

GENEVA, December 10th, 1925.

REPORTS OF MANDATORY POWERS

*Submitted to the Council of the League of Nations in accordance with
Article 22 of the Covenant and examined by the Permanent Mandates Commission
during its Seventh Session, October 1925.*

IV

ANNUAL REPORT TO THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

SOUTH SEAS ISLANDS UNDER JAPANESE MANDATE

FOR THE YEAR

1924.

Prepared by the Japanese Government

NOTES BY THE SECRETARIAT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

This edition of the reports submitted to the Council of the League of Nations by the Mandatory Powers under Article 22 of the Covenant is published in execution of the following resolution adopted by the Assembly on September 22nd, 1924, at its Fifth Session :

“ The Fifth Assembly . . . requests that the reports of the Mandatory Powers should be distributed to the States Members of the League of Nations and placed at the disposal of the public who may desire to purchase them. ”

The reports have generally been reproduced as received by the Secretariat. In certain cases, however, it has been decided to omit in this new edition certain legislative and other texts appearing as annexes, and maps and photographs contained in the original edition published by the Mandatory Power. Such omissions are indicated by notes by the Secretariat.

The annual report to the League of Nations on the Administration of the South Seas Islands under Japanese mandate for the year 1924 was received by the Secretariat on October 15th, 1925, and examined by the Permanent Mandates Commission on October 23rd, 1925, in the presence of the accredited Representative of the Japanese Government, M. Y. Sugimura, Counsellor of Embassy, Assistant Director of the Japanese League of Nations Office. (See Minutes of the Seventh Session, document C. 648. M. 237. 1925. VI, pages 76-80 and 82-87.)

The observations of the Commission on this report are contained in document C.649. M.238.1925.VI., page 8.

The reference in this report to pages in previous reports refer to the original edition published by the Mandatory Power, which the Secretariat has not yet been able to have reprinted.

CONTENTS

	Page
CHAPTER I. — General Remarks	9
I. History of Administration	9
II. Position, Area and Temperature	9
III. Natives	10
IV. Communication	10
V. Navigation	10
VI. Industry	10
VII. Education.. .. .	10
VIII. Religion	10
IX. Inducature	11
X. Police	11
XI. Sanitation.. .. .	11
XII. Finances	11
CHAPTER II. — General Administration	12
I. History	12
II. Competence of the South Seas Bureau.. .. .	12
III. Organisation of the South Seas Bureau	12
IV. Police	14
V. Local Administration	15
VI. Judicature	16
VII. Prison	20
CHAPTER III. — Finances	21
I. General Remarks	21
II. Settled Accounts and Budget for the Year 1923	23
III. Taxes	23
CHAPTER IV. — Education	25
I. General Remarks	25
II. Primary Schools	25
III. Public Schools	27
IV. School Expenditure	30
V. Mission Schools	30
CHAPTER V. — Industry	31
I. General Remarks	31
II. Industrial Experimental Station	32
III. Agriculture	32
IV. Marine Products	34
V. Forest Products	35
VI. Stock-farming	36
VII. Commerce and Industry.. .. .	37
VIII. Products (Mining Station at Angaur)	37
CHAPTER VI. — Navigation and Trade	38
I. Navigation	38
II. Trade	40
CHAPTER VII. — Statistics of Population	42

Population. — Population classified according to Vocations. — Tables showing Births, Deaths and Causes of Death.

CHAPTER VIII. — Encouragement of Study	45
CHAPTER IX. — Matters with reference to the "C" Mandate Questionnaire of the Permanent Mandates Commission	45
I. Slavery	45
II. Labour	45
III. Arms Traffic	47
IV. Trade and Manufacture of Alcohol and Drugs.. .. .	48
V. Freedom of Faith	50
VI. Military Clauses	51
VII. Economic Equality	51
VIII. Education	52
IX. Public Health	53
X. Land System	53
XI. Moral, Social and Material Well-Being.. .. .	54
XII. Finances	54
XIII. Demographic Statistics	55
CHAPTER X. — Concerning Observations made at the Third, Fourth and Fifth Sessions	55

ANNEXES

	Page
ANNEX A. — Annual Reports on Public Health for the Year 1924	57
I. General Remarks	57
II. Port Quarantine	58
III. Health Conditions : Statistics of Patients	58
 ANNEX B. — Laws and Regulations. ¹	
1. Regulations for the Organisation of the South Seas Bureau	
2. Regulations for the Appointment of Native Policemen	
3. Rules concerning Allowances to Native Village Officials	
4. Judicial Regulations for the South Seas Islands	
5. Regulations concerning the Treatment of Judicial Affairs in the South Seas Islands	
6. Regulations concerning Judicial Fees in the South Seas Islands	
7. Rules for the Control of Shipping in the South Seas Islands	
8. Rules for the Control of Guns and Gunpowder in the South Seas Islands	
9. Concerning compliance with the Customs Law and the Customs Tariff Law with regard to Customs Duties in the South Seas Islands	
10. Concerning Open Ports of the South Seas Islands and Description of Goods to be Exported or Imported	
11. Detailed Regulations for the Enforcement of the Regulations for the South Seas Bureau Primary Schools	
12. Detailed Regulations for the Enforcement of the Regulations for the South Seas Bureau Public Schools	
13. Law concerning State-Owned Properties	
14. Ordinance for the Enforcement of the Law concerning State-Owned Properties	
15. Concerning the Administration of the State-Owned Properties under the Jurisdiction of the South Seas Bureau	
16. Rules for the Prevention and Extermination of Diseases and Insects Injurious to Plants	
17. Rules for Fishing Industry in the South Seas Islands	
18. Rules for the Delivery of Certificate of Health	
 ANNEX C. — Photographs.	
(1) to (4) Railway Construction Work in Saipan (four kinds)	
(5) South Seas Bureau Office	
(6) Distant View of the Wireless Station in Palau	
(7) Office of the Industrial Experimental Station	
(8) Pupils of the Palau Primary School at Play	
(9) Pupils of the Melekciok Public School	
(10) Pupils of the Palau Public School at Gymnastics	
(11) Houses of Palau Islanders	
(12) Distant View of the Angaur Mining Station	
(13) Collection of Phosphate	
(14) Shipping of Phosphate	
(15) Tombs of Taka Tribe in Tinian	
(16) Sugar Factory in Saipan (owned by the Nanyo Kohatsu Kaisha)	
(17) Sugar Plantation of the Nanyo Kohatsu Kaisha	
(18) Manners of Chamorro Natives in Saipan	
(19) Weaving by Kanaka Women in Saipan	
(20) Dancing by Kanaka Men in Saipan	
(21) Distant View of the Submarine Cable Station in Yap	
(22) Meeting House of Yap Islanders	
(23) Distant View of Government Offices in Summer Island of the Truk Group	
(24) Manners of the Truk Islanders Hospital in Truk	
(25) Taro Potatoes	
(26) Hospital in Ponape	
(27) Catholic Church in Ponape	
(28) Ruins of Nanmatar in Ponape	
(29) Pupils of the Ponape Public School at Gymnastics	
(30) Knitting by Women of Jaluit	
(31) Manufacture of Copra	
(32) Manners of Ponape Islanders	
(33) Street in Saipan	

¹ Note by the Secretariat of the League of Nations : Annex B has not been reproduced in the present edition.

LIST OF LAWS AND REGULATIONS

1. Regulations for the Organisation of the South Seas Bureau (Annex B, 1).
2. Regulations for the Appointment of Native Policemen (Annex B, 2).
3. Regulations for the Distribution and Service of Native Policemen (Attached to the Annual Report for 1923).
4. Regulations concerning Native Village Officials of the South Seas Islands (See the Collection of important Laws and Regulations).
5. Rules for the Service of Native Village Officials of the South Seas Islands (See the Collection).
6. Rules concerning Allowances to Native Village Officials (Annex B, 3).
7. Judicial Regulations for the South Seas Islands (Annex B, 4).
8. Regulations concerning the Treatment of Judicial Affairs in the South Seas Islands (Annex B, 5).
9. Regulations for Summary Decision regarding Offences in the South Seas Islands (See the Collection).
10. Regulations concerning Judicial Fees in the South Seas Islands (Annex B, 6).
11. Regulations concerning Lands Owned by Natives and Agreements concluded with Natives (Attached to the Annual Report for 1921).
12. Regulations for the Punishment of Police Offences in the South Seas Islands (Attached to the Annual Report for 1922).
13. The Civil Law of the Empire of Japan (Not attached).
14. The Criminal Law of the Empire of Japan (Not attached).
15. Rules for the Control of Shipping in the South Seas Islands (Annex B, 7).
16. Rules for the Control of Guns and Gunpowder in the South Seas Islands (Annex B, 8).
17. Rules for the Control of Liquors in the South Seas Islands (Attached to the Annual Report for 1921).
18. Rules for Emigrant Labourers in the South Seas Islands (Attached to the Annual Report for 1921).
19. Law concerning the Special Accounts of the South Seas Bureau (See the Collection).
20. Regulations concerning the Special Fiscal Law of the South Seas Islands (See the Collection).
21. The Financial Law (Not attached).
22. The Financial Regulations (Not attached).
23. Rules for the Poll-tax in the South Seas Islands (See the Collection).
24. Rules for the Poll-tax on Natives of the South Seas Islands (See the Collection).
25. Ordinance concerning Port Clearance Dues in the South Seas Islands (See the Collection).
26. Regulations for the Enforcement of the Ordinance concerning Port Clearance Dues in the South Seas Islands (See the Collection).
27. Concerning compliance with the Customs Law and the Customs Tariff Law with regard to Customs Duties in the South Seas Islands (Annex B, 9).
28. Concerning Open Ports of the South Seas Islands and Description of Goods to be Exported or Imported (Annex B, 10).
29. The Customs Law (Not Attached).
30. The Customs Tariff Law (Not attached).
31. Regulations for the Enforcement of the Customs Law (Not attached).
32. Regulations for the Organisation of a Primary School (See the Collection).
33. Regulations for the Organisation of a Public School (See the Collection).
34. Regulations for the South Seas Bureau Public Schools (See the Collection).
35. Regulations for the South Seas Bureau Primary Schools (See the Collection).
36. Rules for the Appointment of Assistant Teachers for the South Seas Bureau Public Schools (Attached to the Annual Report for 1923).
37. Detailed Regulations for the Enforcement of the Regulations for the South Seas Bureau Primary Schools (Annex B, 11).
38. Detailed Regulations for the Enforcement of the Regulations for the South Seas Bureau Public Schools (Annex B, 12).
39. Law concerning State-Owned Properties (Annex B, 13).
40. Ordinance for the Enforcement of the Law concerning State-Owned Properties (Annex B, 14).

41. Concerning the Administration of the State-Owned Properties under the Jurisdiction of the South Seas Bureau (Annex B, 15).
 42. Regulations for the Organisation of the South Seas Bureau Industrial Laboratory (See the Collection).
 43. Rules for the Prevention and Extermination of Diseases and Insects Injurious to Plants (Annex B, 16).
 44. Rules for Sugar Industry (See the Collection).
 45. Rules for the Encouragement of Sugar Industry (See the Collection).
 46. Rules for the Encouragement of Marine Products Industry (See the Collection).
 47. Rules for Fishing Industry in the South Seas Islands (Annex B, 17).
 48. Rules for the Encouragement of Planting Palm Trees (See the Collection).
 49. Rules for the Encouragement of Stock-Farming (See the Collection).
 50. Rules for Subsidies to Trade and Technical Industry (See the Collection).
 51. Rules for Mining Industry in the South Seas Islands (See the Collection).
 52. Regulations for the Organisation of the South Seas Bureau Mining Station (See the Collection).
 53. Rules concerning the Employment and Service of Workers and Miners of the South Seas Bureau Mining Station (Attached to the Annual Report for 1923).
 54. Regulations for the Organisation of the South Seas Bureau Hospitals (See the Collection).
 55. Rules for the Prevention of Infectious Diseases in the South Seas Islands (Attached to the Annual Report for 1923).
 56. Rules for the Control of Opium, Morphine, Cocaine and Salts Thereof (See the Collection).
 57. Rules for the Control of Opium, Morphine, Cocaine and Salts Thereof used as Medicine by the South Seas Bureau Hospitals (Attached to the Annual Report for 1923).
 58. Rules for the Delivery of Certificate of Health (Annex B, 18).
 59. Rules for the Collection of Charges for Medical Consultation and Other Charges in the South Seas Bureau Hospitals (See the Collection).
 60. Rules for the Collection of Charges for Medical Consultation and Treatment from Native Patients (See the Collection).
-

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE SOUTH SEAS ISLANDS UNDER JAPANESE MANDATE

FOR THE YEAR 1924.

CHAPTER I

GENERAL REMARKS

I. *History of Administration.* — On the occupation of the South Seas Islands north of the equator, formerly possessed by Germany, in October, 1914, by an expedition of the Imperial Japanese Navy, the commander of the expeditionary forces at once placed the territory under a military administration, taking charge thereof in his hands. On December 28 of the same year, an Extraordinary South Seas Islands Defence Corps was created to replace the expeditionary forces in respect to the defence and administration of the islands. In December, 1920, when the Council of the League of Nations approved stipulations with regard to the mandatory rule of the islands, the Imperial Japanese Government began to make preparations for carrying it out and in April, 1921, inaugurated the mandatory administration of the territory.

Subsequently, in order to reap a satisfactory result in the work entrusted to it, the Imperial Government introduced, in April 1922, reforms in the administrative system for the islands, and replaced the Extraordinary South Seas Islands Defence Corps with an administrative organ of entirely civil nature, creating for that purpose the South Seas Bureau. At the same time the military forces thitherto stationed in the islands were completely withdrawn.

II. *Position, Area and Temperature.* — The South Seas Islands under Japanese mandate stand north of the equator stretching on the one hand from 130 Long. E. to 175 Long. E. and on the other from 0 Lat. N. to 22 Lat. N. They consist of more than 1,400 islands, islets and reefs scattered over a vast expanse of water extending for about 1200 miles from south to north and about 2500 miles from east to west. The area of the land is very small, the total being 2,158 square kilometers. (These figures are quoted from existing records, a new survey of the land being not as yet completed.) The number and area of the islands are as follows :

Group	No. of islands	Area Square kilometer
Mariana	14	642
Caroline	577	1,345
Marshall	32 ¹	171
Total	623	2,158

The number and area of the islands classified according to different Branch Offices of the South Seas Bureau are as follows :

Branch Office	No. of islands	Area Square kilometers
Saipan	14	642
Palau	109	480
Yap	85	226
Truk	245	132
Ponape	138	506
Jaluit	32	171
Total	623	2,157

The principal islands and their areas are as follows :

Island	Area Square kilometers
Saipan of Mariana Group	186
Tinian of Mariana Group	98
Rota of Mariana Group	125
Palau of West Caroline Group	372
Yap of West Caroline Group	217
Angaur of West Caroline Group	7
Truk of East Caroline Group	99
Ponape of East Caroline Group	377
Kusaie of East Caroline Group	116
Jaluit of Marshall Group	7

¹ These thirty-two islands are composed of 867 reefs.

The South Seas Islands are all situated within the torrid zone, but as each of the islands is small in area, the heat is tempered by breezes blowing over it from the sea throughout the year as well as by squalls visiting it at frequent intervals. There is no great change throughout the year in temperature, the highest degree attained in a normal day being between 29 and 31 degrees Celsius and it is a very rare occurrence that the thermometer rises above 31 degrees. Difference in temperature in a normal day is only 4 to 6 degrees. The rainfall is between 2,000 and 4,000 millimeters, the rain-gauge rarely registering above 4,000 millimeters. As for winds, the trade wind prevails between November and April of the following year, while in the other seasons it is either westerly or southerly wind that blows most.

III. *Natives.* — The islanders, who may roughly be divided into two groups, Kanaka and Chamorro, belong to the Micronesian stock. There is, however, no fixed type among them and it is supposed that they are a cross of several stocks. The native population is about 49,000, of which 2,800 are Chamorro and the rest Kanaka. Besides them there are living in the islands about 5,000 Japanese and foreigners.

IV. *Communication.* — As organs of communication, under the German regime there existed a submarine cable station in Yap (with three cables connected with Guam, Menado and Shanghai) and a wireless station each in Yap and Angaur. All these were under private management. During the Great War the wireless station in Yap was fired on and destroyed by a British warship and that in Angaur was made useless by the Germans themselves, so that at the time of Japanese occupation there was no organ of communication available except the cables. Accordingly, besides restoring the wireless stations in Yap and Angaur, the Japanese established new wireless stations in Jaluit, Ponape, Truk, Saipan and Palau. They also landed the cable between Yap and Shanghai to Loochoo and have since been using it for communication between Japan and Yap.

V. *Navigation.* — During the German possession of the islands, the German Government gave a grant-in-aid to a private steamship company and caused it to maintain a regular service three times a year between the principal islands and Sydney and Shanghai. There was also a bi-monthly service for the Marshall islands under the management of Barns and Philip Co. Steamers of the North German Lloyd Co. and sailing vessels of the South Seas Trade Co. of Japan called at Angaur at irregular intervals for taking away phosphate gathered in the island.

After the Japanese occupation, the above-mentioned regular service and the Lloyd service were discontinued and for a time sailing vessels of Barns and Philip Co. called at the islands two or three times a year and sailing vessels and steamers of the South Seas Trade Co. plied irregularly between Japan and Angaur for shipment of phosphate. In view of this, the Imperial Navy started a regular service with two or three steamers between Japan and the principal islands. After the establishment of the South Seas Bureau, this system has been replaced by a subsidised regular service by three or four steamers of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha as well as by another by five steamers and sailing vessels of the South Seas Trade Co., the latter maintaining communication between the principal islands and isolated isles.

VI. *Industry.* — Phosphate, copra and sugar are the three most important products of the islands, their total values for the year 1923 being 1,050,000 yen, 740,000 yen and 550,000 yen respectively, and they represent 90 per cent of the total value of exports.

VII. *Education.* — With regard to education of natives, during the German regime, the Germans evidently recognised its importance, but owing to certain obstacles were unable to carry out any positive measure thereanent except establishing a school in Saipan, leaving all educational matters in charge of Christian mission schools. After the Japanese occupation, the Government promulgated in December, 1915, Regulations for Primary Schools in the South Seas Islands and started elementary education in Saipan and four other places. Subsequently the Government instituted Regulations for Schools for Natives of the South Seas Islands.

When the South Seas Bureau was established in 1922, Regulations for the Organization of the South Seas Bureau Primary Schools and Regulations for the Organization of the South Seas Bureau Public Schools were instituted, the former being chiefly intended for Japanese children and the latter for children of the islanders. Besides the schools established in conformity with the provisions of these two sets of regulations, there are now seven religious schools in the islands.

VIII. *Religion.* — The islanders formerly had no religion to speak of. During the Spanish and German possession of the islands, thanks to zealous evangelistic work carried on by Christian missionaries, many natives embraced Christianity. But though there are many earnest believers among Chamorros, it seems doubtful whether many of Kanaka converts really understand the religion they profess to believe in. In fact there are indications that they attend church services more for recreation than for faith. As for denominations, both Roman Catholicism and Protestantism were taught since the time of the Spanish possession, and it seems that until after the German possession much discord prevailed between the adherents of the two churches, leading to frequent quarrels and fighting between them. After the Japanese occupation, German Catholic priests have been replaced by Spanish

missionaries and German Protestant preachers by evangelists detailed by the Congregational Church of Japan.

IX. *Indicature.* — During the German regime, the Governor and magistrates dealt with judicial affairs, civil and criminal, besides being in charge of general administrative affairs, the Governor being authorised to inflict punishments except the penalty of death. After the Japanese occupation, the authorities promulgated in October, 1915, an Ordinance concerning Criminal and Civil Cases in the South Seas Islands and established courts of the first instance in the Civil Administration Stations and a court of the second instance in the Civil Administration Department of the Defence Corps. As judicial officials, the Chiefs of the Civil Administration Stations served in the courts of the first instance and two secretaries of the Civil Administration Department in the court of the second instance. With regard to a sentence of death, it was required that it should be pronounced after approval by the Director of the Civil Administration Department had been obtained and as for civil cases settlement by arbitration was tried as far as possible. After the establishment of the South Seas Bureau, for the purpose of ensuring the independence of the judicature, Judicial Regulations for the South Seas Islands were newly instituted. Judges and public procurators have been appointed from among persons having the same legal competence as similar officials in Japan. Courts of the first instance have been established in Palau and two other places, and a single judgment system has been adopted therein. A court of the second instance has also been established in Palau, a bench judgment system being adopted therein and judgment pronounced there being made final. With regard to certain specified offences the Chief of the Branch Bureau has been empowered to give summary decisions. Besides, in places having no court of justice, the same official has also been authorized to take charge of judicial affairs as well as to deal with matters concerning registration, deposit and arbitration in civil disputes.

X. *Police.* — After the Japanese occupation, the military were employed for the maintenance of peace and order in the islands, but after the withdrawal of the military the civil police have been and are in charge of this duty.

XI. *Sanitation.* — Though the region under Japanese mandate is situated in the torrid zone, its climatic conditions are comparatively good for habitation, and such malignant tropical diseases as are found in other tropical countries are rather rare. But the difficulty of obtaining good drinking water, compelling the inhabitants to rely on rain water, coupled with too much humidity prevailing in consequence of abundant rainfall, is frequently responsible for the appearance of diseases. Of these, the most common are tropical diseases, about 20 per cent. of the native patients being sufferers from them, and of the patients attacked by them 83 per cent. represent cases of framboesia. Other diseases claiming 10 per cent. of the total cases are those affecting nose and throat, respiratory and digestive organs, and skin, as well as external injuries and infectious diseases. Of the infectious diseases 15 per cent. is of acute nature, the majority of the cases being those of influenza. Of Japanese patients the most common are those suffering from disorder of digestive organs, their number representing about 20 per cent. of the total cases. Cases of diseases of respiratory organs and skin come next in order in respect to number.

With regard to sanitary organs, during the German regime there were hospitals established in several places. After the Japanese occupation, a hospital was brought into being in each of the places in which Civil Administration Stations were established, and through these hospitals medical facilities were extended to the public. On the establishment of the South Seas Bureau, Regulations for the Organization of the South Seas Bureau Hospitals were promulgated and put into effect. By virtue of this ordinance, medical staffs have augmented and physicians serving in the hospitals, besides discharging their duties in them, have been and are frequently despatched to villages and distant islands for the purpose of giving treatment or delivering popular lectures on sanitation.

XII. *Finance.* — As the sources of local revenue are by no means rich, the Imperial Government has been granting to the islands a considerable amount of subsidy year after year in order to carry out various plans and measures necessary for administration.

As a result of great economy in administrative expenditure carried out in 1924 by the Imperial Government, retrenchment has also been effected in that of the territory under Japanese mandate. Thus whereas the estimate of expenditure for the year 1924 was 4,600,000 yen in round figures, that for the year 1925 is 3,790,000 yen, or about 800,000 yen less than the amount for the preceding year. The estimate of expenditure for the year 1925 includes 2,390,000 yen for ordinary and 1,400,000 yen for extraordinary expenditure, the former comprising 800,000 yen for undertakings, 790,000 yen for office expenses and 680,000 yen for salaries and the latter 400,000 yen for undertakings (including about 370,000 yen for building and repairs) and 950,000 yen for grants-in-aid.

The estimate of ordinary revenue for the year amounts to 1,560,000 yen, its chief sources being incomes from government undertakings and government properties, yielding 1,100,000 yen (including 960,000 yen from the sale of phosphate) and taxes yielding 450,000 yen (including 390,000 yen from export duty on sugar), while the amount of the estimate of extraordinary revenue is 2,230,000 yen. Of this 1,800,000 yen is subsidy from the general accounts of the central government (the amount being 1,200,000 yen less than for the year 1924).

CHAPTER II.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

I. *History.* — On the Japanese occupation of the South Seas Islands in 1914, the Government created an Extraordinary South Seas Islands Defence Corps on December 28 of the same year for the purpose of defence and administration of the territory. The corps established its headquarters in Truk and divided the whole of the islands into six districts of Saipan, Palau, Yap, Truk, Ponape and Jaluit. A garrison was stationed in each of the districts and its commander was authorized to carry on administration as far as possible in conformity with laws and customs prevailing before the Japanese occupation, provided that it did not come into conflict with military operations. With regard to civil administration in particular a civil adviser was appointed to the headquarters and a civil secretary to each garrison with clerks under him. In especial, the garrison commanders were enjoined to respect the authority of tribal chiefs which they hitherto exercised over the natives, in order that the spirit of self-government might be gradually fostered in the minds of the islanders.

It was an expedient unavoidable in view of military consideration that the garrison commanders were charged, as above stated, with administrative business. Accordingly on July 1, 1917, Regulations for the Defence Corps were revised and a Civil Administration Department was created under the control of the Commander of the Defence Corps, beside a Civil Administration Station in each of the above-mentioned six districts, civil officials being appointed to these offices and the garrisons being charged exclusively with defence of the places under their vigilance. The civil staff was composed of 111 officials, including 1 chief secretary (occupying the post of Chief of the Civil Administration Department), 8 secretaries, 3 experts, 7 physicians, 1 pharmacist, 20 clerks, 15 assistant experts, 18 police officers, 12 assistant physicians, 6 custom officials and 20 teachers. Subsequently in 1921 the staff was augmented by 15 clerks and 5 teachers.

When on December 17, 1920, the Council of the League of Nations approved stipulations regarding the mandatory rule by Japan of the Pacific islands north of the equator formerly under German possession, the Imperial Government of Japan took steps to prepare for the realization of matters charged with and began in 1921 the gradual withdrawal of the garrisons, completing it on April 1, 1922. At the same time, the Government created the South Seas Bureau, charging it with the administration of the territory in succession to the garrisons which had hitherto carried it on.

II. *Competence of the South Seas Bureau.* — The South Seas Bureau is established in Korol, one of the Palau islands of the West Caroline group.

