami), Sengoku-shinyu (suwa), Yokomachi (Shinano), Yamashiro (Kaga), Ikao (Kozuke) and others are of this kind.

Alkaline springs contain in one liter of the water more than one gram of dissolved solid ingredients in which anions hydro-carbonate-ions and cations alkaline-ions predominate. Under this class come the springs of Akagisan (Kozuke), Ikao (Kozuke), Shiobara (Shimotsuke), Kinokuni (Tajima), Arima (Settsu), Yatsugatake (Shinano) and others.

Salt springs contain in one liter of the water more than one gram of dissolved ingredients in which anions chlorine-ions and cations sodium-ions predominate to a great degree. The springs of Dogashima (Hakone), Kiga (Hakone), Miyanoshita (Hakone), Shuzenji (Izu), Sokokura (Hakone), Atami, Arima and others come under this class.

Many Japanese springs are noted for their volume of radium emanation, and the following shows the results of tests carried out on some springs in order to ascertain their radium-activity:

Hot Springs			
Name of Spring	Locality	Mache's unit	Temperature
Misasa	Tottori	142.14	71° C
Seigai	"	23.47	42°
Techiomata	Niigata	25.85	39°
Tokata	Miyagi	14.58	55°
	Gold Spring		
Matsumoto	Yamanashi	1,425	23°
Takayama	Gifu	231	16°
Ikeda	Shiman	187	17°
Arima	Hyogo	87	24°
Hirukawa	Oifu	80	15°

Rivers: The mountain chains which extend through out the length of the four chief islands form a divide so that rivers, mostly short and rapid, flow down on both sides.

In Hokkaido, the Ishikari and Teshio run in opposite directions to the Tokachi and the Kushiro; in Honshu, the Omono opposite the Kitagami, the Mogami opposite the Abukuma, the Aga opposite the Naka, the Shinano-gawa opposite the Tone, the Fuji and the Tenryu, the Jintsu opposite the Kiso; in general, the first-mentioned rivers in these pairs run north and the second-mentioned run south. In Kinki District, a comparatively large river, the Yodo, flows southward from Lake Biwa, emptying itself into the Bay of Osaka. In the Chugoku regions, the

lands on both sides of the water-shed are yet narrower and we again see short rivers flowing in pairs in opposite directions; the Asago opposite the Kako, the Hino opposite the Asahi and the Okawa, the Go-no-kawa opposite the Ota-gawa.

In Shikoku, the Yoshino-gawa and the Hiji-kawa run north while the Niyodo and the Shimanto flow south. In Kyushu, the Chikugo and the Kuma are paired against the Gokase and the Oyodo. Japanese rivers, being thus narrow, shallow, and rapid-flowing, are of little use as a means of transportation. In the upper parts the streams are, as a rule, blocked by timber and from the middle portion down available only for small boats, which are towed upstream with the greatest difficulty by long ropes handled by men on the shore. Only on the lower courses of a few of the largest ones, such as the Yodo, the Shinano, and the Tone, are small steam-launches available. On the other hand these rivers serve a most useful purpose as reservoirs for irrigating rice lands, thus contributing toward the annual yield of the rice crop. These rapid streams are moreover being utilized to produce electricity.

In case of most of these swift-flowing Japanese rivers, the upper course is marked by the presence in the river bed of innumerable big boulders, of all shapes and colors, through the midst of which, in ordinary times, shallow streams, meander along. The banks and mountain sides between which lies the river bed are generally covered with a thick growth of large trees. Moreover, in many cases, when the river has its source in a lake on a mountain summit, the water usually flows down as a cascade, like the Daiya-gawa which turns the famous Kegon Waterfall of Nikko, or the Shisamizu Waterfall (2,160 feet) on the side of Haku-san, Kaga Province, or the Takaharagawa rapids of Hida.

Coming down the middle course of the river, we find that the stream has grown in volume, by taking in one or more affluents, the banks are high, boulders flow in number, and the river bed is paved with stones, generally as large as one's head. From the middle portion down in some rapid-flowing rivers like the Hozu-gawa near Kyoto, the Fuji-kawa and Tenryu in Shizuoka Prefecture, the descent by boat offers an exciting and interesting pastime. Getting down to the lower course, we find the stones paving the river bed gradually become smaller till they pass into pebbles or sands.

The length of the principal rivers in Japan are as follows:

	Kilometer
Tone .....	322.83
Shinano .....	702.33
Yodo .....	629.54
Kitakami .....	601.73
Akano .....	585.20

	Kilometres
Ara-kawa .....	455.30
Eogami .....	439.64
Kiso .....	439.80
Ishikari .....	362.79
Tenryu .....	354.15
Omono .....	324.31
Teshio .....	303.42
Shingu .....	291.43

Lakes: There are many well known lakes on low plains, such as Kasumika-ura, Imba-numa, and Tegana-uma, not far from Tokyo; Hamanako in the Tokaido; the celebrated Biwa-ko near Kyoto, Shinji-ko in Izumo, Hachirogata in Ugo, Sambo-ko in Wakasa, Kawrkitagata in Kaga, Ogara-numa in Mutsu, Ikeda-ike in Satsuma, and others. These lakes on plains are not generally attractive, being mostly large marshes or swamps. But the lakes on the uplands or among the mountains are generally very beautiful. The following are lakes on uplands: Inawashiro in Iwashiro, Towada-ko in Mutsu, Tuwr-ko in Shinano, Doya-ko, and Kushiro-ko of Hokkaido. The lakes among mountains are Akan-ko, Onuma, Sensaiko in Hokkaido, the famous Ashinoko in Hakone, and the five lakes of Fuji, Onuma and Onifuki-ike of Hida, Senjaga-ike of Kaga, the famous Chuzenji-ko of Nikko, and Ikao-numa and Onuma of Kotsuke, Goshiki-numa, Onogawa-numa, Akimoto-numa, and Hibara-numa in Iwashiro, Zao-numa in Iwaki, Tazawa-ko in Ugo, and Osoreyama-ko in Mutsu.

The circumference of the large lakes in Japan are as follows:

	Circumference Kilometres
Biwa-ko .....	235.10
Towada-ko .....	27.42
Chuzenji-ko .....	30.54
Hakone Ashinoko .....	30.07
Towa-ko .....	18.10

Plains: Low plains are found along the courses of large rivers, such as the plains along the Mogami-gawa, the Shinano-gawa, the Tone-gawa, the Kiso-gawa, and the Yodo-gawa in Honshu; the plains along the Ishikari gawa, the Tokachi-gawa, and the Kushiro-gawa in Hokkaido; the plains along the Yoshino-gawa, the Kikuchi-gawa, and the Midori-gawa in Kyushu. These plains and many other smaller ones constitute the agricultural lands which, under intensive methods of cultivation, provide the people with various agricultural products.

National Parks: The establishment of National Parks had long been discussed, as it was regarded necessary to protect important localities of natural beauty against destruction. The National Park Law was put into effect on and after September, 1931, and a committee has been appointed by the Government to select the proper sites for National Parks.

out of numerous candidate localities, the following eight districts are most likely to be selected as National Parks, although at first only three or five districts may be so designated.

The localities which are most likely to be made National Parks are as follows:

**Nikko (in the Kwanto District).**—Nikko is a place of great historic interest, formed jointly of natural and artificial features such as mountains, lakes, falls and ancient buildings, in which respect it is unique in Japan. Of the magnificent buildings of the Toshogu Shrine, it is hardly necessary to give any minute description. The avenue of cedar trees along the Imperial messenger road running from Fubasami Station to Hachiiishi is unparalleled elsewhere; various waterfalls, big and small, dashing over precipices between Umagaeshi and Chujenji, are known as the Hannya. Hoto, Agon, and Kagon falls, with Lake of Chuzenji at the end. The table-land between Shobugahama and Senjogahara, the solitude of Lake Yu, the fairy-land of the Yumoto hot-springs, the magnificent forth of Mount Futra, the delightfulness of the hot-water fall of Ryuzu, etc. bewilder the traveller with their beauty. The place designated for a national park has Nikko in the centre, and includes most probably the inner part of Nikko, Suganuma, Marunuma and the Kinsei Pass.

**Mount Fuji (in the Tokaido).**—The national park of Fuji will extend around Mount Fuji and Mount Hakone and the whole neighborhood. The beautiful figure of Mount Fuji is world-famous; and, as everybody knows, the beauty spots in the vicinity are still more beautiful by it. Its skirts are a well-known place for the breeding of wild birds, in unusually great abundance. The virgin forest at Aoki-ga-hara is another important point that adds to the beauty of Mount Fuji. The five lakes around its base are worth visiting. In old times there were eight lakes there, but later Lake Ukishima disappeared, and Lakes Yobire and Myoken are too small to attract many visitors. The five lakes are Yamanaka, Kawaguchi, Nialti, Shoji and Motosu. A general view of the scenery in the neighborhood can best be had from Panorama Hill at Lake Shoji. Picturesque prospects at the summit of the Misaka Pass in the north and the Nagano and Otome Passes in the south are much admired. Hakone is rich in hot springs and historical relics, besides which there are Lake Ashi and the mountain stream of Sukumo to add to its beauty.

**Kamikochi (in the Shinyetsu District).**—Before the Japan Alps became world-famous through introduction of Mr. Chamberlain and the Rev. Walter Weston no one knew the existence of Kamikochi even by name. It was only 85 or 86 years ago that this beautiful gorge became known to the public. Then

there were no convenient means of communication, and the unpleasant Tokuhon Pass had to be crossed by either taking the Hida or the Matsumoto route. No one could suppose then that obscure place would become so celebrated as today. The ever clear Tashiro Pond and the Taisho Lake in the bosom of Hotaka and Yake Mountains, the pellucid mountain stream, the dense forests of white birches, and the Japanese nightingales and robins warbling and chirping are special features of the place. Additionally, it is a grand sight to see Mount Yake emitting smoke, and there are good hot springs to bathe in for the visitors. Automobiles regularly run between the nearest railway station and Nakano-yu, and only about two ri have to be covered on feet.

**Aso mountain (in the Kyushu District).**—Aso Mountain is not only a volcano representing the mountains in the Kyushu District, but is said to be the greatest active volcano in the world. It is situated in the centre of Kyushu and rises over the two prefectures of Fukuoka and Nagasaki, its skirts extending over 51 kilo metres east and west and 47 Kilo metrea south and north. The present crater is in Naka-dake. It is 1 ri in circumference and 600 metres in diameter, being gourd-shaped. The crater-wall is very precipitous and has a depth of 125 metres. At the bottom of the crater boiling bluish-gray water always whirls and vapour or gas is constantly emitted. There are three other creators, the fourth of which is ceaselessly active. Around this crater there are the Aso Ravine and the Nango Ravine in the south and north, from which rise the Black River and the White River, and along which gush out the Toge. Tochigi, Yunoiani and Tamadarejigoku Hot Springs, the table-land being surrounded by more magnificent scenery. About 50,000 people live around Aso Mountain: it is an interesting center for volcanic study with its grand views and in its constant activity.

**Shodo-shima (in the Shikoku District).**—Shodo-shima is the most noted of the islands studding the picturesque Inland Sea. The national park covers the whole island, together with a number of islets in the neighbourhood and Yashima and Dannoura on the opposite coast, a battle-held in the Genji and Heike War. Shodo-shima belongs to Kagawa Prefecture, and is the biggest island in the Inland Sea, except Awajishima' extending over 29 kilometres east and west and 15.7 kilometres south and north. There are three ports there, Sakate, Kusakabe, and Tsuchinoshu, which are visited regularly by the O.S.K. liners. It has some places of historic interest such as the relic of a visit of the Emperor Ojin and the Koto mound of the Empress Jingo. There are the ruins of the Hoshiga-jo, a castle occupied by Nobutane Sasaki, a loyal subject of the Southern Dynasty. Kankakei, noted for autumnal tints, is on Kamigake Mountain,

situated in the centre of the island, 5.8 Kilometres from Sakate. Yashima lies on the Government railway line to Shido, starting at Takamatsu, and Yashima Station is next to Kuribayashi Park. In a few cho from the station lies the starting point of a cable car line, where one has a bird's-eye view of Dan no-ura, where the Taira clan was sent to the bottom of the sea, and of the Inland Sea. The magnificent Yashima Temple, ruins connected with the Emperor Antoku, and the mansions of of the Taira Family and the quarters of the Minamoto army, Lion Rock, Tanko-rei and other places of interest, will be of much interest.

**Hoki-daisen (in the San-in District).**—Hoki-Daisen is so graceful that it is called Izumo-Fuji. It is only 1,172 metres above sea-level, but on the summit rise certain queer huge rocks, one of which is Tsurugi-ga-mine, and the view is very grand. The Ooama Temple lying northward half way up the mountain is very sacred. In old times it was much more gorgeous in equipment and greater than it is to-day, which may easily be supposed from the imposing inner temple. It is 20 kilometres from Hoki-Daisen Station on the Saniin Railway Line, to the summit, and shorter from Mizuguchi on the Hakubi Railway Line. Senjo-san, a famous mountain castle of Nagatoshi Nawa, is situated nearby.

**Lake Towada (in the Tohoku District).**—Lake Towada is perhaps the best of the kink in possessing all the beautiful lake features. Its scenery is rather maid, yet very splendid, giving a variety of views according to season. It lies between Aomori and Akita Prefectures, and in that part of Aomori Prefecture there is the noted Oirase mountain stream, which serves as a prologue to the poem of Lake

Towada. A little way on there is the Tsuta Spa, a quiet place and a little world of its own. The visitor to Lake Towada can enjoy to the full its scenery by going round Nakayama and Mikura Peninsulas projecting into it. Horai, Ohidori, Yoroi and other islets all possess aspects worthy of their names. The Jigomori gorge is typical. In that part of Akita Prefecture there is a noted fish-hatchery operated by Mr. Waiuchi.

