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Messages During China's Six Years of War

1937 — 1943

By

GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK



HARPER & BROTHERS PUBLISHERS
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A NOTE ON THE TRANSLATION

GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S speeches are translated into English and made available to the press as soon as they are given, through Central News Agency and the Chinese Ministry of Information. The present work is compiled from new translations of the Chinese texts. Dr. Albert French Lutley of Chengtu is responsible for the translations included in the first section, "China Resists Japan." Dr. Frank Wilson Price, translator of Sun Yat-sen's *San Min Chu I*, is responsible for the second section, "China Fights On." Mr. Ma Pin-ho of Chungking translated the speeches that make up the last two sections, "China Fights and Builds" and "China Fights On with Allies."

FOREWORD

ON JULY 7, 1943, China will have entered her seventh year of armed resistance against Japan. The story of China's war, now a part of the world war, has been told by many and in various ways, but it will be an understatement to say that, of all people, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek is the one best qualified to tell it.

In this volume the leader of the Chinese people tells in his own words how they have been fighting and standing ground against a world aggressor, what has happened so far in China's War of Resistance, and why his nation has been fighting and is today continuing to fight. This is not a book written with the benefit of hindsight, when the smoke has been cleared from the battlefield. It is a book made up of what the Generalissimo thought and what he said, from day to day and from month to month, during the past six years of leading a nation in life-and-death struggle. The words contained in it are the product of war's each excruciating moment. They are given as weapons to his people when real weapons at times seem so scarce. They are part of the living record of this war, indeed, the sum and substance of the war itself.

Ten days after the Marco Polo Bridge Incident, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek solemnly defined to the nation the limit of China's endurance and took up the challenge to fight for freedom against the greatest odds. At the beginning of 1943, when the United Nations had completed their first year of joint endeavor, he rose again to inform his people of a new and hard-won status for China and of the new responsibilities that go with it.

In almost every speech made by Generalissimo Chiang between July 7, 1937, and January 12, 1943—the first and last items in this volume—the theme of "Resistance and Reconstruction" is stressed. The dual chord was sounded from the start, in the first two messages he delivered after the outbreak of war; it has reverberated ever since in his utterances and it has been proclaimed China's national program during and after the war.

What lesser men are apt to repeat glibly, Generalissimo Chiang believes with his whole heart, soul and mind. It has been justly observed

that a leader of men is simply one who sees more clearly and feels more deeply than others. That armed resistance and national reconstruction are the *sine qua non* of China's final victory over Japan has now become a commonplace. Generalissimo Chiang's merit is that in him this commonplace is transformed into an inspiration and faith by his passionate advocacy of it.

Words forged in the white heat of hostilities, printed as they were delivered, may appear repetitious, but the repetitions in Generalissimo Chiang's wartime messages are necessary because they embody truths which we must not forget for one single moment at our peril. Though addressing himself primarily to his fellow countrymen, Generalissimo Chiang had occasion to speak to America, to Britain, to India, to Australia, to the world at large—even to the Japanese people. At times he is the resolute soldier, the able executive, the steadfast Christian, the champion of a united front long before such came into existence, or the stern reformer denouncing political and social weaknesses in his own country. Again he is the world statesman, giving at every turn a correct prognosis of world events, or interpreting China's hopes and ideals for a new cooperative international order based on law and justice.

Through all the vicissitudes of the war, Generalissimo Chiang's confidence in China's ultimate victory has remained unshaken, and he has been able to communicate his faith and courage to the people of China through his speeches, writings and actions.

To keep the present work within the bounds of a readable book, selections are made from the vast amount of material available. In due time the complete and collected state papers of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek will be published for the English-reading world. Meanwhile, the reader will find all the major speeches brought into focus in the present volume, covering each year of China's war from 1937 to 1943, without damage to unity and continuity.

The items gathered here are arranged in chronological order though, in the nature of the war's progress, they fall conveniently into four general sections. The first section covers the period during which China defied Japan and surprised the world with her heroic stand at Shanghai and where ever the enemy struck. The second stage of the war was keynoted by the Commander-in-Chief when, after Japan's pyrrhic victory at Nanking, he declared simply: "We prefer to fight on." The outbreak of war in Europe served only to strengthen China's convictions by underscoring their universal application. In the third section, the problems of China's rebuilding are more and more discussed, with

emphasis on both the material and the spiritual bases of prolonged resistance. And the epic of the war moves inexorably on to its next stage where China was destined, after Pearl Harbor, to be joined by other freedom-loving nations in the common struggle for world peace and justice which has only just begun.

