

cussing aggressor methods with the mothers of China, Belgium, France, Holland, Norway and England, of Ethiopia and Spain, of Czechoslovakia and every other victim of unprovoked aggression these past few years. These mothers, thousands upon thousands of them bereaved, might perhaps have driven home to America's mothers more than all the writing, all the speech-making that the reason why the effigy of Senator Pepper was hanged was precisely the reason why they were bereaved—because their countries were unprepared to meet attackers who knew neither mercy nor honor. . . .

"In normal times, the action of the American Mothers would be commended wholeheartedly—but these are not normal times and the United States must face abnormal facts; predominantly the fact that the most satisfactory means of meeting a threat today is by answering it with a greater threat. No civilized peoples asked or desired that this state of affairs should exist, but the gloves have been torn off in favor of knuckle dusters, and it is quite apparent that America's mothers have yet to realize that either they let their boys sit at home and wait empty-handed for the enemy, or that they are armed and trained ready to defend the country to which their mothers gave them."

Never before it has been more obvious than it is today that if people want freedom and liberty they must be prepared to make sacrifices and to fight for their preservation. The tragedy of France is a particularly revealing lesson on this point.

## Chungking Spirit Amid Daily Bombings

By C. Y. W. MENG (孟長泳)

**B**EGINNING from the end of May, the Japanese raiders subjected Chungking to almost daily aerial bombardments raining down hundreds of high-powder demolition and incendiary bombs every time, thus repeating the story of the last summer when squadron after squadron of heavy bombers subjected the congested downtown residential area of Chungking to a hail of death and destruction on May 3 and 4. But this summer, the bombardment of this interior city and non-military area is continued almost daily.

I visited most of these affected areas, and I could not but be deeply touched by the terrible scenes of the destruction. Hundreds were lying dead; hundreds were burned to death; hundreds were buried into the debris subsequently dug out; and other hundreds were rendered homeless. Of all places bombed both in the summers of 1939 and 1940, not one is a military establishment, or in the neighbourhood of any military establishment, or of any military value. Fundamentally speaking, there is no such military establishment in Chungking. Of all houses destroyed and burned down, all of them were shops, residences and dwelling places of poor people. Of all people killed and wounded whom I had seen, all of them were labourers who were employed in road repairing or other construction work or civilians, and not one was a soldier or military officer. Of all places where the demolition and incendiary bombs did damage, all of them were the commercial or residential centers and the thorough-fare of the city. Therefore, it is not necessary for us to wait for the official account to know that the number of the casualties must be high.

Moreover, one must not only be ready to sacrifice, but must be militarily prepared to meet an attack. America needs millions of men to defend her shores, men, trained to use the many complicated weapons of modern mechanical warfare and ready to spring into action at a moment's notice. The rapidity of the German successes has revealed the paramount importance which time now plays in warfare. One cannot wait until the enemy is at one's door to get prepared. One must be ready to strike at any time and at any place immediately. Minutes, hours now decide battles, not days, months or years. Major G. F. Eliot, writing on America's defenses in *Life* says,

"We must remember that unorganized and latent resources do not count. France and Britain each had greater resources than Germany. But Germany had translated more of her resources into fighting power, thus getting the edge in time."

America is a long way behind in her defense preparations. By putting forth every ounce of energy in her power, she will barely make up the lost ground. She can certainly not afford to waste valuable time in quibbling over conscription when the very life and death of the nation may be at stake.

While causing destruction on civilian property to an even larger extent than the bloody bombings of May 3 and 4, 1939, the Japanese planes also destroyed foreign diplomatic quarters and neutral property. The Soviet Embassy was hit during the June 11 bombing while the Russian Tass News Agency was bombed both on June 10 and 12. The German Transocean News Agency was completely razed to the ground by an incendiary bomb on June 11. The United Press and the Havas news agencies suffered most damages by the concussion and shrapnel. On the following days, the British and French Embassy buildings were partially destroyed by the Japanese bombings.

As it was before, the Chinese cultural and educational institutions are one of the worst sufferers of the Japanese bombings. The Futan Middle School on the outskirts of the city was again raided for the second time within a month. Part of the school buildings were burned when struck by incendiary bombs. There are other schools and hospitals which became the victims of repeated Japanese bombings.

But I could not but be strongly impressed by the remarkable spirit which the Chinese possess. They remain remarkably calm despite the Japanese bombings. After weeks of bombings, I admit that Chungking City is partially destroyed, but I find that the "Chungking Spirit" is more and more *Undaunted* than before!

A few minutes after the raids, China's Fighting Generalissimo (and many times, accompanied by Madame Chiang) and other high officials, such as Dr. H. H. Kung, Vice-President of the Executive Yuan and Minister of Finance; General Ho Ying-ching, Minister of War;

General Liu Chih, Chungking's Defence Commander and Mayor K. C. Wu, inspected the devastated areas comforting these victims of the Japanese bombings and offering them many relief measures.

