

**PROCEEDINGS OF ACADEMY SESSION,  
THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 28, 1909:  
"COMMERCIAL RELATIONS BETWEEN THE  
UNITED STATES AND JAPAN"; PROCEEDINGS  
OF ACADEMY SESSION, FRIDAY EVENING ,  
DECEMBER 14, 1909: "THE SIGNIFICANCE OF  
THE AWAKENING OF CHINA"**

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# VARIOUS

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Supplement to  
THE ANNALS of  
THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL  
AND SOCIAL SCIENCE  
July, 1910

Proceedings of Academy Session  
Thursday Evening, October 28, 1909

**“Commercial Relations  
Between the United  
States and Japan”**

Proceedings of Academy Session  
Friday Evening, December 14, 1909

**“The Significance of  
the Awakening of China”**

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PHILADELPHIA  
The American Academy of Political and Social Science

SUPPLEMENT TO  
THE ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL  
AND SOCIAL SCIENCE  
JULY, 1910

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## Commercial Relations Between the United States and Japan

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Addresses by the Honorary Commissioners representing the  
Chambers of Commerce of Japan

BARON EIICHI SHIBUSAWA  
BARON NAIBU KANDA  
HON. KOKICHI MIDZUNO  
MR. MOTOSADO ZUMOTO

## The Significance of the Awakening of China

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Introductory Remarks

DR. L. S. ROWE  
Professor of Political Science, University of Pennsylvania

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Address by

DR. WU TING-FANG  
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of China to the  
United States

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Address by

MR. CHARLES R. FLINT  
New York City

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Proceedings of Academy Sessions Thursday evening, October 28,  
and Friday evening, December 14, 1909

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THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE  
1910

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SESSION IN HONOR OF THE  
JAPANESE COMMISSION REPRESENTING THE CHAM-  
BERS OF COMMERCE OF JAPAN

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 28, 1909.

On Thursday evening, October 28, 1909, the Academy held a session in honor of the Japanese Commercial Commission, representing the Chambers of Commerce of Japan. The Commission whose members are men of high standing in their country, statesmen, lawyers, journalists and merchants, visited the larger industrial and commercial cities in different parts of the United States. They were entertained while in this country by the Chambers of Commerce of our Pacific Coast States. Representatives of the United States Government also accompanied the Commission on its entire trip through the country.

The Chairman of the Commission was Baron Eiichi Shibusawa, President of the Dai-ichi Bank, Tokyo. The other members of the Commission and the cities from which they came were as follows:

TOKYO.—BUEI NAKANO, President Tokyo Chamber of Commerce; HEIZAEMON HIBIYA, Vice-President Chamber of Commerce; SAKUTARO SATAKE, Member of House of Representatives; KENZO IWAHARA, Director of Mitsui & Co.; KAICHIRO NEDZU, President Tobu Railway Company; ZENJURO HORIKOSHI, Exporter; KUNIZO KOIKE, Broker; RINNOBUKE HARA, Engineering Contractor; TOKUNOSUKE MACHIDA, Trustee of Chamber of Commerce; NARAZO TAKATSUJI, Director of Kanegafuchi Spinning Company; TORAJIRO WATASE, President Agricultural Association; SUEO IWAYA, Member of Hakubunkan Publishing Company; BARON NAIBU KANDA, Professor Peer's School; TAIZO KUMAGAI, Physician; TAKAJIRO MINAMI, Professor Tohoku University; MOTOSADO ZUMOTO, Proprietor of "Japan Mail."

OSAKA.—MICHIO DOI, President Osaka Chamber of Commerce; TOKUGORO NAKAHASHI, President Osaka Mercantile Steamship Company; BOKUSHIN OI, Member of House of Representatives; TOSHIO MATSUMURA, Assistant Mayor of Osaka; TAMEN-

OSUKE ISHIBASHI, Member of House of Representatives; EINOSUKE IWAMOTO, Broker; HEIBEI SAKAGUCHI, Silk Weaver.

KYOTO.—JIHEI NISHIMURA, President Kyoto Chamber of Commerce; NARIYOSHI NISHI-IKE, Secretary Kyoto Chamber of Commerce.

YOKOHAMA.—KAHEI OTANI, President Yokohama Chamber of Commerce; KINSAKU SODA, Member Chamber of Commerce; AKIRA SHITO, President Silk Conditioning House.

KOBE.—KOJIRO MATSUKATA, President Kobe Chamber of Commerce; KUMEJIRO TAKI, Manufacturer of Fertilizers; SHIN-KICHI TAMURA, Exporter.

NAGOYA.—KINOSUKE KANNO, Member Chamber of Commerce; TOMINOSUKE KADONO, Vice-President Nagoya Chamber of Commerce; MORIMATSU ITO, Banker.

At the session of the Academy at which the Commission was received, addresses were made by four members.