**Lake Akan (in Hokkaido).**—Lake Akan in Hokkaido Presents a specific scene with a magnificent prospect, a typical volcanic lake and imposing mountains embosoming it. The national park is to embrace this lake and its surrounding mountains, Me-Akan-dake, which never ceases to be active, and O-Akan-dake facing it. The lake is about 29 kilometres in circumference, and lies quiet like a mirror of blue water. Me-Akandake being 1,503 metres above sea-level, is an active volcano, always emitting smoke. On its top lie horrible volcano lakes, Aonuma and Akanuma. It has a strange figure. There is a spa at its foot. O-Akandake standing east of Me-Akandake, is a little lower than the latter, being 1,371 metres above sea-level. It is a dormant volcano. It possesses a very graceful figure, and well matches in beauty with Akan-Fuji, which is situated near Me-Akandake. Lake Akon, besides being scientifically beautiful, is famous for its morimo (ball-duckweed), which floats greatly on the surface of the water. The lake is reached by way of the Obetsu Colliery Railway Line from Kushiro on the Nemuro Railway Line. It is about 55 kilometres from Shitakara Station on the Obetsu line, whence one can motor to the lake.



# CHAPTER II Climate

In winter, the cold is intense in Japan proper for its latitude, owing to the cold air currents brought over from the Asiatic Continent by the winter monsoon, but much milder than in districts of the same latitude in Manchuria and Siberia. The climate of Chosen is more continental and colder than that of Japan proper. The interior of Hokkaido is also marked for the continental feature of the climate, the low temperature of 41° C below zero having been once registered at Asahigawa.

In summer, the air temperature on land is high due to isolation and due to the summer monsoon; the air is very frequently close or sultry, owing to the moisture borne from the sea. Summer of Taiwan is most unbearable, because of the high temperature lasting from daytime to midnight, though the maximum is comparatively low. In the Main land and

other islands of Japan proper, the temperature is low in the evening and morning. In Hokkaido, however, it is as hot as in the Main land in the daytime when tropical cloths are needed, but so cool in evening and early morning hours that people are liable to catch cold. On the coast of the Inland Sea, land and sea breezes are well developed and consequently morning and evening calms marking the pause of these breezes occur very regularly. In the Inland Sea district, during the hot season, the air is deadly still, not a puff quivering even a blade of grass during the hours from 7 to 9 p.m.

The following table gives the lowest and highest temperature in 1931 recorded in various parts of Japan where meteorological observatories or stations are established.

Weather Record of 1931

	Temperature				Wind		Weather (days)			
	Average	Highest	Lowest	Humidity	Average Velocity	General direction	Clear	Cloudy	Rain fall	Storm
	C.	C.	C.		(metres)					
Tainan	23.5	35.4	6.5	82	2.9	N.	59	86	114	9
Taihoku	22.0	35.9	3.7	92	3.0	E.	21	198	200	9
Naha	22.5	32.5	7.8	80	5.4	N.N.E.	15	171	201	102
Kagoshima	17.2	34.7	-3.9	79	2.3	N.W.	50	161	177	2
Nagasaki	15.7	32.4	-4.9	74	3.6	N.	41	163	165	73
Fukuoka	15.2	36.4	-5.0	79	2.4	S.S.E.	37	182	162	10
Shimonoseki	15.3	33.0	-5.6	75	4.6	E.	46	163	158	79
Hiroshima	14.8	35.0	-5.5	75	1.4	N.	51	148	142	1
Matsuyama	15.3	34.0	-3.7	75	2.0	E.	37	157	159	9
Okayama	14.6	34.5	-6.4	73	1.7	N.E.	51	134	133	3
Kobe	15.1	34.5	-5.9	70	3.3	N.N.E.	35	149	149	44
Osaka	15.2	35.6	-4.0	74	2.5	N.E.	37	120	137	23
Wakayama	15.3	34.5	-3.3	73	2.6	S.S.W.	40	139	153	13
Tokushima	15.0	33.9	-4.6	77	3.3	N.W.W.	22	176	166	35
Kochi	15.9	34.2	-7.0	77	1.5	S.W.W.	53	155	177	2
Muroto	16.2	30.7	-5.4	74	4.9	N.W.W.	43	165	176	117
Tsu	14.4	34.2	-4.8	76	3.2	N.W.W.	28	159	153	39
Nagoya	14.0	34.9	-7.8	76	3.1	N.N.W.	54	149	146	37
Hamamatsu	15.1	33.6	-4.7	73	3.7	W.	54	139	152	43
Hakone	8.9	27.0	-11.7	88	5.1	S.W.	21	224	192	127
Yokohama	13.8	32.0	-5.4	77	3.3	N.	47	165	154	91
Tokyo	14.0	32.5	-6.1	73	3.1	—	45	179	144	28
Hachiojima	18.1	31.9	1.2	78	5.3	N.E.E.	9	200	299	118
Choshi	14.7	31.4	-4.0	78	5.7	N.N.E.	52	179	169	146
Sendai	10.5	33.1	-11.5	77	1.6	N.W.	27	160	150	17
Odsigahara	6.1	26.4	-17.9	83	3.6	O.	24	195	213	34
Kyoto	14.1	34.9	-6.6	76	1.8	N.W.	43	144	180	4
Ibukiyama	5.4	23.5	-16.2	89	5.5	N.N.W.	18	221	220	293
Matsumoto	10.4	33.0	-17.2	76	2.1	N.W.	43	142	151	12
Utsunomiya	12.2	34.4	-12.3	76	1.1	N.	42	152	160	1
Fukushima	11.5	36.7	-11.3	73	2.5	W.	23	164	158	25
Tsuruga	14.0	34.4	-5.7	76	3.0	S.S.E.	20	206	200	28

	Temperature				Wind		Weather (days)			
	Average	Highest	Lowest	Humidity	Average velocity	General direction	Clear	Cloudy	Rain fall	Storm
	C.	C.	C.		(metres)					
Fukui	13.4	35.9	-5.7	80	1.7	S.	81	210	209	5
Kanazawa	13.0	35.7	-6.2	78	2.7	E.	26	194	223	29
Niigata	12.4	34.5	-6.6	74	6.5	S.	19	218	206	170
Akita	10.0	33.6	-15.3	80	3.9	S.E.E.	19	253	228	64
Aomori	8.3	32.4	-24.7	81	3.6	W.	13	233	219	96
Hakodate	7.9	29.4	-16.2	77	4.4	N.W.W.	23	176	205	143
Sapporo	6.4	31.7	-23.5	79	3.3	S.E.	17	181	219	50
Asahigawa	4.9	33.3	-33.0	82	1.6	S.	6	234	230	4
Otomari	1.3	26.0	-29.1	82	4.5	N.E.E.	40	172	159	90
Fuzan	13.7	33.3	-12.4	67	3.0	N.N.W.	62	164	112	18
Keijo	11.0	36.0	-22.5	71	1.8	S.W.W.	54	153	172	2
Dairen	9.8	30.7	-19.9	65	5.2	S.	92	99	66	135

The number of thunder storms in 1931 was 2,174 in Japan proper, 275 in Taiwan, 467 in Chosen, and 15 in Sahgalien. Hail fell at 297 places throughout the country during 1931. Thunder fell at 264 places.

of 4,034 compared with the figure in 1930 which was 5,774. But they were mostly small earthquakes and did not cause much damage. The greatest of the year was one that occurred on November 4 which caused some damages in the Kwanto districts.

### EARTHQUAKES

In 1931, 1,740 earthquakes were felt, or a decrease

The list of great earthquakes of Japan is as follows:—

Date	District	Damages	
		Number of Houses destroyed	Number of persons killed
July 13, 1596	Oita	—	708
July 13, 1596	Yamashiro, Settsu, Izumi	—	1,173
March, 21, 1605	Pacific Coast from Kyushu to Boshu	—	8,800
August 21, 1611	Aizu	—	3,700
October 28, 1611	Coast of North-eastern districts	—	4,783
January 21, 1633	Odawara and Kwanto	—	150
June 2, 1649	Yedo	—	(numerous)
May 11, 1662	Kinai & Eastern Tokaido	2,570	800
September 15, 1662	Hyogo, Osumi	3,300	—
December 27, 1666	Yechigo, Takata	—	1,500
May 27, 1694	Ugo	1,194	58
November 23, 1704	Yedo & Tokaido	20,162	5,233
April 24, 1704	Ugo	1,194	58
October 4, 1707	Tokaido, Kinai, Nankaido	29,000	4,900
March 15, 1714	Shinano	300	56
April 25, 1751	Yechigo	6,099	2,000
January 28, 1766	Tsugaru, Hirosaki	7,192	1,335
April 1, 1792	Unsendake	12,000	15,200
November 15, 1802	Sado	1,150	20
June 4, 1804	Dewa	5,500	333
August 27, 1810	Ugo	1,129	60
November 12, 1828	Yechigo	11,012	1,443
July 2, 1830	Kyoto	—	280 (1,300 wounded)
October 16, 1833	Sado	1,073	42
March 24, 1847	Shinano, Yechigo	34,000	12,000
February 2, 1853	Sagami	3,300	(numerous)
June 15, 1854	Yamato, Iga, Ise	5,000	1,667
November 4, 1854	Tokai, Nankai, Kinai, Hokuriku	8,900	600
November 5, 1854	Kyushu, Ise, Tosa, Awa	60,000	5,000
October 2, 1855	Yedo	50,000	7,000
November 6, 1872	Iwami	5,000	600
July 18, 1880	Kumamoto	239	30
October 28, 1891	Mino, Owari	142,144	7,275
June 20, 1894	Tokyo	—	173
October 22, 1894	Usen, Ugo	6,066	720 (1,000 wounded)
June 15, 1896	Miyagi, Iwate, Aomori	10,870	27,000
August 31, 1896	Ugo, Likuchu	6,074	206
August 26, 1918	Taiwan	100	180

Date	District	Damages	
		Number of Houses destroyed	Number of persons killed
September 1, 1923	Tokyo, Kanagawa, Chiba, Saitama, Shizuoka, Yamanashi, Ebaraki, Gumma, Tochigi.....	702,495	142,807 (108,733 wounded)
January 15, 1924	Sagami .....	1,273	14
May 23, 1925	Tajima .....	3,333	395
March 7, 1927	Tango .....	16,025	3,017
November 26, 1930	Izu, Sagami .....	18,009	721 (1,053 wounded)

In the above table, under the houses destroyed are included houses felled by earthquake and also those destroyed by fire caused by earthquake.

## CHAPTER III Population

According to the census taken on October 1, 1930, the total population of the Japanese empire was returned at 90,396,043. Japan proper had 64,460,005 or 71%, Chosen 21,058,305 or 23%, Taiwan 4,592,537 or 5%, and Karafuto 295,196 or about 0.3%. The population of the South Sea Mandate Islands was 69,627, and that of the Kwantung Leased Territory and the South Manchuria Railway zone was 1,328,011. The annual average increase of population in Japan proper in five years from 1925 to 1930 was 15,304 per 1,000 (male 15.361; female 15.247). The rate of increase in Chosen was 15.256, in Taiwan 28.352, and in Karafuto 76.963.

	Census of October 1, 1930.				
	Population	Male	Female	Per 1 S. Kilometre	Males to 100 females
The entire empire	90,396,043	45,675,201	44,720,842	134	102.1
Japan Proper	64,460,005	32,290,155	32,169,850	169	101.0
Chosen	21,058,305	10,763,290	10,295,015	95	104.6
Taiwan	4,592,537	2,353,288	2,239,249	125	105.1
Karafuto	295,196	168,523	126,673	8	133.1
Kwantung Leased Territory and South Manchuria Railway Zone	1,328,011	609,041	718,970	353	155.9
South Sea Mandate Island	69,627	37,929	31,698	32	119.7

Upon the basis of the figures obtained at the census of October 1, 1930, the present population was estimated by the Government on October 1, 1931, as follows:

	Estimated Population on October 1, 1931.		
	Population	Male	Female
Japan Proper	65,306,600	32,832,400	32,474,200
By Prefectures			
Hokkaido	2,873,300	1,500,200	1,373,100
Aomori	892,900	484,400	408,500
Iwate	960,300	494,400	465,900
Miyagi	1,102,000	585,100	516,900
Akita	997,700	499,700	498,000
Yamagata	1,090,300	537,800	552,500
Fukushima	1,321,900	745,800	576,100
Ebaraki	1,502,300	741,900	760,400
Tochigi	1,151,700	568,000	583,700
Gumma	1,199,200	587,300	611,900
Saitama	1,471,800	725,900	745,900
Chiba	1,483,900	735,900	748,000
Tokyo	5,688,300	2,848,300	2,840,000
Kanagawa	1,629,000	833,700	795,300
Niigata	1,949,000	963,800	985,200
Toyama	784,700	384,400	400,300
Ishikawa	758,000	365,900	392,100
Fukui	622,100	306,800	315,300
Yamanashi	636,900	318,300	318,600
Nagano	1,734,300	828,800	905,500
Gifu	1,187,300	596,600	590,700
Shizuoka	1,822,400	913,300	909,100
Aichi	2,615,600	1,302,800	1,312,800
Miye	1,107,100	576,100	531,000
Shiga	697,300	349,100	348,200
Kyoto	1,581,300	807,000	774,300
Osaka	3,623,500	1,894,700	1,728,800
Hyogo	2,683,000	1,351,100	1,331,900

	Population	Male	Female
Nara	858,600	409,800	448,800
Wakayama	839,200	419,600	419,600
Tottori	492,600	240,700	251,900
Shimane	742,800	370,000	372,800
Okayama	1,202,800	642,700	560,100
Hiroshima	1,706,000	864,200	841,800
Yamaguchi	1,143,600	575,300	568,300
Tokushima	721,700	359,300	362,400
Kagawa	739,100	371,600	367,500
Ehime	1,151,000	569,100	581,900
Kochi	724,100	360,900	363,200
Fukuoka	2,671,000	1,302,900	1,368,100
Saga	692,900	338,400	354,500
Nagasaki	1,246,900	637,700	609,200
Kumamoto	1,365,300	669,300	696,000
Oita	951,700	468,800	482,900
Miyazaki	774,000	390,000	384,000
Kagoshima	1,878,100	911,400	966,700
Okinawa	681,400	373,800	307,600

### POPULATION DENSITY

By the result of the census of October 1, 1930, it was found that the population density of Japan proper was 169 per square kilometre. The prefecture of Tokyo came first with a density of 2,522 persons, while Osaka prefecture came next with 1,952. Kanagawa prefecture with 688 persons, Fukuoka 512, Aichi 505, Kagawa 394, Saitama 384. The prefectures of Chiba, Kyoto, Hyogo, Saga, and Nagasaki had a density of 250 to 350 persons per one square kilometre. Ebaraki, Shizuoka, Miye, Hiroshima, Ehime and Okinawa had from 200 to 259 persons, Tochigi, Gumma, Toyama, Ishikawa,

POPULATION

Shiga, Nara, Wakayama, Okayama, Yamaguchi, Tokushima, Kumamoto, and Kagashima had 150 to 200 persons. The most sparsely populated districts were Hokkaido with 32 persons, Iwate with 64 persons, Akita with 85 persons, Aomori with 91 persons, and Miyazaki with 98 persons to a square kilometre.

