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THE CHINESE CRISIS

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their institutions which are devoted to international association and co-operation. The party will sail from New York July 16. They will visit London, Paris, The Hague, Berlin, Prague, Munich, and Geneva. They will return to New York October 3. We understand that some of those invited to constitute the party are:

George McClellan Bailey, Post-Dispatch, Houston;

Marshall Ballard, The Item, New Orleans;

Arthur L. Clarke, The Mercury, San Jose, California;

Thomas J. Dillon, Minneapolis Tribune, Minneapolis;

Douglas S. Freeman, News-Leader, Richmond;

Harold Goff, Deseret Evening News, Salt Lake City;

C. C. Hamlin, The Gazette, Colorado Springs;

Wade H. Harris, The Observer, Charlotte, North Carolina;

William Harrison, The Oklahoman, Oklahoma City;

E. C. Hopwood, The Plain Dealer, Cleveland.

## WORLD PROBLEMS IN REVIEW

### THE CHINESE CRISIS

THE crisis in China is proceeding to develop in both directions—*i. e.*, that of the civil war within the country and that of the Nationalist opposition to foreigners. The Nationalist armies are converging on Shanghai and the interested foreign powers are continuing to strengthen their forces there. In the meantime the armed forces of the opposing Chinese factions are gradually maneuvering for a decisive struggle.

#### Declaration of Peking Diplomatic Body

On February 25 the Diplomatic Body at Peking issued the following unanimous declaration regarding the International Settlement at Shanghai. A similar declaration has been issued by French authorities in regard to the French Concession.

In the light of military events which are at present taking place in the region of Shanghai, and which may at any moment have serious consequences for the safety of life and property of their respective nationals, as was apparent from the bombardment of the 22d of February, the interested diplomatic representatives feel compelled to recall

that the International Settlement at Shanghai, like other concessions in China, was established in virtue of regular agreements with the Chinese Government in order to make it possible for foreigners to reside there freely and to carry on their trade.

In the course of party strife of which that region has been the scene, the authorities of the International Settlement have scrupulously abstained from favoring any of the conflicting parties involved, and, in spite of the difficulties of the situation, they are maintaining in that respect the strict neutrality imposed upon them by the nature of the state of affairs thus established.

The interested diplomatic representatives are thus warranted in expecting on the part of the Chinese authorities the observance of the same rule of conduct, and they look to the heads of armies involved to take all measures necessary to avoid incidents which would constrain foreign authorities themselves to take measures indispensable for insuring the safety of persons and property of their nationals.

#### Foreign Warships in Shanghai

With the arrival at Shanghai on February 25 of the British cruiser *Caradoc*, the number of British cruisers at that port

increased to six, the others being the *Hawkins* (flagship of Vice-Admiral Tyrwhitt), *Enterprise*, *Carlisle*, *Durban* and *Vindictive*. The destroyer *Wivern*, the gunboat *Scarab*, and the armed merchant ship *Kia Wo* are also there.

The following warships of other powers are also at Shanghai:

United States.—*Pittsburgh* (flagship), destroyers *McCormack* and *Edsall*, gunboats *Asheville* and *Sacramento*, oiler *Picos*.

Japan.—*Tone*, (flagship), cruisers *Hirado* and *Tenryu*, destroyers *Kashi*, *Hinoki*, *Momo* and *Yanagi*, *Amatsukaze*, *Tokitsukaze*, *Isokaze* and *Hamakaze*, gunboats *Ataka* and *Katata*.

France.—*Jules Michelet*, cruiser; *Alerte*, mine-sweeper; *La Grandiere*, gunboat.

Italy.—*Libia*, cruiser; *Sebastiano Caboto*, gunboat.

Holland.—*Sumatra*, cruiser.

Spain.—*Blas de Lezo*, cruiser.

The total number of war vessels in the Shanghai port is thus 35, having increased by 14 in less than two weeks.

#### Chang Tso-Lin's New Policy

In an effort to win popular support, the Political Commission of the Ankuochun, or "Country Tranquillizing Army," of which Chang Tso-lin is commander-in-chief, in an endeavor to make the platform of the party conform to popular ideas, puts forward the following recommendations:

Development of the democratic spirit and opposition to oppression by force.

Restoration of the national sovereignty and abolition of the "unequal treaties."

Improvement of economic conditions and co-operation between capital and labor.

Encouragement of popular education.

Enforcement of a system of local self-government.

Reclamation of the frontiers and colonization of undeveloped areas.

Preservation of the national sovereignty and characteristics.

Readjustment of official morality and development of the morality of the people.

This declaration brings Chang Tso-lin's policy rather close to that of the more conservative factions of the Nationalist movement.

#### Split in the Nationalist Ranks

In the meantime there is developing a definite split between the more conservative and the Communist elements in the Nationalist ranks. Though the "Red" laborers are still dominant in Canton, the power there is steadily being seized by the garrison commander, Li Chi-sen, and his police chief. At the last elections the Communists failed to secure one seat upon the City Kuomintang Committee, and have since been trying to nullify the election, but the authorities have warned them to desist.

The Communists have posted placards throughout the city attacking the Kuomintang generally and announcing the adoption of Communism. The police are most active, as they suspect that the "Reds" are planning a coup.

#### Cantonese and Japan

Another indication of this split is found in the arrival in Japan of Tsai Tien-chin, a member of the Canton Nationalist Executive, who has come to plead the cause of the Southern Government. He hopes to convince the Japanese that the Nationalist success does not involve any danger that Communism will be implanted in China.

Besides desiring to allay Japanese fears of Soviet machinations, he wishes to make sure, on behalf of Chiang Kai-shek, that Japan's policy of neutrality between the Chinese factions will be interpreted so as to prevent Chang Tso-lin from receiving indirect aid from Japan in the impending struggle. The Nationalists remember that a year ago, when one of Chang's generals revolted and almost captured Mukden, his aim was frustrated by the measures taken by Japan for the safety of the South Manchuria Railway. Owing to her interests in Manchuria, Japan is virtually obliged to intervene when the Manchurian railways are menaced. This motive does not operate in the present campaign.

The Cantonese are taking considerable trouble to dispel the Japanese suspicions of Russian activities. Tsai was preceded by a member of the Kuomintang, who saw influential people and made the interesting suggestion that the Cantonese would be glad to replace their Russian advisers by Japanese.