

part of the puppet leaders is not difficult to seek. Already none too pleased with each other, neither is anxious to forego his position in favor of a newcomer. Behind these two, there are also deeper rivalries, namely, the sharp divisions between the Japanese Army commands in North and Central China. Each of the puppet leaders is being backed by the section of the Japanese Army of occupation in the territory under his control. So far, all attempts to reconcile and unify the two governments have failed. In South China, there is yet another army group pulling the strings behind the bogus regime. Mr. Wang Ching-wei is certainly taking upon himself an ambitious task, if he hopes to bring all these so-called "governments" under his wing to form a new "Federal" regime, for he will not only have to convince the puppet leaders of the benefits of working under his guidance, but he will also have to reconcile the animosities and rivalries of the various sections of the Japanese Army in China.

As to what Japanese group of party is sponsoring Mr. Wang Ching-wei's peace movement, we do not know. His recent visit to Japan suggests that perhaps he has the approval of Japanese Government leaders. It is significant that while considerable enthusiasm was expressed by the press and leaders in Japanese regarding Mr. Wang's recent broadcast speech, comment by Japanese official and the army leaders in China was conspicuously absent. The backing of the entire Tokyo Government, however, would not necessarily assure Mr. Wang of success. The Japanese army leaders in China, like their *confrères* in Manchuria, have been accustomed to having things very much their

own way, without bothering to consult Tokyo regarding their actions. This habit of acting independently has caused the Japanese Government no little embarrassment, but they have had no recourse but to give in and adjust their policies to fit in with the situation created by the Army. This happened in the case of the Tientsin affair, as it has happened time and again during the course of the present hostilities. So that, even should Mr. Wang sign a peace with the Tokyo Government, its effectiveness will be entirely dependent on the pleasure of the Japanese Army leaders in China.

All in all, it would seem that Mr. Wang's chances for success are not particularly bright. Outlawed by the National Government and opposed by all patriotic Chinese throughout the country, he has failed to secure the support of a single Chinese political or military leader of prominence for his peace plan, while many of his former adherents and followers are reported to have deserted his ranks. On the other hand, he is faced with overwhelming difficulties from the puppet regimes already in existence and their Japanese sponsors. We doubt if Mr. Wang fully realizes the numerous obstacles with which he is faced. As we see it, his cause is a hopeless one, doomed to failure simply because it has no basis in the realities of the situation as it exists in China today, namely, that China, confident of the final victory, is not ready to sign a dictated peace, while the Japanese Army, still laboring under the illusion that it can conquer China, is prepared to accept nothing less. All talk of "peace between brothers" is nothing more than a flight of fancy.

A Glimpse of the Japanese Mind*

By T. D. GEN

(On the previous evening before he left Tokyo the writer was invited by the Nippon Cultural Federation to give a frank address on Sino-Japanese Relations. A very frank one was accordingly given. After the address many questions were put to the speaker which show well the general Japanese psychology. The following is mainly taken from the address, together with the questions and answers that actually passed between the writer and his questioners.—The writer).

TO begin quite frankly, the problem of Sino-Japanese relations is centered about that of Manchuria. In order to have a right understanding of the latter, we must necessarily trace back to the year 1894 when the Sino-Japanese war was fought. As a result of that war, China ceded to Japan the Liaotung Peninsula together with various commercial rights. This soon brought Russia, France and Germany on the scene who forced Japan to disgorge her new acquisitions. Six years later the Boxer movement broke out in North China and, Russia, taking advantage of the great confusion, sent large bodies of troops to Manchuria. She would not withdraw even after the trouble was over until she was satisfied with the cession

of Dairen and Port Arthur. This naturally alarmed as well as angered Japan who completely beat the Russians in 1904. Liaotung Peninsula thus passed again into the hands of the Japanese together with a number of special rights enjoyed by the Russians before. This war is said to have cost Japan one hundred thousand men and two billion Japanese dollars. These constitute the Japanese claim to her special place in Manchuria but that claim can hardly be with justice extended to Manchuria itself. Anyhow, China, unwilling or unprepared, seems to have failed to grasp its historical significance and Japan, losing patience, took over Manchuria without much ceremony. As if this were not enough to make the Chinese mad, Japan further insulted her by such action, as the setting up of the so-called Chi-tung Government and the smuggling business, which are indeed very humiliating to the Chinese, and which even the fair-minded Japanese can scarcely

* This article, through dealing with the Japanese view before the outbreak of the present war, may serve to reveal the fundamental attitude of the Japanese toward China.—
Editor

defend. No Chinese of self-respect can ever forget Japan; she had done China such big wrongs!