The number of persons per household averaged 5, according to the census of 1925. In the north-eastern districts of the country one household had more persons than in the central and southern parts. In the north-eastern districts, it averaged nearly 6 persons, while in the southern parts a little over 4 persons. In the central part the average was 5 persons, but Tokyo showed an exceptionally small number of 4.6 persons per household. Thus it may be seen that in urban districts the per household number of persons is small, while in the mountainous or undeveloped districts the number is large.

The census of 1925 showed the following statistics respecting the number of married and unmarried persons:

Table with 3 columns: Category, Male, Female. Rows include Total population, Not married, Married, Separated by Death, Separated.

POPULATION BY OCCUPATION

According to the figures obtained by the special census taken in 1920, 48% of the total Japanese population engaged in agriculture, 19% in manufacturing industries, and 13% in commerce. The population by occupation is as follows:

Table with 4 columns: Occupation, Total, Male, Female. Lists various industries like Farming, Forestry, Mining, etc.

Table with 3 columns: Occupation, 1925, 1918. Lists occupations like Printing, Banking, Hotels, etc.

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION

The population in the rural towns and villages with less than 5,000 population in each totalled 26,413,000 persons or 44 per cent of the entire population according to the census of 1925. On the other hand, the population of towns and cities having more than 5,000 people each reach 33,324,000 or 56 percent. Cities having more than 100,000 persons each had a total population of 8,741,000 or 15 per cent of the entire population of the country. The urban population is increasing at a very rapid rate.

Table with 4 columns: Population Range, 1925 (Number of villages, Population), 1918 (Number of villages, Population).

Thus it is seen that the population and number of large cities, increased while the number and population of small villages and town decreased.

The population of the principal cities of Japan was as follows according to the result of the census taken on October 1, 1925.

Table with 4 columns: City, Total, Male, Female. Lists Osaka and Tokyo.

Table with 4 columns: City, 1925, 1918, 1912. Lists cities like Nagoya, Kyoto, Kobe, etc.

At one time, the number of separations reached as many as 100,000 cases a year, and 2 to 3 cases out of 1,000 marriages ended in separation. But gradually the separation ratio decreased.

Separations made within one year of marriage were 14% of the total separations; those within two years 15%; within three years 11%; within four years 8.9%; within five years 7%. Thus within five years after marriage 56.5% of separations took place, and the remaining 43.5% were after five years.

Table with 3 columns: Year, Number of separation, Per 1,000 population. Rows for 1921, 1926, 1930.

BIRTH

The total births in Japan proper in 1930 were 2,085,000, showing an increase of about 8,000 above the figure for the previous year. The birth rate per 1,000 population was 32.4 or 0.6 smaller than the rate of the previous year.

However, compared with that of other nations, Japan's birth rate is very high, as the British birth rate was 17.2, the American 20.6, the German 18.6, the French 18.2 the Italian 2.62, the Belgian 18.5, the Netherland 23.3 and the Swiss 17.3 in 1928.

More boys were born than girls, and for every 100 girls, 105.3 boys were born.

The number of still births was 117,730 in 1930, or 759 more than the figure for the previous year. The number of still births per 1,000 population was 1.83.

Table with 3 columns: Year, Number of Births, Per 1,000 population. Rows for Birth and Still Birth for 1921, 1926, 1930.

MARRIAGE

Marriages in 1930 totalled 506,674 showing an increase of 9,264 over the figure for the previous year. The ratio for 1,000 population was 7.86 or 0.04 smaller than in previous year. Men marrying at ages between 25 and 29 were most numerous, being 40% of the total married men; those between 20 and 24 came next with 29%; the remaining 31% was made up by those marrying under 20 or over 30. Women marrying between the ages of 20 and 24 were most numerous with more than 50%; those marrying between 15 and 19 came next with 21%; the remaining 29% was taken up by those marrying under 15 or above 25.

Table with 3 columns: Year, Number of marriage, Per 1,000 population. Rows for 1921, 1926, 1930.

DEATH

The total deaths in 1930 were 1,171,000, and the rate per 1,000 population was 18.2. The death rate is gradually falling in Japan, but yet it is still much higher than in order countries.

The number of deaths is most numerous in summer, and next in winter, the smallest being in spring and autumn.

Death under 3 years of age are most numerous with 35%.

Table with 3 columns: Year, Number of Deaths, Per 1,000 population. Rows for 1921, 1926, 1930.

SEPARATION

The number of separations in Japan proper in 1930 was 51,259, showing an increase of 37 cases over the figure for the previous year. The separation ratio per 1,000 population was 0.80, showing a decrease of 0.01. The ratio of separation to 1,000 marriages was 101.



	Purpose of Visit				Total
	Sight Seeing	Official	Commercial business	Others	
Americans	2,967 48%	82 1%	862 14%	2,251 37%	6,162
British	1,651 47%	45 1%	607 17%	1,220 35%	3,523
Germans	181 27%	17 3%	178 26%	296 44%	672
French	136 29%	107 23%	86 19%	133 29%	472
Soviet Russians	88 4%	178 16%	228 21%	638 59%	1,082
Chinese	702 8%	161 1%	2,882 23%	9,135 72%	12,878
Others	806 32%	82 3%	511 20%	1,095 45%	2,494
Total	6,481 24%	672 2%	5,854 20%	14,768 54%	27,273

## CHAPTER IV

# Fauna and Flora

There is a radical difference between the subregion of islands not very far removed from each other. Beyond doubt, the northern sub-group zoo-geographically belongs to Kamchatka, and the southern to Hokkaido.

Of land snails, *Zonitoides chishimanus* and *Karafutohelix urupensis* are the endemic species, the former being the smallest species of the land shells.

Saghalien.—Of about 30 species of mammals known in the island, 13 are identical with those of Amurland and these remain in the island without making their way to Hokkaido. The longtailed mouse (*Sicista caudata*) is supposed to be the sole species in existence found nowhere else. The Schrenck's fox (*Vulpes anadylensis schrencki*) furnishes a very valuable quality of fur. This had led to the establishment of farms for its breeding with some imported fox.

Some additional light may be thrown upon this subject by the avifauna which is less rich, having about 150 species, and a majority of which are almost or quite identical with those of the adjacent land and islands.

Reptiles and amphibians are extremely scanty, and only 6 species are known, of which *Bufo sachalinensis* and *Hynobius cristatus* are considered as endemic.

Of butterflies about 74 species and subspecies are found in the island, most of them being representative of the forms limited, in distribution, to the north of the Soya strait. Such as *Melitoea matura* *intermedia*, *Argynnis amathusia miyake*, *Lycæna Karafutonis*, etc.

Very likely met with is the land snail, *Karafutohelix fiscina*.

Hokkaido.—In mammals, the island appears to be less rich, having only about 25 species, of which more than a half are related to those of Saghalien and the continent, either as identical or allied species. Amongst them the species common to the districts just mentioned are Pallas' ground squirrel (*Eutamias asiaticus*), Siberian ermine *Mustella erminea kanei*, Sable (*Martes zibellina*) and others, which are not found in Honshu.

Turning to birds we find an enormous number of species which are quite identical with, or closely allied to, those found in Saghalien and the continent. The species considered as peculiar are Yesoptar-

Japan is very rich in fauna and flora for three reasons, i. e., (1) the land is very much elongated from north to south, (2) the coasts are highly indented, and (3) there are several high mountains. Species found in the northern parts of Japan, namely, Karafuto, Chishima, (Kuriles), Hokkaido and Chosen have much in common with those of Manchuria, Siberia and Europe, while the southern parts, namely, Taiwan, Ryukyu, and Ogasawara Island (Bonins) compare with South China, Oceania and India.

### FAUNA

So far as our present knowledge concerns, the approximate number of known species of some principal animal groups are as follows:—

Mammals 270; Birds 800; Reptiles 110; Amphibians 80; Fishes 2,500; Insects 10,500; Molluscs 4,000.

### LAND FAUNA

The land fauna of Japan may be divided into two principal groups, one Palaearctic, the other Oriental. Of these, the Palaearctic elements are chiefly found in the northern territories, while the Oriental ones range over the island of Taiwan (Formosa) and Ryukyu (Loochoo). Thus the Japanese archipelago may be divided into the following faunal area:—

#### 1. Palaearctic region:

- (a) Eurasian subregion, consisting of Kurile group, Saghalien.
- (b) Eastasian subregion, including Chosen (Korea) and Japan proper, the latter consisting of Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu.

#### 2. Oriental region, comprising the islands of Taiwan (Formosa), and Ryukyu (Loochoo).

The Kurile Group.—Of about 22 species of animals known in this group, two appear to be endemic and are spread over the two northern subgroups, they being the Kurile field vole (*Microtus uchidas*) and the Kurile mouse (*Mus Kurilensis*). The birds observed at the islands are much less in number than those of Hokkaido and apparently less peculiar. This similarity is also true of reptiles and amphibians.

migan (*Sittiparus varius*, *Dryobates leucotos sub-cirris*, *Lynx torquilla hokkaidi*, etc.)

With reptiles the case is different, because the number of the species which may be considered as those with southern affinities appear to exceed that of Eurasian types.

Amphibians are represented by *Bufo vulgaris hokkaidoensis*, *Rana temporalis* and *Hynobius retardatus*, etc.

Passing on to the insect fauna, we find a large number of species which also inhabit Saghalien and Amurland. Of butterflies we have several species of Eurasian character.

Frequently to be met with are such land shells as *Acusta gainesi*, *Eulota blakei*, *E. septentrionalis*.

Korea.—In the Korean peninsula the fauna belongs decidedly to the Palaearctic region but with a small number of Oriental types.

Of mammals it possesses more than 50 species, of which about a half are identical with those found in China, Siberia and other adjacent districts. The species and subspecies which are considered as peculiar are numerous, comprising the Korean hare (*Lepus coreanus*), Korean wolf (*Canis lupus coreanus*), Korean red fox (*Vulpes peculiosus*), Korean badger (*Meles melanogenys*), tiger (*Felis tigris coreensis*), etc.

Of birds we are now acquainted with more than 300 species and sub-species, of which the majority are almost or quite identical with those of the continent. Recorded from the peninsula are about 16 species of reptiles, most of which are not discovered in Japan proper. Coming to amphibians we find many species which are known to occur on the adjacent mainland. Characteristic species are *Cacopoides tornieri*, *Rana temporaria koreana*, *Hynobius leechii*, etc. Dwelling in the peninsula is found a large number of butterflies, most of which also inhabit the immediately surrounding countries. Intermingled with them are seen such Oriental types as *Papilio protenor demetrius*, *Hestina assimilis*, etc.

Freshwater bivalves are represented by *Christaria parvula*, *Anodonta woodiana*, etc., and the land shells by *Strobilops hirasei*, *Eulota orientalis* and others.

Japan Proper.—The majority of animals in this region are related to those of the two Palaearctic subregions, though a small number are of an Oriental character.

Of mammals there are more than 60 species which are invariably confined to the south of Tsugaru Strait. Recently specified as a "natural monument" is the raccoon dog (*Nyctereutes viverrinus*) which, with other species of this genus, is the most typical

representative of the animals characteristic of the Eastasian subregion. The birds ascertained to inhabit the islands reach an enormous number, greater majority of them being represented by forms widely distributed in China and Korea. The number of species and subspecies which appear to be peculiar are 6 in Kyushu and 17 in Honshu. One of the most notable species is the Japanese ptarmigan (*Lagopus mutus japonicus*) which has its home in the Japanese Alps at the snow line. Recently specified as "natural monument" are some birds, which comprise beside the Japanese ptarmigan, the cranes (*Megalornis*) *monachus*, *Pseudogeranus vipio*, *Sarcogeranus leucogeranus*, *Anthropoides virgo*, etc., the Japanese stork (*Ciconia ciconia boyciana*), black-tailed gull (*Larus crassirostris*), swans (*Cygnus cygnus*), long-tailed fowl, the Chinese magpie (*Pica pica sesicae*) and the Japanese shearwater (*Puffinus leucomelas*).

Reptiles number about 13 species, most of them being related to those of Korea and chiefly inhabiting the southern region. The endemic species are *Achalinus spinalis*, *Dinodon orientale*, *Amyda japonica*, etc. We are acquainted with about 13 species of frogs and toads which, with the exception of an Oriental type, seem to be of a Palaearctic character. The urodele, the majority of which are considered as peculiar, are represented by *Hynobius nebulosus* *H. Stejnegeri*, *Onychodactylus japonicus*, etc. Most noteworthy is the giant salamander (*Megalobatrachus japonicus*) which inhabits the cool mountain streams of provinces in Honshu and Kyushu. Intermingled here are found a large number of insects which are of three different characters, Eurasian, Eastasian and Oriental. The so-called alpine species inhabit the high mountain districts of central Honshu, these being represented by *Aporia hippia japonica*, *Erebia Ligea takanonis*, *Oenalis jutta japonica*, etc. The molluscs are very abundant and varied. The freshwater bivalves and land snails of the endemic species very frequently met with are *Hyliopsis schlegleri*, *Cristaria spatiosa*, *Margaritifera*, etc., and *Eurota senckenbergiana*, *E. quassita*, *Megalophaedusa martensi*, etc.

