



## MORE THAN A CENTURY OF JAPANESE HISTORY, AS IT HAPPENED, IN ENGLISH



Ever since 1897 *The Japan Times* has reported daily in English on the people, places and goings-on in and beyond Japanese society.

*The Japan Times* was launched on March 22, 1897 during the Meiji era. This was a time when Japanese society experienced political, social, and industrial revolution, from being an isolated feudal society to emerging as a great power on the world stage. Fundamental changes took place, to social structures, internal politics, economy, military, and foreign relations.

It was during this era that the founder of *The Japan Times*, Motosada Zumoto (1863-1943), established the newspaper in order to give the Japanese people an opportunity to read and discuss news and current events in English. He also felt that because Japanese is a language not known among Westerners, Japan's effort to become a leading world power was handicapped. The newspaper was needed to promote Japanese perspectives and opinions to the West. His efforts undoubtedly contributed to Japan's ability to participate more fully in the international community.

**"In gauging the degree of progress in civilization attained by a people, there is, I believe, no guide so sure and reliable as its public press."** - Motosada Zumoto during a meeting of the Japan Society in London in 1902.

According to the advertisers of *The Japan Times* at that time, the readership was composed of foreign residents as well as Japanese students and business people who needed to learn and speak English.

The newspaper was financed by Prince Ito Hirobumi (1841-1909), a four-time Prime Minister of Japan, so the newspaper was not entirely free from the influence of the Japanese government, but the aim of the newspaper was to be independent. Mr. Zumoto had claimed in speeches around the world that Japan's press enjoyed almost as much political freedom as does the press of Britain or America.

From 1931 onward the Japanese government mounted more pressure on the paper's editors to submit to its policies. In 1933, a former Japanese Foreign Ministry official was appointed as chief editor.

During World War II, the newspaper served as an outlet for Imperial Japanese government propaganda and editorial opinion.

Since 1996, the newspaper has been fully private and is not associated with any other mainline Japanese-language publications.

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# RESEARCHING THE JAPAN TIMES DIGITAL ARCHIVE

The Japan Times Digital Archive features the most innovative and user-friendly interface for discovering deep archive of any Japanese newspaper (English or Japanese).

Researchers now have online access to nearly 500,000 pages of a searchable English-language trove of over a century of Japanese history. Users can now search and view all the valuable resources The Japan Times has been delivering to the world, including thousands of detailed articles about Japan and East Asia, since its inception.

## Key Features

- Every issue, published from March 1897 is searchable
- View graphic images photos and illustrations
- Text within advertisements is searchable
- Download or print articles in high resolution
- Includes special supplements of particular and unique interest to researchers, going back to the 1890's, including "EU Special", "Global 30 Universities", "Davos Special" and more.

As the only English-language Japanese newspaper archive of this depth, no prior knowledge of Japanese is necessary to use the database.

The online search tools allow users to enter keywords to find articles or advertisements on specific topics, with the option to limit searches to publication dates, title, specific days of the week, type of publication (Main, Extra or Supplement) or by Imperial Period:

- Meiji ([1868-1913] 1897-1912)
- Taishō (1912-1926)
- Shōwa (1926-1989)
- Heisei ([1989-present] 1989-2014)



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## Age at DPJ plan

... and citizens from across the nation. Oshima, the LDP's No. 2, said that "in the name of protecting the nation's sovereignty" the largest opposition party would do everything in its power to prevent such a bill from being enacted. Your Party chief Watanabe accused the DPJ of using a "suffrage issue to lure new Komeito, which supports foreigners' local election rights," before the opening Upper House election. "This is nothing but an

election ploy by the DPJ," he claimed.

In an opening speech preceded by the singing of the "Kumigayo" national anthem, Akiyuki Sassa, former head of the Cabinet Security Affairs Office and chief organizer of the event, expressed his concern about granting foreigners suffrage.

"I was infuriated when I heard of plans to submit to the Diet a government-sponsored bill giving foreign residents voting rights," he said.

"Our Constitution grants those with Japanese nationality voting rights in return for their obligation to pay taxes,"

he said. "Granting suffrage to those without Japanese nationality is clearly a mistake in national policy."

Sassa also pointed out that 35 prefectures have adopted statements against granting foreigners suffrage, up from less than half that number in January.

"Our local governments clearly do not desire granting suffrage to foreigners," he said.

DPJ heavyweights, Prime Minister Yukio Hatoyama and Secretary General Ichiro Ozawa are advocates of giving foreigners the right to vote at the local level, and the party has been preparing to craft the legislation it has been calling for since the party's launch in 1998.

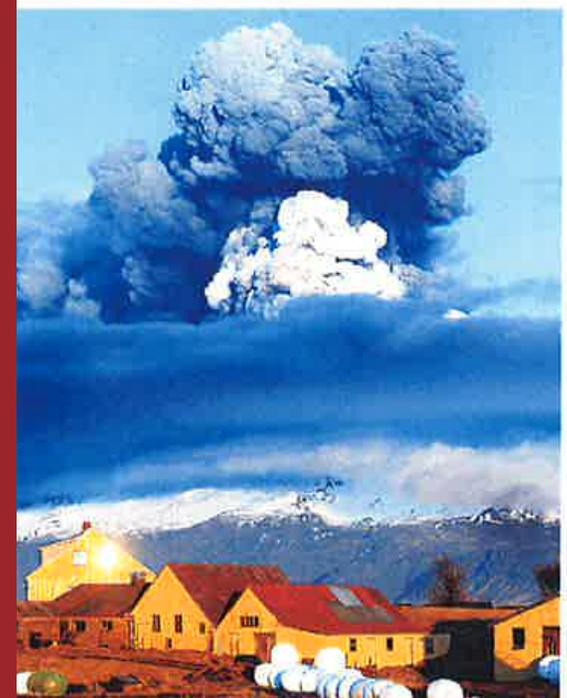
But the government scrapped a plan to submit the bill during the current Diet session after encountering fierce opposition from the financial services minister.



Shizuka Kamel



Tadano



## SEC accuses Goldman Sachs of defrauding investors

Washington  
THE WASHINGTON POST

The Securities and Exchange Commission filed fraud charges against Goldman Sachs on Friday, alleging that the famously successful but vilified Wall Street bank sold investors a subprime mortgage investment that was secretly designed to lose value.

In filing the civil suit, the agency is targeting one of the few banks that, with the help of taxpayer bailouts, emerged from the financial crisis stronger than before. The case strikes at a main cause of the financial crisis: the creation of investments derived from home loans made to borrowers who couldn't afford the houses they were buying.

But the suit, which alleges that Goldman Sachs misled its clients, goes further, raising the possibility that the bankers who devised these investments knew they were selling toxic financial products that could endanger the financial system, but were concerned only with the fees they would earn by doing so.

The SEC suit comes against the backdrop of an escalating battle on Capitol Hill over how best to overhaul the regulation of financial firms and prevent the kind of abusive practices that contributed to the worst financial crisis in decades.

