

UNITED CHINA'S TRIBUTE TO THE GALLANT 9th ROUTE ARMY

87th & 88th Divisions of the 5th Route Army



十九路軍戰士精神不死
LONG LIVE THE 19th ROUTE ARMY!

UNITED CHINA

Maidne

Contents

The Record of the
19th Route Army

What Happened in
Shanghai

Gallant Lieutenant
Robert Short

Wanted—an Overseas
Fascisti



Contents

An Old Revolutionary
Speaks

The Saga of
Tsinan Fu

Awake! China!

Tested—and Found
Sufficient

UNITED CHINA MAGAZINE

Official Organ of the Institute of Journalists (China)

Published on the 15th day of each month

Twenty Cents Silver (Shanghai) the Copy

Largest Circulation of Any Chinese-Owned and Edited English Language Journal Published in the Republic of China. Guaranteed Distribution to all Chinese Chamber of Commerce Organisations and Kuo Min Tang Branch Party Headquarters Throughout the World. Overseas Circulation 1000 copies: in the Republic of China 1000 copies: to All the Principal Colleges and Universities in China.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (Shanghai Currency)

Republic of China: \$7.00 for 52 issues (Post Free)

Foreign Countries: U. S. G\$4.00 for 52 issues (including postage) Sterling: 20 Shillings for 52 issues (including Postage)

Postal Rates: (foreign countries) Mex. \$1.15 the single (or) two copies: (China) 24 cents: (Hongkong) 15 cents.

ADVERTISING RATES (Quoted in Shanghai Currency)

Full Page (Common Space): \$16 per insertion.

Half Page (Common Space): \$10 per insertion.

Quarter Page (Common Space): \$5 per insertion.

Professional Notices (2''): \$2 per insertion.

(All Advertisements Published in UNITED CHINA are Guaranteed)

**Other Advertising Quotations upon Application to
The United China Publishing Syndicate**

9/129 Avenue Haig, Shanghai.

Post Office Box 1612

Wholly Set Up and Printed in China by the Yah Shing Press, 1620 Haining Road, Shanghai, for the Publishers,
the United China Publishing Syndicate, Shanghai, China.

UNITED CHINA'S
TRIBUTE TO THE GALLANT
19th ROUTE ARMY



THEY SHALL NOT PASS

<p>EDITOR: V. Y. CHOW</p> <p>ASSOCIATE EDITORS: T. T. KOO S. M. CHANG</p> <p>BUSINESS MANAGER: G. W. CHI</p>	<h1 style="text-align: center;">UNITED CHINA</h1> <h2 style="text-align: center;">MAGAZINE</h2> <p style="text-align: center;">Official Organ Institute of Journalists of China</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Published by the United China Publishing Syndicate 9/129 Avenue Haig, Shanghai P O. BOX 1612 <i>All Communications to be Addressed to the Publishers.</i></p>	<p>編輯 周成貴</p> <p>名譽編輯 顧執中 章先梅</p> <p>業務主任 郝晉五</p>
--	--	---

Vol. I, No. 3.

February-April, 1932

20 cents silver

十九路軍戰士精神不死

The Gallant Nineteenth

INSCRUTABLE are the plans of the Great Architect of the Universe. But of these, all thinking men know from the pages of history that oftentimes the most insignificant and least valuable of materials, appraised by mere man as dump, are utilised by the Master Mind in keystone positions of his edifice.

And so history tells us of men scorned by their fellows rising above mediocrity to become heroes and, in many instances, upholders of rights and principles for whose maintenance they had in no way pledged themselves. Their minds filled with but one definite purpose, the minions of circumstance seem to challenge them to accept the guardianship of manifold projects. And, because such men have no preconceived notions of their ability to carry out these comprehensive tasks, they generally succeed in their labours, much to the astonishment not only of others but of themselves.

Old man government, diplomacy, business, thinking and living have had their fling. The turn of the wheel after the Great War found the "old guard" floundering in a sea of racial, national, political and social upheavals that defied their best efforts to control. A war-weary world looked for the pleasures of peace, but their hopes turned to despair since where there is no goodwill there can be no peace.

The turn of the wheel which had brought forth pessimism next produced a ray of hope in the shape of Youth, the antithesis of Age. America, a youth among nations, sent to the Peace Conference of the older nations a man who was an idealist amongst a throng of level-headed practical men. But this mis-fit, the late President Wilson, will go down in history as the sponsor of the League of Nations, a body which entirely changed the whole diplomacy of the world.

Youth, however, is inexperienced and the time came when the League of Nations and its idealism suffered many set-backs. The Great Powers who were members of the League were not going to accept the judgments of that body when they adversely affected

their own particular interests, and so it was no wonder that its prestige became undermined.

Such was the position when, on September 18, Japan, a Great Power and member of the League of Nations Council, was coerced by its military junta to set out on a path of conquest in defiance of the League Covenant, the Kellogg-Briand Peace Pact, and the Nine Power Treaty.

The Three Eastern Provinces of China were seized by the Japanese militarists, the while the other signatory powers of the treaties took the easy way of recognising that Japan was a strong and mighty power when it came to material resources. The 1914 cries of "scraps of paper" were conveniently forgotten. The honor of pledged words became of no consequence.

Then it was that on January 28 Destiny took a hand in the game. The much despised, ill-clad, "umbrella" Chinese soldier, pawn in the game of politics, became not only defender of his country's sovereignty against the Japanese aggression but the only active participant in upholding the rights of the League Covenant and the various international treaties outlawing war and "to respect the sovereignty, the independence, and the territorial and administrative integrity of China."

Gallant 19th Route Army, all China, and the world that respects courage, salute you! You have created a tradition that will never die so long as there is a Chinese tongue to speak of your courage in fighting against overwhelming odds in defence of your Fatherland. Most of you, mere boys of 16, 17 and 18, have proved by your stern resistance to be capable of taking a man's part in the most serious game of life. Once unknown, once unsung, to-day your fame has spread to the uttermost parts of the earth, and your praises sung even in the lands of your enemy.

Gallant 19th! You have shown all China the way. May your sacrifices be not in vain.

United China stands behind you!

Long Live The Nineteenth Route Army!

十九路軍戰士精神不死

Tested—And Found Sufficient!

The Spirit Of The 19th Route Army Will Be Carried On

“IN the history of all nations there has been a crucial day, a day which historians isolate and emphasise as a turning point.” Men and Women of New China, such a day dawned on the 28th day of January, 1932. On that day we parted roads with “non-resistant China.” Tendencies and doctrines, which, formerly were not recognised or tolerated, became at one tremendous leap, sharply defined and as clear as crystal. During those restless, soul stirring weeks which followed the brave resistance of the 19th Route Army against the military naval

the Japanese invasion of Manchuria and Shanghai, every Chinese, rich and poor, influential or otherwise, ignorant and educated, has a direct personal interest.

We must have already decided, surely, that the present and existing system of administration cannot be retained. We have decided that the traitors in the Kuo Min Tang and all other cliques and political parties must go! That those who have promised to bankrupt the country for fifty years and personally lead their armies to face the foe, and who fail to do so, should be regarded as ordinary frauds or counterfeiters

United China's Tribute To The 19th Route Army

BRAVE MEN



WHO WERE NOT AFRAID TO DIE

will have made certain a quick and terrible demise.

If our claims are worth the paper they are written on, we must give tangible and constant proof of our proud spirit and sound moral foundations when occasions like those which face us today arise. Any self-respecting nation, when an emergency arises, rallies to resist and repel the invader. And danger, whether external or internal is always faced with resolution and iron determination that the foe "shall not pass." Ancient China did when assailed by the outer barbarians. Such an occasion now challenges us. Will we be found wanting? At Shanghai North Station, at Woosung, at Kiangwan, New China as represented by the men of the 19th Route Army were tested and found sufficient. Surely we can feel confident that we, too, will not be found wanting when the hour strikes for us to face the foe within and without! And that, whenever similar crises arise we shall respond as one man and die, if need be, as did the men of the 19th Route Army.

And will those Overseas be with us, too, as they were in the past, quick to answer the summons, the call to arms? In the name of all our martyrs we demand that the real manhood of the race assert itself and overthrow the crooked dealing, hoodwinking, political tricksters who have betrayed the country and thrown a great people upon their own insufficient resources. China has every reason to be proud of its past record, and now let us swear by the blood shed for us by the 19th Route Army we will march onwards, eyes front, until we reach the goal of freedom and world power.

No one can deny that perseverance, energy, resourcefulness, and courage, illuminate the record of the 19th Route Army. Our forefathers faced the

mighty forests of America and Australia in the battles of peace, and rode through triumphant. Let us, then tear up inconstance and chicanery by the roots and fare forth on that journey to a declared and necessary war which will save our country from despoilation and capture and make liberty sure.

To our young men, it means separation from their kith and kin, but men cannot die better than in the field of glorious battle waged in defence of home and country! Let us examine the men who composed the 19th Route Army, and learn a significant lesson. They are and were, judged by modern standards, incredibly remote from the definition of a modern army. Mere lads, far away from homes in their beloved Kwangtung, they seemed apart and not of, the rest of China. Yet there slumbered in each boyish breast an unquenchable fire of love and loyalty to unseen and unfathomed things, and these they died for. It was hinted that they dwelt among people and amid surroundings where patriotism and love of ideals are greatly discounted; and that their brave young hearts and minds rose above those corrupting influences must seem a harsh and unprepossessing criticism.

It was because they realised their enormous responsibilities to set an example to all China that they gallantly fought and died. With what heroic vigor they set out to stay the might of machines of certain destruction, to build with their young, warm bodies in death a cold wall of sacrifice that should live forever in their country's history as the most glorious episode of this century. It was because defence was not expected from them that they occupy such an exalted place in world esteem. Only in this spirit of self-sacrifice and iron determination to kill or be killed will China free herself and the world from the licentious embrace of militarism.

Brave Men Who Were Not Afraid to Die

By T. T. Koo (Associate Editor) 顧執中

All of my foreign friends and confreres of the Shanghai newspaper world have expressed their admiration for you, gallant men and lads of the 19th Route Army. And, brave Cantonese, though not from your province, I claim every one of you as a fellow countryman, and you need no praise from me.

However, I feel like speaking my mind to you and to those of our friends and countrymen who will read these unskilful lines. As an ordinary citizen of our republic I have been troubled for many years without exactly knowing why. I know now.....after I have seen your audacity in street fighting, after your coolness under the most deadly of air raids, after the exhibition of your patience and loyalty whether in the trenches at Woosung or Kiangwan, or behind your hastily thrown up barricades at Shanghai North Station. And still more did I know when I obtained first-hand acquaintance with those of you who were wounded.....for the picture of your cheerfulness and fortitude in the agony and torment of those wounds I shall never forget.

May my humble tribute to your glowing heroism therefore take the shape of a reported conversation between an English newspaperman and myself.

"A great countryman of mine," said my friend, as he peered out of a crevice in the direction of your defence lines, "whose name is associated with the old kind of English opinion, once uttered a complete and fitting eulogy for your good old 19th Army. He said, (in describing some of England's best shock troops) 'I have heard men who know what fighting is, who have seen fighting in many parts of the world, who have seen the slaughter on the western part of the great battle front during the World War, who have known previous wars—I have heard them say that the world has never seen fighting greater, or even conceived fighting greater, than that (I'll here insert my tribute) shown by the men of the 19th Route Army at Shanghai.'"

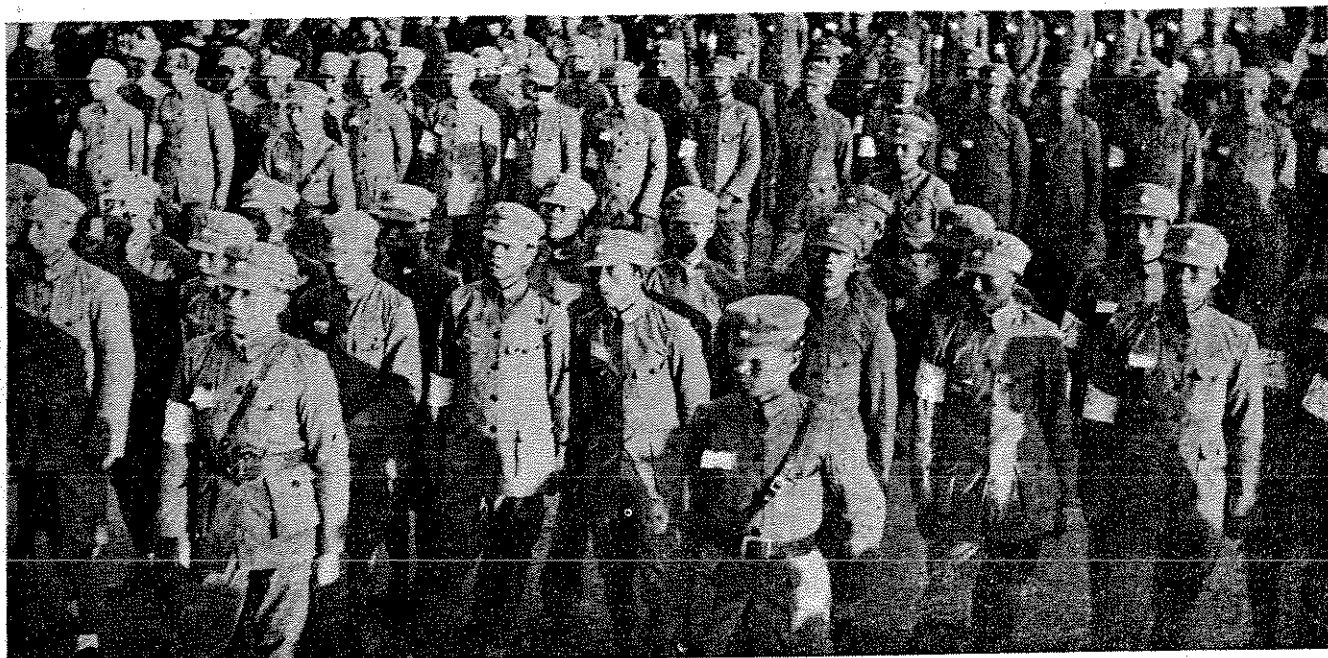
What China owes to you, men of the 19th Route Army, is not words but deeds. This book, though it consists of nothing but words and pictures is our deed—our contribution to the national cause which you so gallantly protected. The writers and artists whose work is printed here represent the response of the Chinese newspaper men to your unexampled bravery and devotion to duty, to your immaculate discipline and generous spirit.

It is our way of saying thank you.

We do not hesitate to commend this book to you, and to all patriotic Chinese people wherever they may live, as the honest and spontaneous endeavor of your fellow countrymen to unite with you in the only way we know—so that the fight may be carried on until victory is assured.

“At The Going Down Of The Sun And In The Morning We Will Remember Them.”

Eight years ago in Canton the 19th Route Army was organised from such material as depicted below. It will be observed that most of them were young middle school and university students who, though but youths when the Japanese attacked Shanghai in 1932, were veterans of many years standing:



The Record of the 19th Route Army

History of Famous Corps Dates to Old Canton Regime

Battle of Shanghai 48th in Eight Years; Has Record of 27 Victories During Hard
Campaigning in China

THE 19th Route Army has a remarkable history on the battlefields of China. It has won 27 engagements out of a total of 48, the battle of Shanghai being its 48th.

Known in its earlier days as the Second Brigade of the Cantonese Army, this body of fighters later was reorganized into the 10th Division, then the 60th Division, the 61st Division and the 11th Route Army before finally being mobilized under the flag of the 19th Route Army.

Eight Years Old

The history of the 19th Route Army goes back to eight years ago in Canton when a group of Cantonese youths was mobilized under the flag of the Second Brigade of the First Division, Cantonese Army. Two stout



officers, then in their 30's, were placed in command. They were Colonel Tsai Ting-kai and Lieutenant Colonel Chiang Kwang-nai, now generals and still in command, and the new national heroes of China.

