

6. The military areas and other matters relating to the military operations shall be decided by the military authorities of two countries, whenever necessary, in accordance with the military strength of each country.
7. When military transportation necessitates the use of the Chinese Eastern Railway, the provisions in the original treaty regarding the management and protection of the said railway shall be respected. The method of transportation shall be decided upon at the time.
8. Regarding the enforcement of the details in this agreement, it shall be decided upon by delegates appointed by military authorities of the two countries.
9. This agreement and supplementary articles shall not be published by the two governments, but shall be considered as military secrets.

That this agreement violates most shamelessly China's sovereign and territorial rights needs no further comment. Article VII is particularly interesting as it tended to have a financial bearing. The provision for the use of Chinese Eastern Railway for the transportation of provisions and troops would serve as a preliminary step to the Japanese claim over the Railway which Japan tried but failed to control during the allied expedition in Siberia. Dr. Weigh in his book *Russo-Chinese Diplomacy* says with insight: "Their (Japanese) deliberate attempts

to convert the Chang-Chun-Harbin section of the Chinese Eastern Railway from the Russian gauge to the South Manchurian gauge, and their efforts to take over the telegraphic line of the Chinese Eastern Railway and to adopt the Japanese yen as the official currency of the railway area after the depreciation of the ruble, would have been carried out if it had not been resisted by the agents of the Allied Powers. By the end of spring, 1920, Japanese in the summary arrest of Russian railway employees, in refusing civilians passage over the Sungari bridge by the Japanese soldiers, and other violent acts in direct contravention of the Inter-allied agreement, covering the guarding of the Chinese Eastern Railway which was assigned to the Chinese army became too serious to be endured. The Technical Board was compelled to protest in the strongest possible manner against these interferences and high-handed actions of the Japanese troops to the diplomatic agents at Peking, and they asked for an assurance from the Japanese authorities that such acts would not be repeated." But these Japanese ambitions were rendered fruitless by the joint protests on the part of other Allied Powers. The frustration, however, did not go uncompensated. Japan derived much profit from the sale of ten million yen goods during the Siberian Expeditions.

We shall leave the discussion of the third form of tactics, that of fermenting, or helping to prolong, internal troubles among the Chinese, to a different article.

Is Birth Control Necessary?

By Reginald Young (楊振宗)

The birth control craze has taken China by storm and set at naught China's traditional conception of filial piety which has as its first and foremost requirement the sacred perpetuation of the ancestral line. True it is that in former days when a child was born to a poor family, it did sometimes happen that the flickering life of the newcomer was criminally snuffed out so that no undue sumptuary strain might be imposed on the straitened family. Such cases, however, are few and far between for, when balanced against each other, economic consideration can seldom, if ever, outweigh maternal love which is the embodiment of all that is noble and heroic in human nature.

Today the birth control craze has so captured the fancy of the Chinese that it is practiced even by the well-to-do who have no justifiable plea for resorting to such an extreme course of action. Indeed, if the practice is allowed to spread and become universal among the rich as well as the poor, in a century's time the Chinese as a race will become insignificant while their nation, should it exist till then, will be nothing more than a nonentity among other nations.

Protagonists of birth control, on the other hand, claim that other than through birth control nothing can

curb the crime of infanticide which now prevails in China or ease the struggle for those who would otherwise have to provide for more than they can earn. It is further claimed by them that, unless birth control is practised on an appreciable scale, there will be ushered into China an army of children who will grow up to be misfits and become in later life a burden on the community in which they live. If the number of these misfits increases, the race will deteriorate and before long China will find herself heading toward racial suicide.

Be this as it may, the effectiveness of birth control as a solution to China's racial problem which in more respects than one is closely linked to her problem of livelihood is questioned by not a few. This is because in principle, if not in anything else, the practice of birth control is in direct contravention of the precepts of the late Sun Yat-sen who, in his famous work the *San Min Chu I*, lamented the failure of the Chinese to keep pace with the phenomenal racial increase that obtains in foreign countries.

