

VOLUME 2/17: H.D. WILSON, JAPAN PACIFIC ASSN. "WHAT'S
IT ALL ABOUT?" JAPAN-CHINA PICTORIAL PRIMER,
TOKYO: S. NAKADA, 1937.



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Where is China?

On the Western shore of the Pacific Ocean lies a land of vast plains, green and yellow, of immense mountain ranges and great rivers.

There live myriads of industrious people composed of many races, with different languages and even customs.

It is an ancient nation, placid but powerful.

It has produced intricate and delicate jade carvings, paintings, porcelains, bronzes and other works of art.

Great monuments of brick and stone proudly defy the ages.

Where is Japan?

Just off the mainland of Asia a string of islands carved like a bow raise their mountainous silhouettes from the icy waters of Kamchatka to the Tropic of Cancer.

A spirited and proud people, united in speech and customs, inhabit these isles, frugally living from the scant products of the soil, and going out on the ocean in frail fishing boats.

MANCHOUKUO

JAPAN



Ancient temples, houses of fragrant and glossy wood dot the countryside; schools nestle among the highest mountains and in the deep valleys.

Delicate paintings, wonderful lacquer work, gorgeous silks and brocades are some of her artistic productions.

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How big is China?

China proper, or the Eighteen Provinces only covers 1,532,815 square miles, or a little more than half the size of the United States.

Including its outlying provinces of Tibet, Turkestan and Mongolia: 3,913,955 square miles or about one and a third times the area of the United States.

It is so big that because of the difficulties of transportation the people of the north cannot understand those in the south, and more than two hundred dialects are spoken.

Railroads are few, there being only 5,836 miles of track in 1934 as compared to 243,857 miles in the United States, but roads are being developed.

The quickest means of traveling is by airplane and the slowest by wheelbarrow.

How big is Japan?

Japan proper, that is the five large islands and the hundreds of neighboring islets, covers 143,756 square miles, or an area a little smaller than the State of California.

With its outlying territories, Karafuto (Saghalien), Chosen (Korea), and Taiwan (Formosa), an additional area of 114,603 square miles can be added, about the size of the State of Arizona.

Only 14,650,000 acres—about the size of New Hampshire and Connecticut combined—can be used to grow rice and other foodstuffs.

Japan has 16,479 miles of railway track and its railroads are noted for safety and for precision of time.



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***What is
the population of China?***

Four Hundred Million
Some have estimated
450,000,000
others 350,000,000
about three and a half
times the entire population
of the United States.



***What is
the population of Japan?***

70,000,000 for Japan proper ac-
cording to the 1935 census figures.
98,000,000 including all outlying
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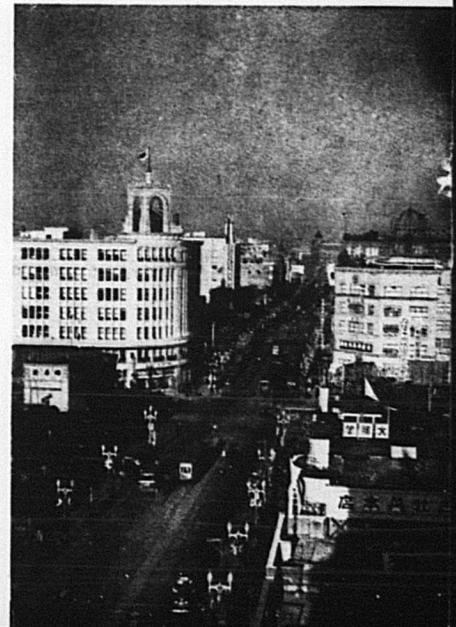
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**What does China sell to
the United States?**

In 1935 China sold \$64,164,000 worth of products to the United States consisting mainly of:

| | |
|-----------|-------------|
| Wood oil | Raw silk |
| Raw hides | Sesame seed |



**What does Japan sell to
the United States?**

In 1935 Japan sold \$151,396,000 worth of goods to the United States of which the following items were the most important:

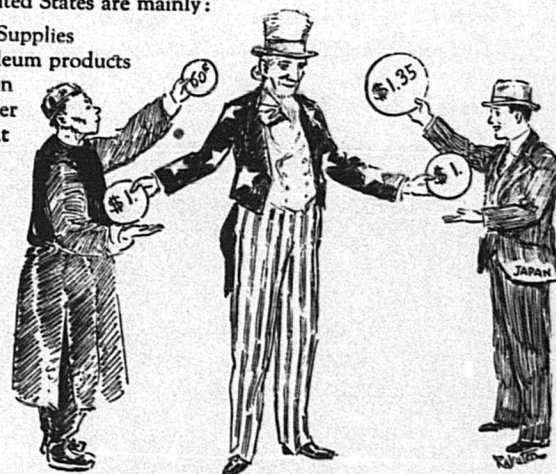
| | | |
|--------------|----------------|-----|
| Silk | Vegetable oils | Tea |
| Cotton goods | Canned fish | |

**What does China buy from
the United States?**

In 1935 China bought \$38,156,000 worth of goods from the United States.

For every dollar spent by the United States in China, China returned 60 cents to the United States. China's purchases from the United States are mainly:

War Supplies
Petroleum products
Cotton
Lumber
Wheat



**What does Japan buy from
the United States?**

In 1935 Japan bought \$203,260,000 worth of products from the United States.

This is a little more than five and one-third times as much as China purchased. For every dollar spent by the United States in Japan, Japan returned \$1.35.

