

Anti-Foreignism Spreads

WE have repeatedly pointed out in these columns that the Japanese-sponsored anti-British campaign in China was but a spear-head of still greater and more widespread activities yet to come, designed to undermine and destroy all foreign rights and interests in this country. The truth of this contention is now being borne out by the many reports which daily fill the newspapers of the rapid spread of the anti-foreign campaign under Japanese instigation to include westerners of other nationalities.

The "new order," which Japan desires to establish in East Asia, is intended not only to give her monopolistic control of the entire of China, both politically and economically, but to exclude from this country every other nation, irrespective of its treaty rights and trade interests. This policy she is now relentlessly pursuing, with all the more vigor and determination, since it serves the added purpose of covering up the failure of her military campaign in China. The Japanese generals, who are so loudly shouting "Down with Great Britain" and "Down with the Western Democracies", are doing so mainly for the purpose of diverting attention from the desperate plight of their armies, which, having penetrated deep into China's interior, are now in the unenviable position of being able neither to advance nor retreat. This is a fact which should be constantly borne in mind in connection with the anti-foreign campaign, since it has an important bearing on the whole question and is likely to complicate any attempt on the part of the powers to talk reason with Tokyo.

The vigorous anti-British campaign continues unabated. The British Concession in Tientsin is still suffering from the Japanese blockade. In Peiping, Tsingtao and Hankow, anti-British mass meetings, the posting of anti-British slogans and an anti-British press campaign are being vigorously conducted by Japanese agents, while attacks on British business establishments and the intimidation of Chinese employees of British firms and households

measures taken recently against the Chinese residing in Siam seem to prove the contrary. They appear clearly as an expression of sympathy for the Japanese invasion of China. Numerous Chinese, including two Kuomintang leaders, whose only misdeed was that they raised funds for China, were arrested, more than twenty Chinese schools were closed, and Chinese banks were submitted to search. Such ill-treatment of innocent persons must revolt the conscience of the world. Siam was once China's vassal, and most of her high governing officials are of Chinese descent. Siam is linked with China not only by history and race, but also by destiny. Once China has restored the peace to the Far East by triumph over her enemies, Siam will benefit from this peace. Should Japan succeed in her China campaign, which becomes less possible every day, Siam will undoubtedly be the first choice morsel to be gobbled up by Japan. Whether or not Siam eventually adheres to the anti-Comintern pact will decide her future fate. Which road will she choose?

are daily occurrences. Missionaries in interior cities are being driven from their posts, having been given short notice by the Japanese military authorities to leave, on the grounds that they could no longer guarantee their safety.

While at first the anti-foreign campaign was directed solely against the British, on the excuse that Great Britain was "aiding Chiang Kai-shek", American citizens are now being threatened and anti-American mass meetings are reported to have been held in Shihchiachwang and Kaifeng. At the same time, the United States Embassy has announced that several Americans have been detained in Kaifeng by the Japanese authorities. American missionaries, like the British, are also being singled out for attack, and forced to leave their stations. Charges of aiding guerillas or doing espionage work for the Chinese army have been made against them as an excuse to drive them out.

Nationals of other countries have not escaped. A well-known Netherlands businessman is reported to have been arrested by the Japanese in North China and detained for several days on charges of espionage. Threats that an anti-French campaign is about to be started have been made by Japanese quarters, according to reports appearing in the press, although no confirmation has yet been forthcoming and no actual case of any anti-French incident has been reported so far. However, it is only a question of time. Whenever the Japanese authorities feel that the time has come for an anti-French campaign, there is nothing that is likely to stop them from launching it.

More and more is it becoming apparent that Japan's intention is to rid China of all foreign influence other than Japanese. Although the anti-foreign campaign has little actual support from the Chinese population as a whole and the agitators participating in the various mass meetings have either been forced to or paid to attend, despite Japanese protests that the demonstrations are "spontaneous expressions of feelings", it is an undeniable fact that irreparable damage is being done to the interests and prestige of the countries against which the campaign is being directed. The future of the white race in Asia lies at stake. Regarded in this light, the present campaign and the outcome of the Tokyo talks now being conducted between Great Britain and Japan over the question of Tientsin take on a special significance. Any sign of British yielding to Japanese pressure is likely to have repercussions, which will not only affect British prestige throughout the Far East, but which will be felt in such places as India and Africa, which have large native populations. Any blow suffered by Great Britain will affect the white race as a whole. The psychological effect will be tremendous and may result in changes of a world-shaking character.