At the time, Kwantung Province was in chaos. General Chen Chuen-ming and General Ling Fu were moving for Canton from Swatow in an attempt to oust Dr. Sun Yat-sen's regime. Troops were sent to check the advancing rebels but to no avail. Village after village was taken by the revoltors and the Cantonese loyalists were crushed in their attempts to resist. The rebels had been fighting their way to Canton for six years and were within a few days' march of the city.

十九路軍戰士精神不死

Order To Advance

Orders to move against the advancing rebels were issued to the First Division of the Cantonese Army, the Second Brigade included. They were told to move as fast as possible to a certain strategic point through which Generals Chen and Ling Fu would have to pass and occupy the place before the enemy arrived.

They were successful. A battle followed and the Cantonese won. The youths of what was to become the 19th Route Army during the reorganization of 1928 had had their baptism of fire.

Chen Named Commander

Following the victory in their first battle, General Chen Ming-shu was made commander of the 10th Division with General Chiang Kwang-nai as his assistant. General Tsai Ting-kai was appointed commander of the Second Brigade. In the same years, the soldiers successfully put down the rebellion staged by General Tang Peng-yin although other troops had failed to check their advance after months of fighting.

The entire Cantonese force was mobilized in 1926 under the command of General Chiang Kai-shek, to launch the historical Anti-Northern Punitive Expedition. The 10th Division, with Generals Chen, Chiang and Tsai in command, advanced into Hunan.

Despite the stubborn resistance put up by the Hunanese forces, the 10th Division captured Changsha, its provincial capital, and cleared the way for reinforcements to meet the crack forces of Marshal Wu Pei-fu on the Tings' Bridge. There the 10th Division met strong resistance. Eventually they won a decisive battle, after, however, incurring heavy losses.

Down The Yangtze

From Hunan, the 10th Division marched down along the Yangtze River and captured Hankow with little resistance. There the division was enlarged and organized into the 11th Route Army with General Chen Ming-shu in command. General Chiang was made vice-commander and General Tsai commander of the 10th Division.

Meanwhile, Marshal Wu Pei-fu ordered a general retreat into Honan province, leaving General Liu Yu-chun and his crack division in Wuchang. With geographical advantages, General Liu frustrated all attempts to capture the city made by the Cantonese forces, then known as the Nationalist forces.

The 11th Route Army again was summoned. Orders were given to take the city within a week. Generals Chen, Chiang and Tsai conferred in the evening when the order reached their headquarters. The same night found them moving under the cover of the darkness. In the morning, the commandant officers of the Nationalist Army found the old Five-colored flags replaced by the "White Sun-Blue Sky." The 11th Route Army took the city after a short clash with General Liu's forces.

Ordered To Kiangsi

In the latter part of 1927, the 11th Route Army was ordered to Kiangsi to launch a drive against Marshal Sun Chuan-fu, one of the remnant "tupans" of the northern clique. The 11th Route Army finished the job well and swiftly. Within a few days, Nan-

chang was taken and Marshal Sun was driven away from his last stronghold.

Communist domination of the Kiangsi Provincial Government Council in 1927 compelled Generals Chen, Chiang and Tsai to retire—temporarily. General Chen and General Chiang returned to Nanking, where the new Nationalist Government had been formed, while General Tsai returned to Canton.

In the winter of the same year, the two generals were recalled to Canton to suppress the Communist uprising there.

Subsequently, General Chen was appointed chairman of the Kwangtung provincial government, which post he held until last April when the Canton clique staged a coup d'etat and organized an expedition against the Nanking regime headed by General Chiang Kai-shek. General Chiang was appointed commander of the 11th Route Army which later was reorganized into the 3rd Division under direct control of the Nanking Government. General Tsai was made vice-commander.

The Kwangsi and Kwantung provinces were then rivals. Peace talks deadlocked and another civil war broke out. General Chiang was appointed to the command of the 61st Division and Tsai promoted to be commander of the 60th. They defended Kwangtung against the invading Kwangsi forces but did not launch an offensive.

Called To North

A year later, the troops under this command were called to the north to join in a campaign against the so-called Northern Coalition Government. Their troops were reorganized and enlarged into the 19th Route Army with General Chiang as the commander and General Tsai vice-commander. The 19th Route Army wiped out Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang's crack forces

in its march towards Peiping.

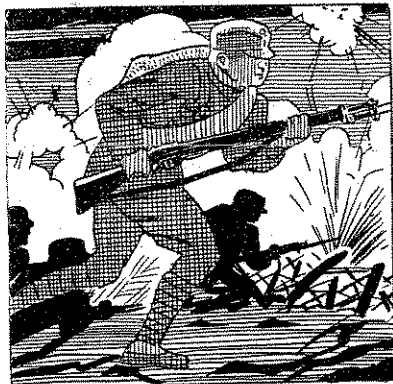
With another civil war over, the 19th Route Army was ordered returned to Kiangsi where they were given a rest until the latter part of 1931 when they were ordered to launch a campaign against the communists in Kiangsi.

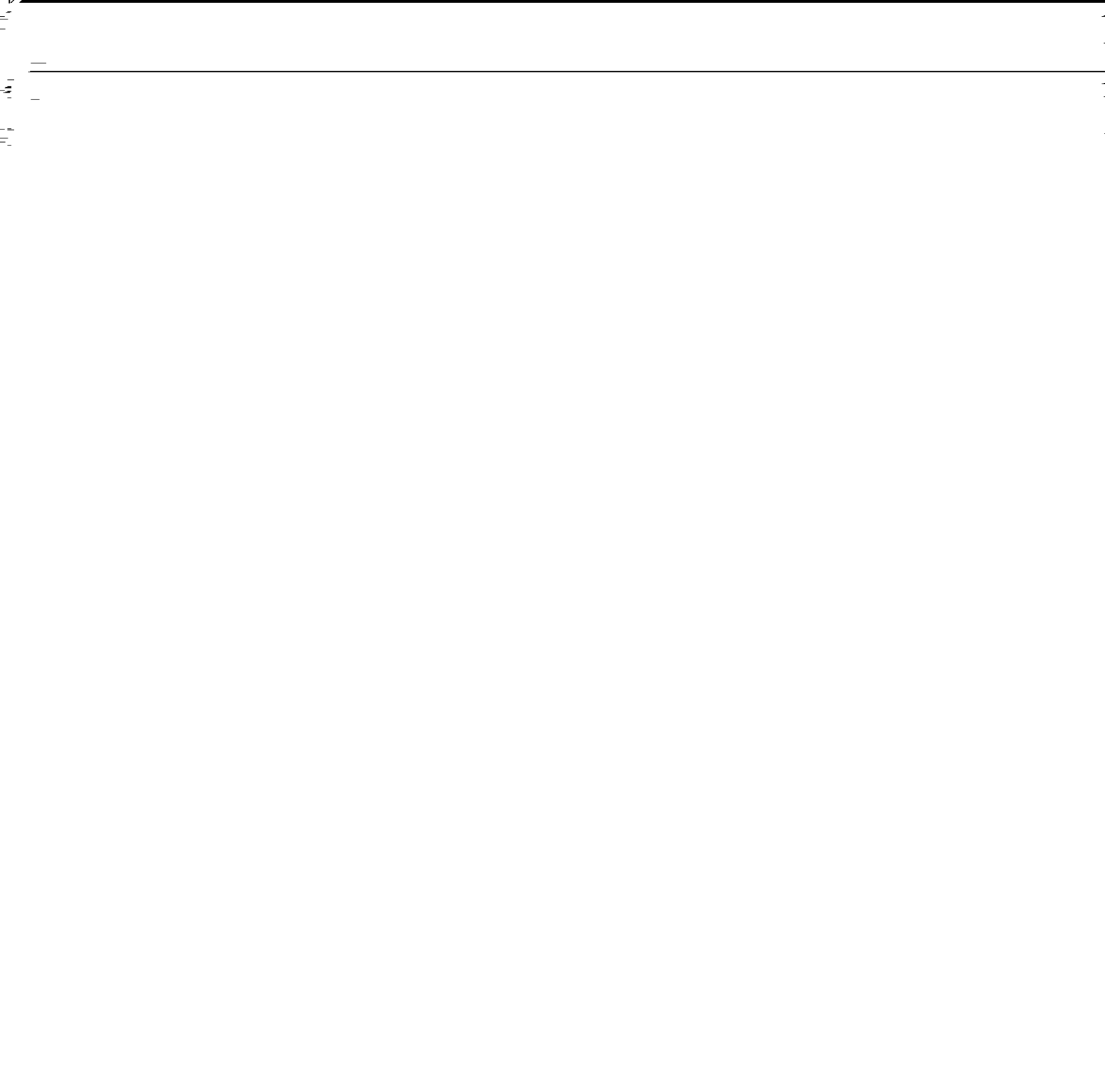
On September 7 and 8, the 19th Route Army surrounded Hsingkwok, the most important stronghold of the communist forces under Ho Lung, the notorious leader, and wiped out his entire force.

The 19th Route Army, composed of Generals Chen, Chiang and Tsai's original forces, fought their 47th battle there and claimed an overwhelming victory against the Reds.

When General Chen was ousted from Kwangtung, the 19th Route Army still was in Kiangsi. They were ordered to garrison duties in Shanghai-Nanking areas by the National Government when General Chen was appointed garrison commander-in-chief of the districts.

With major forces scattered along the Shanghai-Nanking Railway and their commanders in Nanking, a part of the 19th Route Army under the command of General Tai Chi, garrison commander in Shanghai and Woosung areas, put up a strong resistance to the Japanese landing forces on January 28.





DECLARATION

BY THE

ORDER OF THE LOTUS

Chinese Masonic Fraternity, Privilege, and Lodges Throughout the World

We must subdue the spirit of internecine strife that has strangled our country and prevented unity and union becoming factors in China's modern history. We must cease our wild plunderings among our own kith and kin, and unite our efforts in a foreign war to regain national unity and racial solidarity. We must push out beyond our outposts, build new cities, railways, sea ports, and thereby fashion so goodly a heritage for our sons that they shall ever be held together in constant brotherhood to safeguard and defend these material evidences of our faith and enterprise, in the true spirit of filial piety which will be theirs for us—their fathers. Let them be able to say with truth that their fathers were tough and sturdy of breed, who worked hard and fought gallantly for the future happiness of their offspring; that the heroic generations that had gone before them were unafraid of the foe within and without, and that self-denial held no terrors for them.

We, alone, are laying the foundations of a new and better China. Let us build well and truly. Ours is the sole responsibility that the superstructure will be sound and durable: let us pray that it will last throughout time. Let us cherish and maintain the tradition our valiant pioneer Overseas Chinese bequeathed to us, and show ourselves worthy of the men who ventured to the unknown lands of the south to seek freedom, fame, and fortune. Today is the test of the national character. Will we be beguiled by sweet words and false hopes, or will we choose the path of danger but of glorious national rebirth in a struggle of unprecedented sacrifice—and sanctify ourselves if need be in a tide of blood and tears? There should be no hesitation. There is no dilemma. We have had ample demonstration of the evils which political chicanery has brought in the train of personal sorties for power and pelf. The world is waiting to see whether we have learned the lesson taught by bitter experience. If we do not fight, we shall be imprisoned and reduced to beggary. We can place no reliance upon any League of Powers or Nations. We dare not waver between war and slavery. Is that not enough? The Law of the Great Architect is inexorable, and, in this period of travail, the forces of national salvation must gather force. The way is plain. Through a glorious baptism in blood and by the will of iron we can yet be saved both from native nepotism and an alien yoke.

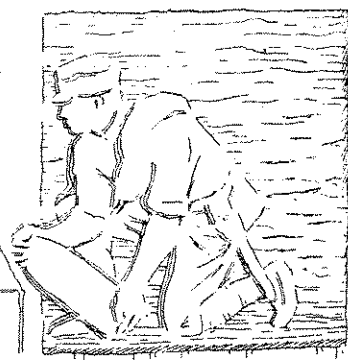
Issued by the Command of the Order of the Lotus,
Chinese Masonic Lodge, March Ist. 1932:
With the full approval of the Grand Master,
194.

THEIR NAME LIVETH FOREVERMORE!



JANUARY 28-MARCH 2, 1932
**THE GALLANT
WUSUNG FORTS
GARRISON**

Brigadier-General Ung Chao Hwan
Commandant



十九路軍戰士精神不死

World Opinion and the 19th Route Army

Newspapers Of All Nations Pay Tribute To Defenders of Shanghai.

Germany

Berlin, March 3.—Great political significance was attached by the entire German press this morning to the strategical retreat of the Chinese troops from the Shanghai and Woosung areas. All the papers are agreed that the honors of war still rest with the Chinese arms and that nothing can detract from the gallantry and courage with which the 19th Route Army had resisted for 34 days an infinitely better equipped antagonist.

Berliner Tageblatt insists that the moment for the retreat was well chosen as the encircling movement planned by the Japanese command had not yet begun. Further resistance the journal declares, would have served no practical purpose and could not possibly have added to the prestige of the Chinese Army. The editorial finally opines that peace might be achieved within a comparatively short period, provided the Japanese authorities keep their word.

"The retreat of the Chinese forces at this precise moment without any pressing military necessity was clearly a political move and indicates that the Chinese Government is prepared to conclude an honorable peace."

America

New York, March 1.—The report that renewed peace negotiations in Shanghai are under way and that the Japanese are showing a more reasonable attitude, is furnishing occasion for American newspapers to express their regard and admiration for General Tsai Ting-kai.

"The ultimate credit for the altered Japanese attitude toward peace by negotiations," declared the Herald-Tribune in an editorial today, "goes to General Tsai Ting-kai and the 19th Army. It was by holding the ever-increasing Japanese forces in the vicinity of the International Settlement that they forced the Japanese military to reveal to the world their total indifference to the rights of others and to inspire the Japanese people with a serious doubt that military measures are worth what they cost.

"General Tsai's brilliant defense gave the Japanese military a chance to display tendencies which

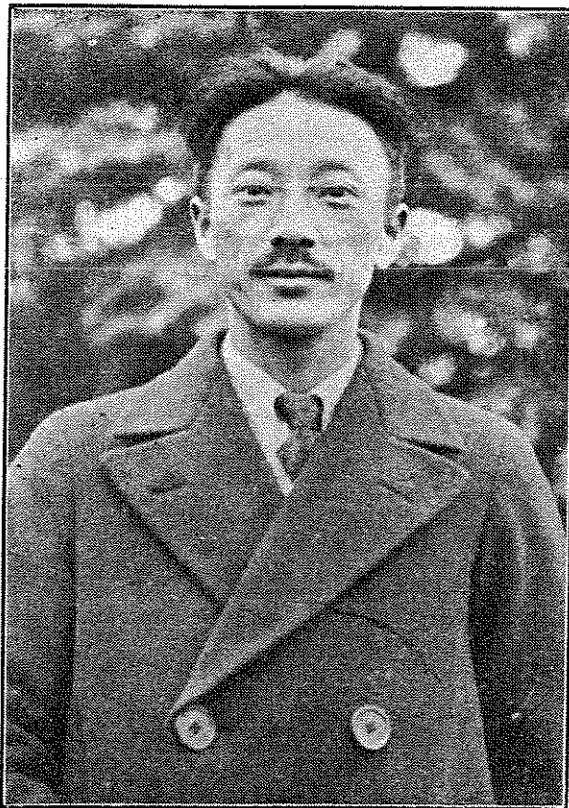
have cost Japan infinite credit and which have also given world opinion time to manifest itself unmistakably in support of both Secretary Stimson's declaration of America's policy and the League's authority."

"Whatever may be the ultimate result of the Shanghai war," commented the New York Evening Post, "its most striking feature is the resistance which the Chinese forces have been able to put up. General Tsai Ting-kai has supplied the Chinese

soldier with the one factor which is always necessary for the full development of inherent qualities—leadership."