Japan's purchases from the United States are mainly:

| | | | |
|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|
| Cotton | Iron | Lumber | Chemicals |
| Oil | Machinery | Pulp | |

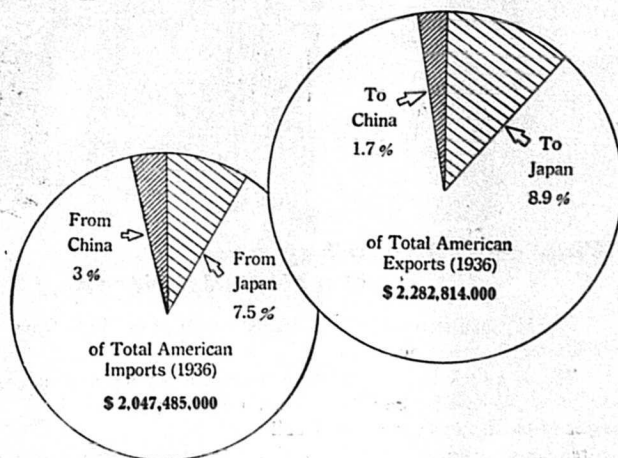
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**What, in the United States
trade, does China's buying
and selling amount to?**

From China, the U.S.A. buys 3% of all her imports
To China, the U.S.A. sells 1.7% of all her exports

Japan's?

From Japan, the U.S.A. buys 7.5% of all her imports
To Japan, the U.S.A. sells 8.9% of all her exports



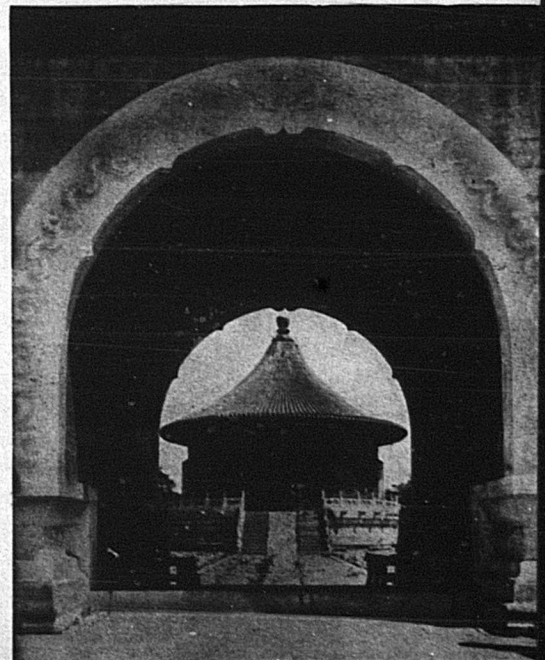
What is the Government of China?

China, like Greece, Rome, Egypt and Mexico, has seen the rise and fall of many kingdoms and empires. She has been united, divided, united, divided again and again through the ages.

When Europe was peopled with savage tribes, Chinese philosophers were advising emperors, and when Christ was born, several dynasties had already ruled China.

When America's Declaration of Independence was proclaimed, China's last Imperial dynasty was at the peak of its power and glory.

This empire, Sun Yat-sen, the revolutionary dreamer, overturned in 1912, and his political party, the Kuomintang, ruled in place of the Man-chu emperors.



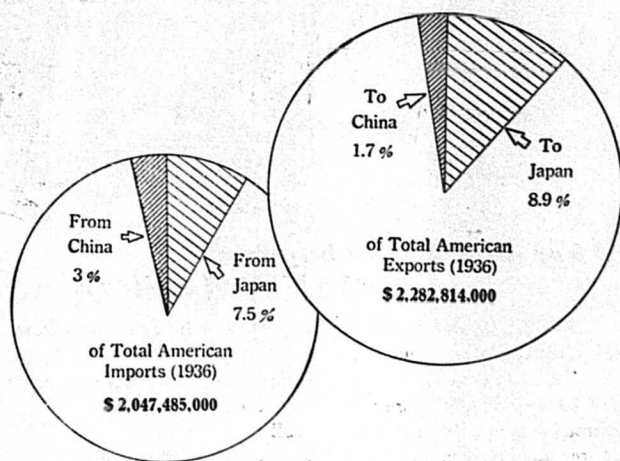
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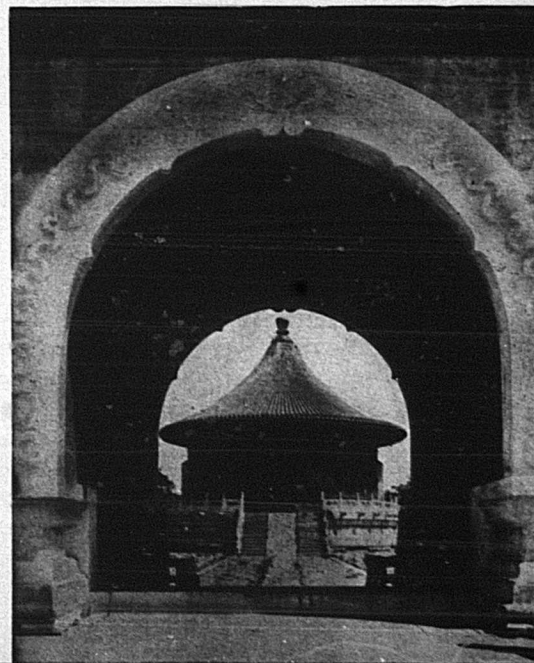
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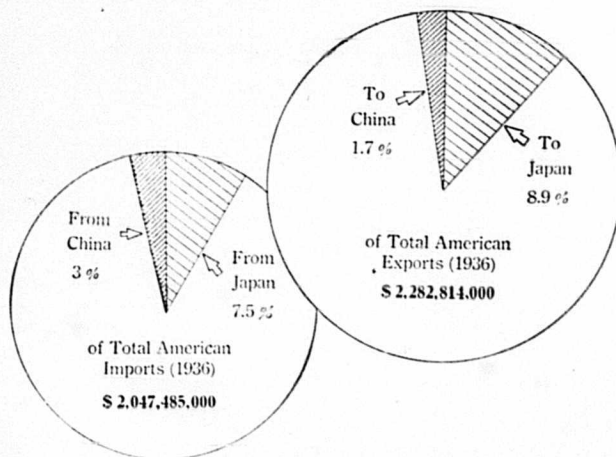
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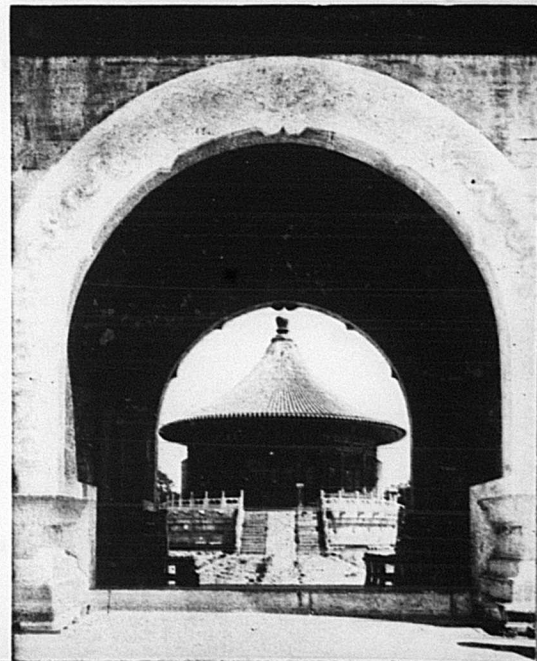
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1925