A press report a few days ago regarding a large mass demonstration against Great Britain recently held in Japan carried the interesting note that several Germans and Italians participated in the meeting. Germany and Italy

may be linked for the moment with Japan in the anti-Comintern Pact, but the two countries will be gravely mistaken if they believe that Japan is prepared to share with them any of her spoils. German interests in China are suffering equally with the interests of other western countries, large and small. It is not believed that Italian interests are faring any better. Besides, have not the Japanese jingoists declared their slogan to be "Asia for the Asiatics"? Where would Germany and Italy come in under such an exclusive racial scheme?

Although so far there seems little inclination on the part of the Chinese population as a whole to support the Japanese-instigated campaign, there is no knowing the effects which clever propaganda may have on the mass mind, particularly if the foreign countries do nothing to rescue their fast-diminishing prestige. Nothing is more likely to stimulate the anti-foreign campaign so much as the know-

ledge that the western Nations can be bullied by Japan. Any impression that they are willing to sell out China to Japan would be equally disastrous.

Whatever happens, it is clear that the foreign powers will stand or fall together in the Far East. Indeed, neither the United States nor France, nor, for that matter, Germany and Italy, can afford to stand aloof from Great Britain as she confronts Japan today. Anglo-American co-operation in the Far East still remains unrealized. The events of the past few days are proof enough that Japan is planning a similar fate for American rights and interests as she is already meting out to the British. Action against France and every other country that has a stake in China is only a matter of time. There are only two alternatives facing the powers in China today, either to take united action to enforce respect for their treaty rights or to be prepared to see them trampled underfoot and completely wiped out by Japan.

Popular Japanese Notions of China

BY RANDALL GOULD

A JAPANESE MAGAZINE has asked me to write on problems following the Anglo-Japanese negotiations in Tokyo. With some forebodings I have prepared an article and sent it off. The magazine is strong and respected, it has already printed a rather candid article from me on the state of affairs at Chungking, but whether it can stand as drastic a dose as that prepared over the last weekend is a problem. It occurs to me that a resume for American and international readers of what I tried to convey to the Japanese might serve the double purpose of broadcasting some news and views, and shedding some light on the Japanese viewpoint as I observed it on a recent visit to the Land of the very much Rising Sun.

To write on problems following negotiations which were still in progress, I began, might seem presumptuous; but I felt myself justified in tackling the task because I regarded those negotiations as far less far-reaching in their implications than does the average Japanese. Most Japanese have been "built up" to a point of regarding the British as their Enemy No. 1 in China. This is a curious state of affairs indeed. The Japanese very ostentatiously refrain from considering the Chinese as foes, although they do consider a few individual and remote Chinese (notably General Chiang Kai-shek) as being in that category. But ever since the beginning of the undeclared war the British have been under attack, as having the greatest invested financial interests in China—close to half of the total foreign investment, far more than the American which in any event is very largely made up of mission property rather than commercial enterprises. The more the British have figured as victims in "incidents," the harder have Japanese molders of public opinion worked to stir up an angry conviction that British misdeeds justify what has been done, and more. The general picture has been one of an octopus grip by Britain upon semi-colonial China, an unwilling victim

both of the imperialism of the British and the crafty wiles of the Soviet (Japanese Public Enemy temporarily No. 2 in China). The mere fact of British heavy investment in China has been made to seem a crime, an infringement on Chinese sovereignty and Japanese "special position."

So a great deal has been hoped for from the blackmail at Tientsin and the effort to bring from the Craigie-Arita talks a complete backdown by Britain at all points. While I was in Tokyo I was repeatedly asked whether the war in China would not be stopped as soon as the British were made to weaken in their support of Chiang Kai-shek. Coupled with this was the expectation that with creation of a new "Government of China" under Wang Ching-wei there would come a beginning of order out of the admitted quasi-chaos which has followed the tide of war, despite the presumed efforts of the Japanese army to deal justly and generously.

The Japanese preoccupation with this double panacea is decidedly an outstanding phenomenon of the present Japan attitude toward China. Many Japanese nevertheless have manifested interest in the fact that I recently visited Chungking. I always portrayed Chungking candidly as a primitive, remote, but alive and courageous capital, regarded by patriotic Chinese as the center of Chinese resistance to an invader. One Japanese friend remarked, revealingly I thought—"I would like to go to Chungking also," adding that he quite realized he would not be welcome under present circumstances but that Japan would not hinder or molest Chinese who wished to pay friendly calls on their country. I said that one simply had to experience such things as air-bombings to learn why the Chinese are taking what the Japanese regard as a very stubborn and wrong-headed view of the situation—a view which by no means envisages British, or any other foreign, support for China's cause as essen-