The Chinese Soldier

There has been so much argument and discussion over the titanic events of the last week or so that some may overlook the significance of the emotion which the resistance in Chapei has aroused in the hearts of many Chinese. The Chinese soldier has often been the subject of criticism from various points of view. He has now emerged into the limelight in a different guise. Insistence on the essential difference between the resources at the disposal of the two combatant armies, should not forbid recognition of the bravery displayed by the officers and men of the 19th Route Army. Side by side with this is the unforgettable sight of the simple fortitude of the thousands of Chinese refugees whose little lives have



General Chiang Kwang Nai, Commander-in-Chief of the 19th Route Army.

been completely wrecked, for the time being, and who are facing the loss of livelihood and treasured possessions. It would be tragic if Chinese men and women did not realise that a very real appreciation of these qualities has been forthcoming from all sides during this anxious time. Happily abundant proof has been given by the active steps taken to mitigate distress, although the field, unfortunately, is far larger than the means available for covering it. Nor should even the most churlish mind reject contemplation of the record of Chinese soldiers who have been desperately hard pressed and yet have shown towards all, except those against whom they have been fighting, a general readiness to preserve the decorum of goodwill and personal dignity.—*North China Daily News, Shanghai.*

United China's Tribute To The 19th Route Army

What Happened In Shanghai

League of Nations' Consular Commission Proves Conclusively
Japan Took Initial Action at Shanghai, on January 28th, 1932.

The Full Text of the League of Nations' Consular Commission's Report Specially Instructed by the Council of the League of Nations to Investigate the Conditions and Happenings in Shanghai Before and After the Fateful January 28 is Here Submitted as the Best Possible Impartial Exposition of the Results of Japan's Invasion of Chinese Territory, and is Therefore, Confidently Presented as a Document Free From National Prejudices and Propaganda by Either Party.—*The Editors.*

Full Text of Report

GENEVA, Feb. 9.—Following is the text of the first report telegraphed on February 6 from Shanghai by the Consular Commission which has been instructed to inform the League of Nations about the developments which have taken place in Shanghai.

This Commission, presided over by the Italian Charge d'Affaires, Count Ciano di Cortellazzo, and which Mr. Haas is Secretary General, has been composed of the Consuls-General for France, M. Koechlin; Britain, Mr. J. F. Brennan; Germany, Baron Ruedt von Collenberg; Spain, Mr. E. V. Ferrer; and Norway, Mr. N. Aall, Mr. E. S. Cunningham, United States Consul-General in Shanghai, participated in the last meeting of the Commission, and was acquainted with the report, before same was cabled to Geneva. The report follows:

The Committee appointed by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations to report on the events in Shanghai and vicinity has established, on the basis of its own information, the following first report, which may require subsequent correction in detail or amplification, and will be followed by reports on subsequent events. The Committee met with the co-operation of

Attack On Priests

On January 18.—Five Japanese, some of them Buddhist monks, while passing in front of the San Yeh towel factory in Chapel, were attacked by Chinese, some of the assailants being probably members of a recently organized anti-Japanese Volunteer Corps. The Chinese police came too late to be able to arrest the culprits. Two of the Japanese were severely wounded, one of them a Buddhist monk, dying subsequently from his wounds.

On January 20.—About 50 members of Japanese Youth protection Society, armed with daggers and clubs, proceeded to the San Yeh towel factory, set fire to the building, and, on their way back, clashed with the Settlement Municipal Police. Three Chinese policemen were wounded, one of them dying subsequently. Three Japanese were shot by the police, one dying subsequently.

The same day a mass meeting of Japanese residents was held at the Japanese Club to protest against the attacks on the priests, and against derogatory references by the press to the Japanese Emperor.

The meeting adopted a resolution asking the Japanese Government to send vessels and military units for the complete



十九路軍戰士精神不死

On the morning of January 21.—the Mayor of Greater Shanghai communicated to the Japanese Consul-General that he was ready to consider the first three points, but found difficulty in complying with the last two. Later in the day, a communique of the Admiral Commanding the Japanese Naval Forces was published in the press, copies being sent to the authorities of the Settlement, and the Bureau of Public Safety of the city of Greater Shanghai, stating that in case the Mayor of Greater Shanghai failed to give a satisfactory reply to the Japanese and to carry out the demands without delay, the Admiral was determined to take appropriate steps in order to protect the rights and interests of the Empire of Japan.

"On Jan. 24.—Japanese naval reinforcements arrived off Shanghai. Rumours were also current that Chinese troops in Chapei were being reinforced. The same day, the Japanese Consul-General communicated to the Mayor of Greater Shanghai that if no reply were forthcoming within a reasonable time, or if the reply was unsatisfactory the Japanese Government reserved its right to take such action as circumstances might require. Meanwhile, the Mayor, who had expressed to neutrals his intention of making every possible concession to avoid a clash, was endeavouring to induce leaders of the local Chinese community to put an end to the Anti-Japanese Boycott Association and agree to delete the word 'Anti-Japanese' from the titles of other bodies, these words being regarded by the Japanese as a national offence. As a result, the Association was closed and various offices were sealed by Chinese police on the night of January 27-28.

Nearing A Crisis

On January 25.—The Japanese Consul-General notified the Mayor of Greater Shanghai that, without fixing a definite date, he would expect a preliminary reply by January 28.

On January 27.—The Japanese Consul-General informed the Mayor that he must have a satisfactory reply to his demand by 6 p.m. on the following day, failing which the Japanese would take whatever steps they might consider necessary to enforce them.

On January 28.—At 7.30 a.m. the Japanese Admiral notified the Commanders of the other national defence forces that he proposed to take action on the following morning, if no satisfactory reply had been received from the Chinese.

The Municipal Council of the International Settlement held a meeting, in the course of the morning, and decided that a State of Emergency should be declared as from 4 p.m. This decision was taken by the Municipal Council on its own responsibility. Declaration of State of Emergency is, in effect, notice to the commanders of various national forces that they are expected to be prepared to defend their sectors.

The same day, early in the afternoon, the Mayor of Greater Shanghai transmitted to the Japanese Consul-General a reply accepting entirely the Japanese demands. At 4 p.m. the Japanese Consul-General informed the Consular Body of the receipt of this reply, which, he said, was entirely satisfactory. He added that it remained to be seen whether the Mayor would be able to enforce terms accepted, but he admitted that the demands had been carried out to a great extent and that, for the time being, no action would be taken.

Navy Resolved To Act

In spite of this change in the diplomatic situation, there was a popular belief that the Japanese naval authorities were determined to take action in any event. Inflammatory statements were appearing in the Japanese Press Union Bulletin, to the effect that the Chinese did not intend to carry out their promises, and that they were preparing to attack the Japanese. It was also anticipated that there might be a revolt among the Chinese population against the acceptance by the Mayor

of the Japanese demands. These considerations made it advisable, in the eyes of the Defence Committee, that the State of Emergency should nevertheless be enforced. Accordingly the State of Emergency was enforced as from 4 p.m.

It is to be noted that the International Settlement Defence Committee, composed of the garrison commanders and Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, the Commissioner of Shanghai Municipal Police, and the Commandant, Shanghai Volunteer Corps, presided over by the senior garrison commander, is not considered as entitled to give orders to the various commanders about the detailed measures they are expected to take in the defence of their sectors. It simply allots the sectors, helps in co-ordinating the action taken by the various Commanders and fixes the main principles of defence.

The Japanese

The British and Americans started to occupy their respective sectors soon after the declaration of the State of Emergency. The Italian troops occupied their sector on the 29th.

The Japanese sector consisted of the whole north eastern area of the Settlement, limited on the western side by North Szechuen Road. It comprised, also from the point of view of the Shanghai Defence Committee, an area outside the Settlement, limited on the west by North Kiangse Road and the Woosung Railway on the north by the northern border of Hongkew Park; on the east by a line joining roughly the north-east corner of Hongkew park and the Harbin Road Police Station.

Many Japanese live in the region of Hongkew Park. The Park itself and North Szechuen and Dixwell Roads, although outside the Settlement, are properties of the Shanghai Municipal Council, and normally policed by it. It does not appear that the Chinese authorities, previous to the events starting at 11 p.m., had received any communication about this outside Japanese sector. The Japanese had made no attempt to occupy the extra-Settlement sector when the State of Emergency came into force, but it must be understood that Japanese marines have always maintained posts along the above mentioned municipal roads in this area for protection of their nationals, and that their Naval Headquarters are situated towards the far end of this salient.

towards the far end of this salient.

At 11 p.m. the Japanese Admiral issued two proclamations, copies of which were served on the Mayor, who declared that he had received them at 11.25 p.m. One of these referred to the State of Emergency, and said that the Imperial Navy, feeling extremely anxious about the situation in Chapei, where Japanese nationals resided in great numbers, had decided to send out troops to this section for the enforcement of law and order in that area. In these circumstances, he hoped that the Chinese authorities would speedily withdraw the Chinese troops stationed in Chapei to the west of the railway, and remove all hostile defences in the area. The other proclamation stated that in the area given to the Japanese to preserve order in the settlement, any action considered necessary for the proper execution of the duty involved in a State of Emergency would be taken.

Start Of Operations

Japanese Marines and armed civilians, having mobilized at Naval Landing Force Headquarters, advanced along North Szechuen Road and westward along Range Road as far as North Honan Road, dropping parties at the entrance to alleyways as they went along, and at midnight, at a given signal, all these parties advanced westward and northward in the direction of the railway. The final party of about 100 Marines, accompanied by an armoured car, attempted to pass



General Tai Chi,
Carrison Commander, 19th Route Army

United China's Tribute To The 19th Route Army

through the gate dividing the Settlement from Chinese territory at the end of Honan Road, but were prevented by the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, in whose sector the gate is situated. This gate leads to the railway station.

The Chinese military authorities had not complied with the demand of the Japanese Admiral to withdraw their troops. It seems, moreover, that even had they decided to comply with this demand, it would have been impossible, in the short time at their disposal, to arrange for actual withdrawal of the Chinese troops in that area. Account must also be taken of the tension created by the situation of the preceding days, which would induce the Chinese authorities to interpret the measures taken by the Japanese naval authorities as representing a part of a larger military operation.

Resistance Encountered

The Japanese Marines consequently met with resistance on the part of the Chinese regular troops. They succeeded in reaching the railway line as far south as Paoshan Road, but do not appear to have succeeded in reaching the line south of that point, and their line ran east of the railway until it reached the Settlement boundary between North Honan and North Szechuen Roads. Japanese were harassed by a Chinese armoured train which issued from the station, and patrolled the Woosung line. It subsequently took refuge in the station, which was also strongly defended by Chinese troops.

Thereupon, the Japanese, during the course of January 29, bombed the station and destroyed the train with aeroplanes. Other buildings along Paoshan Road were also set on fire by incendiary bombs, and it is generally believed that this was done deliberately, to destroy vantage posts overlooking the Japanese lines. Casualties are not known, but it is believed that considerable loss of life resulted.

The Mayor of Greater Shanghai had lodged a protest against the Japanese action with the Consular authorities. The Japanese authorities contended that their action was not connected with the demands they had made, and which had been accepted, but was based on the necessity of protecting the Japanese population, living in a part of the area they decided to occupy. They also maintained that their action, which met with armed resistance, and for which they took full responsibility, was within the limits admitted, in case necessity arose, by the International Settlement defence plan. Fighting continued during the greater part of the 29th. In the afternoon of the 29th, at request of the Mayor of Greater Shanghai, the American and British Consuls-General succeeded in arranging for a truce, which started from the 29th at 8 p.m. The truce amounted only to an agreement to refrain from further firing.

On January 31.—At meetings held between the Japanese Consul-General, the Admiral Commanding Japanese Naval Forces, the Mayor of Greater Shanghai, and the commander of local Chinese troops, in the presence of the American and British Consuls-General, it was agreed that the Japanese Consul-General should report his Government a suggestion that Japanese troops should be withdrawn from the salient. If the reply were unfavourable, the Chinese would refer to their Government, and until a final reply was received, both sides agreed that they would not fire unless first fired upon.

By 8 p.m. on January 29, i.e. after the beginning of the arranged truce, firing had died down, but on the following day the Japanese Admiral protested to American and British Consuls-General that the Chinese armoured train in the railway station had reopened fire. This the Chinese denied, alleging, on the other hand, that it was the Japanese who had fired.

'Planes Over Shanghai

During the morning of January 31, 17 Japanese aeroplanes flew over Shanghai and the Chinese positions, but without any bombardment. The Japanese naval authorities contended that this demonstration was effected as a result of a fresh breach of the truce by the Chinese. This was hotly denied by the Chinese. On this day took place the meetings referred to in the last paragraph of our first Report, at which suggestions for a neutral zone were made, and it was agreed that the truce should continue pending final replies from both sides.

On February 1, the truce was more or less observed, though there was again some desultory firing.

On February 2, the Japanese Commander again alleged breaches of truce by the Chinese on the previous day, adding that as it seemed clear that Chinese were massing their forces with a view to surrounding the Japanese, he was going to send up aeroplanes to reconnoitre.

About midday Japanese aeroplanes flew over Shanghai and the Chinese positions. They were fired upon by the Chinese, whereon aeroplanes dropped bombs in Chapei, and in a short while general firing from both sides recommenced. At about 3 p.m., i.e., after the fighting had reopened, the Japanese Consul-General informed the Consular authorities that the Japanese Government had rejected the proposal for a neutral zone referred to above.

Chinese Mayor's Allegations

The same day the Mayor of Greater Shanghai sent to the Consular authorities a letter, received by them on February 3, referring to the agreement for an armistice reached at the meeting of January, 31, and stating that the Japanese had repeatedly broken this agreement by attacking the Chinese troops and, in particular, by bombing them from the air as described in the preceding paragraph.

On February 3, the Japanese naval authorities announced that, as the Chinese authorities had consistently failed to display sincerity in the carrying out of their engagements, Chinese troops must be withdrawn a sufficient distance from Chapei, and to effect that object Japanese aeroplanes might be forced to bombard Chinese positions. Later in the day the Japanese Consul-General informed the Consular

authorities that three Japanese destroyers had been fired upon from the Woosung Forts, and that the Japanese therefore intended to occupy the Forts. This firing was again denied by the Chinese.

Since February 3, a state of open warfare exists, any pretence of truce being abandoned. Firing continues intermittently both in Chapei and Woosung areas, with the use of artillery, and, on the Japanese side, of aerial bombardments. The offensive is entirely in the hands of the Japanese whose avowed object is to capture Woosung Forts and drive all Chinese troops a considerable distance from Shanghai.

No Real Truce

It must be noted, in relation to the question of the breaches of the truce, that a complete truce never really existed, and also that, in the absence of foreign observers in the fighting lines, it is impossible to establish which side should be held responsible for the breaking of the truce. Individual units on either side, or even "agents provocateurs," may have been responsible.

Apart from the question of the resumption of hostilities between regular troops on the fighting lines, it is necessary to recall briefly the events, internationally important from the



General Tan Chi Siu, Commander of the Woosung Defence Forces, 19th Route Army

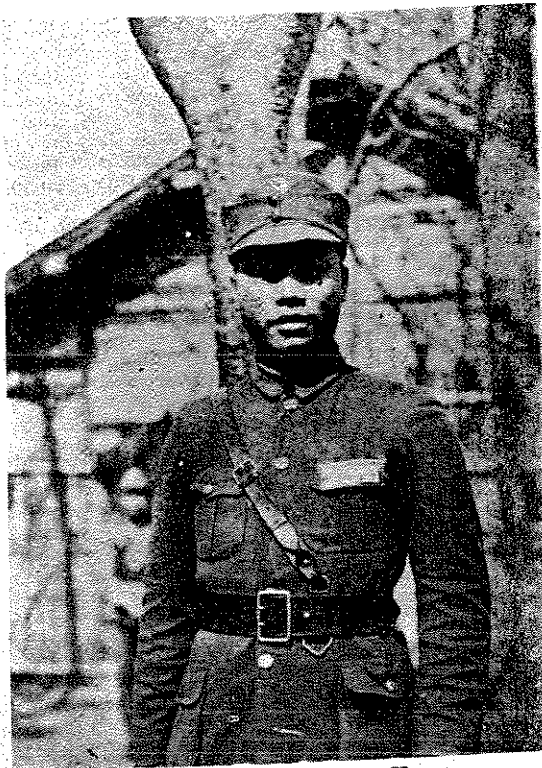
十九路軍戰士精神不死



Long Live the 19th Route Army!