With the exception of a few pieces in the last section, none of the speeches collected here has been published in America in its full text, in the press or anywhere else. It may therefore be said that, though the substance of this book has been almost six years in the making, it is here uncovered for the English reader virtually for the first time and as an organized whole.

CHING-LIN HSIA

NEW YORK CITY

June 1, 1943.

A GLOSSARY OF TERMS

MUKDEN INCIDENT—the Japanese attack at Mukden, capital of Liaoning Province, on September 18, 1931, marking the beginning of Japan's invasion of China in Manchuria, and now recognized as the act of aggression that started the Second World War.

THE NORTHEASTERN PROVINCES—the Provinces of Liaoning, Kirin and Heilungkiang, in the northeastern corner of China, commonly known in Chinese as the Three Eastern Provinces or the Northeast, and known to the West as Manchuria. Since the Japanese first invaded and occupied these provinces and, in 1933, the adjacent Province of Jehol, they have been called collectively the Four Northeastern Provinces.

TANGKU AGREEMENT—the so-called Tangku Truce of May 31, 1933, concluded for the suspension of hostilities which, resulting from the Japanese invasion of Manchuria and Jehol, had extended into Peiping and Tientsin areas. Both China and Japan undertook to withdraw their troops, the Chinese from the territory between the Great Wall and the Peiping area; the Japanese to the Great Wall. The agreement, exacted by *force majeure*, was objectionable to the Chinese. It promised renewed Japanese aggression in provisions for the Japanese Army "at any time to use aeroplanes or other means to verify the carrying out" of Chinese troop withdrawals and for a Chinese police force in the demilitarized zone "not hostile to Japanese feelings."

LUKOUCHIAO INCIDENT—the Japanese attack near Peiping on July 7, 1937, that marked the beginning of China's War of Resistance. Lukouchiao is known to the West as Marco Polo Bridge.

WUHAN—collective name for the three cities, Hankow, Wuchang and Hanyang, on the Yangtze River in Hupeh Province, center of China's resistance for the period between the fall of Nanking on December 13, 1937, and the evacuation of Hankow on October 25, 1938.

THE REVOLUTION—designating the Revolution started by Dr. Sun Yat-sen. In 1912 it succeeded in overthrowing the Manchu Dynasty and establishing the Chinese Republic. The continuity of the Revolution is seen in subsequent efforts to bring about complete achievement of

Dr. Sun's revolutionary goals—the Northern Expedition led by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in 1926 is known as the Nationalist Revolution; the present War of Resistance against Japanese aggression is considered another stage in the Revolution.

TSUNGLI—Dr. Sun Yat-sen (1866-1925), Father of the Chinese Republic, referred to by Generalissimo Chiang as the Leader (of the Nationalist Party).

SAN MIN CHU I—Dr. Sun's revolutionary aims and the basic doctrine of the Chinese Republic: *Min Tsu Chu I* (The Principle of Nationalism), *Min Chuan Chu I* (The Principle of Democracy), and *Min Sheng Chu I* (The Principle of People's Livelihood).

KUOMINTANG—the Nationalist Party, founded by Dr. Sun Yat-sen in 1893 and now under the leadership of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek as *Tsungtsai* (Director-General). The Party is dedicated to the task of achieving China's Revolution and the realization of *San Min Chu I*.

THE NEW LIFE MOVEMENT—founded in 1934 by Generalissimo and Madame Chiang to rejuvenate the nation through promotion of a regular life guided by the four ancient Chinese virtues: *Li* (Propriety), *I* (Justice), *Lien* (Integrity) and *Ch'ih* (Conscientiousness).

HSIEN—the basic unit in the new system for local administration promulgated by the Government in 1939, translated County or District. China's 28 provinces are divided into 1,934 *hsien*, more than half of which have been reorganized into autonomous administrative units under the new system.

PAO-CHIA SYSTEM—an ancient Chinese system of registration and mutual guarantee under which households are organized for local administration and self-defense.

PEOPLE'S POLITICAL COUNCIL—a wartime representative assembly organized because the war had made it impossible for the Government to convoke the scheduled National People's Assembly and it was necessary to rally the nation's talents for the formulation and execution of national policies. The First People's Political Council began its sessions at Hankow in July, 1938. The Third People's Political Council, inaugurated in Chungking in October, 1942, was composed of 240 members, about two thirds of whom were elected from the provincial and municipal People's Political Councils.

