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Foreword

HE beautiful month of May, in the life of the Chinese Republic, has been marred by three ugly events: the Twenty-one Demands of 1915, the Mav 30 incident of 1925, and the Tsinan affair of three weeks The appearance of The China Critic at the end of this ill-boding month may well mark the beginning of a happy era, dedicated as it is to a better understanding between China and the other Powers. The need has long been felt for a representative publication independent alike of governmental control and popular prejudices; such a need we hope may be met by this publication. The China Critic is a voluntary enterprise of a small group of Chinese who are interested in a fair presentation of all issues arising between China and the other Powers and whose sole purpose is to be just to all, ready to defend China's rights and equally ready to admit her shortcomings. Only thus may we hope to strengthen the friendly relations between China and the outside world; only thus may we hope to prevent the repetition of events that have made the month of May so unhappily memorable,

Congressman Black

A N extensive country in which seventeen out of the eighteen provinces are under the control of the Nationalist Government, with the last rapidly passing into the same condition—it is time that recognition of this new government should be given by the foreign Powers. The Black resolution introduced into the American House of Representatives is therefore none too early, and the author must be given every credit for his political sagacity. The Nationalist government, as the defacto government of China, has already been engaged in many international undertakings and the embarrassment that the government and the foreign Powers have to experience without a defure recognition is too real to be ignored. It is, therefore, to the interest of both parties that the recognition should be given at the earliest possible date.

U. S. Attitude Toward Manchuria

WHILE propaganda is being widely employed to deceive the world into recognizing Japan's claim of special rights in Manchuria, the United States Goverement has reiterated three cardinal points relative to this question, as was reported on May 26 by Mr. Frank Lee, resident representative at Washington of the Nationalist Government after an interview with Mr. Nelson T. Johnson, assistant secretary of the Department of State. Firstly, America regards Manchuria as Chinese territory. Secondly, America does not recognize that Japan has any special rights and interests in Manchuria. Thirdly, America regards the Nine Power Treaty signed at Washington in 1922 as binding upon Japan and all the signatory Powers. Thus the attitude of the United States Government toward the Manchurian question is most clearly defined and any further propaganda to prejudice China's case would not only prove futile but would also constitute an insult to the intelligence of the American people and their spokesmen.

Parks Open to Chinese

WITH the opening of the public parks in Shanghai to the Chinese on and after June 1 there opens a new chapter in the municipal history that will be of far reaching effect in the readjustment of the relations between the foreign community and the Chinese. Although certain foreign elements may still claim that Shanghai has been built by and for the foreigners, the majority of their compatriots will readily admit that Shanghai would not be what it is today without Chinese money, labor and forbearance. We have labored together and together may we enjoy the fruits of our labor. Likewise, although certain Chinese would claim that admission has been granted only begrudgingly and after prolonged agitation, the fair-minded Chinese would doubtless find in