*General Au Shou Nin,
Commander of the 78th Division, 19th Route Army*



*Lieutenant General Chang Yen,
Commander of the 61st Division 19th Route Army*

forces and subject to direction of national government, to whom accordingly he had submitted Japanese Commander's letter.

It is not yet known what reply, if any, has been sent by Chinese Government.

During the night February 19- 0, Japanese reinforcements were moved from their bases in International Settlement to the Japanese lines, and after a preliminary aerial reconnaissance which satisfied Japanese that Chinese had not evacuated their lines in conformity with demands, Japanese opened attack on February 20 at 7.30 a.m. in Kiangwan and Woosung areas. Hostilities continued the whole day.

Fighting Severe

With reference to our Third Report, the hostilities which commenced on February 20 continued without interruption up to March 1st along the line from Woosung to Chapei, the Japanese attempting to enforce their demand that the 19th Route Army should withdraw from the area specified in our previous Report.

The fighting was of a very severe character and caused much destruction among the villages and isolated buildings in the area of hostilities.

On February 23, Japanese planes bombed and destroyed Hungjao airdrome, and on February 26 bombed the Hangchow airdrome.

On February 29, the Japanese Consul-General notified the Mayor of Greater Shanghai that the Japanese had information that the Chinese military were concentrating reinforcements around Shanghai by means of the railway. Therefore, if this concentration continued, the Japanese forces in self-defense, might be compelled to destroy the railway line and military trains between Kashing and Shanghai and between Soochow and Shanghai on and after March 2. The period of grace was given to allow Chinese civilians to evacuate these areas.

The Mayor at once replied stating that since the night of January 28, the Japanese forces had repeatedly invaded Chinese territory and murdered Chinese people, committing atrocities in violation of international law and Treaties, and offenses against humanity. The action of the Chinese troops had, on the other hand, been confined to self-defense, and if the Japanese forces should continue to attack the Chinese forces the latter would be compelled to defend themselves and all responsibility in this connection must rest entirely with the Japanese.

Japanese Troops Arrive

The 11th Japanese division arrived in Chinese waters on February 23 and 29. Some of these troops were landed at Woosung, but the main body was disembarked near Linho on

the Yangtze after preliminary bombardment of the Shihdzin Forts in that neighborhood. Some troops were landed in the Settlement on February 29 and on preceding days, but the Japanese maintained that these were replacements for the 9th Division and 24th Mixed Brigade.

On March 1 two explosions took place in the Whangpoo close to Japanese flagship and another Japanese cruiser. Japanese state that these were caused by submerged mines laid by Chinese in attempt to destroy the vessels.

In the early morning of March 2, Japanese airplanes in fulfillment of the threat made on February 29 destroyed a portion of the Shanghai-Nanking railway track near Quinsan.

On the afternoon of March 1, fire broke out in Chapei which developed into a huge conflagration causing enormous damage. It is not certain which side was responsible.

The landing of the 11th Division near Linho exposed the flank of the Chinese position. At the same time Japanese launched a strong offensive in Kiangwan area and about 4 p.m. on March 1 Chinese military authorities issued order for general withdrawal from the whole Shanghai area, including Nantao and Lungwa. Japanese followed up the retreating Chinese forces and by midday March 3rd had occupied the whole area as far West as Kiating and Nanziang. Woosung, which had not been evacuated at same time as rest of the area, was assaulted and occupied by the Japanese forces on the morning of March 3rd.

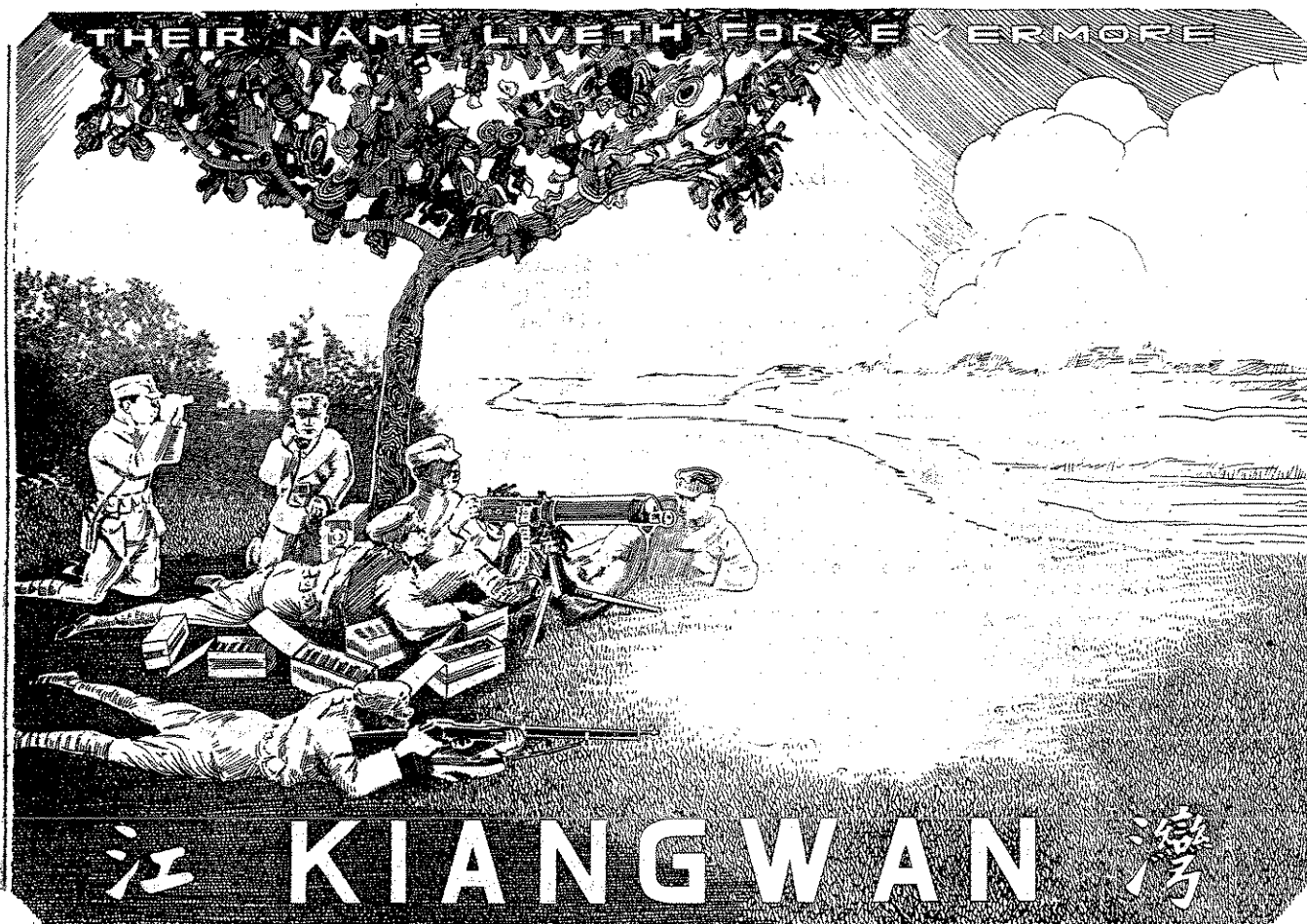
Early in afternoon the Japanese Military Commander issued announcement that as the Chinese forces had retreated out of the area designated in the Japanese demands dated February 18, thereby removing the menace to the safety of Japanese nationals as well as of the International Settlement, he had decided to order the Japanese forces to halt, for the time being, at the point actually held and to stop fighting provided the Chinese forces did not resort to further hostile action. Japanese Naval Commander issued announcement in the same sense. In the evening Chinese Commander also announced that he had ordered all Chinese forces to cease hostilities against the Japanese troops unless attacked by them.

It is important to make clear that all attempts to obtain an agreed armistice have hitherto failed. The Japanese have ceased their advance, for the time being, but local fighting nevertheless occurred in outlying districts during the night.

Police Interference

The interference by the Japanese with the Police and other Municipal functions reported in our Second telegram continued during the whole of the period under review and formed the subject of repeated protests to Japanese Authorities.

十九路軍戰士精神不死



9000 Men Were Wounded Or Made the Supreme Sacrifice in Defence of the Nation's Territorial Sovereignty at Shanghai.

Their Glory Will Be With Us To The End Of Time

APPROXIMATELY 9,000 officers and men of the five divisions of the Chinese army, engaged in defending Chinese territory against Japanese invasion, were either wounded or made the supreme sacrifice during the 34 days of fighting.

Five divisions of national troops were engaged in the fighting here, the 60th, 61st and 78th divisions of the 19th Route Army and the 87th and 88th divisions of the 5th Route Army.

88th Hit Hard

One-third of the 88th Division, which held the Chinese line at Miaohangchen where Japanese forces concentrated their attack for many days, were lost, according to the official statement. It is believed that the figures reach a total of 3,334 officers and men who were wiped out. This unit was subjected to terrific aerial and artillery bombardment throughout the Kiangwan campaign.

The 87th Division of the 5th Route Army, held the Kiangwan front with the 78th Division of the 19th Route Army, lost approximately 2,000 men and officers in killed and wounded. While figures are not contained in the statement, it is declared that one-fifth of the total strength was lost. This figure brings the 5th army's losses to approximately 6,000. The 88th Division was commanded by General Yu

Chi-in and cooperated with the 61st Division of the 19th army in the Miaohangchen sector. The 87th Division is headed by General Lau Ching-yueh and was engaged at the Kiangwan jointly with the 60th Division of the 19th army.

The 19th army's casualties approximate a total of 3,700 killed and wounded during the five weeks of fighting. The army successfully opposed the Japanese bluejackets in the Chapei area from the night of January 28 until positions were vacated early March 3. On one occasion the Cantonese drove their way almost to the Tientung An Station, 100 yards from the Japanese Naval headquarters.

Coolies Killed

Brunt of the fighting in Chapei was borne by the main body of the 78th Division, the smaller part of which guarded Woosung Forts, the last of the Chinese strongholds to surrender to Japanese forces. Aiding the 78th Division in Chapei were a small portion of the 60th Division and the Independent Brigade commanded by General Wong Keng. The casualties of this brigade are unknown.

In addition to the losses in the ranks of armies, 500 coolies, it is said, died as a result of Japanese aerial bombardment back of Chinese fighting lines.

Civilian casualties on the long front extending from Chapei to Woosung Forts run into thousands, but no accurate figures are available.

Long Live the 19th Route Army!

"Charlie Chan Carries On"

Picturesque and Courageous Chinese Machine-gunner Described and Lauded
by Foreign Observers.

H EADING a special feature story in their issue of Feb. 27, 1932, The North China Daily News (British) of Shanghai, says:—

"Charlie Chan" is a very small Chinese, his stature hardly compares with Tom Thumb, but "Charlie" is a powerful person. He is in possession of a machine gun and thousands of rounds of ammunition which the Japanese have attempted for four weeks to take from him.

Without his little pet and sundry atoms, "Charlie" would be inconsequential. With his brightly polished barrel, some dirty strips in which are encased a number of brassbound calling cards, and of course his three-bowls of rice per meal (if and when he gets them) Charlie has entertained a large number of callers. According to Mr. Chan and his cohorts, some of these callers are still without means of return either to their place of birth or residence.

When the officers of the Argylls made their official tour of the Settlement barricades on Thursday afternoon, relieving the 31st Infantry "Charlie" separated himself from sand, some in bags, and other debris, and waved a friendly greeting, indicating that he would be on the best of terms with all persons who were not dressed in blue. "Charlie's" first callers wore blue uniforms. Since then he has not cared for blue-coated civilians or soldiers.

Four weeks ago yesterday morning "Charlie's" butler went from the house to receive a calling card. Quite an official mission. The missive was not to "Charlie's" liking and the butler has been prone since. His master has evidenced his dislike of the treatment accorded the butler each day since the latter met his fate.

Now "Charlie Chan" is determined that his personal cards should pass over his servant's prone body (generally known as "The Bugler") and be presented to all who venture to receive them. "Charlie" has said that he will continue to receive visitors until such time as he is called to places beyond his ken.

Occupying pride of place just under the date line the well-known American daily, The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury of March 3, 1932, displayed in large type as follows:—

"Charlie Chan," the Chinese machine gunner who was stationed in Chapei across from the detachment at the famous "B" post is reported to have evacuated safely and is still carrying on, but just where is another matter.

When news of the evacuation of the Chinese forces spread around there were many queries as to the fate of the intrepid machine gunner and his little army of two men who helped him man his post on the porch outside the upper storey of a shop which looked "catty corner" at "A" Post. But as he was going, "Charlie" left his compliments behind for the Japanese who cautiously picked grenades up from the street and piled them to one side.

Dressed in dark civilian clothes at night, but donning his uniform by day, "Charlie" used to poke his head out from his sandbag nest early in the morning to wave a cheery good morning to the volunteer, doughboy or Highlander on duty in the blockhouse.

No machine gunner in any other army has been known to last as long on the firing line as "Charlie" did. For more than a month he remained on the job, peppering every enemy in sight. Whereas a machine gunner is lucky to last as much as three minutes under fire from attacking troops, Charlie proved the exception.

Not only was Charlie a machine gunner, but a good "pitcher" as well. "Potato mashers" such as the Germans used in the World War, were his stock in trade and he flung them in all directions along the Japanese lines. One night he had a long machine gun duel with an enemy machine gunner 50 feet away on the opposite side of the street but escaped unscathed. His greatest moment was when he strafed an impudent tank with machine gun fire and "potato mashers" and caused it to beat a hasty retreat. And as the Scots put it, "Mon, but he was a great one!"

WHAT IS THE TANAKA MEMORIAL?

It is the plan whereby Japan aims at the domination of China as a prelude to the conquest of all Asia, Australia and the South Sea Islands. According to the doctrine of General Baron Tanaka, the author (or spokesman) of the famous memorial presented to the Emperor of Japan in 1927, all Asia, Siberia and Malaysia will one day yield to Japanese arms. All treaties concluded by Japan with other countries respecting the territorial and sovereign rights of China and other "weaker" nations are to be torn up as mere "scraps of paper," for the world belongs to Japanese by divine right and to them alone—this amazing and ridiculous statement is contained in the memorial—and Japan is held to be the embodiment of Truth without any mixture of Error. Divine infallibility is Japan's privilege, in virtue of the commission given by God to the men of Yamato to rule the world. In order to accomplish their aim the Japanese militarists will stop—and have stopped—at nothing. They intimidate by assassination the civil elements of Japan, and cower all opposition by using their arbitrary and enormous might—and ownership of the press is another weapon they are using with deadly intent. Tanaka's followers, by their recent acts in Manchuria and at Shanghai merely reaffirm what the Memorial declares to be the policy of Dai Nippon, "Mistress of the World."

WHO COUNTENANCES THIS?

Fire Brigade ambulance calls yesterday were once more chiefly for casualties of the present troubles, but an unusual feature was the presence of four Chinese females suffering from bayonet and bullet wounds. The total number taken to hospital was 15 Chinese males and four females, their injuries being from bayonet, bullet and shell wounds, with one case of a cut throat. ("North-China Daily News,"—British paper—Feb. 24.