HWANG TI—literally the Yellow Emperor, legendary founder of the Chinese civilization who is credited with fighting successfully against the barbarians.

A
CHRONOLOGY
of
CHINA'S WAR OF RESISTANCE
and the
WAR MESSAGES OF GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK
1937-1943

P R E L U D E

- Sept. 18, 1931—Japan invaded China's Three Northeastern Provinces (Manchuria).
Jan. 7, 1932—U.S. sent "Non-Recognition Note" to China and Japan.
Jan. 28, 1932—Japan attacked Shanghai.
Feb. 24, 1933—League of Nations adopted Lytton Report and pledged its members not to recognize puppet state of "Manchukuo."

F I R S T Y E A R

- July 7, 1937—Japanese troops opened fire on Chinese Army at Lukouchiao (Marco Polo Bridge), outskirts of Peiping.
July 17, 1937—*The Limit of China's Endurance*. Address to the nation's leaders at Lushan, Kiangsi.
July 18, 1937—*On National Reconstruction*. Address to the Summer Training Corps at Lushan, Kiangsi.
July 1937—*Drive Out the Invader*. Message to the nation's armed forces after the Japanese capture of Peiping and Tientsin.
Aug. 13, 1937—Fighting broke out in Shanghai.

NOTE: Selected speeches of Generalissimo Chiang during the past six years are listed in italics and related to the leading events of the war.

- Aug. 21, 1937—China and Soviet Russia signed non-aggression pact.
- Sept. 21, 1937—The “Government of the Soviet Republic of China” dissolved itself. The Chinese Communist Party pledged support of the National Government.
- Sept. 24, 1937—*National Solidarity*. Statement in connection with the Chinese Communist Party’s declaration for the United Front.
- Oct. 5, 1937—President Roosevelt delivered “quarantine the aggressors” speech.
- Oct. 6, 1937—League of Nations adopted resolution calling Nine-Power Treaty Conference. U.S. State Department issued statement condemning Japan as invader of China and violator of Nine-Power Treaty and Kellogg Pact.
- Oct. 9, 1937—*Fight to Win*. Broadcast on the even of the “Double Tenth” National Holiday.
- Nov. 6, 1937—Japan joined Germany, Italy in anti-Comintern Pact.
- Nov. 12, 1937—Shanghai fell.
- Nov. 15, 1937—Fifteen nations at Brussels Conference of Nine-Power Treaty signatories adopted resolution condemning Japan.
- Nov. 20, 1937—China moved its capital from Nanking to Chungking.
- Dec. 12, 1937—Japanese planes sank U.S. gunboat “Panay” in the Yangtze River.
- Dec. 13, 1937—Nanking taken by Japanese troops who plundered the city, perpetrated wholesale atrocities.
- Dec. 16, 1937—*After the Fall of Nanking*. Message to the nation from Field Headquarters.
- Dec. 20, 1937—“Scorched Earth Policy” first carried out systematically in Tsingtao.
- April 2, 1938—People’s Political Council created.
- April 8, 1938—Japanese army routed in Battle of Taierhchwang, exploding myth of its invincibility.
- May 20, 1938—Chinese planes “bombed” Japanese cities with leaflets. Japanese claimed occupation of Hsuechow.
- June 6, 1938—Fall of Kaifeng, capital of Honan Province.
- June 12, 1938—Fall of Anking, capital of Anhwei Province.
- June 19, 1938—Japanese checked in Honan by Yellow River flood.
- July 6, 1938—*China’s Path to Victory*. Address at inaugural session of People’s Political Council.

