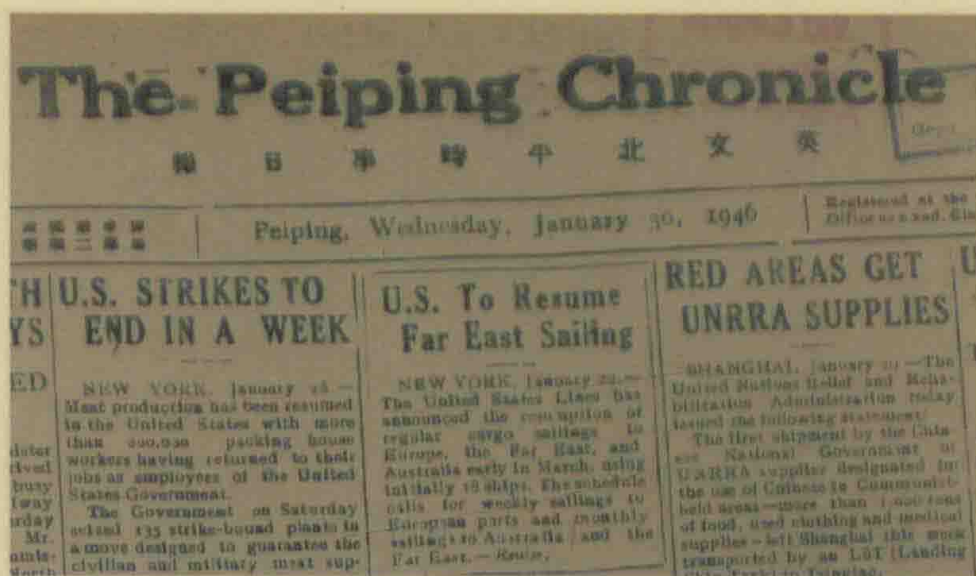


# A Collection of English Editorials by an Chinese Editor-in-Chief

Sun Jui-chin



一个中国主编写的英文社论  
孙瑞芹

**A Collection of English Editorials by a  
Chinese Editor-in-Chief**

Sun Jui-chin

**一个中国主编写的英文社论**

孙瑞芹

---

**A Collection of English Editorials by a Chinese  
Editor-in-Chief**

in Peiping Chronicle

Between January 1946 and August 1946

Sun Jui-chin

一个中国主编写的英文社论

孙瑞芹发表于 1946 年一月至八月

英文北平时事日报

Copyright© 2011 by J. C. Sun's family.

Edited by Jianyi Zhang

All right reserved. No part of this book may be represented, scanned, or distributed in any printed or electronic form without permission. Please do not participate in or encourage piracy of copyrighted materials in violation of the author's rights.

Contact person: Jianyi Zhang, 5816 White Pebble Path, Clarksville, MD, USA.