JAPANESE "PROTECTION"

A five-months'-old baby boy, the son of the flood refugee who came to the "safety" of Chapei early last autumn, bears two wounds from a sub-machine gun, one on the right shoulder and the other on the leg. The mother, a haggard farm woman in black, tells a concise story: a Japanese soldier killed in the street, her friends' outer door forced by Japanese in uniform, the refusal of the huddled woman inside to open an inner door, a rain of bullets. The baby was in bed. The mother also was wounded, but less seriously. Both were treated at the Red Cross Hospital, then sent to the refugee camp as "convalescents." vide "North-China Daily News," Shanghai, British paper, Feb. 27.

十九路軍戰士精神不死

Kwangtung Prepares to Reinforce 19th Route Army

Splendid Efforts Being Made to Improve Kwangtung Army

By Tso Mun (Canton)

THE magnificent defence put up by the Cantonese 19th Route Army has produced intense feelings of patriotism in Canton, the "home town" of most recruits and present members of that famous corps. There is growing a most impressive martial spirit, and the array of modern armament is slowly but surely extending. Very soon Kwangtung will have the best and most efficient fighting force in all China.

Great significance is attached here to the timely arrival of the latest thing in modern artillery from European arsenal and armament works—ordered some time ago in connection with the much advertised anti-Communist expeditions to southern Kiangse and Fukien. Now it is the popular clamor that these fine weapons be turned not on Chinese bandits or Communists, but upon the foreign invaders—the Japanese. On March 20 or thereabouts (the exact date is obscure for obvious reasons) another big consignment of heavy artillery and other armament arrived from German (?) ports. More supplies of ammunition are expected monthly, as standing orders are believed to have been placed in Europe in view of General Chen Chi Tang's policy of modernising the Cantonese army.

The air arm of the newly reorganised army is not by any means neglected. Fifteen new planes were recently imported and assembled by the Cantonese air force, and most of them have already been tested and held qualified for service. A repeat order is said to be on the way. These air units are, of course, entirely apart from the fifty fighting planes which are coming to Canton as the gift of the Overseas Chinese. Most of the funds for these magnificent machines were collected in the United States and Canada by the On Liang Tang, the famous Chinese cultural society, among Chinese residents in those countries. There has been, as a result of this superb gesture of the Overseas Chinese, much activity in the workshops of Canton, where, for several years now, Chinese-made machines (except engines) have been turned out.

Squads of heavily armed guards prevent any investigation into the secrets of Canton's newly constructed airplane workshops, where day and night shifts have been instituted to meet the heavy demand of the army for more planes for reconnoitering purposes, etc. In the vast "yard" engines are being tested and overhauled, and spare parts assembled and classified. The engineers and mechanics are

enthusiastic workers who devote extra time to their jobs, and most of them are experienced as they have been graduated from American and European aviation schools and instruction colleges. The Government, in appreciation of their conscientious efforts, has decided to raise their salaries to encourage airplane construction.

Other indications of the importance of Canton's military policy are apparent in that most old officers of the Kwangtung forces have been called back into service, and recruiting is growing apace. Former Colonels and Generals are serving as lieutenants and captains in the various new units formed following the Japanese invasion of Shanghai. Other high officers of former days have been placed on the Special Reserve List or on the General Staff. While junior officers and others who have not seen active service have been enrolled as cadet officers in the Yin Tong Military Academy, situated in the northern suburb of Canton city. This fine military school is presided over and mainly directed by General Chen Chi Tang, commander-in-chief of the Kwangtung Army, and is much larger in extent and in equipment than the former Whampoa Military School founded by Dr. Sun Yan Sen, when the latter was organising his expedition in 1924-25. It is in every respect a war college, and all the most modern tactics and manoeuvres are being taught to some five thousand future military experts. The "faculty" of the college is composed of many nationalities, among whom are several experienced officers of the French and German armies who, in the Yin Tong tradition, are working amicably side by side to produce a modern military machine for South China that will compare with the armies of the Great Powers.



A Young Soldier of the
Gallant 19th.

Cantonese arms are slowly but surely penetrating northwards, into Kiangse, for the purpose of bandit suppression, and General Chen is planning to send all of the graduated officers in future to Kiangse for active service. When these officers return to Kwangtung, General Chen believes, they will be able to take charge of military matters with increased ability and determination. The authorities have practically decided that Kwangtung and Kuangsi shall form a militarised Kuang state in which compulsory military training will be enforced and the principles of military science inculcated in the youth of this and coming generations—the reply of New China to the recent acts of the Japanese military.

DECLARATION

BY

THE CHINESE VOLUNTEER CORPS

Ladies and Gentlemen of Friendly Powers:—

Our Three Eastern Provinces have been occupied, disturbed, and trampled by Japan for more than a hundred days. It is not only a disgrace to our beloved country, but a threat to the peace of the world. Before the fall of Chingchow we Chinese believed Right to be stronger than Might and therefore the League of Nations would help us. But now we see that the only way to restore our territory and to maintain the peace of the world is: To Help Ourselves.

We, Chinese Volunteer Corps, are natives of the Three Eastern Provinces. Our properties have been stolen by Japanese subjects; our families have been massacred by the Japanese Army, and the graves of our forefathers have been desecrated by Japanese hoofs. We cannot suffer these things again. We will shed all the blood we have for the redemption of our country.

Our Corps have been concentrated at Shichiaying and Tsunghuying, near Hsien, under the direction of General Chang Ming-li. Our Corps intended to advance upon Peicheng on January 9th, but the day previous the Japanese launched an offensive and the Corps was divided. Nevertheless, the Corps is still successfully operating and menacing the enemy whenever an opportunity presents. We shall issue a circular telegram to our Government and People on the day in question. We know full well that the Japanese Army outnumbers our Army. We know that their arms are better than ours. But we have Blood. The fierce Japanese cannon can at Most but destroy our Bodies. It cannot destroy our national Spirit. Death is sweeter than Slavery!

We do not distrust our Government. Our sole aim is to drive the Japanese Army out of the Three Eastern Provinces. It is not only a fight for the existence of China, but a fight for Right. If Right does not henceforth disappear from the World, the Victory will belong to Us.

—Delivered by the CHINESE VOLUNTEER CORPS
(The Kuo Min Kew Kuo Chun, of the Republic of China)

中華義勇軍宣言

同志們請快來同戰同死

親愛的同胞們，日軍侵掠我國，是一樁極簡單的強盜行爲，我們起來反抗日軍的侵掠，是一種極簡單的自衛手段，但是七個月來，所謂國聯與我們的政府和民衆們擾攘爭議的結果，把極簡單的事情，弄成異常複雜，異常錯綜，最後全民衆竟感到手足無措，無所適從，因爲此種手足無措，無所適從的狀態的，日益加甚，日軍侵掠行動，遂更肆無忌憚，最近幾個月的事實昭告我們，縱使有十二分巧妙的外交手段，一日千里的政治更張，和悲壯熱烈的民衆呼號，悉不禁日軍炮火之一擊，唯有我同胞們最簡單的自身的鐵和血，才可遏制強暴的野心，我們在這種覺悟之下，組成了中華民國義勇軍，我們的工作非常簡單，就是“到前線去討伐日軍”，我們已厭聽一切政策和一切主義，我們深信唯有民衆的武力，才能拯救民衆，我們在入軍的時候，無殊已判定了自己的死期，在此未死之前，匆促的時間內，謹以十分誠意向我親愛的同胞們請求三事，

一，同志們請快來同戰同死，二，每一個國民，請各盡其力，從事實際救國工作，三，同胞們請多多援助，不論精神或物質方面。

十九路軍戰士精神不死

19th Route Army's Statement

Enemy Will Be Resisted To Last Soldier

Determination to continue to wage war against Japan from their second line of defense, was set forth in the circular telegram which the 19th Route Army despatched to the National Government and the Central Kuomintang Headquarters on March 3, 1932.

The telegram states: "We have been resisting Japanese invasion for more than one month in spite of the fact that our enemy is equipped with superior weapons and enjoys better facilities for transportation.

"Encouraged by our people, we have fought against Japanese invaders bravely, and in spite of our heavy casualties we could still repulse them.

Suffer Losses

"All of a sudden, the Japanese added two fresh divisions to their fighting forces, but on account of the difficulty of transportation we were unable to ensure the continuous arrival of our reinforcements.

"Since February 21, our troops daily suffered severe casualties, and we have been obliged to put all of our available forces on the main fronts.

"At such a time, one Japanese division landed at Liuho, and we were unable to spare troops to meet this flank attack. Consequently our positions in the rear were endangered.

Swear Resistance

"In the circumstances we were obliged to order all of our forces on the evening of March 1 to withdraw to their second line of defense in order further to resist the Japanese invasion.

"We swear to continue the fight as long as there is one soldier and not to live together with the Japanese 'under the same heaven'."

General Chiang Kwang-nai

General Tsai Ting-kai

and the whole of the Chinese troops engaged in defense of their country against the Japanese invasion.

"War Is A Great Game"

Wounded Soldier Thinks Hand-To-Hand Fighting 'Swell'

Without a drop of water, one minute's sleep or a bowl of rice for five days and nights, Tsu Chi-ting, soldier of the 155th brigade of the 78th division of the 19th Route Army, said that he had been engaged in hand-to-hand fight with the Japanese troops at the Eight Characters' Bridge, in an interview with the "China Press" on March 3, 1932.

This "Tai Hua" (military term for a wounded soldier of the army) was taken to the Red Cross Hospital at the premises of the Republican Daily News by Red Cross workers. He sustained wounds on his right hand and left leg.

Exhausted, Tsu first extended his profuse apology to the interviewer for his begrimed face which had not been washed for five days, in spite of the fact that the director of the hospital tried to quiet him.

"Had the Japanese not had their heavy bombs, artillery high explosive shells, we would have advanced and surrounded them yesterday morning," he said.

"Six large flares were sent up at 10 a.m. as if they were giving warning that they were going to launch a heavy attack. At this moment we directed our entire strength upon our enemy.

"We have been prepared. Our slogan is that 'If you come, we shall return your firing. If you don't

come, we shall remain quiet." Tsu could not help laughing upon the completion of his statements.

According to Tsu, 13 Japanese armored cars were rushing toward the Chinese defense line that morning and nine airplanes dropped bombs upon their ranks.

"What I like the best," he continued, "is the close-in bayonet clashes and machine gun fire. Every one of us handles hand grenades with accuracy and these hand-to-hand engagements have given us more fun than anything else."

More than 400 Japanese soldiers organized into a unit at the eastern side of the bridge while there were 101 Chinese soldiers on the opposite bank. When he was questioned as to the solidarity of the Chinese defense line, his reply was that it has been extraordinarily strong.

"I shall join the army again, as soon as I have regained my strength. It is worth while to die for China and still more worth while to repulse China's invader."

His last statement instantly invited the unanimous response of his neighbors who, numbering about 12, in the same patient room, declared that it has been a good game which they have played so far.

Gallant Lieutenant Robert Short

High spirit-winged Heart! who hast
flown to Heaven.

Bringing to the divine Father an earthly
message of atrocious deeds,

Of which thou wert an eye-witness,
And which thou didst so bravely take
upon thee to suppress!

Thou worthy son of America, who hast
foughtst for peace and died that justice
may live!

I suspend to thee here in my heart's
temple tremulous wreaths of affection
and gratitude,

May the sacred blood thou so generously
shedst in the desperate drama of the
skies above the Ancient Kingdom of
Wu,

Seal to still closer friendship and frater-
nity thy Fatherland and mine!

O dear American Lieutenant, Posthu-
mous Colonel of China!

As thy nobility does not rest on title or
rank, May I call thee Brother "Bob"?

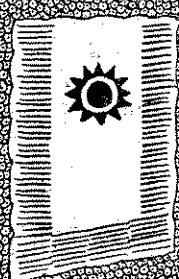
For I too am a son of America in my
cultural and intellectual lineage;

I too was born in Arcadia, a faithful
citizen of the Republic of the Air.

Thou shedst blood, I only can shed tears
in worship and memory of thy heroic
deeds;

For, while thousands have died for their
country, Thou hast died for an even
worthier cause!

JOHN C. H. WU.



A TRIBUTE

To The Mother of Lieutenant Robert MacCawley Short, United States Aviator, Killed in Action, in the Service of China and of Humanity.

Madam:—

It is inconceivable that any mortal influence can bring you comfort in the blackness of grief and bitter loss at the death of your son, Robert MacCawley Short, on foreign soil far from the orbit of his home and country. We do hasten to assure you, Madam, that the sacrifice of his noble life is not, and never shall be, unmarked in this far corner of a foreign field.

We humbly desire to associate ourselves with the sentiments expressed by General Tsai Ting Kai, field-commander of the 19th Route Army, who, inter-alia, has written you:

The best words of condolence are insufficient to express to you my sorrow and sympathy in this bereavement of yours. But I can at least assure you of this: No parents could have a more heroic son than Robert who gave up his life so that others might live. He dared Might and died to defend Civilization. To say that he was fighting for China alone would be belittling his gallant and humanitarian deed, because it was for humanity that he died. The name of Robert Short will live long in the scroll of honour of great men; his meritorious service will ever be in the memory of all Chinese."

He was known to many during his residence in China; for his sober dignity, brotherly sympathy and generous spirit. He lived the glorious life of peace until called to die valiantly in defence of freedom and the inalienable right of one people to aid the noble cause of another in attaining national and racial emancipation. May we, therefore, humbly convey to you, in the name of the soldiers and citizens of the Chinese Republic, our grateful appreciation for that spontaneous and overflowing spirit of affection which prompted your son Robert MacCawley Short to give his life for us and ours.

We do beseech you, Madam, to take from a grateful land a meek tribute, remembering that it is for a duty beyond national advantage that we, soldiers and citizens of the Chinese Republic, shall fight the good fight for the liberty he prized above all. We can only express that, for us at least, his life will ever be inspiration transcending all other things; that in the illusions of time we and ours will not forget—and so too, do we confidently pledge the ever green memory of our children. His life has flown not to any earthly tomb, but has winged its way unto the one and common Kingdom whose prophet he was and is—until all the nations of the earth have turned their swords into the ploughshares of peace.

When Great History, with its unerring tide, has swept away the tyrannies of the mighty with the liberties of the meek, among its glorious pages will be one emblazoned in immortality to Robert MacCawley Short, shot down from freedom's skies by the dark enemies of Civilization. Whatsoever the delays and distractions through which our Chinese Republic must battle and overcome, rest assured, Madam, that finally it shall reach the last barrier and gaze upon freedom's untrammelled dawn. Then shall this Free and United China erect till it pierce the heavens, a mighty monument to the memory and honor of her first and most beloved legionaire of the skies.

We are truly humble, Madam, and do not plead extravagantly, but facing the same death and heir to the same immortalities, we presume to say: That the oncoming millions of great-hearted and loyal-minded Sons of Han shall one day stand bareheaded and in tender silence before this shrine of liberty which we and ours have planned. We cannot resist in ending this our unworthy tribute without betraying our coarse character and intention. We ask you, in sympathy, to forgive us for those things we find difficulty in expressing.

As a last solemn assurance, in the name of our people of the Chinese Republic, we pledge that not till the twin empires of Hatred and War are vanquished by the sister republics of Love and Peace, shall we lay down our arms, now blessed and hallowed by the generous and noble action of Lieutenant Robert MacCawley Short,—until both China and the World be Free.

The Members of the Institute of Journalists of China:

United China's Tribute To The 19th Route Army

The Glorious Deed of Lieutenant Robert MacCawley Short

**"Greater Love Hath No Man Than This—That He Lay Down His
Life For His Friend."**

By Chao Yung Hsiang

I read of it in the "papers."

A noble deed.

South China stands aghast at the terrible reason that caused such a noble life to be sacrificed in defence of non-combatant Chinese civilians. But South China, nay all China bows to the glorious deed...a deed that will never be forgotten by the Chinese people.

He was a foreigner and a friend. He brooked not the might of a Great World Power: he spurned fear and logic: he was too fine a man to argue or protest. He took the course he knew: the only one of manhood...the course of action. Into the skies and away he flew, to an epic of valor beyond the power of mere words to describe. But this much we can say.

