

Appendix to NANKYOKUKI, the Report of the Japanese Antarctic Expedition, 1910-12.

CHAPTER X OUTLINE OF THE ACTIVITIES SUPPORTING THE ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION

The project of Antarctic expedition was announced to the world at the public meeting at the Kinshi-kaikan, Kanda, Tokyo, on July 5 th, 1910.

Before the opening of the meeting the following had transpired: at first Lieutenant SHIRASE told Shunzo (Dakuro) MURAKAMI, the President of the *Seiko-Zasshisha*, of his plans for an Antarctic expedition and asked him for assistance to enable him to carry out the project to a successful conclusion.

In the beginning, Mr. MURAKAMI refused the proposal as it was too big a project for him. But, at the incessant appeals of Lieutenant SHIRASE, he finally came to make up his mind to help the project. He then negotiated, through Mr. Hazan ICHIKAWA, with the *Hochi* Newspapers for the backing of the entire undertaking. But, again the *Hochi* Newspapers refused the proposal after a conference of executives. Mr. MURAKAMI, then, asked the *Asahi* Newspapers for assistance through somebody else. The staffs of the *Asahi* were glad to consider it, but after about one week's deliberations they refused to sponsor the plan. At first, Mr. MURAKAMI had thought that to realize such a big project, it would be wiser for Lieutenant SHIRASE to have some newspaper as a sponsor, because the magazines, such as he owned however they might be influential, would not match the daily press.

This was why he started by negotiating with newspaper offices. He was quite at a loss when these negotiations were unsuccessful.

Although the campaign for public contribution had not been started as yet, they had already asked for assistance from a number of their personal acquaintances. It was a matter of honour to abandon the project at this point. The die was cast. They, with the support of a few people, commenced to try every other possibility.

Considering that there was no other way to success than to appeal to the public and to ask for their support, they advanced the plan along this line. In addition to the supporters from the beginning such as the Minister of Education KOMATSUBARA, Mr. Kiyoomi CHIGAMI, Mr. Shuji ISAWA, and Dr. YOKOYAMA, they succeeded in obtaining the approval of Messrs. Shinji TSUJI, Seiei SEKI, the Chairman HASEBA, Goro MIURA, Masami OISHI, Seiki TERAUCHI, Kenko KIMOTSUKI, Soroku EBARA, Katsundo MINOURA, Hiroyuki TANAKA, Yasu-goro SASAKI and Kumataro SAKURAI. Stimulated by these supporters, they called on Count OKUMA and secured his consent to be present at the public meeting scheduled for the 5 th of July.

How successful the meeting was and how impressive the speeches of many a celebrated figure were are too wellknown to be described here in detail. The hall was packed to capacity with an enthusiastic audience, and there were even people who tried to enter the crowded hall through the windows. Thus the daring enterprise was announced to the whole country. Since the announcement of the project was

made all of a sudden, it seems to have surprised the press circles. Now, the enterprise was launched as a national matter.

On the same day, an announcement was made on the establishment of an organization for the support of the project. The Supporter's Association for the Antarctic Expedition was thus inaugurated. Messrs. Hiroyuki TANAKA, Kumataro SAKURAI, Yasugoro SASAKI, Hogi OSHIKAWA and Yujiro MIYAKE were selected as the executive members: Messrs. Shunzo MURAKAMI, Seiu HORIUCHI and Kokichi KAMIYA accepted the posts of chief executive, head clerk, and accountant, respectively. The office of the Association was set up in the *Seiko* Magazine Co. Thus decided, the Association was started its activities forthwith. On the next day, Mr. MURAKAMI and Mr. SHIRASE called on Count OKUMA to ask him to be the President of the Association. The Count accepted it willingly and promised to do his best for the project. Thenceforth, sympathy for the project was aroused throughout the country. The large contribution from the public were good signs for the future of the project.