Like Mexico, even more so because of its thousands of years under Imperial rule, China could not change overnight and as a result she has seen almost constant civil warfare since 1912. Local govern-

ments and military captains have turned bandit and ruled small territories like medieval barons.

Now the power seems concentrated in the iron hands of the dictator, General Chiang Kai-shek.

General Chiang Kai-shek

1927



ments owes his rise to power to the help of Communist Russia.

In 1927, however, he thought himself strong enough to dispense with Russian aid, but now, in 1937, he is returning to his former Communist advisors.



1937

What is the Government of Japan?

Japan is united because it is one race, one great family.

The same Imperial House has reigned there for more than twenty-six centuries—two thousand six hundred years. The Emperor is loved and revered as the Father of the Nation.

Japan has a Diet composed of two branches as in the United States—A House of Representatives and a House of Peers.

Japan is governed by a Constitution approved in 1889.

The Diet Building, Tokyo



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Photograph from "Cry of Fury" Weekly, No. 1, Shanghai.

How big is China's army?

China's army is the largest in the world, consisting of 13 Route armies and 49 Armies.

2,380,000 men are constantly under arms.

The best troops belong to General Chiang Kai-shek—the others, although supposed to obey the orders of the Nanking Government, belong to the various war-lords.

The Chinese Communist armies hold sway in the north-western corner of China proper.

Like the Russian Communist armies, the Chinese armies are always on full war footing, ready to march at a moment's notice.

Coolies and peasants are pressed into service or shot if they refuse.

How big is Japan's army?

The Japanese army, like that of the United States is under a single command.

In times of peace it consists of 250,000 men.

It is renowned for its discipline.

The method of enlistment and of military service was modelled after that of France.



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•力兵國全中集•戰抗而全動發•

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The Tientsin Treaties of 1858 between China, France and Great Britain, as well as the Canton Treaty of 1897 between China and Great Britain, gave foreign powers the right to send their ships up Chinese rivers to protect foreigners living in the interior.

In 1901, a terrible uprising against all foreigners occurred in China. Men, women, and children of European and American nations were tortured and murdered by the cruel mobs.

The foreign legations in Peking, the capital, were attacked and besieged.

The French Embassy in Peking



Foreign warships on the Whangpoo

An international rescue party of American, Austrian, Japanese, British, French, German, Italian and Russian troops saved their people from a horrible death.

An agreement was signed on September 7, 1901, by which the foreign powers were given the right to station troops in the vicinity of Peking and Tientsin. This is called the Boxer Protocol. Another Agreement gave foreign troops the right to hold maneuvers there.

America, England, France, Italy and Japan have troops and ships stationed in China—on land leased from China and administered under the laws of these foreign powers.

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***Why are such troops and
ships needed in 1937?***

To protect the life and property of foreign residents from
attack and destruction.

There are American soldiers
permanently stationed in Peking,
Tientsin, and Shanghai, and the
American Asiatic Squadron
patrols the China Coast and the
Yangtze River.

Great Britain, Italy, France
and Japan also have troops and
ships in China.

(There are no foreign troops
stationed on Japanese soil, just as
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sary to maintain order in the
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American and British troops in China



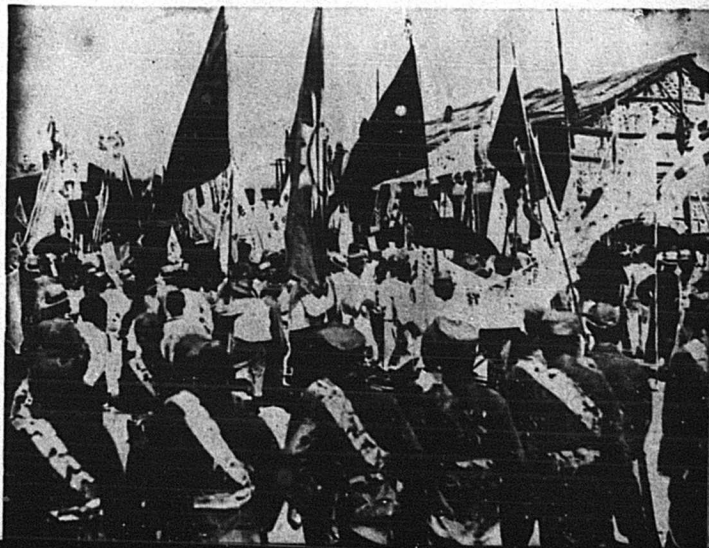
***Why are these troops
not withdrawn?***

Because it is not yet safe to do so.

Believing the stories about foreigners circulated by
certain minority groups in China, some of the people
feel that all foreigners should be expelled. Frequent
outbreaks in the past have taught the Powers that it is
safest to rely upon their own soldiers for protection.

