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11-7-45

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INTRODUCTION

The United States must adjust itself to the position it has acquired through its activities in, and as a result of, the Great War. It is rapidly becoming the great Central Power Station of the world, with influence radiating North, South, East and West. Before very long our commercial relations with the lands across the Pacific will be as important as those we now have with the European Powers. It is, therefore, highly essential that we become better acquainted with our Pacific neighbors, the Filipinos, Japanese and Chinese. Our woeful ignorance of their present conditions and great potentialities must be supplanted by real knowledge.

This knowledge can be obtained through visits of experienced investigators to these countries and the publication of their observations in as interesting and as instructive a form as Mr. Felix Morley has achieved in this book. It happens that I have myself recently been over almost the same territory; and while not agreeing with all of Mr. Morley's conclusions, I find that he shows wonderful powers of penetration and has adopted a judicial manner in impartially appraising the various conflicting influences that are at work in Japan, China and the Philippines.

To readers who realize that the United States is destined to become the financier of Japan and China, while continuing to fill this rôle for the Philippines, and to those who foresee that we may well become the builders of China's new railroads and purveyors of many of her basic industrial and agricultural supplies, this treatise will prove a most valuable guide. It clearly analyzes

the status of the countries which will play so large a part in America's future international problems.

It is amazing to think that the Chinese people, who have maintained a national existence for thousands of years, have so slightly developed their great natural resources. China, as shown by Mr. Morley, is now in a state of ferment, acquiring modern ways and learning modern warfare. Eventually she will use this knowledge to assert herself as one of the great world-powers. Her development will come with a tremendous rush. She will not have to wait for immigration from other countries as we did, to develop her resources and create feeders for her coming railroads. She has unlimited manpower.

Mr. Morley also shows how China is learning to use the boycott to avenge herself against foreign domination. Her student-bodies and labor-unions are other powerful factors in the present unrest. They will eventually help her to abrogate the extra-territorial rights still exercised by some of the foreign nations. Nor can the Chinese people indefinitely be coerced into accepting foreign products almost duty free while other nations build a tariff wall against their infant industries.

Whether the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands, Japan and China are to be our adversaries or our friends will largely depend upon how we treat them, and our treatment will entirely depend upon our appreciation of their good qualities and their future possibilities. This appreciation can only be brought about by a really impartial study of these people and countries. I believe that Mr. Morley is rendering a signal service to us in having secured, and now so attractively presented to the American public, the facts, speculations and conclusions contained in this book.

HENRY MORGENTHAU.