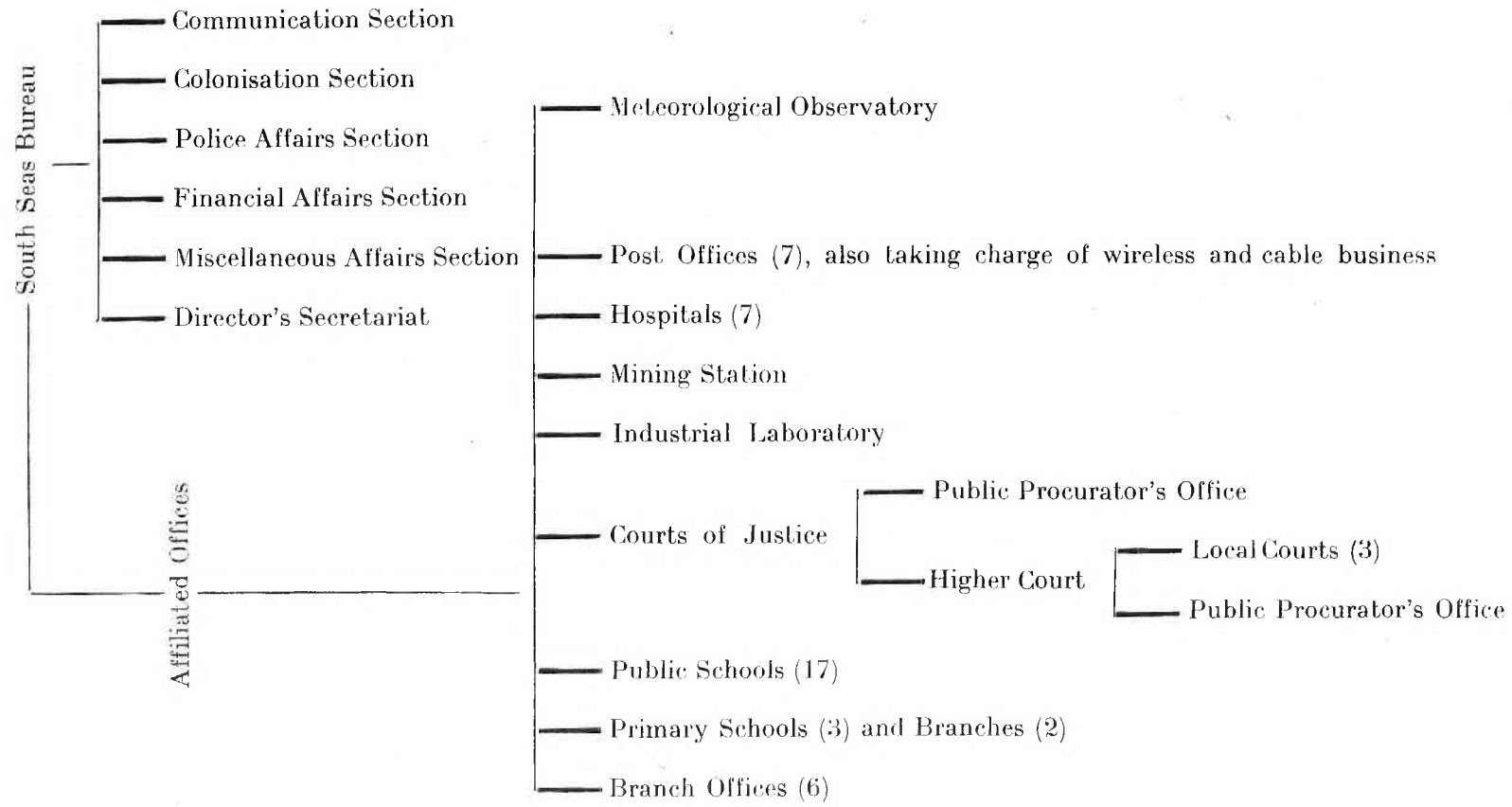
The Director of the South Seas Bureau, under the direction and superintendence of the Prime Minister, manages various administrative affairs of the territory under his jurisdiction. With regard, however, to affairs relating to post and telegraph he is under the superintendence of the Minister of State for Communication, with regard to affairs relating to currency, banking and customs duties, of the Minister of State for Finance, and with regard to affairs relating to weight and measure, of the Minister of State for Agriculture and Commerce.

The Director of the South Seas Bureau is authorized with the management of various administrative affairs and the issuance of orders (Bureau orders) necessary therefor, carrying to provisions for meting out to offenders penal servitude, imprisonment or detention for a period not exceeding one year or fines or minor fines not exceeding 200 yen in amount. In case of emergency and for the purpose of maintaining peace and order he may issue orders (Bureau orders) with heavier penal clauses. In such cases, however, he has to ask for Imperial sanction through the Prime Minister immediately after the issuance of the orders and, if Imperial sanction is withheld, has to announce the invalidity of the orders at issue for the future.

Theoretically the Director of the South Seas Bureau is, as above stated, authorised to issue orders concerning various matters for the management of administrative affairs in the territory under Japanese mandate. Practically, however, all important matters are decided by means of Imperial ordinances.

The Director may also cancel or suspend orders issued or measures taken by offices under his control, if he considers such to be in variance with laws and regulations, to be injurious to public good or to exceed their competence.

III. *Organisation of South Seas Bureau.* — For dividing charge of business, the South Seas Bureau had hitherto established within it the Director's Secretariat, and the three departments of Internal Affairs, Finance Affairs and Colonization, which were subdivided into nine Sections. As a result of administrative and financial adjustment carried out in December, 1924, an extensive change was introduced into this organization, the three Departments being abolished and the nine Sections reduced to five. The Bureau has now established within it the Director's Secretariat, Miscellaneous Affairs Section, Financial Affairs Section, Police Affairs Section, Colonization Section and Communication Section. The Director's Secretariat has in charge important affairs of the Bureau, the Miscellaneous Affairs Section affairs relating to local administration and civil engineering, the Police Affairs Section those relating to policing and sanitation, the Financial Affairs Section those relating to budgets and accounts, the Colonization Section those relating to industry, and the Communication Section those relating to post, telegraph and shipping.



The administrative system of the South Seas Bureau is as follows (the figures in brackets representing the number of offices) :

In December, 1924, the full personnel of the South Seas Bureau and its affiliated offices was fixed as follows :

	Chokunin rank	Sonin rank	Hannin rank	Employees	Lower-class employees	Total
South Seas Bureau	1	7	44	54	71	177
Branch Offices	—	3	84	85	72	244
Primary Schools	—	—	9	—	—	9
Public Schools	—	—	48	18	—	66
Courts of Justice	—	4	4	3	6	17
Industrial Laboratory	—	2	5	7	11	25
Mining Station	—	1	7	7	11	26
Hospitals	—	9	24	35	15	83
Post Offices	—	1	49	52	42	144
Meteorological	—	—	2	4	2	8
Observatory	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1	27	276	265	230	799
Full personnel before revision ..	1	36	328	297	233	895
Decrease against former time ..	—	9	52	32	3	96

Of the above, 57 employees and 92 lower-class employees, making 149 persons in all, are natives.

IV. *Police.* — After the complete withdrawal of naval units from the islands in April 1922, the maintenance of peace and order has been placed exclusively in the hands of the police. This necessitated augmentation of the police force. Accordingly for the management of affairs concerning policing, sanitation and prisons a police inspector, police sergeants, assistant police sergeants and policemen have been appointed to the South Seas Bureau and police sergeants, assistant police sergeants, policemen and native policemen to the Branch Offices.

Native policemen are recruited from among the islanders who have passed examination in proficiency as well as physical inspection. In favour of graduates from public schools or higher schools as well as of those who formerly served as native policemen or assistant teachers, examination in proficiency is sometimes omitted (see Regulations concerning the Appointment of Native Policemen). Under order of the Chief of the Branch Bureau and higher police officers, native policemen take part in the management of business concerning policing, sanitation and prisons affecting the natives. (See Regulations concerning the Distribution and Service of Native Policemen.)

The distribution and personnel of police in December, 1924, were as follows :

	Police Inspector	Police Sergeants	Assistant Police Sergeants	Policemen	Native Policemen	Total
South Seas Bureau	1	1	1	4	—	7
Saipan Branch Office	—	1	1	11	9	22
Polau Branch Office	—	1	1	10	8	20
Yap Branch Office	—	1	—	5	5	11
Truk Branch Office	—	1	—	5	5	11
Ponape Branch Office	—	1	1	10	8	20
Jaluit Branch Office	—	1	—	5	4	10
Total	1	7	4	50	39	101

The expenditure for police is as follows :

Item	Estimate for 1924 Yen	Estimate for 1923 Yen
Salaries	40,680	40,680
Office	—	—
Expenses	—	—
For purchase of articles	11,088	11,088
For communication and transportation	3,024	3,024
Travelling expenses	21,000	21,000
Salaries and allowances to policemen	90,216	90,216
Salaries to native policemen	24,000	24,000
Wages to employees	3,780	3,780
Clothing	16,632	16,632
Miscellaneous	500	500
Total	210,920	210,920

The following list shows the number of cases dealt with during the year 1923 :

	Saipan	Yap	Polau	Truk	Ponape	Jaluit	Total
Murder	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Abetting Suicide	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Wounding	12	1	3	—	—	—	16
Accidental Wounding	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Intimidation by violence	2	—	—	—	—	—	2

Violence	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Intimidation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kidnapping	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Incendiarism	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
Accidental fire	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Larceny	30	—	19	7	7	2	—	65
Abetting larceny	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fraud	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Disseisin	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	5
Disseisin of lost articles	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Offences concerning stolen articles	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
Rape	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Adultery	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Defamation	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Indecency	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Forcing into residence	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Gambling	10	—	2	—	2	—	—	14
Violations of Regulations for Control of Fire-arms and Gunpowder	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	7
Violations of Game Law	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Violations of Regulations for Control of Liquors	11	—	1	—	—	—	5	17
Violations of Regulations for Control of Domestic Ani- mals	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Violations of Regulations for Control of Fishery	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Violations of Regulations for Control of Wood-felling	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total	100	2	33	8	10	10	10	163

The number of cases summarily dealt with by the police was as follows :

	DETENTION			FINES			TOTAL			Total of persons
	No.	Japanese	Natives	No.	Japanese	Natives	No.	Japanese	Natives	
Saipan	3	2	1	12	5	25	15	7	26	33
Yap	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polau	2	—	2	1	1	—	3	—	—	3
Truk	65	—	69	5	—	5	70	—	74	74
Ponape	18	—	78	6	—	37	24	—	115	115
Jaluit	10	1	9	4	—	7	14	1	16	17
Total	98	3	159	28	6	74	126	8	233	242

V. *Local Administration.* — Until Regulations for the Defence Corps of the South Seas Islands were revised on July 1, 1918, the islands were divided into six districts, and the garrison commander of each district, assisted by a civil administrative secretary, dealt with civil administrative affairs in that district. But after the regulations were revised, a civil administration office was established in each of the above-mentioned six districts, civil officials were appointed thereto to take charge of local administrative and judicial affairs and with regard to civil administrative affairs in the district under his jurisdiction the chief of such an office was empowered either *ex officio* or by special authorization to issue orders carrying penal clauses providing for detention or fines.

On the establishment of the South Seas Bureau in April 1922, Branch Offices were instituted in the above-mentioned six districts. Under the direction and superintendence of the Director of the Bureau, the Chief of the Branch Office puts into effect laws and orders and manages administrative business in the district under his jurisdiction.

With regard to it, he is empowered either *ex officio* or by special authorisation to issue orders (Branch Office orders). He is not permitted, however, to attach thereto any penal clauses. With regard to judicial business, he is authorised to take part only in certain specified matters.

In case the Director of the South Seas Bureau considers an order issued by the Chief of a Branch Office to be at variance with rules, to be injurious to public good or to exceed the limit of competence, he may cancel it or suspend its operation.

The names, sites and the spheres of jurisdiction of the Branch Offices are as follows :

NAME	SITE	Sphere of Jurisdiction
Saipan Branch Office of the South Seas Bureau.	Saipan Island of the Mariana Group.	The whole of the Mariana Group.
Palau Branch Office of the South Seas Bureau.	Korol Island of the Palau Islands of the West Caroline Group.	The whole of the West Caroline Group west of 137 E. Long.

Yap Branch Office of the South Seas Bureau.	Yap Island of the West Caroline Group.	The whole of the West Caroline Group east of 137 E. Long.
Truk Branch Office of the South Seas Bureau.	Summer Island of the Truk Islands of the East Caroline Group.	The whole of the East Caroline Group west of 154 E. Long.
Ponape Branch Office of the South Seas Bureau.	Ponape Island of the East Caroline Group.	The whole of the East Caroline Group east of 154 E. Long and part of the Marshall Group west of 164 E. Long.
Jaluit Branch Office of the South Seas Bureau.	Jaluit Island of the Marshall Group.	The whole of the Marshall Group east of 164 E. Long.

In order to appoint natives as village officials and enable them to participate in local administration, the offices of Senior Village Chiefs, Vice Senior Village Chiefs, Village Chief and Assistant Village Chiefs have been instituted in the districts under the jurisdiction of the Branch Offices. There village officials are appointed or discharged by the Chief of the Branch Office under sanction of the Director of the South Seas Bureau. A Senior Village Chief or a Vice Senior Village Chief is paid a monthly allowance not exceeding 35 yen in amount and a Village Chief or an Assistant Village Chief the same not exceeding 20 yen in amount. Village officials of Kanaka tribes are all Senior Village Chiefs or Village Chiefs and those of Chamorro tribes Vice Senior Village Chiefs or Assistant Village Chiefs. In conformity with usage, Village Chiefs and Assistant Village Chiefs assist Senior Village Chiefs or Vice Senior Village Chiefs in the discharge of their duties or carry out part of them.

As for the sphere of jurisdiction of these native village officials, it is fixed in accordance with usage, but the Chief of a Branch Office may change it after inviting and considering the opinions of these officials and obtaining the approval of the Director of the South Seas Bureau.

A Senior Village Chief or a Vice Senior Village Chief carries out the following matters under the direction of the Chief of the Branch Office and in conformity with laws and regulations or in accordance with usage :

(1) Matters concerning the dissemination of knowledge of laws and regulations among villagers.

(2) Matters concerning the forwarding to the authorities of applications, reports and so forth sent in by villagers.

(3) Matters concerning the transmission to villagers or execution of orders issued by the Chief of the Branch Office. (See Regulations for Village Officials of the South Seas Islands.)

Besides the above, a Senior Village Chief or a Vice Senior Village Chief is required to report at least twice a year to the Chief of the Branch Office or the police officers concerning the conditions, changes in population and so forth of the villages under his jurisdiction. In case epidemics or injurious insects appear or any other important happenings take place, he has to report it immediately to the authorities. (See Rules for the Service of Village Officials of the South Seas Islands.)

The following list shows the number of Senior Village Chiefs, Vice Senior Village Chiefs, Village Chiefs and Assistant Village Chiefs in service :

Branch Office	Senior Village Chiefs	Vice Senior Village Chiefs	Village Chiefs	Assistant Village Chiefs
Palau	2	—	13	—
Yap	10	1	—	—
Saipan.. .. .	—	2	—	7
Truk	6	—	23	—
Panape	13	—	22	—
Jaluit	2	—	16	—
Total	33	3	74	7

VI. *Judicature.* — Simultaneously with the establishment of the South Seas Bureau, the courts of justice thitherto instituted in the Civil Administration Department and the Civil Administration Stations were abolished and three local courts and a higher court established in their place, judicial officials independent of executives being appointed thereto to deal with civil and criminal cases. In places having no court of justice the Chief of the Branch Office is authorised to transact the following matters. (See Regulations concerning the Transaction of Judicial Affairs in the South Seas Islands).

1. Compulsory action of immovable properties.
2. Arbitration in civil disputes and execution of awards given.
3. Deposit and registration.
4. Drawing up of authentic documents concerning civil cases and certification of private documents.
5. Acceptance of written complaints and other law papers only in cases in which promptitude is required.

The above concern civil cases. With regard to criminal cases, concerning the under-mentioned offences, the Chief of the Branch Office is also authorised to hear statements

of the accused, examine evidence and pronounce judgment without going through the formality of trial. If the accused, however, is dissatisfied with the sentence passed on him, he may apply for formal trial. (See Regulations for Summary Decisions regarding Offences in the South Seas Islands).

1. Offences coming under the penalty of detention or fines.
2. Offences in gambling punishable with penal servitude for a period not exceeding three months or fines of less than 100 yen in amount, as well as offences mentioned in Article CCVIII of the Criminal Code punishable with detention or fines.
3. Infringements of administrative laws and regulations punishable with penal servitude for a period not exceeding three months or fines or minor fines of less than 100 yen in amount.

The courts of justice are in charge of affairs concerning trials of civil and criminal cases as well as of those concerning non-contentious cases. The courts of justice are of a two-instance system. A court of the first instance is called a Local Court and passes decisions of the first instance concerning civil and criminal cases, besides dealing with affairs concerning non-contentious cases. A court of the second instance is called a Higher Court and reviews cases on appeal from the judgments of the Local Courts, the decisions given there being final. A single judgment system is adopted in the Local Courts and a bench judgment system in the Higher Court. (See Judicial Regulations for the South Seas Islands and Regulations concerning the Treatment of Judicial Affairs in the South Seas Islands.) Local Courts are established in three places, Palau, Saipan and Ponape, and the Higher Court in Palau. Their sites, names and spheres of jurisdiction are as follows :

NAME AND SITE

Higher Court	Local Court	Sphere of Jurisdiction
	Palau Local Court of the South Seas Bureau, Korol of Palau Islands.	District under jurisdiction of Palau Branch Office. District under jurisdiction of Yap Branch Office.
Higher Court of the South Seas Bureau, Korol of Palau Islands.	Saipan Local Court of the South Seas Bureau, Saipan.	District under jurisdiction of Saipan Branch Office.
	Ponape Local Court of the South Seas Bureau, Ponape.	District under jurisdiction of Ponape Branch Office. District under jurisdiction of Truk Branch Office, and District under jurisdiction of Jaluit Branch Office.

Though the Civil Code and the Commercial Code of the Japanese Empire are in force in the territory under Japanese mandate, civil cases in which natives only are involved are dealt with in conformity with usage, with the exception of cases going contrary to public order or good customs, such cases being dealt with in accordance with general laws and regulations. With regard to rights concerning lands, usage is respected for the time being and no registration is made thereon. The Japanese Government with a view to protecting the islanders also prohibits the formation of any contract, which aims at the sale, purchase, assignment or mortgage of lands except with the Government. With regard to other contracts, it is ruled that they shall not become effective unless the approval of the Chief of the Branch Office has been obtained and registered. This rule, however, is not applied to ordinary small transactions or contracts for labour for a period not exceeding one year.

Concerning criminal cases in general, the Criminal Code of the Japanese Empire is correspondingly applied.

As for legal procedures, Law concerning Civil Lawsuits, Law concerning Criminal Lawsuits and other laws are correspondingly applied, but with regard to lawsuits in which natives only are concerned, exceptional provisions are laid down in Regulations concerning the Treatment of Judicial Affairs in the South Seas Islands for the purpose of providing them with simpler procedures.

With regard to civil and criminal suits and other legal business fees are required to be paid in accordance with rules fixed by the Director of the South Seas Bureau. (See Regulations concerning Judicial Fees in the South Seas Islands.)

The personnel of the South Seas Bureau Courts of Justice is as follows :

	Judge	Public Procurator	Clerk	Employee	Attendant	Servant
Higher Court	—	—	1	—	—	—
Palau Local Court ..	1	1	1	1	1	1
Saipan Local Court ..	1	—	1	1	1	1
Ponape Local Court ..	1	—	1	1	1	1
Total	3	1	4	3	3	3

The judges and public procurator in service of the South Seas Bureau are appointed according to the Law of the Organization of the Courts of Justice of the Japanese Empire from among persons having qualifications of a judge or a public procurator.

Number of Cases Taken Up and Dealt with by the Public Procurator's Office.

Name of Public Procurator's Office	TAKEN UP						ALREADY DEALT WITH														Not yet dealt with	
	Previously taken up		Newly taken up		Total		Prosecuted			Not Prosecuted			Others			Total		Number of cases	Persons involved			
	No. of cases	Persons involved	No. of cases	Persons involved	No. of cases	Persons involved	No. of cases	Persons involved			No. of cases	Persons involved			No. of cases	Persons involved				No. of cases	Persons involved	
								Japanese	Natives	Foreigners		Japanese	Natives	Foreigners		Japanese	Natives	Foreigners				
Public Procurator's Office of Saipan Local Court ..	3	3	52	85	55	88	25	31	21	—	23	22	6	—	2	3	—	—	50	83	5	5
Public Procurator's Office of Palau Local Court ..	3	3	27	46	30	49	12	17	6	—	9	2	13	—	5	4	3	—	26	45	4	4
Public Procurator's Office of Ponape Local Court ..	—	—	27	49	27	49	25	2	45	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	26	48	1	1
Total	6	6	106	180	112	186	62	50	72	—	33	24	19	1	7	7	3	—	102	176	10	10

The number of cases dealt with during the year 1923 was as follows :

CRIMINAL CASES

Name of Courts of Justice	TAKEN UP						ALREADY DEALT WITH																				Not yet Dealt With		
							Accused Classified														Total								
	Previously taken up		Newly taken up		Total		GUILTY							Not Guilty and released				Others											
	No. of cases	No. of Persons involved	No. of cases	No. of Persons involved	No. of cases	No. of Persons involved	No. of cases	Corporal punishment			Fines			Minor fines			Total	No. of cases	Japanese	Natives	Foreigners	No. of cases	Japanese	Natives	Foreigners	No. of cases	No. of Persons involved	No. of cases	No. of Persons involved
								Japanese	Natives	Foreigners	Japanese	Natives	Foreigners	Japanese	Natives	Foreigners													
Saipan Local Court	1	1	25	52	26	53	24	7	8	—	14	6 (2)	—	9	7 (1)	—	51 (3)	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	52 (3)	1	1
Palau Local Court	2	2	12	23	14	25	12	1	5	—	14	1	—	2	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	23	2	2
Ponape Local Court	—	—	25	47	25	47	22	3	19	—	1	20	—	—	(1)	—	43 (1)	—	—	1	—	2	—	2	—	24	46 (1)	1	1
Total	3	3	62	122	65	125	58	11	32	—	29	27 (2)	—	11	7 (2)	—	117 (4)	1	1	1	—	2	—	2	—	61	121 (4)	4	4

Note : Figures in brackets in the above table show the number of persons to whom both corporal punishment and fines were meted out.

	TAKEN UP			ALREADY DEALT WITH						Total	Not yet dealt with
	Previously taken up	Newly taken up	Total	CANCELLED		REJECTED		Withdrawn	Extinct		
				by Public Procurator	by persons interested	against Public Procurator	against persons interested				
Higher Court ..	—	3	3	2	—	—	—	1	—	3	—

No. of Civil Cases Taken up and Dealt with.

	Higher Court	Saipan Local Court	Palau Local Court	Ponape Local Court	Total
Previously taken up ..	—	—	—	—	—
Newly taken up	—	1	—	25	26
Total	—	1	—	25	26
Judgment	—	—	—	—	—
Judgment by default ..	—	—	—	—	—
Other judgment	—	—	—	—	—
Reconciled	—	1	—	1	2
Withdrawn	—	—	—	13	13
Rejected	—	—	—	—	—
Others	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	1	—	14	15
Not yet dealt with					
under investigation ..	—	—	—	11	11
under suspension ..	—	—	—	—	—

No. of Cases for Arbitration.

NAME of COURT	TAKEN UP			ALREADY DEALT WITH					Not yet dealt with
	Previously taken up	Newly taken up	Total	Successful	Unsuccessful	Rejected	Withdrawn	Total	
Saipan Local Court ..	—	6	6	5	1	—	—	6	—
Palau Local Court ..	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Ponape Local Court ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	8	8	7	1	—	—	8	—

VII. *Prison.* — The South Seas Islands has no independent prison of its own, the houses of detention attached to the Branch Offices being used as substitutes. Accordingly prison business is discharged by the police.

A revision was made in August, 1924, in Regulations concerning the Treatment of Judicial Affairs in the South Seas Islands. By virtue of this amendment, with regard to the execution of a sentence passed on a native condemning him to penal servitude or detention in a workhouse for a period not exceeding one year, the public procurator or the chief of a Branch Office, who has given the summary decision, may, in consideration of circumstances, cause the person on whom the judgment has been pronounced to engage in labour without detaining him in prison or a workhouse.

The expenditure of the courts of justice and prison is shown in the following table. The staff of prison being the same as the police, the expenditure needed for its maintenance is not mentioned therein :

ITEM	Estimate for 1924	Estimate for 1923	Increase	Decrease
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Salaries	44,280	44,280	0	0
Office expenses	14,051	13,166	885	0
Goods	1,918	1,918	0	0
Communication and transportation	448	448	0	0
Travelling expenses	2,747	1,900	847	0
Wages to employees	8,818	8,780	38	0
Clothing	120	120	0	0
Expenses for trials and registrations ..	525	500	25	0
Interest on Deposits	25	0	25	0
Trials	300	300	0	0
Registrations	200	200	0	0
Prison expenses :				
For keeping prisoners	4,694	4,694	0	0
Total	63,550	62,640	910	0

CHAPTER III.

FINANCES

I. *General Remarks.* — The budget estimates for the South Seas Bureau, like the general budget of the Japanese Government, must be annually approved by the Imperial Diet as required by the Imperial Constitution. As for the estimates as well as the revenue and expenditure, the accounts of the South Seas Bureau are separated from the General Accounts of the Central Government, being dealt with as Special Accounts in accordance with the Financial Law of the Empire and the Special Financial Law for the South Seas Bureau. The expenditure of the South Seas Bureau is met with by the revenue obtained by the Bureau and a subsidy granted to it from the General Accounts of the Central Government.

The budget estimates for the 1924 fiscal year fell through in consequence of the dissolution of the Imperial Diet. As in such case the Constitution of the Japanese Empire provides for the execution of the budget for the preceding year, the South Seas Islands had to carry out the budget estimates for the preceding year, namely, 1923. Subsequently, however, a supplementary estimate amounting to about 400,000 yen needed for carrying out new plans was approved at an extraordinary session of the Diet and so the budget to be put in force for the year 1924 came to amount to about 4,650,000 yen. But as the budget for the year 1923 contained estimates for expenditure needed for that year only, it could not be carried out in its entirety. Accordingly a few modifications were introduced into it and about 4,600,000 yen (including the supplementary estimates) was made the amount for the budget to be carried out for the year 1924. The chief items of expenditure of the supplementary estimate amounting to 400,000 yen were (1) an increase of about 16,000 yen in the expenditure for education (necessitated by an increase of classes and teachers consequent on an increase of Japanese school-going children as well as by the compilation of a text book for the supplementary course of public schools), (2) an increase of about 14,000 yen in the expenditure for completing various industrial experiments, (3) an increase of about 303,000 yen in the expenditure for civil engineering and repair work (including salaries and office expenses amounting to about 22,000 yen, expenses for the construction and expansion of offices, official residences and other buildings amounting to about 235,000 yen, expenses for repair of roads and harbours amounting to 380,000 yen and about 8,000 yen needed for the purchase of vessels), (4) expenditure amounting to 19,000 yen needed for the investigation of the harbour of Saipan with a view to its improvement, so that this outlet of the island, which is industrially most advanced of all the South Seas Islands, may be made safer for the entry or departure of ships, (5) expenditure amounting to about 42,000 yen needed for the investigation of marine products, selection of grounds for immigrants and the holding of a competitive show of products, and (6) expenditure amounting to about 1,000 yen concerning the management of aids to navigation. With regard to the revenue, as compared with the preceding year the subsidy from the General Accounts of the Central Government was decreased by 100,000 yen, because it was expected that 165,000 yen, about 45,000 yen and about 242,000 yen more would be obtained from export duty on sugar, incomes from Government undertakings and properties, and surplus transferred from the preceding year respectively.