Contact telephone: 443-535-2541

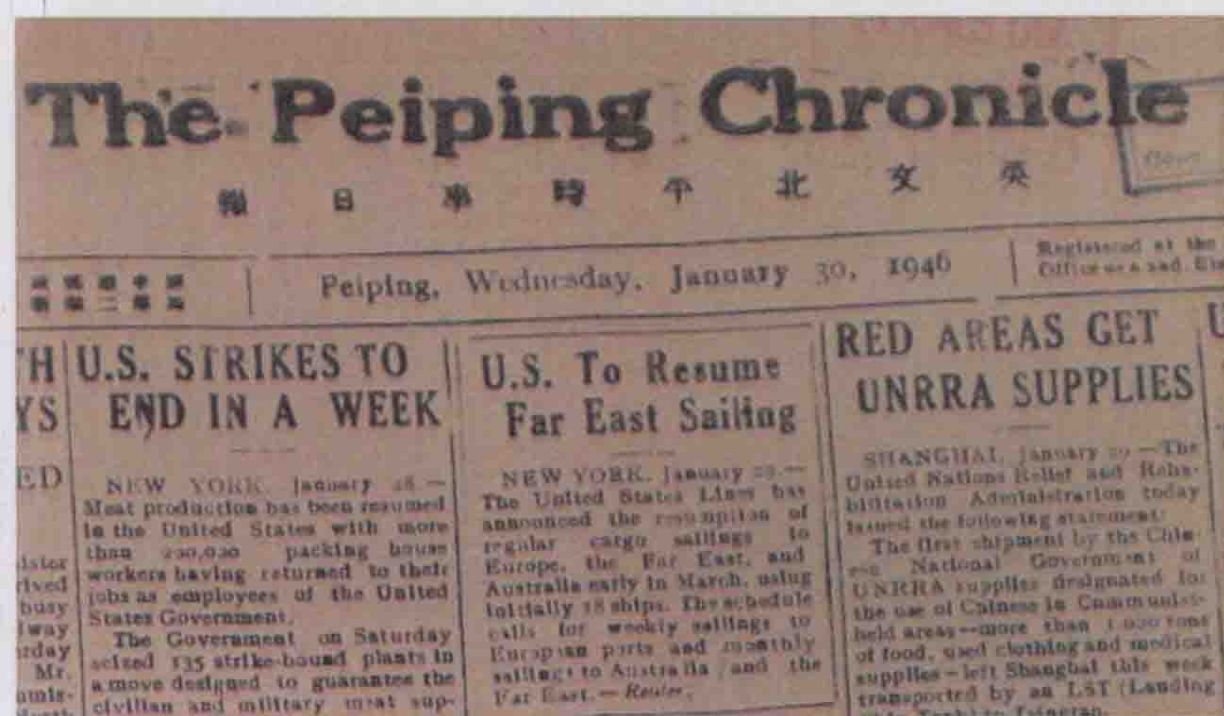
ISBN 0-9743272-1-2

While the publisher has made every effort to provide accurate telephone at the time of publication, however, the editor does not assume any responsibility for errors of the book, or for change of the phone number.

2011 the 3<sup>rd</sup> printing



Library of Congress in Washington, D.C. USA



The Peiping Chronicle is kept in the Library of Congress



J. C. Sun in 1930's



J. C. Sun (the first left) and his wife Ted Ying (the first right)  
with foreign journalists



## Preface

Chinese is a very difficult language to the Westerners, so is English to the Chinese. Over 70 years ago, there was a Chinese journalist who could master English excellently and was highly appreciated by a well-known English newspaper—Peiping Chronicle, a government-sponsored newspaper in Peiping. He was appointed as a director and editor-in-chief from October 1945 to September 1946. It was then extremely rare for a Chinese to hold such a position. His major job was to write editorials a few times a week, expressing his own views as well as the newspaper's.

Jianyi Zhang, a son of his third daughter Yifen Sun, was trying very hard to search for the newspaper all over the world, and finally found it out in the Congress Library in the USA. This book is a collection of those editorials with 72 articles. The editorials were always published in the first column of the second page of the newspaper. All articles in this book are exclusively editorials written by the editor-in-chief himself.

Due to the worn-out materials, some of the original texts are not discernible, and there might be some typos in the copying process. However, we have tried our best to recover them.

Sun Jui-Chin was not only an expert in English language, but also a conscientious independent intellectual. He courageously voiced his opposition to numerous government policies, expressed his sympathy to the underdogs and the poor. But unfortunately he was asked to resign from the position as he was too critical of the Government.

He was a professor of journalism at Yenching University until 1952. He ended his career as a journalist after 30 years, as he realized that there was no room for free expression in China. He joined the Institute of Modern History, Sinica China as an English translator in Beijing, and worked there for 19 years with several translation publications.

## 作者介绍

本来这本书是全部用英文写成的社论，放入一篇中文的文章介绍是有些不伦不类。但考虑到很多读者是懂英文和中文的，而且尽管去美国已有 20 多年，英文还是很有限，很多想法是无法用英文表达出来的。

本书的作者叫孙瑞芹，是我的外祖父，他于 1898 年生于崇明岛一个中等富裕的农民家庭。崇明岛是目前上海市的一个郊区，对于当时的上海人来说它是乡下。孙瑞芹小学，中学是在当地完成。高中是毕业于当时上海的“南洋模范中学”，上大学去了天津的北洋大学，在北洋大学主修法律。当时北洋大学的法律系用的教材与美国哈佛大学一样，毕业生的英文自然很好。而孙瑞芹对英文似乎有特出的才能。毕业后，找工作时，就进了英文报馆，英文写作成了一生的事业。

在以后的三十年内，孙瑞芹曾任职于当时在北平的多家英文传媒做编辑，记者，包括路透社（REUTERS）。他还在多处兼职，其中有，美国驻北平的大使馆，北京大学，燕京大学。1945 年抗战胜利后，由胡适推荐，被当时国民政府任命为英文北平时事日报的主编。主编的重要责任是写社论，一般是 1-2 天一篇。后来为一些学生和教授受到的不公平待遇而打抱不平，得罪了当时政府一批高官，不得不辞职。这本书就是当年孙瑞芹写的社论的一部分。我作了报纸的检索，只是在美国的国会图书馆找到了那个时期很少一部分报纸，上面有 72 篇社论。

