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The Future of Labor Sector

I. The World's View of the Japanese Labor Issues:

Here, I do not intend to present my opinion about labor issues in general, like an infant with an unformed mind, thinking that a bucketful of water scooped out of the ocean will dry it out, but rather present the ethically acceptable and common-sense view of working hours in Japan's labor sector. My short answer to the question as to whether Japan's labor issues today meet world-wide approval is "No, not yet." If asked whether they were approved "internationally", my answer would be "Yes, indeed." Based on Article 23 of the League of Nations Charter, various detailed resolutions were passed in the First Labor Conference. In this Article, the Japanese labor issues are assessed in a number of ways, some affirmatively, others negatively and still others even satirically. The world community, however, has yet to evaluate Japan's labor sector. Japan's labor sector does not have its own standard shape or content seen in other developed industrial countries of the world. The approval of Japan's labor sector by the management of the newly founded International Labor Agency was based more on humanitarian principles rather than the economic issues. Japan's labor sector, therefore, ought to reform itself by greatly stressing its humanitarian aspects which should promise further well-being of the labor sector.

II. Basic Rules of an Eight-hour Workday:

The application of a working hour rule that defined working hours to be eight hours per day was recommended in the pre-conference committee meeting, already proposed in the First International Labor Conference, which defined the rules of working hours as either "eight hours per day" or "forty-eight hours per week." The pre-conference committee also stipulated that some exceptions would be applied in case of emergency. According to this it became clear that the rules will apply to workers only, excluding factory managers and commercial store clerks. In this manner the mining workers alone will be managed under the rules for all workers in Japan. Even though the new rules are to be applied to the first and second class powers in Europe, as well as to Canada, where the capitalists ranted in the conference that the new rules would destroy all kinds of industries, they are not to be applied to Japan which, like countries in the tropical zones, should be treated as



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exceptional cases. Pro or con votes to treat Japan as an exception were decided by the majority of only three. The battle for Japan as an exception thus was narrowly won.

III. Grounds for the Japanese Exception

The Japanese government wanted exceptional treatment by the international body, explaining neither its political climate nor the claims made by capitalist or labor classes in Japan. It wanted its treatment by the world body simply with its opinion of a country with unique circumstances. The Japanese representative particularly wanted a basic amendment to the Draft Convention Principal in accordance with its Article 9 of the Principal. Summary of Japan's claim for special treatment in terms of the basic rules of working hours:

1. Japanese industry's recent shift from agriculture to manufacturing has a short history and its various enterprises are of small scale, most of them being family-based businesses.
2. Factories to which Factory Rules apply number 21,000, among which those that employ more than 500 employees number no more than 340. Only 40% of all workplaces, i.e. 8,500 workplaces employ only 15 to 20 workers. Those with fewer than 15 employees number 62,000, underscoring the old-fashioned conditions.
3. Japan's industrial resources are imported from abroad, another characteristic of Japan's industry, distinct from other nations.
4. Restriction on work hours will hurt production maintenance, causing economic panic, impacting both the employers and employees.
5. Time allotted for designating workspaces and controlling working hours starting in the year 1916 is too short a time to implement them.
6. Japan's summer being extremely hot and with its rainy season means that it is difficult to complete some work. Likewise, it will be difficult to enforce general control over work hours.
7. Labor education being insufficient, it will be difficult to implement work hour control until organization of labor is sufficiently achieved.
8. Railway transportation and other similar businesses will resist implementing of the workplace rules as well as hours.
9. Taiwan as well as the Sakhalin regions have been deemed as places where it is

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nearly impossible to apply the labor rules. The Japanese government's argument that sought an exception is extremely weak from the perspective of humanitarian challenges. While acknowledging this reality, Japan's delegate declared at the beginning of his statement that the status of Japanese industry is in a period of transition, and that while it is currently unable to achieve, it would do its best to implement the 48 hours per week rule to the industrial sector at large. Japan had been unprepared and lacked the accounting figures to face the challenges from the interface between humanitarian concerns and the economic concerns; labor capacity and the national capacity to produce; labor resources and the factory and work place resources, all of which are absent in Japan to face labor rules.

IV. Examples of Legislative Procedures in Industrially Advanced Nations

A road to international recognition of the eight-hour day labor rules will soon be one that younger industrial state like Japan will follow in the foreseeable future. Thus, we briefly present an approximate survey of legislations in the advanced countries:

1. The eight-hour per day rules based on different kinds of labor were legislated by Switzerland, New Zealand, Holland, Norway, Uruguay in South America, and the newly founded Czechoslovakia also followed. Czechoslovakia and Holland legislated the eight hour per day rules in 1918 and 1919 respectively. The rules applied to workers in public works, miners, and other workers.
2. Countries that legislated the eight-hour per-day rules as their general rules and set up as exceptions for specialized works that required the governments' approval were Spain, France, Poland, Portugal, Finland, Russia, Germany, and Austria. Bahama and Ecuador in Central America likewise followed.
3. For central governments an agency will be established as arbitrator of issues between employers and employees. In America, the work hour rules fall largely in the realm of state laws. In England, while the government follows largely its overall laissez-faire policies, it implemented vigorously the eight-hour rules, especially during the time of war.

V. Eight-Hour Rules in Japan

Industrial workplaces in Japan that are practicing the eight-hour labor rules, however, have rapidly increased in recent years. In the government sector, the Office of

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Railway. In the private sector, the Kawasaki Shipbuilding among others. In Osaka Prefecture by the end of October last year, eight factories implemented the eight-hour rules.

1. Eight factories implement standard eight-hour rules.
2. A total of seventy-four factories are either those with eight-hour overtime or those with standard rules with additional temporary overwork rules.
3. Nine factories follow either eight-hour rules or nine-hour rules.
4. Sixteen plants practice standard nine-hour work hours a day.

At any rate, a total of one hundred factories in Osaka prefecture are decreasing work hours. While one may remain skeptical about the effects of the gradual increase of factories in the Kanto region, the dip in productivity is to be expected as it is reflected in the fears harbored by the factory owners.

Those who observe factory growth cannot foretell their long future by merely gauging the output of the whole-hearted and nervous factory workers. Some may argue that without enough time, no favorable goal can be attained. Most of the existing factories should perhaps approve the standard eight hour a day rules with allowable overtime before 1921, a timeline set by the International Conference for Japan to actually follow the nine-hour per day rules.

VI. Future of Labor Sector

Just as the workers in England adopted the standard eight-hour work rules through their endeavors during the Great War, the laborers in Japan became rich. But the wealth gained by the laborers in Japan was at the expense of the working hour issues. The employers arguably criticized the shortened work hours, if misused by labor merely to raise the salaries of the employees. It not only contradicts the humanitarian principles of the eight-hour rules, but also chips away the base of the public empathy it receives. Thus, if the new rules are to be put into practice to the letter, the workers' unity should be a prerequisite. In other words, the workers ought to be insightful and well-informed. There is, however, an enormous contradiction in the Japanese government's stated intent to wait for adoption of the rules until the labor sector achieves its organizational unity, on one hand, and to defend staunchly its National Police Security Law, on the other. While the facts presented above were

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known at the time of the International Conference through the official telegram, Article 17 of the Security Police Law said that:

1. The workers concerned with the work and reward issues shall be part of the joint action in one body, and so on....
2. To carry out strikes, work shall be suspended, and so on....

Those who violated the Law shall get heavy sentences to serve in prison for one to six months. The statute such as this would enormously discourage the initiative of workers to organize a labor movement by themselves. While forcing individual citizens to join the labor union is illegal, the organization needs to have its members work towards unity in their activity for their mutual benefit. On this issue Article 17 calls for readdressing its main points mentioned above.

This writer hopes to see an optimistic outcome and a substantial gain in the labor movement without government regulations. This can be achieved first by trusting in prosperity and in content and form and trusting the model examples of the progressive Western countries, instead of merely perpetuating the old habit of obeying the official regulations to prompt reform and spur people's movements. Besides, ignoring a national policy to protect workers on account of the gap in productivity attributed to long and short hours of work should not be a policy put into practice by a civilized country.

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Our People's International Merit

To compete with the world, we ought to know our own value. Can America's Japanese only win in strawberry harvesting and fishing?

By Yukio Ozaki

Japanese citizens' foreign expansion first depends on international merit. Compared to other people, if Japanese people are inferior, we cannot win in a competition. Contrarily, when compared to other people, if Japanese exceed then there will be anticipation of our citizens' development. This does not relate to only the subject of the welfare of Japanese abroad, but also decides our country's future and our national quality.

The people's international merit, in other words, is our ability to compete with the world. That is, when we compare our ability and capability for competition to other people, we will know how much difference there is. If there are differences with other peoples, it will be beneficial to carefully investigate whether we are above or below them. If you are inferior to other peoples, effort must be put into not being inferior. If you surpass other peoples, that result should be enjoyed. Even with effort, if there is no hope of surpassing other peoples it must be known. There is no one more dangerous than one who knows from the outset the circumstances of the world's stage. Then, when our people are compared to Western people, it may be as expected, that our merit excels. While I had not been thinking about this issue for long, now I am largely at this conclusion. That conclusion came from when our people entered the war, initially to ensure the status of the middle and lower classes. Up to this point, it was a guess. In the process of the world's competition between citizens, British people are inferior to German people. However, in the way that if Greeks are compared to those [British] people, British people excel, Japanese people are inferior to British people, but will not lose to other southern European people and those below them. Of course, this is not an issue of only bodily strength, but if [our people do not believe that] included in the necessities of competition are all intelligence and authority as well as people's power, then those in the competition's middle position – as from the beginning – still cannot expect to surpass Western people's ability. If a part of the superior Western peoples could be removed, it could only mean that Japanese would lead next. The many examples verify that

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we are far inferior to these people. Japanese people are not a in a low enough position to be pessimistic, but to be satisfied with being in the lower positions of the various peoples in our world is foolish.

To acquire the information that would achieve a conclusion, there are the fact-finding brethren on the along the Atlantic coast. In regard to the development of various Atlantic regions, this round-trip tour was to be given just enough time to make observations, and if compared to the extremely inferior Manchurian immigrants of that area, we are winning that competition. For example, agriculturally, strawberries are cultivated and in the fishing business, salmon, tuna, and sardines are caught, a situation which is largely a monopoly, and which is unattainable for any other immigrant group. There is a special reason that Japanese are winning in these contests. Not limited to strawberry cultivation, all work that is done while crouched is, much more than other people, completely suited to Japanese people's innate physical characteristics. Also, fishing historically suits Japanese people. Hence, in normal competitions where this is no advantage and not against inferior Western peoples, victory can be achieved over Western people at our same level. Anyway, even if there is a special reason, it has been proven here that Japanese adults on the Atlantic coast can withstand competition. However, this is a discussion of laborers. We wonder what the intelligentsia's (or at the very least those who attended vocational school or college) ability is like. We wonder if our intelligentsia, when compared to other Western peoples' scholars, can win. On this point, in the case of the former, I think we must accept that there may be a somewhat gloomy conclusion. We will need to give this point great consideration.