The Generalissimo is said to have expressed much concern over the rehabilitary measures for these victims. He is further reported to have issued personal instruction to General Liu Chih and Mayor Wu to the effect that "不得使一個難民流離失所" meaning "there should not be a single victim who should become destitute after bombing."

The Executive Yuan has also appropriated a sum of \$500,000 to be used in extending small loans to homeless refugees. Loans from \$20 to \$300 may be granted to *bona fide* applicants whose earthly possessions and means of livelihood have been lost due to Japanese bombings. The aim of the Government is to make them useful as well as patriotic.

In addition, the money will be used as pensions to families of the dead and towards burial, if necessary. The joint board is building four public cemeteries on the outskirts of Chungking, exclusively for burying those killed by the Japanese bombs.

Part of the \$500,000 will go to maintaining sanitary conditions in the dugouts and to financing medical activities. At present the board keeps 1,700 beds in its suburban hospitals in addition to 500 more in the city. All wounded civilians are sent to the city hospitals for immediate treatment following raids. They are transferred to the safer suburban hospitals within 24 hours.

The relief and rescue measures are far better organized and are greatly strengthened this year. That is one of the very reasons why while the destruction is far more extensive than that in the summer of 1939, the casualties have been kept low. But high tribute must be paid to the Chinese Air Force and to the Chungking auxiliary air raid relief forces for their bravery and meritorious work. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek personally commended the pilots for their courage and rewarded them with \$20,000. Recently, he had also awarded \$15,000 to the Chungking auxiliary air relief workers for their fine work.

The Seventh Plenary Session of the C.E.C. (Central Executive Committee) of the Kuomintang was held a month ago in accordance with the scheduled time in the Central Party Headquarters which is situated next to the building of the National Government.

As all residents of Chungking know, the building of the National Government has been the target of the Japanese raiders. But despite the Japanese repeated and daily bombings, the C.E.C. members—undoubtedly, including the Fighting Generalissimo—insisted that the meeting must be held in the usual place (in the headquarters of the Kuomintang), rather than in any place outside of the city. Such is the "Chungking Spirit."

Scarcely ten minutes after the bombing, some 10,000 "volunteers" from the local air-defence corps and another thousand of the members of the San Min Chu Yi Youth Corps were rushed to scenes of disaster, fighting flames,

carrying away the dead and the wounded, and digging into the debris for victims. Such work is being participated by all classes of people, including a number of monks from Tibet whose colorful red robes shone prominently in the ghastly scenes of devastation. They make up the rescue parties. The Chinese scouts and girl guides are seen everywhere giving first-aid to the wounded and carrying them on stretchers to the nearest hospitals.

Every time, streets which might have been piled up by debris after the bombing were cleaned with remarkable quickness by thousands of the volunteers and soldiers within ten minutes after "all clear" was sounded. Street lighting which was put out after the bombing after a few nights was again in operation. Such is the "Chungking Spirit!"

A walk around the city is most inspiring to us. All shops post special notices on the door informing the public "Business As Usual" with only a change of the business hours. I never found any shop which was closed down or suspended the business simply due to fear of being bombed out of existence. The reason, as one of the proprietors informed me, "such sufferings are only temporary, and after the summer, there is no more," adding that "we always look for the future but not for the present." Such is the "Chungking Spirit" today!

As I explained time and again that during these three years of my observation in the nearby war-zones and in the rear, what strikes me most is that we, the observers, are unable to find and record a word of complaint among the Chinese about their sufferings they are now undergoing as a result of their Government's decision to fight to the last. Every Chinese from the Generalissimo down to every layman has implicit faith in the final victory over the invader. Every Chinese considers the present sufferings as only temporary, and present sacrifice as inevitable and for the Nation's cause, and every Chinese looks for the brighter days to come in the future.

In 1939, after the Japanese bombing of Chungking, I discovered such Chinese spirit, and I characterized it as the Chinese *Undaunted Spirit*. I said, in resisting the Japanese invasion, such *Undaunted Spirit* is the Chinese sharpest weapon. The invader might have succeeded in penetrating the Chinese line of defence here and there, but they could never break down the Chinese spirit. So long as the Chinese possess such *Undaunted Spirit*, China is unconquerable. But now one year has passed. I find the Chinese spirit is even more *undaunted* than ever.

In calculating the cost of a bombing expedition to Chungking, *The Ta Kung Pao* (or *L'Impartial*) said, "Even if all the 100 enemy planes return to their bases safely, the cost of such a trip will amount to over Yen 12,210,000." The paper's estimate is as follows:—

- (1) Oil: If each plane consumes 70 gallons of gasoline per hour, then the 100 planes will have to burn 70,000 gallons in ten hours on the entire trip. Calculated at three Yen a gallon, the cost for the 70,000 gallons is Yen 210,000. This excludes the cost of 2,000 gallons of motor oil.

