

胡適的日記

手稿本

第九册〔一九二九年九月—一九三〇年九月〕





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## 《胡適的日記手稿本》印行說明

· 遠流編輯部

1. 胡適之先生生前經常鼓勵別人寫日記，多爲自己所處的時代、社會留一分歷史材料。胡適先生自己就是寫日記者的絕佳榜樣，從一九一一年在美國留學生時代，直到一九六二年病發去世爲止，胡先生一共不間斷地寫了五十年的日記；日記裡不但記錄了他的交遊、讀書等生活諸事，也記錄了當時國內外政治社會大事，可說是胡先生自己的主張的實踐。

2. 然而胡適之先生身處的是一個動盪不安的中國，他的日記迭遭戰爭流離與政治壓迫的威脅。我們從胡先生昔日秘書王志維先生的口述中，聽到許多有關「保存」胡適日記的事蹟；這些故事猶如「偵探片」一樣曲折詭譎、驚險萬狀。所幸，就我們所知，這批日記大致上是保全了。（參見吳大猷先生序文）

3. 胡適之先生在世時交遊廣濶，活動範圍遍及政治、外交、學術、文化各界，民國以來的國

內外重要人士與他幾乎都有往來，他的日記也因此成爲現代中國史的重要材料。胡先生的日記如果能夠完全整理出版，對探求現代史某些關鍵事件也許會有很大的幫助。當然，要了解胡適之先生這位中國現代思想史上的中心人物，他的日記更是不可或缺的線索。本社自一九八六年出版《胡適作品集》卅七冊之後，即極力爭取整理出版胡先生日記的機會；現在，承蒙胡先生長公子胡祖望先生的信託，以及中央研究院胡適紀念館的授權，我們得以進行這件有意義的工作。

4. 我們計劃以排版加註解的方式，整理出版全部可得的胡先生日記；此外，並將胡先生的手迹原稿少量印行，專供學術研究與藏家之需，此即《胡適的日記》手稿本的由來。

5. 全部的日記則以胡先生日記原本的題署《胡適的日記》爲總題，分冊時再依所屬時期的階段爲名，如《留學時期》、《使美時期》等。手稿本則出版一九二一年至一九六二年間的日記，依序編纂，共得十八冊，逕稱《手稿本》，不另題名。

## 《胡適的日記》序

胡適之先生（一八九一—一九六二年）提倡語體（白話）文學，引入西方治學態度方法於我國哲學思想的研討；除在抗戰期中任駐美大使約四年外，一生不從政而對政治及國是建言，堅守學術、思想自由、民主之原則，無私無我，數十年如一日。胡先生在「文學革命」，及我國學術思想的開發，貢獻之大，是無需贅述的。

胡先生的著作甚豐，年前遠流出版公司集已刊出的著作，得三十七冊，但這決非他的著作的全部，中央研究院胡適紀念館有搜集他散置各處的文稿，成一「全集」之意，祇以限於人力及經費，加以文稿的存置處及「存在」本身皆不明；甚難進行。故茲擬先從胡先生的「日記」的搜集著手。

搜集胡先生的日記，按目前所知的，「已刊出」，「未刊出」，「是否存在尙未明」，及「目前刊出」的，按年列表如下（因為胡先生的「留學」，「任駐美大使及去職後住美」，「離北京大學至來台任中研院院長的一段時期在美」，為方便計，下文均用西曆）：

一九一〇年，北京中華書局曾印出該年一月廿四日至三月廿三日的部分。

一九二一—一七年七月，此段時期的日記，已刊出，見《留學日記》。

一九一七年八月—一九二〇年，任教北京大學。日記「原稿」未知何在？關於此段時期，胡頌平編著之《胡適之先生年譜長篇初稿》擇錄有許多《新青年》和胡氏其它著述的片斷。如原稿留在北平，則數年前北京中華書局刊印的《胡適日記》應亦包括在內。故此似非是。

一九二一—一九三五年的十五年，此段時期的日記，在胡先生卸駐美大使任後，請國會圖書館攝成顯微影片。胡先生逝世之翌年（一九六三年），胡夫人請國會圖書館複印一份，送胡適紀念館保存。

一九四六年夏，胡先生自美返國就任北京大學校長職，將一九二一、一九二二兩年日記及一九三七、一九四四兩年日記的一部分帶回北平，一九四八年離平時，遺留在北平。

胡先生於一九五八年由美返台就中央研究院職，一九六一年胡夫人從美將一九二一—一九三五年國會圖書館所攝的較為完整的日記原本，一九三六年（一月一日至廿二日；二月十一日、十二日；五月六日；六月廿九日；七月十四至卅一日；八月二日至十三日；九月廿八日、廿九日；十二月十三日），一九三七年（一月三日；八月十七日至廿二日），一九五七，一九五八年的日記帶回台灣。上述的日記，在胡適紀念館攝製軟片保存，原件遵胡夫人意，交（駐紐約總領事）游建文先帶往美國，交胡適夫人收存。這些日記，按理推測，應是於稍後胡夫人又由美返台時，