“英文北平时事日报”本来发行量不大，读者并不是很多。但它的读者都是些当时在北平的驻华使团，传教士，外国投资者，外国在华的士兵，等等。人虽不多，但对当时的国民政府来说，这些人的面子很大，是不能“得罪”的人。



1945 抗战胜利后，国民党政府的教育部要求当时公立大学的学生写一份“思想汇报”的东西，否则便不予承认学历，引起了学生不满。学生说政府未能尽抗战守土之责，不少官员到后方去发了“国难财”，干了些不可告人的勾当，“思想汇报”剥夺了我们思想自由的权利。政府应认真检讨自己的过失，而非跟我们这些日本侵略的受害者过不去。孙瑞芹写了篇社论，对学生的诉求表示了同情。

抗战后，国民政府教育部决定对当年留在北平的一大批公立大学的教授不予录用，使当时很多教授陷于失业，包括中国生物学的泰斗，摩尔根的学生李汝奇教授，可想而知这些教授非常不满。教授们说我们由于各种原因无法与国民政府撤到后方，都有不得已的苦衷。我们在日本占领下的大学教书，无非是养家糊口，为生活所迫，并不是什么“汉奸”行为，也没有作过对不起中国人民的事。难道我们都要效法“伯夷”，“叔齐”上山饿死？

孙瑞芹又站在了这些教授一边，为此他写了几篇文章，与政府和一些知名人士发生了“笔战”，为此得罪了一大批高官和社会名流，包括当时的国民政府教育部长朱家骅和北大副校长付斯年。他们可能觉得这份政府出钱办的报纸，怎么总不和“中央”保持一致，在“洋人”面前让教育部丢了脸，便去国民党中宣部告状。当初是胡适推荐孙瑞芹得到此职，中宣部的高官问道胡适，胡适说“孙先生是生性直率，不善用辞”，给敷衍过去。胡适回来后，立即给孙打电话说：“孙先生，除了我，你把所有的人都骂了。这回麻烦惹大了，你还是“三十六，走为上”吧。孙说：“那好吧，此处不留人，自有留人处”。很快就向上司表示了辞职的意向。当时的国民政府并没因常发“反党”言论，发配充军；可能觉得有些“理亏”，而且认为人才难得，安排了一个党外“司局级”的闲差（孙一生无党无派）。

因工作关系，孙有机会接触当时很多中外名流，权贵，对那些高管显贵，孙只有工作关系，敬而远之，而对不幸的，

受委屈的，伸以援手。张太雷是中国共产党早期的领导人之一，是孙在北洋大学的好友。张太雷信仰的共产主义，而孙主张民主自由，政见相去甚远，张太雷在世时，彼此心照不宣，关系十分好；张太雷于1927年广州起义去世后，孙瑞芹感到痛失好友。在后来的很长时间每月给他的遗属寄钱。这种事孙先生绝没有向人提起过。只是孙先生的夫人施德珩偶而与子女提起。

张东荪原是燕京大学政治系教授，是傅作义将军的谈判代表。北平没有遭受战火而易手，按毛泽东的说法是：“北平和平解放，张东荪为第一功”。但在当年政协选举中央政府主席时，张对毛泽东投下了唯一的反对票，犯了“龙颜”。不久就“莫须有”地成为了“美国特务”。“文革”前还有人身自由，但在燕园中，形单影只，人见人躲。在戴晴女士为张东荪写的传记中说到52年后与张东荪来往的只有三个人：钱公武，洪谦，孙瑞芹。1965年12月，张东荪虚岁80生日时，孙瑞芹和夫人在北京的“莫斯科餐厅”为他祝寿，令他十分感动。孙与张东荪关系为孙带来了很大的麻烦，文化大革命中成了一大罪状。

在这本书中，孙瑞芹还谈了对当时台湾人的财产被充公，改善报社工作人员待遇，改善教师待遇，改善北平监狱条件等一系列事，那些涉及到人都可谓是当时的“弱者”。

孙瑞芹在“英文北平时事日报”任职大约只有一年的时间，写过的社论应在200到250篇之间，而这本书只收录了72篇。很多当时的情况并不能从本书收录的文章中看出，只能从家人和知情人的回忆中找到。

