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All manuscript must be addressed to the Editor, and type-written, double-spaced, on one side of the paper only. Chinese writers are requested to give their names also in Chinese and brief biographies of themselves.

Reprint of Vol. 32 No. 1

To supply the numerous requests of our old readers and institutions, desiring to keep a complete record of The China Critic, we are contemplating to issue a reprint of our Vol. 32 No. 1 (Aug. 23, 1945) at C.N \$30.00 per copy. Subscribers are requested to send in their reservation together with cash to our office at once. If sufficient number is received, a reprint will be issued, otherwise the money will be refunded.

Die-Hards, Go Home

WHEN Rip Van Winkle woke from his 20-year slumber in the famous Sleepy Hollow and found a new world before him, he was a little bewildered but made no bones about it. He adjusted himself to the new conditions and lived happily thereafter. Such unfortunately is not the case with certain "die-hards" who have recently emerged from concentration camps as if from a nightmare and are immediately confronted with a new set of circumstances not to their liking. Though we have had no direct contact with them, or having such contact, have not commanded such confidence from them as to induce them to pour out their hearts to us, yet from responsible quarters disturbing reports have come to us which tend to jar the amicable atmosphere that has thus far obtained between the Chinese and their allied friends. From one source, for instance, one "die-hard" is reported to have said: "We can't give China freedom. We have done so many wrongs in the past that once given a free hand she may try to get even with us." From another source: "The Settlement must be kept. Imagine the white man being subject to the Chinese and being equal to all the filthy ricksha coolies". Still a third source: "The Chinese in the streets used to make room for the foreigners. Now they are so arrogant as to rub shoulders with us." These cases, we hope, are exceptional and do not represent the general attitude of the Allied nationals. The trouble with the "die-hards" is entirely a matter of the mind. They imagine things that do not exist. In a new China they will have to learn to cultivate a new outlook. Money, for instance, will not be as easy to make in the future as in the past, when they enjoyed special privileges, not so much by treaty as by force of precedents, but opportunities will be greater for those who will cooperate with the Chinese and deal with them on an equal footing. For decades China has been endeavoring to pursue a policy of national development in spite of periodic disturbances and internal strife, but whatever breathing space she might have had was negated by invisible obstructions deliberately or otherwise created by unscrupulous foreign nationals beyond the pale of Chinese law. Now if China is to develop into a first-class power, as is obviously the ardent hope of her Allies, so that she may play a predominant role in the maintenance of world peace, she must be freed from all obstacles just as a field must be cleared of obnoxious weeds before good seeds may be sown. It is to be regretted, though inevitable, that in the process of transformation certain individual interests are bound to be adversely affected, but they will not be so affected except in the interest of the whole Chinese nation. Surely those, who claim to be friends of China, will not suffer their personal stake to hamper the growth of bigger things at stake. China needs foreign capital, foreign technical assistance and foreign cooperation on a basis of reciprocity and fair play. In place of a few scattered settlements and concession the length and breadth of this land are to be thrown open for legitimate

investments. Before the world lies a virgin country, eager and willing to embrace all forms of assistance from people who have vision, courage and faith. The age is no longer Victorian; it is atomic. If there be some who still live in the past and who still cling to thoughts of special privileges denied even to the Chinese themselves, then China's open door shall be closed to them. Then to each of their kind we shall be constrained to say: "Mr. Die-hard, the past is not coming back; you are going back home."