Count OKUMA, as the President of the Association, invited some important persons of the press in Tokyo to his residence and asked for their future cooperation. The Count nominated the following five newspapers to form a joint committee: the *Kokumin*, the *Nichi-nichi*, the *Yamato*, the *Chuo* and the *Hochi*. On July 14th, 1910 the journalists gave their word to do their best toward supporting the project. Just at that time, the *Asahi* of Tokyo and Osaka courageously proposed to the Association that they would underwrite in large measure the enterprise. Mr. Sosen TORII and Hr. Juo SUGIMURA, presenting the *Asahi* of Osaka and Tokyo respectively, met President Count OKUMA and the Chief Executive MURAKAMI, and Lieutenant SHIRASE at the Count's house of Waseda, and promised to take charge of the subscription campaign. After several

days, the *Tokyo Asahi* and the *Osaka Asahi* simultaneously announced this. After this, the contribution from the public rushed in like a flood: the boom might be said to have been "record-breaking".

On the other hand, many people came to suggest that the original plan by Mr. SHIRASE was too modest and that an extended plan, that was to require much larger funds, was proposed. Through the organization of the Supporter's Association, the cooperation of the journalists, the people's sympathy, and the activity of the *Asahi* on the subscription campaign, the necessary funds were going to be secured somehow.

Now, there came out the second problem, which was about the ship for the expedition. The problem of ship was what the Supporter's Association worried about most. This was the most difficult problem of the enterprise. As for the ship, we were, at first, told that Lieutenant SHIRASE had contracted for a ship at Hakodate. But that ship was canceled under certain circumstances before the public announcement of the project. Two days before the public meeting, Captain Naokichi NOMURA, introduced by Captain HIDESIMA, volunteered to participate in the expedition. At the meeting he made a speech, giving the outlines of the route of navigation he had planned himself. The captain, afterwards, came to emphasize the need of using a ship stronger than the one Lieutenant SHIRASE had in mind. He went to Yokohama, therefore, with the Chief Executive Member MURAKAMI to investigate the "*Moshun-go*" moored there, but it was too old for sailing on an extended trip. Under these circumstances, Vice Admiral KIMOTSUKI suggested that the "*Banjo-kan*" would be better. As the "*Banjo-kan*" was moored at the naval port of Sasebo as a superannuated warship, it appeared to them the best one: so Mr. IKEDA, the Chief Editor of the *Asahi*, Mr. SUGIMURA, the new executive of the Association and MURAKAMI, Chief Executive of the

Association consulted with Vice Minister of the Navy, Admiral TAKARABE about the possibility of borrowing the ship from the Navy. The Vice Minister was favourably disposed to the project and suggested they investigate, first of all, the hull of the ship. Captain NOMURA lost no time to go to Sasebo to inspect it and found it was a suitable ship. On this report, they began to negotiate with the Naval Office for its grant. The Naval authorities revealed that, although their intention was in favour for the grant, the ship's custodian should be changed not to violate legal formalities, because it was against the law to grant a lease directly from the Navy. So, IKEBE, MURAKAMI, SASAKI and others of the negotiating committee negotiated with the Ministry of Communication and with the Tokyo Metropolitan Office about changing of the ship's registry, but the laws were too complicated to allow for an easy and early change.

This was the first of the barriers we faced in our difficult business. Under such circumstances, negotiations were made with the Kanagawa Prefectural Office, without results. The committees negotiated even with the Ministry of Education, which considered the project to be of merit. They considered, however, that if the project were to be related to the Ministry as a scientific expedition it would inevitably become a governmental project. That would make the matter more difficult. Thus their answer was a refusal in short.

On the other hand, the committee was waiting impatiently for Baron GOTO, who was travelling through Toyama and Fukui Prefectures, because they had previously obtained the consent for support from the Baron. At this time, a great obstacle suddenly emerged. It was the great flood disaster.

In the meantime, the Association was constantly appealing for subscriptions and articles from the public. Meanwhile, the Supporter's Association held many public meetings in Tokyo and Yokohama. Count OKUMA, as

well as the following men made eloquent speeches on behalf of the project: Messrs. Yujiro MIYAKE, Hiroyuki TANAKA, Yasugoro SASAKI, Nichinan FUKUMOTO, Dakuro MURAKAMI, Kumataro SAKURAI, Hideichi NOYORI, Hideomi TAKAHASHI, Somei UZAWA, Umpei OZAWA, etc. Members of the *Teibi* Club, which consisted of eloquent speakers of universities in Tokyo, helped us profoundly by giving speeches at various places. These were Messrs. Hiroshi MORIYAMA, Shiro TERADA, Shizuo OI, Minoru YOKOTA, Masando KATO, Koreichi KAI, Riei INAKE, Ryosuke FUKUOKA, Taneo MIYAZAWA and Chokudo INATA worked hard for the project. Members of *Japan Rikikokai* and other interested students made wayside speeches and a woman named Tsuneko KURIYAMA opened a small shop on Ginza-street and contributed all the profit she realized. Such was the support the society received and such were the enthusiastic efforts of the people concerned.