孙瑞芹所有的教育都是在中国完成，没有喝过“洋墨水”，英文并不是大学的专业，基本上可以说是“自学成才”。但写出的英文报道和社论，很多英美人士读后，误认为出自外国人之手。

1952年，中共关闭了当时的“燕京”大学，在新闻系孙瑞芹可以到人民大学新闻系去继续教新闻学，可以去新华社干新闻事业，还可到社会科学院近代史所作一名翻译。孙瑞芹看到他所教的新闻学已“名存实亡”，决定离开新闻界，自我“放逐”，去了社会科学院近代史所。去近代史所要降级降薪，因当时的社会科学院近代史所最高级的翻译也比孙瑞芹在“燕京”大学的级别低。

在社会科学院近代史所，孙瑞芹又完成了多本译著。在上个世纪70年的初，中美关系改善时，美国哈佛大学费正清教授写的《美国与中国》就是由孙瑞芹与老友陈泽宪的合译。费正清是当年美国在华新闻处的处长，也是孙瑞芹的老相识。令一本是李约翰写的《清帝逊位与列强》，它是一本在研究近代史上很有学术价值的译著。

孙瑞芹是一介书生，在1949年以后的政治环境下，当然不可能“挽狂澜于即倒”，但绝没干过买友求荣，投井下石的事，他用无声表达了自己良心的抗议。当年的文化界的“大佬们，为了”乌纱“，极尽阿谀奉承，互相尔虞我诈，只让人感到“文人无行”，令后人耻笑。

人类有崇拜英雄的情结，但“英雄”含义在不同的人差别很大。西方人普遍认为提倡“种族平等”的美国马丁路德金和以身实践“非暴力”对抗的印度圣雄甘地是了不起的英雄。Rosa Parks 只是一名黑人秘书，就是因为在公共汽车上不为白人让座位，而成为美国人心目中的英雄。这些人在很多中国人的眼里，不会是英雄。

孙也不是一个大多数人心目中的“英雄”，没有指挥过千军万马，也无高官厚禄。但他与夫人施德珩女士，我的外祖母施德珩共同抚养了八个子女，为他们提供的良好的成长环境，使他们都在当时北平最好的大学受到教育，事业有成。在那个中国人民饱受苦难的年代，为家人和很多亲友提供了可以歇息

的“港湾”，他们还第三代成长提供了很多帮助，可以说是“泽及众人”。

孙瑞芹代表着人性中最宝贵的一面：对不幸的，软弱的，贫穷的抱以无限的同情，并以尽可能的帮助。而这种精神正是让人类得以生生不息，薪火相传。孙瑞芹也表现出中国知识分子传统美德，用自己微弱的声音为那些对不幸的，软弱的，贫穷的呐喊，那怕这么做是对自己十分不利。

夜深人静，举目望天，可见漫天繁星。孙瑞芹就像那遥远的一颗恒星，尽管这颗星并不非常耀眼，但十分美丽。

张坚一 2011 年 2 月 10 日于中国北京

## **Acknowledgement**

The editor is grateful for Mr. You Yu and Ms. Yujin Guo for their proofreading and valuable suggestions in the English preface and Chinese introduction.



## Contents

Date	Title	Page
01-01-1946	THE YEAR AHEAD	1
01-05-1946	DR.SOONG'S ADDRESS	3
01-05-1946	RE-EDUCATION OF JAPANESE	6
01-06-1946	A RIGHT DECISION	10
01-11-1946	SOME JUDICIAL PROBLEMS	14
01-12-1946	THE ALL-PARTY CONFERENCE	17
01-14-1946	A SUGGESTION	22
01-17-1946	CHINA BILL OF RIGHTS	25
01-18-1946	MR. BYRNES'S SPEECH	28
01-18-1946	MR. GEORGE YEH	30
01-20-1946	THE COMPLAINTS OF FORMOSANS	32
01-21-1946	FORMER FU JEN CHANCELLOR GET STAR DECORATION	35
01-22-1946	THE TOSOLI INCIDENT	37
01-24-1946	THE P. C. C.	39
01-26-1946	AN APPRECIATION	42
01-27-1946	CHINA AND SIAM	44
01-29-1946	PUPPET COLLEGE GRADUATE	46
01-30-1946	THE FIRST TEST	48
01-31-1946	THE SITUATION IN THE NORTHEAST	51
02-01-1946	FEBRUARY MILESTONES	54
02-02-1946	CNRRA RELIEF FLOUR	57
02-03-1946	PROPAGANDA TRUCE NEEDED	60
02-05-1946	BISHOP YU PIN	63
02-08-1946	STALINGRAD	65
02-09-1946	DR. HSU MO'S ELECTION	68
02-10-1946	COALITION GOVERNMENT	71
02-12-1946	IMPROVING TREATMENT OF NEWSPAPERMAN	74
02-14-1946	NATIONAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION	77
02-15-1946	YALTA	80
02-21-1946	WHETHER MONGOLIA?	83