The following tables show the settled accounts for the year 1923 and the estimates and comparison for the years 1923 and 1924 :

ITEM	Revenue.				
	Settled Accounts for 1923		ESTIMATES AND COMPARISON		
	Yen	Yen	1923 Yen	Increase Yen	Decrease Yen
<i>Ordinary</i>					
Taxes	167,911	450,571	286,495	164,076	—
Poll tax	60,230	58,571	59,495	—	924
Port clearance dues ..	103,085	390,000	225,000	165,000	—
Customs duties	4,596	2,000	2,000	—	—
Incomes from Government undertakings and properties	1,183,693	971,820	926,427	45,393	—
Post and Telegraph ..	58,342	43,727	26,144	17,583	—
Hospitals	32,448	26,336	12,011	14,325	—
Forestry	39,858	24,385	10,900	13,485	—
Sale of Phosphate	1,049,772	875,000	875,000	—	—
Rents	3,273	2,372	2,372	—	—
Miscellaneous	38,465	6,437	5,009	1,428	—
Total	1,390,069	1,428,828	1,217,931	210,897	—

Revenue—*continued*

	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
<i>Extraordinary</i>					
Sale of Government properties	3,762	7,303	7,303	—	—
Subsidy	3,000,000	2,900,000	3,000,000	—	100,000
Surplus brought over from preceding year ..	1,147,032	265,901	23,497	242,404	—
Total	4,150,794	3,173,204	3,030,800	142,404	—
Grand total	5,540,863	4,602,032	4,248,731	353,301	—

Expenditure.

ITEM	ESTIMATES AND COMPARISON				
	Settled Accounts for 1923	1924	1923	Increase	Decrease
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
<i>Ordinary</i>					
Salaries	694,082	816,636	807,692	8,944	—
Office expenses	880,349	979,839	963,852	15,987	—
Undertakings Expenses ..	724,961	820,331	811,938	8,393	—
Communications	219,697	231,716	231,716	—	—
Hospitals	52,870	50,791	50,791	—	—
Mining	358,530	399,463	399,463	—	—
Industrial experiments	38,096	51,799	45,683	6,116	—
Workshops	3,342	7,425	7,425	—	—
Electricity and ice-making	34,586	44,100	44,100	—	—
Shipping	17,840	32,760	32,760	—	—
Management of aids to navigation	—	2,227	—	2,277	—
Educational expenses ..	47,544	56,884	51,909	4,975	—
For Schools	23,784	13,200	13,200	—	—
For pupils	20,600	34,619	34,619	—	—
Miscellaneous	3,160	4,090	4,090	—	—
Text-books	—	4,975	—	4,975	—
Sanitary expenses	3,437	5,100	5,100	—	—
For prevention of epidemics	2,020	2,300	2,300	—	—
For Sanitation	1,417	2,800	2,800	—	—
Expenses for administering justice and registering ..	62	525	500	25	—
For trials	62	300	300	—	—
For registering	—	200	200	—	—
Interests on deposits ..	—	25	—	25	—
Prison expenses	1,814	4,694	4,694	—	—
Secret funds	8,000	8,000	8,000	—	—
Miscellaneous payments ..	13,431	6,850	12,075	—	5,225
Reserves	—	100,000	100,000	—	—
Total	2,373,680	2,798,859	2,765,760	33,099	—
<i>Extraordinary</i>					
Civil engineering and repair work	211,673	622,697	319,352	303,345	—
Investigation of the harbour ..	—	19,853	—	19,853	—
Industry and colonization ..	—	42,173	—	42,173	—
Grants-in-aid	1,081,527	1,091,680	1,113,500	—	21,820
For navigation	810,000	860,000	930,000	—	70,000
For social work	23,000	25,000	20,000	5,000	—
For tours in Japan by natives	2,000	2,000	2,000	—	—
For encouragement of productive industry	126,670	192,680	151,500	41,180	—
For improvement of native manners ..	9,857	10,000	10,000	—	—
For investigation of industry and trade	110,000	—	—	—	—
For encouragement of study	—	2,000	—	2,000	—

Expenditure—*continued*

	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Survey of lands	25,493	26,770	26,770	—	—
Purchase of properties of Germans subjects controlled by Ja- panese Govern- ment under Art. 297 of Peace Treaty	23,348	—	23,349	—	23,349
Against natural calamities	26,087	—	—	—	—
Total	1,368,128	1,803,173	1,482,971	320,202	—
Grand total	3,741,808	4,602,032	4,248,731	353,301	—

Note : (1) Of the settled accounts for the year 1923, the amounts defrayed from the reserves were 1,356 yen paid as miscellaneous payments of ordinary expenditure (for the extermination of injurious insects) and 26,087 yen paid as extraordinary expenditure against natural calamities.

(2) The grant-in-aid for investigation of industry and trade paid as extraordinary expenditure was appropriated from the estimate for the grant-in-aid for navigation.

II. *Settled Accounts and Budget for the year 1923.* — A. — Against the settled accounts of revenue amounting to about 5,540,000 yen, including about 1,390,000 yen in ordinary revenue and about 4,150,000 yen in extraordinary revenue, the Budget estimates totalled about 4,248,000 yen, so that there was an increase of about 1,292,000 yen. Of this amount, about 1,123,000 yen was the surplus brought over from the preceding year. The following is a detailed account of the chief sources of the revenue :

(1) Taxes collected were less by about 118,000 yen. This was due to the fact that, though there were more or less increases in customs duties and other taxes, the collection of port clearance dues on sugar amounting to about 130,000 yen was delayed (in accordance with Article V of Regulations concerning Port Clearance Dues in the South Seas Islands which provides for the grace of the postponement of collection for a period not exceeding six months).

(2) With regard to incomes from Government undertakings and properties, due to a larger sale of stamps, there was an increase of about 32,000 yen in the income from post and telegraph. The income of the hospitals also witnessed an increase of about 20,000 yen owing to a larger number of patients visiting them. Again owing to a larger sale of products from forests and of phosphate, the incomes from forestry undertaking and mining increased by about 28,000 yen and about 174,000 yen respectively. There were also more or less increases in incomes from other sources, so that altogether the revenue from Government undertakings and properties was larger by about 257,000 yen than the estimated amount.

B. — The total amount of settled expenditure was about 3,741,000 yen, a decrease of about 506,000 yen against the estimated expenditure amounting to 4,248,000 yen. This decrease was due to retrenchment effected in expenditure as well as to the *desuetude* and transference to the following year of certain appropriations on account of *force majeure* due to natural calamities.

III. *Taxes.* — The principal taxes levied under the German regime were the business tax, poll-tax and customs duties, besides special taxes collected in some of the islands. After the Japanese occupation, this system was followed in the main, business tax, poll-tax, customs duties and mining tax being collected. On the establishment of the South Seas Bureau, the taxes were made of four kinds, namely, poll-tax, port clearance dues, customs duties and mining tax and have since been collected by the Chiefs of the Branch Offices by virtue of Imperial ordinance or authorization and in accordance with regulations provided for by South Seas Bureau Orders, the proceeds being appropriated as revenue of the Special Accounts of the South Seas Bureau.

(1) Poll-tax. With regard to the poll-tax, under the German regime, different rates were imposed on the natives and people other than the natives because they differed in standard of living. After the Japanese occupation, Japan followed the German system and imposed the tax on people other than the natives at the rate of 20 yen per annum and on the natives at the rate of 10 yen or less per annum. The rates on the natives were fixed by the Chief of the Civil Administration Station by taking into consideration local conditions and usage. The Chief of the Civil Administration Station was also authorized to increase the rate up to 20 yen on wealthy natives after obtaining the approval of the Civil Administration Department.

In July, 1922, after the establishment of the South Seas Bureau, poll-tax Regulations have been amended, the following being the Chief features of the amendment :

A. Poll-tax on people other than the natives. Hitherto the rate was uniform, it being fixed at 20 yen. In order to attain fairness of taxation, this has been divided into eight grades and the amounts of the tax fixed between 50 yen and 5 yen. The grades are determined by

the Chief of the Branch Office in consideration of the living condition of, and the property possessed by, the tax-payers. The tax is collected in two instalments.

The poll-tax is imposed on male persons of above 16 years of age living in the South Seas Islands, but the following persons are exempted from paying it :

1. A person engaged in propagation of religion.
2. A person in needy circumstances and having no ability to pay the tax.
3. A person who has not lived in the islands more than six months after his arrival.
4. A person temporarily staying in the islands.

The following table shows the amounts imposed in 1923 and 1924 :

Grade	1923			1924	
	Amount	No. of tax-payers	Total Collected	No. of tax-payers	Total Collected
1st	50	5	250	1	50
2nd	40	5	200	4	140
3rd	30	15	450	17	495
4th	20	31	620	36	690
5th	15	44	660	41	592.5
6th	10	197	1,970	198	1,900
7th	7	305	2,135	319	2,079
8th	5	697	3,485	739	3,525
Total	.. ..	1,299	9,770	1,355	9,471.5

B. Poll-tax on the natives. — With regard to the poll-tax on the natives, the old regulations are being followed in the main. The amount of the tax is fixed within 10 yen by the Chief of the Branch taking into consideration local conditions and usage and after obtaining the approval of the Director of the South Seas Bureau. The Chief of the Branch Office may impose the tax on wealthy natives up to 20 yen. The tax is collected in two instalments. In the district under the jurisdiction of the Jaluit Branch Office (the Marshall Group) only, it was customary under the German regime to collect the tax in copra, so that it has been decided by the Japanese authorities to respect the usage for the time being. The poll-tax is levied from male persons above 16 years of age, but the following persons are exempted from paying it :

1. A person supporting five or more children below the age of 16.
2. A person unable to work on account of age, deformity or an incurable disease.

Special provisions have also been instituted for the exemption from the payment of the tax in favour of persons recognized to be in special circumstances such as suffering from natural disasters or poverty.

The following table shows the amounts imposed in 1923 and 1924 :

Amount of tax Yen	1924		1923	
	No. of tax-payers	Total Collected Yen	No. of tax-payers	Total Collected Yen
20.00	1	20	20	400
15.00	2	30	1	15
10.00	72	720	86	860
5.00	1,102	5,510	1,190	5,950
4.00	2,337	9,348	2,281	9,124
3.00	3,547	10,641	3,835	11,505
2.40	644	1,545.6	967	2,320.8
2.00	136	272	395	790
1.00	170	173	290	290
Paid in Copra . .	205 tons	22,284.5	205 tons	19,475
Total ..	8,011 205 tons	50,544.1	9,065 205 tons	50,729.8

(2) Port-clearance dues. — Under the German regime and before the establishment of the South Seas Bureau, customs duties, both import and export, were levied, export duties being imposed on chief products such as copra, tortoise-shells, nilotic-top shells, and phosphate. In May, 1922, Regulations concerning the Customs Duties were revised, and the export duties having thereby been abolished, Ordinance concerning Port-Clearance Dues was promulgated.

In the Japanese Empire and its colonies, consumption duties are imposed on liquors, sugar, cloth and so forth. As, however, these duties are not levied in the South Seas Islands, in case such articles are exported from the islands to the Japanese Empire or its colonies, port-clearance dues equal in rate to the duties levied at their destination are collected in the islands, but no dues are levied when they are consumed at home or exported to foreign countries.

At present practically all the port-clearance dues collected in the islands are those imposed on sugar exported to Japan Proper. The following table shows the quantity of sugar exported and amount of the dues collected :

Year	Quantity exported	Amount of dues collected	
1922	1,159 piculs	7,988 yen	
1923	48,277 »	241,385 »	} Of the amount, the collection of 138,300 yen was postponed during the year in accordance with regulations
1924	88,127 »	428,135 »		Estimates.

(3) Customs duties. — Prior to the establishment of the South Seas Bureau, the provisions of the Customs Law of the Japanese Empire were correspondingly applied with regard to the imposition and collection of customs duties, and the tariff being classified into five items, a simple system of taxation was followed.

On June 1, 1922, however, Regulations concerning Customs Duties in the South Seas Islands were abolished and it was arranged that the collection of customs duties should thereafter be made in accordance with the Customs Law, the Customs Tariff Law and affiliated laws and regulations of the Japanese Empire, the function of the Minister of State for Finance mentioned in these Laws and regulations being executed by the Director of the South Seas Bureau, that of the Director of the Customs House by the Chief of the Branch Office and that of customs officials by clerks or police officers.

The open ports are Saipan, Palau, Angaur, Jaluit and Truk, but the import of certain specified articles to Angaur is prohibited.

(4) Mining tax. — In accordance with Mining Regulations for the South Seas Islands (instituted in August 1916) persons undertaking mining enterprises have to pay a yearly tax of 1 yen per 1,000 *tsubo* of mining concessions.

At present, the right of taking phosphate in Togobai under the jurisdiction of the Palau Branch office is the only mining concession granted.

CHAPTER IV

EDUCATION

I. *General Remarks.* — With regard to the education of natives, under the German regime it seems that except maintaining a school in Saipan all the educational work was left in charge of schools attached to Christian missions. Such mission schools had no uniform curriculum, but generally carried on instruction in Bible stories, reading, writing, arithmetic, nature study, geography, German, English, drawing, manual arts and singing, and the school term was four or five years.

After the Japanese occupation of the islands, Regulations concerning Primary Schools in the South Seas Islands were promulgated and schools were founded in Saipan and four other places.

In July, 1918, Regulations concerning Native Schools in the South Seas Islands having been instituted, the teaching staff was augmented in force and some new schools were established. Subsequently with the establishment of the South Seas Bureau, Regulations for the South Seas Bureau Primary Schools and Regulations for the South Seas Bureau Public Schools were promulgated, the primary schools undertaking the education of Japanese children and the public schools that of native children.

II. *Primary Schools.* — A primary school, as just stated, is principally intended for the education of Japanese children. It is divided into an ordinary and higher course. (A school carrying on instruction both in the ordinary and higher courses is called Ordinary and Higher Primary School.)

With regard to the term, curriculum and class-room regulations of a primary school, the provisions of Regulations for Primary Schools in the Japanese Empire and rules enacted by the Department of Education are followed, with the exception of matters specially provided for in Regulations for the South Seas Bureau Primary Schools. (At present the term is six years for the ordinary course and two years for the higher.)

The school year begins on April 1 and ends on March 31 of the following year. The following is a table of curriculum for an ordinary primary school :

SUBJECTS	Hours per Week	FIRST YEAR	Hours per Week	SECOND YEAR	Hours per Week	THIRD YEAR	Hours per Week	FOURTH YEAR	Hours per Week	FIFTH YEAR	Hours per Week	SIXTH YEAR
Morals	2	Essential Points of Morals.	2	Do.	2	Do.	2	Do.	2	Do.	2	Do.
National Language	13	Pronunciation. Kana characters. Chinese characters of daily use, reading of easy sentences, writing, composition and conversation.	13	Kana characters. Chinese characters of daily use, reading of easy sentences, writing, composition and conversation.	12	Chinese characters of daily use, reading of easy sentences, writing, composition and conversation.	11	Do.	9	Do.	9	Do.
Arithmetic	6	Recitation of numbers less than 100 and addition, subtraction, multiplication and division of numbers less than 20.	6	Recitation of numbers less than 1,000 and addition, subtraction, multiplication and division of numbers less than 100.	6	Ordinary addition, subtraction, multiplication and division.	6	Do., decimals and use of abacus.	4	Equations, decimals and use of abacus.	4	Fractions, percentages and use of abacus.
Japanese History									3	Outline of Japanese history.	3	Do.
Geography										Outline of Japanese geography.		Do. and outline of geography of Manchuria and foreign countries.
Science							1	Elementary botany, zoology, mineralogy, natural phenomena, ordinary physical and chemical phenomena.	2	Do.	2	Do. and elementary physiology.
Drawing					1	Representation of simple objects.	1	Do.	1	Do.	1	Do.
Singing	3	Simple songs.	3	Do.	1	Do.	1	Do.	1	Do.	1	Do.
Physical Exercises		Gymnastics, drill and sports.		Do.	2	Do.	2	Do.	2	Do.	2	Do.
Sewing							2	Method of using needles, sewing and mending of ordinary clothes.	2	Do.	2	Do. and cutting of cloth.
Total	24		24		24		For boys 24		Do.		Do.	

The following is a table of curriculum for the higher course of a primary school :

SUBJECT	Hours per Week	FIRST YEAR	Hours per Week	SECOND YEAR
Morals	2	Essential points of morals.	2	Do.
National Language ..	8	Reading and writing of Chinese characters of daily use, reading of ordinary writings and composition.	8	Do.
Arithmetic	4	Fraction, percentage and proportion (also, addition, subtraction, multiplication and division by means of abacus).	4	Proportion and ordinary book-keeping (also addition, subtraction, multiplication and division by means of abacus.
Japanese history ..	2	Outline of Japanese history.	2	Continued from preceding year.
Geography	2	Outline of foreign geography.	2	Supplementary study of geography.
Nature Study.. ..	2	Outline of botany, zoology, mineralogy, physics, chemistry and physiology.	2	Do.
Singing	1	Singing in single and simple compound sound.	1	Do.
Physical exercises ..	3	Gymnastics, drill and sports.	3	Do.
Sewing.. .. (for girls only)	4	Sewing and mending of ordinary clothes and cutting of cloth.	4	Do.
Total	24 (for boys) 28 (for girls)		24 (for boys) 28 (for girls)	

Primary schools are in establishment in Palau, Saipan and Truk. The school in Saipan has the higher course instituted in it and has attached to it two branch class-rooms. It is being planned to establish some primary schools in other districts.

The number of classes and pupils in the existing primary schools in April, 1924, was as follows :

NUMBER OF CLASSES

SCHOOL	Number of schools	Ordinary Course	Higher Course	Total	Number of teachers	Number of pupils	Remarks
Saipan Ordinary and Higher Primary School	1	5	1	6	6	185	} Two branch class-rooms
Palau Ordinary Primary School.	1	2	—	2	2	25	
Truk Ordinary Primary School.	1	1	—	1	1	16	
Total	3	8	1	9	9	226	

III. *Public Schools.* — A Public School, as before stated, is a school in which education of native children is undertaken. As a rule, the complete term of a Public School is three years, but for the benefit of children desiring to continue their studies after graduation, a

supplementary course is attached thereto, its term being two years. The Supplementary course is at present attached only to the Public Schools established at the sites of the Branch Offices.

The school year of a Public School begins in April and ends in March of the following year and the subjects taught therein are morals, the national language, arithmetic, drawing, singing, physical exercises, manual work, agriculture and housekeeping. Agriculture is taught to boys and housekeeping to girls exclusively. In consideration of local conditions and after obtaining approval of the Director of the South Seas Bureau, the Chief of the Branch Office may increase or decrease the above-mentioned subjects except morals, the national language and arithmetic.

The following is a table of curriculum for a Public School.

	Hours per Week	FIRST YEAR	Hours per Week	SECOND YEAR	Hours per Week	THIRD YEAR
Morals ..	1	Essential points of morals.	1	Do.	1	Do.
National language ..	12	Pronunciation, easy conversation, reading and writing of, and composition in, <i>katakana</i> characters.	12	<i>Hira-gana</i> characters and Chinese characters of daily use. Reading of easy spoken sentences, calligraphy and composition.	12	Conversation, reading of easy spoken sentences of mixed script, calligraphy and composition.
Arithmetic ..	4	Counting of numbers less than 20, writing of figures and addition, subtraction, multiplication and division.	4	Counting of numbers less than 100 and ditto.	4	Counting of numbers above 100 and ditto.
Drawing ..	1	Simple drawing.	1	Do.	1	Do.
Singing ..	2	Singing of songs of simple sound.	2	Do.	2	Do.
Physical exercises ..	2	Sports, drill and gymnastics.	2	Do.	2	Do.
Manual work ..	1	Manufacture of simple objects.	1	Do.	1	Do.
Agriculture ..	1	Outline of agriculture and fishery, and practice.	1	Do.	1	Do.
Housekeeping ..	1	Simple household matters, practice, sewing and handicraft.	1	Do.	1	Do.
Total ..	24		24		24	

The following is a table of curriculum for the supplementary course of a Public School :

SCHOOL YEAR SUBJECTS	Hours per Week	FIRST YEAR	Hours per Week	SECOND YEAR
Morals	1	Essential points morals.	1	Do.
National Language ..	10	Ordinary conversation, reading, writing and composition.	10	Do.
Arithmetic	4	Integral numbers less than 10,000.	4	Do., and simple compound numbers.
Drawing	1	Easy drawing.	1	Do.
Singing	1	Easy songs of simple sound.	1	Do.
Physical exercises ..	1	Gymnastics, sports and drill.	1	Do.
Manual work	4	Making of simple articles.	4	Do.
Agriculture	4	Outline and practice of agriculture and fishery.	4	Do.
House-keeping	4	Outline and practice of simple household affairs, easy sewing and handicraft.	4	Do.
Total	26		26	

The number of classes and pupils in the Public Schools in April, 1924, was as follows :

Under jurisdiction	Number of schools	CLASSES		TEACHERS		PUPILS		
		Ordinary	Supplementary	Japanese	Native	Boys	Girls	Total
Saipan Branch Office ..	2	5	2	7	3	191	160	351
Yap Branch Office ..	2	4	1	5	2	293	98	391
Palau Branch Office ..	5	11	2	13	5	378	309	687
Truk Branch Office ..	2	5	1	6	2	219	66	285
Ponape Branch Office ..	4	9	2	11	4	363	251	614
Jaluit Branch Office ..	2	5	1	6	2	197	107	304
Total	17	39	9	48	18	1,641	991	2,632

IV. *School expenditure.* — A. The settled accounts for 1923 were as follows :

(1) Primary Schools.

Item of expenditure	Amount	Remark
Salaries	8,186 Yen	Salaries are relatively small in amount as the Palau Primary School had vacancy in the number of the teachers.
Offices expenses	1,518 Yen	
Educational expenses :		
Schools	4,751 Yen	} 5,816 Yen
Pupils	562 —	
Miscellaneous	502 —	
Total	15,520 Yen	

(2) Public Schools.

Item of Expenditure	Amount	
Salaries	55,996 Yen	
Office expenses	14,543 Yen	
Educational expenses :		
Schools	19,033 Yen	} 41,726 Yen
Pupils	20,036 —	
Miscellaneous	2,657 —	
Total	112,265 Yen	

B. The following is a table showing the Budget estimates for 1924 (including those for primary schools and public schools) :

ITEM OF EXPENDITURE	ESTIMATES AND COMPARISON				Remarks
	1924 Yen	1923 Yen	Increase Yen	Decrease	
Salaries	121,730	114,400	7,330	—	
Office expenses :					
Articles	7,524	6,864	660	—	
Communication and transport- ation	2,052	1,872	180	—	
Travelling expenses	11,400	10,400	1,000	—	
Wages to employees	19,293	19,293	—	—	
Clothing	660	660	—	—	
Miscellaneous	500	500	—	—	
Total	41,429	39,589	1,840		
Educational expenses :					
Schools	13,200	13,200	—	—	
Pupils	34,619	34,619	—	—	
Text-books	4,975	—	4,975	—	
Miscellaneous	4,090	4,090	—	—	
Total	56,884	51,909	4,975		
Grand total	220,243	205,898	14,145		

The increases in salaries and office expenses in the above estimates represent salaries for new teachers engaged in consequence of increases in the number of classes in primary schools and augmentation of other expenses, while the expenses for text-books in educational expenses are appropriations for the compilation of text-books for public schools.

(3) Appropriations for the building of schools and residences for teachers are not included in the above-mentioned settled accounts and budget estimates.

V. *Mission Schools.* — As already stated, under the German regime education was almost entirely left in the hands of mission schools under the supervision of the Government. In the circumstance, schools meant mission schools and there were a fairly large number of these schools. As, however, the Bible was chiefly taught in these schools and missionaries carried on education as side-work, there was something lacking in the way of giving common education. It was evidently for the purpose of remedying this shortcoming that the German Government established a school in Saipan and had a plan on foot to establish some more in other places.

The following figures are quoted from page 60 of the statistical part of the annual report on the administration of German colonies published in 1913 (territories in Africa and the South Seas under German protectorate) :

Mission	Number of schools	Number of pupils	Sphere
Kaptiner Mission	14	615	Yap, Palau, Mariana, East Caroline.
Liebentier Mission	13	627	Ponape, Truk, Mortlock.
Bostoner Mission	21	1,457	Marshall, Naur.
Total	48	2,699	

The twenty-one schools belonging to the Boston mission included those in Naur. The mission schools in existence in June, 1924, were as follows :

SITE	CHURCH	Number of teachers	Number of pupils	SUBJECT TAUGHT	Hours	Term	
Truk : Summer Island	Protestant	1	12	Bible, arithmetic, singing, history, geography, Japanese language.	morning	About 4 years	
Jaluit	Jabur	Roman Catholic	2	17	Religion, morals, arithmetic, reading of Marshall dialect, music, Japanese language.	30	No definite period
	Imroji	Protestant	2	20	Bible, music, arithmetic, reading of Marshall dialect, Japanese.	15	Do.
	Jabur	Protestant	2	85	Bible, reading of Marshall dialect, arithmetic, music.	15	Do.
Saipan	Garapan	Roman Catholic	2	289	History of Christianity, hymns, catechism.	3	Do.
	Rota I.	Roman Catholic	1	49	History of Christianity, hymns, catechism.	3	Do.
Ponape, Kusaie	Protestant	2	70	Bible, singing, English, arithmetic, sewing, manual work.	35	Do.	

Besides the above mentioned, the Roman Catholic Church has a plan under way to establish mission schools in six different places.

Services and preaching. Though there is more or less difference in the manner in which services and preaching are conducted, they are given in all the mission schools two times every day, namely, between 6 and 7 o'clock in the morning and 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

Free board to pupils. With regard to help given to pupils, both Catholic and Protestant missions have no fixed system. Free food is not given to children attending school from the neighbourhood, but rice, biscuit, bread, raw pork or canned meat are given free to children coming from distant isles and living in dormitories. Clothing is also supplied free to children of poor families, with a view to amelioration of native manners. As for school articles, the Catholic mission schools supply all pupils with free text-books and other necessary articles, but the Protestant schools do so only in favour of children of poor families.

As institutes for giving common education, the mission schools are not quite complete in regard to equipment, staff and so forth, so that ways and means are being investigated for improvement in these respects.

CHAPTER V

INDUSTRY

I. *General Remarks.* — The chief products of the territory under Japanese mandate are phosphate, copra and sugar. In order to contribute towards the development and improvement of productive industry, the Government has been and is giving grants-in-aid to various branches thereof. It has established an industrial experimental station in Palau and started in 1924 investigation of marine products.

II. *Industrial Experimental Station.* — The Industrial Experimental Station is under the management of the Director of the South Seas Bureau and is an institute in which investigations, experiments, analysis, criticism, teaching and lecturing concerning agricultural and forest products as well as live-stock are conducted. The staff of the station in December, 1924, consisted of 25 persons, including 2 experts of sonin rank, 5 assistant experts and clerks of hanin rank, 7 technical and clerical employees, 10 farmers and 1 servant. Besides them, there are several officials of the South Seas Bureau, who are additionally charged with service in the station.

The organization of the station is as follows :

Industrial Experimental Station	}	Miscellaneous Affairs Department.	
		Dendrological Department.	
		Live-Stock Department	
		Agricultural Department	Section in charge of seeds and methods.
			Section in charge of diseases and insects affecting plants.
	Section in charge of agricultural chemistry.		