(2) Bombs: Each plane is capable of carrying 2,000 kilograms of explosives. The total amount of missiles carried by the 100 planes is thus 200,000 kilograms. Valued at US\$1 per kilogram, the 200,000 kilograms cost a total US\$200,000. If the ratio of exchange is 10 Yen to every American dollar, then the total cost for explosives is Yen 2,000,000.

(3) Depreciation of planes: The life of each motor is 300 hours. The rate of depreciation for every trip to Chungking is therefore one-thirtieth. This excludes planes lost in the raid.

As stated by the officials of Air Forces Headquarters, on average, the enemy loses three planes in each trip of 100 planes. The minimum cost of each plane is Yen 5,000,000. The most conservative estimate places the loss at Yen 10,000,000 for three planes.

The human loss to the Japanese air forces is estimated at around 200. If one takes an average of Yen 30,000 to train a member of the enemy air force, the dead crew would cost Japan Yen 6,000,000 in their recent Chungking raids.

So the paper concluded, "From the preceding figures,

## China Bans Latinization

By A CHINESE COMMENTATOR

IT is now definitely decided that the Chinese language will not be Latinized. On July 12, the Ministry of Education ruled that the traditional Chinese is more advantageous than the experimented system, technically, pedagogically and politically.

What is meant by the Latinization of Chinese? The Latinization of the Chinese language has been promoted, discussed and experimented on by a small group of people during the past decade. The sponsors contend that in order to expedite the completion of the literary movement in China, the masses should be taught a new system of learning the language based on Latin alphabets instead of pictographic characters. For it is extremely difficult for the ordinary man to learn the Chinese language by committing to memory the correct writing, meaning and pronunciation of some 23,265 monosyllabic characters. But, in reality, he needs only to acquaint himself with from 2,000 to 4,000 such characters for every day use. Even this reduced number is too unwieldy to teach the masses to read and write. On the other hand, the alphabets used for the Latinized language are only 28 in number (that is, a, b, c, ch, d, e, f, g, i, j, k, l, m, n, ng, o, p, r, rh, s, sh, t, u, w, x, y, z, and zh), with three English alphabets (h, q, and v) discarded and five new diphthongs (ch, ng, rh, sh, and zh) added. If the Chinese language is Latinized, innumerable words may be formed from these 28 alphabets—easy to read and easy to write. It is further claimed that once this new system is universally used, new scientific and technical terms will be better absorbed.

However, the Latinized Chinese language is not free from serious drawbacks. Technically speaking, since the new system is based on sound, the Latinized Chinese must be learned in as many versions as dialects in various

it can be safely said enemy's loss in each raid is ten times that of China's."

There is certainly much truth in this statement. Of so many houses and other properties destroyed and burned down, completely or partially, nine out of ten are antiquated buildings and dwellings of poor people, which under regulations of any municipal governments in any country, would have been ordered to be demolished long ago. Unlike Paris and London, Chungking has very few foreign styled and costly buildings. My friends and I who made a study of the damages to Chungking by the Japanese bombings up to July 1, 1940 (damages in the summer of 1939 included) put it not more than \$1,000,000 (Chinese national currency).

On the other hand, the *spiritual* gain on the Chinese side is immense. The consensus of the Chinese opinion is that such bombardments of the commercial and interior cities only hardens the Chinese resistance to the last, and intensifies the Chinese public resentment before the civilized world. There is no better way of further intensifying the solidarity of the people than to have them see their friends and neighbours killed and maimed and their houses burned down by bombs *before their eyes!*

parts of China. Or it presupposes the universal adoption of one major dialect—say, the Mandarin—as the spoken language of this country. Moreover, the various tones and numerous homonyms of Chinese characters in verbal form add further confusion to the task of identifying the Chinese character by Latinized pronunciation. For instance, there are some 113 different characters pronounced *li*, with different intonations. If all these characters are so Latinized, how many guesses must one make in order to grasp the right meaning of the word? In the last analysis, the Latinized Chinese has still to depend on the traditional Chinese characters. Latinized or Romanized or foreignized in any other way, the word is, in sound, Chinese. For example, the Latinized Chinese for "son," written "R Z," is essentially pronounced "erh tze" (兒子) according to the Romanization system. So when one reads words in Latinized Chinese, he has to transform them into their equivalents in traditional Chinese first before he can grasp their correct meaning. Thus, one does not know the meaning of "Sin Xua Rhbao" unless he knows their Chinese equivalents (新華日報) in this case that makes sense). Then, and not until then, he comes to the conclusion that "Sin Xua Rhbao" means "New China Daily News" (新華日報).

It is a disputable fact that illiteracy among the Chinese masses can be wiped out with less effort and in shorter time by means of the Latinized system. Since this system is essentially based on sound, it is pedagogically unfit for the masses. For instance, how can a person tell offhand that the Latinized word "sh" means such nouns as "lion," (獅) "corpse," (屍) "poetry," (詩) "ten," (十) or "house" (室) or such verbs as to swear (誓) or "to pass away" (逝). After a certain lapse of time, a student may experience considerable difficulty in