

Japan's New Chinese Policy

*Nippon Urges Nanking to Cooperate
With Tokyo and to Share in
Responsibility for Maintenance of
Peace in Far East*

What was called a Japanese "Monroe Doctrine for Asia" whereby Japan would wield dominance there, especially in Chinese affairs, was announced last April, and drew the immediate attention of the world's press.

In the last days of this January a following-up of this intention was seen in a series of talks at Nanking between Chiang Kai-shek, President and Generalissimo of the Nationalist Government of China, and Lieut.-Gen. Soshiyuki Suzuki, Japanese military representative at Shanghai; and among Akira Ariyoshi, Japanese Minister to China, and General Chiang and Premier Wang Ching-wei.

The purpose of the talks was to initiate a new Japanese policy along the lines announced by Foreign Minister Koki Hirota in a recent address to the Japanese Diet.

Mr. Hirota had appealed to China to cooperate with Japan and share the responsibility for maintaining peace in the Orient. Many powerful Japanese newspapers believed that Mr. Hirota's objective was a far-reaching deal to bring China definitely into the Japanese orbit.

A smaller group of journals, but more likely to be better informed, said Hugh Byas, in a Tokyo message to the *New York Times*, believed the immediate aim was to ob-



**Gen. Chiang
Kai-Shek**

Policy



Akira Ariyoshi

tain from China tacit recognition and regularization of the new *status quo* in Manchukuo. It was not suggested in the Tokyo press that Mr. Hirota would ask for recognition of Manchukuo by China. Years would have to pass before that became practical politics.

Yet a guaranty of China's territorial integrity, which Mr. Hirota was ready to give, if accepted, would amount to tacit recognition of Manchukuo's frontier.

The immediate task of Japanese statesmen, as told in Tokyo dispatches, was to smooth out Manchukuo's relations with China and end the anti-Japanese boycott.

The Japanese, in exchange, could offer assistance against Chinese Communists, help in the silver crisis, and pledges for the security of the North China frontiers.

At Shanghai, according to cables from that city, the inner circles of the Chinese Government, Chinese bankers and patriots, and foreign business and diplomatic circles, were perturbed deeply at the extent of Japanese designs, and what China might be forced to do in order to avoid a renewal of military activities by Japanese troops on China soil.