

## OVERSEA CHINESE

EDITED BY LIN YU

### By Way of Introduction

#### I. *Japan's Southward Policy*

IN a period when everybody is riveting his attention upon Manchuria as the actual "cockpit of Asia" as a recent author has not ineptly called it, there is great likelihood that we forget the other potential cockpits on the continent in which Japan is destined to play a role no less characteristic than what she is already playing in Manchuria. One such potential cockpits is certainly Nanyang. For many years Japan has adopted two policies of political expansion, one northward into Korea, Manchuria and Russian Siberia, and the other southward into British Malaya, Dutch West Indies, and other insular and peninsular regions which the Chinese have for centuries conveniently termed "Nanyang." The northward policy is now being worked out in great detail, with much pomposity and no less verbosity.

Japan's southward policy, while still waiting to be transmuted into glaring action, is almost equally unmistakable. There are signs enough pointing to the slow but sure advent of the storm. A few such signs may be mentioned. We do not mean to forecast but at least the world must be prepared, lest it will be taken unawares, as it had been lately when Manchuria was suddenly invaded.

In the first place Japan has for a number of years established a research center in Formosa from which have issued numerous investigators who are literally combing the whole of Nanyang for facts and possibilities. They have at the same time made searching observation of the strengths and weaknesses of Chinese as migrants and colonists.

In the second place, Japan has adopted a different view toward intermarriage in Nanyang from the one she holds in other places, for instance, in Hawaii. The latter place is noted for the melting-pot nature of its population, yet the Japanese there are known to be the most clannish, in marriage as in other matters. But the situation in Nanyang is totally different, Japanese ladies of fortune that went to Nanyang in the van and ahead of traders and merchants entertain no repugnance against association or marriage with natives and migrants of other countries. This change of attitude has been interpreted by acute observers of Nanyang affairs as deliberate and calculated.

In the third place, public opinion in Japan has for some years been educated to understand that the Japanese people originally had their home in Nanyang, that their present occupation of Japan was a result of migration, and that the only logical thing for present-day Japan to do to relieve her of her surplus population is to re-settle Nanyang. Whatever truth there is in this sort of ethnological juggling, it tells concretely that Japan's intention in Nanyang is more than economic and commercial.

It is high time that the overseas Chinese in Nanyang should become well acquainted with such facts. They should have no objection to the influx of Japanese as fellow immigrants to lands over which neither have political control. But they

should be better equipped for the severe struggle that is bound to ensue.

Q. P.

#### II. *Our Aim and Scope*

THIS column is dedicated to the promotion of the welfare of our oversea brethren. We shall devote our attention to their glorious achievements as well as to the grievous treatments they now receive, to the actual conditions, under which they now live, as well as to the problems which they are now facing, and which are crying for satisfactory solutions, if China is to safeguard the interests of her heroic sons abroad. It is here, we believe, that we may be of service to our oversea brethren. We will have to find solutions for these problems. We must of course not neglect the historical background in order to gain a true understanding of their present status and problems, as well as their viewpoints toward life in the attempt to find satisfactory solutions.

It is hardly necessary to mention here that we entertain no illusion about the task that lies before us, or our capacity to cope with it. However, we feel certain that our brethren both at home and abroad will be more than willing to cooperate with us in this.

For our scholars at home, who have made this subject the field of their special study and investigation, we hope to make this column a place for the publication of their findings on the topics mentioned above.

For our brethren abroad, this column, we hope, may serve as a liaison between them and our people at home. Write us your achievements and sufferings, write us about your problems, and grievances, write us what, in your opinion, your mother country can do for you. For it is by so doing that you can bring your problems before the people and the government, and arouse their attention and interest.

If this column serves as a clearing house to the discussions on such a variety of problems, and helps to clarify some of the issues our aim in establishing this column will have been fulfilled.

I must take the liberty here to thank my colleague, Mr. Quentin Pan, who has had as much to do with the organization of this department as I, and whose introduction of this department precedes this one. It is due to his modesty rather than anything else that his name does not appear in connection with this department.

L. Y.

#### "Honour Where Honour Is Due"

OUR Correspondent in Honolulu, the capital of the Hawaiian Islands, wrote us that despite the fact that the Chinese in Hawaii had done quite much for their mother country, "nothing had been said regarding the large remittances sent by telegraph by the Chinese residents of Hawaii." We are sorry that there has been such omission, and we hasten to call the attention of our readers to the following facts:

For two months and half, since the 19th Route Army put up the gallant defence of our territory, the Chinese in Hawaii "remitted over \$400,000.00 Mex. to Shanghai for distribution to the 19th Route Army and the civilian refugees." The money was wired to the various responsible agencies and organizations.

During the big famine of 1930, "the Chinese of the Territory of Hawaii remitted \$150,000.00 Mex. to Peiping, payable to the China International Famine Relief Commission, and last