Bandits still prowl about in the interior, and
pirates operate along the coast; mob violence is also
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An anti-foreign demonstration in China



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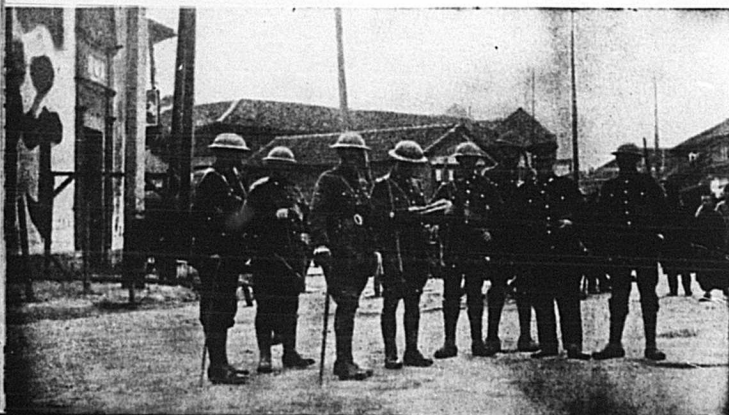
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What is the Kuomintang policy?

The Chinese Nationalist party, the Kuomintang, came into power with the help of the Russian Communists in 1927.

They violently attacked "Imperialism" and tried to drive hate into the hearts of the common people against the so-called "Imperialistic Powers" in order to unify the country under their rule.

These so-called "Imperialistic Powers," America, France, Great Britain, Japan were called "oppressors of the Chinese people."

Treaties previously signed with all these foreign powers were branded as "unjust and unequal."

Mass demonstrations were staged.

Violent boycotts were organized.

Americans, English, Italians and Japanese were brutally assaulted and killed.

Pages from Chinese text-books for children,
Printed by the "Commercial Press", Shanghai

British Sikh police firing on a Chinese crowd in Shanghai



What has been the result of the Kuomintang policy?

Foreign residents and visitors have been assaulted and killed.

American missionary churches and schools have been looted and burned.

Factories owned and operated by American and other foreign companies have been destroyed.

This policy has resulted in other acts of violence such as the Nanking outrage, the Tsinan massacre and other similar incidents.



← Translation:

"Our People . . . are being oppressed by the Foreigners"

"Our Land . . . is being invaded by the Foreigners"

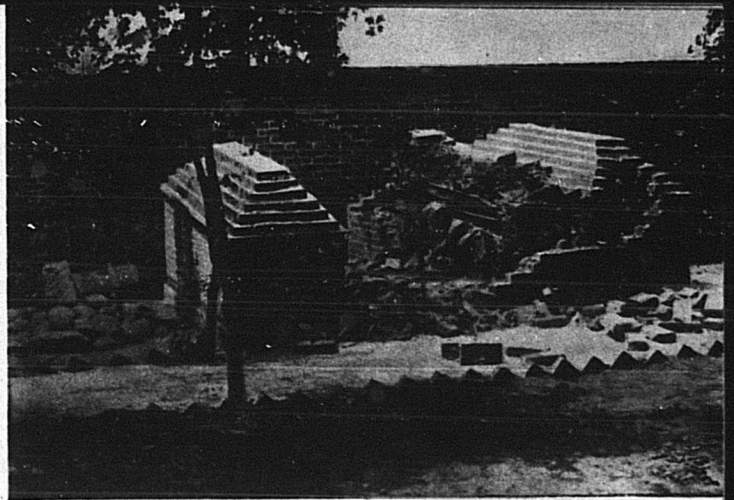
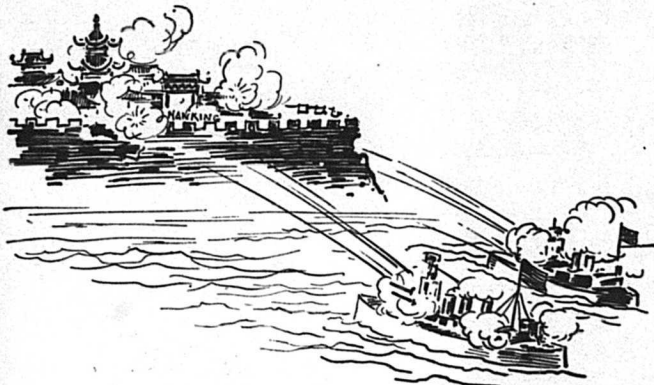
"Our Riches . . . are being plundered by the Foreigners."

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What was the Nanking outrage?

When General Chiang Kai-shek's soldiers advanced to the north in 1927, they invaded Nanking, looted the British and American missions, and attacked the British and Japanese consulates.

Foreign women were outraged and the entire foreign community would have been massacred if British and American warships had not shelled the city. The Chinese soldiers also drove out the British from their concessions in Hankow and Kiukiang.



Japanese graves violated by Chinese soldiers at Tsinan, May 1927

What was the Tsinan Massacre?

In May 1927 the soldiers of Chiang Kai-shek, drunk with success, occupied Tsinan, a city in Siantung Province.

Japanese houses were looted.

Japanese troops were sent to protect their citizens. A clash occurred.

Fifteen Japanese men and women were first submitted to terrible tortures and then afterwards deliberately killed.

This frightfulness was again repeated in Tungchow on July 28, 1937.

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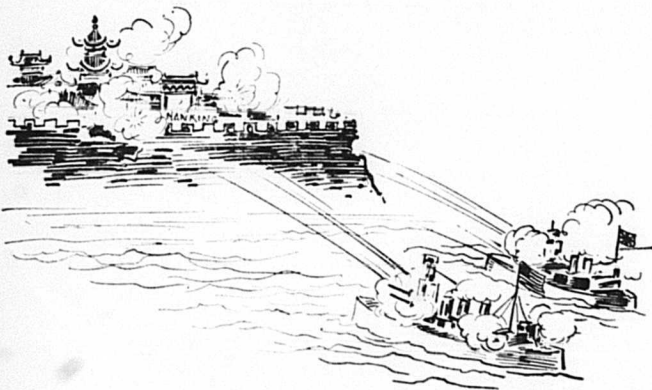
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What was the Tungchow Massacre?

After fighting had broken out in North China, the Chinese Special Police suddenly attacked the Japanese Concession in Tientsin and the Japanese living in Tungchow, a city near Peking.

Two hundred Japanese and Korean men, women and children were brutally murdered.