There was once a time when men settled affairs by the expediency of force: there was a time, too, when an insult was avenged on a field of honor, man against man, under fair and rigid rules, that favored neither party, that was as complete a test of manly character and moral stamina ever devised by the puny minds of mortals.

Lieutenant Robert MacCawley Short, we of New China salute you. Not only for your courage and manly honor, but for your unpremeditated fight against impossible odds in defence of civilisation.

There is scarcely a community in the world that will not honor your memory, valiant son of man,

defender of innocents!

The people of China, though slow to respond, will follow in your wake. Not until the skies are dark over Cathay with the wings of machines of vengeance, will we speak of peace. For nothing less than an untrammelled liberty that shall assure the end of militarism will satisfy us, and your avenging spirit.

In your noble mind you thought to exact justice. You sought to shoot down from the skies an unprincipled enemy who had broken all the laws of civilisation. That purpose shall never falter in us. We shall pledge ourselves, and our sons, and sons's sons. The spirit of your courage is in our race, never fear. Unknown to you and to your magnificent country, one day they shall rise, and the drone of their machines shall be as an anthem from the Highest promising deliverance and salvation.

There will be no turning back. That must and shall be our tribute to you, and where words fail us, let the Prince of Poets say for us:

His life was gentle, and the elements

So mixed in him that Nature might stand up

And say to all the world—this was a man.

With your hand in ours, Lieutenant Robert MacCawley Short, we shall take the long and dreary road. At the end of time, should the journey not be o'er, still we say, yours was—**A GLORIOUS DEED.**

Chinese Airmen's Tribute

Under date of February 28, 1932, the Chinese Aviation Bureau issued the following official announcement regarding the death of Mr. Robert Short in an air battle with Japanese aeroplanes over Soochow:

"The American aviator, Mr. Robert Short, served for some time with the Chinese aviation force as an instructor and thereby cultivated the closest friendship with many Chinese aviators. When he personally witnessed recently the ruthless Japanese bombardment of the unfortified area in Shanghai causing the death of numerous innocent women and children, he expressed repeatedly his firm determination to sacrifice his own life for the cause of justice and humanity. On February 22, Mr. Robert Short flew together with a Chinese

squadron but lost his way. He saw three Japanese aeroplanes bombing Soochow and he immediately engaged the Japanese aeroplanes singlehanded. However, three other Japanese pursuit planes attacked his plane from above and forced him to land. The Japanese planes continued their furious attack, with the result that Short's machine crashed, as a result of which the American was killed.

"The Chinese Aviation Force is highly grateful for Mr. Short's services to the Government, marking the supreme sacrifice for the cause of a nation which he genuinely loved. The Chinese Government has ordered that his remains be buried with the highest honour."

十九路軍戰士精神不死

"Comforts" For Soldiers

The following article appeared in the North-China Daily News, of Shanghai, on February 27th, 1932, and is of especial interest to readers.—The Editor.

A violent tooting of motor horns, a crush of ricksha men and pedestrians at an imposing gate entrance, a usually quiet street transformed into a busy thoroughfare—the unexpected scene will intrigue the attention of any passer-by in Sinza Road these days.

Once this big building housed the Superintendent of Customs for China. Peace and a domestic quiet pervaded its extensive grounds and no blatant din arose at the gates to lower the dignity of those massive portals. But that was in the days before the war. Now the banner of the Republic of China flutters proudly from the tall flag-pole, pointing the way to the path of duty, not only to men, but to women. And that this appeal to the nation is not going unheeded, is proved by the activity, the energy and the enthusiasm that is firing the members of the Association for the Relief of Refugees and Wounded Soldiers, and which is making the inside of the big building a hive of industry.

A car pushing its way up the crowded drive grates to a standstill at the doorway of the main wing of the building, and a band of women, laden with parcels of all sizes and descriptions, throng the hallway. There are a dozen officials there but none take any notice of the new arrivals. It is a common sight. Parties are arriving all the time—more goods, more supplies, and further offers of assistance. The lobby becomes increasingly stuffy, upstairs there is more space. Here women are working silently and steadily, thinking maybe of the boys who have gone to the front. They work on monotonously, knitting out a covering, or a garment, that will be received with quiet thankfulness by someone crippled by the war.

This feeling that has gripped the Chinese people is no frenzied fit of wartime fever, but a patriotic zeal to do all in their power to alleviate the sufferings of those in poor circumstances, or to help the wounded. To assist the wounded soldiers is their main object.

Down from the top floor one gets a fine view of the large grounds and the bustling activity that is enclosed by those high garden walls. Along one verandah runs a pile of cases; it seems like a great food dump. A Chinese lad gazes upon a motor cycle.

It leans against a tree and there is a look of longing in the youngster's eyes as he tests the handle-bars and punches the saddle. Probably the former owner used to gaze upon the machine with a feeling of pride and possession too. But self restraint and patriotism proved stronger, for he has unhesitatingly turned over the cycle to the association and here it is, ready to assist in the good work.

Others have made sacrifices. If the soldiers can give their lives, what is a motor cycle? It is not the only one in the grounds. A motor car is another interesting exhibit. It will help in many ways, as the Association's headquarters is a vast distributing agency and the various hospitals have to be supplied with medicines and foodstuffs.

Some are not in a position to give such gifts as motor cycles or motor cars but everybody is welcome here. None made light of the young man who dramatically offered almost all his clothing to the male members of the association. The clothing, he said, might be of use to the wounded.

Reinforcements are constantly arriving. More women arrive upstairs where they pause in conference with those hard-working members of their sex who have made the big scheme possible. Assignments are allotted and

the newcomers settle down to their occupations. A section is busy with pens and ink for the business side of the organisation demands constant attention. Others sew and knit while a number sets out on the task of collecting funds. That their efforts have been crowned with success was demonstrated by the \$30,000 that they collected recently.

Dusk comes. The lights go on, for the work is more than can be coped with by the staff in a day. Long hours, hard work, little reward or recognition—the life of the welfare worker may appear a tedious business, but to the women in Sinza Road, it is a labour of love.

THE ARMY OF UNEMPLOYED

A total of 250,396 workers was rendered idle because of the Sino-Japanese hostilities, statistics issued by the Bureau of Social Affairs reveal. The loss in wages to the jobless workers since January 29 was estimated to be \$10,096,632 up to March 10.

Long Live the 19th Route Army!

To End Civil War in China

An Appeal to the Nation

(Reprinted from the Hong Kong Daily Press, Wednesday, May 8, 1929)

Marshal Chiang Kai Shek, Citizens and Soldiers, Hearken to me.

Being a retired leader of the revolution, and having started the work of organizing the Revolutionary Movement with the late Mr. Yeung Ku Wan (assassinated in Hong Kong on January

10, 1901--See Dr. Sun Yat Sen's letter of lamentation to me dated February 13, 1901), and others in 1887, some years before the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen

Of great historical interest is this "Open Letter" of Mr. Tse Tsan Tai, which should prove illuminating in view of recent events. Our readers will recall the article in our January issue entitled "Who Engineered the China Revolution?"—The Editor.

The present situation is most critical and dangerous, and I earnestly hope that this appeal will be taken to heart by the officers and soldiers who are fighting in blind ignorance, and sacrificing their lives in purposeless and ignoble warfare. This deplorable and senseless fratricidal civil

war is impoverishing and ruining the country, and the consequences of a prolonged struggle are too horrible to contemplate.

China has already experienced eighteen years of

十九路軍戰士精神不死

Appeal to the World

By Chinese Bar Association

Charging that Japan is menacing the world peace by violating "sacred treaties" and "brushing aside the salutary requests and warnings of the League of Nations and friendly nations," and asking the world if it is "going to allow the mad dog to continue to roam at large," the Shanghai Chinese Bar Association has issued an appeal to the bar associations, delegates to the League of Nations and parliamentary members of all countries.

The appeal was sent them through Dr. W. W. Yen, the Chinese Minister to United States and chief of the delegation to the League.

The appeal follows:

"The possibility of world peace hinges upon the important question whether law is to prevail over force or vice versa. If the former is true, world peace is secure. If the latter is true, then might is still right and world peace is an empty dream. Taught by the Great War, civilized nations have tried every means to forestall another calamity. To this end they organized the League of Nations, convened the Washington Conference and entered into the Kellogg-Briand Pact.

"Japan Now Menace"

"Japan has become a menace to world peace, threatening to bring to naught all the worthy efforts in the past fourteen years to prevent wars. And this she does in the face of all the changed conditions since the last war. For, when the last war was being fought, there were no treaties or law against war, and the powers were frankly struggling for supremacy by a resort to force. But this time Japan, despite that she is a member of the League of Nations, and signatory to peace pacts, and well knowing the thirsty desire of the rest of the world to introduce a regime of law and order into international relations, is actually indulging in a war of conquest against a peaceful neighbor.

"She began by forcibly occupying Manchuria, then invading and disturbing peace and order of cities and ports like Tientsin and Tsingtao. Finally, she has been sending whole divisions of navy and army forces, destroying an important part of Shanghai by bombing and burning. And she has done this without even a formal declaration of war. In utter disregard of the good offices on the part of Great Britain, the United States of America, and France, she has sent one ultimatum after another to a country which has

repeatedly expressed her willingness to comply with the terms of friendly intervention.

"War Laws Broken"

"Japan has even broken the laws of war. Her troops have done outrageous acts such as raping of women, capturing and slaughtering of unarmed civilians, burning down cultural institutions, bombing the houses of flood refugees which is run under auspices of the Red Cross, and innumerable other atrocities unprecedented in the history of wars.

"Nowhere is a nation which, well conversant with what the law is, is openly breaking it and playing fast and loose with it according to arbitrary dictates of her will. She has trodden human civilization under her feet. Is the world going to allow the mad dog to continue to roam at large? Far be it from our intention to intimate that China is incapable of defending herself. In fact, since the clash broke out on January 28, our troops have surprised the world by their power of resistance. They have been inspired by a sense of duty of self-defense and suppressing a common enemy of civilization.

"China Will Fight"

"China did not resort to arms until it was absolutely necessary. She is fighting single-handedly a breaker of the law, and will continue to do so, until all the civilized nations will combine in bringing their influence and pressure to bear upon the Japanese militarists and in calling them to reason.

"We appeal therefore to your sympathy and assistance in our efforts in maintaining peace and order of the world. We hope that you as leaders of public opinion will not regard the Japanese atrocities in Shanghai as a matter concerning one corner of the earth, but as a thing affecting a great principle upon the upholding of which depends the welfare of the whole world. If Japan is allowed a free hand in violating the sacred treaties and in brushing aside the salutary requests and warnings of the League of Nations and friendly nations, not only shall we be compelled to make unnecessary sacrifices, sacrifices which we as a lawabiding and peace-loving people are not loath to make, but the very foundations of human civilization will crumble to pieces.

"SHANGHAI BAR ASSOCIATION."

Mme. Sun Yat Sen on the 19th Route Army

"This army has won international honor for China and the support of all the people in this country by their heroic resistance against the Japanese invaders.

"The Japanese military boasted at first the occupation within 48 hours of all Chinese territories around Shanghai, while foreign military observers advanced the belief that Japan could lock up all China ports within three days.

"But our brave 19th Route Army was able to

hold back the Japanese troops for over a month, and it was not until the Chinese troops withdrew of their own accord, as a military tactic that the Japanese forces could occupy Chapei, Kiangwan and Woosung.

"Therefore, the slogan of resisting to the bitter end adopted by the 19th Route Army, did not prove to be suicidal to China, as some of the government leaders tried to make the people believe. Instead it has won a spiritual victory for China, more valuable than Japan's material conquest."

Long Live the 19th Route Army!



Wanted—An Overseas Fascisti

An Army of "Shock Troops" to aid the Gallant 19th.

By S. F. Chow (周成富)

YES, my comrades, our Fatherland stands to-day in dire peril, and because we cannot desert the gallant men of the 19th Route Army we needs must rally to their support. China needs an Overseas Fascisti. To show why, let me state my case.

The position of Republican China to-day can be poignantly compared to that of Imperial Italy during the dark days that followed the Caporetto disaster in the Great War, when the Italian nation, with its back to the wall, faced the enemy without while it struggled with the insidious foe within. Even her most loyal sons thought that Italy had been crushed so badly that her recovery as a Great Power was almost beyond hope. But, as the world has since learned, and learned maybe unwillingly, there was one Italian whose devotion to an ideal and faith in himself never wavered from the purpose he had set himself to perform. To-day that man, Benito Mussolini, with his band of "Black Shirts" has accomplished a task which has earned the admiration of all people who admire courage and steadfastness of purpose.

The dark, dreary and humiliating days that

followed Caporetto bred increased elements of national disintegration, with corruption, sedition, disloyalty, avarice and greed eating away the soul of Italy. How true can this situation be compared to China following the seizure by Japan of the Three Eastern Provinces?

The "coming-of-age" party of Republican China was attended by but a few interested adherents of a so-called Kuo Min Tang Party who mostly had forfeited any rights whatever to call themselves disciples of such an idealist as their late leader. The rank and file of Chinese outside the privileged circle took no part, nor were interested in, the efforts of those who had banded themselves together to work for the "salvation" of their country.

Each succeeding year after the Revolution of 1911 only brought further disillusionment to the common people. The Party which had pledged itself to unite the country became a hot-bed of intrigue wherein factions sought by every means, fair or foul, to secure the reins of power, in order that they could dominate the situation for their own enrichment.

Ambitious pseudo-patriots became "militarists"

十九路軍戰士精神不死

and, securing the backing of various interested nations and groups of international financiers, took possession and control of various spheres of influence, thus dividing the country into a series of "self-governing provinces" held together in a quasi-unity by the thin thread of an allegiance to the principles of the Kuo Min Tang, the only organization which they knew full well commanded any respect from the Overseas Chinese and outsiders.

In her hour of trial Italy found a new leader in Mussolini. Unfortunately, China has not been able to produce a leader who could awaken the masses to an inspired labor to rehabilitate the country and to replace despair with hope. There have been many who sought to become "Napoleons" or "Marshals" but since their haversacks contained only "self-enrichment," "family-enrichment," or "provincial-enrichment," the prize of a baton has eluded their grasping hands.

The circulation of declamatory telegrams informing the people of the senders' resolves to help the country even to the extent of personal self-sacrifice has become so boring that to-day they are looked upon by the common people as nothing but the stock-in-trade of charlatans. Time and again when put to the test these so-called patriots have been weighed in the balance and found wanting.

Humiliation has been the lot of the Chinese people since September 18, when the officials and military leaders of Manchuria surrendered their sovereignty and possessions to the Japanese militarists without firing a shot in self-defence. But for the brave resistance at the Nonni River of General Ma Chun San and his gallant little band of men the Manchurian Surrender would have terminated ignominiously.

The blow for freedom struck by the men of Heilungkiang earned the acclamation of Chinese patriots everywhere and so widespread became the signs of a reawakening patriotism that the government leaders felt impelled to issue their usual "face-saving" circular telegrams. President Chiang Kai Shek caused a furore, not only in China but throughout the world, when he solemnly declared that he was determined if necessary to bankrupt the country for 50 years and to personally lead his troops to resist the Japanese military aggression and to recover the lost provinces.

An enemy on the soil of the Fatherland failed to bring about the desired unity, and the common people became pessimistic at the defeatist and weak policy of the government leaders in their dealings with the Japanese in Manchuria and their menacing attitude in other parts of China Proper. It is needless to mention here in detail the split in the Kuo Min Tang, the coming of the Cantonese delegates to Shanghai and the subsequent overthrow of the Nanking regime, with the "outs" trying to get "in" and the "ins" doing their best to stay "in."