On the other hand, however, the problem of the "*Banjo-kan*" was still in unsolved. Baron GOTO returned to Tokyo but departed immediately for Kansai on business. Chief Executive MURAKAMI and Captain NOMURA went to Osaka to meet him.

On hearing that there was an old warship, named the "*Amagi-kan*" which was used as a training-ship for students of the Mercantile Marine School of Toba in Mie Prefecture, they went there to examine the ship and in the meantime they lost a chance to meet the Baron because of the flood disaster. As the hull of the old warship was too old for use on the expedition, they considered the possibility of the former "*Banjo-kan*".

Chief Executive MURAKAMI, coming back to Tokyo at the time of the flood disaster, presented himself to the Kanagawa Prefectural Office to negotiate about changing the registry of the ship. The Governor was favourably disposed and kindly had his secretary go to the Department of Home Affairs in Tokyo to

negotiate on this matter.

At that time, Messrs. Aritomo YAMAGATA, Keizo KIYOURA, Junko HASEBA, Mitsuru TOYAMA, Shigemaru SUGIYAMA, Gengaku MUDAGUCHI, Kiyohide SEKI and others rendered their support to the project, and this problem was submitted at two cabinet meetings. But, as it was learned that the authorities were considering the possibility of our undertaking extensive repairs on the ship, in the event that permission for its use was granted, the Supporter's Association reluctantly gave up this ship as a possibility, as the repairing expenses would amount to a sum far greater than was its financial capacity.

The ship for the Antarctic expedition would have to be a first-class wooden ship with an auxiliary steam engine and must have sufficiently solid hull. We went about in search of suitable ship in vain. In the meantime, a plan of building a new ship was proposed by some one, and Mr. Michijiro KOIKE, Bachelor of Engineering, was asked to design it. On this matter, some experts were also invited from the Ichikawa Dockyards of Ominato. As a result of conferences among those concerned, however, it was revealed that to build new ship was impossible in the limited time available.

On the other hand, Lieutenant SHIRASE acted on the suggestions made by some of the supporters and organized the Scientific Research Division of the Party and entrusted it to Messrs. OGURA, AOMI, and TAKEDA: they immediately applied themselves to the problems involved in the proposed scientific research works of the expedition. Messrs. SUGIMURA and HORIUCHI gave them useful advices on the matter. Thus they carried out every necessary preparation for the expedition with their best, but the ship to use, which obviously was of topmost importance, had not been found yet. It became impossible to start in August as had been scheduled.

On hearing that there was another ship

named "*Daishichi Heian-maru*" in Osaka, they visited there to inspect it. But it was found unsuitable again.

At last, in an attempt to solve this impass, a conference of members of the Executive Committee and others was held at the residence of Count OKUMA, President of the Association. At this conference, the problem of the budget was discussed. First, second, and third proposed budgets were made and Messrs. OSHIKAWA, SUGIMURA and HORIUCHI were appointed to constitute the Budget Committee. Since the estimated expenses were quite excessive and since the project had coincided with the floods, some pessimistic opinions were heard around this time. The Supporter's Association, however, could not bear giving up the project, not only because Lieutenant SHIRASE had already announced it to the public, but also because the members of the Association were firmly convinced that the project was of too great significance to be left unfinished.

As a result, it was decided that the expedition be carried out in a smaller scale than had been planned, and that the problem of the ship be entirely left to the care of Lieutenant SHIRASE and Captain NOMURA.