SECOND YEAR

- July 7, 1938—First anniversary of war.
Japan: Enemy of Humanity. Message to friendly nations.
To the People of Japan. Message sent to Japan.
- Aug. 7, 1938—Russian, Japanese troops clashed at Changkufeng in border dispute.
- Aug. 13, 1938—*Our Own Soil, Our Own People.* Message to the people in Japanese-occupied territories.
- Sept. 14, 1938—Tokyo Foreign Office declared Japan prepared to join forces with Germany in Czech crisis.
- Sept. 29, 1938—Hitler, Mussolini, Chamberlain, Daladier signed Munich Pact partitioning Czechoslovakia.
- Oct. 10, 1938—*Our Power of Resistance Grows Stronger.* Address on 27th anniversary of Chinese Republic.
- Oct. 21, 1938—Japanese troops occupied Canton, capital of Kwangtung Province.
- Oct. 25, 1938—Chinese carried out effective evacuation of Hankow, Hanyang and Wuchang.
A Turning Point in Our Struggle. Message to the people of China.
- Nov. 1, 1938—People's Political Council pledged full support to Gen. Chiang.
- Nov. 28, 1938—*The Second Stage of War.* Message from the war front to the second session of People's Political Council.
- Dec. 15, 1938—U.S. granted China \$25,000,000 commercial credit.
- Dec. 22, 1938—Premier Konoye announced Japan's intention to create "a new order in East Asia."
- Dec. 26, 1938—*Japan's So-Called New Order.* Address to Government leaders.
- Dec. 29, 1938—U.S. Ambassador Nelson T. Johnson made first automobile trip over the newly opened Burma Road.
- Dec. 31, 1938—U.S. firmly rejected Japanese "new order."
- Jan. 1, 1939—Wang Ching-wei expelled from Kuomintang.
- Jan. 26, 1939—*China Cannot Be Conquered.* Speech opening Fifth Plenary Session of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee.
- Feb. 7, 1939—Gen. Chiang elected president of the Supreme National Defense Council.

- Feb. 10, 1939—Hainan Island occupied by Japan.
- Feb. 21, 1939—*China's March Towards Democracy*. Closing address to the third session of People's Political Council.
- March 8, 1939—London announced £5,000,000 credit to China.
- March 15, 1939—German troops entered Prague; Czechoslovakia fell.
- March 27, 1939—Nanchang fell.
- March 29, 1939—Republican Spain surrendered to Franco after 3 years of war.
- March 31, 1939—Japan annexed Spratly Islands, about 700 miles west of Manila, 300 miles south of Saigon and 1,000 miles from Hongkong.
- April 7, 1939—Italy invaded and later conquered Albania.
- April 17, 1939—*Spiritual Mobilization and Victory*. Radio message to the people of China.
- May 1, 1939—*The Citizen's Pact*. Address at inauguration of Spiritual Mobilization Movement.
- May 3, 1939—Chungking heavily raided by Japanese bombers.
- May 16, 1939—*Bombing of Civilians and Open Towns*. Message to the nation.
- June 14, 1939—Japan started blockade of British and French concessions in Tientsin.
- June 22, 1939—Japanese forces occupied the port of Swatow.
- June 24, 1939—Announcement made of Sino-Soviet trade agreement based on principles of mutuality and reciprocity.

THIRD YEAR

- July 7, 1939—Second anniversary of war.
Prepare for Victory. Message to the Chinese armed forces and civilians.
A Common Front Against Aggression. Message to friendly Powers.
Resistance in the Enemy's Rear. Message to the Chinese people in war zones and occupied areas.
- July 23, 1939—Anglo-Japanese agreement signed.
- July 24, 1939—*No Far Eastern Munich*. Address at weekly assembly of National Government.
- July 26, 1939—U.S. denounced American-Japanese trade treaty.
- July 29, 1939—*Appeal to Britain*. Statement to the *News Chronicle*, London.

- Aug. 13, 1939—*Mission of the People of Shanghai*. Message sent on the 2nd anniversary of the beginning of hostilities in the Shanghai area.
- Aug. 22, 1939—Germany signed non-aggression pact with Soviet Union.
- Aug. 23, 1939—Chungking gave Jawaharlal Nehru warm welcome.
- Sept. 1, 1939—German troops invaded Poland.
- Sept. 3, 1939—England and France at war with Germany.
- Sept. 9, 1939—*China and the European War*. Opening address at fourth session of People's Political Council.
- Sept. 18, 1939—*Rights and Obligations of the Chinese People*. Closing address at fourth session of People's Political Council.
- Oct. 10, 1939—*The People's War*. Message to the nation on 28th anniversary of Chinese Republic.
- Oct. 16, 1939—China scored great victory at Changsha.
- Nov. 25, 1939—Nanning, Kwangsi Province, devastated by fire from enemy bombings.
- Dec. 29, 1939—Japanese offensive in North Kwangtung halted.
- Jan. 21, 1940—Japan-Wang Ching-wei secret agreement exposed.
- Feb. 18, 1940—*New Life in Wartime*. Broadcast to the nation on 6th anniversary of New Life Movement.
- Feb. 20, 1940—*The Educator's Mission in China Today*. Message to the principals of all schools and colleges.
- March 7, 1940—Second U.S. commercial loan of \$20,000,000 to China.
- March 22, 1940—*The Responsibilities of Modern Journalists*. Message to journalism graduates of Central Political Academy.
- March 25, 1940—China recaptured Wuyuan in western Suiyuan.
- March 30, 1940—Wang Ching-wei's puppet government set up in Nanking, refused recognition by Secretary Hull. President Lin Sen ordered Wang's arrest.
- April 1, 1940—*No Relaxation of Our Efforts*. Opening address to fifth session of People's Political Council.
- April 9, 1940—German troops occupied Denmark; invaded Norway.
- April 10, 1940—People's Political Council closed with adoption of Revised Bill of the Draft Constitution.
People in Government. Closing address to fifth session of People's Political Council.
- May 1, 1940—*The Way to Local Autonomy*. Address at Szechwan Training Academy.
- May 10, 1940—Germany invaded Holland, Belgium, Luxembourg.