Besides carrying on investigation and experiments concerning plants and live-stocks found in the islands, the Industrial Experimental Station has imported seeds, seedlings and breeding animals from other places and is conducting comparative experiments with them. As, however, not many days have passed since the establishment of the institute no noteworthy results have as yet been obtained from its work.

The Budget estimates for the station are as follows :

ITEM	ESTIMATES AND COMPARISON			
	1924 Yen	1923 Yen	Increase Yen	Decrease Yen
Salaries	25,134	23,520	1,614	—
Office expenses :				
Articles	1,166	1,166	—	—
Communication and transportation	300	264	36	—
Travelling expenses	2,704	2,763	—	59
Wages to employees	23,900	22,500	1,400	—
Miscellaneous	40	35	5	—
Expenses for conducting experiments..	51,799	45,683	6,116	—
Total	105,043	95,931	9,112	—

The above figures represent ordinary expenditure only and do not include the extraordinary appropriations for construction of offices and official residences and purchase of lands.

III. *Agriculture. — Arable land.* — The total area of the region under Japanese mandate is about 2,158 square kilometres (about 140 square *ri*) or about 220,000 hectares (about 220,000 *cho*). One third of this area or about 70,000 hectares (about 70,000 *cho*) is estimated to be fit for cultivation or growing palm-trees thereon. Now as about 9,600 hectares (about 9,600 *cho*) and about 25,500 hectares (about 25,500 *cho*) have already been turned into arable land and palm groves respectively, there still remains about 34,000 hectares (about 34,000 *cho*) of land which may be exploited in the future.

The area of arable land (already cultivated) as it stood in December, 1924, was as follows :

DISTRICT	Sugar plantations	Others	Total
	Hectares	Hectares	Hectares
Saipan	2,341	4,088	6,429
Palau	13	57	70
Yap	—	2,202	2,202
Truk	—	892	892
Panape	16	34	50
Jaluit	—	—	—
Total	2,370	7,273	9,643

Agricultural products. — Sugar canes are the most important items of agricultural products, cotton coming next in order. Some tobacco and hemp are also raised, but are still

in an experimental stage. Taro potatoes and yam potatoes which are the staple food of the natives, corn, tapioca, banana, pine-apples and many other useful plants are produced, but all are consumed in the islands.

A. Sugar canes. — Prior to the Japanese occupation, some natives raised sugar canes, but the quantity produced was insignificant. The method of cultivation followed was primitive and the varieties cultivated were not good in quality, while only small quantities of molasses was manufactured by boiling sap obtained by crushing sugar canes. As a matter of fact, the total area of sugar plantations which was cultivated about 1916 was only about 20 hectares (20 *cho*). This had increased in 1919 to about 459 hectares (459 *cho*) and in 1923 to about 2,172 hectares (2,172 *cho*). There were formerly no sugar mills of modern type, but in 1919 the islands had two sugar manufacturing companies with eight factories. As a result, however, of the great changes taking place in the financial world after the great war, the two companies found it difficult to continue their business and expand it in a satisfactory way, so that in 1922 by amalgamation of the two interests a new company called Nan-yo Kohatsu Kabushiki Kaisha (South Seas Development Company) with a capital of 3,000,000 yen was brought into existence and sugar factories were established on a large scale.

In September, 1922, the Government promulgated Rules concerning Sugar Industry, (South Seas Bureau Order). These rules provide that persons desiring to undertake the manufacture of sugar shall obtain the permission therefor from the Director of the South Seas Bureau and that when the Director has given it and in case it is considered necessary he may appoint the district for gathering the material needed. Sugar canes raised within such a district must be sold to the manufacturer undertaking the industry in that place and the manufacturer must purchase them within a certain period appointed by the Director. In case he does not complete the purchase of the material within the appointed period, the Director may order the manufacturer to pay compensation to the producer for the losses incurred thereby by the latter. It is also provided, in order to prevent a manufacturer from purchasing sugar canes from a producer at unfair prices, that the manufacturer shall obtain recognition of the Director for prices he will pay for the purchase of the sugar canes raised in the district specified in his favour.

For the encouragement of sugar industry, the Government also promulgated in October, 1922, Rules for the Encouragement of Sugar Industry (South Seas Bureau Order), by virtue of which the Director of the South Seas Bureau may grant subsidies to manufacturers of sugar or producers of sugar canes, whom he considers deserving them. The subsidies are granted in the following cases and to the following amount :

- (1) When seedlings of sugar canes are imported for the purpose of improving varieties, the total amount of money needed for importation.
- (2) When sugar canes of the variety and number specified by the Director of the South Seas Bureau are newly planted in land of above 1 hectare in area, an amount not exceeding 30 yen per hectare.
- (3) When more than 1 hectare of land is opened in a year with the object of raising sugar canes thereon, an amount not exceeding 30 yen per hectare.
- (4) When sugar of the variety and quantity specified by the Director of the South Seas Bureau is manufactured and exported to places other than the South Seas Islands, an amount not exceeding 1 yen per 100 pounds.

During 1923 fiscal year and up to December, 1924, the following amounts of subsidies were granted for the encouragement of the opening of new plantations and reclamation of land for cultivating sugar canes :

YEAR	No. OF PERSONS		AMOUNTS		TOTAL Yen
	Japanese	Natives	Japanese	Natives	
			Yen	Yen	
1923	420	3	47,953	103	48,056
April-December 1924	423	53	46,384	2,632	49,016

Classified according to enterprises, the subsidies were granted as follows :

	1922	1923	April-December, 1924
	Yen	Yen	Yen
Importation of new varieties	67	—	—
Opening of new plantations	31,853	34,496	34,233
Reclamation of land	13,192	13,561	14,783
Purchase of new machinery	90,000	—	—
Export of sugar	—	46,317	28,787
Total	135,112	94,374	77,803

The total area of land under sugar canes in the 1923-24 term was 2,172 hectares and the total amount of crops obtained 113,230,000 pounds.

At the present time sugar is manufactured only in Saipan and most of the cultivators of sugar canes are inhabitants of the same islands. Sugar canes raised in other islands are consumed raw by natives.

Owing to the cause of rainy weather the manufacture of sugar in Saipan is started in December and completed about June of the following year.

The manufacturing capacity of the Nan-yo Kohatsu Kabushiki Kaisha, equipped with a plant capable of manufacturing 1,000 tons of molasses, is about 100,000 piculs per term.

B. Cotton. — At present the area of land under cotton is about 150 hectares, including about 100 hectares in the district under the jurisdiction of the Saipan Branch Office (mostly in Rota and Jinian Islands) and about 50 hectares in some other districts. The total quantity of raw cotton obtained is about 300,000 pounds, from which about 90,000 pounds of cotton are ginned.

IV. *Marine Products.* — Since the days of the German regime, the chief item of fishery has been the collection of sea-slugs, nilotic-top shells and tortoiseshells. Some natives catch fish and shells for their own consumption, but what they obtain is scarcely worth while noticing.

In 1916 Rules for Fishing Industry in the South Seas Islands were promulgated. In these rules it was provided that as a rule persons desiring to engage in the industry should obtain permission from the authorities, but fishers recognized by local usage were allowed to continue their business without it. It was also provided for the purpose of insuring the multiplication of nilotic-top shells, pearl oysters and tortoiseshells, they should not be caught in other times than the specified period.

In 1922 Rules for the Encouragement of Fishing Industry (South Seas Bureau Order) were promulgated. By virtue of this Order, the Director of the South Seas Bureau is empowered to grant subsidies with regard to the following items of expenditure :

- (a) Expenses needed for purchasing fishing implements or boats.
- (b) Expenses needed for engaging the service of technical experts.
- (c) Expenses needed for the manufacture of marine products.

In accordance with the above-mentioned provision subsidies were granted as follows :

	1923		APRIL-DECEMBER 1924	
	No. of persons	Amount Yen	No. of persons	Amount Yen
Japanese	9	4,750	13	5,820
Natives	3	512	4	775
Total	12	5,262	17	6,595

In view of the fact that though land in the region under Japanese mandate is small in area, its seas are very large, the authorities have framed a plan to conduct investigation of marine products, starting the work in 1924. The investigation is to be made with regard to (1) fishing industry requiring much capital and (2) fishing industry by individual resident fishermen. A general preliminary investigation will at first be made throughout the territory and after it is finished a second investigation will be started on the basis of the first.

The subjects of investigation are (1) fishing industry in general ; (2) artificial breeding ; (3) manufacture of marine products and (4) seas.

The estimates concerning the work for 1924 are as follows :

	Yen
Salaries	2,420
Office expenses	12,550
Expenses for investigation	19,247
Total	34,217

Fishing for sea-slugs is general in the islands, but that for nilotic-top shells is chiefly carried on in Palau and Yap and that for tortoiseshells in Palau, Yap, Truk and Ponape. There are some persons engaged in cultivation of pearl-oysters in Palau and Ponape, but the results so far obtained are not worth while noticing.

The following table shows the quantities of marine products gathered and the values of articles manufactured thereof during 1923 :

		FISH						Total
		Saipan	Palau	Yap	Truk	Ponape	Jaluit	
Bonito	Quantity	750	—	388	810	—	—	1,948
	(kwan) Value Yen	2,250	—	388	2,430	—	—	5,068
Mackerel	Quantity	5	—	—	1,891	—	—	1,896
	(kwan) Value Yen	14	—	—	4,107	—	—	4,121
Junny	Quantity	334	—	330	—	470	640	1,774
	(kwan) Value Yen	888	—	330	—	1,175	1,280	3,673

FISH—*continued*

		Saipan	Palau	Yap	Truk	Ponape	Jaluit	Total
Gray mullet ..	Quantity .. (kwan)	76	—	—	—	1,650	—	1,726
	Value Yen ..	152	—	—	—	2,475	—	2,627
Sharks ..	Quantity .. (kwan)	26	—	455	178	—	—	659
	Value Yen ..	26	—	273	267	—	—	566
Horse-mackerel	Quantity .. (kwan)	495	490	90	3,227	950	—	5,252
	Value Yen ..	990	294	54	5,126	1,900	—	8,364
Others ..	Quantity .. (kwan)	3,560	32,000	9,412	2,135	14,000	6,900	68,007
	Value Yen ..	5,357	19,000	5,647	3,202	14,000	6,900	54,106
Total value ..	..	9,677	19,294	6,692	15,132	19,550	8,180	78,525

SHELLS

		Saipan	Palau	Yap	Truk	Ponape	Jaluit	Total
Nilotic-top shells	Quantity .. (pound)	—	451,583	1,896	112,894	—	—	566,373
	Value Yen ..	—	60,585	254	15,146	—	—	75,985
Pearl-oyster ..	Quantity .. (pound)	—	—	—	—	2,700	—	2,700
	Value Yen ..	—	—	—	—	135	—	135
Others ..	Quantity .. (pound)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Value Yen ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total value ..	..	—	60,585	254	15,146	135	—	76,120

OTHER MARINE PRODUCTS

		Saipan	Palau	Yap	Truk	Ponape	Jaluit	Total
Sea-slugs ..	Quantity .. (kwan)	2,500	320	—	—	—	—	2,820
	Value Yen ..	750	12,000	—	—	—	—	12,750
Tortoises ..	Quantity .. (kwan)	—	160	62	110	12	—	344
	Value Yen ..	—	3,200	200	500	364	—	4,264
Green turtles ..	Quantity .. (kwan)	15	80	120	—	50	25	290
	Value Yen ..	375	480	1,170	—	480	300	2,805
Sponges.. ..	Quantity .. (kwan)	—	—	—	—	1,500	—	1,500
	Value Yen ..	—	—	—	—	750	—	750
Total value ..	..	1,125	15,680	1,370	500	1,594	300	20,569

MANUFACTURE OF MARINE PRODUCTS

		Saipan	Palau	Yap	Truk	Ponape	Jaluit	Total
Dried sea-slugs..	Quantity .. (kwan)	320	58	—	2,525	3,270	—	6,173
	Value Yen ..	760	146	—	8,002	11,445	—	20,353
Others ..	Quantity .. (kwan)	—	—	—	—	562	—	562
	Value Yen ..	—	—	—	—	1,386	—	1,386
Total value ..	..	760	146	—	8,002	12,831	—	21,739

V. *Forest Products.* — As each of the islands is generally small in area and hitherto no afforestation was undertaken on a scientific basis, some useful trees, besides palm trees, which stand in the forests are small in number and quantity and do not merit special mention.

A. *Cocoa-nut palms.* — These trees have been planted in the islands since many years ago. They grow very well and copra obtained from them is not only the chief forest product and one of the most important articles of export, but constitutes an indispensable item of the daily diet of the natives. Accordingly soon after the establishment of the South Seas Bureau,

Rules for the Encouragement of Planting of Palm Trees (South Seas Bureau Order), were promulgated in September, 1922, providing for the granting of subsidies to persons planting new trees or improving palm forests. The following amounts of subsidies are granted in the following cases :

(a) In case new trees have been planted at the rate of 100 to 200 in number per hectare in land covering more than 1 hectare, an amount not exceeding 20 yen per hectare.

(b) In case a palm forest containing 100 to 200 trees per hectare is thinned out or complemented or cleared of weeds and undergrowth, an amount not exceeding 10 yen per hectare.

The following amounts of subsidies were granted during 1923 fiscal year and April-December, 1924 :

	1923		APRIL-DECEMBER, 1924	
	No. of persons	Amount	No. of persons	Amount
Japanese.. .. .	4	478 Yen	5	410 Yen
Natives	119	12,622 —	208	13,090 —
Total	123	13,100 Yen	213	13,500 Yen

Classified according to Branch Offices and items, the subsidies granted were as follows:

	1922			1923			APRIL-DECEMBER, 1924		
	New Trees planted	Forests Improved	Total	New Trees planted	Forests Improved	Total	New Trees planted	Forests Improved	Total
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Saipan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Palau	1,940	500	2,440	2,250	190	2,440	2,250	190	2,440
Yap	1,060	1,200	2,260	1,060	1,200	2,260	1,060	1,200	2,260
Truk	240	380	620	700	130	830	700	530	1,230
Ponape	2,700	570	3,270	2,700	570	3,270	2,700	570	3,270
Jaluit	1,600	2,700	4,300	1,600	2,700	4,300	1,600	2,700	4,300
Total	7,540	5,350	12,890	8,310	4,790	13,100	8,310	5,190	13,500

The areas of palm forests and other matters concerning them as they stood in December 1924, were as follows :

DISTRICT	Area	COPRA		
		No. of nuts obtained	Quantity Ton	Value Yen
Saipan	3,581	1,689,678	277	37,378
Palau	748	2,488,000	116	10,440
Yap	2,721	7,575,429	226	22,663
Truk	3,362	16,307,500	1,203	170,805
Ponape	4,764	23,880,689	2,090	167,200
Jaluit	10,382	42,171,450	3,976	329,160
Total	25,558	94,122,746	7,888	737,646

Besides cocoa-nut palms, ivory-nut palms, nippa palms and some other varieties for ornamental purpose are found in the islands, but not in any large number.

VI. *Stock-farming.* — The islands being small in area and having few streams and marshes, stock-farming is not very prosperously carried on. Nevertheless domestic animals except cattle have been kept by natives from former days, and cattle have also recently been introduced into the islands. With the object of improving the breed and multiplying domestic animals, the authorities promulgated in September, 1922, Rules for the Encouragement of Stock-farming (South Seas Bureau Order). By virtue of this Order, persons keeping domestic animals and endeavouring to multiply them are granted subsidies. The following amounts of subsidies are granted in the following cases :

(a) In case two or more cows are kept for breeding purpose, an amount not exceeding 45 yen per head.

(b) In case four or more pigs are kept for breeding purpose, an amount not exceeding 20 yen per head.

(c) In case two or more calves or ten or more young pigs have been produced, not exceeding 10 yen per calf or an amount not exceeding 3 yen per young pig.

During 1923 and April-December, 1924, the following subsidies were granted :

	1923		APRIL-DECEMBER, 1924	
	No. of persons	Amount	No. of persons	Amount
Japanese.. .. .	64	1,241 Yen	44	869 Yen
Natives	191	2,355 —	95	3,435 —
Total	255	3,596 Yen	139	4,304 Yen

The following table shows the number of domestic animals kept in December, 1924 :

	Saipan	Palau	Yap	Truk	Ponape	Jaluit	Total	
Cattle	Cows and Oxen	1,756	20	44	15	146	1,981	
	Horses	3	1	—	—	—	4	
	Pigs	1,100	598	573	357	3,191	6,146	
	Goats	76	185	3	64	2,072	2,421	
	Others	29	—	—	5	—	34	
Total	2,964	804	620	441	5,409	348	10,568	
Poultry	Hens and cocks	6,883	5,280	6,590	5,600	6,142	6,100	36,596
	Ducks	210	195	14	196	164	150	929
	Turkeys	91	—	5	—	—	260	356
	Pigeons	—	—	10	20	—	—	30
	Geese	—	—	—	—	10	—	10
Total	7,184	5,475	6,619	5,816	6,316	6,510	37,920	

VII. *Commerce and Industry.* — Commerce and industry are still in an infantile condition. In order to help development, Rules for Helping Commerce and Industry (South Seas Bureau Order) were promulgated in September, 1922. By virtue of this Order, persons engaged in the following businesses are granted subsidies :

- a. Laundry.
- b. Shoe-making.
- c. Hair-dressing.
- d. Tailoring.
- e. Hotel business.
- f. Business besides the above-mentioned which is considered by the Chief of the Office as indispensable.

During 1923 and April-December, 1924, the following persons were granted subsidies :

	1923		APRIL-DECEMBER 1924	
	No. of persons	Amount	No. of persons	Amount
Japanese	19	8,060 Yen	13	7,280 Yen
Natives	14	1,540 —	1	120 —
Total	33	9,600 Yen	14	7,400 Yen

VIII. *Mining Products.* — The only mining product worth while noticing is phosphate. Sulphur and manganese are found only in very small quantities.

In August, 1916, Rules for Mining Enterprises in the South Seas Islands were promulgated providing for obligations on the part of persons desiring to engage in mining enterprises to apply for and obtain Government permission for so doing and to pay a tax on mine-lots.

Phosphate mines are mostly found in Angaur. They also exist in Feys, Pelew and Togobai but the quantities of phosphate they contain are very small.

In 1908 the German Government organized the South Seas Phosphate Company, granting to it the right to work phosphate mines in Angaur, Pelew and Feys, and in the following year the company began working the mines in Angaur. On the occupation of the islands by the Japanese Navy in October, 1914, for the reason of military necessity, the German residents were ordered to withdraw and in consequence the mining work was suspended for a time. It being found, however, that it could not be left unattended without great disadvantage to the living of the islanders as well as to the preservation of the plants of the company, the management of the mines was entrusted to a union of Japanese business men called Nanyo Keiei Kumiai (Union for Exploitation of South Seas). Subsequently in 1915 it was decided that the work should be placed under the direct control of the Japanese Navy.

On the establishment of the South Seas Bureau in 1922, the Japanese Government purchased the right and property of the German company and established a mining station under the control of the Director of the South Seas Bureau to work the mines.

The estimated quantity of phosphate contained in the mines in Angaur and the quantity of refined phosphate exported are as follows :

Estimated quantity of mine contents : 3,487,828,880 tons. Area of mines : 1,276,000 *tsubo*.

Total quantity of phosphate taken up to the end of 1923 since the beginning of the enterprise : 961,495,000 tons.

Area of the mines worked during the same period : 68,946 *tsubo*.

Estimated quantity of phosphate to be taken after 1924 : 2,526,333,880 tons.

Estimated area of mines to be worked after 1924 : 1,207,054 *tsubo*.

Phosphate Exported Year after Year.

Year	Quantity tons	Value yen
1917	47,505	1,132,131
1918	56,699	690,810
1919	70,670	1,419,718
1920	55,552	1,039,997
1921	54,868	1,477,910
1922	56,300	1,019,897
1923	59,987	1,049,772
Average for seven years	57,369	1,118,605

With regard to mines in Togobai, in 1924 permission to work them was granted to certain persons, who are now making preparations to start the enterprise. It is estimated that the mines contain about 250,000 tons of phosphate.

The Mining Station. — In April, 1922, simultaneously with the establishment of the South Seas Bureau, Regulations for the Organization of the Mining Station of the South Seas Bureau (Imperial Ordinance) were promulgated charging the station with the duty of working phosphate mines under the control of the Director of the South Seas Bureau.

The personnel of the Mining Station, as it stood in June, 1924, is as follows :

1 expert of sonin rank, 3 assistant experts and 4 clerks of hannin rank, 7 employees, 1 office boy and 10 other lower employees, making in all 26 persons.

Besides the above the following workers are employed :

	JUNE, 1923			JUNE, 1924		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Japanese	34	—	34	56	—	56
Chinese	12	—	12	12	—	12
Chamorro	25	1	26	21	1	22
Kanaka	340	—	340	411	—	411
Total	411	1	412	500	1	501

The one Chamorro woman mentioned in the above list, is employed to do various menial work in the office.

The estimates for the Mining Station are as follows :

ITEM	Settled accounts for 1922	Settled accounts for 1923	Settled accounts for 1924
Salaries	24,035 yen	17,066 yen	23,860 yen
Office expenses	40,688 —	26,539 —	28,083 —
Particulars {	Articles	—	2,030 —
	Communications and transportation	—	486 —
	Travelling expenses	—	2,786 —
	Wages to employees	—	22,681 —
	Clothing	—	20 —
	Miscellaneous	—	80 —
Expenses for collecting phosphate	197,034 —	358,530 —	399,463 —
Allowances for injured persons	296 —	228 —	300 —
Repair work	27,743 —	44,834 —	45,545 —
Total	289,796 yen	447,197 yen	497,251 yen

CHAPTER VI.

NAVIGATION AND TRADE

I. *Navigation.* — Under the German regime, the Government subsidised a certain steamship company to keep a regular service of three voyages a year between Sydney and Hongkong by the steamer *Germania* (1,096 tons) which called at Palau, Yap, Saipan, Truk, Ponape, Kusaie, Jaluit, Naur and Rabaul. Another bi-monthly regular service was maintained by vessels of Barnes Philip Company between Australia and the Marshall Group. Steamers of the North German Lloyd Company and sailing vessels of the Nanyo Boyeki Kaisha (South Seas Trading Company) of Japan also made occasional calls at some of the islands.

After the establishment of the South Seas Bureau in 1922, the Government, by granting subsidies, has commissioned the Nippon Yusen Kaisha to maintain a regular steamer service

between Japan and the principal islands and the Nanyo Boyeki Kaisha to do the same between the principal islands and distant isles as follows :

YEAR	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA			NANYO BOYEKI KAISHA		
	Subsidies	No of Vessels used	Total tonnage	Subsidies	No. of Vessels used	Total tonnage
1922 ..	812,000 yen	3	8,670	200,000 yen	5	1,403
1923 ..	650,000 —	3	8,399	160,000 yen	5	1,403
1924 ..	700,000 —	4	11,535	175,000 —	5	1,403

The following is a brief description of the shipping services maintained during 1924 :

A. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha operated four commissioned lines, these being (1) an eastern line, (2) a western line via Menado, (3) another western line via Angaur and (4) a line connecting the eastern and western lines.

(1) The eastern line starts from Yokohama and terminates at Jaluit, places touched *en route* being Kobe, Moji, Saipan, Truk, Ponape and Kusaie. The total distance is about 7,000 nautical miles and the voyage takes about 43 days. A regular service of five voyages a year is maintained on this line by the steamer *Yawala Maru* (3,500 tons).

(2) The western line via Menado starts from Yokohama and terminates at Menado, Celebes, of the Dutch East Indies, calling at Kobe, Moji, Saipan, Yap and Palau *en route*. The total distance is about 6,500 nautical miles and the voyage takes about 40 days. A regular service of five voyages a year is maintained on this line by the steamer *Chikuzen Maru* (2,400 tons).

(3) The western line via Angaur starts at Yokohama and terminates at Angaur, the places visited *en route* being Kobe, Moji, Futami, Saipan and Palau. The total distance is about 5,250 nautical miles and the voyage takes about 35 days. Six regular voyages a year are made by the steamer *Chikugo Maru* (2,400 tons).

(4) The line connecting the eastern and western lines. The starting point of this line is Yokohama and the terminus Jaluit and the ports of call are Kobe, Moji, Palau, Truk, Ponape and Kusaie. The total distance is 8,500 nautical miles and the voyage takes about 60 days. Three regular voyages are made in a year by the steamer *Taian Maru* (3,100 tons).

B. The commissioned lines of the Nanyo Boyeki Kaisha are as follows :

(1) The Mariana line. With Saipan as centre, this line extends to the southern islands and the northern of the Mariana group. A sailing vessel equipped with an auxiliary engine is used.

LINE	Places visited	No. of voyages a year	Distance	No. of days required
Rota	Starts from Saipan and calles at Rota and Tinian.	10	170 n. miles	8
Northern islands ..	Starts from Saipan and visits northern islands.	4		17

(2) The Yap, Palau and isolated isles line.

This line starts from Yap and Palau and reaches to isles under the jurisdiction of the Yap and Palau Branch Offices. To be more particular, the vessel starts from Yap, visits isles under the jurisdiction of the Yap Branch Office, returns to Yap, and sails to Palau after visiting isles between Yap and Palau. From the latter the vessel sails to isles under the jurisdiction of the Palau Branch Office and returns to Palau. Finally she returns to Yap after visiting isles on the way. A sailing vessel equipped with an auxiliary engine is used.

LINE	Places visited	No. of voyages a year	Distance	No. of days required
Yap and isolated isles. .	Isles under jurisdiction of Yap Branch Office.	4	1,400 n. miles	44
Ngulu	Isles between Yap and Palau.	2	285	4 in going. 3 in returning.
Palau and isolated isles	Isles under jurisdiction of Palau Branch Office.	2	1,230	25

(3) The Ponape, Truk and isolated isles line. This line connects Ponape with isles under the jurisdiction of the Ponape Branch Office as well as Truk and isles under the jurisdiction of the Truk Branch Office. The vessel starts from Ponape and after visiting isles under the jurisdiction of the Ponape Branch Office returns to Ponape. She then sails for Truk, whence she visits isles under the jurisdiction of the Truk Branch Office, and after calling at Kebian under Australian mandate, arrives at Rabaul, which is her final destination. On

her way home to Truk from the last-named isle, she again calls at isolated isles, and finally returns to Ponape. A steamer is used for this service.

LINE	Places visited	No. of voyages a year	Distance	No. of days required
Truk-Isolated isles	Eastern line : Truk, Los-sop, Namolok, Mortlock Ngulu, Greenwich I., Kawieng and Rabaul.	4	2,620 n. miles	39
	Western line : Truk, Hall, Olol and Enderby	3	465	7
Ponape-Isolated isles	Eastern line : Ponape, Mokil, Pingelap. Vjelang, Eniwetok and Enshoby.	3	1,100	18
	Western line : Ponape, Pakin, and Ngatik.	3	200	10

(4) The Marshall group line. This line is served by a steamer and a sailing vessel equipped with an auxiliary engine. One of them plies between Ratack and Ralick isles with Jaluit as centre and the other sails to Gilbert islands after visiting Ratack and Ralick Chains.