The fiercer became internal strife, the more

menacing became Japanese militarism. The tentacles of Tanaka-ism spread to Peiping, Tientsin, Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Foochow and Swatow. The rich Yangtze Valley was a ripe plum ready to fall into the basket of Japanese militarism. The vacillating and weak attitude of the Nanking Government gave the idea to Admiral Shiosawa, Japanese Commander-in-Shanghai, to effect a coup at Shanghai, and to earn for the navy what General Honjo had earned for the army in Manchuria.

The defeatist policy of the Nanking Government ended in the acceptance by the Mayor of Shanghai of Admiral Shiosawa's demands, but this was not sufficient enough glory for the Japanese Navy and so came the next stage in the coup, the forcible occupation of Chapei. In such an eventuality, according to the same defeatist plan executed in Mukden, the Chinese troops were not to oppose the Japanese armed forces. But if China's great military leaders and officials were not going to resist the Japanese invaders, and make their declaration in the only way that a military man could do, General Tsai Ting Kai and his 19th Route Army were not accepting defeat, even though their opponents were the third power in the world.

How the 19th Route Army fought a gallant defensive battle for over four weeks against a foe equipped with all the most modern weapons of war is now an epic. The heroism of the Gallant 9th does not enter into the purposes of this article, but the causes which led to their retirement from the Chapei defences certainly do.

Let the Shanghai District Kuo Min Tang speak. Following is a translation in part of a telegram despatched to the Government leaders, General Chiang Kai Shek and Mr. Wang Ching Wei, at Loyang:—

"Five months have elapsed since the Japanese occupied the Three Eastern Provinces. So far the Government has failed to send troops to restore the lost territory.

"The Japanese troops have now invaded Shanghai for over a month. Our officers and men in the Shanghai front were forced to withdraw due to lack of reinforcements. In consequence of this, the people throughout the country are highly indignant at the

Government's cowardly policy.....

"You are all veteran Kuo Min Tang leaders and are now urged to direct the national forces personally against the Japanese aggressors in order to drive the latter away from China. The countrymen will continue to render you effective assistance and are prepared to lay down their lives for the country."

Similar messages also were despatched to Loyang by the General Labour Union, the Shanghai Citizen's Federation, the Postal Employees' Labour Union, and, other organizations.

And now let us see what the Government leaders were doing at Loyang at this time. The second



Long Live the 19th Route Army!

Plenary Session of the Central Executive Committee issued a declaration, part of which reads as follows:—

"The most important task to-day in China is to resist external aggression. The recent heroic stand of the Chinese forces at Shanghai and Woosung, who were willing to sacrifice their lives for the national existence of the country, has set an example for the national forces, who should all entertain the same determined attitude for prolonged resistance.

"Any military leaders who refuse to carry out the orders given them on various excuses should be severely dealt with by the Government and denounced by the nation.....

"As the first step (for developing the nation into a great power) corrupt officials should be removed from office. The people must be informed of the national finances and a retrenchment policy must be pursued.....

"While the nation is facing the present crisis, every Party member should assist in the task of resisting aggression as his sacred duty. We should unite and concentrate our efforts to carry on the struggle, to set an example to the people and to establish self-confidence in the ranks of the Kuo Min Tang.

"Now is the time for us to fight shoulder to shoulder for our national existence."

Brothers at home, and brothers Overseas, what a tragedy it all is! Think of the thousands who have given their lives for the success of the revolution, and the treasure poured in from overseas during the past twentyone years, not forgetting the millions exacted from the poor and struggling people, all for what? Is this policy of talk, and more talk, going to make China a better country? What every patriotic Chinese wants to-day is action, not words.

The 19th Route Army was betrayed, for there is no other name for it. For over four weeks they carried out their duties as soldiers and defenders of China's sovereignty. During those same four weeks, where were the leaders of the country? Where were the militarists, for whose armies and equipment the country had been bled white to sustain, that they could not take their places alongside the brave men of 19th Route Army in resisting the invader? And then the Government had the sheer impertinence to issue a declaration (after the retirement from Shanghai) calling upon the people to "unite and concentrate our efforts to carry on the struggle, to set an example to the people and to establish self-confidence in the ranks of the Kuo Min Tang!"

The real Kuo Min Tang, not the counterfeit which seeks to batten itself upon the body politic of the Chinese race by chicanery, deception and oppression, needs no defence by the writer of this article. The mantle that covered the shoulders of the veteran members of the grand old party has unfortunately fallen on to shoulders unworthy to uphold it.

There must be a cogent reason for the decline of the Kuo Min Tang in China. The true Kuo Min Tang members in China know only too well the reasons for the fall from grace. After the death of Dr. Sun Yat Sen the ruling clique sought to overthrow once and for all whatever serious opposition there was within the party by carrying out a policy that brooked no hostility to what it believed was for the good of the party and the country. All who differed from the ruling clique were termed reactionaries, communists and what not, and dealt with as such by an autocracy that stifled freedom of speech, muzzled the press, and instituted a reign of terror whereby the liberty of the individual was of no account and often terminated by

of the party and the wishes of Dr. Sun Yat Sen the Kuo Min Tang in China fulfilled its mission, may be gleaned from the fact that ever since Dr. Sun's death his widow has ceased to associate herself with the self-appointed followers of his party. And to-day the conduct of the party members with regard to the Japanese menace shows more than words can convey the low level to which the Kuo Min Tang Party has sunk in China. The Kuo Min Tang, as it is known in China, to-day stands discredited. Instead of leading the country towards progress, it has to follow in the path of the patriots of Heilungkiang, Chapei, Kiangwan and Woosung.

Not the Kuo Min Tang, but the officers and men of the immortal 19th Route Army revived the fast-ebbing spirits of the Chinese people, giving their life's blood that those who were left behind, and those that could see, would take heart and with renewed vigor and determination present an united front to the invader.

But do not let us forget, especially you, my brothers overseas, that the brave hearts of the 19th Route Army and their supporters here in China are in a minority, insofar as power and numbers go. The fear of the common people for those "higher-up" is still the greatest hindrance to the country's progress along modern lines, and it is true, as the foreigners are so very fond of saying, that the only reasoning that counts is FORCE. Therefore, in the present state of China it is my conviction that there is but one way to an early salvation of our country.

There is but one short road to unity for China. It is the self-same road that brought Italy out of chaos to order. China needs a Mussolini and his Black Shirts, in the shape of an Overseas Chinese Fascisti, at least 50,000 strong, to reinforce the 19th Route Army and allied divisions. Acting in concert with the intelligentsia (mostly inarticulate through persecution and the press censorship) and the genuine patriots at home, they would be welcomed by the people at large and their task of cleaning up the country could be accomplished in a very short time. Once the cancer of cowardly and corrupt officialdom was removed, the patient would without the least doubt show a very decided improvement! How can China resist external aggression when she suffers from innumerable internal disorders?

The reader may well ask, Why not a local Fascisti? It would be quite feasible to organize such an organization, but we must face the fact that the quality of the troops would not justify their classification as "shock troops." As auxiliary units they would be of inestimable value, but what we want now are "shock troops" and seasoned veterans cannot be produced from timid material. Much as our native-born brothers may disagree, we must realise the truth that the Overseas Chinese, because of their contact with Western civilisation, are better equipped mentally and psychologically to become the vanguard of a new united China party, whose mission should be to restore to the people the Three People's Principles. Order restored, the true period of tutelage could then be begun under the auspices of those who would have earned the right to such high honor.

China to-day is in sore need of all her sons. Those at home have so little to give, whereas those Overseas have so much to offer. What greater self-sacrifice could an Overseas Chinese render than his whole service and if need be his life for the Fatherland? In the past, our Overseas brothers have given lavishly of their bounty. Is it too much of us to ask them to perform the highest duty of all, the voluntary enlistment of themselves into a corporate unit to join the forces at home

士 九 敗 雷 毳 十 精 袖 不 死

Long Live the 19th Route Army!

Effective source of power—the Overseas Chinese. This was restored after his death. Now his family members are responsible for a second betrayal. I am constrained to ask, "What do Dr. Sun's family members know about the Revolutionary Movement which is not associated with the name of Sun Yat-sen? Very little, I gather. What of the vivid achievements of China's George Washington, Loong Jung Pung? The hoary veteran that is the beloved and spiritual head of a deathless army—the Overseas Revolutionary Martyrs. What of Yeung Ku Wan, Tse Tsan Tai, and then farther back and now forgotten by most, grand old Stephen King Jung Sao, Yeung Lee and infinitum. They lived, perhaps, in the youthful days of the organisation, but the lessons taught by them have not been very much taken to heart. Again, there are Chinese who, even at this late hour, are not greatly convinced of the Japanese design to realise the notorious Tanaka Memorial, in which the military party of Nippon intends to conquer all China as a prelude to the "conquest of the world." The childish audacity of the boast is only surpassed by the unashamed brutality of the methods employed.

But when the Japanese forces of conquest endeavored to capture the Chinese controlled portions of the city of Shanghai, they encountered unexpected and stern resistance from the stalwart defenders—the men of the Cantonese 19th Route Army. And for the first time in modern history the Chinese soldier proved himself a fighter of the highest skill. When, after many days of bombardment from naval guns, airplanes and artillery, he was found still to be holding out and fiercely defending his position against the military of the Third Power in the World, as Nippon is rated, the world received another—almost staggering—shock. In fact, foreign observers declared the bombardment to have been the heaviest ever delivered in Asia.

We have been assured by certain foreigners that in a regular stand up fight Japan will easily outpoint China. But there is now one fact which cannot be disputed, and it is that, defending his own home and territory, the Chinese soldier is a man to be reckoned with. He has become a common object, a person of high morale, and is no longer referred to contemptuously as an "umbrella" soldier. Once China has made for herself some sort of unity and once the now suffering millions see the advantages of militarism some of the most scornful nations will no doubt pay heavily for their past conduct towards Chinese immigrants, traders, and even tourists.

For many years now the foreign nations have

Today they see their own proud faces slapped, and have their backs bent under the yoke of Japanese militarism, which for sheer brutality and unspeakable outrage is unmatched in modern history if we except the Turkish rapes of Armenia. British and American policemen, military officers, and hundreds of impartial foreign civilians were among the thousands of Shanghai residents who witnessed the bayonetting of innocent Chinese non-combatants, poor coolies and old men who, with their hands tied behind their backs, were ruthlessly stabbed in the arms, legs and stomach, and left to die in agony or bleed slowly to death. All these—not to mention the scores of Chinese prominent in the business life of the international port—spirited away—into the next world.

In this connection let a foreign observer speak. "Every decent foreigner in Shanghai, and most of them are that, whether they approve of Chinese

and their political opinions or not, are one in their condemnation of these acts of murder by uniformed and plain-clothed Japanese. A few days ago, while on duty with an English friend at the sandbagged areas of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, we saw a Japanese blue-jacket run his bayonet through an old Chinese woman. My friend clutched my arm and asked excitedly whether or not I had seen the incident. But without waiting for my reply he at once reached for his rifle (at the same time extracting five rounds of ammunition from his bandolier) and would have shot at the Japanese if I had not restrained him. I shall never forget that huddled heap—not seventy yards from our observation post.

"The Shanghai Volunteer Corps, in this present war, is supposed to take a neutral stand. But I can assure you that many members of that Corps are only waiting for the word to open fire on these barbarous

fiends, calling themselves men. Instead of going out to fight the Chinese soldiers at the front line, these "warriors", under the protection of the neutral status of the International Settlement, rush around the districts of Chapei and Hongkew herding together innocent Chinese civilians, shooting their rifles at will, entirely without discipline, while mobs of their "robin" or rascal class join them in despatching every Cantonese they can lay hands on. The reason for the murder of the Cantonese population in Hongkew and Chapei is easily explained. The Chinese 19th Route Army, which has so far successfully defied all Japanese attempts to dislodge Chinese defence forces, is composed almost entirely of Cantonese soldiers. Hence the vicious hatred of everything Cantonese."

When the above article was written the Cantonese had certainly given a very good account of



A Youthful Defender Having a Shot at an Enemy Plane, Near Chenju.

十九路軍戰士精神不死

themselves. In the first two weeks of the war they captured and destroyed several armored cars, and shot down four enemy aircraft. The first aerial battle was also won by a Chinese fighting plane over Chenju, the headquarters of the 19th Route Army.

Now, the essential point we learn from the past is that preparation is the key to success, and combined and concentrated effort the only force leading to victory. Have the Kuo Min Tang leaders, we wonder, attempted even to clarify the past as it should be clarified? They have not. Had they told the Chinese people the true story of the Revolution, the masses would not have supported their charlatan administration. Now, the nation has faced, and still faces, foreign aggression. The people have a right to know the past. When it is unfortunately true that a little knowledge is a dangerous thing, it is also true that no knowledge at all is a greater and more tragic national calamity.

It is therefore that I feel it my solemn duty to give to those Chinese who read English, and are therefore very well educated and well conversant with modern ideas, the following facts which have been held in trust by all Overseas Chinese in common, about the revolutionary movement. Too much understanding and too much significance cannot be applied to my way of thinking, to the facts of history.

For more than eighty years there has been in operation a great movement among Chinese persons to establish a modern democratic government in China. The idea was to build up a party which could overthrow the Manchu Dynasty and establish a republic modelled after that of the United States. The members of that Party pledged themselves never to think of their own or their family's comfort and happiness. They were, in short, to sacrifice themselves for the building of New China. Besides being in the nature of a solemn duty and lasting command, it became later on a test of manhood. And the explanation? The early situation of the Overseas Chinese was such as to make the stoutest heart quail. They suffered the direst humiliations, insults, and even death and torture, with no protection either from the so-called Chinese Government or foreign rulers. The pain they endured, the humiliations they suffered, the sacrifice they made, were the cornerstones of the Independence Movement.

China was not, and is not, in reality, invaded by Japan. It has been the unfaithful members of the Revolutionary Independence Movement, commonly called the Kuo Min Tang, who have betrayed the country. Nor are the people of China entirely blameless. Those who persisted in buying, even after September 18 when Manchuria was lost, Japanese goods, are equally responsible. By carrying on an unpatriotic trade with Japan they were merely giving another rifle to be used against them by that aggressive country.

However, contrary to expectations, in which every foreigner shared, the Cantonese proved "stubborn" and refused to yield (even under the

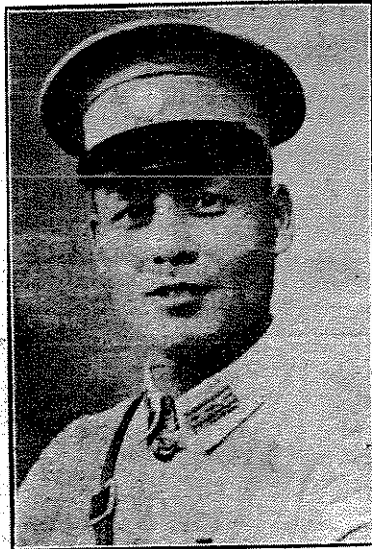
aerial and naval bombardment which went on for days upon days) one inch of Chinese soil. They showed a resistance worthy of veterans. The Japanese, flush from their easy won victories in Manchuria against Chang Hsueh-liang's troops, who did not fight but pursued a policy of "non-resistance" to be subdued so easily, expected to (and indeed boasted that they would) capture Chapei in three hours.

That belief was shared by the Foreign Powers also, and this is proved by the fact that they allowed the Japanese to use the International Settlement as a base of operations, believing that the fait accompli was the easiest way out of a dangerous situation. But that was a big blunder on the part of the Foreign Powers. They allowed a member to violate the integrity and neutrality of the common ownership. Such was the situation created by the Japanese. From one violation to another they have gone on until they have become blasé. They have outraged every humanitarian principle.

Baulked, at their initial attempt, the Japanese military and naval commanders brought out all the frightfulness they could muster, bombing an unfortified city from the air, demolishing civilian homes and blowing men, women and children into fragments. Such is the Japanese way of waging war, backed up by the reports of the League of Nations Enquiry Commission. The Japanese, however, called it "protecting their nationals" lives and properties! After a week of this kind of warfare they told the world they had lost but 140 men. Readers may judge for themselves if their figures can be relied upon.