It was in mid September that Lieutenant asked the Captain to go to the Nagoya area and inspect the "*Tensho-maru*" at Kitsugawa, Osaka. Following reports from the Captain and Lieutenant, Executive Member TANAKA and Purser HORIUCHI also went to Osaka and inspected numerous ships. They also began to negotiate with the *Osaka Asahi* Newspapers about ships and other matters. These activities were made in the course of several weeks during which there seemed little hope for the project.

At this time, however, an express message arrived, informing Lieutenant SHIRASE that the "*Daini Hoko-maru*" was returning. So Mr. MURAKAMI with Mr. SHIRASE, made a visit on Mr. GUNJI and began to negotiate. But, on the next day their proposals were refused.

Upon receiving notice of the refusal, Executive Member MURAKAMI visited First Lieutenant GUNJI on the “*Daini Hoko-maru*” issue. He made an earnest appeal to grant the ship for the expedition and finally succeeded in persuading Lieutenant GUNJI to consider the matter again. On the next day, Count OKUMA met Lieutenant GUNJI and conducted successful negotiations for securing the use of the “*Daini Hoko-maru*” for the expedition.

At that time, the Association and the *Asahi* had different opinions on the date of departure of the Party. The Association insisted it would be better to depart at the end of November, on the grounds that Lieutenant SHIRASE had publicly promised that the expedition would leave before that date and failure to do so would mean loss of face. The *Asahi* insisted the Party should start next year, allowing for complete preparations. Both strongly stuck to their opinions, but finally it was settled that the *Asahi* would deliver all of the funds to Count OKUMA, the President of the Supporter's Association, and that would let the Party leave at the end of November at his responsibility.

The “*Daini Hoko-maru*” was drydocked immediately at the Ishikawajima Dockyards to be equipped with an auxiliary steam engine and to undergo various repairworks and improvements. At that time, as is wellknown, Admiral TOGO christened the ship as “*Kainan-maru*” and Dr. MIYAKE hoisted the expedition flag of the Southern Cross, designed by himself on the mast of the ship.

On November 22nd, the “*Kainan-maru*” had a trial run and on 24th and 25th the ship was opened to the public: on 26th a grand farewell ceremony was held for the members of the Party at Count OKUMA's residence: in the afternoon of the same day a national farewell meeting was held at Hibiya Park.

On 28th, about 50,000 people assembled at Shibaura, so that the huge reclaimed land area was filled with the people. Count OKUMA, appearing on the stage, encouraged the Party

by his famous speech in which he said that a single loaded shell surpasses hundreds of blank shots: many distinguished guests, the executive members of the Supporter's Association and members of the *Teibi* Club also gave them a hearty send-off.

On the next day, 29th, the “*Kainan-maru*” departed from Shibaura Bay. They started in high spirits off to brave the thousands of miles of tumultuous seas. The efforts made by those concerned were, indeed, enormous.

It must especially be mentioned that all the newspapers and news agencies in the country had supported the enterprise from the beginning, and that the *Asahi* was of tremendous assistance in conducting the subscription campaign. The sympathy of the Japanese papers in America, Hawaii, the South Sea Islands and elsewhere is also to be greatly acknowledged. How much these encouragements influenced the hearts of the public on behalf of the enterprise was immeasurable. The direct and indirect efforts of the *Japan Rikikokai*, the support rendered by teachers and students throughout the country, the support given by various young men's associations and by the Veteran's League, the favours of rich men and of thousands of common people and the kindness of the Morimura Bank, one of the most trusted banks in the country, in managing cost-free the contributions should be also deeply thanked.

Thus the “*Kainan-maru*” departed from Shibaura Bay under the cheerful encouragement of thousands of people, but after the departure of the ship the Supporter's Association faced grave difficulties in raising further contributions. It was because once the ship had departed, the nation tended to regard the contribution campaign as finished.

But, in actuality, when the ship departed, there was over ¥. 10,000 in debt. Therefore, the Association had to continue the contribution campaign more energetically. After long debate, the Association decided to send circulars can-

vassing all the primary schools in the country for contributions, and to make a film on the farewell ceremony at Count OKUMA's and of the departure of the "*Kainan-maru*" from Shibaura. The film was to be shown to the public at Tokyo, Utsunomiya, and other places. But these could not be counted on for very large sums. The Association presented a draft proposal again to the Diet in an attempt to obtain government grants for the project. Messrs. MURAKAMI, HORIUCHI, AMANAME and TAKEMI undertook this job and made utmost efforts.