Formosa.—The mammals so far discovered are more than 60 in number, while the species which appear to be peculiar to the island number 45, the majority being considered as only varieties of the species found in the Oriental and Palaearctic regions. The species not found anywhere outside of the island are formosa flying fox (*Pteropus formosus*) *formosa macaque* (*Paradoxurus larvatus*), etc. The squamata is represented by a single ant-eater (*Manis pentadactyla*).

Of birds we find more than 330 species and sub-

species, of which 33 are common to the island, China and Philippines, and about 87 belong to peculiar forms. One of the most notable species is the mikado pheasant (*Neocalophasis mikado*) which lives in the central and eastern mountainous parts of 6000-9000 feet above the sea level. More than 65 species of reptiles and amphibians are known to inhabit the island, and very frequently to be met with is *Trimeresurus gramineus*, a poisonous snake, which is of an almost uniform green colour and widely distributed in tropical districts.

The insects fauna is exceedingly rich and varied. We are acquainted with about 319 forms of butterflies, most of which are known from the tropical countries.

Of freshwater bivalves and land snails, we find such species as *Corbicula maxima*, *C. fulmenea* and *Dolichoulota formosensis*, *Formosana taiwanica*, *Tortaxis matsudai*, etc.

The Loochoo Group.—The animal forms of this group are of two different characters, Oriental and Palaearctic, the former types considerably exceeding the latter in number. About 36 species of mammals have been recorded, the most notable being Ishigaki great leaf-nosed bat (*Hipposideros turpis*) in the Ishigakishima subgroup and Amami hare (*Pentalagus furnessi*) in the Amami-Oshima.

Of birds the species which appear to be peculiar amount 11 in the Sakishima, 6 in the Okinawa and 8 in the Amami-Oshima subgroup. The most notable species are Pryer's woodpecker (*Sapheopipo mogucnii*), Lidth's jay (*Lalocitta lidthi*), the latter furnishing beautiful feathers for ladies' hats and is now specified as a "natural monument." The reptilian fauna is very rich, having 30 species, of which one-third is the same as those found in the Oriental region, and the rest are those not discovered elsewhere.

About 15 species of amphibians are known, characteristic forms being *Bombina holati*, *Rhacophorus owstoni*, *Babina subaspersa*, etc. The land snails are rich, peculiar ones being *Cyclophorus hirasei*, *Japonia barbata*, *Ganesella largillierii adelinae*, and many species of *Luchuphaedusa*.

The Bonin Group.—This oceanic island group, together with Sulphur group, shows tropical features in its fauna. Most remarkable of mammals is Bonin flying fox (*Pteropus puelaphon*) which flourishes here. One of the notable features of the fauna of this island group is the fair abundance of birds. The endemic species in the group are *Horornis cantans diphone*, Bonin-island Bulbul (*Microscellus amaurotis squamiceps*), etc., and those in the Sulphur, Sulphur-island white eye (*Zosterpos palphe-*

*brosa alani*), Sulphur-island crane (*Poliolimnas cinereus brevipes*), etc. *Cryptobrepharus boutonii* is the only one representative of reptiles found in the Bonins. The endemic genera of molluscs are of *Hirasea*, *Mandarina*, *Otesia*, *Fametesta*, etc.

#### MARINE FAUNA

Japanese waters command a very rich and varied marine fauna, there being found two types of animal life, the Indo-Pacific region and northern region.

1. Northern zone.—It extends from the shore of the Kurile group to the north of Kinkwasan. Amongst the carnivorous mammals the sea-otter (*Enhydra lutris*) is confined to the north of Hokkaido, while the Stellar's sea-lion (*Eumetopias jubata*) and several seals (*Phoca vitulina*, etc.) frequent the more southern waters. The northern fur-seal (*Callorhynchus ursinus*) which is of economic importance particularly abounds in Kaihyo-to. We find three Whalebone whales, such as the southern right whale (*Balaena glacialis*), arctic right whale (*Balaena mysticetus*) and Californian gray whale (*Rhachianectus galucus*).

Around the Kuriles, Hokkaido and Saghalien are found in immense quantity a great variety of fishes such as cods, salmon and herrings which are of same greatest economic importance as in Norway, Scotland and other countries. Much less developed here than in the tropics are a number of echinoderms. Amongst sea-cucumbers, *Sticopus japonicus* and *Cucumaria japonica* are of great economic value in this country. In the sea ranging from the Behring Sea to the Japan Sea occurs *Paralithodes camtschatica* which attains very large size and is of great economic importance. A large number of molluscs are also known from this district, the most valuable species being *Ostrea gigas*, *Maetra sachalinensis*, *Pecten yessoensis*, *Ommastrephes aloni pacificus*, etc.

2. Middle zone.—Most of the types characteristically Japanese belong to this zone. Some whalebone whales may be recorded which are of great economic importance. As principal species of fishes, the abundance of which distinguishes this zone from the others, may be counted *Cynias manazo*, *Hyporhamphus sajori*, *Apogon semilineatus*, etc. Echinoderms are plentiful, they comprise a number of interesting species.

Amongst crustaceans, most notable is the giant crab *Macrocheira kempferi*, which attains more than 3 meters in extent of legs. Besides we find *Tachypleus tridentatus* in the inland sea of Seto and Ariake Sea. In the depth of Tosa, the Kii and the Sagami Sea occur three species of *Pleurotomaria* which are of great interest on account of their

representing a relic of the geological period. One of the notable cephalopods is an oegopsid, *Watasenia scintillans*, which emits luminescence. It appears abundantly in Toyama bay, about May every year. Also in the deeper parts of the Pacific side, there are found *Hyalonema*, *Euplectella*, *Rhabdocalyptus* and other silicious sponges.

3. Southern zone.—Exclusive of the hair seal (*Zalophus lobatus*), occasionally appearing in this zone, there can be seen a few species of whalebone whales and toothed whales. Of fishes we find a number of forms which are all of great economic importance, and some forms are found to extend northward up to the middle zone. We also find a large number of species of molluscs, e.g. *Terebra*, *Conus*, *Cyprea*, *Strombus*, *Tridacna*, *Hippopus*, *Pteria* and others.

The Noted Specialists.—C. Ishikawa, D. Sci., A. Oka, D. Sci. (for Hirudinæ), N. Yatsu, D. Sci., S. Hatai, D. Sci., C. Sasaki (Entomologist), M. Matsumura, D. Sci., (Entomologist), T. Komai, T. Kawamura, D. Sci., H. Oshima, D. Sci., (for Echinoderms), S. Uchida (Ornithologist), H. Kishida (for mammals).

Principal Societies & Publishing Organs.—Zoological Magazine (in Japanese); Annotations Zoologica Japonensis (in foreign language) issued by Zoological Society of Japan (Tokyo); Insecta Matsumurana (Sapporo); The Magazine of Applied Zoology (in Japanese) (Tokyo); Annotations Ornithologicae Orientalis (Tokyo); Bulletin of the Bio-geographical Society of Japan issued by Bio-geographical Society of Japan (Tokyo); Japanese Journal of Zoology (Tokyo); Tori or "Birds" (in Japanese) (Tokyo); The Venus (in Japanese) by Malucological Society of Japan (Kyoto); Folia Anatomica Japonica (Tokyo); Zephyrus (in Japanese) issued by Chorui Dokokwai (Fukuoka); "Konchu" or "Insects" (in Japanese) issued by Tokyo Entomological Society (Tokyo).

## FLORA

Owing to the peculiar topographical condition the flora of the Japanese Empire consists of several distinct groups, and at present nearly 10,000 flowering plants and ferns are known, with the possibility of new additions through further study. In point of fact no small number of new genera have already been established by Japanese botanists, and of these may be mentioned *Taiwania*, Hayata (Conifer), *Chosenia*, Nakai (Salicaceæ), *Hanabusa-ya*, Nakai (Campanulaceæ), *Mitrasemon*, Makino (Rafflesiaceæ), *Hakonechloa*, Makino (Gramineæ), *Matsumurella*, Makino (Labiatae), etc., etc. The names of Dr. T. Makino and Dr. T. Nakai stand

out prominent as discoverers, the latter as specialist in Korean flora having enriched it with 190 genera and some 440 species and varieties, while the former, who chiefly devotes himself to the main island, is responsible for some new genera and several hundreds of new species.

In 1929 a remarkable genera *Japanolilium* was established by Dr. Nakai, represented only by *J. Osense* found at Ose in Nikko. It is a small preinal weed. Another striking discovery is that of 2 new species belonging to family *Podostemonaceæ* in Kyushu by S. Imamura. None of this family had been found in Japan up to this discovery in 1927. Many new lichens both new to Japan and to science are enriching the lichen flora through Dr. Asahina's discoveries. Japan is rich in bamboos with over 60 species and a number of new species still coming to the light, most of them belonging to new genera which are indigenous to Japan. Merit in this direction is due to Dr. Makino.

So far known the flora of Japan consists of about 17,087 species classified as follows:—

Flowering plants.....	About 2,000 species
Ferns.....	700 "
Moss and Hepatic .....	2,000 "
Mushrooms.....	3,000 "
Lichens .....	700 "
Sea-weeds (Marine algae) .....	601 "
Fresh-water algae .....	323 "
Slime molds (Mycetozoa) .....	173 "

Speaking of some common familiar plants there grow in Japan some 130 species and varieties of violets, according to Dr. T. Nakai. About 30 species of primroses are known to grow in the alpine districts. *Primula Sieboldii* is growing wild even near Tokyo and is "protected." *P. japonica* was introduced into England as early as 1863 and called "Queen of Primroses" by Robert Fortune.

Trees and shrubs number over 600 species. To mention these that are noted for ornament, or use as both, there are Japanese mountain cherries growing wild everywhere, of which *Prunus serrata* var *spontanea* is most common. At high altitudes are found *P. nipponica*, *P. Maximoviczii*, *P. incisa*, etc., the last growing abundantly at the foot of Mt. Fuji and flowering in May. Of conifers we have *Cryptomeria japonica* and *Chamaecyparis obtusa*, two of the most important timber and ornamental trees; then among the *Pinus* may be mentioned *P. Thunbergii* and *P. densiflora*. The quercus family is represented by nine important species while of *Rhododendron* (*Aralea*) Japan boasts about 50 species with garden varieties numbering several hundreds. *R. Komiyamae* is a new addition recently found near Mt. Fuji. An interesting species belonging to this family is *Teusiophyllum Tanakae*, *Maximovicz* that grows on mountain rocks in some

limited localities in Middle Japan; it is a dwarfish tree with scaly green leaves and white tube-shaped flowers. As regards Willows our salicologists say that the final enumeration as to number of existing species should be reserved for the future, but so far some sixty species have been identified. Bamboos count over 50 species in Japan proper, exclusive of numerous garden varieties.

Timber trees extant number over 100 but those that are valuable for wood do not exceed thirty species or so (See Chapter on Forestry).

Ornamental plants, wild or cultivated, count about one hundred, according to the list prepared by the Garden Committee of the Meiji Shrine erected in Tokyo in 1920. The list includes 34 evergreen trees, 41 deciduous trees, 7 evergreen and 9 deciduous shrubs, and 10 herbs.

Special plants were first placed under protection of law in 1920, and 137 are now on the list.

Noted Specialists.—In Systematic botany there is long list of distinguished men, as Dr. J. Matsumura

(d. 1928), Dr. T. Makino, Dr. Yabe (noted for his South Manchuria and North China flora), Dr. B. Hayata (for Taiwan flora), Dr. T. Nakai (for Korean and Japanese flora), Dr. Y. Kudo (for Hokkaido flora), Dr. M. Honda (grasses), Dr. K. Miyabe (for Hokkaido and South Saghalien flora), Dr. K. Okamura (specializing in marine algæ), Dr. S. Okamura, Y. Horikawa (in mosses and liverwort), Dr. S. Kawamura (fungi), Drs. R. Nakazawa and K. Saito (yeasts), Mr. K. Minakata (slime molds), Dr. Y. Asahina (lichens).

Pathology is represented by Drs. K. Miyabe, K. Shirai, and M. Hori; Phylogeny by Dr. S. Ikeno; Cytology and Anatomy by Dr. K. Fujii, Dr. Y. Kuwata, etc.; Physiology by Drs. K. Shibata, H. Kooriba, H. Hattori, and S. Kusano.

Publishing Organs.—Publishing organs consist of the Imperial University Bulletin, the Tokyo Botanical Magazine, the Japanese Journal of Botany by Dr. Fujii and the Journal of Japanese Botany, the last named edited by Dr. T. Makino.

## CHAPTER V.

# Imperial Household

His Imperial Majesty Hirohito, the reigning Emperor of Japan (124th of the line) and the first son of the late Emperor Taisho (Taisho Tenno), born on April 29th, 1901. He was nominated Heir-Apparent on September 9th, 1912, being at the same time appointed Sub-Lieutenant of the Army and Sub-Lieutenant of the Imperial Navy and decorated with the Grand Cordon of the Chrysanthemum; promoted to Lieutenant of the Army and 1st Sub-Lieutenant of the Navy on October 31st, 1914; and to Captain and Lieutenant on October 31st, 1916; promoted to Major and Lieut.-Commander on Oct. 31st, 1920; visited Europe in 1921; appointed Regent on Nov. 25th, 1921; promoted to Lieut.-Colonel and Commander on Oct. 31st 1923; married Princess Nagako Kuni (first daughter of H.I.H. Prince Kuni) on Jan. 26th, 1924; promoted to Colonel and Captain (Navy) on Oct. 31st, 1925; Succeeded to the Throne on the death of his father Emperor Taisho on Dec. 25th, 1925; formally enthroned on Nov. 10th, 1928.