- May 25, 1940—Chinese troops broke out of Chungtiao Mountains, Shensi.
- June 4, 1940—British troops evacuated Dunkirk.
- June 10, 1940—Japan took Ichang, westernmost point of invasion on Yangtze.
- June 20, 1940—France gave in to Japan on Indo-China.
- June 22, 1940—France signed armistice with Germany.

FOURTH YEAR

- July 7, 1940—Third anniversary of war.
- July 17, 1940—Britain under Churchill's new government yielded to Japanese demands and closed Burma Road for three months.
- July 27, 1940—China concluded new trade treaty with Russia.
- Sept. 9, 1940—Chungking proclaimed the auxiliary capital.
- Sept. 18, 1940—*Manchuria: Hell on Earth*. Message on 9th anniversary of Japan's invasion of Manchuria.
- Sept. 23, 1940—Japanese army marched into French Indo-China.
- Sept. 25, 1940—Third U.S. commercial loan to China of \$25,000,000.
- Sept. 27, 1940—Japan signed triple military alliance pact with Germany and Italy.
- Oct. 10, 1940—*The International Role of the Republic*. Message on the 29th anniversary of the Chinese Republic.
- Oct. 16, 1940—U.S. embargoed all forms of iron and steel to Japan.
- Oct. 18, 1940—Japan's attempt to secure a "negotiated peace" failed and Britain reopened Burma Road.
- Oct. 28, 1940—China recaptured Nanning, Kwangsi Province.
- Nov. 30, 1940—U.S. extended to China \$100,000,000 credits, half for general purposes, half for currency stabilization.
Hull disapproved Japan's recognition of Wang Ching-wei.
- Dec. 10, 1940—London announced new loan of £10,000,000 to China.
- Jan. 12, 1941—Chungking announced a third China-Soviet trade pact.
- Jan. 27, 1941—*The Function of Revolutionary Discipline*. Speech at weekly assembly of the National Government.
- March 1, 1941—*National Defense First*. Speech at inaugural session of Second People's Political Council.

- March 6, 1941—*Again National Solidarity*. Report to People's Political Council explaining the Government's attitude toward the demands of the Chinese Communist Party.
- March 11, 1941—President Roosevelt signed Lend-Lease Bill.
- April 6, 1941—Germany invaded Yugoslavia.
- April 13, 1941—Russia and Japan signed a four-point neutrality pact.
- April 27, 1941—Greece fell.
- May 10, 1941—*Bonds Between China and America*. Address at farewell dinner to Ambassador Nelson T. Johnson.
- May 31, 1941—Hull-Quo exchange of letters stated U.S. intention of relinquishing extraterritorial rights and other special privileges in China.
- June 16, 1941—*A Balanced Development in National Finances*. Address at the Third National Financial Conference.
- June 22, 1941—Russia invaded by Germany.
- July 1, 1941—Chungking severed diplomatic relations with Berlin and Rome after Axis recognition of Wang Ching-wei regime.

FIFTH YEAR

- July 7, 1941—Fourth anniversary of war.
- July 14, 1941—British-Chinese notes reaffirmed Britain's willingness to abolish extraterritoriality.
- July 25, 1941—Washington froze all Japanese assets in America. Britain took similar action a day later.
- Aug. 14, 1941—Roosevelt and Churchill proclaimed Atlantic Charter and eight-point peace program.
- Sept. 15, 1941—30,000 puppet Nanking troops mutinied.
- Sept. 18, 1941—*The Northeast and Territorial Integrity*. Message on 10th anniversary of Japanese occupation of Manchuria.
- Oct. 1, 1941—Chinese scored big victory in Second Battle of Changsha.
- Oct. 11, 1941—Chinese reoccupied Ichang, forced to abandon it two days later after enemy's use of poison gas.
- Oct. 22, 1941—*Engineers' Role in National Crisis*. Message to meeting of Association of Chinese Engineers.
- Nov. 1, 1941—Chinese reoccupied Chengchow.
- Nov. 17, 1941—Roosevelt conferred with Kurusu.
America's Chance to Strike at Japan. Opening ad-

dress to second session of Second People's Political Council.

