

introduced to Shanghai. While the local products are effective on the whole, some are known to have caused inflammation of the intestines when taken in liberal dosages. The sale of Penicilin has also given rise to serious controversy among qualified students of medicine. Without taking sides on this issue we may suggest that this preparation be subjected to further official analysis and test by the lawful authorities before being accepted by the medical profession. These casual observations should suffice to show that in the matter of public health Shanghai has much to learn from cities of similar size in the Occident. With the replacement of the puppet regime, the prospect seems bright for a change for the better. It is to be hoped that the authorities will clean the city of quack doctors, fake medicines, mercenary hospitals and irresponsible laboratories as quickly and thoroughly as they have cleaned the city of extensive refuse dumps left behind by the puppets.

Gruesome Nazi Horrors

ATTRACTING world-wide attention at the present moment is the war-crime trial now being held at Luneburg, where the perpetrators of the atrocities of the Belsen and Auschwitz (Oswiecim) concentration camps are now being charged with the degradation and mass murder of millions of political and civilian prisoners, men, women, and children, belonging to almost every country of Europe. The monstrosity of the crimes committed in cold blood by hundreds of highly-trained German professors, doctors and their assistants simply staggers the human mind. In the Oswiecim camp alone, it is alleged that no less than 4,000,000 men, women and children (as many as the entire population of Shanghai!) were used as slave labor, beaten, tortured, sent to the lethal gas chambers, and finally burnt in the huge crematoria built especially for the purpose. But this was not all. The victims were systematically robbed and stripped of all their belongings before being sent to their death. Dead, they were turned into ashes,

artificial fertilizers, and the like. In other words, they were disposed of by the speediest and most efficient means and at the same time made to yield the most economic benefit possible. Alive, those in good health were used as guinea pigs for medical experiments and submitted to the most revolting outrages. When they could serve no further purpose they were driven to the gas chambers and summarily put to death. Day in, day out, for years on end, the huge chimney stacks of the "death factories" belched forth their stench as the ovens of the crematoria turned an endless procession of human beings into essential materials for the German home front. It is claimed that an average of 10,000 persons were done away with daily. The most significant and indeed horrifying thing about the "death factories" is that not only were they carefully premeditated and planned by their Nazi perpetrators, but that even special "schools," "academies" and "universities" were established to turn out men and women trained in the art of scientific slaughter. What happened at Oswiecim, Belsen and other Nazi slaughter houses gives us a startling insight into the terrible perversion of the Nazi mind and the depths of degradation to which the German people had fallen. It gives us an idea of what Europe and the rest of the world had escaped with the defeat of Nazi Germany. More important still, it has given an inkling of the enormity of the task which now confronts the Allied occupation forces. Oswiecim and Belsen are the very essence of Nazism. The Nazi virus has sunk so deep and so thoroughly poisoned the minds of the German people that they have become insensible to human feeling, otherwise they would have been incapable of such incredible sadism. How to eradicate this evil spirit is the foremost problem of the Allies. With the present generation, it is doubted whether much can be done—it is beyond redemption. The only thing to do is to forcibly prevent them from committing any more mischief. The sole hope is in the training and development of a new generation of Germans with a completely new set of ideals who will be able to live in peace and amity with the rest of the world.

China in Perpetual Revolution

THIRTY-FIVE years ago today was born the Chinese republic. Seventeen years ago was inaugurated the National Government. Eight years ago came the full-dressed Sino-Japanese war. One month ago Japan surrendered and China emerged from the hell-fire of war into full nationhood ranking with the major Powers of the world.

Between these dates is written a long chapter in Chinese history, of which both our forebears and our offspring may well be proud. What went before the establishment of the Republic and what transpired since the Japanese invasion are ably dealt with in two special articles appearing elsewhere in this issue. A brief attempt will be made here to survey the main events for two decades and half following the abdication of the last Manchu emperor on February 12, 1912.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Father of the Chinese Republic, contrary to general impressions, did not at first seek to overthrow the Manchu regime. Before the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese war in 1894, he drew up and presented a memorial to the throne, in which he pleaded for reform in order to ward off further foreign aggression and national humiliation. He was followed by Kang Yu-wei in the following year, with a similar memorial, in which the Treaty of Shimonoseki was denounced. The failure of the Manchu Government to act upon either memorial provided the parting of ways between the two outstanding figures. Kang Yu-wei continued to sponsor a monarchical form of government; Dr. Sun was bent upon revolution.

On October 10, 1911, the revolution broke out, and spread through the whole of China south of the Yellow River. For

the sake of national unity Dr. Sun yielded presidency to Yuan Shih-kai who on January 1, 1912, was proclaimed the Provisional President of the Republic of China.

The first years of the Republic witnessed a pitiable attempt at parliamentarism. A conglomeration of politicians and scholars wrangled over the problem of a constitution without success, and by one stroke of the pen or the sword, Yuan dismissed the original parliament altogether, and on October 6, 1913, had himself elected to the Presidency. In December, the following year, an election law was promulgated, which extended the presidential tenure of office to ten years, thereafter renewal by a vote of two-thirds of the Administrative Council of his own creation.