Now many people in both countries believe that war is the only solution to the Sino-Japanese quarrel. If this be so, there would be no need for us to talk of peace or co-operation. But if it is to be peacefully settled at all, it must be upon this principle, that, *Japan's proper rights in Manchuria be recognized by China and its sovereignty given back by Japan.* This proposal may startle many in Japan but we know that great statesmanship, like great generalship, consists in bold advance as well as in timely retreat. The English were in the ill-favor of the Chinese before 1927 but with a clever move on the part of the English the whole situation was favorably changed. China used to look upon Japan as her friend on account of her sympathetic attitude during the Chinese Revolution. It was the Twenty-one Demands that first made her hated. That was a very unwise thing to do, for nothing Japan has obtained from China she could not have gotten without it. The tremendous task, of course, needs to be done gradually for the great mistake cannot be undone overnight. Besides far-sighted and broad-minded great men who are willing to work for world peace and general human progress, we further need a strong public sentiment to support rational measures, without which our leaders, (though truly great they may be) instead of leading, would be driven about by passionate but blind mobs. Economic and cultural cooperation undoubtedly, will help much in bringing about an amicable relation between China and Japan, provided it be not detrimental to the sovereignty of the one or the other.

A word of historical experience may be ventured in conclusion. Between nations there seems to exist what we may call a natural boundary. In spite of much marching, fighting or retreating, it still remains there not much changed. Why should we not learn to be wiser and instead of indulging mutual slaughter try to live by mutual help and prosper together. Blessed is the strong who will abstain from abusing his power; and the weak who will show he is worthy of a place under the sun!

Here are some questions that were asked and answered after the delivery of the address.

Dr. Fujizawa: I don't quite understand the Chinese mind. Has not England taken your Hongkong and made Tibet virtually her protectorate? Again has not Russia taken away your Mongolia and even now works hard to tear away Chinese Turkestan from China? Why should China hate Japan so much?

Answer: England and Russia robbed China of those places either when she had not become self-conscious or where racial origin and language are quite different. But Manchuria is inhabited ninety-nine per-cent by Chinese who are connected to their brothers within the Great Wall both by blood and culture. Cut a man's hair and he might feel indifferent but if you cut one of his hands off the pain naturally goes deep into the heart.

An Indian journalist: Speaking of historical facts, is not the occupation of Manchuria already an accomplished fact? Why should we murmur over spilt milk? Who possesses Manchuria, does not matter much. We ought to work for humanity and world progress. Is not the world eternal?

Answer: Your idea, sir, is a very lofty one which all of us should work hand to hand to realize. But the Manchurian question is a very practical one, with thirty million people under foreign rule and thousands of people rendered homeless, such as the men of the North-eastern armies. It indeed takes a long time for those people to forget or to forgive.

Dr. Fujizawa: Being an expert on affairs in the Far East and having long experience, I know pretty well the workings of the Powers in China. The Nanking government is in the hands of European-returned students over whom foreigners exercise great influence. Instead of coming to Japan, China often turns to the European Powers or America. This makes us feel very badly.

Answer: The Chinese Government used to lean towards Japan and even in the present government there are many men educated in Japan. But Japan has done China so much injustice that now the whole country is turning against her. Death will surely come to the man who dares talk of befriending Japan. Something has to be done on the side of Japan before China will again look on her as her friend.

Several Filipino students also raised their voice; saying Japan has done China great wrong and that it is not without reason that China hates Japan so much.

The questions and answers went on until 9 o'clock when Prof. Ishigawa brought the meeting to an end by saying, "The time will come when we shall talk no more of peace or co-operation and when war shall be the only arbiter. For China will never forget Manchuria, and being of vital interest to Japan, we shall never retreat from it.

In spite of terribly frank utterances on both sides the meeting closed with warm greetings and handshaking.

Mental Differences Between Chinese and Japanese

By "REFLECTOR"

INSIDE China proper the sanguine struggle for liberty of a proud, independent and freedom-loving nation rages on. "Somewhere" in Manchuria and Inner Mongolia Chinese guerillas harass Japanese garrisons... Japanese bombers pour rain of death on to the ground... havoc reigns on the battlefields... deadly combat goes on!

For an average foreign observer the struggle is very well understood. What strikes the eye of the Westerner, however, are the basic differences both physical and mental between the two now opposing sides, which, although they both belong to the yellow race, are more marked than any two variations of the white race, the Englishman and the