- Nov. 24, 1941—China objected to limited Pacific settlement.
- Dec. 7, 1941—Japanese naval and air forces launched surprise attack on Pearl Harbor.
- Dec. 9, 1941—China declared war on Japan, Germany and Italy, pledged full aid to Allies.
- Dec. 10, 1941—*The Common Struggle Against the Axis*. Message to the army and people at home and abroad.
- Dec. 15, 1941—*Increase Our Fighting Strength*. Opening address at Ninth Plenary Session of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee.
- Dec. 25, 1941—Hongkong surrendered.
Pacific military council called in Chungking by Gen. Chiang with Major Gen. George H. Brett (U.S.) and Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell (Britain) attending.
- Dec. 29, 1941—American Volunteer Group of Chinese Air Force fought off Japanese bombers over Rangoon.
- Jan. 2, 1942—"Declaration by United Nations" signed in Washington by U.S., Britain, Russia, China and 22 other nations.
- Jan. 4, 1942—China frustrated a third time Japan's attempt to take Changsha. Enemy suffered débâcle.
- Feb. 12, 1942—New U.S. \$500,000,000 loan made to China.
- Feb. 15, 1942—Singapore surrendered to Japan.
- Feb. 21, 1942—*One Half of the World's People*. Farewell message to the Indian people.
- Feb. 28, 1942—*To the Flying Tigers, Salute*. Speech at dinner for the American Volunteer Group.
- March 7, 1942—Bandung, Java, fell.
- March 9, 1942—Rangoon fell.
- March 12, 1942—*The Duties of a Vanguard*. Broadcast to the nation on the third anniversary of the Spiritual Mobilization Movement.
- March 19, 1942—Lieut.-Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, appointed commander of 5th and 6th Chinese Armies fighting in Burma.
- March 20, 1942—*Strike From Every Vantage Point*. Message to the people of Australia.
- April 9, 1942—Bataan fell after three months' fighting.
- April 18, 1942—Tokyo and other cities bombed by U.S. planes.

- April 30, 1942—Lashio fell.
- May 15, 1942—Japan opened new drive in Chekiang Province to destroy Allied air bases in China.
- May 17, 1942—Chinese checked Japanese attempt to invade Yunnan Province via Burma Road.
- May 19, 1942—Chungking spokesman issued urgent appeal to U.S. for bombers and pursuit planes.
- May 31, 1942—*Morale plus Equipment*. Broadcast to America on Army Hour program.
- June 27, 1942—Japan took Lishui in Chekiang Province, the last of three important bomb-Japan bases.
- June 29, 1942—Japanese routed from Shansi-Honan border.
- July 4, 1942—A.V.G. reorganized as United States Army Air Force in China.

SIXTH YEAR

- July 7, 1942—Fifth anniversary of war.
China's War, a World War. Broadcast to the Chinese people and army.
- Aug. 11, 1942—U.S. Air Force in China raided five major Japanese bases at Canton, Hankow, Nanchang, Hsienning and Yochow.
- Aug. 29, 1942—Chinese retook Chuhsien and Lishui, climaxing a series of victories in counter-offensive along the Kiangsi-Chekiang railway.
- Oct. 3, 1942—*A Friend from Distant Lands*. Speech at dinner to welcome Wendell L. Willkie.
- Oct. 9, 1942—U.S. and Britain announced readiness to negotiate for abolition of extraterritorial rights in China.
- Oct. 10, 1942—*Loyalty and Reciprocity*. Message to the nation on 31st anniversary of the Chinese Republic.
- Oct. 22, 1942—*National and Allied Cooperation*. Opening address at the Third People's Political Council.
- Oct. 23, 1942—U.S. Air Force in China bombed Linsi and Kailan coal mines near Tientsin in North China.
- Oct. 31, 1942—*From Equality to Ideal Unity*. Closing address at Third People's Political Council.
- Nov. 12, 1942—*From Men's Oldest Parliament*. Speech at dinner to welcome the British Parliamentary Mission.