"*Kainan-maru*" in the meantime, after a long voyage, arrived at New Zealand safely on Feb. 8, 1911, and departed for Antarctica on 11 th. This news, though encouraging, made the members of the Supporter's Association have some anxiety on the future of the ship. Although she could arrive at New Zealand safely, the ice-sea in the far-south is an unknown ocean where no Japanese seaman ever sailed, therefore nobody was sure what unexpected accident may occur.

In the Diet, Messrs. Junko HASEBA, Yasuhiro SASAKI, Shoichiro YOSIUE and Seinen TAKAGI worked actively under the leadership of Mr. Kishichi KOKUBU, and the draft proposal passed the House of Representatives unanimously on March 21. Now, the government was urged to issue the grant-in-aid (53,000 yen in budget). But the government refused to do so. The grant-in-aid was not issued even though four members of the Committee, Messrs. TANAKA, MURAKAMI, OSHIKAWA and SASAKI together with Captain NOMURA and Mr. Shonen TAKAGI visited the Prime Minister at his residence to ask for his support.

Meanwhile, a telegram from Lieutenant SHIRASE, addressed to the Supporter's Association, arrived here on May 1. According to that telegram, the "*Kainan-maru*" arrived at a point 74°16' S, 172°07' E on March 11, but the Party, seeing Coulman Island in sight,

could not land because of the poor conditions of the ice and reluctantly returned to Sydney Harbour.

On hearing this news, the Supporters' Association had an urgent meeting. Although it was truly regrettable that the Party had not been able to land on Antarctica, the fact that the "*Kainan-maru*" was able to go so far south proved the excellent ability of the seamen. Therefore, the Committee accepted the following resolution.

1. The Supporters' Association for the Antarctic Expedition will assist, to the best of its ability, the Expedition Party in obtaining better equipment and in fulfilling its project of scientific research.
2. The Supporters' Association will assist the Antarctic Expedition Party to proceed toward the destination in the Antarctic region from the base decided by the Party, on the second expedition scheduled during the melting season of this year.
3. The Supporters' Association appeals to the whole nation for its sympathy and supports in order to insure the success of the Expedition.

To carry out the second expedition, additional funds were necessary. Even if the expedition was carried out along the original plans, the task was very heavy. Now, the situation was more serious. The Party returned from Antarctica without landing and the full Expedition Party was to stay for more than half a year in a foreign country where the prices of commodities were high. Furthermore, it was necessary to purchase such goods as food and clothing for the second expedition. It would require almost as much as organizing and sending a new party. Moreover, the task was more difficult than in the first expedition, because the public had already been canvassed once. It was extremely difficult to get further subscriptions from those among the wealthy who had already subscribed the project.

It was early May, a benefit theatrical per-

formance was held at the proposal of the following ladies: Takako KAETSU, Ryuko KURITSUKA, Baroness ARIJI, Fumiko HAYASHIDA, Haruko HATOYAMA, Masako MIWADA, Yasuko SUZUKI, Mrs. Dr. OKADA and Mrs. YANAGIYA. On June 23, a Sumo (Japanese wrestling) tournament was held at the Kokugi-kan through the good offices of Count ITAGAKI and Mr. Sekifu MIYAKE. Meanwhile, Captain NOMURA, together with Secretary TODA, returned home by “*Nikko-maru*” on July 15, to report the situation of the Party.

Prior to that, considering that the second expedition would by no means be possible unless we made some extraordinary efforts, President OKUMA of the Supporters' Association, invited to his residence representatives of the press and news agencies in Tokyo and asked for their cooperation in the subscription campaign. He explained to them the development of the situation with the expedition and told them that the government would not issue the grant-in-aid and appealed to them as follows:

“Although the ship is small, “*Kainan-maru*” hoisting our national flag, is now in the dock of Sydney and our twenty-seven brave men are waiting for the second expedition in a tent on the suburbs of Sydney. If we cut off their supplies and leave them stranded, it will be a national disgrace. I have never before grieved over much, but I would if such were to turn out to be the fate of the expedition”

