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F. MacNair.

and Goethe become Hitler's accomplice in a career of crime"? That is the central subject of Helmut Kuhn's stimulating book. It is not a book of many details and facts, but an interpretation of national collective psychology and its development.—WALDEMAR GURIAN

CHINA AND THE WAR*

by Harley F. MacNair

1. If the desire of Burns *et al.* to "see ourselves as others see us" has never been granted, at least many Westerners — thanks to a perennially growing group of Asian literati — can read the not necessarily impartial reactions of those from afar who do see them. In pre-Pearl Harbor years, for example, three notable volumes flowed from the pens of Japanese ladies: Baroness Ishimoto's *Facing Two Ways*, Mrs. Sanki Ichikawa's *Japanese Lady in Europe*, and Mrs. Sumie Seo Mishima's *My Narrow Isle*. Too, increasing numbers of readers have found a deal of interest and value in the works of other Asian travellers such as Chiang Yee and K. J. Shridharani. Mrs. Wellington Koo and Miss Helena Kuo, who met for the first time in London, have recently reported on the world, east and west, from their points of view and personal experience. Happily, more than half of Miss Kuo's not pedantically accurate, but interesting accounts of her progresses, physical and spiritual, have to do with China under the republic; with life as a child in picturesque Macao; as a student and as a journalist, in Shanghai, and as a war refugee on a Yangtze steamer in 1937, en route from Nanking to Hankow. The agreeable narrative of her travels in England, on the European continent and in the United States may be ranked with accounts of the Far East written by Count Keyserling and other Westerners during their first six weeks in "The Land of the Cherry Blossom" or "Old Cathay."

2. Extremely different in content, and outlook, is Miss Smedley's volume dedicated "To the soldiers of China, poor glorious pioneers in the world struggle against Fascism." Like Helena Kuo, Agnes Smedley has come a long, long way — and has derived much that is of permanent value to the world.

- *1. Helena Kuo: *I've Come a Long Way* (New York: D. Appleton-Century Company, 1943. Pp. 369. \$3.00).
2. Agnes Smedley: *Battle Hymn of China* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1943. Pp. vii, 528, xv. \$4.25).
3. Harley Farnsworth MacNair, Editor: *Voices From Unoccupied China* (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1944. Pp. iv, 106. \$1.50).
4. Hubert Freyn: *Free China's New Deal* (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1943. Pp. xviii, 277. \$2.50).
5. Wenzell Brown: *Hong Kong Aftermath* (New York: Smith and Durrell, 1943. Pp. 283. \$2.75).
6. Norwood F. Allman: *Shanghai Lawyer* (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1943. Pp. 283. \$2.50).
7. Sir John T. Pratt, K.B.E.: *War and Politics in China* (London: Jonathan Cape, 1943. Pp. 289. 12s, 6d).
8. Allan B. Cole, Editor: *With Perry in Japan: The Diary of Edward Yorke McCauley* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1942. Pp. 124. \$2.50).
9. Pearl S. Buck: *What America Means to Me* (New York: The John Day Company, 1942, 1943. Pp. x, 212. \$2.00).
10. Lin Yutang: *Between Tears and Laughter* (New York: The John Day Company, 1943. Pp. 216. \$2.50).

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Although many could not agree with her in various of her observations and conclusions regarding religion, the friendly attitude taken by her toward certain Catholic missionaries in China is notable. Although avowedly not objective, and at times apparently exaggerated in certain of its attitudes and sympathies, *Battle Hymn of China* is, in its field, one of the outstanding works of this generation — nor will its value grow less with the passage of time. For the atmosphere of China during the years 1928-1941; for analyses of movements, Rightist and Leftist; for its gallery of portraits of the great, the near great, and the by-no-means great, the volume is unsurpassed. Outstanding are the accounts of Lu Hsün; of the "Sian incident" of 1936; of Guerrilla Land, 1938-39; Tai of Li; of the "Commander who sang," of Lieutenant General Dr. Robert K. S. Lim, and of such heroic American characters as Lt. Col. Evans Carlson and General Joseph Stilwell.

3. As footnotes to the above, *Voices from Unoccupied China* and Hubert Freyn's *Free China's New Deal* are not without value. The Voices are those of seven Wise men from the East: Liu Nai-chen, Tsai Chiao, C. K. Chu, J. Heng Liu, Fei Hsiao-t'ung, Wu Ching-chao and Chin Yueh-lin, four or whom were guests of the United States government during twelve months of 1943-1944. The seven served as leaders of the nineteenth annual institute of the Harris Foundation of the University of Chicago in June, 1943, discussing the Framework of Government in Unoccupied China, Problems of Nutrition in Present-Day China, the Modern Public Health Movement in China, the Origin and Development of Public Health service in China, some Social Problems of Free China, Economic Reconstruction and Planning, Wartime and Post-War, and Education in Contemporary China. A notable amount of information, biased and unbiased, is packed into this and Hubert Freyn's *Free China's New Deal*.

4. The Bohemian-American and the Chinese authors just listed were dependent, in the main, on Chungking governmental sources — and it is now universally known that a high degree of "thought control" and manipulation, or suppression, of information concerning Unoccupied China prevails. Mr. Freyn also observes: "A warning about Chinese figures in general may not be amiss. The average Chinese has little respect for mathematical exactness and is content with approximations. Nearly every source book on China gives different figures on such items as population and area, and even statistical information from the same office on the same topic occasionally differs." *Free China's New Deal* is, nevertheless, a helpful reference book on the economic set-up, actual and potential, of those areas not — at the time of writing — under Chinese Communist or Japanese military control. Part one, in eleven chapters, deals with national resources and their uses; Part two is devoted to surveys of modernization in the provinces. Twenty-four statistical tables, in the appendix, report on crops, irrigation projects, iron reserves, distribution of industrial plants, livestock, mining, salt, tung oil, and transportation. In the short chapter on the Industrial Co-operatives no reference is made to Rewi Alley. Dr. H. H. Kung is mentioned as having sponsored the initial plans and as being president of the C.I.C. The political danger to the movement is more than hinted at in a quotation from a report by Dr. J. Henry Carpenter to Minister Kung.