Many of these bodies, horribly mangled and disfigured were found in a lotus pond.

The wife of a Japanese Consular Police Officer had her two babies killed in her arms.

Maids from a Japanese inn were strung together by having a wire forced through their noses and throats and then led out to be shot.

After the wholesale butchery of Japanese civilians in Tungchow, July 28, 1937
(Photograph taken on Aug. 4)



Actual photograph of the Kwang-an men (gate) ambush (taken by S. Yasumi, Domei News agency photographer, on July 26 as the Chinese soldiers began firing)

How did the fighting in North China begin?

The fighting in North China began with a trivial shooting affray, but grew into a full-sized war because the Chinese wanted a showdown.

Japanese troops were fired upon by Chinese during their usual night maneuvers.

The Japanese tried to settle the affair quickly and peacefully.

The whole Chinese army, however, had been worked up to such a pitch of hate against Japan, and the Chinese military were so sure they could successfully fight the Japanese, that they mobilized their air force and sent division after division of troops to the North.

Japan had but one man to China's ten.

The Chinese repeatedly broke the agreements that were made to settle the matter.

The waylaying of Japanese trucks and cars passing through a gate in Peking was the final outrage.

Fighting then began in earnest.

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Maids from a Japanese inn were strung together by having a wire forced through their noses and throats and then led out to be shot.

After the wholesale butchery of Japanese civilians in Tungchow, July 28, 1937
(Photograph taken on Aug. 4.)



Actual photograph of the Kwang-an men (gate) ambush (taken by S. Yasumi, Domei News agency photographer, on July 26 as the Chinese soldiers began firing)

How did the fighting in North China begin?

The fighting in North China began with a trivial shooting affray, but grew into a full-sized war because the Chinese wanted a showdown.

Japanese troops were fired upon by Chinese during their usual night maneuvers.

The Japanese tried to settle the affair quickly and peacefully.

The whole Chinese army, however, had been worked up to such a pitch of hate against Japan, and the Chinese military were so sure they could successfully fight the Japanese, that they mobilized their air force and sent division after division of troops to the North.

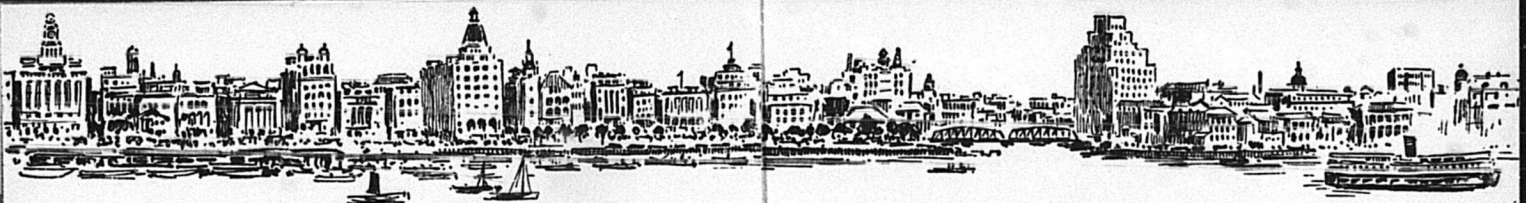
Japan had but one man to China's ten.

The Chinese repeatedly broke the agreements that were made to settle the matter.

The waylaying of Japanese trucks and cars passing through a gate in Peking was the final outrage.

Fighting then began in earnest.

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Why did the fighting extend to Shanghai?

Excited by the fighting in North China, hate against Japan rose to fever pitch.

A Japanese officer and a sailor were murdered by the Chinese Special Police.

A large body of Chinese troops were massed around that part of Shanghai in which some 30,000 Japanese were living.

One thousand Japanese sailors landed to protect them.

The Chinese then secretly warned all foreigners, except the Japanese, to leave that part of the Shanghai Settlement and next day began to shell it.

Chinese warplanes suddenly appeared, but in bombing the Japanese homes also killed and maimed more than 3,000 of their own countrymen as well as many Americans and British.

What is Shanghai?

Shanghai is one of the greatest cities and business centers of the Far East.

There is an International Settlement, a French Concession and the Chinese city.

About nine thousand British, three thousand eight hundred Americans, twenty-five thousand Russians and thirty thousand Japanese live there.

The wealthy Chinese, too, for the safety of their lives and property, find it necessary to live within the International Settlement. These Chinese high officials and merchants also deposit their money in foreign banks.

Where bombs fell on Aug. 14.

The Bund, Shanghai.

After a Chinese bomb fell on the Palace Hotel, in Nanking Rd., Shanghai (Aug. 14, 1937) (The most gruesome part of the picture has been deleted)



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***Why did the Japanese want
to fight in Shanghai?***

They did not wish to fight in Shanghai.

It would have been a folly to do so.

There were only 2500 sailors of the Naval Landing Party to defend the lives and homes of 30,000 Japanese men, women and children.

The Chinese brought up 10,000 Special Police and 100,000 regular troops.



***Why did the Chinese want to
fight in Shanghai?***

They wanted to divert Japanese troops from North China.

They believed they could wipe out the small Japanese Landing Party if they acted quickly enough.

Therefore they turned down all attempts made by the foreign Powers to make peace.

The Japanese offered to withdraw all additional men and ships in Shanghai if the Chinese would withdraw theirs.

All these attempts failed before the Chinese determination to fight because fighting in Shanghai would hurt foreign interests and induce foreign Powers to intervene.

Japanese refuge leaving Shanghai



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What did the Chinese actually do?

After the fighting in 1932, it was agreed that Chinese soldiers would not come within a certain area around Shanghai. This was to be policed by a special Chinese force of 5,000 men, called the Peace Preservation Corps.

This solemn pledge was witnessed by the representatives of the United States, Great Britain, France and Italy.

But this spring, the Chinese police force was secretly doubled and armed with artillery.

Military fortifications were also secretly built.