In response to this appeal, the newspaper offices organized the Joint Association for Assisting the Antarctic Expedition, of which executive members were Mr. Shuji GONDO of the Japan Telegram Agency, Mr. Arando ADACHI of the *Yomiuri* and Mr. Kumakichi USAKI of the *Nichi-nichi* who all made tremendous contributions to the project. Mr. Choei GOTO of the *Miyako*, Mr. NOBUTOSHI of the *Hochi*, and Mr. MIYAMOTO of the *Yamato*, Mr. Moichi HAYAKAWA of the *Nihon* and

others were also of great help for the campaign.

Thereafter, the Supporters' Association designated two standing secretaries: Mr. TANAKA was designated to be a standing secretary together with Mr. MURAKAMI who had held the job alone up to that time. At the same time, extensive canvassing tours were carried out throughout the country. At first, on July 14, public meeting was held at Kinki-kan, Tokyo, in which Count OKUMA, Dakuro MURAKAMI, Nichinan FUKUMOTO and Captain NOMURA delivered speeches. From this time on, the office of the Supporters' Association was moved to the Kinki-kan. The Secretaries, Mr. TANAKA and Mr. SASAKI departed for Osaka, Kobe, Kyoto and Nagoya on canvassing tours.

On visiting Count OKUMA, on vacation in Hakone, Messrs. MURAKAMI and MOMIYAMA decided to carry out a nation-wide campaign by volunteers of the *Teibi* Club. That is, from July 20 to Sept. 20, Messrs. Hiroshi MOMIYAMA, Shiro TERADA, Masando KATO, Tsutomu TSUZUKI, Chokuzo INABA, Eishi SATO and others and Captain NOMURA made canvassing tours in six prefectures in Tohoku and Hokkaido, while Messrs. Tokuzo SAITO, Riei INGE, Ryozo KOMATSU, Minoru YOSHIDA, Kunihiko GOTO, Chohu KAWAOKA and others toured Kansai, Chugoku and Sanin districts from early August to late September for the subscription campaign. After these canvassing tours, public meetings were held, under the auspices of the *Teibi* Club, at Jogu Church, Ushigome Koto Engeikan, Akasaka Sankaido, Seinen-kaikan, Waseda University, Nihon University, Meiji University, Hosei University, Chuo University, Shinagawa Tokai-ji, etc.

At the main office of the Supporters' Association, Secretary MURAKAMI undertook the task of contacting public figures in various parts throughout the country to enlist their support. He also opened a subscription campaign through schools and public offices in the country. Although the telegrams from the

public figures who had held meetings in various localities reported that meetings were all successful, the amount raised was not always proportionate to the success of the meetings and there was great difficulty in purchasing goods for the expedition. However, at all events the Expedition Party must start again for the polar region in November of that year.

Captain NOMURA, therefore, departed on September 16 by "*Nikko-maru*", after purchasing rice, soy-beans, peas, soy, *miso*, *nara-zuke*, salted salmon, canned foods, and other provisions for the galley, a set of new canvasses, surveying instruments, and other necessary goods.

Dogs were also to be supplemented because twenty-nine of the thirty dogs had died during the first expedition. Through the kind offices of Mr. Umpei OGAWA, the Saghalien Government, and other volunteers, thirty Saghalien dogs with an Ainu, Mr. Yabachi HASHIMURA who was to look after them, were ordered. The dogs and Mr. HASHIMURA soon arrived.

In addition to food, marine supplies and dogs, new cold weather clothes were made and scientific instruments were purchased. Other numerous supplementary goods were also supplied. The cold-weather clothes were new models. The big tent was a contribution from Mr. Yasujiro OKABE. As Secretary TADA, who had returned home with Captain NOMURA, was going to depart for Sydney, these goods were sent by the same ship. At this time, research member Mr. Yasunao TAIZUMI, who was enlisted to join the Party through the kindness of Mr. Shokichi UMEYA, President of Paté Company, and Mr. HASHIMURA, the Ainu in charge of the dogs, also departed. They and the twenty-nine dogs departed on Oct. 14 by "*Kumano-maru*".