Originally, it is not as though Japanese people did not have creative power, however, one could say that our ability to imitate exceeds that of Western people. The development that has been reached today in Japan is entirely an imitation of Western civilization and, moreover, the advantages of imitation will depend on demonstration. Further on the topic of our people's international merit, investment and imitation will be necessary more than before. To simply depend on a megalomaniac's flawed ideas and neglect this borrowing, a period of defeat in global competition will surely come. To grow our personal merit in the world is by allowing our people's merit to

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increase.

Regarding American Friendship

By Tunezo Kitamura, Consul

Nowadays, the loud clamoring of Japanese in Japanese districts in various places along the coast about assimilation and cooperation should be delightful from the view of friendship with America. Even if after fully exploring we cannot do the things that Americans do, those of the former who will stay and live in the future for a long time in the United States, I have four points in relation to the latter that I would like to realize. 1.) Abolishment of the bad habit of ostracism [of Japanese] by Americans. 2.) To understand intentions, the language must be adequately learned. 3.) To not backslide in the places of American morals and judgement. 4.) In food, clothing, and shelter, live like Americans as much as possible. This is a matter that will likely occur simultaneously to assimilation, but I think all Japanese associated with this matter must not be negligent of their assimilation education and simultaneously, voluntarily, and diligently make friends with Americans.

Therefore, ladies and gentlemen of the former that will stay in America will not estrange themselves or be indifferent; a good plan is to be friends with Americans. This way there will be friendship with Americans, and even on one's own if many American friends can be made, your life can increasingly be more joyous. Then, if Japanese living in the United States sufficiently make friends with Americans, human nature will naturally lead to these friendly Americans offering protection in times of need. In the case of a person who does not defend Japanese, it is because they do not yet have a friendship [with Japanese], and without fail a sincere relationship with that person must be sustained. Thus, Japanese who have lived many years in Japanese districts and who are familiar with the personalities and habits of Americans believe that making friendships with Americans is by no means difficult. It is nothing particularly new, but I think that, as a countermeasure to the anti-Japanese problem, the above plan where each Japanese person were to maintain good faith and create many friendships with Americans is the way with the least troubles and the greatest effect. If the 100,000 Japanese in America each had on

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average 2 or 3 American friends, 200,000 strong supporters would be acquired. If the two to three hundred thousand Americans with voting rights living on this coast were to become our friends, then even when anti-Japanese undertakings materialize, and though our plumages are of different colors, I believe with the power of an unchangeable friendship with Americans the chance of the problem finally concluding advantageously will become greater.

From the beginning, Japanese people have been extremely abundant in comity as compared with the world and are a people that hold onto the virtue that “friends have faith in each other.” “When in Rome, do as the Romans do” is by no means a humiliating thing; to have respect and affection for Americans, to accept American culture, and to associate with Americans are in no way damaging to [our] national character. Nevertheless, a part of the Japanese people believes that another country’s customs and habits are vigorously opposed to one’s own or some think that the spirit of young Japanese men is unsatisfactory. I do not believe that there are any people living in the Japanese sector who hold such mistaken thoughts, but even if there are but a few people like this, they have no choice but reflection. Therefore, Japanese people may spread their virtue of pride-inducing comity to Americans, and with all sincerity habitually becoming personal with those neighbors of the same class is our so-called variety of national diplomacy. In this way, everyone diligently amassing friendly connections is dependent upon being confident.

The Discussion of Equality Comes From Unequal People – But, we do not wish to enter the discriminated zones [literally: special hamlets or burakumin hamlets]

Interview with Eikichi Kamata

On the topic of working hours, if Japan cannot implement an eight hour working day, the possibility of Japan joining the group of distinguished countries is very rare. Of all places, the discriminated zone is to be avoided. I want to adhere to the ideal of working eight hours every day. Furthermore, the current test, which is even taking place in Japan, that entirely supports industry is a danger to the nation. Today, still more of this danger is not something that must be risked. To view the circumstances

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of implementation in other countries and to emulate those is the best plan. If there is indeed a labor problem as Japan has said, this is certainly not the first time. Simply, there is no preparation for the acceptance of the standard of Western countries. Over the course of 1882 (Meiji 15) to 1883 (Meiji 16), Master Fukuzawa wrote the words "The Doctrine of Equality Comes from the Discontented People," which made apparent something to us followers. Leaving aside "the doctrine of equality comes from the discontented people" as a separate problem, at the time Master Fukuzawa had a reason for writing these words. In 1879 (Meiji 12), because of the influence of the Satsuma Rebellion and the relationship of silver coin and paper money, the situation became one where more bank notes had to be issued. Prices suddenly jumped, and the imbalance between currency value and prices was greater than it is today. At that time, I, Kadono, and the others were cooking for ourselves, and I remember well the circumstances where our lives were troubled by the sudden inflation.

According to Master Fukuzawa, "Content is an uncommon situation. With a demagogue, the poor people would be agitated and people would be disturbed, but if the state's condition is critical then attention must be given." This was namely a problem of working hours. Master Fukuzawa was the first to emphasize Japan's labor problem.

Today, we disciples are designated as the representatives of workers, and to attend the national assembly is an exceedingly miraculous opportunity. While I think I am not worthy of receiving the nomination, it was the result of Master's dying wish. Of course, we must remain close to our ideals. However, meaningless radical means must be reconsidered. That is to say, our vow is for results to be for the good of the state and citizens. At this international conference, I want to think of the very best outcome for Japanese industry and workers. More than the vote of the meeting, rather the issue is whether it is implemented or not.

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The Eight Working Hours System Will Lead to the Elevation of Workers' Position

Japan's Distinction Must Be Approved

Interview with Burns, the British Government Representative and Minister without portfolio

During the Great War, the workers' distinguished service was indeed great. With this in mind, the reduction of working hours that workers are justly hoping for must be implemented. The British government that I represent wishes to fulfill its obligations in good faith. Especially on the topic of labor issues, with the eight hour working day as the principal issue, in Great Britain there is gradual implementation. Originally, there was a regulation requiring all countries that participated in the League of Nations to implement this, but it could not be strictly enforced; this intention must now be legislative law in each country. The eight-hour system is of course to not increase workers' wages nor is it to increase their hours. The shortening of working hours is to be implemented as a social duty and sets aside time that previously was consumed by work to be freely used for rest, amusement, and studies. Ultimately, this infers no greed of labor, but is meant to elevate the morals of daily life. Therefore, like Great Britain, the United States, and France that are introducing the eight-hour system, Asia's many countries with developing industries can and must implement this without issue. However, like Japan and India, if the Asian countries that have some means introduce the eight-hour system and competition with advanced countries must occur, then nonsensically industry will be disrupted. Therefore, I think that Japan cannot soon properly follow the eight-hour system. When Japan admits that it has low efficiency and low worker's wages, Japan will approve its distinction. More than a request from Japan's workers, the Japanese government's insistence will approve this point.

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Future of Portland's Port Opinions of Fellow Merchants

Mitsui Bussan, Manager
Yoshitaro Moriwaki

The main export product of this port, wheat, is finally returning to pre-war levels, and as that becomes more active along with lumber it lifts prospects for future trade between Japan and the U.S. through the Portland port, but it goes without saying that direct trade routes will be necessary to promote East-West trade. Also, if the U.S. government has the capacity, it is clear they should allocate more shipping lines to the Portland port in order to promote that, but of course the military can't depend just on local cargo for that freight, and must get more from the East for the major part of that.

In the first place, if we just consider local cargo for Portland, it stands out as the number 1 port in the Western region for exports of local cargo. Actually, Oregon has a total of 560 million feet of standing timber available for commercial use as lumber, so Portland is in a great location to have the best advantage for exporting lumber. Connecting to the trans-continental railways will greatly strengthen that. In terms of imports, Portland has ties for imports of socks from India and oil products from the Philippines, for which demand is expected to increase, so the Portland port's future looks bright. It would be obvious if I gave all of the figures regarding these factors here, but that would take too long, so I will abbreviate here, and say that there is no argument, that it is possible that increased trade with Japan would make a large contribution to the friendship between the two countries. Therefore, I would like to ask all of you who live in Portland to work toward a closer economic relationship between the two countries, and not to be upset by insignificant talk.

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Ban Company, Vice President
Shinsuke Shimomura

If we look at the current situation, we see the active performance of the 4 vessels of Pacific Freight Co. that carry cargo from Portland, as well as cargo brought in over land, speaks for a bright future of the Portland port, and it has been our long-lasting desire to open scheduled lines by Japanese companies. However, it is unfortunate that there is nobody to take on this task, and so I would like to ask you who live in Portland to make a big effort to promote Japan-America trade. In any event, it looks like we have been hearing of cases of expulsion recently, but expulsion develops through the stages of being disdained, then loved, feared, and finally respected. Therefore, I hope each of you is determined to settle here permanently and establish strong foundations, to make the huge effort to be better than the average and ultimately be respected, to win in the end.

Teikoku Company, Owner
Shigezaburo Matsushima

The port is returning to conditions that existed before the war, after a temporary surge in activity and the expansion of shipbuilding during the war. For that reason, some people are calling for policies to develop the port by opening direct shipping routes to East Asia or increasing the number of scheduled vessels, but my opinion is a little bit different from theirs. The reason is that no matter how many ships are expected to arrive and depart the port, we can't expect prosperity for this region without connecting railroads to carry cargo between this location and the eastern US. We can't hope for increased trade between Japan and the US by putting plans for developing the port ahead of a solution to the problem of those railroad connections. Therefore, I hope that all of my colleagues will consider this point.

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Obara Company, Owner

Ryuzo Obara

As a harbor, Portland's port cannot match the geographic terrain of Seattle's port. Therefore, it gives up a step, in terms of trade with East Asia. That's why we can't hope for that prosperity of future development unless we find a way to have vessels visit the port. I have heard the Chamber of Commerce is working hard to achieve that. Therefore, it is possible to attract investors from the Eastern US with the support of this institution. At any rate, the future of Portland's port is bright, but the hope for that prosperity is thin if insufficient effort is made in this regard. In addition to that, Japanese people also wish for that development, and so should give strong support to build those development plans.

Tsuboi Company, Owner

Teruo Tsuboi

Regarding the future of this port, I think that it is impossible to attract passenger ships to this port from East Asia, so I am one of the pessimists regarding this point, but at the same time I want to revive trade with Japan with a major development of regularly scheduled cargo like we had in the past. Instead of shipping Japanese goods to New York, I'd like to introduce them to white people around here. If my colleagues living here would get some capital together, that would be suitable for the purpose described above. We could establish a large company to back the effort to surpass the competing ports of Seattle and San Francisco.

Furuya Company, Branch Manager

Kozo Hibino

It would not be possible for me to write in detail in this paper regarding the major problem of the future of this port, development policies, and the impact on my colleagues, but also each person will have their own opinion on this issue. Actually, I am fully occupied with taking care of the Furuya branch, and have not yet had any thoughts about the major problem of the future of this port. Therefore, I am very sorry

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that I am unable to put together a coherent idea on this subject. However, after the busiest time of the year, the year-end, I will give my own opinion regarding the Japan problem, so please excuse me this time.

Somekawa Company, Owner
Gensaku Somekawa

I do not expect much for the future of Portland's port. The geography of the port, where ships must travel upriver for 100 miles from the coast, does not just make it impossible to compete with the advantages of the natural harbors of Seattle and San Francisco, but primarily there are not good future prospects for export products. Therefore, I think it would be difficult for major development, even if railroad connections were completed. However, the direct benefits of such development would be large for us Japanese living in Portland. I expect my Japanese colleagues to influence Americans to make their best efforts for the friendship between the two countries as well as to develop Japan-US trade to make this port one of the biggest trading ports.