Yuan's career, so ably carved out in advance by man, was in fact in the laps of the gods. In 1914 the First World War broke out. Japan declared war on Germany and seized Kiaochow and Tsingtao. On January 18, 1915, she presented to China the infamous Twenty-One Demands which, with modifications were incorporated into treaties signed by China on May 25 the same year.

The humiliation did not stir Yuan to any vigorous efforts to save the country. Instead, surrounded by a large retinue of official parasites and deceived by his eldest son, he sought to make himself king and emperor of China. Just as his dream was coming true, revolt broke out in Yunnan in 1916, and it marked the end of Yuan, who died on June 6, 1916, shortly after he had voluntarily dethroned himself.

On February 9, 1917, China agreed to the American proposal to break diplomatic relations with Germany, and did so on March 14, 1917. Then on August 14 the same year, war was declared by Peking on the Central Powers. On July 1, General Chang Hsun restored the last deposed Manchu emperor to the throne, only to be thrown out again in a fortnight.

The year, 1917, saw the most disgraceful phases of international duplicity in this century. While China was, wholeheartedly and at the risk of internal strife, lending her weight to the war on the side of the Allies, Great Britain concluded, on February 17, a secret treaty with Japan bartering away China's Shantung Province for a song. Thirteen days later France followed suit. Again four days later Russia did likewise. Meanwhile, Japan, in the guise of an ally, was loaning money without account to corrupt Chinese officialdom. The infamous Nishihara loans aroused the ire of the United States Government, and on November 2, the Lansing-Ishii agreement was signed to reaffirm by implication the "open door policy" in China.

As China's Allies, with the exception of America, had betrayed her behind her back at the time of war, so they had to betray her again in the negotiation of peace at the Versailles Conference, by which Japan was awarded her spoils in Shantung. China as a victor was made to pay as a vanquished.

The event proved a blessing in disguise. It gave rise to the Student Movement, of which certain leaders are today at the head of the National Government. By its unselfish and patriotic appeals to the world's conscience, the movement bore fruit at the subsequent Washington Naval and Disarmament

Conference in 1921-22. On February 4, 1922, China and Japan signed a treaty at Washington for the retrocession to China of Shantung and other minor acquisitions. Two days later was signed the Nine-Power Treaty, (evidently directed against Japan) which the latter was free to scrap at will in the years to come. At the Conference China tried to seek also a solution to Japan's sinister infringements upon the Three Eastern Provinces, but to no avail. Yet it was precisely from this tinder box that the spark of the World War II was first ignited on September 18, 1931.

From the Washington Conference to the Northern Punitive Expedition in 1926, China enjoyed a period of comparative freedom from external aggression but was a victim of internal strife among the various war-lords who, fortunately for the common people, fought less with cannons but more with silver bullets. A few events of importance, however, may be cited. On May 31, 1924, a treaty was signed recognizing the Russian Union of the Soviet Socialistic Republics. On March 12, 1925, Dr. Sun Yat-sen died at the Peking Union Medical College Hospital, bequeathing a national will that every child in this country is now able to recite in reverence. On May 30, the same year, the famous May 30th Affair occurred in Shanghai, in the midst of its main thoroughfare, Nanking Road, where innocent students on parade were shot at close range by the municipal police at the command of the British Secretary-General of the Shanghai Municipal Council. A city-wide strike was followed by an anti-British boycott that extended from Shanghai to Hankow and from Hankow to Canton and Hongkong. Here was demonstrated the power of a people who had long endured the iniquities of alien oppressors. Between October, 1925, and September, 1926, conferences were held at Peking on tariff revision and on extraterritoriality. From none of the prolonged sessions was any tangible result obtained for China besides a few vague promises.

On October 10, 1926 (another date identical to that of the establishment of the Republic), the Nationalist forces captured Wuchang. On January 4, 1927, they occupied the British Concession at Hankow, which led to the conclusion of the Chen-O'Malley Agreement on March 2 the same year, terminating the concession then and there. This was followed by the restoration of the Belgian concession at Tientsin, the British concessions at Chinkiang and Amoy, and the territory at Weihaiwei leased to Britain in 1898.

The Nationalist troops made rapid advances and captured Hangchow on February 17, 1927, and Shanghai on March 20, and Nanking on March 24, where was subsequently inaugurated the National Government of the Republic of China.

Then began the task of national unification. By May, 1930, a military drive was launched toward the north, and on October 13 the same year General Chiang Kai-shek announced the conclusion of another victorious campaign. One month later General Chang Hsueh-liang, virtual war-lord of the Three Eastern Provinces, was appointed to membership of the Central Political Council, and by January 1, the following year, he hoisted for the first time the Nationalist ensign over his territorial domain.