Baron Shibusawa, the Chairman.

Baron Kanda, Professor in the Peer's School, Tokyo.

Mr. Midzuno, Consul-General of Japan at New York.

Mr. Zumoto, proprietor of the "Japan Mail."

The Chairman of the meeting, Professor Emory R. Johnson, who presided because of the unavoidable absence of Professor L. S. Rowe, President of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, after welcoming the members of the Commission, in the name of the Academy, and pointing out the significance of their visit, said:

During the last ten years we have heard much about the awakening of the Far East. There is every indication that the time has now arrived for another awakening, namely, the awakening of the West to this stirring of the East. I know of nothing that can contribute so much to this purpose as the visit of this distinguished group of statesmen, educators, merchants and journalists of Japan. It is the kind of an embassy of which Japan and the United States may well be proud. The personal ties here formed will mean much to the future relations between the two countries, for it is the lack of such personal relations that gives rise to misunderstandings and misconceptions and leads to the perpetuation of prejudices.



Our welcome to the members of the Commission is coupled with a keen appreciation of the great service which they are doing in bringing home to us the significance of modern Japan. The people of the United States have quite as much to learn from this Commission as its members have to learn from us. A nation that has accomplished so much as has Japan during the past fifty years must possess a civilization and a culture which all nations may well study. One of the great needs of western nations at the present time is a better understanding of the eastern countries and peoples. Nothing can contribute more than this to the progress of the world in peace and international unity.

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## THE JAPANESE COMMERCIAL COMMISSION

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BY BARON EIICHI SHIBUSAWA,  
Chairman Commission representing Chambers of Commerce of Japan,  
President Dai-Ichi Bank, Tokyo.

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Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: You have done me a great honor by inviting me to address a distinguished and intelligent audience like this. A relic of an old and defunct system of education, I hardly feel myself qualified to address a learned audience such as I am now facing. I, therefore, feel the honor all the more.

I wish, in the first place, to say a word about the origin of the present visit of the Japanese Commercial Commission. With a view to a better and closer understanding of each other, and to the promotion of neighborly relations between the two nations, the Chambers of Commerce of Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Yokohama and Kobe last year invited your Pacific Coast chambers of commerce to send over a commission to Japan. The invitation was accepted, and a representative body of business men from the Pacific Coast paid us a visit about the same time that your fleet visited us, also at our invitation. Pleased with the welcome their representatives met with in Japan, the chambers of commerce in the Pacific Coast States invited us this year, and the result is that we are now touring through this country as their guests.

Japan, as you know, was first introduced to the Western world by Commodore Perry, a little over half a century ago. Until that time Japan had followed a policy of seclusion which had been forced upon her by a train of events which it would be impossible for me to narrate within the time at my disposal. I shall content myself with saying that that policy of seclusion was quite foreign to the spirit of the Japanese people and that its adoption was against their will.

It was fortunate for Japan and America that our introduction to the ways of the Occidental world was performed by men of liberal sympathy and breadth of view, like Commodore Perry and Townsend Harris. Were it not for the patient and considerate

manner in which the delicate task was undertaken by those distinguished men, it might not have been possible to effect the opening of Japan without bloodshed. It is, therefore, only natural that the memory of these men is cherished with a feeling of deep gratitude by all intelligent Japanese.

Inaugurated under these auspicious circumstances, the friendly relations between the United States and Japan have since been steadily strengthened, until to-day those relations are beyond the power of mischief-makers seriously to disturb. The unflinching friendliness of America toward us may almost be said to be an article of faith with our people. How greatly they value your friendship and how strongly they desire to retain it, you can easily imagine when I tell you that our present trip excited an unprecedentedly lively interest among all classes of the Japanese people, from His Majesty the Emperor down to the man in the street.

His Imperial Majesty was so pleased with our trip that on the eve of our departure he gave us a banquet at one of his detached palaces in Tokyo, when he honored us with a most gracious message through the minister of his household.

Since our arrival at Seattle on the first of September we have been amongst your people for nearly two months, everywhere receiving the most gratifying evidences of courtesy and friendliness. Such has, indeed, been the uniform kindness of the people we have met that I am at times inclined to believe that the whole nation has turned into a reception committee. We are sincerely glad to know that our friendly sentiments are fully reciprocated by the people of this great republic.

It is quite natural that two nations, bound together by such strong ties of friendship as unite Japan and America, should have an extensive and growing trade between them. To increase that trade as much as possible is the desire of the Japanese people, and it is with this in view that we are utilizing this trip for the inspection of your industrial plants and the study of your financial and business methods.

It is sometimes remarked by superficial observers with an air of reproach that the Japanese buy less from America than they sell to her. It is true, but they fail to notice that this is largely the result of the indifference of the American business man to the cultivation of foreign markets. In any case, I can safely assure