Just before embarking, a dog suddenly died of sickness at Yokohama. Mr. Ichiko SOGABE, head of the branch office of the *Manchoho* Newspapers, who had always been kindly disposed to the Expedition, was kind enough to

secure the services of a veterinarian. As a result, the cause of the death was shown to have been tapeworms. Therefore, according to the veterinarian's advice, vermifuge was applied to the other dogs and as result not a single dog died on the ship this time.

Thus, the "*Kainan-maru*" left Sydney for the second expedition on Nov. 19. But, as funds were still seriously short, we continued the subscription campaign, with the cooperation of the press. For the campaign in Tokyo, Yokohama area, the efforts of Mr. Kizo TAKEMI were noteworthy, while Mr. Shigeo OSHIMA was most active in the campaign on schools and public offices in the whole country.

Together with campaign aimed at the general public, the Supporters' Association appealed to the wealthy people of the capital by inviting them to Kazoku-kaikan. Count OKUMA attended the assembly as the President of the Association, and such people as Mr. Ichizaemon MORIMURA and Kichibei MURAI subscribed large amounts. The Mitui Family also subscribed much. Mr. Giichi MASUDA, President of the *Jitsugyo-no-Nippon*, subscribing himself, kindly took charge of persuading others. Messrs. Tanekichi SHIBATA and Nobun MEI went to Hawaii and Formosa to campaign there respectively. A baseball match between the Waseda and Keio teams, which turned out to be a great success, was held on behalf of the Expedition at the Waseda Ground. A subscription theatrical performance was again given at the Kabuki-za theatre on Feb. 6 and 7, 1912 under the auspices of Miss Takako KAETSU and others. Mr. Ichiji AMANAME made great effort for this event, representing the Association. Duchess NIJO and the members of *Boshin* Womens' Association also worked hard for the event. Under the auspices of the *Yomiuri* a *Naniwa-bushi* show by Kumoemon TOCHUKEN was held at Hongo-za Theatre on March 2, gate-money from which was offered for the Expedition.

It was on March 9, that the *Daily Chronicle*

carried an article by Mr. AMUNDSEN, the Antarctic explorer, from Hobart, Tasmania, telling that his Expedition boat "*Fram*" had met Japanese Expedition Party at Bay of Whales and that the Japanese Party had succeeded in landing on Jan. 16. On receiving this good news the Association was overwhelmed with joy. Having the experience of the first voyage, we had believed that the Party would be able to land as long as the weather was favourable. But, receiving the news of success from the foreign explorer, our excitement was high.

Then, on March 24, a telegram arrived, according to which the Expedition Party safely returned to Port Wellington, New Zealand, after successfully completing the inland expedition of Antarctica. We congratulated the success of the expedition, but new problems had to be faced. As the ship had already returned to New Zealand, we could no longer appeal to people for funds, although there were still many debts outstanding such as the pay for the sailors and members of the Party. We decided that we would depend on the income realized from the motion-picture taken by the Party to pay these debts.

A month and half later, some of the Party members returned on the "*Nikko-maru*", namely Leader SHIRASE, Head of Research Division TAKEDA, Bachelor IKEDA, Secretary MURAMATSU, and Movie Cameraman TAIZUMI. When the "*Nikko-maru*" arrived at Nagasaki, they were told that as the Crown Prince (the present Emperor) was going to visit Waseda University and the residence of Count OKUMA, they should go to the capital as soon as possible by land, carrying the specimens collected in Antarctica. Therefore, they disembarked at Nagasaki and went up to the capital in a hurry with specimens and photographs.

It must indeed be the most honourable of the project that the Crown Prince, visiting Waseda University and the residence of Count OKUMA with Duke KATSURA on May 17, saw

the collection of the Antarctic Expedition and even honoured the Party with kind words of acknowledgment.

On the other hand, Leader SHIRASE and others who sailed home on the "*Nikko-maru*" arrived at Yokohama on May 16 and entered the capital at once, and the "*Kainan-maru*" leaving Wellington, New Zealand, passed through the equator safely, arrived at the Ogasawara Islands on June 5 and sent a message to the Supporters' Association. Judging from this telegram, the time of arrival at Tateyama or Yokohama was estimated to be a week later. Secretary MURAKAMI and others and Chief Clerk Mr. HORIUCHI went to Yokohama and Tateyama respectively to wait for the ship.