In March, 1921, His Majesty (then Crown Prince) proceeded to Europe to make observations and exchange courtesies with the Sovereigns and Rulers of European countries, returning home in September the same year. It was an epoch-making event in the history of the Japanese Imperial House as it was the first Crown Prince of this Empire who ever stepped out of the country and visited foreign lands, and moreover it was an unqualified success in every respect, particularly having had the result of promoting and further cementing the happy relations between Japan and her friendly powers in the Occident. After returning from the foreign tour, he was appointed Regent in November, 1921, to conduct affairs of State in place of his Imperial father who, on account of chronic illness, was incapacitated from performing his onerous duties as Emperor. In the spring of 1924, he married Princess Nagako, eldest daughter of the late General Prince Kuni. Then on the 25th of December, 1926, following the death of his father Emperor Yoshihito (Taisho Tenno) he ascended the Throne as the 124th Emperor, the new era named Showa being adopted for his reign. The enthronement of the new sovereign was officially celebrated at the ancient capital of Kyoto in November (10th to 15th), 1928, after the lapse of one year's mourn-

ing over the demise of the departed Emperor according to traditional custom, the national function being performed with time-honored ceremonies.

**NAGAKO**, the Empress, first daughter of the late General Prince Kuni, born on Mar. 6th, 1903. Her Majesty was educated at the Peeresses' School and afterwards studied under private tutors at her home. Married the Emperor (then Crown Prince) Jan. 26th, 1924.

**SHIGEKO, TERU-NO-MIYA**, first daughter of the Emperor, born Dec. 6th, 1925.

**KAZUKO, TAKA-NO-MIYA**, third daughter of the Emperor, born Sept. 30th, 1929.

**ATSUKO, YORI-NO-MIYA**, fourth daughter of the Emperor, born Mar. 7, 1931.

**SADAKO**, the Empress Dowager (consort of the late Emperor Taisho), born June 25th, 1884, fourth daughter of the late Prince Kujo, a noble of the first rank; married Emperor Taisho, then Crown Prince, on May 10th, 1900; widowed Dec. 25th 1926.

### BROTHERS OF THE EMPEROR

**PRINCE YASUHITO, CHICHIBU-NO-MIYA**, second son of the late Emperor Taisho, born June 25th, 1902. His house-name was formerly Atsunomiya, but on attaining majority in 1922 the Prince founded a new house (Chichibu-no-Miya) by Imperial order. The Prince was educated at the Peers' School and, after finishing the middle school course of the institution, entered the Central Military Preparatory School in 1917 to receive military education and training; further studied at the Military Academy, graduating in 1922; was appointed Sub-Lieutenant in October the same year and attached to the Imperial Guards Division; promoted to Lieutenant in 1925 and then to Captain in 1930; meanwhile studied at the Military Staff College from 1928 to 1930; is now attached to the 3rd Infantry Regiment of the Guards Division.

In 1925, the Prince went to England for study leaving Japan on May 24th and studied at Oxford till December, 1926, when he left for home owing to the serious illness of his father Emperor Taisho, returning home in January, 1927. In September, 1928, the Prince married Miss Setsuko, daughter

of Tsuneo Matsudaira, Ambassador to the Court of St. James since 1928.

The Prince is Honorary President of the British Association and the Siamese Association (both of Tokyo) and also of the Swedish Society of Japan, besides being an honorary member of the Ski Club of Great Britain, and member of the Alpine Ski Club, the Swiss Alpine Club and the Alpine Club of England. He presided over the World Engineering Congress and also at the World Power Congress held in Tokyo and Osaka in the autumn of 1929.

**PRINCESS SETSUKO**, consort of the above, is daughter of Ambassador Tsuneo Matsudaira and niece of Viscount Yasuo Matsudaira. Born Sept. 9th, 1909; educated at the Peeresses' School and later in the United States; married the Prince Sept. 28th, 1928.

**PRINCE NOBUHITO, TAKAMATSU-NO-MIYA**, third son of the late Emperor Taisho, born January 3rd, 1905. After finishing the middle school course at the Peers' School in 1921, the Prince entered the Naval College as a cadet, graduating in 1924; was appointed 2nd Sub-Lieutenant in December, 1925; promoted to 1st Sub-Lieutenant in December, 1926; meanwhile studied at the Torpedo School (1925-26), the Naval Aviation School at Kasumigaura (1927) and also at the Naval Gunnery School at Yokosuka (1928); is now Lieutenant and attached to the Naval Staff Board.

The Prince was formerly called Teru-no-Miya, but in July, 1913 he set up a new house by order of his father Emperor Taisho and assumed the new family-name of Takamatsu-no-Miya. In February, 1930, he married Princess Kikuko, daughter of the late Prince Yasuhisa Tokugawa, and on April 21st the same year the Prince went to Europe accompanied by the Princess to return the courtesy of the British Court which in 1929 despatched to this country the Duke of Gloucester to present the Order of the Garter to the Emperor, and to present the highest Japanese order to the former King of Spain, returning home via America in the spring of 1931 after visiting 22 European countries and exchanging courtesies with the sovereigns and rulers of many friendly powers. The Prince is Honorary President of the Japan Fine Arts Association and also of the Turco-Japanese Society of Tokyo.

**PRINCESS KIKUKO**, consort of the above, is sister of Prince Yoshimitsu Tokugawa and was born Dec. 26th 1911. Married the Prince Feb. 4th, 1930.

**PRINCE TAKEHITO, SUMI-NO-MIYA**, 4th and last son of the late Emperor Taisho and the youngest brother of the reigning Emperor, was

born Dec. 2nd, 1915. The Prince is now studying at the Peers' School.

### OTHER MEMBERS OF THE IMPERIAL FAMILY

Other members of the Imperial Family are as follows:—

**FUSHIMI-NO-MIYA**—The House is the oldest of the princely families, founded in the 14th century by a son of Gohanzono Tenno, the 102nd Emperor.

**PRINCE HIROYASU**, present head, and 23rd of the line; eldest son of General Prince Sadanaru, born Oct. 16th, 1875; succeeded to the House of Prince Kwacho in 1883, but returned to the present House in July 1904; studied at the Naval Academy and then in Germany; took part in the Russo-Japanese war and was wounded on board the Mikasa in the battle of the Yellow Sea (Aug., 1904); studied in England, 1909-10; was in command of the Takachiho, 1910; Vice-Admiral, 1917; full Admiral, 1922; Supreme War Councillor, 1920. The Prince is Hon. President of the Imperial Life Boat Association, the Japan Sea-men's Relief Association, the Japan Fishery Association, the Cancer Research Society, etc. Residence—Kioicho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

**PRINCESS TSUNEKO**, consort of the above, ninth daughter of the late Keiki Tokugawa (the last Shogun). Born Sept. 23rd, 1882. Married Jan. 9th, 1896. Issue: Four sons and three daughters.

**PRINCE HIROYOSHI**, eldest son of Prince Hiroyasu, born 1897; studied at the Naval Academy; married Princess Tokiko, 3rd daughter of Prince Ichijo, in 1919; is Lieut.-Commander of the Navy and in command of the destroyer Kamikaze.

**PRINCESS TOKIKO**, consort of the above, 3rd daughter of Prince Ichijo, born in 1903. Married Dec. 23rd, 1919. Issue:—One daughter.

**PRINCE KUNIKA**, 2nd son of late Prince Sadanaru, born 1880. (Residence, Nakano, Tokyo.)

(Prince Hirohito, 3rd son of Prince Hiroyasu, born 1905, created a new House in 1926 by order of the late Emperor Taisho and is now called Marquis Kwacho. He graduated from the Naval Academy in 1925 and is now Sub-Lieutenant.)

**YAMASHINA-NO-MIYA**, (Residence, Fujimicho, Kojimachiku, Tokyo.)

**PRINCE TAKEHIKO**, head and 3rd of the line; eldest son of the late Prince Kikumaro, born Feb. 13th, 1898; studied at the Naval Academy; attached to the Naval Aviation Corps as Sub-Lieutenant. 1921; Lieutenant and attached to the Naval Staff



Board; retired from active service in 1927 on account of declining health; promoted to Lieut.-Commander in 1929 and at the same time placed on waiting list. Married Princess Sakiko, 2nd daughter of the late Prince Kuniyoshi Kaya-no-Miya, who died on Sept. 1st, 1923. Was at one time an aviation enthusiast as a result of which he was popularly called "Prince of the Air" and established a private aviation institute (Mikuni Aviation School).

**DOWAGER PRINCESS HISAKO**, mother of the above and consort of the late Kikumaro, 3rd daughter of the late Prince Tadayoshi Shimazu, born Feb. 7th, 1902; widow 1908.

Prince Takehiko has four brothers, Prince Yoshimaro (born 1901), Prince Fujimaro (born 1905), Prince Hagimaro (born 1906) and Prince Shigemaro (born 1908), who were all ordered to set up new houses and are now known as Marquis Yamashina, Marquis Tsukuba, Count Kashima and Count Katsuragi respectively. They are no longer members of the Imperial family.

**DOWAGER PRINCESS YOSHIKO**, eldest daughter of the late Marquis Tadayori Daigo. Born Oct. 20th, 1865. Married the late Prince Kikumaro in 1892; widow, 1910.

**KAYA-NO-MIYA**. (Residence. Ichibancho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.)

**PRINCE TSUNENORI**, head (2nd of the line), eldest son of the late Prince Kuninori. Born Jan. 27th, 1900. Graduated from the Military Academy in 1921 and then from the Military Staff College in 1926; is now Major of Cavalry and attached to the General Staff Office.

**PRINCESS TOSHIKO**, consort of the above, 5th daughter of Prince Kujo. Born May, 26th, 1903. Married Prince Tsunenori May 3rd, 1921. Issue—Three sons and a daughter.

**KUNI-NO-MIYA**. (Residence. Shibuyamachi, Tokyo.)

**PRINCE ASA-AKIRA**, head, 3rd of the line, eldest son of the late Marshal Prince Kuniyoshi Kuni. Born Feb. 2nd, 1900; studied at the Naval Academy; appointed Lieutenant in 1928; is now attached to the Naval Staff Board.

**PRINCESS TOMOKO**, consort of the above, 3rd daughter of Prince Hiroyasu Fushimi. Born May 18th, 1906; married the Prince Jan. 25th, 1925. Issue:—A son and two daughters.

**DOWAGER PRINCESS CHIEAKO**, mother of Prince Asa-akira, 7th daughter of the late Prince Tadayoshi Shimazu. Born Oct. 9th, 1879; married the late Prince Kuniyoshi Dec. 13th, 1899; visited Europe with her husband in 1909; widow January, 1929. Is also mother of the Empress Nagako.

(**PRINCE KUNIHIDE**, 3rd son of the late Prince Kuniyoshi, born May 10th, 1910. Set up a new house in April, 1931, by Imperial order and is now known as Count Higashi Fushimi. Is now studying at the Peers' School.)

**PRINCE TAKA**, 5th son of the late Prince Asahiko (1st of the line). Born 1875 in Kyoto; married Lady Shizuko, eldest daughter of the late Viscount Minase, in 1905. Is Acting Grand Custodian of the Great Shrine at Ise. Has three sons and three daughters. (Residence, Kyoto)

**NASHIMOTO-NO-MIYA**. (Residence, Shibuyamachi, Tokyo.)

**PRINCE MORIMASA**, head and 2nd of the line, being 4th son of the late Prince Asahiko; born Mar. 9th, 1874. General and Supreme War Councillor. Studied at a French Military School in 1903-04 and again in 1907-08; took part in the Russo-Japanese war (1904-05); after holding various high posts including the post of divisional commander was promoted to full General in 1923 and then appointed member of the Supreme War Council; is Hon. President of the Franco-Japanese Society, the Japan Agricultural Association, the Japan Forestry Association, the Italian Society of Japan, etc.

**PRINCESS ITSUKO**, consort of the above, 2nd daughter of the late Marquis Naotada Nabeshima, born Feb. 2nd, 1882; Married Prince Morimasa Nov. 28th, 1900; made a tour in Europe with her husband in 1908-09. Has two daughters.

**PRINCESS MASAKO**, eldest daughter (born Nov. 4th, 1901), married in 1920 Prince Yi Kong, younger brother of the late Prince Yi Chok and Heir of the Royal House of Chosen.

**ASAKA-NO-MIYA** (newly created on Mar. 30th, 1906). (Residence, Takanawa Minami-cho, Shiba, Tokyo.)

**PRINCE YASUHIKO**, head, 8th son of the late Prince Asahiko Kuni. Studied at the Military Academy and then in France; is now Major General and Instructor at Military Staff College.

**PRINCESS NOBUKO**, consort of the above, 8th daughter of the late Emperor Meiji, born Aug. 7th, 1891; married Prince Yasuhiko May 6th, 1909; visited Europe and America in 1925. Issue: Two sons and two daughters.

**HIGASHIKUNI-NO-MIYA**. (newly created in Nov., 1906). (Residence. Ichibeicho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.)

**PRINCE NARUHIKO**, head, 9th son of the late Prince Asahiko Kuni, born Dec. 3rd, 1887. Set up the present house in November, 1906, by order of the late Emperor Meiji. Studied at the Military

Academy and later in France where he stayed from 1920 till 1926; married Princess Toshiko May 18th, 1915; is now Major-General and commander of the 5th Infantry Brigade to which the Prince was appointed in August, 1930; is Honorary President of the Press Association of Japan.

**PRINCESS TOSHIKO**, consort of the above, is the youngest daughter of the late Emperor Meiji and was born May 11th, 1896. Married the Prince May 11th 1915. Issue:—Four sons.

**KITASHIRAKAWA-NO-MIYA**. (Residence, Takanawa Minamicho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.)

**PRINCE NAGAHISA**, head (4th of the line), eldest son of the late Prince Narihisa, born Feb. 19th, 1910; succeeded to the title on the death in Paris of his father in 1923; is studying at the Military Academy. The Prince has three sisters.

**DOWAGER PRINCESS FUSAKO**, consort of the late Prince Narihisa and 7th daughter of the late Emperor Meiji. Born Jan. 28th, 1890; married Prince Narihisa Apr. 29th, 1909; went to France with the Prince in 1922; widow 1923.

**DOWAGER PRINCESS TOMIKO**, mother of the late Prince Narihisa and consort of the late Prince Yoshihisa, adopted daughter of the late Prince Hisamitsu Shimazu. Was born Aug. 8th, 1862; married the late Prince Yoshihisa (2nd of the line) April, 1886; widow, in 1895.

**TAKEDA-NO-MIYA** (created in 1906).

(Residence. Takanawa Minamicho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.)

The house was newly created in March, 1906, by the late Prince Tsunehisa (died in 1910), eldest son of the late Prince Kitashirakawa, by order of the late Emperor Meiji.

