

Memo. No. 22.

In offering my views as to the best mode of organizing the personnel of the expedition now contemplated, I will suppose that the Japanese government has it in view to conciliate such of the natives of Formosa as may be willing to submit, to subdue those who are inclined to resist, and finally, civilize the whole aboriginal population, with a view to make them useful both to themselves and to the Japanese government after they have been pacified; ^(a) that in going there, great

(a). This plan is in conformity with all doctrine. It is said in the Shoo 書經 King 尚 "Emulate 桓桓 military and/or 如 like 虎 tigers 如 貔 and panthers 如 like 熊 bears 如 and 羆 hyenas 于 高 郊 when you attack the borders of Shang; 弗 do not 迓 rush on those 克 who are willing 奔 to surrender 以 that they may 役 become servants 西 士 to our western country. 勛 哉 Be stimulated

care must be taken not to awaken the jealousies and suspicions of the Chinese or other foreign nations, whereby they would be invited to secretly embarrass our operations; and that, to this effect, the ostensible object of the expedition will be simply to punish the Bontans and prevent the recurrence of their evil practices in the future, while in fact, its real object will be the annexation of aboriginal Formosa. To accomplish this it will be necessary:

First - To request the Chinese to blockade the anchorage of Pang-ke, which lies at the Northwestern portion of the Bontan territory and is within Chinese jurisdiction.

Second - For ourselves to blockade and occupy with small detachments of say 20 men each, four small junks ports outside of what we understand to be Chinese possessions and due West of the Bontans from Chalabong to Sialias, over a space of territory about 15 miles in length.

to operations 夫子 of my men. (the book 周書 of Shou. the oath 牧誓, of Houk.)

Third - To open negotiations with the aborigines who are under the control of the chief of the Tullarecks, and with those of the Pilau tribes on the East Coast, that they may assist us in reducing the Bontans both with guides and with contingents of warriors.

Fourth - To occupy with military colonies, either by force or by means of negotiations with the aborigines, that portion of the aboriginal coast that may not already have been occupied, from Chaiiang to a point on the East coast in about latitude $24^{\circ} 35'$ North.

When this has been done, and after the Bontans have been reduced or have submitted, Japan will declare that, as the pacification of the island depends upon its being occupied by a civilized power, since it had been found vacant and the Japanese forces are there, there they shall remain; and that, for the benefit of the whole civilized world, the aboriginal portion of Formosa is declared to be annexed to the Empire of Japan. Thus the expedition must be organized -

First. That the negotiations in view may be carried on as successfully as possible, and unnecessary blood shed avoided.

Second. That the military and naval operations that will have to be conducted against some of the aboriginal tribes and the explorations and surveys that must be made previous to the planting of colonies may be managed with great promptitude and skill, and that the military colonies may be rightly located with a view to provide for the defense of the newly-acquired territory against attacks from within and without, as well as to introduce profitable labor and industry among the various tribes.

Third. That a suitable civilization may be conferred upon the aborigines, and a mode of government adapted to their race devised after the annexation of the island.

In order to secure the harmonious and rapid working of these different branches of the service, all of them will have to be placed under the

direction of one chief or head. This should be a High Commissioner, vested with almost supreme powers, which he will exercise under carefully prepared instructions, which should be given to him by the Imperial Government previous to the departure of the expedition from Japan. It is needless to say that, to perform his task well and without disastrous recitation in the issuing of his orders, the Chief Commissioner will require to be familiar with the most minute matters concerning Aboriginal Formosa, its people, and their present relations both with the Chinese and with other foreign powers. But as Aboriginal Formosa, to my knowledge, has not been made the subject of special investigation by any one, and therefore there are no complete works in existence treating of it, except the Taiwan Tze, which, in all that relates to the aborigines and their country, is a mere mass of fiction, it will be found necessary to join to the High Commissioner as Associate, a person who will rank as

immediately below him, and who is acquainted, through personal experience, with the Southern portion of that country and its inhabitants. The Associate Commissioners can not, strictly speaking, be an adviser, because, to ensure success in many instances, as in interviews with Chinese local officials, or foreign Consuls, or with aboriginal chiefs, all of which he will have to hold personally because of his special knowledge, he must, especially at the beginning of the operations, have executive power, which may be delegated to him by the Chief Commissioner as circumstances may require. Should the Chief Commissioner and his associate happen to disagree as to the way in which the operations of the expedition should be conducted, the point in dispute should be settled by a reference to the government instructions; and in case of any difference between them as to the interpretation of these instructions the Chief Commissioner should have the power to decide, provided his opinion be endorsed by both the

military and naval commanders, in which case it should be the duty of the Associate to aid in the carrying out of such views to the best of his ability. By this means, the Associate Commissioner will always have the privilege to offer his views, and the Chief Commissioner will not be at liberty to refuse him a hearing, although he may decline to be guided by his advice.