Chinese troops

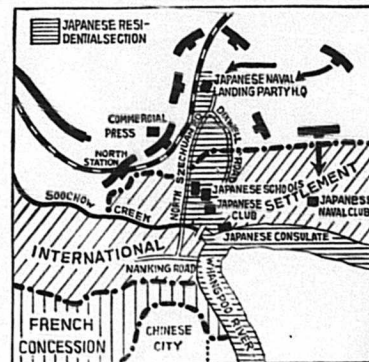
On August 12, two of Chiang Kai-shek's trained divisions, on full war footing, entrenched themselves within a stone's throw of the Shanghai Settlement boundary.

They surrounded the Japanese Naval Headquarters and the Japanese residential section.

After warning other foreigners to leave, they opened hostilities, on August 13, thus precipitat-

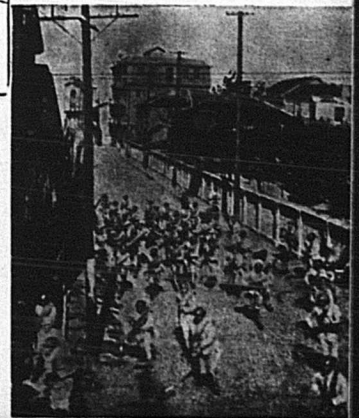
ing the fighting which has turned Shanghai into a city of ruin and misery.

Position of the Chinese troops around the Japanese residential quarters, Aug. 10, 1937



Chinese soldiers approaching the International Settlement

Photograph from "Cry of Fury" Weekly, No. 1, Shanghai



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What are China's claims in the present conflict?



China claims:

... that Japan wants to conquer China.

... that Japan wants to overthrow the Chinese Government.

... that Japan wants to destroy China's unity.



... that Japan wants to destroy the progress and reconstruction achieved by China.



夢迷的權雷佔獨洋平太在本日

What are Japan's claims in the present conflict?



Japan claims:

- ... that a minority group in China for years has been trying to destroy Japan's legitimate rights,
- ... that this group in China has persistently oppressed Japanese citizens in China, even going so far as to refuse to allow them to buy food,
- ... that a political agitation for boycotting Japanese goods has been repeatedly resorted to by this clique,
- ... that hate for all foreigners and especially for Japanese is being taught even to children in their text-books.

From a Chinese magazine: "National Salvation Pictorial No. 1," Shanghai.

Japan claims that absence of war alone is not peace and that China has, under the mask of a false peace, been waging a violent and hostile campaign against Japan which would deprive her citizens of the very means of life.



Text-book for soldiers of the 37th division, (which began the fighting in North China)
Translation:
Great Britain, America, France, Japan, Italy are the Five Big Powers. They are the Powers of White Imperialism. Soviet Russia is the Power of Red Imperialism. . . . The White Imperialists use the Chinese militarists to conquer China. The Red Imperialists use the Chinese Communists. . . .

Translation (marked line)
Fight and do away with Japan!
Down with all Imperialists! . . .

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A Japanese home in Tsinan after being looted by the Chinese soldiers
(May 1927) (note the Japanese mats in right hand foreground)

Has Japan invaded China?

The presence of Japanese and other foreign soldiers in China for the defence of their nationals is a treaty-recognized right.

Japan sent in more troops temporarily because of the intense danger to which her citizens were being exposed.

She could not allow them to be massacred by the Chinese soldiers or mobs.

Past events had told her, as it had told other nations, what to expect.

Does Japan wish to conquer China?

Japan does not.

Japan only seeks her cooperation.

This cooperation is necessary for Japan's very life.

Purchasing China's raw materials, selling Japan's manufactured goods to China is a vital necessity.

If the Chinese market is closed to Japan, her goods must flow to America and to Europe.

If these markets are also closed, how can the Japanese nation live?



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***Does Japan wish to destroy the Chinese
government and the unity of China?***

An orderly, prosperous China is Japan's best customer.
Japan's enemies and the worst enemies of the Chinese people are



those who try to
make trouble be-
tween these two
neighbors.

Japan wishes
China to be happy
and prosperous, for
that is also to Japan's
best interests.

Taken in Yokohama China
Town, Oct. 31,
1937



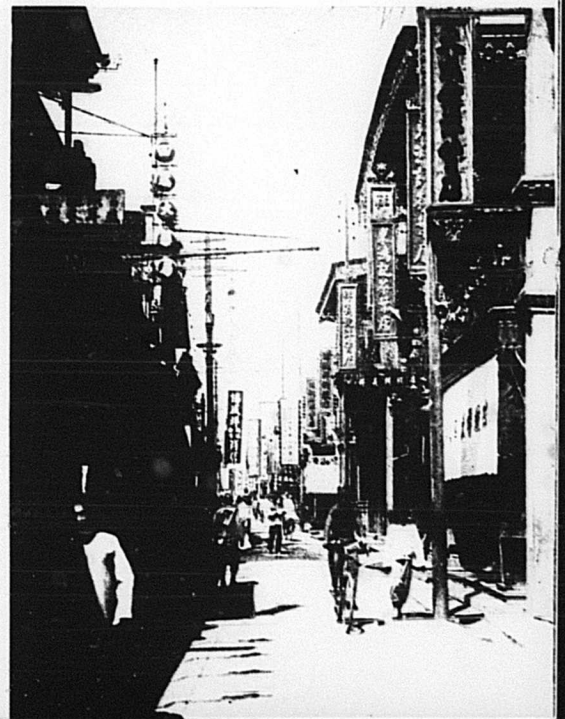
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The business interests of the United States and Japan are
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Chinese Street

