

will resist to the end." Japan, he said, is between the devil and the deep sea and has asked for British mediation. Evidently Sir Robert Craigie, the British Ambassador to Japan, has conveyed intentions of Japanese peace terms to Sir Archibald Clark Kerr to present them to the Government. This Japanese move, he continued, is merely to test the Chinese Government opinion. Since we did not want peace after the fall of Hankow, Nanking and Hsuechow, we certainly do not want peace now. Politically and military, we are already the more secure side and stronger than before.

General Chang Chun, Secretary-General of the Supreme National Defense Council, likewise discounted all possibility of the success of mediation efforts at this time. Chinese resistance, he said, was increasing daily. He referred to the beginning of the Chinese plan to carry out large counter-offensives, which is to see greater development in the future. The success of the general offensive so far has already revealed the weakness of the Japanese and when the big Chinese offensive is really started, Japan will be in difficult straits. "The Japanese command realizes this," he declared, "and fears that the Japanese forces may be disorganized. Therefore, they want to mediate. Although we do not know the terms, they probably will be milder than any presented so far. However, we are fighting for our independence and the deliverance of our nation and our race and we have decided to fight to the bitter end."

The *Sao Tang Pao*, which gives voice to the opinion of the Chinese Army, warns Great Britain not to mediate for peace in the Sino-Japanese conflict. China, it says, will not accept mediation, which, in any case, would only result in difficulties for Great Britain in the Far East. Great Britain may hope, it declares, that by acting as a mediator, she may draw Japan away from the Berlin-Rome Axis, thus, in the event of an European war, easing the pressure on her in the Far East. By continuing the Sino-Japanese War, however, China will be able to keep Japan's military strength tied up, making it impossible for her to launch attacks on Hongkong and Singapore.

The above expressions of opinion by high Chinese officials and the recognized mouthpiece of the Chinese Army leave no doubt as to what reception any peace proposals, which the British Ambassador may bring with him, are likely to receive in Chungking. China's position is such today that any idea of mediation or peace proposals at

the present time is entirely out of the question. Unlike Japan, who is gradually dissipating her energy in the vast interior of China, the Chinese nation is daily gaining in strength and power, as proved by the success of the counter-offensives carried out during the past few days. Japan has reason to fear these new attacks, for should she be defeated, the resultant loss to her prestige and the undermining of the morale of her army and people may spell the doom of the Empire. Now more than ever must China be determined to resist to the bitter end.

On the other hand, if the British Ambassador is bringing to Chungking proposals of his government for the inclusion of China in the anti-aggression bloc, his views are likely to receive cordial reception. Some hint that Great Britain is contemplating such a move has been received from London, where the rumor of British mediation in the Far East is categorically denied. The success with which China has been able to resist Japan during the past twenty two months entirely on her own efforts should be sufficient to convince the democratic powers of the value of China as an ally in the event of a European conflagration. If she can receive assistance from the democratic powers, her ability to resist Japan would be greatly increased. Thus Japan's value to the anti-Comintern axis would be greatly minimized and both Great Britain and Russia would be in a position to devote their attention exclusively to Europe without fear of an attack from Japan in the Far East.

The recent sudden transfer of the American Fleet to the Pacific and the announced intention of the Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, to renew representations with the Japanese Government with regard to the violation of American rights in China, is believed to envisage a stronger policy towards Japan in the Far East. Experience has taught that the only way to deal with Japan is to answer her in the only language that she understands, namely, force. All talk of mediation at the present time is worse than useless. Japan must be made to realize that she cannot invade the territory or violate the rights of others with impunity. China, weak though she is, has shown the world that the only way to meet aggression is with armed resistance to the bitter end. It is hoped that the other nations will realize the value of this lesson and will not hesitate to take the only step that can safeguard their interests and bring peace to the Far East.

Why China Will Win The War *

BY DR. C. T. WANG

WAR either strengthens or weakens a nation. History has shown us that a nation may either prosper or be destroyed by war. China has been fighting her aggressor for over 18 months and though she has suffered heavy losses, she is now a unified nation and is building up a new China.

Success or failure through war can be proved from historical records. As the saying goes "Loss or gain is a common occurrence in military affairs", this serves to demonstrate what we wish to say here. We are about to study and analyze all the points which go to prove that

China will ultimately emerge victorious. Let us therefore take 4 examples out of history:—

1. Some hundred and fifty years ago the War of Independence took place in the present well-known United States of America. The then thirteen states of America were populated mostly by emigrants from England who had the customs and habits, the education and religion of the English. The main cause of the revolt was Britain's unfair

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treatment of these people in not permitting them to be represented in Parliament. In 1776 when the revolution broke out, these people had no joint constitution, no armaments, no adequate means of self defence but they demanded justice and independence which could be obtained only by determined resistance.