留在胡祖望先生處。本年三月廿七日祖望致筆者函中，謂彼處無此部分日記原本。故此點有待澄清。幸胡適紀念館已將該部分日記攝軟片影本。

數年前，北京中華書局曾將胡先生留在北平的日記刊出，包括下數段時期：

一九一〇年（一月廿四日至三月廿三日，如前述）。

一九二一—二二年（惟將剪報附件均刪除）。

一九三七年（一月一日至六月廿一日；七月廿日至八月二日；九月七日至十二月的部分）。

一九四四年（該年中零星卅七天的日記）。

× × ×

一九三八—四二年，此段時期包括胡先生任駐美大使職的時期，有每日的案頭日記，原件在祖望先生處，前年由筆者向他請得一印本，得其同意，曾在自立晚報刊出一小部分，又在《傳記文學》陸續刊出。

一九四三—四六年六月，是胡先生卸大使任後返國任北京大學校長前的旅美的一段時期，是我國抗戰至艱苦，亦世界大戰的後期。胡先生對國內戰事及政府的關懷，是可想見的，故這段時期的日記，是最有歷史意義的。一九四三及一九四六、四七年的日記，現在祖望先生處；一九四四年則由胡先生留在北平，後經北京中華書局刊出（見前述）；一九四五年的日記，則不知在何處。（既不在祖望先生處，似亦不在北平，否則中華書局無不刊出之理。）

一九四六年夏——一九四八年冬，胡先生任北京大學校長時期。一九四六、四七年兩年的日記現在祖望先生處，惟一九四八年的則不知在何處。

一九四九——一九五八年四月，這是胡先生（在政府遷台）去美至返台任中央研究院院長職的旅美時期。其中一九四九年至一九五六年的八年日記在祖望先生處。一九五七、五八兩年的日記原本，現不知何在，但紀念館留有影本（見前）。

一九五八——一九六二年，一九五八年四月初，胡先生由美返台，六月中由台去美，十一月五日返台。此後祇於一九六〇年夏赴美西雅圖一行，一九六二年二月廿四日逝世。一九五九年的日記在祖望先生處。胡適紀念館有一九五七年（七十七天）、五八、五九、六〇、六一年數年的日記影本，一九六二年祇有零散的若干天日記。

上述乃至目前為止，筆者由胡適紀念館王志維先生及胡祖望先生處所集得有關胡先生的日記的資料。近由中研院徵得祖望先生的同意，先將紀念館已集有的影本陸續刊出：其中(1)1921—35部分，將日記中所附剪報等皆刊出，俾讀日記時便於參考。(2)1936—37。(3)1938—42。(4)1957—62。其他年份，俟與祖望先生商請之。中研院希望能集成一部完整的《胡適的日記》，刊之於世，為我們一代學者誌紀。

吳  
方  
猷

謹識，民國七十八年五月

十八年  
(一九二九)  
九月到十二月

AN ADDRESS BY DR.  
ED. BISH

Delivered at the  
University of Toronto

IN HIS FIFTEENTH  
YEAR OF STUDY

At the University of Toronto  
in the year 1929

This is the second volume of  
the series of addresses given  
by the University of Toronto  
in the year 1929

The first volume of the series  
was published in the year  
1928

The second volume of the series  
was published in the year  
1929

The third volume of the series  
was published in the year  
1930

The fourth volume of the series  
was published in the year  
1931

The fifth volume of the series  
was published in the year  
1932

The sixth volume of the series  
was published in the year  
1933



### A Stronger Demand

At the 48th meeting of the Executive Committee of the Shanghai District Headquarters held on Wednesday at 10.30 a.m., a special resolution (not on the agenda) was introduced and passed dealing with Dr. Hu Shih in more severe terms. This resolution read as follows:

"As proposed by the propaganda department of the Shanghai District Headquarters, that Dr. Hu Shih, president of the China National Institute at Woosung, having publicly insulted our late leader (Dr. Sun Yat-sen) and the party, and having destructively criticized his ideology, which must be considered as treason against the Government and the people, he should be recommended for severe punishment and that the District Party Headquarters be requested to petition the Central Party Headquarters to this effect, it is hereby resolved that the proposal of the propaganda department be submitted to the Central Party Headquarters for its consideration."