A General should command the land forces, and a naval officer, of suitable rank, the navy. Lieutenant Watson could be placed on the staff of the Commandant of the military forces as his Chief of Engineers; but as he would sometimes have to erect field-works under the enemy's fire, it would be necessary to give him the brevet rank of Lieutenant Colonel, with the authority and respect due to such grade. An officer having to do such duties under a Major General has very often the rank of Colonel; therefore that of Lieutenant Colonel would not be too high. His pay and allowances

should not be less than those to which he is entitled under his present contract with the Government. As he would often be exposed to risk his life for a country that is not his own, which he is not obliged to do under his present contract with the Kaitakushi, these conditions can not be said to be otherwise than exceedingly reasonable and moderate. (a)

(a) I am fully aware that the Government of His Imperial Majesty is extremely repugnant to give rank to foreigners, and I know its reasons, which are made fully apparent in a book of Shinto which I have had translated. There I read: "From

且我邦ハ昔ヨリ諸ノ事物ヲ自採リテ用ユルコトハ猶貴人高位ノ身自ラ一切ノ事物ヲ營作スルコトナク雅臣

the most ancient times the people of our country have used various things introduced from foreign states, in the same way as the noblemen and high officers order every thing to be done by their servants, and use the things made by their servants without ever doing anything them-

As to Captain Cassel, whom I should like to see entrusted with the task of finding suitable places for military colonies on the Eastern coast of the island, he should, in his new position, receive from his Japanese brother officers the respect to which he is entitled with his present rank in the U.S. service from any navy in the world. He would gladly serve

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believe. In the same way, the ear, eyes, mouth and nose, which perform the actions of hearing, seeing, speaking and smelling, being in one's head, may instigate the action of the breast, belly, arms and feet. Can we not see from the above explanation the proof that in everything our country rightly exceeds all other states?"

That this ought to be the doctrine of the past. Highminded persons will never refuse to enter the service of Japan as friends and equals of the people, while they would decidedly decline doing so as servants and in a way that would imply absolute inferiority

under me on my personal staff and receive his orders from the Chief Commissioner through me. To perform his task, a vessel navigated by a Japanese naval officer should be placed at his disposal, and the commander of this vessel should be required to navigate the same in conformity with the requests of Captain Carrel. The officers of the

on their part. If we look at the history of the ruling powers of the world, we will see that the great set have been those that have the most invited the talents of all nations to serve their governments. So did the Chinese. Ricci, an Italian, from 1582 spent 28 years at Peking in the house that the Emperor Ching Tsong gave him. Adam Schall, of Cologne, in the year 1653, superseded, as President of the College of Mathematics, the Persian astronomer. Grimaldi and Careri also received rank, favors and wealth at the hands of the Chinese Emperor. France counts today

military forces that would be sent with such vessel to be landed at spots selected for military colonies, would also be subject to his requests, and although implicit compliance with such requests could in no case be refused, yet the Japanese officers could not be said to be under the command of Captain Carrel, as they would simply be obeying the

more strangers among her celebrities than any other power except Russia. During her late war with Germany, she gave Garibaldi, an Italian, a high military command. During the late rebellion in the United States, a great number of foreigners held high positions in the Union army. If nations are expected, under the laws of Heaven, to live in the country of sisterhood, whenever a foreigner is likely to be of use to a country that is not his own, and he is willing to render those services, the same should be accepted, not as from a servant, but as from a friend.

orders of the Chief Commissioner, as made known to them through him. He, in distinction and rank in the United States service, Captain Cassel, is much higher than Lieutenant Mason, and, in entering the Japanese service for one year, would forfeit serious advantages of promotion, etc. in the U. S. Army. It would be no more than just, I should suggest, that he should receive \$1000 a year more than Lieutenant Mason, and allowances while in the field, in proportion.