06-29-1946	DR. S. T. WANG	87
06-30-1946	CARDINAL TIEN	91
07-02-1946	PENG'S STATEMENT	94
07-03-1946	BIKINI BURST	97
07-04-1946	THE REPUBLIC OF PHILIPPINES	100
07-06-1946	LOCAL EDUCATION CRISIS	104
07-07-1946	JULY 7 INCIDENT	108
07-10-1946	ANTI-US AGITATION	111
07-11-1946	GERMAN REPATRIATION	114
07-13-1946	PARIS CONFERENCE	119
07-14-1946	TSING HUA CAMPUS	122
07-16-1946	THE COMMUNISTS AT IT AGAIN	125
07-17-1946	THE POTSDAM DECISION	128
07-19-1946	THE ATOMIC BOMB	132
07-20-1946	KUNMING OUTRAGES	136
07-24-1946	AN AMAZING SITUATION	140
07-25-1946	MR. JULEAN AROUND	144
07-26-1946	THE GERMAN QUESTION	147
07-27-1946	FOREIGN PRESS ON CHINA	151
07-30-1946	A POPULAR OFFICER	156
07-31-1946	LABOURS OF PEACE	159
07-31-1946	DR. HU SHIH'S INTERVIEW	163
08-01-1946	PEIPING-TIENTSIN ROAD SHOOTING INCIDENT	166
08-02-1946	A CURIOUS CASE	170
08-03-1946	A SHAMELESS STATEMENT	174
08-04-1946	AN IMPORTANT PROBE	179
08-06-1946	PEIPING PRISON CONDITIONS	183
08-07-1946	A PLAN FOR PALESTINE	186
08-08-1946	MONEY FOR SCHOOLS	191
08-08-1946	GERMAN PROPERTY IN PEIPING	193
08-09-1946	AN INTERESTING CASE	195
08-10-1946	COLLEGE EDUCATION IN NORTH CHINA	199
08-11-1946	COLLABORATION AND TRAITORS	203
08-13-1946	MARSHALL-STUART STATEMENT	206

08-15-1946	VICTORY DAY	209
08-16-1946	THE UNITED NATIONS	212
08-18-1946	CHINESE EDUCATOR ON U.S.	216
08-20-1946	EXCHANGE RATE INCREASED	220
08-21-1946	PU YI REAPPEARS	224
08-22-1946	THE COMMUNIST CHALLENGE	228
08-23-1946	THE MONTREUX CONVENTION	231
08-24-1946	PUPPET OFFICIALS	235

January 01, 1946

## THE YEAR AHEAD

It is customary, with the coming of a new year, to renew expressions of hope and good intentions, to look into the coming months with optimism, to evaluate the experiences of the past and resolve in the future to profit by the lessons learnt. Certainly, this New Year's Day is the brightest this country has faced in nine years and expressions of faith and goodwill are justified today, albeit sobered by cold facts and the knowledge that human nature has not changed.

A new year opens out before us in all the sweep of its unlimited opportunities. There is peace and prosperity, success and happiness, in the twelve months that stretch before us. They have everything to offer, that makes life worthwhile, provided we have the wisdom and are capable of grasping the possibilities that lie ahead and turn them to the pro motion of security in our homes, in our counties, and throughout the world.

Good resolutions are a feature of the New Year's beginning. But whereas the year goes on most of our resolutions are broken. We may no longer indulge in this luxury and anything worthwhile is to be made of this world of ours, we must cease to discard pledges and good intentions with the close of Holiday season.

Our good resolutions on this New Year's Day, to be really effective, should take in three fields of endeavour: personal, national and international. The pledges we make regarding our own persons, satisfying as they may be in their narrow concentration on self, must be widened to include the ideals of useful service and comradeship as members of the community and of tolerance and goodwill in our international outlook.

These three forms of resolutions, we believe, must go together. Separately, they are insufficient. They represent the trilogy of our responsibilities in this world, personal, national and