In the first four years of war they met only with defeat. General Washington decided to attack the enemy, not in the usual way, for England was far superior in arms and men, so he adopted guerilla tactics and during four years his men received thorough training and finally attained their object.

From the above we clearly see how America's weakness was successful in defeating England's might after eight years of struggle.

2. Napoleon, the world's greatest warrior, succeeded in dominating the whole of Europe excepting England and Russia. What was the outcome? He was imprisoned finally in an isolated island.

3. America's Civil War which cost the lives of over a million men was fought for political and economical reasons as well as for the abolition of slavery in the Southern States. Justice triumphed and the Northern States emerged victorious and have known prosperity until to-day.

4. The Great War (1914-1918) involved practically every country in the world. Over twenty million men, women and children were slaughtered or died through privation. Germany with her Zeppelins, powerful air-force, mysterious submarines, up-to-date armaments and improved artillery did not doubt that her soldiers would fly the German flag on the Eiffel Tower. But was it so? Her armies were defeated and she was compelled to make sacrifices to compensate those nations whom she attacked.

From the foregoing, we can analyze the conditions for success in war as follows:—

Man Power:—A large population is a great asset for any nation. Germany's sixty odd million people had no difficulty in annexing Czechoslovakian territory.

The spirit of the people, their united strength, their history of several thousand years are powerful factors in making a country strong.

Financial Condition:—Raw materials and the producing capacity of a nation are important points. Gobi and Mongolia would never think of attacking others for they have no means of living, let alone fighting. But rich districts are easily convertible into strongholds of resistance against aggressors. Though war requires strong armies and well-trained men it needs furthermore money to purchase armaments and up-to-date equipment.

Courage:—The nation that possesses courage will never be extinguished. As in the American Revolution the people fought unflinchingly for justice. To-day they are a great and powerful nation. Our people should therefore bear in mind that every man, woman and child must be bound together in heart like the proverbial bundle of sticks and then the nation's resisting power will be invincible, for "united we stand, divided we fall".

Military Tactics:—A great leader is of primary importance and this China possesses in the person of our much esteemed Generalissimo. From the latest historical events we see that sudden attacks are mostly successful. In the Great War, Kaiser Wilhelm reckoned that within seven hours he would have crossed Belgium into France. But his plans were frustrated by the stout defence put up by the Belgians and this delay enabled Britain and America to prepare against the menace to the world.

China Will Win The War.—From the foregoing details let us arrive at a brief conclusion.

1. China's population totals 450,000,000 people, six times that of Japan. After 18 months of war statistics show 1,000,000 Chinese-soldiers killed and wounded as against Japan's 700,000. So in proportion China will still have one third of her population left with not a single Japanese living.

2. *Comparison of natural resources:*—China is an agricultural country with inexhaustible supplies besides possessing abundant mineral riches. A journey through the Yangtze and Yellow River Valleys would convince any economist that China is one of the richest countries in the world. At the outbreak of the present war, many people were worried as to what would happen to the Chinese Dollar: it is true that it has devaluated somewhat, but, nevertheless, has remained steady for the last half year or more. China has her financial and economical difficulties but they are but one tenth of Japan's. So, being in such a sound condition why should China not be able to resist Japan for a hundred years?

3. *The Chinese National Spirit:*—Though the people have suffered enormous losses: their families broken up, their houses destroyed, they have never denounced their Government. Students, business men, girls and boys have joined the ranks of guerillas in their combat against the hungry and ferocious wolf. China is fighting not only her own battle, but that of all those countries interested in the Far East. Lord Strabolgi said, "The Chinese are fighting our battles". This is a true statement, and if the whole of the Chinese people remain united and support Generalissimo Chiang, the victory will without doubt be China's!

The European Outlook

HENRY CHIU (裘劭恆)

APPROXIMATELY twenty years after the Treaty of Versailles, the world today again presents a view of a political arena, with the totalitarian powers increasingly bent on annexation and aggression. The Italian invasion of Albania is but the latest demonstration of Il Duce's policy of expansion, and in one sense, is a logical outcome

of the half-hearted, if not weak-kneed policy of the democracies, notably Great Britain and France, vis-a-vis the axis powers. While Italy and Germany are keen in pursuit of their object of national aggrandizement by annexation of territories at the expense of other countries, there is seemingly no end to the present predicament so long as