As to myself, I would be perfectly satisfied with the same salary and allowances while in service outside of Tokio, that I had in Peking, provided the government will furnish me with good Japanese and Chinese interpreters and a foreign secretary, all of whom should be attached to myself exclusively, as I would propose to ensure their efficiency by constant practice and intercourse with me. I have found from long experience that, by always keeping

by one's side one's own interpreters and secretary, they become so intimately identified with their chief that, when called upon to act for him, they do their work with much more facility and efficiency. I do not know what the salary of a Japanese interpreter would be, but that of a Chinese would not exceed \$50 or \$75 per month, exclusive of his board, which would not be more than \$25 per month. The salary of a foreign secretary would not exceed \$150 per month, and allowances in proportion. The foreign secretary is indispensable, this I know from previous experience while engaged in operations similar to those that will attend the present expedition, and in every instance I had one; in 1867 I had two.

The services of Doctor Manson of Anwy, should also be secured. This gentleman speaks the Chinese dialect in use among the natives, ^{Interpreters} of the East Coast, and he would be invaluable to the Chief Commissioner, Cap-

train Cassel and myself.

As soon as practicable, the personnel of the expedition should be organized on this plan, if the same meet with the approval of the government; and as soon as it has been organized, the necessary arrangements of details should be made under the personal superintendence of the Chief Commissioner, previous to the departure of the expedition from Japan; and this departure should be delayed until after all these arrangements are completed, each one contributing in his special capacity to the perfection of the whole. If it is expected that we shall accomplish anything this year, we should be on our way by the end of March at the latest; for, unless we leave at that date, we will not be able to effect anything of any consequence before the return of cool weather and the Northeast monsoon in Formosa—that is to say, in November.

Should we leave before the end of this month, with all preliminary

arrangements carefully attended to and organized as I have said above, I believe that we will be able to fairly settle at Sialias with the corps of expedition, and occupy three points on the East coast before the end of May, so as to be ready to fight the Bontoks, if necessary, in November next, and complete the annexation of Aborigine Formosa in such season that His Majesty will receive the tidings of it on the 1st of January, 1875, together with the New Year congratulations of the Chief Commissioner and his associates.

I have said above what, in my opinion, the salaries of the foreign officers should be; and before closing this series of remarks I would refer to the conditions of the employment of Japanese. The expedition being likely to involve for them unexceptionable hardships, I would recommend the granting to them of liberal allowances while in the field, and rewards after they have completed their labors. It is not the regular

payment of suitable salaries
 that constituted the most expensive
 portion of an expedition like the
 one now under consideration, but
 the irregularities sometimes committed
 by those who are connected with
 it. The officers, being well paid,
 should be inexorable in punishing
 neglect of duty, indifference, pecu-
 lation, and wrong practices in
 general, whereby not only the pub-
 lic treasury might suffer losses,
 but the ultimate success of the
 expedition endangered. ^(a) If the

(a) The foregoing is, I believe, in
 accordance with principles gener-
 ally admitted. We read in the
 Shoo King: 凡之 When officers 有能
 display capacity 有為 and activity,
 使羞 promote 其 their 行 views 而 and
 邦 the country 其 will be 昌 prosperous.
 凡 All 厥 the 正人 magistrates 既
 being 富 well paid 方 insist on
 穀 their doing good; 汝 if you
 弗能 cannot 使 render them 有好
 comfortable 于 in 而 their own

importance of this point is closely considered by the government, as well as the other matters recommended above, I have no apprehension as to the ultimate success of the expedition.

家 families 時人 these men 斯其
 "will soon be 辜 involved in
 crimes; and 于 when 其 they 無好
 are averse to 德 virtue 汝雖
 although you 錫 confer 之 on them
 福 ennoblement, 其作汝用咎
 you will only render yourself an
 accomplice in their villainies.
 (the 洪 great 範 plan).
 惇 "He was
 liberal 信 to be sincere, 明 he
 distinguished 義 the righteous 崇
 he honored 德 the virtuous 報
 and rewarded 功 the meritorious. Thus
 he had only 垂 to let his robes hang
 down 拱 and to fold his hands
 而 and 天下 the Empire 治
 was governed."

(Military 武成 Completion.)
Respectfully

(18)
Respectfully Submitted,

Chs. W. Lefevre
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Tokio, March 13th, 1874.

To His Excellency Okuma,
Councillor to His Imperial Majesty,
etc. etc. etc.