LINE	Places visited	No. of voyages a year	Distance	No. of days required
Eastern	Ratack Chain.	8 by two ves-sels.	1,280 n. miles by steamer.	27 by steamer.
			98 n. miles by sailing vessel.	23 by sailing ves-sel.
Western	Ralick Chain.	8 by two ves-sels.	88 n. miles by steamer.	19 by steamer.
			1,050 n. miles by sailing vessel.	231 by sailing vessel.
Gilbert	Jaluit, Gilbert.	3	540 n. miles.	18

C. As for tramp vessels, a freight steamer of 5,000 to 6,000 tons plies between Japan and Angaur more than ten times a year for carrying home phosphate from the latter. A sailing vessel of the Shimizu Gumi, a Japanese concern, sails several times a year between Saipan and Guam. Vessels of Barnes and Philip Company, which used to make frequent visits to the islands at the time of the Japanese occupation, now rarely make their appearance.

D. Thitherto when inhabitants of isolated isles desired to make visits to one of the seats of the Branch Offices, they had to depend on irregular services of the Nanyo Boyeki Kaisha or undertake hazardous voyages by means of canoes for a long distance varying between fifty to a hundred nautical miles, which not infrequently gave rise to accidents. After regular services have been started, however, many of such native passengers avail themselves of the services and in consequence accidents on the high seas are gradually of less occurrence than before — a matter to be rejoiced over. Particularly welcome is the fact that, as may be seen from the annexed annual report on public health, many patients from isolated isles make use of the services.

E. Exclusively on voyages between islands, native passengers, if it is desired by them, are given special treatment as so-called deck passengers.

II. *Trade.* — A. The chief articles of export are phosphate, copra and sugar, the combined value of these commodities constituting 90 per cent. of the total value of export. Nilotic-top shells and sea-slugs are gathered every other year for consideration of their multiplication, so that the value of these articles exported differs according to years. Generally speaking, however, the average value of their export is 3 to 5 per cent. of the total value of export.

The remarkable decrease seen in the amount of export for 1922 was due to the great decline in the production of sugar in Saipan caused by practical suspension of sugar industry in that island during that year.

The total value of export for 1923 was about 2,340,000 yen. Of this, 1,066,000 yen represented phosphate, 766,000 yen copra, 376,000 yen sugar and 75,000 yen nilotic-top shells. As compared with the preceding year, the total value showed an increase of 574,000 yen.

Nearly all the exports go to Japan, only exports made abroad being very small quantities of miscellaneous articles exported to Guam from Saipan as well as to Gilbert Islands from Jaluit.

B. The chief articles of import to the territory under Japanese mandate are cloth, articles made of cloth, rice, tools and machinery, tinned food, seasoned food, metals, articles made of metals, Japanese *sake* and other drinks. The combined value of these articles of import constitutes 60 per cent. of the total value of import. Other important articles of import are building materials, tobacco, starch, oil and fat, the value of each representing 4 per cent. of the total value.

The total value of import for 1923 was 2,450,000 yen in round figures. Of this, 354,000 yen represented cloth and articles made of cloth, 301,000 yen rice, 276,000 yen tools and machinery, 231,000 tinned food and seasoned food, 224,000 metals and articles made of metals, and 126,000 Japanese *sake* and other drinks. As compared with the preceding year the total showed an increase of 622,000 yen.

Nearly all the articles of import come from Japan, only small quantities of copra and miscellaneous articles being imported from Menado, Celebes, of the Dutch East Indies, Gilbert Islands under British rule and Guam under American rule.

The following tables show export and import figures :

1. Table showing Values of Articles Imported Year after Year since 1917.

ARTICLES	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	Total	Average
1. Seedlings and seeds ..	3,388	3,373	1,755	1,989	2,319	611	1,305	14,740	2,105
2. Live stock	3,004	213	157	342	650	3,318	4,202	11,886	1,698
3. Rice	75,061	162,447	195,587	204,944	156,419	196,255	301,201	1,291,914	184,559
4. Grain, flour, starch and vermicelli	55,482	53,459	47,840	47,273	17,034	67,920	80,196	369,204	52,743
5. Meat, fish, fruit, tinned and seasoned food ..	86,009	104,485	89,894	56,382	30,177	182,120	231,837	780,904	111,557
6. Tea, coffee, cocoa and chocolate	4,686	3,883	4,144	4,601	20,270	4,485	8,500	50,569	7,224
7. Sugar	16,490	15,480	26,954	35,789	7,879	16,134	43,312	162,038	23,148
8. Perfumes and material	6,219	8,825	4,713	2,567	3,154	9,117	9,019	43,614	6,230
9. Japanese <i>sake</i> and other drinks	40,414	85,309	51,965	41,862	27,895	82,438	126,518	456,401	65,200
10. Japanese mineral water and other non-alcoholic drinks ..	8,873	9,890	10,564	8,506	4,728	8,180	23,410	74,151	10,593
11. Tobaccos	52,409	42,473	66,929	67,607	42,126	60,529	58,953	431,026	61,575
12. Leather, rubber, and articles made thereof	4,679	8,096	4,062	643	691	4,415	10,175	41,761	5,965
13. Oil, fat, and articles made thereof ..	7,784	13,805	13,477	13,029	19,798	53,347	73,660	194,300	27,757
14. Petroleum oil	17,211	30,800	26,061	24,344	16,622	32,659	30,884	178,581	25,511
15. Medicines and other chemicals	5,884	19,067	6,553	5,661	2,830	27,882	32,173	100,050	14,292
16. Toilet articles	7,952	9,262	8,459	8,850	6,218	18,791	16,685	76,217	10,888
17. Ropes and articles made thereof	15,073	24,654	10,409	16,327	7,476	14,714	39,033	127,686	18,240
18. Cloth and articles made thereof	123,372	120,327	103,640	128,338	91,991	144,673	354,910	1,067,251	152,464
19. Clothes, ornaments, hats and shoes	66,804	85,115	44,954	36,130	29,411	48,037	54,614	365,065	52,152
20. Paper, articles made of paper, books, pictures and stationery ..	5,236	8,791	11,048	8,700	6,289	24,486	33,279	97,829	13,975
21. Porcelain, glass and articles made thereof	7,513	6,500	6,762	8,981	4,061	22,401	19,823	74,041	10,577
22. Earth, stone, cement and articles made of minerals	4,611	44,373	12,501	8,742	3,596	59,774	25,572	159,169	22,738
23. Metals and articles made thereof	45,903	80,683	59,913	78,515	33,212	242,354	224,965	765,545	109,363
24. Tools, machinery, wheels and wagons	19,253	95,439	35,980	25,203	15,199	132,100	276,287	599,461	85,637
25. Timber for building and articles made of wood	67,843	56,571	69,764	50,749	34,349	142,901	103,220	525,397	75,056
26. Vessels	17,420	11,892	2,577	1,750	15,193	6,762	7,359	62,953	8,993
27. Guns and other arms ..	7,500	901	—	—	—	—	—	8,401	1,057
28. Articles for shooting, matches and other explosives	6,670	18,463	6,347	5,403	3,484	2,674	20,874	63,915	9,130
29. Coins	75,100	263,510	66,000	—	—	—	—	404,610	57,801
30. Miscellaneous articles	81,213	69,737	91,637	81,537	86,695	154,135	124,856	689,810	98,544
31. Coal	—	—	—	—	990	68,507	68,292	137,789	19,684
Total	938,456	1,457,823	1,080,646	972,764	690,756	1,831,719	2,454,114	9,426,278	1,346,611

2. Table showing Values of Articles Exported Year after Year since 1917.

ARTICLES	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	Total	Average
Phosphate	493,777	791,453	1,264,122	1,334,312	1,290,234	1,019,897	1,066,177	7,259,972	1,037,138
Copra	574,216	876,844	795,261	582,999	555,938	562,495	767,333	4,715,086	673,583
Palm nuts	—	—	49	189	—	—	—	238	—
Palm leaves	—	—	—	126	—	2,350	—	2,476	—
Fruit of ivory-nut palm	1,186	5,788	5,312	9,405	7,378	—	2,091	31,160	—
Karaka Hemp	1,553	25,748	13,624	2,666	—	—	—	43,591	—
Cotton	—	—	1,836	14,563	817	—	4,064	21,280	—
Ginned cotton	—	—	557	200	2,050	—	780	3,587	—
Sugar	—	2,538	18,357	202,580	138,197	71,930	376,262	809,864	—
Nilotic-top shells	20,288	92,258	76,164	16,524	24,368	4,346	75,986	309,934	44,276
Kabutogai and other shells	35	—	31	1,000	1,540	—	—	2,606	—
Tortoise shells	204	152	18	204	—	—	—	578	—
Dried sea-slugs	416	345	1,075	10,011	21,475	7,447	11,134	51,903	7,414
Shark fins	—	—	—	89	—	—	—	89	—
Used hemp bags	—	—	—	280	—	—	—	280	—
Used iron and rigging	—	250	1,332	300	—	582	—	2,464	—
Others	—	—	—	4,165	69,398	100,771	40,587	214,921	—
Total	1,091,675	1,795,376	2,177,738	2,179,613	2,111,395	1,769,818	2,344,414	13,470,029	1,976,561

CHAPTER VII

STATISTICS OF POPULATION

Population. — It is next to impossible to prepare year after year exact statistics of population of the South Seas Islands, consisting, as they do, of innumerable islands and isles scattered over a vast expanse of water. Nevertheless the first census of the islands was taken in 1920 and it is the intention of the authorities to carry out investigations concerning demographic conditions of the islands every five years. Accordingly a second census-taking will be carried out in 1925, the matters to be investigated being names, sexes, dates of birth, matrimonial relations and so forth of the inhabitants.

In times other than the occasion of the periodical census-taking, statistics of population are prepared on the basis of the figures obtained from the census-taking, the figures being modified with reference to results of house-to-house investigations made by police officers, reports from Senior Village Chiefs and Vice Senior Village Chiefs and investigations made by visiting officials concerning births, deaths and so forth.

In these circumstances, changes taking place in isles, whence no reports are available, cannot be ascertained, and so the statistics of population prepared in this way cannot be said to be complete. Nevertheless the following figures may be considered as correct taken as a whole :

The population, as it stood on June 30, 1924, was 54,425. Of this, 49,328 represented the natives, 5,338 Japanese, and 59 foreigners. As compared with the population in October, 1920, when the first census was taken, the figures showed an increase of 2,203, including 823 natives, 1,367 Japanese and 13 foreigners.

The particulars of population, as it stood on June 30, 1924, were as follows :

DISTRICT	Population	Japanese	NATIVES			Foreigners	
			Chamorro	Kanaka	Total		
Saipan ..	Male ..	3,873	2,193	1,281	393	1,674	6
	Female ..	2,928	1,299	1,245	384	1,629	—
	Total ..	6,801	3,492	2,526	777	3,303	6
Palau ..	Male ..	3,781	563	99	3,101	3,200	18
	Female ..	2,874	283	69	2,521	2,590	1
	Total ..	6,655	846	168	5,622	5,790	19
Yap ..	Male ..	3,903	92	92	3,714	3,806	5
	Female ..	3,768	50	68	3,649	3,717	1
	Total ..	7,671	142	160	7,363	7,523	6
Truk ..	Male ..	7,888	165	—	7,712	7,712	11
	Female ..	7,581	73	—	7,508	7,508	—
	Total ..	15,469	238	—	15,220	15,220	11

DISTRICT	Population	Japanese	NATIVES			Foreigners	
			Chamorro	Kanaka	Total		
Ponape ..	Male ..	4,166	130	—	4,029	4,029	7
	Female..	3,837	58	—	3,777	3,777	2
	Total ..	8,003	188	—	7,806	7,806	9
Jaluit ..	Male ..	5,197	99	—	5,091	5,091	7
	Female..	4,629	33	—	4,595	4,595	1
	Total ..	9,826	132	—	9,686	9,686	8
Total ..	Male ..	28,808	3,242	1,472	24,040	25,512	54
	Female..	25,617	1,796	1,382	22,434	23,816	5
	Total ..	54,425	5,038	2,854	46,474	49,328	59
As investiga- ted on Oct. 1, 1920	Male ..	28,010	3,097	1,428	23,449	24,877	36
	Female ..	24,212	574	1,396	22,232	23,628	10
	Total ..	52,222	3,671	2,824	45,681	48,505	46
Increase as compared with 1920.	Male ..	798	145	44	591	635	18
	Female ..	1,405	1,222	14	202	188	5
	Total ..	2,203	1,367	30	793	823	13

The births and deaths taking place in 1923 were as follows :

DISTRICT	BIRTH			DEATH			
	Japanese	Natives	Total	Japanese	Natives	Total	
Saipan ..	Male ..	76	37	113	74	48	122
	Female..	78	43	121	58	47	105
	Total ..	154	80	234	132	95	227
Palau ..	Male ..	7	66	73	7	78	85
	Female..	12	50	62	3	64	67
	Total ..	19	116	135	10	142	152
Yap ..	Male ..	3	32	35	—	100	100
	Female..	2	22	24	—	87	87
	Total ..	5	54	59	—	187	187
Truk ..	Male ..	4	262	266	1	207	208
	Female..	—	281	281	—	181	181
	Total ..	4	543	547	1	388	389
Ponape ..	Male ..	3	87	90	2	41	43
	Female..	2	91	93	—	55	55
	Total ..	5	178	183	2	96	98
Jaluit ..	Male ..	5	58	63	3	32	35
	Female..	1	52	53	1	27	28
	Total ..	6	110	116	4	59	63
Total ..	Male ..	98	542	640	87	506	593
	Female..	95	539	634	62	461	523
	Total ..	193	1,081	1,274	149	967	1,116
Jan.-June 1924	Male ..	67	294	361	16	284	300
	Female..	52	265	317	6	245	251
	Total ..	119	559	678	22	529	551

CHAPTER VIII

ENCOURAGEMENT OF STUDY

On the occasion of the wedding of H. H. the Crown Prince of Japan in January, 1924, His Majesty was graciously pleased to grant a sum of 2,000 yen from the privy purse to the South Seas Islands for the encouragement of study among school children of the islands. In order to meet the Imperial idea, a judicial foundation was created with the fund under the name "Onshi Zaidan Shogaku Kai" (Imperial Bounty Foundation for Encouragement of Study). This organization has since been carrying out the following works:

1. Public recognition of exemplary pupils.
2. Establishment of a juvenile library.
3. Lending or granting of school expenses to exemplary pupils.
4. Other matters relating to encouragement of study approved by councillors.

In order to help advancing the object of this foundation the Government has arranged to subsidise it to the amount of 2,000 yen a year since 1924.

CHAPTER IX

MATTERS WITH REFERENCE TO THE "C" MANDATES QUESTIONNAIRE OF THE PERMANENT MANDATES COMMISSION

I. *Slavery*. — A. There is no slavery in the territory under Japan's mandatory rule and consequently there is no special provision for ensuring the prohibition of traffic in slaves.

B. Slavery is not legally recognised. The law of the Empire of Japan regards all legal acts pertaining to traffic in slaves or hostages or similar acts as contrary to public order and good morals. In civil cases such acts are null and void, while in criminal cases persons responsible for them are punished as having committed abduction or kidnapping.

Concerning the question of traffic in women or children.

There is neither practice nor act of traffic in women or children in the territory under Japanese mandate.

In the civil law, traffic in women or children are null and void as contrary to public peace and good morals, and in the criminal law any such acts are liable to punishment as abduction or kidnapping.

With regard to traffic in women or children, as there is at present no such in the territory, as above stated, nor is there any fear that it will ever occur in the future, there is no necessity of establishing a special organ for its prevention.

In the territory under Japanese mandate no system of licensed prostitution is prevalent.

II. *Labour*. — A. Because social conditions in the islands are simple, it is considered that the society has not as yet reached a stage in which a general measure should be taken for ensuring, in accordance with Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles, the consideration of conventions or recommendations of International Labour Conferences. At present enterprises in the islands demanding labour are sugar industry in Saipan and phosphate mining in Angaur. With regard to the latter, some regulations have been promulgated, though they cannot be said to be complete. As for general labour, there is no provision thereanent except Rules for the Control of Emigrant Labourers in the South Seas Islands and the authorities are engaged in investigation and study concerning it.

B. 1. Though there is no special provision for ensuring the prohibition of compulsory labour except for necessary public work or services, in practice no persons have ever been compulsorily required to engage in labour.

2. As there is no public work or service necessitating compulsory labour, there is no provision concerning it.

3. Until Regulations concerning the Poll-tax on Natives were revised in July, 1922, the payment of the tax by labour for a period not exceeding twenty days a year was recognised. After the revision, the Regulations contain no corresponding provision.

C. 1 and 2. As no requisition of labour wanted for private enterprises is permitted and all labour has to be obtained by free contract, there is nothing coming under this head.

3. With regard to a party of labourers consisting of more than ten persons, who have been recruited outside the territory under Japan's mandatory rule it is prescribed that the employer shall tender a written report to the authorities together with a copy of the agreement concerning the terms of employment and shall bear certain obligations. As, however, there are few Chinese or other labourers employed in the islands, the regulations are applied to Japanese only at present. Practically all of the imported labourers come to Saipan, where the native population is rather thin and there is shortage of labour, so that the importation of labour is in no way injurious to the welfare of the islanders. On the contrary it is considered that it contributes to the enhancement of their happiness, as it accelerates the completion of various undertakings for better living by helping towards the development of enterprises and the increase of population in the island.

4. There is no compulsory or punitive provision concerning native labour.

5. With regard to the question what power is possessed by the authorities over the supervision of labour contracts for ensuring the faithful fulfilment of the terms of the contracts on the part of employers or labourers or for the prevention of abuse of the rights thereanent, the authorities, in accordance with Regulations concerning Agreements with Natives and Regulations concerning Emigrant Labourers, are empowered to pronounce contracts null and void or punish employers with a fine or a minor fine not exceeding 200 yen in amount, or, in accordance with Ordinance concerning Punishments for Offences against Police Regulations, to punish them with detention for a period not exceeding 20 days or a minor fine not exceeding 20 yen in amount.

CONCERNING QUESTIONNAIRES :

A. *Sugar Industry.* — (1) The labourers engaged in the manufacture of sugar and the cultivation of sugar canes, who are mentioned in the annual report for the preceding year, are all Japanese, except two natives (Chamorro) employed in one of the factories.

The number of labourers employed by the Nanyo Kohatsu Kabushiki Kaisha (South Seas Development Company) and tenant farmers cultivating lands owned by it, as it stood at the end of December, 1924, is as follows :

	Regularly employed		Tenant farmers		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Office	217	48	—	—	217	48
Plantations	788	80	737	511	1,525	591
Factories	225	29	—	—	225	29
Railway	213	9	—	—	213	9
Total	1,443	166	737	511	2,180	677

All the labourers mentioned in the above list are Japanese, except two natives.

Female labourers employed outside the plantations mostly do cooking and other menial works in boarding houses, but some of them are engaged in the making or repairing of sugar bags.

(2) Temporary tenants mentioned in the annual report for the preceding year are labourers temporarily engaged to fill the shortage of labour during the harvest season of sugar canes. They are included under the heading "regularly employed" in the preceding table.

(3) At present, the Nanyo Kohatsu Kabushiki Kaisha is the only company carrying on the manufacture of sugar in the islands, but it is by no means a monopolist. Any person may engage in sugar industry after obtaining permission from the Director of the South Seas Bureau in accordance with Regulations concerning Sugar Industry, which were promulgated in September, 1922. With regard to the sale of crops, freedom is the rule, but in case the Director of the South Seas Bureau considers it necessary for the protection of natives to appoint a certain district as sphere in which material is collected, the producer is subject to certain restrictions concerning the sale of his crops. (See paragraphs under the heading "Productive Industry" given in foregoing pages of this report).

Besides the Nanyo Kohatsu Kabushiki Kaisha and its tenant farmers, there are not a few small land-owners, who grow sugar canes on their own account. All of the natives, who are mentioned in the paragraphs under the heading "Productive Industry" as receiving subsidies for the encouragement of sugar industry, are such land-owners.

(4) As for encouragement given to natives for the cultivation of sugar canes and subsidies granted to those undertaking it, it has already been described under the heading "Productive Industry" in foregoing pages of this report.

(5) All labourers employed by the Nanyo Kohatsu Kabushiki Kaisha have been engaged by contract. But the relations of these labourers other than tenant farmers with their employer

being simple, no written agreement has been drawn up, the Civil Law of the Japanese Empire requiring no written agreement concerning such contract for the employment of labour. Rules for applicants for Employment are taken as containing terms of contract and the parties concerned are subject to obligations mentioned in the Rules.

(6) The passage home of labourers is paid for by the labourers themselves.

Labourers (except tenant farmers) employed by the Nanyo Kohatsu Kabushiki Kaisha obtain each a monthly income of 45 to 50 yen and spend each 7 to 10 yen a month for living. Accordingly many of them remit home about 15 yen a month. In such circumstance, it is not considered difficult for them to pay for their passage home.

(7) No difficulty is experienced by the sugar manufacturing company in collecting labourers. Most of them in employment of the Nanyo Kohatsu Kaisha are natives of the Loochoo Islands, where the standard of living is very low and wages are also low.

(8) Tenant farmers possess as obligatory right the lease of lands which are rented to them.

B. Angaur Mining Station. (1) Except Regulations concerning the Mining Industry in the South Seas Islands, regulations concerning mining industry at present in force are those that concern the Government mining enterprise only. This is due to the fact that no private mining enterprise has hitherto been undertaken. As, however, permission was given to private persons in 1924 to collect phosphate in Jogobai, the authorities recognise the necessity of instituting various regulations and are now engaged in investigation thereanent.

(2) As already stated the only female labourer in the employment of the Mining Station is a Chamorro woman, who is doing various menial works in the office. There is at present no prospect of female labourers being employed in mining work, so that there is no necessity of revising regulations concerning female labourers.

III. Arms Traffic. — For the control of arms traffic Regulations for the Control of Fire-arms and Gunpowder were promulgated in 1922. By these rules ordinary persons cannot import or export, transfer, possess, lend or borrow fire-arms or gunpowder unless permission has been obtained from the authorities. As for dealers in them, they have to obtain permission of the authorities under certain conditions for transacting them and nobody is allowed to manufacture, remake or repair guns and explosives for military use. Natives are prohibited from possessing, lending or borrowing arms or transacting them in other ways, so that none of them deal in them and so far have infringed the regulations concerning arms traffic.

The import of fire-arms and gunpowder in 1924 was as follows :

ARTICLE	Saipan	Palau	Yap	Truk	Ponape	Jaluit	Total	Remark
Rifles	No.	—	8	—	1	6	15	For hunting.
	Value (Yen).	—	278	—	45	244	567	
Gun-powder.	Quantity (momme) ..	6,600	8,200	—	1,900	4,300	21,000	For shooting with rifles.
	Value (Yen).	79	112	—	28	78	297	
Percussion caps	No.	8,000	6,500	—	2,500	8,500	25,500	Ditto.
	Value (Yen).	24	22	—	6	34	86	
Detonators ..	No.	7,000	—	—	—	—	7,000	
	Value (Yen).	7	—	—	—	—	7	
Pistol	No.	—	—	—	—	1	1	
	Value (Yen).	—	—	—	—	35	35	

All the articles mentioned in the above table were imported from Japan.

Concerning questionnaires with reference to the quantity of explosives imported during 1923.

At a meeting of the commission last year, a question was raised why explosives were used in Saipan in such a quantity as seemed to be excessive. The fact is that there are in the territory under Japanese mandate many isles consisting of coral reefs projecting from the sea. Saipan Island is especially conspicuous in this respect, having coral reefs as high as three hundred or four hundred metres above the sea level. Now coral reefs, unlike ordinary rocks, are spongy in form and have innumerable small holes, so that their power of resistance to the force of explosion is very weak. For this reason, in order to level them, a very large quantity of explosive must be used, the quantity needed being such as is incomparable with that needed for ordinary rocks. Besides, as will be seen from the annexed photographs, railway construction work in Saipan has had to overcome many difficult places. It is for these reasons that

explosives were used in great quantities as mentioned in the last annual report. For example, the following quantities were used for leveling the places shown in the annexed photographs:

No. of photo.	Length of Section leveled	Quantity of dynamite used
1	12 chains	13,100 rounds
2	8 »	9,001 »
3	16 »	76,514 »
4	19 »	20,759 »

IV. *Trade and Manufacture of Alcohol and Drugs.* (1) In order to ensure the prohibition of abuse in regard to traffic in liquors, Regulations concerning the Control of Liquors in the South Seas Islands were promulgated in 1921. By virtue of these regulations, the natives are absolutely forbidden to consume any liquor except for medicinal, religious and ceremonial purposes.

(2) There is no temperance or prohibition movement in the islands.

(3) The import of drinks containing alcohol during 1924 was as follows:

	Percentage of alcohol content		Saipan	Palau	Yap	Truk	Ponape	Jaluit	Total	Converted into litres
Japanese sake ..	16%	Quantity (dozen) ..	1,992	2,760	260	668	701	428	6,809	(58,958)
		Value (Yen).. ..	15,733	29,175	2,398	6,132	5,785	3,758	62,981	
Beer	4%	Quantity (dozen) ..	4,260	4,416	440	788	588	790	11,282	(97,688)
		Value (Yen).. ..	19,545	24,815	1,955	3,769	3,964	3,815	57,863	
Wine	23%	Quantity (dozen) ..	—	84	29	16	4	20	153	(1,324)
		Value (Yen).. ..	—	1,151	292	223	50	272	1,988	
Distilled spirit ..	30-40%	Quantity (dozen) ..	—	1,876	64	8	8	68	2,024	(17,525)
		Value (Yen).. ..	—	12,071	312	47	47	424	12,901	
Whisky	45-50%	Quantity (dozen) ..	87	17	5	—	2	—	111	(961)
		Value (Yen).. ..	359	355	110	—	81	—	905	
Total		(Dozens	6,339	9,153	798	1,480	1,303	1,306	20,379	
		Litres	54,887	79,254	6,909	12,815	11,283	11,309	176,457	
		Value (Yen).. ..	35,637	67,567	5,067	10,171	9,927	8,269	136,638	

In the territory under Japanese mandate, there are manufacturers of liquors in Saipan only. The quantities of liquors manufactured by them are as follows:

	Percentage of alcohol content	Quantity	Value Yen
Spirit made from sugar ..	16 %	191 koku (34,455 litres)	7,900
Distilled spirit	30-45 %	269 koku (48,525 litres)	26,167
Unrefined sake	16 %	14 koku (2,525 litres)	1,257
Spirit made from potatoes ..	30-45 %	25 koku (4,510 litres)	2,270
Total		499 koku (90,015 litres)	37,594

(4) All liquors mentioned in the preceding paragraph were imported from Japan.

(5) In the territory under Japanese mandate there is no habit of opium smoking or abuse of dangerous drugs. Nevertheless, in order to prevent possible invasion of the evil the Government promulgated in September, 1922, Regulations for the Control of Opium, Morphine, Cocaine and their Salts, providing for strict restrictions concerning the import and export, manufacture and consumption of these dangerous drugs. By virtue of the regulations none except physicians, dentists, pharmacists and manufacturers of drugs are allowed to use them.

There are in the islands no manufacturers of these dangerous drugs and no importers of them except the South Seas Bureau Hospitals.