Justice Takes Its Course

ELSEWHERE in this issue, in the columns devoted to expressions of public opinion, entitled "Forum", we have printed two letters from readers on the most debated question of the hour, namely, "traitors". Both are adamant on the point that these enemies of the state should be brought to public trial and made to answer for their crimes. In this connection, it is interesting to note that the ex-Norwegian premier, Vidkun Quisling, who gained so much notoriety as a pro-German collaborator, has been convicted on charges of treason and sentenced to death, according to a unanimous verdict of the Special Court. Unless the sentence is commuted, Quisling is to face a military firing squad. Quisling's immense fortune, which he amassed during the time he acted as a German puppet, has been confiscated. It will be remembered that a similar sentence was passed on the French ex-premier, Marshal Philippe Petain, for the same crime against his country, but that the death sentence was subsequently commuted to one of life imprisonment, in view of the advanced age of the accused. It is highly doubtful, however, whether Quisling can count on such mercy. The case of Petain was quite different. While there were some, who still believed that the aged Marshal did act in, according to what he thought, the best interests of his country, we doubt if Quisling has a single sympathizer either in his own country or anywhere else in the world. For the past six years, ever since Norway fell into the hands of the Germans, his name has become anathema to all patriotic and freedom-loving people throughout the world. It has become a by-word to signify the most despicable specimen of the human race,—those who sell their country to the enemy for pure personal gain. The immensity of the fortune which he amassed and the luxurious castles in which he lived, while his fellow-countrymen were starving and bleeding for their country's freedom, are alone sufficient to damn him. The list of all the crimes against his people, which he was either a party to or openly condoned, is too lengthy to be enumerated. According to the consensus of opinion, a firing squad would be even too good for him. What has happened in France and in Norway is interesting because it will serve as a background for the guidance of the courts in other countries, including China, when this pressing matter comes up for execution in the near future. All that the people ask for is justice, no more, no less. All must be given a fair trial, but the end of justice must be served.

Men of Action

OUR new Mayor, General Chien Ta-chun, is a gentleman after our own heart. Immediately following his arrival in Shanghai he published an official notice in the press to the effect that he would not attend any social functions. Thus, with one stroke of the pen, he cleared the deck for serious official duties. The Mayor's attitude is highly commendable and meets with our unanimous approval. Shanghai's millions turned out in full force to give General Chien the most rousing welcome in the history of this metropolis, making the streets and alleyways resound with their thunderous cheering and the explosive bang-bang of firecrackers. After such a tremendous ovation, being, as it was, the spontaneous expression of the people's sentiment, any social functions for the purpose of welcoming him would be merely superfluous. Besides, hundreds of pressing problems, concerning local administration and the livelihood of the people, are urgently awaiting attention. General Chien will need every minute of his valuable time to thrash out these complicated questions. Thus, by refusing to attend any social function, he will be saved the trouble and distraction of dissipating energy on empty and meaningless activities. A similar stand in regard to such matters had also been taken by the Deputy Mayor, Mr. Wu Shao-shu, since his assumption of official duties. Determined to dispense with the frills and furbelows of official life, these two men apparently mean to get down to real hard work. From what we know of them (one a seasoned military officer, the other the director of the underground political activities in this region during the Japanese occupation) both are men of action and courage. The Government could not have made a better choice, for, if there is anything that we need more than anything else, it is men, who can not only grasp the magnitude of the problems to be confronted here, but also can deal with them effectively and courageously. There is only one course to be followed and it must be followed unswervingly to the end. There must be no compromise. The new administration must be clean from the inside out. Shanghai's sorely tried millions are looking to these two new officials to lead them in building a new and greater Shanghai, of which they can be justly proud. They have placed their complete confidence in them. May they not fail this trust!

Make Japan Obey!

IT has come as a shock to us to learn that, while every means of assistance is being rushed to American and British war prisoners in Japan, Chinese prisoners of war, many of whom have been engaged in the war of resistance for six or seven years, have been completely ignored and are still languishing in concentration camps, without any kind of provisions. According to General MacArthur's orders, Japan was to maintain supplies of food and clothing to all war prisoners, including Chinese, and have them transported to designated points, where they could be given proper aid, and, if necessary, be immediately repatriated. The Japanese not only ignored this order, so far as the Chinese were concerned, leaving them without any kind of provisions whatever, but they even subjected the prisoners to the worst kind of ill-treatment, even after the signing of the surrender.