Hasegawa Company, Owner
Toshibei Hasegawa

It would be a natural result for the future of the region for trade to flourish if the river were dredged to make it easier for ships to gain access to the port, and for the region to become more prosperous, and there are many opinions among experts regarding that, but I would just like to make one request of my colleagues living here. A few prominent people have increasingly begun to discuss the anti-Japan problem, but if everyone remains calm it will not come to anything. If we stick it out, the problem can be resolved by itself naturally. After the war, many colleagues prospered with the healthy economy, and those in agriculture received the most benefit of it. Therefore, the most important thing is to build on the firm foundation of those existing assets.

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Zui Company, Owner
Kokichi Zui

The reason that San Francisco fulfills such an important role as a large cargo port on this coast, and that Seattle is also a prosperous port, is obviously the big advantage they both have as natural ports, but the enthusiasm of their residents was also a factor. Although our port is a river port, I think we can expect its development as construction of the port progresses. Our port has a history of frequent ship arrivals and departures that is comparable to those of San Francisco and Seattle. From this viewpoint, it is a competitive port and we don't need to be negative if we make a good effort. We are below the #2 position of overseas trade currently, and it is not simply because of the 100-mile river journey, but because the residents of our port city don't have the guts to compete with the other ports. Our desire is to have Japanese ships make regularly scheduled routes in the near future, and it is not entirely because we seek significant benefit from that.

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Japan 50 Years Ago

The Beginning of a U.S. Touring Party to the Orient. Manuscript of the group leader, William Seward

Our party, having received its promised accessions, leisurely left Golden Gate Bay at noon, September 1, 1870. In no time, a crowd of people no one would have imagined formed at the wharf. We passed the sometimes turbulent but always majestic Golden Gate, with scarcely a disturbance of the ship's balance, and began our voyage on a calm sea and under a bright sky. The vessels of the Pacific Mail Line are sidewheel steamers. The *China*, four thousand three hundred tons burden, carries a number of travelers. Among them are General Vlangally, the Russian Minister returning from St. Petersburg to Peking, and half a dozen English civil officers going to their posts in Japan and China. Also, there were a number of American missionaries and naval officers on board. We never get bored at all.

September 6th.—We have been sailing quiet ocean every day since we left San Francisco. The great event of the voyage occurred this morning. The ship *America*, eighteen days from Yokohama, appeared in a direct line before us, under full pressure, and with square sails set. Signals were promptly exchanged, and, to avoid collision, each ship turned slightly from its course and stopped. A well-manned gig came bounding over the waves, and delivered to us Chinese and Japanese (European) newspapers, with a bag of letters from her passengers. The *America* has eighty cabin-passengers and four hundred Chinese. Because the *America* had four hundred pigtail-laborers [Chinese], we called the ship the 'Pig Ship' [not a part of Seward's original text]. The walking-beams of the two giant ships gracefully bowed to each other, the wheels gently revolved, the passengers repeated their cheers, and a gun from either deck announced that the meeting was over. Each vessel resumed its course.

September 24th. —The coast of Japan rises in a long, gray outline over the dark sea, but Fuji Yama veils his head, and refuses to take notice of our coming.

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On Shore in Yokohama

September 25th.—Captain Freeman still promised that we should arrive in Yokohama before midnight. Time lagged more and more tediously between the hours of eleven and twelve. At last we gave it up and went to rest. We were wakened by the ship's gun. The bay of Yokohama receded gracefully from the shore, and high above the beautiful scene Fuji Yama's sacred brow reflects the glowing smile of the morning sun. The bay of Yokohama is as spacious, and its surroundings are as beautiful, as those of Hampton Roads. The United States minister, Mr. DeLong, and Captain McCrea of the Asiatic squadron, the consul at Edo, Mr. Walsh, and other American citizens, came on board and welcomed us to the land of Asia for the first time.

These foreign settlements are corporations, regulated and protected by the several foreign nations, and are copied in all respects from Western models, while the unpaved native cities are perfectly Japanese as if a European had never touched the coast. It may be conceived that it is difficult for the transient traveler to study Japan or its people. The Japanese, however they may have been heretofore, are not now jealous or suspicious. They labor cheerfully on the wharves, serve faithfully in foreign families. They are polite, sagacious, and skillful traders.

September 28th. — Unusual Japanese customs appeared entirely odd to us. We made an excursion by boat from Yokohama to Kanagawa. The architecture of Japanese towns and villages is monotonous. Houses looked poor as they are built with pine trees and cedars. The buildings, public and private, are small and huddled together. It was a pleasing surprise to find the railroad to Edo in process of construction.

Tokaido

September 30th. —A second excursion, this time overland to Kanagawa, southward on the Tokaido. A hundred years ago, no part of the United States, perhaps few countries in Europe, afforded a road equal to this in firmness and smoothness. At

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intervals, hot tea in tiny cups, with cakes and sugar-plums, was brought out to us. This frequent provision for rest and refreshment is due to the circumstance that travel in Japan is principally performed by pedestrians. Daimyos have always used horses, and recently foreigners have introduced vehicles. At the end of twenty miles we sent our carriages back to Yokohama. We came upon a high plain, where once stood the renowned ecclesiastical capital, Kamakura. When we witnessed the Buddhist temple and a gigantic statue of Buddha, we thought, practically speaking, Japan has no ruins.

Visit to Edo

October [1st-3rd]. —When we arrived at Yokohama from Kamakura, the Japanese Government at Edo invited Mr. Seward to a banquet in the palace of the Hamagoten. Mr. Seward excused himself on the ground that the condition of his health and his habits oblige him to forego large assemblies. He wrote, at the same time, that he intended visiting the capital in a private manner, and that it would afford him pleasure if allowed to pay his respects to the Minister of Foreign Affairs. This morning, we set out on the excursion thus proposed in the Monocacy. We arrived at the anchorage before Edo, expecting to land immediately, under the ship's salute. Before landing, however, a typhoon struck us and endangered our lives. We ended up spending two nights in the ship. At an early hour on the third, an officer came from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, to learn when Mr. Seward would make his promised visit. He appointed ten o'clock, tomorrow.

Miyako, some thirty miles inland, was Japan's capital and called Saikyo. The Emperor by divine right owned the lands in the empire, and in time graciously divided them into provinces; retaining five or more of these for himself, he parceled out the others among great lords or princes, called daimyos. Among them, the richest and strongest one was titled the "Tycoon" [Shogun]. This military commander absorbed the temporal sovereignty and reigned absolutely. For example, the United States and the European powers made their treaties with the Tycoon, in ignorance of any pretensions on the part of the Emperor to temporal power. It was the Shogun who sent two successive embassies to the United States, one in 1860 and the other in

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1868. In 1865, the ministers of the Western powers, residing at Edo, wrote alarming accounts of popular discounts with the Shogun's administration.

October 4th. —We visited Edo to meet a high official who plays the same role as the Foreign Minister at that time. The foreign office building was pure Japanese style. It did not impress us when we saw a sign said closed to cattle, horses, and women. Sawa, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, entered. He bowed many times very low. The interpreter Ishibashi, kneeling at his side, at the close of each sentence signified his understanding of it by the aspirate “Hi! hi! hi!” and rendered the whole into English that “We regret that all the ministers of Japan proposed to receive you on your arrival at Edo, but it is a holiday in our country and they are gone for that purpose.” We thanked the minister and expressed regret that we had unwittingly chosen so unsuitable a day for a visit. Sawa resumed: “I saw your face now for the first time, and I am happy to see it.” During the conversation, tea and cigars, and afterward champagne and cakes, were served by attendants who crouched on the floor whenever they received or executed a command. When we left, the Minister of Foreign Affairs rose and took a graceful leave by bowing and shaking hands cordially with the whole party.

Visiting Hamagoten

October 5th. —We have visited the Hamagoten and its palace and were impressed by its scale and decorated garden. The grounds are as extensive as those of Central Park in New York, and not less elaborately embellished. There was a pond well stocked with goldfish. There are groves of mulberries, chestnuts, persimmons, and oranges. Stately shade-trees, cut and twisted into the shapes of animals, castles, and ships looked unique to us. From Hamagoten, we started our sightseeing tour of Edo. A tasting sip of sake was fiery and distasteful. Our hostess was assisted by eleven pretty girls, their ages varying from twelve to sixteen. Their actions were graceful and modest, their voices bird-like. Night overtook us before we left this “haunt of delight.”

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October 6th. —The day began at Edo with an audience given by Mr. Seward, at the consulate. The visitors were Japanese who have acquired some knowledge of foreign nations. Mr. Seward inquired for the Tycoon's ambassadors, Ono Tomogoro and Matsumoto Judaiyu, with whom he had negotiated in Washington. But there has been a revolution. The Mikado, then only a sovereign, is now absolute at the castle. The Tycoon is a prisoner of state; Ono Tomogoro is also a prisoner, nobody knows where, and Matsumoto Judaiyu is a fugitive – some say at Shanghai, others at San Francisco. We did not expect this but the Mikado let us visit him, so we attended at the castle. A special occasion, we were escorted to a separate room to receive some words. We were grateful for the Mikado's generosity and benevolence.

From Edo to Shanghai

October 10th. —A voyage of thirty-six hours, in which night and rain have prevented all observation, has brought us to this southeastern port, Hyogo. Hyogo is a port of Osaka that bears the same relation to that great southern metropolis of Japan that Yokohama bears to the central one of Edo. The foreign population of Hyogo is at most two hundred. We boarded on a steamboat and visited Osaka, the center of commerce in Japan. There is no industrial area in Tokyo, but this is not so for Osaka.

October 13th. —The first view of Nagasaki was under moonlight as we entered in the port of Nagasaki at night, the bay seemed small; we almost know, without being told, where every object is around us. After we got on shore, we visited an ancient tomb and looked back on the days of St. Francis Xavier in 1549, and the persecution of the Christians. We got on board again and left Japan on the 16th toward Shanghai, China.

No one denies that the Japanese have both the courage and politeness which belong to an heroic people. Those who accuse them of brutality in war are confusing them with the Chinese [not included in the original text]. Japanese people are no more fierce than the French.

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Opinions of Labor Authorities

Japan's Anachronism

Mr. Uhei Masumoto, Japanese labor representative

It is a big misunderstanding that it is difficult to apply the eight-hour labor system at Japanese manufacturing labor sites. In particular, Japan is extremely excellent internationally, and it is honored as the leader among the eight major industrial countries. However, it can be said that the problem of working hours is rather comparable to that of developing countries. I oppose Japanese exception claims from the standpoint of one who participated in the international conference as a representative of 5 million workers. In the first place, the representatives of the Japanese government and major companies are united and strengthened the pressure on workers at this meeting. However, we do not focus on the outcome of this labor struggle. We will keep pace with other workers' representatives just to push forward so that the principles established by the League of Nations will be applied to Japan as well.