Dangerous Drugs imported by the South Seas Bureau Hospitals were as follows:

Kind of drug	Year	Saipan	Palau	Angaur	Yap	Truk	Ponape	Total
		Grams	Grams	Grams	Grams	Grams	Grams	Grams
Powdered opium	1922	—	52,50	50,00	—	450,00	—	552,50
	1923	—	—	—	—	(10 % fluid)	—	—
	1924	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cocaine hydrochloride ..	1922	175,00	50,00	—	17,50	—	50,00	292,50
	1923	75,00	50,00	—	14,80	35,00	—	174,80
	1924	—	50,00	—	7,00	—	—	57,00
Morphine hydrochloride ..	1922	175,00	1,00	—	—	—	7,00	183,00
	1923	—	14,00	3,50	7,50	—	—	25,00
	1924	28,00	1,00	—	38,50	—	—	67,50
Codeine phosphate	1922	227,00	125,00	75,00	25,00	—	25,00	467,00
	1923	250,00	50,00	75,00	100,00	—	25,00	500,00
	1924	250,00	—	—	225,00	—	25,00	500,00

Kind of drug	Year	Saipan	Palau	Angaur	Yap	Truk	Ponape	Total
		Grams	Grams	Grams	Grams	Grams	Grams	Grams
Pantopon	1922	—	2,64	—	—	—	—	2,64
	1923	—	1,26	—	—	—	—	1,26
	1924	—	60	—	—	—	—	,60
Heroine.. .. .	1922	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1923	—	7,00	—	—	—	—	7,00
	1924	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dover's powder	1922	2,250,00	—	50,00	—	—	—	2,300,00
	1923	1,350,00	—	—	—	—	100,00	1,450,00
	1924	1,350,00	—	—	—	—	—	1,350,00
Morphine hydrochloride injection 1%	1922	198cc.	—	—	—	120,00	100,00	418cc.
	1923	264	—	50,00	—	—	—	341
	1924	330	—	50,00	—	—	—	380
Cocaine hydrochloride injection 1%	1922	—	—	—	—	—	200,00	200,00g.
	1923	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1924	—	—	—	—	102,00	—	102,00
Apomorphine	1922	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1923	—	—	—	—	—	5,00	5,00
	1924	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cocaine collyrium	1922	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1923	—	—	—	—	—	300	300pieces
	1924	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Novocaine	1922	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1923	—	—	—	—	25,50	—	25,00g.
	1924	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tropococaine	1922	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1923	—	—	—	—	2,00	—	2,00g.
	1924	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Morphine hydrochloride tablets 001g.	1922	200	—	—	—	—	—	200
	1923	100	—	—	—	—	—	100
	1924	200	—	—	—	150	—	350
Diacetyl-morphine hydrochlor.	1922	31,00g.	—	—	—	—	—	31,00g.
	1923	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1924	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Etyl-morphine hydrochloride	1922	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1923	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1924	20,00	—	—	—	—	—	20,00
Tincture of opium	1922	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1923	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1924	4,500,00	—	—	—	—	—	4,500,00
Narcopon	1922	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1923	25,00	—	—	—	—	—	25,00
	1924	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Narcopon injection	1922	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1923	297cc.	—	—	—	—	—	297cc.
	1924	528	—	—	—	—	—	528
Narcopon scopolamine injection	1922	132	—	—	—	—	—	132
	1923	99	—	—	—	—	—	99
	1924	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pantopon injection	1922	27,5cc.	—	—	—	—	—	27,5cc.
	1923	11,0	—	—	—	—	—	11,0
	1924	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pantopon scopolamine injection	1922	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1923	16,5	—	—	—	—	—	16,5
	1924	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

All these drugs were imported from Japan and none of them exported abroad. (Report from the South Seas Bureau Hospital in Jaluit being unavailable at the time of preparation of this report no mention of drugs imported by that establishment is made in the above table).

CONCERNING QUESTIONNAIRES :

(1) Practically all liquors manufactured in Saipan as well as those imported from Japan are consumed by Japanese living in the islands and the per capita quantity consumed by them is by no means excessive. For instance, take the case in Saipan. At the end of December, 1923, there were living in that island altogether 5,764 Japanese (including 2,538 males and 1,226 females), who, classified according to ages, were as follows :

AGE	Male	Female	Total
Children under 10 years of age	315	245	560
Young people between 10 to 20 years of age	201	136	337
Grown up people above 20 years of age	2,022	845	2,867
Total	2,538	1,226	3,764

The total quantity of liquors manufactured were about 317 *koku* (57,183 litres) and that of those imported about 212 *koku* (38,242 litres), making in all about 529 *koku* (95,426 litres). Now supposing that 2,000 of the Japanese inhabitants consume them, the per capita quantity

used by them is 0,265 *koku* (47,8 litres) a year or only 0,13 litre a day. Besides, more than 93 per cent. of the above-mentioned total quantity of liquors manufactured or imported are drinks containing less than 16 per cent. of alcohol.

Again, of the Japanese inhabitants of Saipan 2,335 (including 1,692 males and 643 females) are people who have come from Okinawa Prefecture in the southern extremity of the Japanese Empire, where both men and women have the habit of taking very strong drinks. In this circumstance, it is considered that the number of habitual drinkers is less than 2,000.

(2) Liquor made from potatoes is one made from sweet potatoes. It has been made and consumed from early times in the southern part of the Japanese Empire.

V. *Freedom of Faith.* — With regard to provisions ensuring freedom of faith and religion the Constitution of the Empire of Japan recognizes it and consequently no restriction is laid down in this respect in the territory under Japanese mandate.

(2) Should, however, it be injurious to public peace and order or be considered to be so, it is the policy of the Government to suppress or restrict it. But no instance has ever appeared in which such measure has been taken.

(3) Religious worship or preaching are entirely free and are not interfered with. But if it is injurious to public peace and order or is considered to be so, it is the policy of the Government to suppress it.

Christianity, of which many natives are adherents, is considered most desirable for the purpose of elevating the morals as well as of improving the manners and customs of the islanders. Accordingly as much facilities as possible are given to persons engaged in the propagation of the religion, regardless of their nationality. Thus the Government of Japan granted a subsidy of 23,000 yen each in 1922 and 1923 and another of 25,000 yen in 1924 to a Japanese Christian mission called Nanyo Dendo Dan (South Seas Mission Board) and intends to grant some subsidy to the Catholic Mission in and after 1925. (In 1920 and 1921 the Government donated 10,000 yen each to the Catholic Mission).

Christian churches, missionaries and converts, as they existed in June, 1924, are as follows :

District	Sect	Chur-ches	Preach-ing station	Mission-aries	Coad-jutors	Converts
Saipan	Catholic	2	4	3	2	3,069
	Buddhist	1	—	1	—	300
Palau	Catholic	3	2	2	2	404
Yap	Catholic	1	2	1	1	203
Truk	Protestant (Japanese Congregational Church)	2	38	2	—	3,465
	Catholic	4	7	3	4	2,947
Ponape	Protestant (Japan and U. S. Congregational Church)	2	13	4	—	3,003
	Catholic	3	5	3	3	3,521
Jaluit	Protestant (U. S. Congregational Church)	2	—	2	—	3,240
	Catholic	2	—	2	1	459
Total	Catholic	15	20	14	13	Japanese .. 16 Foreigners .. 3 Natives .. 10,584
	Protestant	6	51	8	—	Japanese .. 0,011 Foreigners .. — Natives .. 9,697
	Buddhist	1	—	1	—	Japanese .. 300

Besides those mentioned in the above list, there are about 50 native coadjutors in the Protestant mission and 15 native coadjutors in the Catholic mission.

The nationalities and sexes of Christian missionaries are :

	Male	Female
Catholic :		
Spanish	27	—
Protestant :		
American	—	3
Australian	1	—
Japanese	4	—
Total	32	3

(4) and (5). There is nothing coming under these headings.

VI. *Military Clauses.* — (1) Simultaneously with the establishment of the South Seas Bureau, the Extraordinary South Seas Defence Corps was abolished and the naval units stationed in the islands were withdrawn. No fortress nor any military or naval base has been either established or maintained.

(2) There does not exist any native military organisation

(3) After the withdrawal of the naval units, there has been no military force stationed for the defence of the territory under Japanese mandate, except a small guardship which is retained for patrolling the seas, so that the maintenance of peace and order on land is exclusively in charge of the police.

With regard to the police force and expenditure, a detailed description is given under the heading "Police" in outlines of general administration.

(4) There being no military organization in the islands, there is nothing to come under this heading.

VII. *Economic Equality.* — 1. Concerning the existence or non-existence of exceptions to principles of economic equality with regard to the following matters :

A. There is no exclusive settlement.

B. With regard to the land system no laws nor regulations have as yet been enacted, as survey of the land is now in progress. Nevertheless the right of ownership of land, which was recognized under the German regime, is recognized no matter whether the owner is a Japanese or a foreigner. Such an owner of land is entirely free to dispose of his right in whatever way he likes. As for land owned by natives, in order to protect their interests, they are prohibited from selling, transferring or mortgaging it to anyone (Japanese or foreigner) except natives. As for other agreements concerning their land, they are held null and void unless permission has been obtained from the authorities and registered. But between natives no such restriction is laid down.

C. With regard to the mining right, as has already been stated, it is given to any person, no matter be he a Japanese or a foreigner, in accordance with the Regulations concerning the Mining Industry in the South Seas Islands.

D. As for means of revenue, *i.e.*, taxation, the poll-tax, as has already been mentioned in paragraphs concerning finances, is the only tax concerning which there is discrimination in favour of natives, all other taxes being collected without discrimination of natives, Japanese or foreigners.

E. With regard to the customs dues, the Customs Regulations were amended in 1922 and the Law concerning Customs Dues of the Japanese Empire has since been correspondingly applied to the islands. In consequence no dues are imposed on imports from Japan, while dues on foreign imports have to be paid. But the trade conditions of the islands since Japanese occupation up to the present show that trade has almost exclusively been done with Japan and foreign imports are extremely small in quantity and value.

2. The territory under Japan's mandatory rule, as has already been frequently stated, being very small in area and consisting of innumerable islands and isles, immigration is naturally and necessarily limited. Accordingly it is not considered necessary to institute any immigration law and control immigration. The only provision somewhat similar in nature to immigration laws is Regulations concerning Immigrant Labourers, which were promulgated in 1917. These regulations contain no discriminatory clauses.

CONCERNING QUESTIONNAIRES :

(1) *Phosphate Mining.* — There is no specification of minerals in Regulations concerning Mining Industry in the South Seas Islands. Neither do these regulations exclude phosphate. Accordingly any person may carry on phosphate mining. And as a matter of fact, permission was given in 1924 to private persons to collect phosphate in Togobai. This shows that phosphate mining is no monopoly in practice as well as in law.

The proceeds of the sale of phosphate is the sole revenue of this enterprise, from which the expenditure of the Mining Station mentioned in preceding paragraphs, sinking funds for redemption of capital invested for the purchase of the mining rights and other expenses are paid. In the circumstance, the net profit obtainable from this enterprise is relatively small.

The revenue from phosphate mining, together with other revenues, is appropriated for expenditure for the territory under Japanese mandate. The revenues collected in the islands, however, are too short to cover the expenditure needed for the administration of the territory and so, as has already been stated in paragraphs dealing with finances, the shortage is met with by subsidies defrayed from the general accounts of the central Government.

In accordance with provisions of the Treaty of Versailles, the Japanese Government promulgated in 1920 an urgent Imperial ordinance concerning the management of properties belonging to Germany and other former enemy countries and another concerning the management of properties in accordance with the Peace Treaty concluded between the Allies and Germany.

In accordance with these ordinances, the Government placed under its management all properties belonging to Germany, or Austro-Hungary or Turkey, or subjects or legal persons of these countries and subsequently sold them. With regard to the determination of the sale price of the phosphate mining enterprise, the Government appointed certain private persons having experiences of the business as appraisers and caused them to draw up a statement of appraisal, which was taken into consideration in making it together with the price given in declaration presented by the owners of the property on the occasion when the Government took over its management.

(2) *Subsidies to Shipping Services.* — The territory under Japanese mandate being very extensive in sphere and its distance from Japan being very great, beside being rather thinly populated and having poor natural resources, no companies will keep shipping services unless subsidies be granted to them.

It is for this reason that the Government subsidises two regular services, the amount of subsidies granted being determined after the income and expenditure of the services, the conditions of ships used, their equipments and so forth have been taken into consideration.

(See preceding paragraphs concerning navigation and trade.)

VIII. *Education.* — 1. As organs of elementary education for natives in the territory under Japanese mandatory rule, there are established 17 Government schools of a three year course in principal islands, of which 6 have a supplementary course of two years attached to them.

Not only native children are educated free, but are supplied with free books and articles of stationery and in certain places food and clothing as well.

2. There is as yet no establishment for higher education, but industrial training is given to graduates of the above-mentioned schools concerning vocations necessary for their living, such as agriculture, wood work, smithery and handicraft.

3. The language used in school is Japanese, but first year children are taught in the native dialect, Japanese teachers being assisted by native teachers.

4. With regard to mission schools, no restriction is laid down, as no regulations concerning schools other than Government schools have as yet been promulgated.

5. Matters other than those mentioned in the preceding paragraphs are described in foregoing paragraphs concerning education.

CONCERNING QUESTIONNAIRES :

(1) There is no special provision for the training of assistant native teachers, they being taught by Japanese teachers. As a rule they do not teach children by themselves, and in most cases assist Japanese teachers in the teaching of first year children. There are, however, not a few among them who have acquired enough experience and proficiency to teach by themselves.

(2) The decrease of mission schools in number is due to the fact that many native children being now educated in public schools, their *raison d'être* has somewhat weakened. Under the German regime education was exclusively given in mission schools, but instruction given them being principally aimed at the teaching of the Bible, it could not be said to be complete in every respect. From the fact that the German Government established a secular school in Saipan and had a plan on foot to establish some more in other places it seems that that Government also considered it to be incomplete.

In 1912 there were 48 mission schools in the islands, including one in Naur, but some of them were too poor to be called schools.

(3) The ages and number of pupils, as these stood on April, 1924, were as follows :

		AGE	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Total
Saipan	Ordinary	—	9	32	42	39	37	26	8	6	—	—	—	—	—	199
	Supplementary ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Palau	Ordinary	44	29	4	40	20	8	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	150
	Supplementary ..	—	—	—	8	24	32	37	11	4	2	1	1	1	—	121
Yap	Ordinary	80	49	17	44	35	24	12	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	269
	Supplementary ..	—	—	4	7	14	37	35	14	4	—	—	1	—	—	116
Truk	Ordinary	3	42	20	37	29	39	73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	243
	Supplementary ..	—	—	—	2	10	4	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42
Ponape	Ordinary	73	109	81	74	62	32	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	444
	Supplementary ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jaluit	Ordinary	13	12	6	23	39	33	11	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	142
	Supplementary ..	—	—	—	—	25	22	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59
Total	Ordinary	213	250	160	260	224	173	139	20	8	—	—	—	—	—	1,447
	Supplementary ..	—	—	4	17	73	95	110	25	8	2	1	2	1	—	338

Remark : This table is incomplete, as reports from some isolated islands were unavailable at the time of its preparation. Nevertheless it is given here, as it may give a general idea of ages of pupils.

(4) As for other particulars concerning education, they are described in foregoing paragraphs under the heading "education".

IX. *Public Health.* — (1) With regard to arrangements concerning the protection of public health, sanitation and prevention of infectious diseases there are established Government hospitals in seven principal islands, namely, Palau, Saipan, Yap, Angaur, Truk, Ponape and Jaluit. Each of the hospitals is staffed with 2 to 6 physicians in the sonin or hannin rank, 1 pharmacist, and a number of midwives, nurses and clerks. Not only treatment is given in these hospitals for patients at large, physicians are despatched from time to time to villages and isolated islands for treatment for patients and delivery of popular lectures on sanitation. In such ways, efforts have been and are being put forth to disseminate sanitary knowledge among natives. Also in order to introduce hygienic improvement in dwelling houses, water-closets, means for obtaining drinking water, and so forth, grants-in-aid are given to those undertaking it. A physician of hannin rank and the pharmacist in service of the hospital are additionally in service of the Branch Bureau charged with sanitary police work and quarantine of visiting vessels.

With regard to the prevention of infectious diseases, matters are managed mainly in accordance with Regulations for the Prevention of Infectious Diseases in force in the Japanese Empire.

(2) With regard to medical treatment of native patients, Regulations concerning the Collection of Medical Expenses from Native Patients (South Seas Bureau Announcement) were promulgated in 1922. In these regulations it is provided that about one-fourth of expenses paid by Japanese or foreigners for medical treatment shall be collected from native patients and that those in needy circumstances shall be treated free.

(3) In the territory under Japanese mandatory rule there has occurred no case of prostitution.

(4) With regard to other matters concerning public health and sanitation, they are described in the annexed annual report on public health.

CONCERNING QUESTIONNAIRES :

(1) With regard to mortality statistics, see demographic statistics.

(2) The prevalence of diseases of respiratory organ is due to the climatic conditions of the territory, which are too humid to be good for the organ. The Government hospitals are endeavouring to suppress them, but the diseases are so prevalent among the natives and have prevailed so long in the territory that they regard them lightly and not many of the patients seek relief at the hospitals. In view of this, it is considered that the first thing that must be done for suppressing the diseases is the education of the natives in this respect.

(3) Venereal diseases were already existant under the Spanish and German regimes and have not been transmitted by Japanese. There seem to be many patients among the natives, but not many of them come to the hospitals, resorting to private treatment. (A practice of drinking a certain potion prepared by boiling few herbs has long been prevalent among native patients.)

X. *Land System.* — 1. With regard to land system, no detailed regulations have as yet been enacted, but rights already acquired concerning lands by virtue of old customer German laws are generally recognized no matter whether their owners are natives or not and they are free to dispose of them in whatever way they choose. Only with regard to lands owned by natives, for the purpose of protecting them, the policy taken by the German regime is still followed, restrictions being laid down for their disposal until a definite land system is established.

State-owned lands are those surrendered to Japan in accordance with clause 2 of Article CCLVII of the Treaty of Versailles as well as those afterwards purchased or reclaimed by the Japanese Government.

With regard to renting or transference of State-owned properties, matters are dealt with reference to the Law concerning State-owned Properties of Japan, which were promulgated in July, 1922.

No special regulations are provided for concerning forests, so that matters concerning them are dealt with in accordance with precedents.

2. Rights concerning lands are not registered for the time being, as survey of lands is now in progress.

3. With regard to transference of lands, rights of which are exploited by natives or native communities either by inheritance or custom, matters are dealt with in accordance with old custom.

4. Natives possessing little idea of rights or ownership of land and there being fear they will be easily cheated, private persons are prohibited from entering into agreements aimed at purchase or sale, transference or mortgage of lands owned by natives. This is done for the purpose of protecting their rights and interest concerning lands.

CONCERNING QUESTIONNAIRES :

(1) During the German regime, as at present, none other than the Government were permitted to obtain from natives the right of ownership of land and a land registration system being instituted by law, registration was made the essential point of the acquirement or loss of the right. On investigation, however, it was found that no land owned by natives was entered in the register. From this, it seems that with regard to lands owned by natives, the German Government intended to supply native land-owners, proved beyond doubt to be such, with certificates recognizing the right of continued and inheritable ownership as well as the right of exploitation, and in this way to preserve their rights, pending the completion of survey of lands, when the right of ownership could be fully recognised.

Simultaneously with the establishment of the South Seas Bureau, the Japanese Government promulgated Ordinance concerning the Treatment of Judicial Affairs in the South Seas Islands and correspondingly applied to the territory the Civil Law and the Law of Registration of Immovable Properties, but decided, with regard to rights concerning land, to deal with matters in accordance with precedents. The Government also arranged special protection for natives by promulgating in 1916 Regulations concerning Agreements relative to Lands owned by Natives or Entered upon with Natives. Consequently in practice there is not much difference as compared with the period of the German regime. A survey of lands is now in progress and it is the policy of the Government to institute a complete land system upon its completion.

A question was asked whether an increase of Japanese immigrants did not menace the right of ownership of land by natives. As the regulations now in force absolutely prohibits the conclusion of agreements for the sale or transference of lands owned by natives to persons other than natives, no matter be they Japanese or foreigners, there is no ground justifying such fear.

(2) The Nanyo Kohatsu Kabushiki Kaisha is a purely private concern and the land in its use is State-owned land rented by the Government (land received from Germany in accordance with Clause 2 of Article CCLVII of the Treaty of Versailles). Government-owned land is rented to Japanese, foreigners or natives without discrimination and there are not a few foreigners and natives who have had such land rented to them.

XI. *Moral, Social and Material Well-Being.* — It has already been repeatedly mentioned that in view of the immaturity of the natives in point of knowledge and intelligence, protective measures have been provided for the protection of their rights concerning their lands and agreements.

With regard to civil acts, in which none other than natives are concerned they are dealt with in accordance with old custom as long as they do not conflict with public order and good morals. Again, with regard to lawsuits, in which natives alone are involved, simpler procedures are provided for them. Further, in order to assist in local administration, tribal chiefs and other men of local influences have been appointed as Senior Village Chiefs, Vice Senior Village Chiefs, Village Chiefs and Assistant Village Chiefs with fixed allowances. Natives are also appointed as policemen or assistant teachers and there are not a few natives who are employed in Government offices as servants and labourers.

XII. *Finances.* — With regard to the present subject, matters described in foregoing paragraphs under the heading "Finances" should be consulted.

CONCERNING QUESTIONNAIRES :

1. Law concerning special Accounts for the South Seas Bureau, which forms the basis of laws and regulations concerning finances of the South Seas Islands, provides that the accounts of the Bureau shall be made special and that its revenue and subsidies from the general accounts shall be appropriated for its expenditure. Under the present condition of things in the territory, the revenue obtained therein by the Bureau is only one-third of its expenditure, so that the Japanese Government defrays from its general accounts the balance. This means a sacrificing the welfare of the natives.

As long as it is recognized in accordance with the Covenant of the League of Nations that the administration of the territory under Japanese mandate is carried on under the laws of Japan as integral portion of her territory, there is no other way for treating the finances of the South Seas Bureau than the financial system, which is applied in obedience to the dictate of the laws of Japan to her colonies such as Korea and Formosa.

It is, therefore, not only legally impossible for Japan to provide a special system exclusively for the South Seas Islands, give the South Seas Bureau a certain personality and make it a subject of financial rights, but she is under no treaty obligation whatever to institute such an exception.

Thus under the Japanese laws the South Seas Bureau is not a subject of financial rights and its special accounts, like accounts of her other colonies, are part of the finances of the Empire. Theoretically, therefore, its revenue and expenditure are part of the revenues and expenditure of the Japanese Government and the revenue received and expenditure defrayed in the capacity of mandatory cannot be distinguished from other revenue and expenditure

of non-mandatory. In practice, the pensions of Government officials in service in the territory under Japanese mandate are paid from the general accounts. There are also cases in which articles purchased with money from the general accounts are transferred to the charge of the South Seas Bureau or works set up at the expense of the general accounts are delivered to the same Bureau to be used and exploited. In these ways, expenditure not included in the Budget estimates of the special accounts of the South Seas Bureau is sometimes defrayed from the general accounts. As for State-owned properties in the territory under Japanese mandate, some are those surrendered to the Japanese Government in accordance with Article CCLVII of the Treaty of Versailles and others are those purchased by the Japanese Government or made at its expense. In view of the fact that the Empire of Japan administers the territory under her mandate as integral portion of her territory in accordance with the Covenant of the League of Nations, the State-owned properties in the South Seas Islands are managed just like State-owned properties in other parts of the Empire, there being no distinction of treatment between them.

2. The Budget system of the South Seas Bureau, as has been already mentioned, has been made special accounts under the financial organization recognized by the law of Japan and is part of the Japanese financial administration. Accordingly the arrangement for making good the shortage of the estimates of the South Seas Bureau by subsidies from the general accounts is due to the necessity of balancing the Budgetary revenue and expenditure, as the estimates of the South Seas Bureau are separated from the estimates of the general accounts. The subsidies are not advances made to the territory under Japanese mandate and are not expected to be refunded by the territory.

3. It is next to impossible to distinguish expenditure defrayed for the benefit of the natives from that for other purposes. For example grants-in-aid are given to regular shipping services, because they cannot be maintained unless helped in that way. The services, however, are utilised by natives too, so that the grants-in-aid cannot be said to be without interest to the islanders. Again with regard to the utilization of such public services as arrangements concerning sanitation and communications, the islanders are in no way excluded from the enjoyment of their advantage, and it is very difficult to separate such items of expenditure.

4. With regard to the increase or decrease of the value of export and import, foregoing paragraphs dealing with navigation and trade should be consulted.

XIII. *Demographic Statistics.* — With regard to demographic statistics foregoing paragraphs on the same subject should be consulted.

CONCERNING QUESTIONNAIRES :

(1) The Japanese Government has never encouraged emigration to the territory under its mandate. The only case in which labourers came to the territory in any considerable number occurred in connection with the sugar industry started in Saipan. The island was rather thinly populated and it was found very difficult to depend largely on native labour while much labour was needed for the industry because of its comparatively large magnitude. In the circumstance, it was unavoidable to bring to the island a large number of labourers and their coming was naturally followed by that of people of various occupations. The increase of Japanese population in islands other than Saipan is due to the fact that along with the construction of residences for officials, they have been joined by their families.

(2) That the number of population given at the head of the line headed Kanaka in the column under "Grand total" in the demographic statistical table in the last annual report did not tally with the number given under "Total" was due to a slip in calculation made without regard to omission on occurring in the report from the Jaluit Branch Office owing to the uncertainty of conjugal relations. There was another slip in the table, which was omission of Kanaka population of isolated Southern isles and Angaur under the jurisdiction of the Palau Branch Office.

CHAPTER X

CONCERNING OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE THIRD, FOURTH AND FIFTH SESSIONS

1. The observation made at the fifth session was received after the last annual report had already been prepared and so if material thereanent were to be collected from each of the principal islands, it would cause much delay in the presentation of the report. In view of this, the report was revised on the basis of material at hand so as to meet in a general way the wishes of the commission. It was, however, incomplete and this is a matter for regret.

2. With regard to questions of finances, namely, questions concerning the budget and land systems, more especially with regard to the purchase of the mining enterprise in Angaur, relations of its ownership and the revenue from it, questions were raised by the Commission. But according to the financial system and legal organization in force in the Japanese Empire at present, the matters must be interpreted as described in the last annual report. It is

impossible to make the financial system of the South Seas Bureau a special one, because it means a fundamental change in the financial system of Japan.

3. Concerning the application of international treaties to a territory under mandate: (Observations 3 and 4 made at the third session).

The application of international treaties in their entirety to a territory under mandate differing in the stage of civilization attained from the country undertaking its administration is a matter which must be carefully considered. But with regard to such conventions as Treaties concerning Trade and Navigation, Japan not only has hitherto been advocating the adoption of the principle of equal opportunity, maintaining that clause of Article XXII of the Covenant of the League of Nations should be observed just like Clause 5 of the same article and made a declaration thereon on December 17th, 1920 : in the territory under her mandate, Japan is giving to Japanese and foreigners as much equal treatment as possible. In the circumstances, the application of such treaties to territories under mandate or the extension of special treaties in force in adjacent colonies to such territories fits the view of the Empire of Japan and is a very desirable matter. As for the principle of reciprocity, it should be recognized only in case in which the principle of economic equality has not been encroached upon.

