

That was the constant fear of Japan, the finding of some strong foreign nation installed on the Chinese continent, standing as a constant menace to the national existence of Japan, and when Japan opened up her country and entered on a new venture as a world nation, she looked around and found the conditions of the world very dangerous to herself. Those were the days of Imperialism, when Bismarck was ruling on the European continent, and looking across the Chinese borders we realised the fate of Burma, Siam, Persia, realised what a serious venture was in store for us. So naturally our only and sole concern was how to protect Japan and the greatest weakness was in two spots. (could not hear) Korea. We could not afford to have a strong, hostile nation in the Pacific menacing the Japanese country. The second place of great danger was the partitioning of China which was threatened particularly after the Boxer uprising of 1900 and it was this fear that formulated Japan's foreign policy towards China up to, I should say, the beginning of the world war. After the world war, with Germany out of the way, with social revolution in Russia which took away from the Japanese mind the constant fear of the war of revenge from Russia, Japan began to breathe freely and entered upon the second period of her China policy. But at that time Japan faced a different condition at home.

The first political danger was gone at the end of the world war, but with the end of the world war came another question, the question of colonial conditions. In sixty odd years Japan increased her population from 32 millions in 1867 to 65 millions in 1930 and the rate of increase is around 800,000 every year. That means that in 1965, 35 years from now, the population of Japan will be 108 millions. That is one of the most serious problems before Japan. With a territory a little smaller than the State of California, we have to provide for this increasing