**PRINCE TSUNEYOSHI**, head (2nd of the line), eldest son of the late Prince Tsunehisa, born Feb. 2nd 1910. Studied at the Military Academy; was appointed Sub-Lieutenant of Cavalry and attached to the 1st Cavalry Regiment of the Imperial Guards Division in 1930. The Prince has a sister, Princess Asako.

**DOWAGER PRINCESS MASAKO**, mother of the above and consort of the late Prince Tsunehisa; is the 6th daughter of the late Emperor Meiji, born Sept. 20th, 1888; married the late Prince Tsunehisa Apr. 30th, 1908; widow in 1919. The Princess is Honorary President of the Tokyo Charity Association.

**KAN-IN-NO-MIYA**. (Residence, Nagatacho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.)

The House was founded by Prince Naohiko (1703-52 A.D.), eldest son of Sakuramachi Tenno (114th Emperor).

**PRINCE KOTOHITO**, head, (6th of the line), Field Marshal and Supreme War Councillor. Is the 16th son of the late Prince Kuniie Fushimi, born Sept. 22nd, 1865; studied at the Military Preparatory School and then at the Military Academy; later studied at a French Military school; took part in the Japan-China and the Russo-Japanese wars; promoted to Lieut-General in 1905; appointed Division Commander (Guard Division) in 1906; promoted to General and made Supreme War Councillor in 1912; Field Marshal in 1919. In 1921 the Prince accompanied the Crown Prince (present Emperor) on his tour to Europe. The Prince is Hon. President of the Japan Red Cross Society, the Japan Sericultural Association, the Franco-Japanese Society, the Russo-Japanese Society, the Tokyo Geological Society, the Military Club, the Tokyo Club and many other similar bodies.

**PRINCESS CHIEKO**, consort of the above, 2nd daughter of the late Prince Sanetomi Sanjo, born May 25th, 1872. Married the Prince Dec. 19th, 1891. The Princess is Honorary President of the Japan Women's Education Association and of the Japan Red Cross Voluntary Nurses' Association. Issue:—A son and four daughters.

**PRINCE HARUHITO**, 2nd son of Prince Kotohito, born Aug. 3rd, 1902. Studied at the Peers' School and then at the Military Academy; was appointed Sub-Lieutenant of Cavalry and attached to the Imperial Guards Division; is now Lieutenant and attached to the cavalry regiment of the Guards Division.

**PRINCESS NAOKO**, consort of the above, 4th daughter of the late Prince Saneteru Ichijo, born Nov. 7th, 1908. Married Prince Haruhito July 14th, 1928.

**HIGASHI FUSHIMI-NO-MIYA**. (Residence Tokiwamatsu, Shibuyamachi, Tokyo.)

The House was set up by the late Adm. Prince Yoshihito, 17th son of the late Prince Kuniie Fushimi, and younger brother of Marshal Prince Kan-in and the late Marshal Prince Sadanaru Fushimi. The Prince died heirless in 1922.

**DOWAGER PRINCESS KANEKO**, consort of the late Prince Tomosada Iwakura. Born Aug. 29th, 1876; married the late Prince Feb. 10th, 1893; widow in 1922. The Princess is Honorary President of the Ladies' Patriotic Association and also of the Women's Hygiene Association.

#### THE IMPERIAL ESTATE AND CIVIL LIST

The civil list was formerly three million yen but was increased to four and half a million yen in

1910.

The land and other property belonging to the Emperor is divided into hereditary and ordinary estates. As existed at the end of 1927, the Court owned 1,340,193 cho (about 3,283,872.85 acres) of landed estate consisting of palace grounds, other building land, forests, farm land, etc., the figure being composed of 216,624 cho (530,728.80 acres) of hereditary estate and 1,123,569 cho (2,752,744.65 acres) of ordinary estate, the whole being valued at over 650,000,000 yen, the details being as follows:

Area of Crown Landed Estates (at the end of 1927)			
	Palace ground		Forestry
Hereditary.....	478		214,254
Ordinary.....	193		1,047,465
Total.....	671		1,261,747
Do. for 1926.....	677		1,359,480
Do. for 1924.....	677		1,370,815
Farm land	Building land	Other	Total
1,700	39	63	216,624
71,687	193	4,033	1,123,567
73,447	232	4,096	1,340,193
162,352	311	5,416	1,523,236
164,239	346	4,792	1,540,799

The above figures are in units of "cho," one "cho" corresponding to about 2.45 acres, so that the total area covers about 3,283,872.85 acres (1,340,193 "cho"). The total area for 1927, compared with the figures for 1924 and 1926, shows a decrease of 491,084.70 and 460,305.35 acres respectively. In consideration of the food question and so forth, the Imperial Court several years ago decided to sell or otherwise transfer to public or private ownership part of the Crown estates, and in 1921 such transfer was made to the extent of 280,259.25 acres of land and forest, that is, about 36.6 percent of the total area of the hereditary estates, which at the end of 1929 was returned as 539,305.35 acres. Further in 1930 the Court decided to discontinue the detached palace at Nagoya and six Imperial villas in the provinces to save the expenditure involved in their maintenance, the Nagoya palace having been donated to Nagoya City.

There were besides buildings, household effects, and furniture, live stock and many other items. Then the Court owns shares of several banking and other business concerns such as the Bank of Japan, the Yokohama Specie Bank, the Hypothec Bank of Japan, the Industrial Bank of Japan, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Imperial Hotel, etc., all these coming up to hundreds of millions of yen.

#### THE IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT

The Imperial Household Department controls and

conducts all affairs relating to the Imperial Household, members of the Imperial family, peers, etc., and is quite independent of Government departments, its offices being located in the compounds of the Imperial Palace. The Department is divided into several bureaus, including the Board of Chamberlains, the Board of Masters of Ceremonies, the Bureau of the Imperial Families and Peerage, the Board of the Imperial Mausolea, the Board of Archives, the Board of Court Physicians, the Imperial Treasury, the Bureau of Architecture, the Bureau of Imperial Mews and the Bureau of Culinary Affairs. Besides these and not subject to the control of the Household Department, there are also in the compounds of the Imperial Palace the Offices of the Lord-Keeper of the Privy Seal, the Temporary Bureau of Compilation, the Imperial Board of Audit, the Imperial Forest and Estate Bureau, the Estate Bureau, the Imperial Poetry Bureau, etc. Attached to the Household Department and placed under control of the Minister of the Imperial Household are also the Peers' School, the Peeresses' School and the Imperial Household Museums, these being, however, located at different places outside of the Imperial Palace grounds. The chief official of the Imperial Household Department is the Minister of the Imperial Household, who, besides supervising the affairs of the Household Department, acts as advisor to the Emperor on all matters relating to the Imperial household and controls the peers (including Chosen peers), and in executing his official duties he is assisted by the Vice-Minister of the Imperial Household. Besides those mentioned before and apart from the officials in the service of the Imperial Household Department, there are several important offices such as Masters of Rituals (including one chief official called the Grand Master of Ceremonies) who have charge of the Imperial Sanctuary known as the "Kashiko-Dokoro and the Imperial Ancestral Halls known as "Koreiden and Shinden" and officiate at all religious ceremonies conducted at the Imperial Court, Chief Aide-de-Camp and Aides-de-Camp to the Emperor, Lord Steward to the Empress, Lord Steward to the Empress Dowager, etc., who usually attend the Emperor, the Empress or the Empress Dowager as the case may be. Then there are Court Councillors, Lords-in-Waiting at the Jako Hall and Lords-in-Waiting at the Kinkai Hall, which are however, all mere honorary posts or titles and have no particular duties assigned to their holders. All these constitute what generally goes by the term "Court officials."

The total number of officials in the service of the Imperial Household, as existing at the end of 1928, stood at 2,796, the figure including 2,506 officials

belonging to the Imperial Household Department. Besides, there were 1,992 employes, the stipend for the entire force amounting to 5,659,000 yen for one year.

The present Minister of the Imperial Household Department is Dr. Kitokuro Ichiki and the Vice-Minister is Mr. Teijiro Sekiya. Count N. Makino, former Foreign Minister, is Lord-Keeper of the Privy Seal.

#### PEERAGE AND COURT RANK

The present peerage system was created in 1884, although the similar system practically existed even in ancient times. There are five grades of the peerage; Prince, Marquis, Count, Viscount, and Baron. Among the Peers of Japan today there are the descendants of the former Court Nobles, descendants of the former Daimyo (Feudal Lord), those created Peers in recognition of their meritorious service to the State, and Korean Peers who were created after the annexation of Korea.

At the end of 1930, there were 19 Princes, 38 Marquises, 109 Counts, 377 Viscounts, and 406 Barons, or a total of 949 Peers.

"Ikai" or Court Rank is a peculiar system of honoring public servants or those who gave meritorious service to the State. It represents the rank in the Court and is not hereditary. The rank is usually advanced periodically. There are eight ranks of "Ikai", and each rank has a senior and a junior grade, except the First Rank, making the total graduation of the Rank fifteen.

The holders of the Court Rank at the end of 1930 were as follows:

Junior First Rank	1
Senior Second Rank	28
Junior Second Rank	65
Senior Third Rank	313
Junior Third Rank	658
Senior Fourth Rank	1,480

Junior Fourth Rank	2,954
Senior Fifth Rank	6,651
Junior Fifth Rank	9,836
Senior Sixth Rank	11,813
Junior Sixth Rank	16,826
Senior Seventh Rank	28,514
Junior Seventh Rank	48,654
Senior Eighth Rank	68,507
Junior Eighth Rank	2,007
Total	188,307

#### DECORATIONS

There exist eight kinds of decorations, viz., the Grand Cordon of the Chrysanthemum and the Grand Order of the Chrysanthemum, both granted only to holders of the Grand Order of Merit; the Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun and Paulownia granted only to the holders of the First Order of Merit; the Order of the Rising Sun (1st to 8th grade); the Order of the Sacred Treasure (1st to 8th grade); the Order of the Crown (1st to 8th grade and only for women); the Order of Paulownia (1st to 8th grade); and lastly the Military Order of the Golden Kite (1st to 7th grade). Besides there exists the Collar of the Chrysanthemum, a special mark of honor granted to those holding the Grand Order of Merit. The Collar of the Chrysanthemum, the Grand Order of Merit and the Grand Cordon of the Chrysanthemum are the highest honors accessible to Japanese subjects.

The total number of the holders of the Japanese decorations was 1,155,937 at the end of 1930. Their grades of decorations were as follows:

Grade	Persons
Grand Order	15 persons
First Order	311
Second Order	1,073
Third Order	6,320
Fourth Order	9,088
Fifth Order	14,300
Sixth Order	37,075
Seventh Order	170,128
Eighth Order	917,558

## CHAPTER VI

# Privy Council

The Privy Council of Japan, in its organization and function, is one of the most unique institutions of the world. Although primarily modelled after the Privy Council of Great Britain, the Japanese Privy Council is vastly different from the British Privy Council. In Great Britain, the Privy Council has, at present, no actual power or authority, but the Japanese Privy Council approves or rejects treaties with foreign countries, sanctions new laws, and has even power to cause the downfall of the Ministry, although having no privilege to concern itself with administration. The exact functions and authority of the Privy Council are not clearly defined, and among legal authorities of Japan there are various differences of opinion. In order to explain the organization and function of the Japanese Privy Council, it is necessary to describe the circumstances that led to its establishment.

In 1883, the Emperor Meiji issued an Imperial Order to draft the Constitution of Japan, and a committee was appointed to prepare it. After studying the constitutions of various countries, the committee drafted a constitution in April, 1888, but when the question rose as to how the draft should be deliberated upon and the final decision announced, opinion differed. Then it was proposed that a Privy Council, consisting of persons of influence and knowledge, should be formed and the projected Constitution be presented to the Council for approval. Thus the regulations governing the Privy Council were promulgated on April 28, 1888. But the Privy Council was not organized as a temporary institution to consider the draft of the Constitution, although the drafting of the Constitution really prompted the establishment of the Council. It was established as a permanent institution to act as the highest advisory board to the Emperor on all important Court and State affairs. On May 4, 1888, the drafts of the Constitution and the Imperial House Law were submitted to the consideration of the Privy Council. This was the beginning of this unique institution which is now an object of discussion among political leaders and legal authorities.

At first the number of Privy Councillors was designated to be not less than twelve, and fifteen councillors were appointed when it was first organized. But later, the number was increased to twenty, then to twenty-five, and on July 13, 1903, to

twenty-eight. But in 1911, the number of Privy Councillors was reduced to twenty-four.

The Privy Council of Japan is an independent institution, being an advisory organ to the Emperor on affairs of state and court, just as the Ministry is an advisory organ to the Emperor on state affairs. While the Ministry actually undertakes administration and is responsible for it to the Emperor, the Privy Council deliberates upon important matters of state and Court when consulted by the Emperor, but does not directly deal with the administration. The Ministry is also responsible to the Diet, but the Privy Council is not responsible to the Diet or the public.

According to the Regulations of the Privy Council, the Privy Council is an institution established to deliberate upon important matters of State in the presence of the Emperor (Article I), and is composed of a President, a Vice-President, twenty-four Councillors, a Chief Secretary and three secretaries (Article II). None under the age of forty shall be appointed President, Vice-President, or Councillors (Article IV). Councillors are given a salary of ¥6,500 a year (Article III). A secretary to the President of the Privy Council is appointed (Article V). A session of the Privy Council cannot be held unless more than ten Councillors are present (Article IX). The President presides at the session, and, in case of the absence of the President, the Vice-President presides; ordinary sessions cannot be opened when both the President and Vice-President are unable to preside, but in case of urgency, a senior Councillor may preside over a session (Article X). Ministers of State are Privy Councillors during their tenure of office and have the right to attend Privy Council sessions and to vote (Article XI). The Ministers of State may explain matters before the Council but also Government representatives other than Ministers may attend the session and explain on behalf of Ministers, but such representatives have no right to vote (Article XI). Decision is made by a majority vote, and in case of a tie vote, the Presiding official shall decide. The sessions of the Privy Council are held in secret and no report of the sessions is made public.