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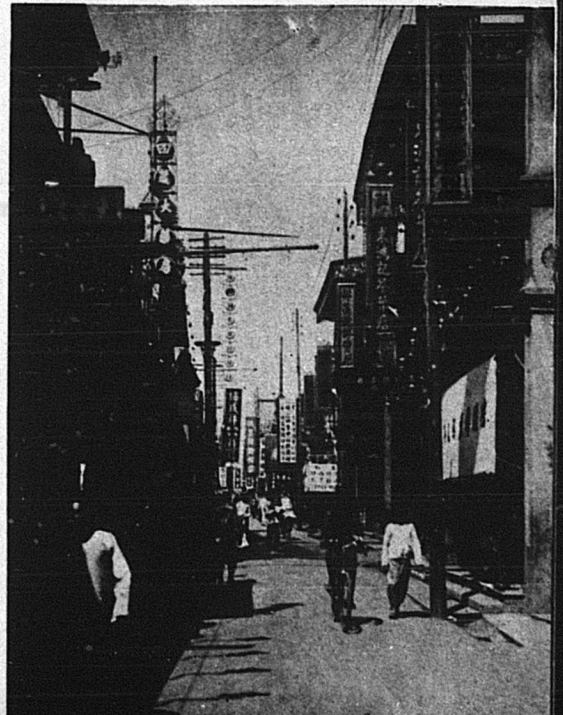
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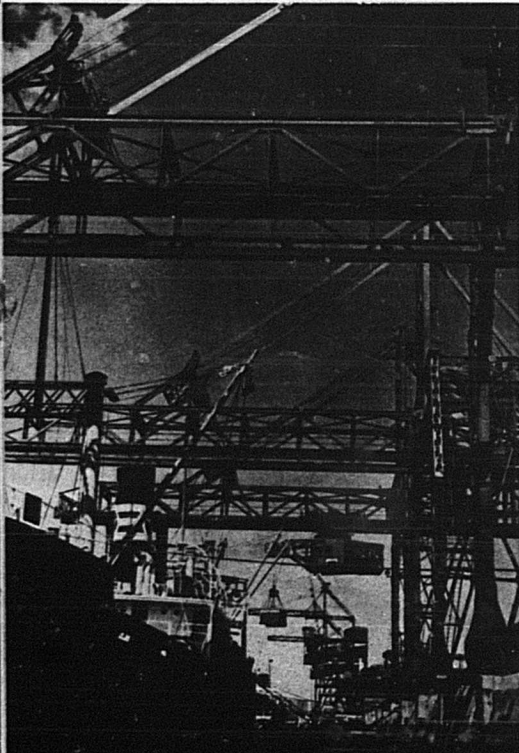
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***Does Japan want to build
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No: Japan is busy with her own problems.
She is not seeking new troubles, but she will not
abandon the lives and property of her people who
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Japan does
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Why then is there fighting in China?

Japan is now fighting neither for ambition
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The Chinese people are not Japan's enemies.

Japan is fighting a small group of fanatics
who are for their own selfish ends turning China
against Japan and trying to throw Asia into
turmoil and chaos.

These fanatics, falsely called Fascists, are in
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The Kazan Kaikan, Tokyo, an Institution for Sino-Japanese Culture, founded by a
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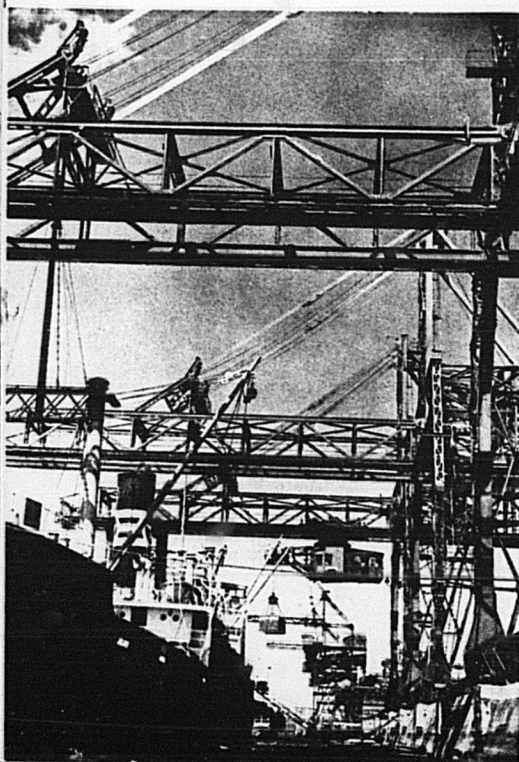


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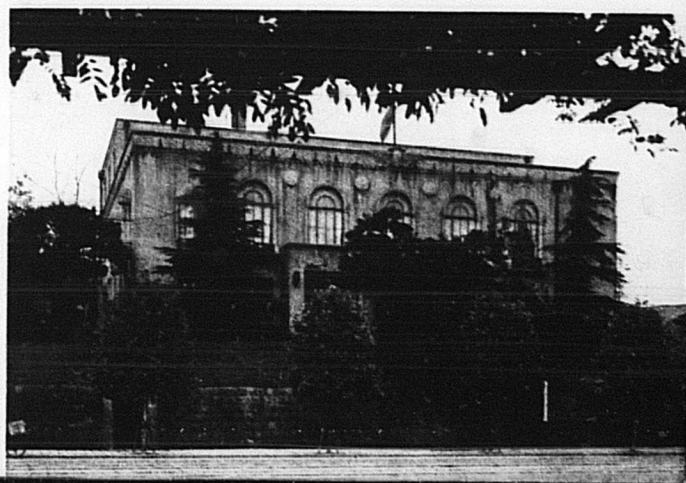
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Does Japan want peace?

Most assuredly yes.

An honorable peace in which the lives and property of her citizens will be protected and in which commerce can be carried on in the same manner as in other countries of the world.

She hopes to build up that peace in friendly cooperation with the Chinese people.

She knows that in these endeavors, she can rely on the traditional friendship of the United States toward both China and Japan.