At about the time of arrival of the "*Kainan-maru*" there was a severe storm, which caused considerable consternation on our part. But fortunately, the ship entered the port of Tateyama safely and sound on June 18, and arrived at Yokohama Harbour the following day.

After a reception held at Yokohama by press reporters, members of the Supporters' Association, family and friends of the members of the Party, and other people, the ship, on June 20, returned to Shibaura, where the ship had departed. There was a big ceremony of welcome to which many distinguished persons such as Count OKUMA, attended together with over 50,000 people. It really was a great event. After the ceremony, the members, with Leader SHIRASE, went to the Niju-bashi Bridge in front of the Imperial Palace and paid homage to the Emperor. In the evening, a big lantern-procession was held by 5,000 students of Waseda and other universities. The whole city of Tokyo was in a festive mood.

The motion pictures brought back by Mr. TAIZUMI were, although there were difficulties in development because of the peculiar circumstances under which the picture was filmed, clear enough to be shown to the public. Therefore, the picture was shown for trial at

Akasaka Banzai-kan to the press. After the show, quite unexpectedly, there was a request from the Aoyama Palace for a showing of the films for the Crown Prince (present Emperor) the Crown Princess (present Empress), three Imperial Grandchildren (present Crown Prince and two Princess) and other Imperial Princes. Therefore, on June 25, Count OKUMA, Secretaries OSHIKAWA, TANAKA, SASAKI, and MURAKAMI, Leader SHIRASE, Captain NOMURA, Head of Research Division TAKEDA with a movie engineer of M. Paté Co. proceeded to the Palace to show the pictures. On that occasion, most graciously, an Imperial grant of 500 yen was bestowed.

The film was shown to the public together with the specimens collected at Asakusa Kokugi-kan from June 28. On the second day of the event, Prince YAMASHINA, Prince FUSHIMI, Prince KUNI, Prince KAYA and Prince KACHO graciously visited there to the credit of the Supporters' Association.

After the show at Kokugi-kan, the Association planned to run the show in various places of the country. Three parties departed for the Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe Hokkaido area and Kyushu area respectively.

The expedition boat "*Kainan-maru*" was sold back to the *Hoko-gikai* the original owner of the ship.

On May 16, 1913, the Emperor, on hearing that the Supporters' Association had devoted much time and energy for a duration of three years in support of the Expedition and had carried out its heavy duties, graciously granted the sum of as 2,500 yen to the Association.

The financial problem of the Expedition had always been a source of constant anxiety in every country which attempted such a project. The British explorer, Mr. SHACKLETON, is said to be still in debt, although his expedition finished five years ago, while the British explorer, Mr. SCOTT, was said to have been

harassed by his debt amounting to 30,000 yen until his death. Compared with these, the Supporters' Association is pleased to have been able to clear the most of its debt within a little over a year after the return of the Party.

Since June 19, 1911 when we began advertising for supporters of the Antarctic Expedition, full three years have passed up to date, 1913 and the Antarctic Expedition, perhaps the most daring project undertaken by this country, is now reaching its final stages. Reflecting upon what was accomplished by the Expedition, we feel it safe to enumerate the following achievements:

1. "*Kainan-maru*" made a remarkable record in the national history of navigation, reaching as south as 78°31' S, which is the southern limit a ship can go.
2. The ability of Japanese seamen has been demonstrated to the world.
3. Such a determined expedition in peacetime encouraged the morale of the nation.
4. The scientific research made a great contribution to the advance of knowledge concerning the Antarctic.
5. International consciousness was aroused in the nation through the expedition.
6. The physical fitness of the nation's manhood was proved.
7. A great amount of experience was obtained on navigating through Antarctic seas.
8. National interest toward expeditions was aroused.
9. Sanitary research at intensely cold temperatures was made.
10. Research on provisions for travelling in intensely cold land such as cold weather clothes, foods, and dog sledge, etc. was made.

In concluding this report, we reverently would like to express our most sincere gratitude to all of those who supported this enterprise through direct and indirect means.

(The end)