What is important for Japanese workers is to first to improve the status of workers by their autonomy. Secondly, it is the elimination of obstacles that impede worker autonomy. In other words, provisions of anachronistic error such as Article 17 of the Public Security Police Act are obviously obsolete. And workers must be entitled to organize trade unions. I cannot guarantee that there will not be insults nor surrender. However, I hope it will help us to find shortcomings of the working environment in the manufacturing industry in Japan. Also, in Japan, there are manufacturing industries that already implement the eight-hour labor system. I think that there are no legitimate reasons for the government and major companies to oppose it. We workers must unite and achieve our goal. In addition, I am also considering appropriate methods for worker education.

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You Can Not Destroy Industries

Mr. Minoru Oka, Government representative, Labor deputy ambassador

In the end, Japan must accept the establishment of labor unions. Of course, I agree with it. I also want to make an effort toward approval of the establishment of labor unions. However, it is difficult for Japan to implement the eight-hour labor system, which seems to be the most important issue, just like the Western countries. The same is true for child labor. It is hard to say that the factories of the Japanese manufacturing industry is large-scale production. Considering the conditions such as climate, we must admit some exceptions.

Cottage industry still occupies a considerable proportion of the manufacturing industry in Japan. Current industrial law is not the same as that of Western countries. Japan can not immediately implement such extreme policies that will destroy our manufacturing industry. It is desirable to gradually improve working conditions and move on to an ideal working environment.

Situation in Oregon

Oregon Handbook

- ▲ Circumference of Oregon State: 379,737 kilometers
- ▲ Population: Approximately 1 million
- ▲ Cultivated land: Approximately 5 million acres
- ▲ Uncultivated land: 16 million acres
- ▲ Farms in the State: 46,000 households
- ▲ Annual agricultural output: \$ 528 million
- ▲ Clearable land: 4 million acres
- ▲ Irrigated land: 1 million acres
- ▲ Irrigable land: 3.5 million acres
- ▲ Forest land: 17 million acres
- ▲ Annual fishery production amount: \$ 10 million
- ▲ Special local products: Grains, pine, dairy, wool, poultry, minerals, livestock, vegetables, lumber

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Who Will Become the New President?

Twenty or So People with Great Ambition Are Thought to Be Running for the Presidential Election.

The Noisy Republicans and the Quiet Democrats.

By Rokyaku Shoyo

If President Wilson called, "I won't run for the third term", out of the window of the White House to the political circles in the New Year, what would become of the presidential primary this summer? Some Republicans have promptly announced their candidacy, and some have already been recommended by organizations in the states or the counties before making their self-nomination.

The Republicans have decided to hold the primary election in June in Chicago. The Democrats will hold the National Convention after the Republicans do, as is usually the case. However, considering the political circumstances, the Democrats may hold the convention in May or June.

If Wilson, bound by so-called "Washington Lock", is not able to run for the election, the Democrats, who watch with breathless attention, will put up a dozen or so candidates at a time, and the late starters of the Republicans and the Democrats will mingle together and compete for the election in the political communities of each state.

Although there is no doubt that President Wilson's silence about his attitude toward the election should arise from the party's policy, it is not likely that he respects "Washington lock" without reason, given that he is watching the situation from a wider standpoint. He is able to analyze the circumstances calmly and more objectively than the fathers of the country. However, I wonder whether his idealism will gain the people's trust and whether he will win the presidential election in November for the third term. It is unpredictable for the time being. Therefore, if he can imagine the victory by the time of the Primary of the Democrats, he will rouse himself to action without concerning about precedents.

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In terms of the presidential third—term election, the late President Roosevelt is the first one to be the exception. Wilson established more precedents. No presidents before him had read their address themselves at the US Congress, and went over to Europe and attended a peace conference, representing the United States. Wilson executed these activities with composure.

If Wilson does not run for a third—term election, who will the Democrats put up as their candidate against the Republicans? Will Vice—president Marshall run? He learned how difficult it is for political leaders to govern a legislative organ ruled by other parties from his experience as chairman of the half—year talks over the peace treaty. Accordingly, since he knows that being a minority is disadvantageous when one competes to win a presidential election, he would not dare to run. He is not boastful enough to think that he has an extraordinarily great character. Then, who will stand?

The former Finance Minister, McAdoo, or the Attorney General, Palmer? At least the Democrats admit that these two are worthy enough to be considered as the successors to Wilson. McAdoo is, as is known, Wilson's son—in—law, and Palmer has been renowned for his recent achievements in solving the issues on railway, Aidab, and the strikes by the coal miners.

After these two come congressmen Hitchcock and Underwood. Both of them are Senates from the South. Hitchcock is the leader of the House of a minority party now. He firmly supported Wilson in dealing with the issue of the peace treaty. We esteem him to be one of the appropriate candidates, judging from our observation of his strenuous efforts. However, Underwood must be mentioned as an outstanding fighter. The former is from Nebraska and the latter is from Alabama. Although Underwood is inferior to the former in terms of the career as a senator, he exhibited his competence in making the proposal on tariff in the House of Representatives. His personality, attitudes, learning and eloquence are recognized to be distinguished not only in the House of Representatives but also in the Senate. In the Senate he is almost irresistible.

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Although he is young compared to other members of the Democrats, he has been considered to be competent enough to be the Leader of the House, who administrates the party. Adding to them, some names are bandied about, including Brian, who might run again, Chamberlain, a congressman, Lane, the former minister of the Department of the Interior, Cools, one of the rebels, Reed, Pomerin and Gerard, the former Ambassador to Germany.

To sum up, if the Democrats are not confident that Wilson will be elected for the third term, they should be compelled to support these above—mentioned prominent figures, or Hoover, who achieved fame in dealing with the food problem during the war, although his position is not clear. Otherwise, another option is General Pershing, who has become renowned over the world. However, since General Pershing declares that he is not interested in politics, he will not run unless the strength of the Democrats urges him to run against General Wood. Hoover might run as it is clear that he has already ambition. It is natural that he should run from the Republican Party, though.

On the other hand, who are the candidates of the Republican Party? Whereas the Democrats are quiet, the Republicans are fussing about. Two men have run themselves for the primary election in June. It is a strange phenomenon that they both are from the West. The candidates from the West have never been elected as an American president. Therefore, even if the men from the West run, there is no hope. The only exception in history is Johnson from California, who ran for the vice—presidency. No one ran for the presidency.

However, this year, Poindexter from Washington State and Johnson from California announced their candidacy and commenced their campaign. The newspapers in the line with Hearst, such as The New York Times, claim that this year the candidates from the West should be elected and that those from the East, who are in the important posts at the general affairs section, including Congressman Lodge, have no qualification as candidates. In short, this is a foreshadowing for the recommendation of Johnson. Poindexter is a senate member elected mainly in Spokane city in Washington State. He was born in Tennessee, was educated in

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Virginia and has many acquaintances and supporters in the East. In this respect, he is more popular than Johnson is in the East.

Both of them are Roosevelt's followers, but Poindexter's policy is more moderate than Johnson's. Poindexter is unsensational and reliable. Moreover, he announced candidacy earlier than any other candidates in the both parties. He is bald but almost the same age as Johnson and younger compared with the others. Having lost Roosevelt, the Republicans have too many candidates now, and it is difficult to find an appropriate one.

However, the candidates widely talked of throughout the country are General Wood and Governor Coolidge. Wilson's supporters criticized him for not dispatching General Wood to France during the war. It was criticized as the only mistake President Wilson made during the war. The expulsion of General Wood had a great political impact on Wilson, and this led to the opportunity for General Wood to stand as a candidate for presidency from the Republican Party. Some groups in Illinois have already recommended General Wood as a candidate for presidency and Governor Coolidge for vice—presidency. However, in Massachusetts, which is Governor Coolidge's home ground, the campaigns for running Governor Coolidge for presidency have often been carried out.

What sort of person is Coolidge? Needless to say, he is very well known in New England, but is not a senator yet. He was elected the second—term governor of Massachusetts last November, but is not widely famous. The reason he became renowned is that he successfully managed the strike by the police officers of Boston city by operating the national guardsmen, in the same way as Hansen, Mayor of Seattle, has become famous by controlling the extremists and is going to be run for presidency. Coolidge was born on Independence Day in 1872 in Plymouth, Vermont. His ancestors were the pioneers who had emigrated from England. He was a so—called “blood—and—iron” Governor. Wilson himself sent him a congratulatory telegram on his reelection. Coolidge was the first one to receive a congratulatory telegram on election from a president of another party. It is generally accepted that the vice president, not the president, should send this sort of telegram. Besides, as

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the candidates of the Republicans, Harding in Ohio and Watson in Indiana have good reputation. Especially, Governor Lowden in Illinois is rapidly gaining in influence. Senator McCumber from North Dakota is one of the strong candidates. He presents a sound argument. He will surely be a president in the future. Next comes Lenroot. Who will win the presidential election? This is a perfect topic for the talks around the stove for the New Year.

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Opinions about Labor Issues

I stand on the side of the workers

The weapon of the weak is awareness

Interview with Mr. Yukio Ozaki, former Minister of Justice

At the Paris Peace Conference, Japan was able to take part because our representatives insisted that Japan was one of the major powers and thus should be allowed to participate. However, at the International Labor Conference in Washington, it was insisted that Japan join the rows of backwards countries, and was eventually forced to carry out exceptional labor practices similar to those backwards countries in the tropical region. It is quite the contradiction and a serious matter of the nation's dignity.

If Japan is a first-class power, shouldn't it hold that attitude without shame? Why are we not satisfied with the same status as these other countries if Japan's capabilities are not enough to enter the row of advanced countries? It is a disgrace that harms the credibility of the country that in one circumstance Japan is considered a first-class power and that in other cases, it must act as a second or third class power. If it is third class then it is third class, there is no need to exaggerate this. Moreover, won't masses of people expose this contradiction and end it even if it does not draw scorn from other countries?

Compared with capitalists, workers are in the weaker position. Throughout my 40 years in the political world, I was always on the side of weak concerning economics. From here on out as well, I am realizing this doctrine. I am not willing to organize a Labor Party myself, but if someone were to organize it I would happily support it. Our workers are inferior to the capitalists in various respects, but that is precisely why we must stand for the weak. Therefore, in order to improve their status, we must give power to them.

It took 40 years for the workers of the United Kingdom to reach the status they have today. They have patiently made such great efforts that it is predicted today that future British cabinet will be organized with people on the workers side. That is why

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Henderson, Berns and Burning have become increasingly important as modern politicians in the United Kingdom. The total number of voters there is 18 million, the number of labor union members is 5 million, and women with voting rights are at 5 million. It can be easily imagined that the remaining 8 million votes are distributed among many factions, and women's votes also includes workers' wives. British labor voting has already become more numerous than aristocratic voting. Labor Party candidates have actually been gradually winning.

How did British workers get their status of today? Compared to aristocrats in terms of financial strength, physical strength, and wisdom, they could not win for one or two generations of competition. However, by training in awareness and virtue, they were able to overcome the aristocrats. They believed that they could overcome the aristocrats relatively easily through their efforts and they encouraged education actively. As a result, British workers could compete against aristocrats in terms of education, and their representatives today are able to match the noble representatives in debates. Regarding socializing, they respect the aristocracy, but for political issues the workers' opinion is constantly being offered. We must also focus most of our efforts on the education of our empire's working world.

