

there are many Chinese who are sincerely interested in a permanent understanding between China and Japan, yet they are just the sort of people whom the Japanese would regard as anti-Japanese. Commenting upon this opinion, *The Chen Pao* editor says in part: "Since the inception of the republic, practically all those Chinese whom the Japanese regard as pro-Japanese and have supported, have been men despised by their own countrymen. They are either so deficient in intellect and ability that they have to look to alien support for their political activities, or their personal interests are such that they must look to others for assistance. They have no conception of world affairs, nor do they have any genuine understanding of Sino-Japanese relations. Unfortunately, the Japanese have considered them pro-Japanese and have rendered assistance to them in the hope that they would be able to unite China. Realizing the failure of this policy, Mr. Ohta has sounded a warning to the Japanese authorities in his article. We believe that the true leaders of China are not divided into pro-western, pro-Japanese and anti-Japanese cliques. Every country has its independent foreign policy, which cannot be realized by working for or against another country. Those who consider themselves to be pro-Japanese or pro-western are only working for their own interests and not fitted to take charge of national affairs. It goes without saying that these men cannot command the support and confidence of the people." With this sentiment enunciated by the Peiping journal, we find ourselves to be in entire agreement. We, too, are of the opinion that the Japanese, by giving support to the so-called pro-Japanese elements in China, are really only working against the early realization of a genuine rapprochement between China and Japan. If the island empire truly wishes to win the friendship of the Chinese people as a whole, she must give up her traditional policy of backing any single clique against the rest of the Chinese nation. "Divide and rule" may be a good slogan, but in actual practice, it never works out well; for after all, one cannot fool all the people all the time.

General Chiang On Sino-Japanese Co-operation

IN view of the statement made by Ambassador Chiang Tso-ping upon his arrival in Tokio that General Chiang Kai-shek had always firmly believed in co-operation with Japan, it would be interesting to know just to what extent co-operation between the two countries is favored by the Chairman of the Military Affairs Commission. In this connection, General Chiang's article in the September number of the Japanese monthly *The Review of Economics* is worthy of notice. The central argument of the article may be rendered into English in part: "The foundation of the diplomatic policy of China lies in the word 'peace'. Peace is China's open policy towards all foreign countries. If Japan is desirous of sharing the responsibility with China for the maintenance of peace in the Far East, she should adopt a suitable policy towards China. *Mutual agreement is necessary to achieve Sino-Japanese rapprochement. The friendly relations of China and Japan should be established on the fundamental principles of mutual equality and independence.* China and Japan should have a thorough understanding of each other. We should have a

proper understanding of the present conditions in Japan, while Japan should realize the state of affairs in China. Chinese and Japanese should work for permanent peace in the Orient; they should adopt a suitable policy of cultural co-operation and economic rapprochement. . . . For the sake of maintaining peace in East Asia and out of consideration of Japanese interests, it is not impossible for China to make reasonable concessions, *but there must be a limit to these concessions.*" (Italics are ours.) It is clear that General Chiang is in favor of Sino-Japanese co-operation only in so far as it does not affect China's own interest. China is an autonomous and independent country, and wherever her territorial and administrative rights are concerned, it would of course only be reasonable to expect that she would defend them against foreign encroachment. China wishes to work together with Japan only as equals, and unless that is granted, no rapprochement between the two countries could ever be lasting and genuine.

The China Quarterly

SINCE *The Critic* first made its appearance eight years ago, other magazines of a like nature have also followed. Each has its own mission and is welcomed on that account. For a long time a need has been felt in China for a quarterly published in English similar to *Foreign Affairs* in America. After months of preparation, the first issue of *The China Quarterly* made its debut last week under the joint auspices of the China Institute of International Relations, the Pan-Pacific Association of China, and the Institute of Social and Economic Research. Because of the composite sponsorship, this magazine which in many ways resembles *Foreign Affairs* contains articles on economical subjects in addition to those bearing on international relations. In fact, the first issue seems to have been intended to be a special economic number with the inclusion of a large assortment of articles on the economical and financial activities of the country, such as, the "Background of National Financial Development" by Mr. P. T. Chen, "A Report of the National Finance" by Dr. H. H. Kung, "China's Banking Progress in the Past Decade" by Stonelake Y. P. Young, "Silver" by Y. C. Koo, "An Economic Survey of China for the First Half Year of 1935" by C. S. Yao, etc., etc. Among the political treatises may be mentioned a scholarly dissertation by Dr. Yuen-li Liang on the doctrine of non-recognition, an impartial survey of the political and strategical manoeuvring of Japan and Russia along the Manchurian and Mongolian borders by J. B. Powell, and a historical review of the changed political condition in the Far East by P. C. Kuo. The general appearance of the magazine is suitably impressive. The board of editors comprises many names well known to students of Far Eastern affairs.

"Sincerity"

WHILE China has made every reasonable concession to Japan's demands, her appetite seems to be all the more whetted by these concessions. During June last China went to the length of removing General Yu Hsueh-chung and his soldiers and reorganizing the Hopei provincial government for his alleged anti-Japanese attitude. With