To solve China's racial problem or the problem of her livelihood through birth control may be likened to the effort of a man who refuses to work to increase his

income but prefers to add to it by denying himself the necessities of life. Even as such a man will eventually die from self-imposed privation, so will a race perish if, instead of exploring and opening up new channels of livelihood to perpetuate and propagate its existence, it seeks to alleviate the rigor of living by curtailing itself.

Those who favor the practice are apt to view things in a different light. To them birth control, even at its worst, should be regarded as a necessary evil which China cannot do without. They argue that since the bulk of the Chinese population is poverty-stricken and scarcely able to live from hand to mouth, it is imperative that the art of birth control be taught them because, aside from their needing the knowledge for economic reasons, the knowledge they thus obtain will do much in combating with the crime of infanticide which has long been a stain on the social escutcheon of the Chinese. Moreover, the unborn babe is at least entitled to some consideration and should not be brought into the world to be murdered or without adequate provisions being made for its sustenance.

Though the above argument may contain a possible germ of truth, it unfortunately fails to take into account the one important point that really counts in the present controversy—that China, though poor, is not entirely without the means to better the living condition of her people and spare them the extremity of having to kill their offsprings to maintain economic equilibrium within the family.

To lift her people out of the rut, so to speak, China has but to promote and develop her home industries which, once firmly established, will open the door of employment to her teeming millions the majority of whom are without dependable means of livelihood. Mineral resources China has in abundance, while great possibilities lie before her for the development of industrial enterprises. Her people are noted for their thrift and have no equal in the world in their capacity for hard work. It remains, therefore, but for China to utilize all the natural advantages which she has the good fortune to possess.

Once her mining and home industries are in full swing, China will reach that enviable stage when each of her national shall have work to do, enough food to eat, and sufficient earning to support a family. And when a man has enough and to spare, nothing is more natural than that he should yearn for the patter of tiny feet in the home and the feel of little arms around his neck. This is as it should be if the Chinese are to maintain their numerical superiority over the other races.

What the development of her industries can do for her in the way of prosperity, China will never be able to accomplish by practicing birth control. Further, when it is considered that the little service which the practice of the craze renders in keeping the members of a family within economic limits is to be paid for at the price of racial extinction, one shudders in spite of

himself. Only time and experience can bare the fallacy of birth control to mankind; once its fallacy is seen by mankind, it is doubtful if mankind would tolerate, much less practise it. China, especially when she has her salvation at stake, would do well not to dilly-dally with a craze which is a menace to the world and which can bring her nothing but harm in the long run.

FACTS & FIGURES

WORLD GOLD RESERVE STATISTICS

(Unit—\$1,000 Gold, for all other years, and \$1,000,000 Gold for 1929)

Date	U.S.A.	Europe (Central Bank Reserve)	Austria & Hungary	Belgium			
1913	1,290,420	1,170,245	678,856	278,687	265,476	251,421	59,131
1914	1,206,487	428,221	802,591	498,508	269,584	213,757	56,619
1915	1,706,922	389,205	967,950	581,954	263,278	188,750	50,759
1916	2,193,531	402,970	652,885	599,873	223,400	58,759	50,759
1917	2,520,156	422,594	639,682	572,768	206,721	53,717	50,759
1918	2,655,898	523,632	664,017	538,861	202,403	53,074	57,145
1919	2,524,679	583,211	694,847	259,519	200,098	45,011	51,417
1920	2,434,168	762,912	689,511	260,028	204,372	11	51,438
1921	3,221,215	763,719	690,141	237,102	210,739	16	51,451
1922	3,505,551	751,597	708,403	227,436	217,284	9	51,901
1923	3,833,735	754,400	709,479	111,247	215,699	1,313	52,204
1924	4,090,067	757,033	710,394	180,939	218,382	1,560	52,543
1925	3,985,899	708,482	710,968	287,763	218,325	2,087	52,855
1926	4,083,380	735,421	711,106	436,235	220,732	7,388	56,214
1927	3,977,181	741,698	954,000	444,158	239,177	11,883	99,873
1928	3,746,111	749,767	1,253,500	650,127	265,732	23,743	125,576



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