#### Some of Dr. Hu's Questions

The basis for the attack on Dr. Hu is his recent writings on the political constitution of China. In three articles, he has been discussing Kuomintang principles and commenting upon the philosophy of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. The first article on "The Rights of Man and a Provisional Constitution" was published originally in the "Crescent Moon," and appeared in translation in this newspaper, as well as other publications. His second article appeared in the "Woosung Monthly" and was entitled, "A Criticism of the Doctrine of Sun Wen." The third article which appeared last Saturday in the "Crescent Moon" was entitled, "When Are We going to Have a Constitution?"

The first article lays down the foundation of the rights of man in China, making the particular point that Chinese have no rights under the existing form of Government. The second article is the beginning of a long series of commentaries on Dr. Sun Yat-sen's writings and deals in particular with the idea which appears in Dr. Sun's book which is the English translation given by the title, "Doctrine of a

## AN ATTACK ON DR. HU SHIH

Shanghai District Kuomintang  
Incensed by Criticism of  
Government

### DR. HU'S INSISTANCE ON POPULAR RIGHTS

Dr. Hu Shih, China's foremost educator, is now being singled out for attack by the Shanghai District Kuomintang. The Government is petitioned to punish him severely.

This is the second attack on Dr. Hu within a week. At the 47th Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Shanghai District Kuomintang, a resolution was passed which read as follows:

"With reference to the petition submitted by the Third Section party headquarters reading, that Hu Shih, President of the China National Institute, be deprived of his position and be reprimanded and that the Shanghai district headquarters be requested to submit this resolution to the Central Party Headquarters for transmission to the State Council for execution, it is hereby resolved that supplemented with the required evidence and the opinion of the Shanghai District Party Headquarters concerning the case, the petition of the Third Section Party Headquarters be submitted to the Central Party Headquarters."

This resolution was faulty because the China National Institute is a private university which is not registered with the Ministry of Education and therefore is not subject to Government supervision. In an editorial in the "China Times" on this subject, it was suggested that there is no need to be alarmed about Dr. Hu's ideas as they were current in the eighteenth century in England, but it warned Dr. Hu not to be so ignorant about Kuomintang principles.





## TO-DAY'S DOINGS

**AUCTIONS:** L. Moore & Salesroom,  
Union Auctioneering Co., No. 6,  
Passage No. 21 Route de Sieyes,  
No. 55 Lafayette Terrace, Rue La-  
fayette.

Noel, Murray & Co., No. 260 Yu Yuen  
Road.

A. J. Richardson & Co., Salesroom.

**RADIO:** Specially Selected Musical Pro-  
gramme.

**CINEMAS:** Isis—The Rescue

Capitol—Titine

Apollo—The Night-Flyer

Orient—Poisoned Paradise

Majestic—Old San Francisco

Grand—The Marquis D'Eon.

Carlton—Across to Singapore

Embassy—White Pants Willie

Odeon—The Girl From Moulin Rouge

**GREYHOUND RACING:** Canidrome.

## UNITED STATES' REPLY TO CHINA ON EXTRATERRITORIALITY

Sympathy Expressed but Conditions Not Yet Such As to  
Allow Abolition: Danger of a Sudden Change

### STRAWN REPORT RECALLED AND STRESSED

Peking, Aug. 29.

The United States Legation states "The American extraterritoriality note has not been given out anywhere by the Legation nor has it been given out anywhere with the Legation's knowledge or consent."

It is now learned that the point of leakage has been traced to Harbin. The Tsingtao "Times," it is understood, reprinted its version of the Note from a copy of the Harbin "Daily News," of a date at present unknown, which arrived at Tsingtao on August 22.

Copies of the Tsingtao "Times" of August 24, reached Peking to-day and the burning question is "Where was the leak?" as it is generally considered here that the Tsingtao "Times" version is more than guesswork. However it is impossible to answer the question officially as after several applications the only statement available from the United States Legation was made late this afternoon. "The Legation has no statement to make regarding the Tsingtao "Times" version of the American Extraterritoriality note."—Reuter.

The "Tsingtao Times" of August 24 has obtained and published Washington's reply to China on the question of extraterritoriality. It is here reproduced from our contemporary:

Peking, August 10,  
His Excellency  
Dr. Chengting T. Wang,  
Minister for Foreign Affairs,  
Nanking.

Excellency:

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the Chinese Government's note of April 27th in which there is expressed the desire that the United States should relinquish the further exercise of extraterritorial

evidence of its desire to promote the realization of China's aspirations by concluding with the Government of China, on July 25, 1928, a treaty by which the two countries agreed to the cancellation of provisions in earlier treaties whereby China's authority in reference to customs duties on goods imported into China by American nationals had been restricted.

The exercise by the United States of jurisdiction over its citizens in China had its genesis in an early agreement that, because of differences between the customs of the two countries and peoples, and differences between their judicial

territorial jurisdiction over its citizens in China and the hope that the American Government will take this desire into immediate and sympathetic consideration.