The authority of the Privy Council was at first very extensive as, when it was established in 1888, the Imperial Diet was not yet formed. But since

founding of the Imperial Diet in 1890, its authority was somewhat restricted.

According to Article VI of the original regulations of the Privy Council it was first mentioned as follows:

"The Privy Council shall hold sessions concerning the following matters, submit opinions to the Emperor and request the Imperial decision:

1. Questions regarding interpretation of the Constitution and laws supplementing it, and questions concerning the budget and accounting.
2. Projects for the revision of the Constitution and laws supplementing it.
3. Important Imperial Ordinances.
4. Projects of new laws, abolition and revision of law in force, treaties with foreign countries, and administrative systems.
5. Besides the above-mentioned, important administrative and accounting matters, when especially requested by the Imperial ordinance, or when required to be deliberated upon by the Privy Council by laws and orders."

Thus the authority of the Privy Council at first included what was later given to the Imperial Diet. The Constitution later adopted has stipulated as follows:

"Every law requires the consent of the Imperial Diet (Article XXXVII)."

"Both Houses shall vote upon projects of law brought forward by the Government, and may respectively bring forward projects of law" (Article XXXVIII)."

"Both Houses can make recommendations to the Government in regard to laws, or upon any other subject (Article XL)."

Thus a portion of the authority of the Privy Council was transferred to the Imperial Diet, and consequently on October 8, 1890, the Regulations of the Privy Council were revised. According to this revision, the matters to be deliberated upon by the Privy Council have been limited to the following matters:

"Article VI. The Privy Council shall hold sessions and submit their opinion on the following matters, when requested by the Emperor:

1. Matters to be considered by the Privy Council under the Imperial House Law.
2. Projects and questions concerning Articles of the Constitution, and laws and ordinances supplementing the Constitution.
3. The proclamation of law of siege under Article XIV of the Constitution, Imperial Ordinances under Articles VIII and LXX of the Constitution, and other Imperial Ordinances containing penal clauses.
4. Treaties and agreements with foreign Powers.

5. Matters concerning the revision of the organization and regulations of the Privy Council.
6. Besides those mentioned above, matters the Council is especially requested to consider."

According to the Regulations before revision, it was not clearly set forth whether the Privy Council was to hold sessions upon the Imperial request only or on their own volition, but in the revised regulations it is clearly defined that the Privy Council shall hold its sessions only when requested by the Emperor to deliberate upon specific matters.

The function of the Privy Council may be viewed from the following three main standpoints:—

- (1) Privy Council as an organ of the Imperial Household.

The Constitution does not specify the authority and function of the Privy Council and merely says: "The Privy Council shall, in accordance with the provisions for the organization of the Privy Council, deliberate upon important matters of state, when consulted by the Emperor." Thus respecting matters of State, the duty and authority of the Privy Council are not based on the Constitution, but merely upon the Regulations of the Council. However, respecting affairs of the Imperial Court, the Privy Council's duty and authority are based upon the Imperial House Law.

The following matters have to be deliberated upon by the Privy Council, according to the Imperial House Law:

1. Change of the order of succession to the Throne.
2. Institution of a Regency in case of the inability of the Emperor to look after State affairs, or the abolition of the Regency upon the removal of the cause of the Emperor's inability.
3. Change of the order of eligibility to the Regency.
4. Selection and removal of Crown Prince.
5. Matters concerning the properties of the Imperial Household.
6. Revision of the Imperial House Law.
7. Imperial Princes or Princesses adopting the ranks of subjects.
8. Declaration of the disappearance of Imperial Princes or Princesses.
9. Adoption of the name of the Imperial reign (era).

While the Privy Council is only to submit opinions to the Emperor when consulted by His Majesty on State affairs, it is empowered to decide upon some matters respecting the Imperial Household. Such decisions are legally binding.

- (2) Privy Council as an organ for protecting the Constitution.

The most important duty of the Privy Council is to decide questions concerning the Constitution, and often the Privy Council is called the "Watchman of

the Constitution."

The duties of the Privy Council respecting the Constitution may be divided into three categories, (1) deliberation on projected revisions of the Constitution, (2) deliberation of projected laws supplementing the Constitution, and (3) decision of questions respecting interpretation of the Constitution and supplementary laws.

The right of projecting a revision of the Constitution of Japan is vested only in an Imperial Order. This is a unique feature of the Japanese Constitution. When any revision is projected, the Privy Council is to deliberate upon it.

Respecting the deliberation by the Privy Council on projects of laws supplementing the Constitution, it is generally believed that the deliberation by the Council is unnecessary as any project of law is duly deliberated upon and approved by the Diet as well as by the Government.

The Privy Council is to decide questions and disputes respecting the interpretation of the Constitution, but the Council is not the highest authority on the interpretation of the Constitution. Any interpretation by the Privy Council has no legal authority, and cannot be formed upon the Government, the Diet or any Court.

(3) Privy Council as a substitute for the Diet.

When the Diet is not in session (the Imperial Diet of Japan is in session only three months every year), Imperial Ordinances to be issued according to Articles VIII and LXX of the Constitution are to be deliberated upon by the Privy Council.

But the Privy Council is not a committee of the Diet. Privy Councillors cannot hold seats in either House according to usual customs though not legally. The Privy Council has no relation whatever with either the House of Peers or the House of Representatives, but it is given the duty of deliberating upon Imperial Ordinances to be issued when the Imperial Diet is not in session. This is planned to curtail possible arbitrary decisions of the Government.

Whether the Diet is in session or not, the following matters need not be submitted to the Diet and are only deliberated upon by the Privy Council; (1) treaties with foreign Powers, (2) proclamation of the law of siege, and (3) Imperial Ordinances having penal clauses. The sole right of concluding treaties

with foreign Powers is vested in the Emperor, and only when such treaties affect domestic laws or cause financial obligations to the national treasury is the approval of the Diet required; otherwise, they are only deliberated upon by the Privy Council.

Except in special cases (in matters respecting the Imperial Household), the deliberation by the Privy Council on any matter is asked by the Emperor upon the request of the Government. The Privy Council submits its opinion to the Emperor, but this opinion has no binding authority. The Cabinet may submit to the Emperor an opinion quite contrary to what is expressed by the Privy Council.

The Privy Council and the Ministry stand independent of each other. The decision of the Privy Council has no authority legally, but politically it has absolute power and the Cabinet has to obey it whether it likes this or not. Sometimes the attitude of the Privy Council, which is not responsible either to the Diet or to the people, decides the fate of the Ministry which is responsible to the Diet and the people for administering the country.

The present members of the Privy Councillors are as follows:

President	Baron Y. Kuratomi
Vice-President	Baron K. Hiranuma
Councillor	Count M. Ito
"	Viscount K. Kaneko
"	Baron Y. Kubota
"	Baron M. Tomii
"	Viscount T. Ishiguro
"	Marquis N. Kuroda
"	Baron K. Furuichi
"	Dr. S. Yegi
"	Dr. C. Sakurai
"	K. Arai
"	M. Kawai
"	K. Ishiwara
"	E. Kamada
"	K. Suzuki
"	Viscount K. Ishii
"	K. Mizumachi
"	R. Okada
"	G. Fukuda
"	Y. Arima
"	Dr. K. Hara
Chief Secretary	H. Futagami

## CHAPTER VII

# Imperial Diet

The Imperial Diet is bicameral, it consists of two chambers, namely the House of Peers and the House of Representatives. The former is composed of about 400 members, comprising the Princes of the Blood, peers of the order of Princes and Marquises, the representatives of the peers of three lower orders of nobility (Counts, Viscounts and Barons), Imperial nominees, the representatives of high tax payers, etc. The latter consists of 466 representatives elected for the term of four years by about 12,950,000 voters out of the population of 64,450,000.

The ordinary annual session which usually lasts for three months is generally convoked late in December, the convocation of each session being announced by Imperial ordinance at least forty days before the opening of the session. Following the organization of the Houses the opening ceremony is held at the House of Peers, is being usually attended by the Emperor, who by way of personally opening the session addresses the members of the two Houses exhorting them to deliberate with the spirit of harmony and cooperation on the Budget estimates and various other important bills submitted by the Government. Afterward the members draw up the replies of their respective Houses to the Imperial address and present them to the throne through the Presidents of the respective Houses. Then after effecting the organization towards the end of December the Houses adjourn for about 4 weeks, to meet on January 21 or 22 of the following year and continue the parliamentary business till about the end of March, so that the actual working time does not extend over 75 days at the longest.

At the end of each session a closing ceremony is held at the House of Peers, where an Imperial message appreciating the laborious efforts and exertion of the members for deliberating on and approving the bills is read by the Prime Minister before the members of the two houses assembled in one hall.

The session, after the dissolved one, is convoked within five months from the date of dissolution. The period of the sitting of a special extraordinary session is fixed by Imperial ordinance. When the House of Representatives is dissolved the other House is prorogued at the same time. The Government may

at any time order the prorogation of the Houses.

### THE HOUSE OF PEERS

The House of Peers is composed of (a) Princes of the Blood; (b) Peers of the order of Princes (ordinary Princes or peers of the first rank of nobility) and Marquises; (c) Representatives of the peers of the order of Counts, Viscounts and Barons; (d) Imperial nominees or Crown members; (e) Four representatives of the Imperial Academy, elected from among the members of the Academy and nominated by the Emperor; (f) Representatives of the highest tax payers. The Princes of the Blood and the order of Princes and Marquises have seats in the House by the virtue of their birth rights when they attain the age of twenty and thirty respectively, and they are life members. The members representing the three lower orders of the peerage, i. e. Counts, Viscounts and Barons, are elected from among the peers of the respective orders, who are of the age of thirty or upward, the number of such members being 18 for Counts, 66 for Viscounts, and 66 for Barons. The Imperial nominees are nominated by the Emperor from among men of erudition or those who have rendered distinguished services of the State and are life members, the number of such members being limited to 125. The highest tax paying members are elected from among those who pay direct national tax to the amount of 300 yen and upward in connection with property, industry or commerce and who are of the age of thirty or upward, the number of such members being limited to one or two for each prefecture according to the size of population, the total number not exceeding 66. The members representing the three lower orders of the peerage, the Imperial Academy and the highest tax payers are all elected by mutual election, the term of these members being fixed at 7 years.

At the end of June, 1932, the House was composed as follows:—

Princes of the Blood	16
Princes	14
Marquises	28
Counts	18
Viscounts	66
Barons	66

Imperial nominees.....	122
Imperial Academy representatives.....	4
Highest tax paying members.....	65
Total.....	398

The Upper House members were divided into the following parties:

Princes of the blood.....	16
Kenkyu-kai.....	143
Dosei-kai.....	29
Kosei-kai.....	66
Dowa-kai.....	35
Kayo-kai.....	28
Others.....	33
Total.....	398

### THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The House of Representatives is composed of members elected from among the candidates who must be Japanese male subjects of not less than thirty years of age, by the voters who are required to be Japanese male subjects of not less than 25 years of age and who are qualified for eligibility to franchise with some exceptions.

The whole country is divided into 119 electoral districts (Taiwan, Chosen and Karafuto being excluded), each district returning from 3 to 5 members to the House, with the total number of members fixed at 466. The term of members is fixed for 4 years and a general election is to take place every four years and the election is held by secret ballot, one vote for one man. The allotment of seats, which was formerly 306 for the rural district and 75 for the urban districts, was increased to 352 and 112 respectively under the general manhood franchise system in force since 1928.

The result of the General Election held on February 20, 1932 was as follows:

Seiyukai.....	204 members
Minsei-to.....	147 "
Shamin-to (Social Democrats).....	3 "
Hono-jakubu-to (Farmer-labor party).....	2 "
Independents and others.....	10 "
Total.....	466 "

### PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT

The President and Vice-President of the House of Peers are appointed by the Emperor from among the members of the House and remain at their posts for seven years. They may be reappointed upon expiry of the term. In the House of Representatives, three candidates both for presidency and vice-presidency are elected from among the members of the House, and from among these candidates the President and Vice-President are appointed by the Emperor, usually the candidates who secure the majority votes being appointed to the respective

posts. The period of the office is four years, same as the term of the members of the House.

### FEATURE CHARACTERS OF THE HOUSE

With regard to legislative matters, and rights and powers granted to the Diet by the Constitution are equally granted to both Houses, except that the Budget is to be brought in first in the House of Representatives. Thus the two houses are supposed to be coordinate, neither the one nor the other being considered superior or subordinate. But it is not so in practical politics. Where there are two chambers in a legislature, naturally the one or the other becomes predominant.

Although, as far as outward appearances go, the members of the House of Peers occupy a better fortified position, for the House of Peers is not subject to dissolution as the House of Representatives is, yet in practise it is not the former, but the latter that the Cabinet regards with greater dread, holding it more aggressive and powerful, and more difficult to control. The fact is that the 125 Imperial Nominees in the House of Peers are mostly ex-officials of government, who hold their position on a life tenure, while the rest are aristocrats either by birth or by wealth. Hence their sympathy is always with the Cabinet Ministers independent of and irresponsible to the House of Representatives.

In the House of Peers there are no political parties, so to speak. Nevertheless all its members are now politically divided into six groups, i. e. the Kenkyukai, the Dowa-kai, the Dosei-kai, the Kosei-kei, the Koyu-kurab, the Kayo-kai, and the Mushozoku or Independents. Of course these groups are not formed on any definite political views or ideas. They are groups more social than political in their origin. Some older members of the House of Peers still hold the traditional view that the House, in order to truly fulfill its mission of being protector of the Imperial authority, should hold aloof from all political parties, and be impartial to every one. However, it cannot be denied that there has already appeared a strong tendency among the peers towards forming political parties especially among the younger, active and ambitious members of the House. The Kenkyukai, with 149 members, is a strong organization and the attitude of that body very often controls the action of the House of Peers, though it hates to be called a political party.

In the House of Representatives, there are very clear-cut divisions; and no matter how many parties there are, the House is always divided into two groups: the Government party, or parties supporting the Government, and opposition, or parties against the Government. This party division, however, does

not come from any political principal or principles.