For women workers

Interview with Mrs. Takako Tanaka, Advisor to Government Representative

I remember Portland fondly because I stayed there when I accompanied my aunt while she was part of a business association visiting America. It has been a decade already.

The state of women's labor in Japan is such that comparison with that other countries must be discussed. There are many ladies working in textile factories and the like, but up to now Japan has not paid adequate attention to this area. It is a matter of course that protections such as banning night work and provisions for before and after childbirth should exist. Even though it is called night work, it would be a ban on working through the night. There is no reason Japan is unable to carry out something

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like the Treaty of Bern, prohibiting work from 10 o'clock in the evening to 5 o'clock in the morning. Even if this is done, it will not be a serious blow to the industrial sector, and of course from a humanitarian point of view it is absolutely necessary to do. I don't think that it is ever a government or capitalist's original intent to treat women workers severely. I will seek the way of salvation for these pitiable people, and I will make it happen.

Fine customs we should not lose

Interview with Mr. Sanji Muto, Japanese Employer Representative

A weakness of the Japanese people is that they lose their ideological balance. They are inclined to lean on one side with regard to anything. We were either for the expulsion of the foreigners or for opening the country to the world. The same is true of the current labor problem. Speaking of how labor problems have become popular, everyone leans this way meaninglessly. Even in the United Kingdom where this problem is indeed viable, there are some who argue that there is no need to protect the unemployed because they are losing their jobs due to laziness. They argue it is not profitable for the country to protect lazy people. Moreover, I saw that such an opinion was dignifiedly published in top newspapers. This is a good example of not losing the aforementioned ideological balance.

Japan has its own fine customs. There is no need to abandon them trying to imitate the others. It is good to make use of the admirable attributes of others in order to compensate for one's shortcomings, but there is no need to so cheaply dispose of one's own fine customs. I greatly regret the foolishness that many Japanese fine arts have been handed over to foreigners and there are few artifacts to be proud of in Japan.

Actually, what I most looked forward to while visiting the United States in order to attend the labor conference, was visiting the Boston Museum of Art which is known for its fine collection of Japanese art. Fortunately, there were Japanese art lovers similar to Dr. Fenollosa, who not only collected but displayed them publicly in Boston.

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The art that Japanese people abandoned and ignored was conversely preserved by foreigners. By whom should the fine customs of Japanese citizens be preserved? In copying others, even in labor issues, it is extremely important to not to be influenced by the radicalism of other countries.

Monkey Face-ism as a response to the nature of recent anti-Japanese thought (From P.8)

Even today, the Japanese government believes that if they decide to grant land ownership right to Americans, that there will be no anti-Japanese movements when it comes to American land. It is an outstanding argument. However, our observation has been that recently, the starting point for anti-Japanese thought has been patriotism. As long as this is true, even if the Japanese side gave land ownership to foreigners, there is no certainty that it will have any impact on the anti-Japanese land ownership law draft.

Of course, I believe there will be some efficacy in depriving material from general anti-Japanese activists. However, I suppose that since the Japanese government has already promulgated the foreigner's rights to land ownership under the law for 43 years, the Japanese side will implement this law sooner or later without expecting anything in return.

Considering today's situation, the anti-Japanese movement in the United States now is strong, and I have a reason to believe that it is unlikely to slow down any time in the near future. But should we just stand by and watch it happen? Will we have to forgo the development of our businesses like that cleaner? No, we do not. I think the best path for our compatriots is to actively train their skills to the best of their ability, with optimism based on courage. By "ability", I mean the comprehensive power of the political, economic and military aspects of our people.

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For our compatriots in the United States, it means that we earn admiration of Americans by advancing both materially and spiritually, and that we gain our presence in politics and economics by increasing the number of American-born Japanese. In this way, not only will our American compatriots need the "home is wherever one lays one's hat" spirit, but they will, in fact, have to make their home in the United States. Making a home in the United States, that is, to become permanent residents, requires one to live with bravery and optimism among the myriad of unpleasant anti-Japanese voices.

Each of the 100,000 compatriots residing in the United States cultivates power that turns into a great force with cooperation. I think, in conjunction with the increase of our own home country's national power, it will be difficult to reject us, despite the spreading American patriotism. (I am one of those optimists, believing that Japan, which has been awakened by the Great War, is in no way inferior to other countries regarding the development rate of its national strength).

A long time ago Tokichiro Kinoshita (an alias of Hideyoshi Toyotomi) rose from obscurity. He was called "monkey-face" and ridiculed. But this optimist just kept working on improving himself, and eventually surpassed the people who ridiculed him. Royalty from all over knelt in front of the capable monkey-face. Indeed, some Americans around us think they are the only true people. Us Japanese are ordinarily not treated like normal human beings. They think us like monkeys, often in the past they mocked us and will try to continue to exclude us more and more. I think our situation is reminiscent of Tokichiro Kinoshita. We are ridiculed as monkeys, but we must succeed at any rate, and become successful just like monkey-face. In other words, without fear of obstruction from anyone, we must try to train optimistically to foster our strength, this is the definition of monkey face-ism.

Businessmen looking to use this principle should apply to their business, laborers to their labor. If we abandon all our grief and negligence, and rush forward optimistically, then you and your neighbor shall become saints. The world will be united and become a great sacred world, and as a result our lives will be happy, and our future will be fulfilled.

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This monkey face-ism may sound strange, but its content is quite simple. Actually, it is only a word of encouragement for some of the local expatriates who are falling into pessimism and reluctance. Finally, because I am advocating from my patriotic spirit, I am optimistic that there should be no compatriots against my principles, just like there is no single opponent among Americans discussing anti-Japanese proposals from a patriotic point of view.

(End)

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Japanese Living in the United States and Labor Unions By Denzo Miyamoto

The international labor conference is over. The conference aimed at realizing righteous humanity, improvement of working conditions around the world, and social justice. At the conference, it was decided that Japan, along with China and India, are to suspend or postpone the eight-hour labor law, using their special circumstances such as exceptional climate and deficiencies of industrial institutions as their excuse. Japanese workers are struggling under oppression from capitalists. They are placed in unfortunate circumstances where they cannot pursue their personal interest and happiness. When we look at Japanese living in the United States, they are receiving severe discrimination, oppression and being fired from jobs in recent days. Their academic studies have shown a tendency to gradually shrink in scope. But what we see from their attitude is a deep nationally patriotic spirit, not just a mere feeling of spirit. If so, aren't the Japanese living in the United States placed in the "tiger at the front gate, wolf at the back gate" situation?

How to deal with this difficulty is our big problem, and how we should improve our well-being is an even bigger problem. Unfortunately, we do not have Luther (Martin Luther) among us Japanese. Unfortunately, there is no Carnegie (Dale Carnegie). We know too well that it is courageous but doomed resistance. It is too obvious that we cannot compete with Caucasians as individuals. Drops of water make up the ocean. Rocks piled up make up the mountain. Even if we are small and weak individually, we can become a great force if combined. It will be our power. We can be powerful. That is why we strongly exclaim the need for labor unions.

However, in the United States where we live there is a productive and exemplary model labor union, a rarity in the world. Should we join it? Or should we organize labor unions solely for Japanese people? In my opinion, in principle, foreign workers in any country should obey labor laws of that country. We must equally bear various obligations and at the same time be equal in rights, especially in today's world where the concept of respecting justice and humanitarianism is rising with the progressing reform in the world. In order to obtain application of these principles, I do not doubt

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that it is right for all Japanese to join the labor unions in the United States. But with the strong wind of Japanese exclusion blowing around, do they have the capacity to endorse the accession of Japanese people? They will be pleased that we obey their labor laws, and will enjoy the equality of obligational burden, but will they rejoice in giving us the right of equality?

We do not hesitate to assert that we have reached the time to organize the Japanese labor union to improve the circumstances of the Japanese and to serve as a model for many people of the world. In other words, you should raise your voice if you are willing to put your efforts into advocating that the Japanese labor union is absolutely necessary at present as a self-defense organization of our workers, and balancing institution against white workers' unions.

Meanwhile, some think that such things are unnecessary because there are Japanese societies in various places and they are working for the welfare of the Japanese people. Certainly, both the Japanese societies and labor unions share commonalities of purpose, on the one hand in their operations and on the other hand in their spirit. However, the labor union is for Japanese workers, not for the Japanese in general. Therefore, its range is narrow and the purpose is also different, so both are to be clearly distinguished.

How should we emphasize the essence and criterion for the union as we organize labor unions? The countries around the world are agreeing to try to equalize the labor situation of each country. That is the present situation. Since we are living in the United States, we must accept the U.S. labor union law as it is and apply it to our Japanese union. No amendment would be accepted. Taking the labor situation of our home country as a shield and taking pleasure in working overtime and working on Sundays and national holidays is sheer folly. Although we are Japanese, we are living in the United States and working in the United States. Adapting to the labor situation of the United States is the attitude we should take, as well as our obligation. We'll work for eight hours a day if they work for eight hours a day. If they rest on Sundays and holidays, we will also do so. We will not work overtime except when we cannot get a break. We will not work on Sundays and holidays either. Shouldn't

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we keep pace with them with as much resolve and awareness as it takes, to survive by maintaining partnership with them?

But sadly, the facts are quite opposite. Are we not asking for conditions when we get a job? Actually, there is overtime. Actually, there is also Sunday work. In the United States which is a melting pot of the races of the world, only Japanese do not question this point. Even if we are identified as Chinese or despised like Jews, we do not say anything. We sowed the seeds of our own condemnation. We are suffering the consequences of our own actions. Thus, we forgot about precious self-improvement and lost our comfort. We spent our youth, and never stopped pursuing money. I suspect that we Japanese people mixed up purpose and means, and at the end got dazzled by gold and silver.

Looking further, when looking at the life of employees working under a Japanese capitalist (employees are also a kind of workers in a broader sense of labor), their working hours are actually 11 to 13 hours a day. They sometimes do not rest on holidays or Sundays, and bonuses are very small. Their complexion is pale and they are not very lively as a result of working too much. Even if they are holding in some complaints, they do not express it or are assertive. They are afraid. There is no energy left in them.

Almost everyone gives up like this, except for a few among the 100,000 Japanese people. Perhaps some of them tried to get away from temptations, but failed and fell even deeper. In any case, is it not that the Japanese themselves tried to destroy the three fundamentals of increasing efficiency: physical strength, intellectual fitness, and good habits?

In addition, to make a change for the better, the power of individuals is too weak. Then what do we rely on? Apart from the labor union itself, there is no other way. By doing so, we must shorten working hours, and at the same time practice self-discipline and enjoy life, and ultimately achieve our independence.

My fellow Japanese people, isn't this what we really should do? Organize. For our good. For our happiness. For justice. For humanity.

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< Photo: A scene from the Coastal Japanese Society Council meeting. At the Multnomah Hotel conference room.>

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Many Views on Labor

Capitalists are Guilty

Interview with Mr. Takenori Kikuchi, Government representative advisor, member of the House of Representatives

Even today, it seems that the labor situation in Japan in general has not reached the stage to have a civilized system. The capitalists are responsible for it. Why is obedience to the wishes of capitalists called a beautiful custom of our nation? If this is a beautiful custom, we should throw away this custom. I do not say paternalism is bad, but I cannot expect true growth of well-being in it. The so-called guidance of various capitalists is not necessary for innovation in the labor world. In order to protect workers, it is necessary to suppress capitalists from growing any more presumptuous.