The march of national events was unfortunately arrested by the Japanese invasion of the Three Eastern Provinces on September 18, 1931, and of Shanghai on January 28, 1932. On March 20, 1933, a puppet regime was created in the Three Eastern Provinces in the style of Manchukuo with Henry Pu-yi as emperor, who is now languishing in the hands of the Russians.

From 1933 to 1937, frankly, occurred a period of feverish, though inconspicuous, preparations for national defence under the leadership of General Chiang Kai-shek and his silent partner, Mr. T. V. Soong. Public criticism of inaction was borne by General Chiang in good humor, awaiting as he did the day when his policy would be redeemed by deeds rather than by words. The opportunity came, though altogether too soon, when Japan launched a second war on China on July 7, 1937,

within a brief span of eight years, which was to end only after a lapse of another eight years.

Of China's will to fight and her power to endure and to suffer the world has sung praise beyond measure. On this day of days, the nation may proudly rejoice over the dual event of overthrowing an alien rule lasting almost 300 years and conquering a traditional foe of 50 years' standing. The Sleeping Lion has at long last awakened; its roar is echoing and re-echoing throughout the universe and will continue to echo for centuries to come—if the people will at all times bear in mind the lessons that the history of 100 years of humiliation has taught them, and if they will keep the nation in a state not of stagnation but of revolution, peaceful but virile, constructive and not destructive, with malice to none but with goodwill toward all.

Eight Years of War

By L. Y. SHEN (沈麟玉)

TODAY our National Commemoration Day is being observed throughout the length and breadth of the country. The 10th day of the 10th month of the 34th year of the Republican Era is celebrated with a special significance. Indeed, the Double Ten of this year is a day of double rejoicing. For China has just crushed her worst enemy in a war of unprecedented duration and sacrifice. It seems both fitting and proper to discuss the various aspects of this war on a day of historical importance. Special emphasis will be placed on China's lone fight against Japanese aggression and her rich contribution to world peace and justice.

1. *Japan's Planned Conquest*:—China lost in the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-1895; but China won in the Sino-Japanese War of 1937-1945. But why? The reasons for her past failure and present success are not far to seek. During the past 50 years China has endeavored to establish a democratic government and develop a national consciousness. The overthrow of the corrupt Manchu regime through a bloodless revolution under the inspiring leadership of Dr. Sun Yat-sen fired the first shot at eventual success. The various efforts in national reconstruction in its political, economic, social and cultural aspects furnished the necessary ammunition in a decisive war. So, on the eve of the Lukouchiao Incident, Japan was confronted with an adversary of growing stature with the determination to win.

Fundamentally, there is no reason why China and Japan should be enemies instead of friends. But Japan thought otherwise. Japan claims a national history of more than 2600 years; but she was little known to the outside world for the first 2500 years. Leading an hermit's existence, she was awakened from her deep slumber of blissful isolation by the visit of Commodore Perry in 1853. Since then Japanese doors were thrown open to foreign trade and investment. The arrival of "uninvited guests" soon aroused among the Japanese people a sense of national humility and a will for national reconstruction. When Crown Prince Mutsuhito succeeded to the throne in January, 1868, a period of "enlightened rule" (Meiji) commenced in Japanese history. The age of Shogunate feudalism was brought to an

end, and the era of modern constitutionalism was ushered in. But as soon as she achieved some progress in modernization, Japan embarked upon an international policy of alliance with England and of aggression toward her neighbors. It was such a policy of colonial expansion that involved Japan in the first war with China over Korea and in the second war with Russia over Manchuria. By following such a policy she came into serious conflict with leading Western Powers. As a late comer in the game of colonial expansion, Japan was jealously regarded as an upstart among imperialistic Powers. And what is more, Japan in the role of a world Power began to compete with Western Powers in a fight for continental supremacy, if not for world domination. In this sense, Japan was only digging her own grave.

Japan's aggressive policy toward China was initiated by picking a quarrel over the suzerainty of Korea. It soon proved to be the first chapter in Tanaka's Memorial—the bible of Japanese imperialism. After the war with Russia the Japanese government was bent upon pursuing a so-called positive policy on the Asiatic mainland. The first World War of 1914-1918 gave the Japanese jingoists a God-sent opportunity to carry out their sinister schemes. On May 7, 1915 Japan cold-bloodedly delivered an ultimatum to China, demanding a virtual recognition of Japanese authority as a protecting Power. These infamous 21 Demands intended to suck the life blood of China and enslave our country for generations to come. After the Washington Conference Japan's colonial policy was hampered by a series of international treaties, limiting naval armament among leading Powers and reasserting the Open Door Policy toward China. But her insatiable desire for territorial conquest was in no way dampened. Despite her membership in the League of Nations and her signature on the Pact of Paris, Japan resorted to the use of armed force in her controversy with China in utter disregard of her solemn obligations under the above-mentioned multi-lateral agreements. The outbreak of the Mukden Incident in the night of September 18, 1931 opened the eyes of leading Powers to Japan's immutable policy toward China. Yet the