The House of Representatives has the power of initiative in all matters of legislation, but its legislative power is rather negative in character, for it is not in Japan as in England where a majority of the House of Representatives ultimately controls the Cabinet. It is the Cabinet that gets its majority by one way or other. When a political party in Japan supports the Government, it is because its leader is

the Prime-Minister or holds a certain portfolio in the Cabinet. Then again some parties or individual members give support to the Government, thinking that they may be able to secure important office or serve some special interests by having direct connection with the men in power. Moreover, the government can sometimes force them to support its policies either by intimation or threat of dissolution.

### SESSIONS OF HOUSE AND DISSOLUTION

The chronological list of sessions of the Lower House from the first is as follows:—

Session	Period of Sitting	No. of days	President	Vice-President
1st.....	Nov. 29, 1890—Mar. 8, 1891	99	N. Nakajima	N. Tsuda.
2nd.....	Nov. 26, 1891—Dec. 25, 1891 (dissolved)	30	"	"
3rd.....	May. 6, 1892—June 15, 1892	40	T. Hoshi	A. Sone
4th.....	Nov. 29, 1892—Mar. 1, 1893	92	"	M. Kusumoto
5th.....	Nov. 25, 1893—Dec. 30, 1893 (dissolved)	33	M. Kusumoto	L. Abel
6th.....	May 15, 1894—June 2, 1894 ( " )	19	"	K. K. Kataoka
*7th.....	Oct. 18, 1894—Oct. 22, 1894	4	"	"
8th.....	Dec. 24, 1894—Mar. 29, 1895	93	"	S. Shimada
9th.....	Dec. 28, 1895—Mar. 29, 1896	92	"	"
10th.....	Dec. 25, 1896—Mar. 24, 1897	96	K. Hatoiyama	"
11th.....	Dec. 24, 1897—Dec. 25, 1897 (dissolved)	2	"	"
12th.....	May 19, 1898—June 10, 1898 ( " )	23	K. Kataoka	"
13th.....	Dec. 23, 1898—Mar. 10, 1899	97	"	H. Motoda
14th.....	Nov. 22, 1899—Fev. 24, 1900	94	"	"
15th.....	Dec. 25, 1900—Mar. 25, 1901	90	"	"
16th.....	Dec. 10, 1901—Mar. 10, 1902	90	"	"
17th.....	Dec. 9, 1902—Dec. 23, 1902 (dissolved)	20	"	"
18th.....	May 12, 1903—June 5, 1903	24	"	T. Sugita
19th.....	Dec. 10, 1903—Dec. 11, 1903 (dissolved)	2	H. Kono	"
*20th.....	Mar. 20, 1904—Mar. 30, 1904	10	M. Matsuda	K. Minoura
21st.....	Nov. 30, 1904—Feb. 25, 1905	70	"	"
22nd.....	Dec. 28, 1905—Mar. 27, 1906	90	T. Sugita	"
23rd.....	Dec. 28, 1906—Mar. 28, 1907	90	"	"
24th.....	Dec. 28, 1907—Mar. 25, 1908	90	"	"
25th.....	Dec. 25, 1908—Mar. 25, 1909	90	S. Haseba	R. Koezuka
26th.....	Dec. 24, 1909—Mar. 24, 1910	90	"	"
27th.....	Dec. 23, 1910—Mar. 24, 1911	90	"	"
28th.....	Dec. 27, 1911—Mar. 24, 1912	90	"	"
*29th.....	Aug. 23, 1912—Aug. 26, 1912	3	I. Ooka	H. Seki
30th.....	Dec. 27, 1912—Mar. 26, 1913	90	"	"
31st.....	Dec. 26, 1913—Mar. 26, 1914	90	I. Ooka, S. Haseba, H. Oku	"
*32nd.....	May 6, 1914—May 8, 1914	3	H. Oku	N. Seki
*33rd.....	June 22, 1914—June 26, 1914	7	"	"
*34th.....	Sept. 4, 1914—Sept. 9, 1914	6	"	"
35th.....	Dec. 7, 1914—Dec. 25, 1914 (dissolved)	19	"	"
36th.....	May 20, 1915—June 10, 1915	21	S. Shimada	T. Hanai
37th.....	Dec. 1, 1915—Feb. 29, 1916	90	"	"
38th.....	Dec. 27, 1916—Jan. 25, 1917	30	"	S. Hayami
39th.....	June 23, 1917—July 15, 1917	22	I. Ooka	K. Hamada
40th.....	Dec. 27, 1917—Mar. 25, 1918	90	"	"
41st.....	Dec. 27, 1918—Mar. 27, 1919	90	"	"
42nd.....	Dec. 26, 1919—Feb. 16, 1920 (dissolved)	52	"	"
43rd.....	June 2, 1920—July 29, 1920	28	S. Oku	Y. Kasuya
44th.....	Dec. 27, 1920—Mar. 27, 1921	90	"	"
45th.....	Dec. 27, 1921—Mar. 23, 1922	90	"	"
46th.....	Dec. 27, 1922—Mar. 27, 1923	90	Y. Kasuya	G. Matsuda
*47th.....	Dec. 11, 1923—Dec. 23, 1923	13	"	"
48th.....	Dec. 27, 1923—Jan. 31, 1924 (dissolved)	34	"	"
49th.....	June 28, 1924—July 19, 1924	21	"	M. Koizumi

Imperial nominees.....	122
Imperial Academy representatives.....	4
Highest tax paying members.....	65
Total.....	398

The Upper House members were divided into the following parties:

Princes of the blood.....	16
Kenkyu-kai.....	143
Dosei-kai.....	29
Kosei-kai.....	66
Dowa-kai.....	38
Kayo-kai.....	28
Others.....	33
Total.....	398

### THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The House of Representatives is composed of members elected from among the candidates who must be Japanese male subjects of not less than thirty years of age, by the voters who are required to be Japanese male subjects of not less than 25 years of age and who are qualified for eligibility to franchise with some exceptions.

The whole country is divided into 119 electoral districts (Taiwan, Chosen and Karafuto being excluded), each district returning from 3 to 5 members to the House, with the total number of members fixed at 466. The term of members is fixed for 4 years and a general election is to take place every four years and the election is held by secret ballot, one vote for one man. The allotment of seats, which was formerly 306 for the rural district and 75 for the urban districts, was increased to 352 and 112 respectively under the general manhood franchise system in force since 1928.

The result of the General Election held on February 20, 1932 was as follows:

Seiyukai.....	304 members
Minsei-to.....	147 "
Shamin-to (Social Democrats).....	8 "
Hono-jakubu-to (Farmer-labor party).....	2 "
Independents and others.....	10 "
Total.....	466 "

### PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT

The President and Vice-President of the House of Peers are appointed by the Emperor from among the members of the House and remain at their posts for seven years. They may be reappointed upon expiry of the term. In the House of Representatives, three candidates both for presidency and vice-presidency are elected from among the members of the House, and from among these candidates the President and Vice-President are appointed by the Emperor, usually the candidates who secure the majority votes being appointed to the respective

posts. The period of the office is four years, same as the term of the members of the House.

### FEATURE CHARACTERS OF THE HOUSE

With regard to legislative matters, and rights and powers granted to the Diet by the Constitution are equally granted to both Houses, except that the Budget is to be brought in first in the House of Representatives. Thus the two houses are supposed to be coordinate, neither the one nor the other being considered superior or subordinate. But it is not so in practical politics. Where there are two chambers in a legislature, naturally the one or the other becomes predominant.

Although, as far as outward appearances go, the members of the House of Peers occupy a better fortified position, for the House of Peers is not subject to dissolution as the House of Representatives is, yet in practise it is not the former, but the latter that the Cabinet regards with greater dread, holding it more aggressive and powerful, and more difficult to control. The fact is that the 125 Imperial Nominees in the House of Peers are mostly ex-officials of government, who hold their position on a life tenure, while the rest are aristocrats either by birth or by wealth. Hence their sympathy is always with the Cabinet Ministers independent of and irresponsible to the House of Representatives.

In the House of Peers there are no political parties, so to speak. Nevertheless all its members are now politically divided into six groups, i. e. the Kenkyukai, the Dowa-kai, the Dosei-kai, the Kosei-kei, the Koyu-kurab, the Kayo-kai, and the Mushozoku or Independents. Of course these groups are not formed on any definite political views or ideas. They are groups more social than political in their origin. Some older members of the House of Peers still hold the traditional view that the House, in order to truly fulfill its mission of being protector of the Imperial authority, should hold aloof from all political parties, and be impartial to every one. However, it cannot be denied that there has already appeared a strong tendency among the peers towards forming political parties especially among the younger, active and ambitious members of the House. The Kenkyukai, with 149 members, is a strong organization and the attitude of that body very often controls the action of the House of Peers, though it hates to be called a political party.

In the House of Representatives, there are very clear-cut divisions; and no matter how many parties there are, the House is always divided into two groups; the Government party, or parties supporting the Government, and opposition, or parties against the Government. This party division, however, does

not come from any political principal or principles.

The House of Representatives has the power of initiative in all matters of legislation, but its legislative power is rather negative in character, for it is not in Japan as in England where a majority of the House of Representatives ultimately controls the Cabinet. It is the Cabinet that gets its majority by one way or other. When a political party in Japan supports the Government, it is because its leader is

the Prime-Minister or holds a certain portfolio in the Cabinet. Then again some parties or individual members give support to the Government, thinking that they may be able to secure important office or serve some special interests by having direct connection with the men in power. Moreover, the government can sometimes force them to support its policies either by intimation or threat of dissolution.

### SESSIONS OF HOUSE AND DISSOLUTION

The chronological list of sessions of the Lower House from the first is as follows:—

Session	Period of Sitting	No. of days	President	Vice-President
1st.....	Nov. 29, 1890—Mar. 8, 1891	99	N. Nakajima	N. Tsuda.
2nd.....	Nov. 26, 1891—Dec. 25, 1891 (dissolved)	30	"	"
3rd.....	May. 6, 1892—June 15, 1892	49	T. Hoshi	A. Sone
4th.....	Nov. 29, 1892—Mar. 1, 1893	92	"	M. Kusumoto
5th.....	Nov. 28, 1893—Dec. 30, 1893 (dissolved)	33	M. Kusumoto	L. Abel
6th.....	May 15, 1894—June 2, 1894 ( " )	19	"	K. K. Kataoka
*7th.....	Oct. 18, 1894—Oct. 22, 1894	4	"	"
8th.....	Dec. 24, 1894—Mar. 29, 1895	93	"	S. Shimada
9th.....	Dec. 28, 1895—Mar. 29, 1896	92	"	"
10th.....	Dec. 25, 1896—Mar. 24, 1897	90	K. Hatoyama	"
11th.....	Dec. 24, 1897—Dec. 25, 1897 (dissolved)	2	"	"
12th.....	May 19, 1898—June 10, 1898 ( " )	23	K. Kataoka	"
13th.....	Dec. 23, 1898—Mar. 10, 1899	97	"	H. Motoda
14th.....	Nov. 22, 1899—Fev. 24, 1900	94	"	"
15th.....	Dec. 25, 1900—Mar. 25, 1901	90	"	"
16th.....	Dec. 10, 1901—Mar. 10, 1902	90	"	"
17th.....	Dec. 9, 1902—Dec. 28, 1902 (dissolved)	29	"	"
18th.....	May 12, 1903—June 5, 1903	24	"	T. Sugita
19th.....	Dec. 10, 1903—Dec. 11, 1903 (dissolved)	2	H. Kono	"
*20th.....	Mar. 20, 1904—Mar. 30, 1904	10	M. Matsuda	K. Minoura
21st.....	Nov. 30, 1904—Feb. 28, 1905	70	"	"
22nd.....	Dec. 28, 1905—Mar. 27, 1906	90	T. Sugita	"
23rd.....	Dec. 28, 1906—Mar. 28, 1907	90	"	"
24th.....	Dec. 28, 1907—Mar. 28, 1908	90	"	"
25th.....	Dec. 25, 1908—Mar. 25, 1909	90	S. Haseba	R. Kozuka
26th.....	Dec. 24, 1909—Mar. 24, 1910	90	"	"
27th.....	Dec. 23, 1910—Mar. 24, 1911	90	"	"
28th.....	Dec. 27, 1911—Mar. 24, 1912	90	"	"
*29th.....	Aug. 23, 1912—Aug. 26, 1912	3	I. Ooka	H. Seki
30th.....	Dec. 27, 1912—Mar. 26, 1913	90	"	"
31st.....	Dec. 26, 1913—Mar. 26, 1914	90	I. Ooka, S. Haseba, H. Oku	"
*32nd.....	May 5, 1914—May 8, 1914	3	H. Oku	N. Seki
*33rd.....	June 22, 1914—June 26, 1914	7	"	"
*34th.....	Sept. 4, 1914—Sept. 9, 1914	6	"	"
35th.....	Dec. 7, 1914—Dec. 25, 1914 (dissolved)	19	"	"
36th.....	May 29, 1915—June 19, 1915	21	S. Shimada	T. Hanai
37th.....	Dec. 1, 1915—Feb. 29, 1916	90	"	"
38th.....	Dec. 27, 1916—Jan. 25, 1917	30	"	S. Hayami
39th.....	June 23, 1917—July 15, 1917	22	I. Ooka	K. Hamada
40th.....	Dec. 27, 1917—Mar. 25, 1918	90	"	"
41st.....	Dec. 27, 1918—Mar. 27, 1919	90	"	"
42nd.....	Dec. 26, 1919—Feb. 16, 1920 (dissolved)	52	"	"
43rd.....	June 2, 1920—July 29, 1920	28	S. Oku	Y. Kasuya
44th.....	Dec. 27, 1920—Mar. 27, 1921	90	"	"
45th.....	Dec. 27, 1921—Mar. 25, 1922	90	"	"
46th.....	Dec. 27, 1922—Mar. 27, 1923	90	Y. Kasuya	G. Matsuda
*47th.....	Dec. 11, 1923—Dec. 23, 1923	13	"	"
48th.....	Dec. 27, 1923—Jan. 31, 1924 (dissolved)	36	"	"
49th.....	June 28, 1924—July 19, 1924	21	"	M. Koizumi