4. Concerning public loans, advances, investment of private capital for territories under mandate. (Observation 10 made at the third session and observation 4 made at the fourth session.)

This question apparently arose from the opinion that though a territory under mandate may require capital for its development, for fear that there may be change of the country undertaking mandate, the commissioned country may hesitate to spend money for the development of the territory or in case it undertakes to raise public loans, for the reason of the above-mentioned fear, the general money market may not respond to the call for money on conditions beneficial to the territory. Japan, however, administers the South Seas Islands as integral portion of the Empire and in this connection, as above stated, carries out a special fiscal system under the fiscal system recognized by law, spending the revenue obtained in the territory entirely for its benefit. In practice, therefore, the finances of the South Seas Islands are part of the finances of the Empire and do not constitute an independent body. Accordingly, any shortage in the budget of the territory is met with appropriations from the general accounts. There is not only no fear whatever that Japan will ever seek refunding of these appropriations from the territory, but there is no likelihood that the South Seas Bureau will raise public loans on the security of its State-owned properties or the Japanese Government will guarantee public loans concerning enterprises in the territory.

ANNEX A.

ANNUAL REPORT ON PUBLIC HEALTH
IN THE SOUTH SEAS ISLANDS FOR THE YEAR 1924

1. *General Remarks.* — During the German regime, sanitation was the matter on which the authorities laid greatest importance and for which they put forth their best efforts. After the Japanese occupation of the islands, it was by no means neglected, but on the contrary was even more seriously attended to. Thus on the establishment of the Extraordinary South Seas Islands Defence Corps (in December, 1914), a surgeon-in-chief was appointed to its headquarters and a surgeon and hospital orderlies were attached to each garrison and subsequently in February, 1915. Regulations concerning the Medical Treatment of the Sick and Injured in the South Seas Islands being promulgated, it was arranged that surgeons should extend medical relief to the general public. It was provided in these regulations that as a rule fees for visits, hospital expenses and charges for medicines should be paid by patients, but that in consideration of local conditions or personal circumstances as well as of old custom, they might be exempted from paying them either in whole or in part. Practically, however, all native patients were treated free. In July, 1918, revision being introduced in the system of the defence corps and a civil administration station being established at each seat of the garrisons, a hospital was established as affiliated institution to each station and 7 physicians of sonin rank, 1 pharmacist of sonin rank and 7 physicians of hannin rank being appointed to these hospitals, they replaced the surgeons hitherto in service and took up the duty of attending to the need of the general public.

On the establishment of the South Seas Bureau in April, 1922, Regulations for the Organization of the South Seas Bureau Hospitals were promulgated. By virtue of these regulations, the hospitals have been placed under the control of the Director of the South Seas Bureau and charged with treatment of patients and study of epidemics and endemics. There are 7 hospitals, each having a Director, and a chief Physician or a physician of sonin rank is appointed for the post.

The staff of the hospitals is composed of the following members (the post of a pharmacist of sonin rank hitherto existent was abolished as a result of administrative and financial retrenchment carried out in December, 1924) :

Sonin rank	Hannin rank	Employees	Others	Total
4 chief physicians	15 physicians	9 assistants	34	83
5 physicians	7 pharmacists	9 midwives and nurses		

The sites and names of the hospitals are as follows :

Name	Site
South Seas Bureau Saipan Hospital	Saipan Island.
South Seas Bureau Palau Hospital	Korrer Island of Palau Islands.
South Seas Bureau Yap Hospital	Yap Island.
South Seas Bureau Truk Hospital	Dublin Island of Truk Islands.
South Seas Bureau Ponape Hospital	Ponape.
South Seas Bureau Jaluit Hospital	Jaluit Island.
South Seas Bureau Angaur Hospital	Angaur Island of Palau Group.

As has already been stated, practically no charges for medicines and other fees were collected from native patients. In course of time, the natives began to appreciate the value of medicine and it was found that not only the necessity of giving free treatment exclusively to natives disappeared but it was necessary in the interest of such patients as really required medical attention to collect more or less charges from native patients too. In July, 1922, therefore, Regulations concerning the Collection of Medical Charges from Native Patients were promulgated, providing for the collection of charges about one-fourth in amount of those collected from Japanese or foreigners. Native patients in needy circumstances who are unable to pay charges for medicines and other fees are exempted from paying them either in whole or in part as hitherto. At the same time Regulations concerning the Payment for Medical Treatment by People other than the Natives were promulgated.

The amounts of money collected by the hospitals during 1923 were as follows :

Hospital	Amount
Saipan	13,001 Yen
Palau	7,061 —
Angaur	2,074 —
Yap	1,199 —
Truk	2,050 —
Ponape	2,088 —
Jaluit	4,974 —
Total	32,447 Yen

The Budget estimates and settled accounts of the South Seas Bureau Hospitals during the year 1923 were as follows :

ITEM	Settled accounts for 1923	ESTIMATES	
		for 1924	for 1923
Salaries	128,891 yen	118,640 yen	118,640 yen
Office expenses	66,122 —	79,211 —	72,342 —
Articles	5,244 —	5,299 —	5,729 —
Communications and transportation ..	961 —	1,734 —	1,295 —
Repairs of buildings	4,635 —	7,314 —	4,635 —
Travelling expenses	12,216 —	17,193 —	13,100 —
Wages and allowances to employees ..	42,499 —	47,106 —	46,858 —
Clothing	365 —	425 —	425 —
Miscellaneous expenses	202 —	140 —	300 —
Hospital expenses	52,870 —	50,791 —	50,791 —
Total	247,883 yen	248,642 yen	241,773 yen

The Budget estimates in the above table do not include extraordinary expenses required for the construction of hospital buildings and official residences.

The particulars of the settled accounts of the hospital expenses were :

For patients	6,153 Yen
For purchase of medical implements	17,098 —
For purchase of medicines	15,505 —
Other expenses	4,114 —

The settled accounts and estimates for other sanitary works were :

	Settled accounts for 1923	ESTIMATES	
		for 1924	for 1923
For prevention of epidemics	2,020 yen	2,300 yen	2,300 yen
For general sanitary works	1,417 —	2,800 —	2,800 —
Total	3,437 yen	5,100 yen	5,100 yen

II. *Port Quarantine.* — For taking charge of port quarantine and sanitary works, a physician and a pharmacist in service of each hospital are additionally in service of the Branch Office.

Regulations concerning port quarantine are now being drafted. Pending their promulgation, quarantine is enforced on ships entering the ports of Saipan, Palau, Angaur, Yap, Truk, Ponape and Jaluit in accordance with Regulations concerning the Control of Shipping in the South Seas Islands, which were promulgated in 1917.

Vessels departing from the South Seas Islands are given certificates of health on application.

III. *Health Conditions.* — Though the territory under Japanese mandate lies within the torrid zone, its climatic conditions are relatively good and the occurrence of cases of malignant fever, such as is seen in other tropical regions is rather rare, so that its health conditions are generally good. The only draw-backs, which account for the prevalence of certain diseases, are the difficulty of obtaining good drinking water, compelling the inhabitants to drinking rain water, and the excessive humidity due to abundant rainfall. The prevalence of cold is also occasionally seen at the time when the monsoon season begins or ends (generally north-easterly winds prevails between November and April of the following year, though the season comes earlier or later according to different location of the islands). The natives are generally primitive in sanitary ideas and lack arrangements for protection against cold. Accordingly the South Seas Bureau despatches physicians in its service from time to time on lecturing tours for the purpose of enlightening the natives on sanitary matters. The authorities also encourage sanitary arrangements by giving subsidies for improvement of water tanks, water closets and dwelling houses.

A matter to be congratulated upon is that since isolated isles have been connected by regular shipping services, patients coming from those isles to receive treatment at the hospitals have been gradually increasing in number.

It is, however, a matter to be regretted that in spite of the fact that the number of native patients coming to the hospitals for relief has been increasing in response to the steady expansion and completion of the medical organs, the natives are generally still in a primitive stage of civilization and in certain cases of ill-health (for instance, when they suffer from venereal diseases) they dislike examinations by physicians. In particular, a custom prevails in certain islands, which makes people to prefer dying in their native places, so that not a few patients leave the hospital when they are worse.

Vaccination is enforced year after year by each hospital. As for infectious diseases, they are dealt with in conformity with the Law for the Prevention of Infectious Diseases in force

in the Japanese Empire as well as in accordance with Regulations concerning the Prevention of Infectious Diseases in the South Seas Islands.

A. The following table shows principal cases of diseases, the number of patients treated at the hospitals and their percentage :

DISEASE	1922		1923		Jan-June 1924	
	Number of patients	Percentage	Number of patients	Percentage	Number of patients	Percentage
Diseases of nerve system ..	868	3,5	737	3,0	404	3,4
Diseases of the eye and affiliated organs ..	1,435	5,8	1,266	5,3	704	6,0
Diseases of the ear and throat	2,071	8,3	944	3,9	437	3,7
Diseases of respiratory organ	2,643	10,6	3,319	13,9	1,711	14,7
Diseases of digestive organs	2,991	12,0	2,946	12,3	1,519	13,0
Diseases of mortive organs	759	3,0	1,028	4,3	654	5,6
Diseases of the skin and affiliated organs ..	3,421	13,8	2,729	11,4	1,535	13,2
Injuries by external causes	1,798	7,2	1,851	7,7	826	7,1
Beri-beri	759	3,0	779	3,2	145	1,2
Parasites	591	2,3	472	1,9	301	2,5
Infectious diseases	2,560	10,3	2,448	10,2	729	6,2
Tropical diseases	2,953	11,9	3,495	14,6	1,799	15,4
Others	1,922	7,5	1,847	7,7	846	7,2

The total number of patients treated and their percentage are as follows :

	1922	Percentage	1923	Percentage	1924 Jan-June	Percentage
Total number of patients ..	24,771	—	23,861	—	11,610	—
Japanese	8,135	32,8	7,639	32,0	3,763	32,4
Foreigners	93	0,3	182	0,7	80	0,7
Natives	16,543	66,7	16,040	67,2	7,767	66,8

(1) Diseases most frequently occurring among Japanese and their percentage are as follows :

DISEASE	1922		1923		Jan-June 1924	
	Number of patients	Percentage	Number of patients	Percentage	Number of patients	Percentage
Diseases of nerve system ..	332	4,0	347	4,5	175	4,6
Diseases of the eye and affiliated organs ..	507	6,2	497	6,5	186	4,9
Diseases of the ear ..	204	2,5	198	2,5	103	2,7
Diseases of the nose and throat	358	4,4	264	3,4	101	2,7
Diseases of respiratory organs	718	8,8	773	10,1	380	10,0
Diseases of digestive organs	1,593	19,5	1,602	20,9	770	20,4
Diseases of the teeth ..	477	5,8	245	3,1	133	3,5
Diseases of locomotive organs	115	1,4	150	1,9	65	1,7
Diseases of the skin and affiliated organs ..	1,284	15,7	1,026	13,4	630	16,7
Diseases of urinary and reproductive organs ..	181	2,2	224	2,9	155	4,1
Injuries by external causes	522	6,4	607	7,9	325	8,6
Beri-beri	416	5,1	446	5,8	122	3,2
Parasites	109	1,3	117	1,5	55	1,4
Infectious diseases	943	11,5	705	9,2	263	6,9
Tropical diseases	141	1,7	122	1,5	50	1,3

(2) Diseases most frequently occurring among foreigners and their percentage are as follows :

	1922		1923		Jan-June 1924	
	Number of patients	Percentage	Number of patients	Percentage	Number of patients	Percentage
Diseases of nerve system ..	17	18,2	6	3,2	9	10,3
Diseases of the ear	—	—	8	4,3	7	8,0
Diseases of the nose and throat	20	21,5	11	6,0	9	10,3
Diseases of respiratory organs	—	—	11	6,0	10	11,4
Diseases of digestive organs	12	12,9	19	10,4	12	13,7
Diseases of locomotive organs	4	4,7	12	6,6	4	4,3
Diseases of the skin and affiliated organs ..	7	7,5	17	9,3	11	12,6
Injuries by external causes	16	17,2	17	9,3	4	4,5
Infectious diseases	9	9,6	35	19,2	4	4,5
Tropical diseases	—	—	13	7,0	1	—

(3) Diseases most frequently occurring among natives and their percentage are as follows :

	1922		1923		Jan-June 1924	
	Number of patients	Percentage	Number of patients	Percentage	Number of patients	Percentage
Diseases of nerve system ..	519	3,1	384	2,3	220	2,7
Diseases of the eye and affiliated organs ..	926	5,5	763	4,7	416	5,3
Diseases of the nose and throat	1,693	10,2	669	4,1	317	4,0
Diseases of respiratory organs	1,923	11,6	2,535	15,7	1,321	17,0
Diseases of digestive organs	1,386	8,3	1,325	8,2	737	9,5
Diseases of locomotive organs	640	3,8	866	5,3	585	7,5
Diseases of the skin and affiliated organs ..	2,130	12,8	1,686	10,5	894	11,5
Injuries by external causes	1,260	7,6	1,227	7,6	497	6,4
Beri-beri	342	2,0	332	2,0	21	0,2
Parasites	482	2,9	352	2,1	246	3,1
Infectious diseases	1,608	9,7	1,706	10,6	462	5,9
Tropical diseases	2,812	16,9	3,360	20,9	1,748	22,5

B. Particulars of the infectious diseases mentioned in the preceding tables are as follows :

	1922		1923		Jan-June 1924	
	Total Number of patients	Percentage	Total Number of patients	Percentage	Total Number of patients	Percentage
Total	2,560	—	2,448	—	729	—
Japanese	943	36,8	705	28,8	263	36,0
Foreigners	9	0,3	35	1,4	4	0,5
Natives	1,608	62,8	1,708	69,7	462	63,3

DISEASES		Patients	Percentage	Japanese		Foreigners		Natives	
				Patients	Percentage	Patients	Percentage	Patients	Percentage
Acute infectious diseases.	1922	670	26,1	234	24,8	8	88,8	428	26,6
	1923	735	30,0	138	19,5	6	17,1	591	34,5
	Jan-June, 1924 ..	14	1,9	9	3,4	—	—	5	1,0
Leprosy.	1922	55	2,0	3	0,3	—	—	52	3,2
	1923	24	0,9	—	—	—	—	24	1,4
	Jan-June, 1924 ..	12	1,6	—	—	—	—	12	2,5
Tuberculosis.	1922	309	12,0	55	5,8	1	11,1	253	15,7
	1923	356	14,5	123	17,4	4	11,4	229	13,4
	Jan-June, 1924 ..	106	14,5	21	7,9	1	25,0	84	18,1
Venereal diseases.	1922	849	33,1	380	40,3	—	—	469	29,1
	1923	935	38,1	351	49,7	14	40,0	570	33,3
	Jan-June, 1924 ..	479	65,7	199	75,6	3	75,0	277	59,9
Trachoma.	1922	677	26,4	271	28,7	—	—	406	25,2
	1923	398	16,3	93	13,1	11	31,4	294	16,6
	Jan-June, 1924 ..	118	16,1	34	12,9	—	—	84	18,1

(1) Of the acute infectious diseases cases that occurred most frequently were those of measles, influenza and typhus. Particulars were as follows :

	1922		1923		Jan-June 1924	
	Patients	Percentage	Patients	Percentage	Patients	Percentage
Total number of patients ..	638		692		9	
Japanese	224	35,1	131	18,9	9	100,0
Foreigners	8	1,2	4	5	—	—
Natives	406	63,6	557	80,4	—	—

DISEASE		Patients	Percentage	Japanese		Foreigners		Natives	
				Patients	Percentage	Patients	Percentage	Patients	Percentage
Measles.	1922	251	39,3	5	2,0	7	87,5	239	58,8
	1923	346	50,0	49	37,4	—	—	297	53,3
	Jan-June, 1924 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza.	1922	356	55,7	192	85,7	1	12,5	163	40,1
	1923	332	47,9	70	53,4	4	100,0	258	46,3
	Jan-June, 1924 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhus.	1922	31	4,8	27	12,0	—	—	4	0,9
	1923	14	2	12	9,1	—	—	2	0,3
	Jan-June, 1924 ..	9	64,2	9	100,0	—	—	—	—

(2) Particulars relative to venereal diseases were as follows :

	1922		1923		Jan-June 1924	
	Patients	Percentage	Patients	Percentage	Patients	Percentage
Total number of patients ..	849		935		479	
Japanese	380	44,7	351	37,5	199	41,5
Foreigners	—	—	14	1,4	3	0,6
Natives	469	55,2	570	60,9	277	57,8

DISEASE		Patients	Percentage	Japanese		Foreigners		Natives	
				Patients	Percentage	Patients	Percentage	Patients	Percentage
Soft chancre.	1922	63	7,4	45	11,8	—	—	18	3,8
	1923	36	3,8	15	4,2	—	—	21	3,6
	Jan-June, 1924	35	7,3	15	7,5	—	—	20	7,2
Syphilis.	1922	175	20,6	78	20,5	—	—	97	20,7
	1923	190	20,3	89	25,3	5	35,5	96	16,8
	Jan-June 1924	127	26,5	78	39,2	—	—	49	17,6
Gonorrhœal diseases.	1922	611	71,9	259	67,6	—	—	354	75,4
	1923	709	75,8	247	70,3	9	64,4	453	79,5
	Jan-June, 1924	317	66,1	106	53,2	3	100,0	208	75,0

C. Of the tropical diseases, those occurring most frequently were Frambæsia and tropical skin diseases. Particulars were as follows :

	1922		1923		Jan-June 1924	
	Patients	Percentage	Patients	Percentage	Patients	Percentage
Total number of patients ..	2,940	Percentage	3,468	Percentage	1,793	Percent.
Japanese	140	4,7	111	3,2	46	2,5
Foreigners	—	—	12	0,3	1	0,0
Natives	2,800	95,2	3,345	96,4	1,746	97,3
	Patients	Percentage	Patients	Percentage	Patients	Percentage
Frambæsia	2,419	82,2	2,721	78,4	1,495	83,3
Amœbean dysentery ..	50	1,8	241	6,9	155	8,6
Tropical skin diseases ..	335	11,3	490	14,1	142	7,9
Dengue fever	136	4,6	16	4	1	—

(1) Tropical diseases occurring most frequently among Japanese were as follows :

	Patients	Percentage	Patients	Percentage	Patients	Percentage
Frambæsia	13	8,5	12	10,8	7	15,2
Amœbean dysentery ..	19	13,4	83	74,7	37	84,3
Tropical skin diseases ..	1	7	—	—	1	2
Dengue fever	107	76,4	16	14,3	1	2

(2) Tropical diseases occurring most frequently among foreigners were as follows :

	Patients	Percentage	Patients	Percentage	Patients	Percentage
Frambæsia	—	—	10	83,3	—	—
Amœbean dysentery ..	—	—	2	16,6	1	100,0

(3) Tropical diseases occurring most frequently among natives were as follows :

	Patients	Percentage	Patients	Percentage	Patients	Percentage
Frambæsia	2,406	85,7	2,699	80,6	1,488	85,1
Amœbean dysentery ..	31	1,1	156	4,6	117	6,7
Tropical skin diseases ..	334	11,9	490	14,6	141	8,1
Dengue fever	29	1,0	—	—	—	—

Remark : The percentage of classified diseases given according to different nationalities is that for the number of patients classified according to different nationalities.

(4) The results shown by the hospitals during one year from July, 1923, to June, 1924, are given in the following tables :

Table showing number of patients in each hospital particularly classified according to diseases.

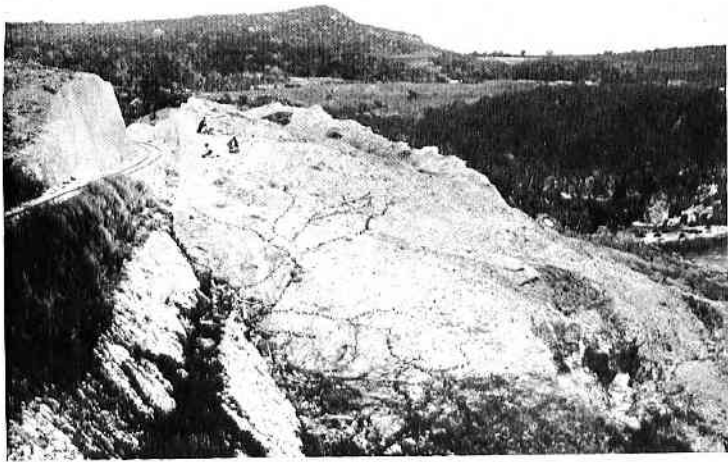
Particular classification of diseases	Nationality	Saipan		Palau		Angaur		Yap		Truk		Ponape		Jaluit		Total	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
		XXII. Palingenesis.	Japanese	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	Foreigners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Natives..	—	2	1	—	4	3	—	—	—	—	8	3	7	—	20	8
1. Cancer.	Japanese	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Foreigners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Natives..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	7	—
2. Benign tumour.	Japanese	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
	Foreigners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Natives..	—	2	1	—	4	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	6	6
3. Malignant tumour.	Japanese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Foreigners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Natives..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	—	7	2
XXIII. Parasites.	Japanese	39	31	17	17	3	5	3	—	2	2	1	3	—	—	65	58
	Foreigners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Natives..	80	124	12	14	18	13	8	3	110	89	—	7	1	1	229	251
1. Round worm.	Japanese	20	14	8	10	3	5	3	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	36	31
	Foreigners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Natives..	68	116	11	14	18	13	8	3	110	89	—	7	—	1	215	243
2. Oxyuris vermicularis.	Japanese	1	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	9	10
	Foreigners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Natives..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
3. Hook worm.	Japanese	12	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	16
	Foreigners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Natives..	8	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	9	6
4. Tape worm.	Japanese	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1
	Foreigners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Natives..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—
5. Lung distoma.	Japanese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Foreigners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Natives..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Others.	Japanese	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
	Foreigners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Natives..	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2
XXIV. Infectious diseases.	Japanese	233	97	58	23	7	6	9	—	29	6	41	21	79	4	456	157
	Foreigners	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	2	16	2
	Natives..	173	246	28	118	147	45	20	14	39	38	34	40	230	339	671	740
1. Acute infectious diseases.	Japanese	44	10	1	1	2	1	—	—	4	2	1	—	—	—	52	14
	Foreigners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Natives..	94	133	—	1	88	5	—	—	—	3	—	1	3	2	185	145
a. Measles.	Japanese	38	7	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	9
	Foreigners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Natives..	94	133	—	—	66	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	160	136
b. Chicken pox.	Japanese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Foreigners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Natives..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	2	—	2
c. Typhoid fever	Japanese	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	10	5
	Foreigners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Natives..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
d. Influenza.	Japanese	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	Foreigners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Natives..	—	—	—	—	22	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	2
e. Tetanus.	Japanese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Foreigners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Natives..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
f. Erysipelas.	Japanese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Foreigners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Natives..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
g. Croupous pneumonia.	Japanese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Foreigners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Natives..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—
h. Paratyphoid fever.	Japanese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Foreigners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Natives..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
i. Infectious cerebro-spinal meningitis.	Japanese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Foreigners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Natives..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
j. Septicæmia.	Japanese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Foreigners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Natives..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Leprosy.	Japanese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Foreigners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Natives..	14	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	25	—
3. Tuberculosis.	Japanese	17	14	3	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	8	9	10	3	40	28
	Foreigners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Natives..	11	23	10	6	6	2	12	14	7	29	22	38	24	9	102	121
a. Lung tuberculosis.	Japanese	15	13	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	8	9	10	3	37	26
	Foreigners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Natives..	8	23	1	2	6	—	8	11	5	8	5	24	6	39	74	

Table showing number of patients classified according to diseases.