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Types of Socialism and Criticism against Each Type

By Saburo Sato

I understand socialism in the broadest sense, as approximately covering social reformism and exercise for the purpose of making fair distribution of wealth. I will list different types of socialism and attempt to give my criticism very simply for each type.

1) Communism

Communism is socialism in the most narrow and extreme sense. By recognizing the idea that all private property and privilege is criminal, it considers the state as the principle of the nation, and all production organizations are to be owned by the state and the people are officially workers of the state. Workers are absolutely forbidden to own private property.

They receive living expenses as salary and even if there is some left they would spend it all. They say that in that society the gap between rich and poor and the stress of making a living are gone. There, the world of paradise will emerge. But this is absolutely a dream story. If such a world emerges, difficulties in occupation distribution arise first. Because human beings desire pleasure and dislike pain, even if the nation manages all occupations and distribute them to entire nation, some will become mayors and others will have to be sweepers of the streets. Some people have to mine coal in dangerous holes. However, no one wants to do work that is ignoble, difficult, or dangerous. So it is not easy to try to get those jobs filled. Of course, if offered a large amount of reward beforehand, some people may take of them. However, no one will be motivated by undesirable work since Communism is a society that guarantees a living.

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Some communists advocate for switching professions, but a society where one is a mayor one year and a coal miner the next year is never a good society. In the end, the state uses its tremendous power to deprive its people of the freedom to choose their occupation and forces one of them instead. If that happens, the whole society will become one big prison, the state the low-level prison guard, and the people its prisoners. It will be a strange nation indeed.

Secondly, forbidding private property breaks the desire of human beings, that is, the desire to win in the struggle for life. When human beings have hope, spirits rise, and the physical body strives accordingly. If you cannot enjoy the result of your hard work and society only guarantees a living just like others who do not work so much, it is corrupted society with no hope, ideal, or effort.

Thirdly, it is impossible to keep a fair wealth distribution. People's living expenses are greatly different depending on age, family size and climate. Just by distributing wages based on the balance of effort and compensation as a measure, it always becomes unfair. If people do not have the right to choose their own occupation, and the guarantee of fair living is impossible, it must be a dark society.

2) Principle of Public Ownership

In public ownership, capital belongs to the state, like in Communism, but the distribution of wealth is proportional to the amount of labor. In other words, distribution of wealth is very different from Communism. This is because it differentiates between males, females, the young, the old, by the length of working hours, etc. Also, public ownership does not ban private property. In this respect it is much different from Communism. However, it does place harsh sanctions against private property. It does accept the property inheritance right, etc., but it is taxed at a highly progressive rate in order to harmonize the gap between rich and poor. Its criticism against the tyranny of capitalism is the same as that of Communism.

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This International Labor Conference was born from the spirit of wanting to further improve public ownership. There is no need to explain that public ownership is more moderate than Communism. However, in order to share capital, they must first confiscate the property of the whole people. After some years property ownership will become unbalanced again and they will have to forfeit all or most of property all over again. If so, the people will lose seriousness and will stop working. Although it is a good thing to suppress the tyranny of capitalists, it is difficult to carry out, and the result will be not much different from Communism.

3) Revolutionary Socialism

Anarchism, nihilism, Bolshevism, Spartacists of the German model, etc, are not intended to make social improvements in a constructive manner, even though there are some differences in degree there, but there is no doubt that they are revolutionary socialism trying to make the world into a workers utopia. In particular, anarchism and nihilism hate authority like a snake, and insist that each person should be totally equal in politics and economy. They deny inheritance of property, the ownership of capital, and require absolute equality and absolute freedom. In order to produce such a society there is no room for lukewarm argument, so they cry out only with bombs, revolution, and favorite assassination means.

They falsely think that an ideal society will definitely emerge if you only defeat those who currently have power. For this reason, political revolution becomes addictive, and even though they do not have a positive or constructive plan for themselves, destruction itself becomes their aim. With no god in their mind, they tried to push forward with an extreme materialistic view, and they became too hasty. In the end they became incompatible even with communists who are themselves extreme in socialism.

4) State Socialism

It originated from Germany. Its purpose is to apply modifiable improvements to the foundation of the current social welfare state without destroying the current social organization. In other words, it is trying to carry out a sort of social policy under the

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national system. The representative of this principle is Bismarck. He initially placed severe repressions on the socialists with their terrible words and means. Socialists frequently took shots at the Kaiser. Bismarck hated it and added extra repression on them. However, he also acknowledged that there is truth underlying socialist arguments. So, he adopted as national policy the effort to steadily eliminate the social evils and pretexts that socialists used to make extreme demands and reasons for their activities.

In other words, he tried to get the state to do something close to like what the socialists called for. This principle has moved the reality of Germany to a certain point and there are many instances that are exemplary in the world. One particular policy is the German labor law. In addition, it is most appropriate from the viewpoint of the social organization in the modern era to follow the principle of the state socialism; to use the power of the state to achieve a fair share of wealth and strive to stop resentments among its people.

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A View from a Window of My Car By Takeeda, Cheyenne, Wyoming

Japanese began to settle in Sheridan when Mr. Shinzaburo Ban of Portland provided Japanese workers to Burlington Railroad. Mr. Ban began providing Japanese workers to Burlington Railroad a long time ago, so it has been a long time since the Japanese have started to live in this area. It seems that in the past, there were far more Japanese people in Sheridan and Division than in present.

The current number of residents is around 50, a very small number. They consist of 2 shops, 2 inns, 1 photo studio, and 6 or 7 farms, the rest are miners and railroad workers. Like Portland, there are many people from Okayama and Hiroshima in this region, and their regional characteristics can be seen and felt strongly.

Every business in the city has a splendid building and they are making considerable profit. However, the branch office of Ban Shokai has not changed its structure since the early immigrant era. It seems that this branch office represents Mr. Ban's ideal of the so-called semi-governmental corporation most clearly.

The branch manager, Mr. Shiro Ito, is superior to anybody else in the area in his learning and personality. He seems to shine alone over this region. Sailors and travelers look up to the North Star at night and know the direction of the road. For the local residents, Mr. Ito is their North Star. He brings new knowledge to this region.

At the foot of the east of the Rocky Mountains, the Denver region has many immigrants from California, but Sheridan is dominated by people from Portland. There have not been many immigrants in recent years, most of them have been here for 15 to 20 years. Many of them came from Japan, landed in Portland, and moved here soon. Some people do not know any other areas outside of these two towns. I understand that some people here have never taken a step outside the city. It is located in the mountains and there are few rigorous crime crackdowns, but there is not one vagabond here. All Japanese residents are mild mannered and protecting each other. No troubles have occurred here.

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However, since there is little to do for Japanese residents in this area, there are few Japanese visitors, and compatriot development in the region has been slow. Currently there are no drinking establishment and no women in this town. That means there is no place to spend a lot of money. The pockets of Japanese residents are always full. Many have built considerable of wealth. Sheridan's winter is cold, but considering all the circumstances, I believe that it is one of the best places in the United States for those who are willing to work hard to accumulate wealth.

A man who was boasting of having no money when he lived in the coastal area moved here. He now has considerable savings, and he is calm. There are many others like him.

Idle Talk in the New Year By Cheyenne

Mr. Fujita, former foreman of the Land House, boasts of his wisdom, broad knowledge, and noble character. He also has an inexplicable reputation as a Chinese-language style orator. When his friend Mr. Yamashita moved to Denver, we had dinner together at a prestigious restaurant here. He drank the water from the finger bowl, while talking incessantly. The people listening to him were stunned, and did not utter a single word.

Mr. Rihei Nanba is a serious and diligent 25 years old. He purchased a motorcycle in the summer. He was so pleased that when he was on a night shift for a month, he rode around all day, shouting with joy. One day, he did not show up at work. His friend was worried and went to look for him. Mr. Nanba was in the stream that was drying long the roadside. As darkness was gathering that evening, he crouched down and was collecting something eagerly. "Hey Nanba, it's already dark, what are you doing?" asked the friend. "Hi, Ono. Come down for a moment. There are so many fish here!" he replied.

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One day our carpenter friend Harada visited the Ban Shoten branch office. Teruko, the cute girl, was there. "Hello, Teruko. You are quiet. I will buy you your favorite things. Tell me what you want." "I'd like a hat, shoes, and stockings." "What? A hat, shoes, and stockings? That's a lot, Teruko. Why don't I buy you an orange instead? Just an orange today, OK?" Harada blushed and tried to sooth Teruko. All the people around him burst out laughing. Everyone thought that this task was harder for him then romancing a maiden.

One day in mid-summer, a mischievous person painted a strikingly shaped stone with white paint and put it on a fence in front of a certain house. The lady of the house found it and watched it for a while. She said "Oh, how strange! It is too hot, so the stone is melting." It seems like a joke but it is a true story.

Japanese population and statistics of Idaho and Wyoming (Statistics by the Consulate in June 1919)

Occupation	Idaho	Wyoming
Dentist	1	0
Grocer	8	12
Inn	10	8
Restaurant	56	20
Cleaner	11	5
Secondhand Dealer	1	0
Fishmonger	1	0
Broker	3	7
Bath House	3	0
Barber	6	4
Game Parlor	12	8
Tailor	0	2
Photographer	0	1
Fruit Dealer	1	0
Other Occupations	2	0

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Craftsman	0	2
Company Employee	6	0
Store Clerk	7	2
Automotive	0	2
Household Employee	110	71
Factory Work	0	5
Farming	289	25
Farm Employee	354	50
Stock-farming	2	0
Railroad Worker	385	390
Other Labor	0	2
Mining	0	48*
Family (Male)	203	91
Family (Female)	456	193
Korean	13	8
Male Total	1,453	1,193
Female Total	456	193
Grand Total	1,939	1,390

A Little Joke “Jealousy” by Houun

A girl who is jealous: Sumako-san must not like Mr. Kawashima because he is shorter than Sumako-san.”

Haruko: “But I just saw Sumako at a shoe store. She was having her heels shortened.”

Short Poem by Akanbo

After long and tedious work at night, all I can think of is how detestable having a husband is, but all I do is complain about my work.

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50 Insights on Labor Issues

The Industrial Workers of the World should study it.

By Mr. Kanjyu Kiga, Doctor of Law and Member of the House of Representatives

It is not quite reasonable for the government to restrict the freedom of academic research. Especially when research on labor problems is such an urgent task today, we must give research as much freedom as possible. Research should not be prohibited or meaninglessly ostracized as radical ideas. For example, although the United States and elsewhere seems to be exercising extraordinarily strong pressure on the IWW (Industrial Workers of the World), for Japan's scholastic community, it is necessary to give considerable freedom for research on this. We cannot expect societal progress if we reject it immediately by calling it dangerous.

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How the Monroe Doctrine is Received by the World

The Monroe Doctrine was insisted for based on the American's self-centered principle, the belief they made consistent effort in diplomacy, have experienced the war in Europe, and have reached where they are today. However this principle has not been understood well enough and seems to be still in the midst of being evaluated.