The Japanese hate to be humiliated. And to be humiliated before the eyes of the whole world by the despised Chinese is too much for their mental balance, hence the reign of frightfulness against the Cantonese civilians resident in Hongkew District. The world had been verily deceived by the sweet words of the Japanese, but after January 28 the truth and horror of its "protection" made the very name of Japan anathema. It is certainly a bad sign for the peace of the world. At least every good American and British person, should do some deep thinking. They should see to it that such foreign policies are formulated which will work in co-operation with the Republic of China to keep from the Asiatic mainland and Australasia, this grave menace to civilisation. For the world is now confronted by a very definite peril which can only be offset by the championing of Republican China, whose government, whether good or bad, will never entertain bellicose ambitions for the "conquest of the world." The so-called "Yellow Peril" as enunciated by white Australia may not, after all, be so much "hot air." Those who cherish liberty and the ideals of Anglo-Saxon civilisation need but to come to Shanghai to verify the results of Japanese frightfulness.

Selfish Chinese nationalism may yet resort to a foreign war as the last hope of a unified and peaceful administration. She, perhaps, may turn over the new leaf by a life and death struggle with Japan: she



Block by courtesy of China Press
General Koo Ting Hua, Commander
of the 78th Division, 19th
Route Army.

Long Live the 19th Route Army!

may thus unify herself by blood and sacrifice.

As for the meaning for those things above which I have dwelt at length upon, I may merely state that Chinese and foreign prosperity in the international city of Shanghai, has received a setback from which it may take years, perhaps decades, to recover. Shanghai, as a result of the war, has become drab and nervous.

Then, stark and terrible, the ruins of war torn Chapei, with thousands of unknown Chinese dead among the ruins,—these things can never be forgotten or forgiven. This rape of civilisation cannot be erased from the conscience of decent peoples. If there can be no foreign intervention, the war will last until China has exacted full and complete vengeance. China is bound to lose in the beginning, but awakening nationalism plus the desire in every Chinese heart to make Japan pay, and pay in full, will and must, bring, final victory.

China is not afraid of Japan. China is ready to cross swords with Nippon. The price is high, but it will be paid.

When China achieves her independence and triumphs over Japan, there will be no more diplomacy for victorious New China. There will be, as Signor Mussolini remarked but recently, the voice that speaks louder than the League of Nations—the roar of cannons on the battlefield!

Carry on, New China!

Avenge the death of your innocents. Raise your proud standard. Force the enemy to his knees, and run him through. No mercy, no compassion.

We have learned their villainy—teach them better!

THE DEVASTATION OF CHAPEI

Whatever view one may take of the merits of the present Sino Japanese dispute, there are, I think, no two opinions among the foreign community in Shanghai regarding the continued devastation of the Chapei area. It is worse than a crime: it is an irreparable blunder. It would remain a blunder even if one accepted as literally correct every explanation given by the Japanese authorities for the outbreak of hostilities, in Chapei. It cannot be excused or defended on political, on military, or on humanitarian grounds. It was, and is, unnecessary. It would be difficult to justify even if a state of war existed between China and Japan, and Shanghai were a fortified, instead of an open, city.—(Mr. H. G. W. Woodhead, C.B.E., in Shanghai Evening Post, Feb. 6).

INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT POLICE HELPLESS BEFORE JAPANESE MILITARISTS

A Japanese (International Settlement member) constable searched a Chinese and then handed him over to a Marine patrol. A foreign police officer was appealed to by a Chinese who was being searched by a marine, the latter appearing to have pocketed some papers. The foreigner protested and a Japanese constable informed the former that he would report his (the foreigner's) action to the military authorities. ("North-China Daily News," Feb. 24.)



BLOCK BY COURTESY OF CHINA PRESS.

“Instead of going out to fight the Chinese soldiers...these “warr-
riors,” under the protec-
tion of..the International
Settlement, rush around
the districts of Chapei
and Hongkew herding
together innocent Chin-
ese civilians..while mobs
of their “ronin”...join
them in despatching
every Cantonese they
can lay hands on.”

十九路軍戰士精神不死

Chinese Boy Scouts "Do Their Bit"

Fine Traditions of Organisation Upheld by Chinese Lads: Girl Guides Also In Limelight

THE Boy Scouts of China," wrote the China Press, Shanghai, during the stirring days of the gallant defence of the city by the 19th Route Army "are finding it easy nowadays to do their daily good turn.

"These youths are, in fact, doing more than one good turn daily for since the beginning of Sino-Japanese hostilities in this vicinity they have been kept working at full pressure helping to evacuate refugees from the danger zones, aiding the Nantao police with traffic problems, and doing a thousand and one other useful things.

"Not only have the Boy Scouts been kept busy but the Chinese Girl Scouts are also mobilized and doing creditable work nursing in the hospitals that have sprung up around this city like proverbial mushrooms.

Many Applicants

"District Scoutmaster Wang Kong was high in his praise for these boys and girls who are doing their 'bit.' He claims that never before has young China responded to the call for volunteer service as now and that it was a hard job for him to turn down the applications of no fewer than 670 keen-as-mustard youngsters.

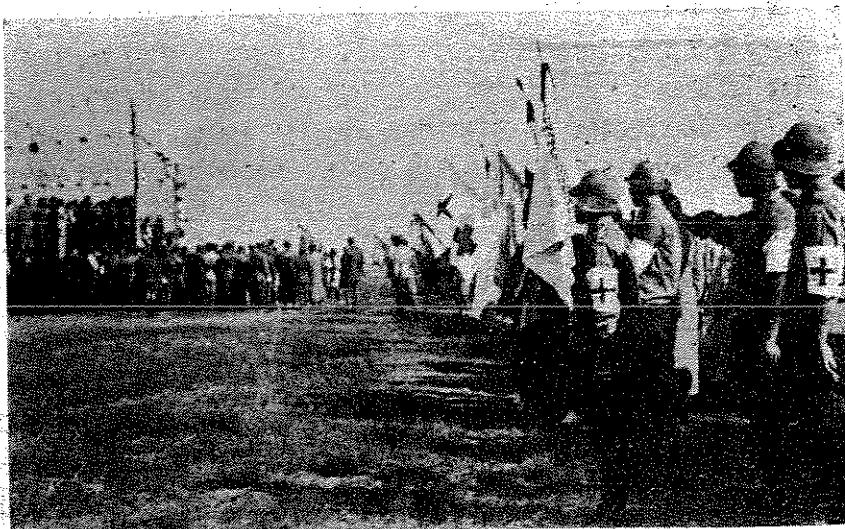
"Scoutmaster Wang has now a troop of 400 trained boys under his command beside a large number of girls. He has been forced to reject all applicants below the age of 18 years because the work the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts are called upon to do now are far too strenuous and unsuitable for younger boys and girls.

Were "Prepared"

"When the troubles here started, the troop im-

mediately established two headquarters, one at the Cantonese Guild and the other at the Moore Memorial Church. Living up to their motto of "Be Prepared," the boys and girls took less than a day to thoroughly organize their various committees and to start doing creditable work.

"Undaunted by the fact that a number of their



The Girls of the Central University at Nanking though unable to do actual field relief work like their sisters in Shanghai, nevertheless organised themselves into Red Cross Units and placed their names on the roll of volunteers—and this desire to assist and succor in every possible way the brave men of the 19th Route Army was—and is—widespread throughout the land.

comrades have suffered injuries while assisting Red Cross workers at Chapei, Woosung and Kiangwan fronts, the boys and girls are seemingly enthusiastic to go ahead with their baptism of aid for suffering fellow countrymen.

"These boys and girls are living up to the high standard required of scouts and typical of their kind, are doing heroic work daily without a single thought of praise or glory."

IN BLUNDERLAND

"The suggestion, in the Japanese note, that the League should have definitely proposed the creation of a 'safety zone' indicates a pathetic blindness. As a safety 'zone' the whole Shanghai area at the present moment looks a trifle awry. Japan, indeed, seems to have turned it into a Blunderland, from which it is hoped she will soon be able to extricate herself and others by the exercise of a clearer perception of the realities so blandly commended to the League's attention." (North-China Daily News' leader, Feb. 26).

JAPAN'S AMBITION

Japanese expansion into the whole of the Yangtze Valley was confirmed in a speech given by Captain Yamamoto during the funeral service of Colonel Hayashi in Shanghai on March 3.

Captain Yamamoto said: "Colonel Hayashi's death on the battlefield lays the foundation for expansion of Dai Nippon in the Yangtze Valley. When that day comes, I hope that my fellow countrymen will remember that he has not died in vain."

十九路軍戰士精神不死

抵抗的前後

(羔 山)

張少爺：日本軍閥在九一八事件的對手，恰巧碰到中國軍閥的不肖子，甘地的遙從弟子張學良少爺。「日本人愛什麼，讓他們拿什麼。」即使日本人到北平去擄他的舞侶，他會不會從煙舖上拿起鴉片槍來抵抗一下，我們還疑惑着，日本軍閥因此得到意外的收穫。

漢奸太少：因為東三省意外的成功，同時列強和蘇俄態度的懦弱，日本軍閥非但要藉武力侵略解救自身痛苦，並且引起稱霸世界的野心。的確，假使中國的軍人個個是張少帥，政客個個是趙博士，老百姓個個是所謂「江北漢奸」，日本一舉手可亡中國而為世界第一強國無疑。可惜偏有一般不識好歹的老百姓們；情願做內戰不息，災禍頻行，苛稅重重的次殖民地國民；(?)不願做世界第一強國大日本的順民。他們沒有政權，沒有武力，僅僅下一個決心「抵制日貨」！居然引起高高在上的日本財閥軍閥的怒火千丈。

新廣告術：第一杯慶祝勝利的香檳，已把淺量的日本灌醉了！於是中國沿江沿海各口岸，都泊滿了日本的戰艦，砲口對着民房，飛機在頭上盤旋。顧客不買東西，打上顧客的家門，天津鬧了一番，雖然未曾賣掉什麼，至少乘顧客躲在他床底下的時候，順手可以摸着桌上的一個泥娃娃和其他幾件東西。最有錢的顧客是上海。是，上海應當受些教訓！上海去呀！

奇蹟：十九路軍長官不懂甘地主義。十九路軍兵士不認得大日本皇軍。不自量力，擔敢抵抗。日本軍閥此時真老羞成怒了！血戰月餘，三易主帥，最後把全國軍力三分之一調來，同十九路軍碰命；才逼到「後援不繼，全師而退。」倘以雙方軍備，人數，器械，精神，戰蹟——相比，真是一件奇蹟，受到教訓的不僅是中國人吧！

桃花源：上海一戰；震驚了世界，震驚了日本，增強了華人的信心，增強了華軍的勇氣。但是，震驚不着我們政府，增強不了我黨國要人的勇氣。無抵抗於戰前。看冷戲於戰時。忙和議於戰後，嗚呼！民族主義，嗚呼！革命外交。……

「一面抵抗一面交涉」的行政院長，忙着拉夫旅行闢謠演說。「整個計劃長期抵抗」的軍委長於游覺名勝之餘，還銀燭高烧，慕迎驗屍官洋大人於金陵城畔。我們的張少帥正安居燕北，歌舞昇平。一班寄生蟲政客們，本愁着地皮括完，來日大難忽見趙欣伯照治們一登龍門，身價十倍，始恍然生財猶有他道。再以除了努力挑撥離間使抵抗不成外，還不是朝歌夜宴，預祝皇軍勝利。

新因果律：但是日軍佈告上所要拯救的中國民衆呢？虐殺！搶劫！縱火！姦淫！隨時隨地被死神追逐着！芳澤說「日本感覺到種種煩惱，所以造成了上海事件。」詞令之妙，以箋加矣！世界上最大慘劇，被這種描淡寫一句話，驅出了全世界旁觀者的胸懷，趕出了新聞記者的筆端。但是，日人的煩惱何來？「抵制日貨」和「全力抵抗！」前者使財閥心痛。後者使日軍武力大白於天下。倘使日人煩惱就該出兵，造成華人的恐怖；那末，四萬萬華人的恐怖，將要造成些什麼？

日本向列強告奮勇做討赤的先鋒。誰知道剛剛動手，就差一些兒把蘇俄努力而未成的中國促成蘇維埃的先鋒。強敵未摧，又樹大敵。日本軍閥的神機妙算，恐怕非但安不了天下，還要賠一個夫人。不信？請看日本國內何等的不安寧！

危險的遊戲：日本在火藥庫前燃起爆竹的藥線。火線慢慢燃着。全世界的人類很焦急的矚候着。等到轟然一聲響後，我們再看那個受傷？那個炸死？

十九路軍戰士精神不死

展望前途

(聊 生)

侵略中國是日本軍閥和財閥們傳統的政策，也是他們惟一的出路。此次決然廢棄軟弱的經濟侵略政策而採用強硬的武力侵略方式，固然因為軍閥迷信自己武力萬能，也因為有下列六個動機：

- 一．可以把國民的目光移向國外以免除政爭，併且可以打開不景氣的氣像。
- 二．中國有傾向統一之可能，而統一後之中國對於日本是絕大的恐怖。
- 三．中國在東三省方面建設的努力有相當的成功。此於日本所謂滿蒙特殊利益是一種威脅。
- 四．蘇俄內部整理將要完成，赤色的恐怖將降臨遠東。
- 五．列強經濟困難，自顧不暇，併且互相猜疑傾軋，必無連絡對付日本之可能。
- 六．將來對美或對俄戰爭時，為供養與戰略計，非先取得中國，不能致勝。

所以，九一八事件發生之後，中國雖然極端可惜上述第三項的犧牲，總究因為第二項關係，在未曾統一之前，東三省軍事當局不肯犧牲一己實力而無抵抗退却。蘇俄因為第四項關係，惟恐功虧一簣，竭力避免戰事。列強雖然明知如第一，六兩項所云日本將崛起而為將來之大患，終因第五項關係而不敢輕舉妄動。日軍於是長驅直入，盡收遼東三省！舉世嘩然，相顧失色；焉知老饕得食，正未肯淺嘗而止咧！

一二八之前，日軍挾其犀利之戰器，列陣滬濱，劍拔弩張，目空一切。中國官吏委曲求全，汗顏無也。此時之問題而是「日本如何方能滿足？」不是「日軍能否滿足其慾？」豈知十九路軍僅僅憑了「勇氣」兩字，竟摧毀了世界第三強國的軍威！於是失色嘩然者輪到了驕傲的日本人。全世界愕然。中國人鼓舞。一月之後，十九路軍因後援不繼，全師而退；日軍也已筋疲力盡，亟待補充了！

日本在上海得到了什麼？土地？貿易？名譽？失却了什麼？軍費！器械！生命！威風！

中國當然遭受了生命和物質的損失。但是已獲到最可寶貴的全民的無限的「勇氣」有這新生的「勇氣」儘可再與日軍週旋。十九路軍喚醒了中國民衆的迷夢。增加了中國民衆的勇氣——這是十九路軍最大的戰蹟。

現在再舉目一看世界：列強之間傾軋猜疑猶昔。經濟困難，日益加甚。蘇俄只固守邊圍，還是不敢輕動干戈。世界人士對華的同情心，能抵禦日軍炮火嗎？世界大戰還未醞釀成熟。我們希望不到幫助，也沒有日本以外的敵軍。

再看看日本：政黨鬭爭日劇，經濟枯窘日甚，勞動者要抬頭，殖民地要解放。雖然搶到了東三省的回生丹，無奈藥性太慢，醫不了眼前四種致命傷！

再回看我中國：國民黨雖佔有所謂中央政府，實際上早已和民衆離婚。幾個領袖正在竭力進行和解，另外幾個領袖正在竭力使其離異。民衆們天災人禍之餘，已受足夠的教訓已有清楚的認識；東北義勇軍和十九路軍更給我們強有力的證明：

「除死戰外無他途！」