DISEASE	Nationality	1922						1923						1924	
		Jan.-June		July-Dec.		Total		Jan.-June		July-Dec.		Total		Jan.-June	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
I. Infantile diseases.	Japanese	3	1	—	—	3	1	4	—	5	3	9	3	5	2
	Foreigners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Natives..	2	—	—	—	2	—	1	6	2	3	9	3	—	—
II. Diseases of blood and anagenesis	Japanese	23	12	31	12	54	24	34	7	21	20	55	27	12	7
	Foreigners	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	31	19	18	90	2	—	—
	Natives..	57	74	94	35	151	109	71	31	19	18	90	49	26	17
III. Mental diseases.	Japanese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—
	Foreigners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Natives..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IV. Diseases of nerve system.	Japanese	107	54	125	46	233	100	144	39	115	49	259	88	119	55
	Foreigners	8	1	8	—	16	1	1	—	5	—	6	—	9	—
	Natives..	150	105	127	137	277	242	184	48	103	49	287	97	146	74
V. Diseases of internal secretive glands.	Japanese	4	—	4	—	8	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	2	—
	Foreigners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Natives..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	6	1	1
VI. Diseases of circulation organs.	Japanese	8	1	17	7	25	8	6	2	8	8	14	10	8	12
	Foreigners	—	3	54	18	70	21	38	18	14	8	52	26	17	4
	Natives..	16	3	54	18	70	21	38	18	14	8	52	26	17	4
VII. Diseases of the eye and affiliated organs.	Japanese	166	108	159	74	325	182	203	100	124	70	327	170	190	96
	Foreigners	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	4	—	2	—
	Natives..	287	255	208	176	495	431	181	210	195	177	376	387	231	185
VIII. Diseases of the ear.	Japanese	73	12	79	40	152	52	71	31	73	23	144	54	867	36
	Foreigners	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	6	2	7	—
	Natives..	72	41	50	47	122	88	66	30	81	44	147	74	39	45
IX. Diseases of the nose and throat	Japanese	105	46	142	65	247	111	112	28	88	36	200	64	80	31
	Foreigners	5	—	15	—	20	—	5	—	5	1	10	1	4	5
	Natives..	437	153	906	197	1,343	350	256	112	220	81	476	193	218	99
X. Diseases of respiratory organs.	Japanese	188	128	270	132	458	260	279	80	268	146	547	226	265	115
	Foreigners	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	8	—	10	1	7	3
	Natives..	491	261	713	458	1,204	719	888	392	730	525	1,618	917	763	558
XI. Diseases of digestive organs.	Japanese	521	236	597	239	1,118	475	561	249	485	307	1,046	556	489	281
	Foreigners	2	—	10	—	12	—	8	—	8	—	16	3	9	3
	Natives..	383	296	432	275	815	571	385	209	421	210	806	519	423	413
XII. Diseases of the teeth.	Japanese	114	64	215	84	329	148	108	55	62	20	170	75	82	51
	Foreigners	—	—	3	—	3	—	4	—	4	—	8	—	4	—
	Natives..	33	30	42	36	75	66	40	33	34	26	74	59	27	23
XIII. Diseases of locomotive organs.	Japanese	37	17	44	17	81	34	62	9	52	27	114	36	43	22
	Foreigners	—	—	4	—	4	—	2	—	6	—	6	—	4	—
	Natives..	196	84	300	60	496	144	227	103	349	187	576	290	382	203
XIV. Diseases of the skin and affiliated organs.	Japanese	405	137	597	145	1,002	282	313	132	405	176	718	308	441	189
	Foreigners	4	—	3	—	7	—	7	—	9	—	16	1	8	3
	Natives..	794	333	747	257	1,541	589	609	268	551	258	1,160	526	609	285
XV. Diseases of urinary and reproductive organs.	Japanese	42	55	33	51	75	106	37	59	47	81	84	140	31	124
	Foreigners	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Natives..	12	22	21	36	33	58	12	28	18	36	30	64	19	39
XVI. Injuries by external causes.	Japanese	181	30	275	36	456	66	357	36	181	33	538	69	274	51
	Foreigners	6	—	10	—	16	—	7	—	10	—	17	—	3	1
	Natives..	386	119	619	136	1,005	255	634	66	451	76	1,085	142	413	84
XVII. Death by drowning or hanging.	Japanese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Foreigners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Natives..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XVIII. Deformities.	Japanese	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—
	Foreigners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Natives..	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XIX. Pregnancy and accouchement.	Japanese	—	30	—	46	—	76	—	59	—	73	—	132	—	81
	Foreigners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
	Natives..	—	3	—	3	—	6	—	18	—	10	—	28	—	9
XX. Toxicosis.	Japanese	7	10	5	—	12	10	2	1	24	4	26	5	4	1
	Foreigners	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
	Natives..	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—
XXI. Beriberi.	Japanese	121	25	245	25	366	50	208	30	154	54	362	84	91	31
	Foreigners	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—
	Natives..	236	1	101	4	337	5	260	2	70	—	330	2	20	1
XXII. Palingensis.	Japanese	1	—	9	4	10	4	6	8	1	4	7	12	—	1
	Foreigners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Natives..	4	—	6	2	10	2	29	37	10	6	39	43	10	2
XXIII. Parasites.	Japanese	38	25	32	14	70	39	32	17	34	34	66	51	31	24
	Foreigners	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	3	—	—	—
	Natives..	110	148	100	124	210	272	75	43	111	123	186	166	118	128
* XXIV. Infectious diseases.	Japanese	336	156	351	100	687	256	253	102	260	90	513	192	196	67
	Foreigners	9	—	—	—	9	—	14	7	12	2	26	9	4	—
	Natives..	652	427	235	294	887	721	483	276	457	492	940	768	214	248
XXV. Tropical diseases.	Japanese	60	21	54	6	114	27	57	12	36	17	93	29	34	16
	Foreigners	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	3	—	8	5	—	1
	Natives..	769	509	921	613	1,690	1,122	798	599	1,183	780	1,981	1,379	1,038	710
XXVI. Not diagnosable.	Japanese	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	2	—	7	1	4	—
	Foreigners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	4	—	—	—
	Natives..	2	3	—	—	2	3	8	5	15	10	23	15	14	8
Total..	Japanese	2,540	1,168	3,284	1,143	5,824	2,311	2,858	1,057	2,448	1,276	5,306	2,333	2,469	1,294
	Foreigners	38	1	54	92	192	1	66	26	78	12	144	38	63	17
	Natives..	5,092	2,866	5,677	2,908	10,769	5,774	5,245	2,537	5,036	3,222	10,281	5,579	4,730	3,037
		7,670	4,035	9,015	4,051	16,685	8,086	8,169	3,360	7,562	4,510	15,731	8,130	7,262	4,348

Particular classification of diseases	Nationality	1922						1923						1924	
		Jan.-June		July-Dec.		Total		Jan.-June		July-Dec.		Total		Jan.-June	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
XXII. Palingenesis.	Japanese	1	—	9	4	10	4	6	8	1	4	7	12	—	1
	Foreigners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natives..	4	—	6	2	10	2	29	37	10	6	39	43	10	2	
1. Cancer.	Japanese	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	2	2	—	—
	Foreigners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natives..	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	—	7	—	11	—	—	—	
2. Benignant tumour.	Japanese	1	—	9	4	10	4	5	5	—	3	5	8	—	1
	Foreigners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natives..	4	—	5	2	9	2	25	35	3	5	28	40	3	1	
3. Malignant tumour.	Japanese	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	
	Foreigners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Natives..	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	1	—	3	7	1	
XXIII Parasites.	Japanese	38	25	32	14	70	39	32	17	34	34	66	51	31	24
	Foreigners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	—
Natives..	110	148	100	124	210	272	75	43	111	123	186	166	118	128	
1. Round worm.	Japanese	24	18	17	13	41	31	11	14	21	19	32	33	15	12
	Foreigners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natives..	104	133	99	120	203	253	66	41	104	119	170	160	111	124	
2. Oxyuris vermicularis.	Japanese	2	—	1	—	3	—	2	—	5	2	7	2	4	8
	Foreigners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Natives..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3. Hook worm	Japanese	8	7	11	1	19	8	13	2	3	13	16	15	9	3
	Foreigners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natives..	5	15	1	4	6	19	8	—	3	2	11	2	6	4	
4. Tape-worm.	Japanese	4	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	3	1
	Foreigners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natives..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	
5. Lung distoma.	Japanese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Foreigners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natives..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6. Others.	Japanese	—	—	3	—	3	—	5	1	5	—	10	1	—	—
	Foreigners	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Natives..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	2	5	2	—	—	
XXIV. Infectious diseases.	Japanese	336	156	351	100	687	256	253	102	260	90	513	192	196	67
	Foreigners	9	—	—	—	9	—	14	7	12	2	26	9	4	—
Natives..	652	427	235	294	887	721	483	276	457	492	940	768	214	248	
1. Acute infectious diseases.	Japanese	125	71	32	6	157	77	61	30	45	12	106	32	7	2
	Foreigners	8	—	—	—	8	—	4	—	2	—	4	2	—	—
Natives..	346	46	22	14	368	60	238	28	183	142	421	170	2	3	
a. Measles.	Japanese	4	1	—	—	4	1	—	1	39	9	39	10	—	—
	Foreigners	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natives..	233	5	—	1	233	6	—	1	160	136	160	137	—	—	
b. Chicken pox.	Japanese	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Foreigners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natives..	15	3	1	—	16	3	18	11	1	2	4	19	15	2	
c. Typhus.	Japanese	1	1	19	6	20	7	4	2	3	3	7	5	7	2
	Foreigners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natives..	2	—	1	1	3	1	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	
d. Influenza.	Japanese	114	67	11	—	125	67	54	15	1	—	55	15	—	—
	Foreigners	1	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Natives..	95	38	18	12	113	50	220	14	22	2	242	16	—	—	
e. Tetanus.	Japanese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Foreigners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natives..	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
f. Erysipelas.	Japanese	4	2	—	—	4	2	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—
	Foreigners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natives..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
g. Croupous pneumonia.	Japanese	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Foreigners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natives..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	
h. Paratyphus.	Japanese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Foreigners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natives..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
i. Infectious cerebro-spinal meningitis.	Japanese	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Foreigners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natives..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
j. Septicæmia.	Japanese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—
	Foreigners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natives..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2. Leprosy.	Japanese	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Foreigners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natives..	18	7	21	6	39	13	11	—	13	—	24	—	12	—	
3. Tuberculosis.	Japanese	31	4	13	7	44	11	50	26	34	13	84	39	6	15
	Foreigners	1	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	1	—	4	—	1	—
Natives..	85	74	55	39	140	113	57	33	61	78	118	111	41	43	
a. Lung tuberculosis.	Japanese	30	4	13	7	43	11	49	36	32	12	81	38	5	14
	Foreigners	1	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	1	—	4	—	1	—
Natives..	25	39	27	14	52	53	20	26	20	51	40	77	19	23	
b. Gland tuberculosis.	Japanese	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	2	1	1	—
	Foreigners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natives..	59	35	25	25	84	60	27	6	19	25	46	31	26	17	

Particular classification of diseases	Nationality	1922						1923						1924		
		Jan.-June		July-Dec.		Total		Jan.-June		July-Dec.		Total		Jan.-June		
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
c. Bone tuberculosis.	Japanese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Natives..	—	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	9	1	11	1	—	1	—
d. Skin tuberculosis.	Japanese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Natives..	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	10	1	14	2	—	9	2
e. Tuberculosis of digestive organs.	Japanese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Natives..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
f. Tuberculosis of the throat.	Japanese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Natives..	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
g. Tubercular meningitis.	Japanese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Natives..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
h. Tubercular pleurisy.	Japanese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Natives..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
4. Venereal diseases.	Japanese	115	18	218	29	333	47	119	31	166	35	285	66	167	32	
	Natives..	113	141	82	133	195	274	122	148	113	187	235	335	130	147	
a. Soft chancre.	Japanese	15	1	27	2	42	3	6	—	7	2	13	2	12	3	
	Natives..	7	2	7	2	14	4	2	—	15	4	17	4	19	1	
b. Syphilis.	Japanese	22	3	46	7	68	10	29	10	45	5	74	15	58	20	
	Natives..	30	25	14	28	44	53	42	16	29	9	71	25	31	18	
A. First stage.	Japanese	4	2	5	—	9	2	10	—	18	1	28	1	19	6	
	Natives..	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	13	7	1	45	14	5	1	
B. Second stage.	Japanese	17	1	25	7	42	8	17	10	9	2	26	12	16	7	
	Natives..	27	22	14	24	41	46	3	3	3	1	6	3	1	2	
C. Third stage.	Japanese	—	—	15	—	15	—	1	—	18	2	19	2	22	7	
	Natives..	3	3	—	4	3	7	1	1	14	7	15	8	19	13	
D. Congenital.	Japanese	1	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	
	Natives..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5	—	6	2	
c. Gonorrhœal diseases.	Japanese	78	14	145	20	223	34	84	21	114	28	198	49	97	5	
	Natives..	76	114	61	103	137	217	78	132	69	174	147	306	80	128	
5. Trachoma.	Japanese	65	63	85	58	150	121	23	25	15	30	38	55	16	18	
	Natives..	90	159	55	102	145	261	55	67	87	85	142	152	29	53	
XXV. Tropical diseases.	Japanese	60	21	54	6	114	27	57	12	36	17	93	29	34	16	
	Natives..	769	509	921	613	1,690	1,122	798	599	1,183	780	1,981	1,379	1,038	710	
1. Frambœsia.	Japanese	—	—	11	2	11	2	8	2	2	—	10	2	4	3	
	Natives..	673	418	796	519	1,469	937	636	438	999	626	1,635	1,064	899	563	
2. Amœbean dysentery.	Japanese	3	2	13	1	16	3	32	5	30	16	62	21	25	12	
	Natives..	12	12	4	3	16	15	74	47	21	14	95	61	64	53	
3. Filaria diseases elephantiasis	Japanese	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	4	—	6	1	—	—	
	Natives..	3	—	2	1	5	1	4	—	1	9	5	9	2	—	
4. Malaria.	Japanese	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	
	Natives..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5. Tinea imbricata.	Japanese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Natives..	—	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6. Tropical skin diseases.	Japanese	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
	Natives..	76	78	90	90	166	168	84	113	162	131	246	244	73	68	
7. Dengue fever.	Japanese	55	19	30	3	85	22	13	3	—	—	13	3	—	1	
	Natives..	5	1	23	—	28	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
8. Diseases by animal poison.	Japanese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	3	—	
	Natives..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	



(1) Railway construction work in Saipan.



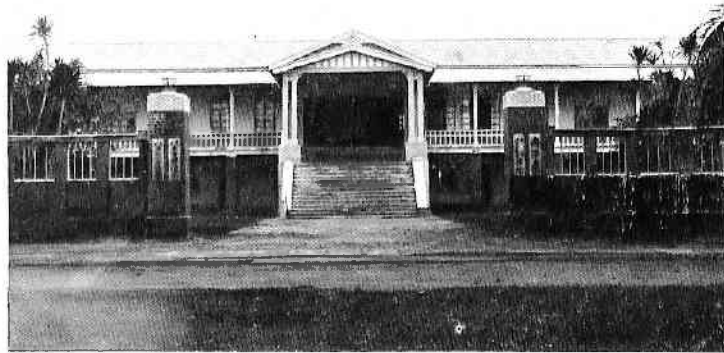
(2) Railway construction work in Saipan.



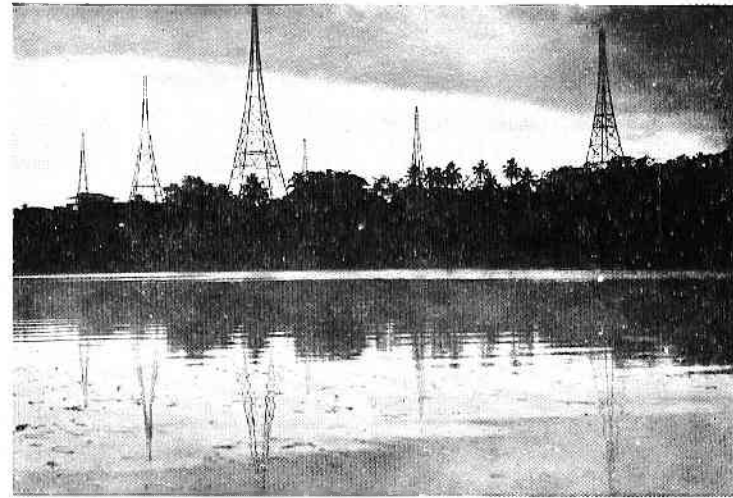
(3) Railway construction work in Saipan.



(4) Railway construction work in Saipan.



(5) South Seas Bureau Office.



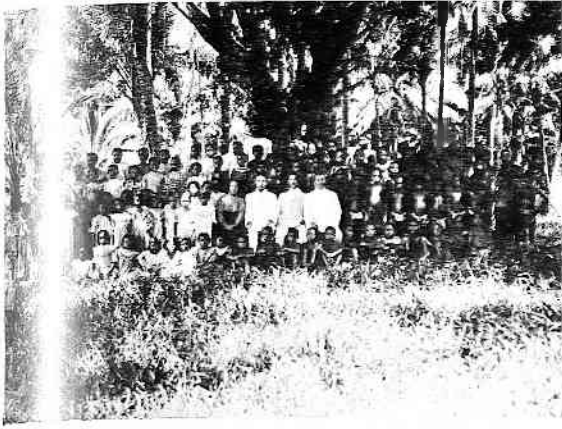
(6) Distant view of the Wireless Station in Palau.



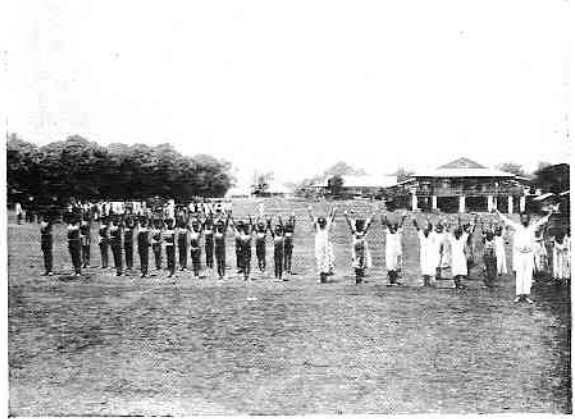
(7) View of the South Seas Bureau Office from the side.



(8) Pupils of the Palau Primary School at play.



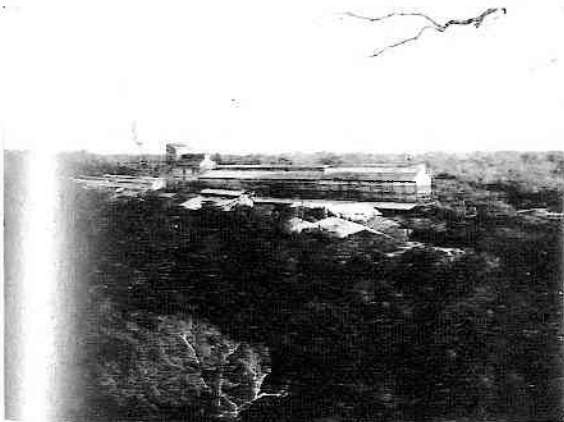
(9) Pupils of the Malekciok Public School.



(10) Pupils of the Palau Public School at gymnastics.



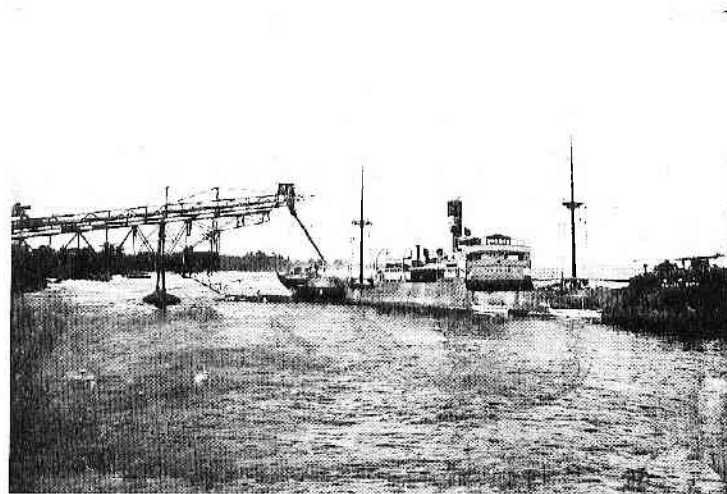
(11) Houses of Palau Islanders.



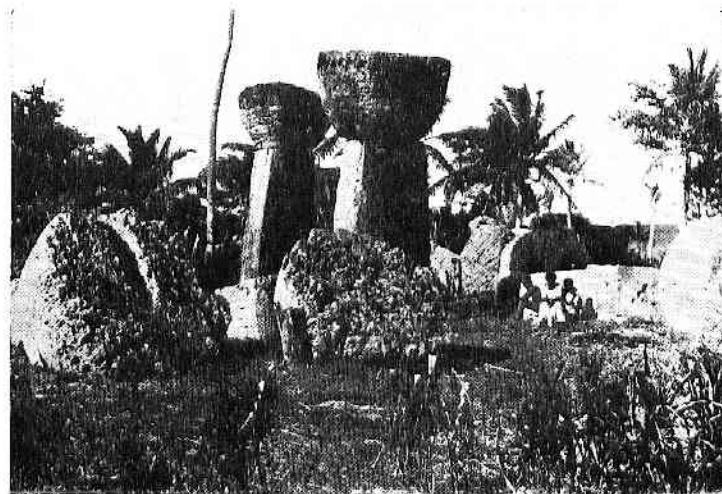
(12) Distant view of the Angaur Mining Station.



(13) Collection of Phosphate.



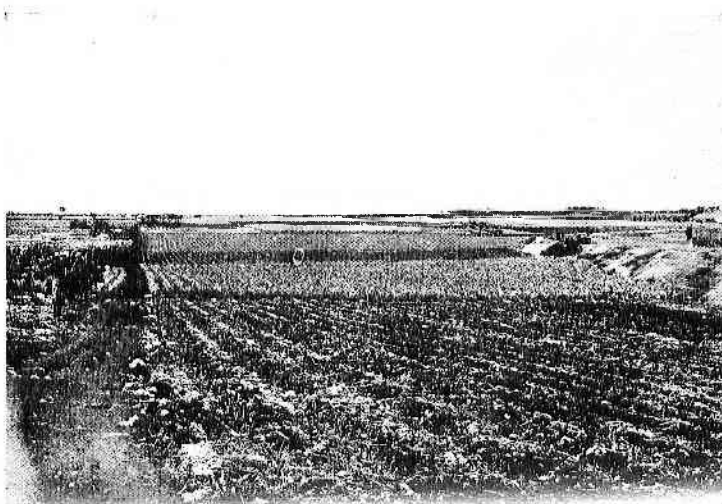
(14) Shipping of Phosphate.



(15) Tombs of Taka Tribe in Tinian.



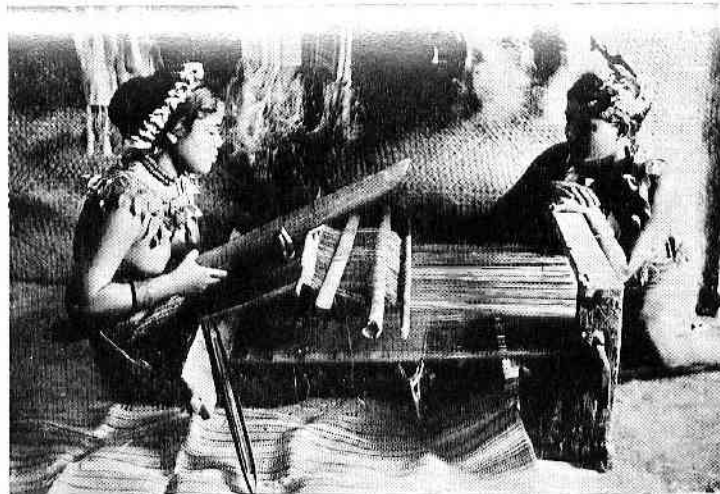
1907. The Sugar Refinery of the Nanyo Kōzaisha.



1907. Sugar Plantation of the Nanyo Kōzaisha.



(18) Manners of Chamorro Natives in Saipan.



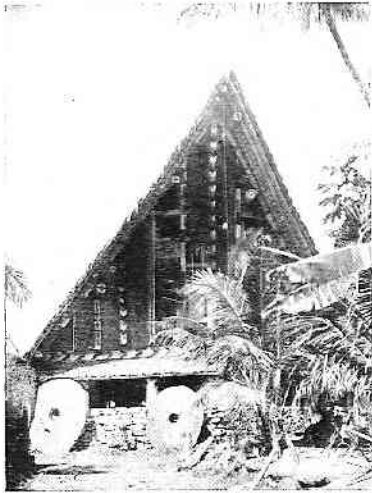
(19) Weaving by Kanaka women in Saipan.



(20) Dancing by Kanaka men in Saipan.



(21) Distant view of the Submarine Cable Station in Yap.



(22) Meeting-House of Yap Islanders.



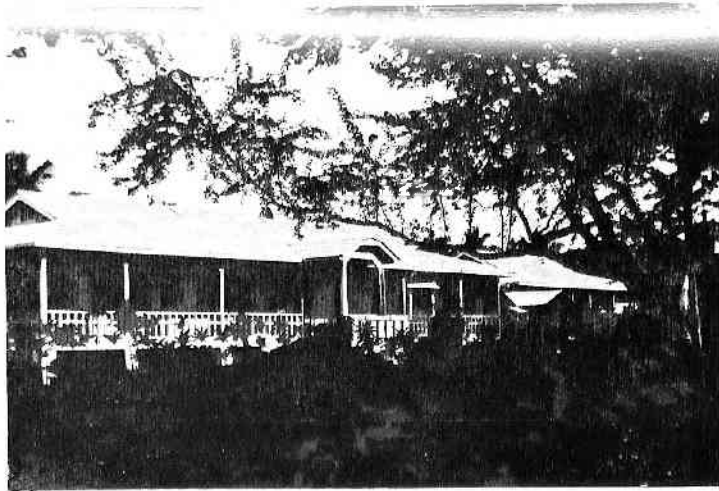
(23) Distant view of Government Offices in Summer Island of the Truk Group.



(24) Manne's of the Truk Islanders



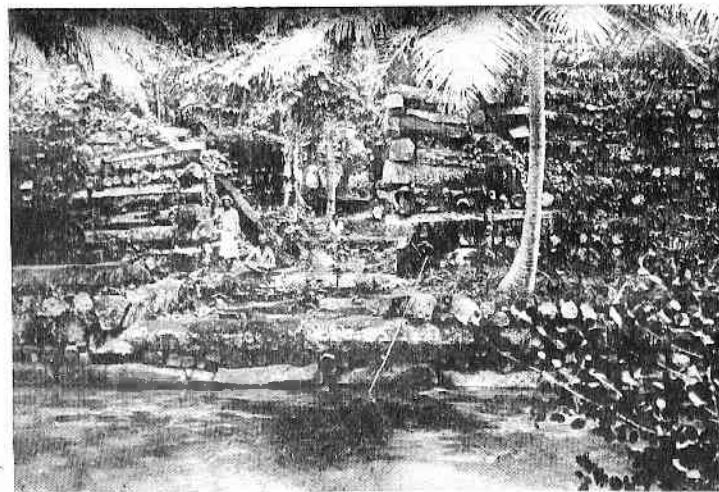
(25) Taro Potatoes.



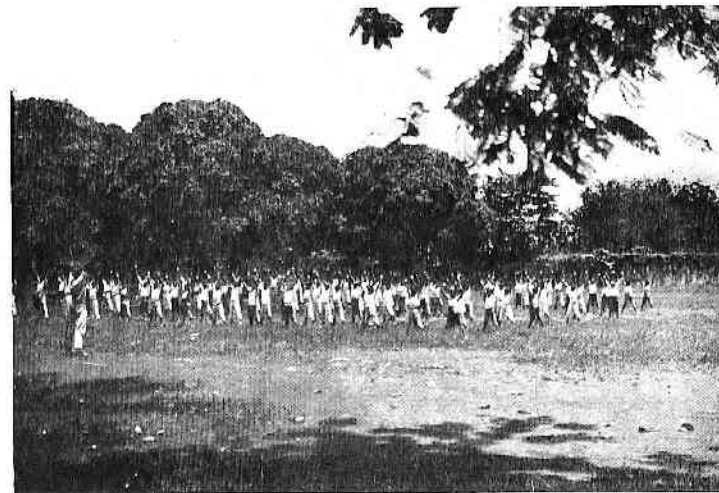
(26) Hospital in Ponape.



(27) Catholic Church in Ponape.



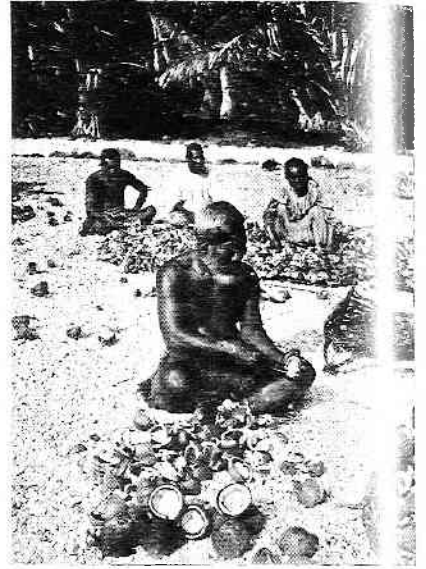
(28) Ruins of Nanmatar in Ponape.



(29) Pupils of the Ponape Public School at gymnastics.



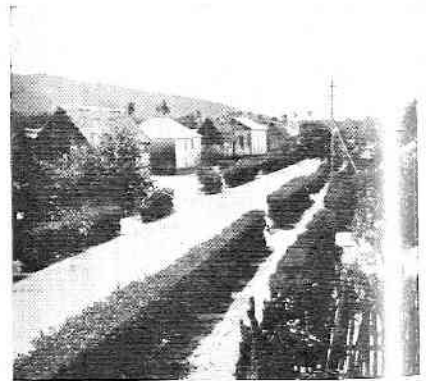
(30) Knitting by women of Jaluit.



(31) Manufacture of Copra.



(32) Manners of Ponape Islanders.



(33) Street in Saipan.