The Monroe Doctrine is a national belief that guarantees the Americas as a land of freedom. It emphasizes that America is America, Europe is Europe, and Latin America is pushed in the background. Since war is a concrete reality of historical philosophy, mankind must adapt to this philosophy. As a result of war, it appears that the United Kingdom with control of the seas still has the most power in the world. However, the whole world can make great progress if the United States of the Monroe Doctrine advocates superiority of the sky and gains the upper hand over the marine principle.

In order to comprehend the real value of the Doctrine, we need to understand the detailed strategy of the president Wilson while he visited Europe. At the same time, correct interpretation of the proclamation of war by the United States is required.

President Wilson visited Europe not to advertise the Fourteen Points, but to make the international world accept the Monroe Doctrine. Restless efforts made by him while in Europe prove this truth. By having maritime liberalism and the safety principle on the Rhine River as mutual exchanging conditions, he has allowed countries around the world to accept that the Monroe Doctrine is based on internationalism rather than Americanism. Not only has the Monroe Doctrine become valuable today, but it seems to establish itself as unchangeable in the future among the countries in the League of Nations. Is there, as some argue, somewhat of a conflict in spiritual interpretation of the Constitution of the United States and the Charter of the League of Nations? There is no other choice but to believe it is impossible.

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Some politicians cry out that Mr. Wilson's action is in violation of the Constitution of the United States, but they are the ones who are trying to disturb domestic problems and to exert supremacy over the Charter of the League of Nations. I definitely want to assert that the behavior of the US Senate today clearly violates the Declaration of US participation.

Of course, in discussing the issue, there is more behind the curtains, and the bottom [of this problem] is deeper than it seems. The conflict between Mr. Wilson and the Republican Party must stem from their patriotism to the United States. However, we should not allow anything to disturb the true value of the Monroe Doctrine, the heart of American diplomacy.

In other words, since The League of Nations is not a charity organization, no matter how powerful the United States is, in order to have the world recognize its own principles they first must offer some remuneration to each powerful country of Europe. Therefore, although unwillingly, Mr. Wilson closed his mouth regarding the British maritime liberalism issue, and gave France a future security on the Rhine. By doing so he carried his point on the Monroe Doctrine. It is now inconceivable to argue about his great actions. Considering how the countries of the world are focusing on US diplomacy in the New Year, I can't help but have a strange impression.

Of course, on the diplomatic front, each country will show more respect to the United States. However, I think that it is necessary for US experts to pay sufficient attention to how people see it. One cannot dedicate themselves to the maelstrom of evaluating the true value of the Monroe Doctrine again. Should we believe that bringing back egoism with the Monroe Doctrine is reliable national policy for the United States?

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An agriculture plan and the mission of the Oregon farmers association

By the Chief of Oregon Farmer's Association Kadotsugu Okamoto

1)

Last year, Oregon farmers made contact with each other and established the farmer's association, while big countries and small ones in the world discuss for a conclusion of the League of Nations. Of course, these occurrences did not happen on the same day. But this must be the mental means to complete the things which can't be completed only by the force of union cooperation.

The purposes of the League of Nations are peace and happiness in the world and the purposes of the farmer's association are the multiplication and prosperity of our Oregon farmers.

2)

To explain the plans for the prosperity of compatriot farmers in just a few words, it is better farming and better business. Then it is very difficult to experiment with this plan by ourselves, but it is not impossible if we cooperate with parties in unison or associations.

That is to say, cooperation becomes power. This is the same in the improvement of agriculture and sales.

3.

The method of farming. We believe that our Oregon farmers have enough skill in cultivation of vegetables, compared to farmers in other countries. But it is questionable if we boast that there is no need to improve them.

There are a lot of problems that we have to improve, listening to theories of senior scholars and examining experimental reports from agricultural colleges about soils, fertilizers, disease of crops, getting rid of harmful insects, prevention of damage to crops from cold weather and laws of breeding livestock.

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There are farming engineers among white farmers whose job is to research these things. Our farmers aren't this blessed. So, we should always make contact with professional farmers or men who work for agricultural testing organizations and open the way for needed investigation of farmers of agricultural associations. We should try to spread industrial knowledge on production by holding special agricultural meetings. It is needless to say that it is impossible for associations to want the completion of this business as soon as associations are founded. We have to establish investigation sections to perform these duties and accomplish engage with association members. We have to unite them with the mission of our associations.

4)

It is needless to say that the success or failure of the increase of Oregon farmer's welfare is business. Business departments are made of the sales departments and the purchasing departments. The former try to expand markets and maintain prices and the latter should buy farmers' necessities at the lowest price by partnership purchases.

5)

As to whether partnership sales will promote sales and profits of the members of this association, the preceding strawberry association's results are enough proof. Now the major points are as follows.

- ① So as to consolidate and concentrate our produce, in most cases voluntarily allowing the market price to be determined.
- ② A benefit of uniting our produce is that a reserve can easily be taken from and exported to other areas to maintain the market price of that area.
- ③ Similar to the previous reason, the advantage of having as much supply as possible means that at any time for any quantity for any kind of product it is convenient to accommodate our colleagues and their buyers, thus protecting the marketplace's low price.

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- ④ Owning our own business facilities provides convenience for the buyer.
- ⑤ It allows our farmers to economize the safety, convenience, and time of shipping.

In this way, Oregon farmers sold 50 thousand crates of strawberries at the high total price of about 150 thousand dollars. For example, if, through the efforts of this association we can achieve the high return of 50 cents per crate, then the total price is 25 thousand dollars. With only strawberries the prices are already like this. If raspberries, blackberries, and even potatoes, cabbage, onions, and celery were to be managed the same way, indeed a large sum of money would be achieved.

6)

We must improve laws of purchase and of sales as above at once. We must make it the business of this association to establish a cooperative that purchases fertilizer, livestock feed, seeds, and other such necessities of agriculture collectively so that these items are bought at the lowest wholesale price. Just looking at fertilizers, in the current year local farmers are in need of more than 300 tons of fertilizer. If we in this association can make it 5 dollars per 1 ton, it becomes 1,500 dollars. If we can go ahead like this with every necessary item mentioned above, then such a price is easily imaginable.

7)

Simply put in terms of the development of the compatriot farmers with support from the Oregon Farmer's Association, the duty of all our activities aligns with the idea that "our mission is to promote the mutual benefit of all compatriot farmers," a statement we move to accomplish. This, plus the above-mentioned study of farming techniques and regulations, and purchasing regulation reform are nothing more than three general objectives. Thus, the many activities related to our mission and duty are made apparent, but whether or not the necessary promotion of our growth happens is decided by our members' sincere support, mutual trust, and tremendous effort.

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Fifty Letters from Home on Labor To be Afraid of Abuse and to Do Nothing is Such a Foolish Thing By the Tokyo Jii Shinpo news reporter, Kamei Correspondent

From the perspective of your predecessor, there is nothing wrong with introducing the systems of the new era to the contemporary society of Japan. There is no worry that society will turn radical. The same applies to both the labor system and the election system. Around 1885 and 1886, there was also an extremism theory around. But after the establishment of the parliament in 1923, it was the era of warlords and bureaucrats. Japanese citizens have had their own customs for 2,500 years. They will not abandon these customs easily. From past experience, it is unquestionable fact that its national character is always the root of its citizens' behavior. Even if the labor union was approved today, the people will not abuse it at all. At the same time, workers are not aware of it yet, so they do not even know to use this. So, it is obvious that there is no harm. Just saying that it simply is not allowed will result in the question of why it is not allowed. There is not much difference in social consciousness and personal feelings. When something becomes prohibited, it makes people want to resist, and the end result could be some destructive behavior. It is like telling one not to take the *botamochi* sweets from a shelf within reach. People cannot help but want to take it. Eventually they might break down that shelf. Where justified, people never eat more than their share. The amount they take is largely pre-determined. When they want it, it should be given first. It could lead to an explosion if you do not give because you were afraid of potential bad results. Both the government and the wealthy people ought to give the workers what they want until they are reasonably satisfied. Not only time, sanitation and salary issues, but also voting rights should be given. In practice, if a part of the cooperative citizenry who enthusiastically pursued the obtainment of voting rights were successful, they would not likely over use this right once they successfully obtain it. In short, if it is reasonable you can get satisfaction, we should do it. If it's not done, it will be a huge hazard that may endanger the state. Also, in the United States there are many cases judged based on the state laws.

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I do not necessarily hesitate imprisonment.

By Mr. Samuel Gompers, American Central Labor Union Governor

The International Labor Conference is a place for discussing whether or not what we actually do in the American labor world is right or wrong, and, in terms of the real conditions in the United States, it is actually a blundering and backward consultation institution. It is difficult to carry out all the conclusions reached in this conference because some issues may be within the rights of the central government, but not others. However, there is no end to my indignation against the fact that US government officials' interfere whenever our labor union makes legitimate requests of the capitalists. The coal mine strike incident was one of the examples. We fight thoroughly with the government for trying to deprive workers of their rights based on freedom, justice and democracy. Even if I am imprisoned for that, I will never hesitate to fight. Government officials accuse our unions' behavior of being too radical, but they are never so. We do not ask for approval of that right for no reason. Nobody is more conservative in the world than American workers. Suppressing their arguments without reason is the shame of America, the free country.

It is incomplete without a labor union.

By Mr. Shichiro Muto, Advisor to the labor side

It is full of contradiction that the US government insisted to Japan that it is a privileged country based on the exception in the Berne Agreement Chapter 3 Article 203. Criticism about Chapter 1 is just an excuse, a foolish opinion that will not be a problem. Even elementary students know that Japan is not a tropical country. Next, regarding the undeveloped industries that the government insists upon, facts prove that Japan does not rely on family industries at all. The Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce survey in 1919 also announced that there are 1.3 million factory workers. These factories are of various kinds with textile industry having the most. Its structure is 600,000 male workers and 710,000 female workers. There are as many as 100,000 more female workers than male workers. That is why the protection measures of the workers are the most urgent. Those who seek exception in principle nonetheless will in principle destroy Japanese industry forever. It is not a way to show loyalty to the nation by improving working conditions but not

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thinking about upgrading in the future while being misled by temporary profit. Shortening working hours based on the spirit of humanitarianism is a natural obligation of the government. In reality, an 8-hour work day is reality in the factories in Osaka. If our labor situation is not developed, we do not criticize the factory industry, but the problem lies in this one point where labor unions are not accepted.