I am directed by my Government to state that it is prepared to give sympathetic consideration to the desires expressed by the Chinese Government, giving at the same time, as it must, due consideration to the responsibilities which rest upon the Government of the United States in connection with the problem of jurisdiction over the persons and property of American citizens in China. My Government, has, in fact, for some time past given constant and sympathetic consideration to the national aspirations of the people of China, and it has repeatedly given concrete evidence of its desire to promote the realization of these aspirations in so far as action of the United States may contribute to that result.

#### The Promise of 1903

As long ago as the year 1903, in Article 15 of the treaty concluded in that year between the United States and China, the American Government agreed that it would be prepared to relinquish the jurisdiction which it exercised over its nationals in China "when satisfied that the state of the Chinese laws, the arrangements for their administration, and other considerations warrant it in so doing." As recently as last year, the American Government gave very definite

## JAPAN'S NEW NAVAL BUILDING SCHEME

Unconfirmed Report of Plan to Spend Yen 400,000,000 on Replacement

## A PAPER PROGRAMME FOR BARGAINING?

systems, it would be wise to place upon the American Government the duty of extending to American nationals in China the restraints and the benefits of the system of jurisprudence to which they and their fellow nationals were accustomed in the United States.

#### Privileges Never Strained

My Government deems it proper at this point to remind the Government of China that this system of American jurisdiction as administered by the extraterritorial courts has never been extended by the United States beyond the purposes to which it was by the treaties originally limited. Those purposes were lawful control and protection of the persons and property of American citizens who have established themselves in China in good faith in accordance with the terms of the treaties and with the knowledge and consent of China in the normal development of the commercial and cultural relations between the two countries. The United States has never sought to extend its sovereignty over any portion of the territory of China.

Under the provisions of the treaty of 1844, and other agreements concluded thereafter which established that system, American citizens have lived and have carried on their legitimate enterprises in China with benefit both to the Chinese and to themselves. They have engaged extensively in cultural and in commercial enterprises involving large sums of money and extensive properties, and, as your Government has so graciously indicated in the note under acknowledgment, there has grown up and existed between the peoples and the Governments of the two countries a friendship that has endured.

#### The Safety of Life and Property

The American Government believes that this condition of affairs has been due in large part to the manner in which the relations between the two peoples have been regulated under the provisions of these agreements, the existence of

Tokio, Aug. 29.

The evening papers carry a report which cannot be verified, that the Navy Office has drawn up a replacement programme for the construction of auxiliary vessels, including four 10,000 ton cruisers, first-class destroyers, several smaller destroyers, submarines, gun-boats, old-tank and anti-submarine craft. The programme is estimated to cost a total of Yen. 400,000,000 which would be spread over six to eight years, commencing with the next fiscal year.

While it seems unlikely that the Minister of Finance, Mr. Inouye, with the present Government's slogan of economy and retrenchment before his eyes, will sanction such an undertaking at the present time, it is possible that he Navy is anxious to be in a position to present a "paper" programme with which to bargain when the Disarmament Conference is convened.

While it is highly improbable that any new programme of construction will be launched before the assembly of the conference for the revision of the Washington treaty, it may be recalled that the unofficial estimates quoted in the Diet, indicated that unless the conference is able to reach a satisfactory agreement Japan will have to find approximately Yen 820,000,000 for capital ships Yen 380,000,000 for the replacement of auxiliaries after 1931 including Yen 237,000,000 for auxiliaries during after the five year period commencing in 1931.

It will also be recalled that recently there was much talk regarding the alleged decision to demand a ten-ten-seven ratio for auxiliaries.—Reuter.

which has assured to the lives and property of American citizens in China the security so necessary to their growth and development.

For the safety of life and property, the development and continuance of legitimate and beneficial business depend in the last resort, in China, as elsewhere, upon the certainty of protection from injury or confiscation, by a system of known laws consistently interpreted and faithfully enforced by an independent judiciary. Where such protection fails, the life and liberty of the individual become subject to the constant threat of unlawful attack, while his property suffers the ever-present danger of confiscation in whole or in part through arbitrary administrative action. To exchange an assured and tried system of administration of justice, under which it is acknowledged that life and property have been protected and commerce has grown and prospered, for uncertainties in the absence of an adequate body of law of an experienced and independent judiciary would be fraught with danger in both of the foregoing respects.

#### Danger of a Sudden Change

My Government has instructed me to say that the statement of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of China, telegraphed to the press of the United States on July 26th, to the effect that "all foreign interests in China purely for legitimate purposes will be duly respected" has been noted by it with pleasure as indicating that the Government of China has not failed to appreciate the value to its foreign relations of the factors above mentioned. My Government bids me add that it is

(Continued on Page 18.)