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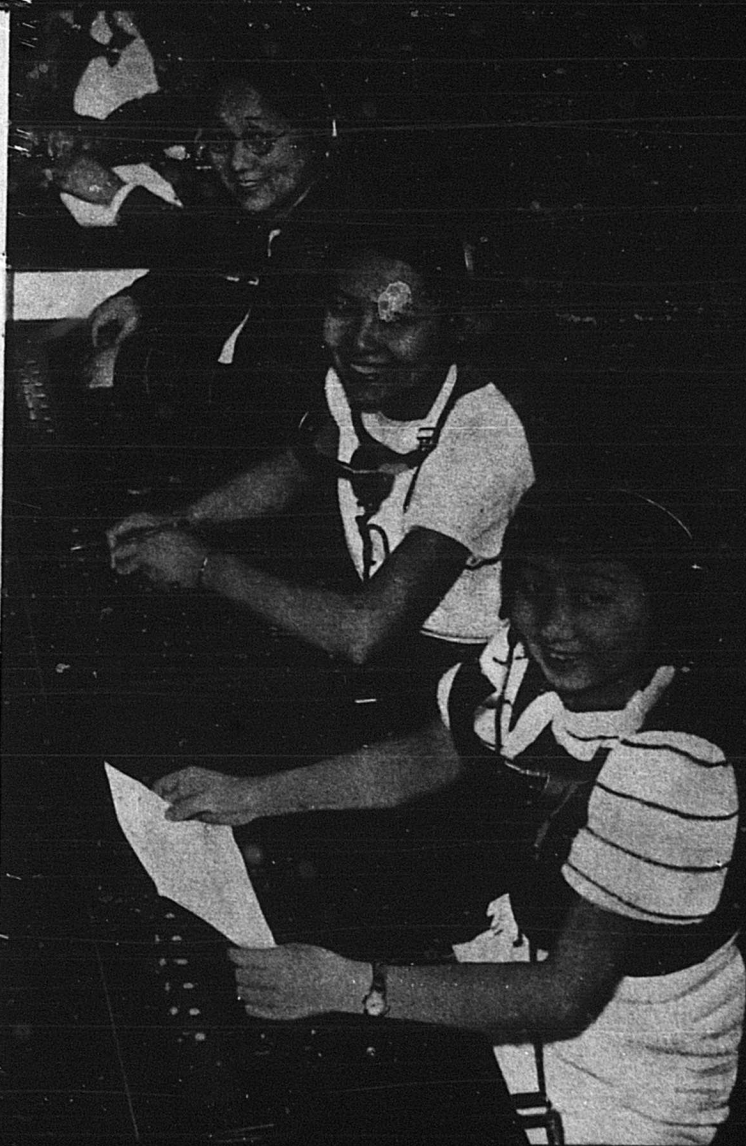
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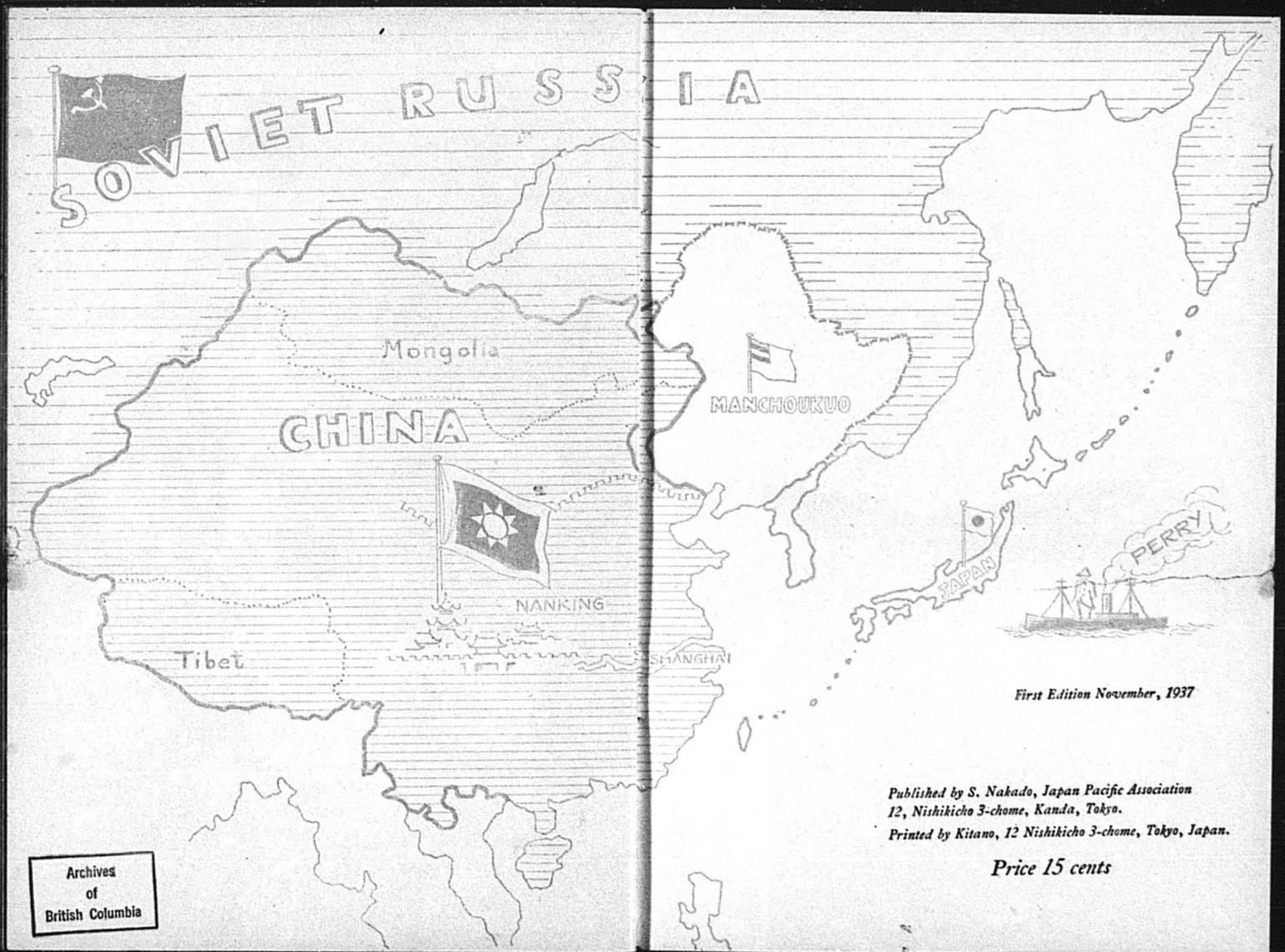
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