Oregon state Japanese population and statistics table (Survey of June 1919)

	Portland		Other region	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Public officials/Secretaries	5			
Pastors/Buddhist monks	2	1		
News Agents	9			
Teachers	1	2	1	
Doctors	3			
Dentists	7			
Legal Translators	3			
Insurance Agency Service	3			
Students	18	7	6	4
Midwives		7		
Groceries Import & Export	6		4	
Variety Store	3	0	2	
Company Branches	1			
Grocery Store	9			
Printer	1			
Jeweler	3			
Pharmacy	1			
Soy Sauce Brewing	1			
Photographer	3			
Employees/Shop Staff	89	9	20	3
Western Restaurants	21		10	

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	Portland		Other region	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Restaurants	8		3	
Hotels	89	2	13	
Fishmongers	2			
Confectionery Manufacturing	3			
Tofu Manufacturing	1			
Dress Makers	3	1		
Cleaners	9		3	
Clothing Press, Dyeing Works	9			
Transporting Companies	4			
Billiard Halls	5			
Fruits and Tobacco	4			
Cleaning Agency	8	2	2	
Barbers	12	3		
Shoe Repairs	5			
Garage	1			
Automobile Driver	10			
Agricultural Brokers	20		4	
Employment Agent	1			
Labor Contractors	5			
Landscapers	3			
Agriculture	11		222	
Dairy	2		6	
Carpenters/Plasters	6			
Forestry Workers	282		289	
Railroad Workers	285		428	
Cooks	60	3	30	1
Farm Workers	20	3	378	75

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	Portland		Other Region	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Cannery Plant	60		30	
In-house Laborers	201	98	82	21
Housekeepers		364		293
	1,318	499	1,533	397

Total Population of Japanese in the State of Oregon: 5,234

Registered as on June 1919: 4,758

Registration mistake (10%): 476

Male: 2,851

Female: 896

Child/Male 487

/Female 521

Married: 877

Single /Male 1,974

/Female 19

Child

Born in Japan /Male: 85

/Female: 20

Born in the US /Male: 434

/Female: 472

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Children's birth rate in the past 5 years

	Male	Female	Total
1914	38	46	84
1915	42	51	93
1916	56	63	119
1917	84	89	173
1918	96	104	200

Age Chart

Oldest Male, born in 1848:	72 years old
Oldest Female, born in 1865:	54
Average Age, Male:	39
Average Age, Female:	28
Average Age, Child:	4
Average Age, Father:	40
Average Age, Mother:	29
Average Age, First born son/daughter:	6

Total Business Investment:	\$861,828
Agricultural Land Lease:	7,911 Acres
Fixed Investment Amount:	\$538,020
Farmland Property:	1,882 Acre
Wholesale Price:	\$269,200
Owned Residential Land:	89 Lots
Apartments:	18 Buildings
Automobiles Owned:	82 units
Trucks Owned:	161 units

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Trotsky

Who is Trotsky, the prominent figure of the Bolsheviks who scares and makes all the countries of the world shudder?

Here is a summary of recent news report. (By Tan-ei)

Trotsky is sneered, cursed, and called a snake and the incarnation of the devil. But he is looked up to as a once a-generation kind of genius by the people affiliated with him. It is an ignorant incompetent low-class workers who gather under his flag. They believe that none other than Trotsky will hold control of the whole world in the future. However, Trotsky is only a symbol. Historians in the future may evaluate him, but they will not pay attention to him any more than as a symbol. In other words, he will be treated only as a strange phenomenon that developed in a big tragedy. He will never be either praised or spoken ill of as a main character. He exceeds Robespierre of the French Revolution era in brutality and cold-bloodedness. However, he is much inferior to Robespierre in tenaciousness. It is the reason he cannot show mysterious ability like Robespierre did. He has the enthusiasm to destroy anything in his way to move ahead, but there is no deep conviction. Therefore, he does not calculate but merely acts spasmodically. He only knows to act to the extreme.

Trotsky's face has little character compared with Lenin's face. From the shape of his pointed and a little bent nose of semi-tic type (slender: The system type according to Dr. Kretschmer), we could imagine he was called a handsome boy when he was young. However, it isn't possible to find a flash of individuality in his face. His uncombed long hair grows wildly. Deeply wrinkled eyes give off just a faint light. It is an ordinary face, but when he becomes emotional, his eyes shine, and his whole face becomes tense and fierce. You can observe his radical character best when he is arguing about a big problem. A bomb close to explosion is an appropriate description of him then. His excessive arrogance and love of luxury can be called a pathological side of his character. He proudly compares himself to King Solomon. That shows that he knows his inclination. As soon as he arrives in Moscow, he seeks a luxurious and beautiful house, and ends up in an Imperial Villa of the previous empress that is filled with gold brocade. From this example it is possible to sense his luxury mania. Anyone who visited Trotsky's study is surprised at its messiness.

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A large desk occupies the center of his study, with a gold ink jar placed atop. But all sorts of paper is scattered all over the room. In the first place, Trotsky is not like Lenin who loved order and discipline. He is not bothered with papers and official documents left out. However, this desk is a historical desk. At this desk, the death-warrant of the previous emperor Nicholas and his family was signed. It was also at this desk that the gist of the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, which the Bolsheviks party pushed, was concluded.

Considering that Trotsky is a great womanizer, it's unquestionable that many love letters were also written at this desk. Next to the desk is a huge easy chair. When he is tired, or planning havoc, Trotsky always buries himself in this chair and becomes absorbed. He's never lazy, but Trotsky is never a hard worker either. He can stick to nothing. He sometimes runs in bursts, but it also isn't unusual for him to stop halfway and become frustrated. His behavior is absolutely convulsive.

It's very difficult to receive the honor of interviewing Trotsky. In every respect, one's first impression in this honor is wondering if one is interviewing the extremely evil tyrant, Emperor Nero. Lenin gets nervous, and takes notice of the will and opinion of the general public deeply. Trotsky is directly opposite. He tends to give a bad impression to a visitor intentionally and be proud of it. For good or bad, he does not care at all about reputation regarding his own statement or behavior. While buried in his easy chair, smoking a cigarette, he seems as if he is listening to what the visitor is saying. But in fact he is thinking of something completely different.

During the interview, he holds an ivory letter opener inlaid with gold and diamond in his left hand, unconsciously shaking it lightly above the desk. And when the visitor stops talking, he swiftly takes his turn. He starts talking and discussing, using tens of millions of words. From his speech, one can say that he is not as much a clever speaker at his desk, but more like a street corner orator. Furthermore, another characteristic of Trotsky is that he cannot wait patiently for visitors to take their leave. At any time, he may send a visitor out by saying "I'm busy". While getting rid of a visitor in such a way, he doesn't even bother to get out of his easy chair. Based on this observation, one can safely think that he is most casually imitating the emperors of the past.

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Trotsky travels often. The train he uses is the train used previously by the former Russian czar, and the strict security surrounding him is far more than that of the former czar's. The faithful service of the guards is apparent also over the former czar. A long line of troops is seen everywhere Trotsky visits. The train is magnificent, and his table is covered with endless delicacies of land and sea, as well as rich wines. Because Trotsky has a very keen sense of taste, there are many complaints about cooking from him, overwhelming his chefs. However, he is indifferent when he drops the ashes of cigarettes or spills coffee on the crisp white tablecloth. He also calls in his secretary even during a meal, sometimes to have him wire long orders to various places.

In short, although he is out of the ordinary, he is not the owner of an excellent personality. There is no one who gained tremendous power like him from the past to the present, but there also has been no one like him who wielded this power in such a cruel way. At any rate, he is a great oddball. And it is true that he was born to actually demonstrate Darwin's theory of so-called survival of the fittest theory, rather than showing human evolution. When the person who visits him says, "Russia should be calm as soon as possible", he shouts "No matter whether the country goes down or not, it's none of your business. I have so much to do!"

Three Wise Monkeys (who "see no evil, hear no evil, and speak no evil")

It is meant as self-control over bad things, and not to be used for good things.

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Fifty Legends about Labor

Diplomat's labor knowledge

By Mr. Kyo Kumasaki, New York Consul General and Government Representative Advisor

The International Labor Conference gave us several lessons. If the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has to be concerned at each of the future meetings, diplomats should also appoint experts familiar with industrial and labor condition issues. Being able to speak English or French, or just being familiar with diplomatic circumstances is not enough. It is an era when those are not enough for suitable participation in international labor conferences. In this regard, the government must give closer attention to it in the future. The first time can be a trial. But it will not be so from the second time on. There is no need to increase the number of delegates. That would be waste of personnel. It is possible to obtain a the desired result by dispatching a small number of members with sufficient labor knowledge

Workers Must Be Freed

By Mr. Bunzo Kubota, Government representative advisor

Japanese capitalists are not kind to the workers. Because Japanese industries have long been under the control of capitalists, it is natural to feel great difficulties in trying to innovate this today. However, by all means, we must accomplish this even if we must overcome one hundred difficulties. It could be an issue of labor hours, women's labor, unemployment, juvenile labor or insurance. Each of these issues presents difficulty. But Japanese social problems are undergoing a rapid change, especially after the Great War. It is moving to where we cannot hold it down with the power of money alone. In particular, the thoughts of young people today are very serious and concrete. If you try to suppress them by means of government pressure as has previously been done, we risk the danger of explosive outbursts. The point is that we must approve the rights of the workers, release them, and guide them in the right direction.

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Ideal Execution Period

By Mr. Yamato Ichihashi, Stanford University professor and
Government representative advisor

It is, of course, ideal to introduce an eight-hour system to Japan's labor situation in general. However, everyone admits that a preparation period is necessary. This also requires the awareness of the workers. If only the system is changed, it will not be effective at all. Moreover, the eight hour system that is currently being tried is not a standard of working hours. From the salary point of view, anything over eight hours is to be overtime. The fact that they are still working over 8 hours proves that social conditions are not yet ready. The capitalists seem to believe that it would be a matter of temporal philanthropically mercy to workers, and that would be enough. But that is a mistake. It is crucial to truly solve it based on humanity and life compassion. We must measure each other's welfare as equals. Old ideas of the relationship between the employer and the employee must of course be broken down promptly.

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My Opinion Regarding the Labor Situation in Japan It is Difficult to Operate Labor Unions Interview with Mr. Daikichiro Tagawa

Today's workers are acquiring the power to protect their working environment, but a lot of experience is necessary to make a complete union. Also, a leader who can lead it is necessary.

The problem is that there are no Japanese experienced in operation of the union. At the beginning of the union organization, there may be many people who would pay money to participate. But would it be possible to continue the operation by collecting membership fees from the workers themselves, like the United Kingdom and the United States? In the experience of group organizations to date, often the organizations were broken down mostly by people who were not enthusiastic, or the union's funds were spent for supporting other unions' strikes. It is doubtful whether continued union operation can be realized.

For these points, workers in both the United Kingdom and the United States are well trained, so smooth operation has been realized. However, as Japanese people tend to lean toward the idea that "there is no need to do such unnecessary things", it would be quite difficult for everyone to keep step and manage the unions.

In the United States, there are 4 million union members. Even if a membership fee were only \$ 1 per member, without counting in branch costs, 4 million dollars would be flowing into the union's head office. That power is considerable. However, I think that it is difficult for today's Japanese workers to realize such ideals.

Some people say that experience of some failures is necessary in order to realize the ideals. However, for that purpose, knowledge and good strategy of the leader is needed.

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Fifty Schools of Thought On Labor

The beginning of a new era for us

By Mr. Motokichi Takahashi, member of the House of Representatives

Everything is thanks to the League of Nations. There is no other way to express it. Japanese politicians and citizens never even dreamed that it would happen this way. Japanese citizens never dreamed of discussing labor problems at international conferences. That was the reason why there was no preparation.

Although we received an explanation about the qualifications of representatives of labor councils, Japan had not prepared anything other than sending our best representative to Washington.

Workers talking side by side with the government is the beginning of a new era for Japan. Suppression for doing so is not allowed. As a result of joining the League of Nations, our new era was born.

From now on, we must further research and cooperate, and plan the development of our country's industrial state. Then the workers will avoid rebellion without reason.

Regarding selection of government representatives, it was difficult to get any better people. Now, the consciousness of the general public rather than the representative is the most important issue.