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中華民國史史料外編

——前日本末次研究所情報資料

英文史料
第二十冊

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SOVIET CONSUL TO LEAVE CHANGSHA.

OCT 25 1927 P.M.

RESOLUTION OF PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE.

As reported in the *Hankow Herald*, the Soviet Consul at Changsha has been asked by the Chinese authorities in Hunan to leave the city. The following is the text of the letter addressed to Mr. J. G. Sorokin, the Soviet Consul, by Mr. Theodore E. Hsiao, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs for Hunan, advising him to leave Changsha owing to the recent disturbances in the city as in other districts like Liuyang and Liling, caused by irregular soldiers, bandit forces and undesirable elements!

Oct. 3, 1927.

The Honorable J. G. SOROKIN,

Consul of the U. S. S. R.

Changsha, Hunan.

Sir,—In view of the recent disturbances in the city as well as in other districts like Liuyang and Liling, caused by irregular soldiery and bandit forces and undesirable elements, the question of the safety of foreign residents in general, and the foreign Consulates in particular, has been discussed in the meeting of the 80th session of the provincial Committee on the 1st inst. A resolution was passed to the effect that U.S.S.R. Consul should be advised to leave Changsha for the time being.

Neither the American Consul nor the British Consul will return to Changsha until local conditions warrant their safety, and, in like manner, your absence will greatly lessen the responsibility of the Hunan Government.

Accept, Sir, the assurance of my high consideration.

THEODORE E. HSIAO.

Commissioner for Foreign Affairs.

目

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世界事務、理中、長、以、我國領土、事、勸告をせん

B.A.T. BOYCOTT IN WUHU.

MR. PORTER'S STRONG
PROTEST. P.T.T.

HOLDS CHINESE RESPONS-
SIBLE FOR LOSSES.

**FOREIGN COMMISSIONER
BLAMES B.C.C.**

OCT 26 1927

Hankow, Oct. 15.

The Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Hankow received the following note from the British Consul-General at Hankow concerning the alleged boycott of the cigarettes of the British-American Tobacco Company. The British Consul-General, in his note, threatens to hold the "Nationalist Government in general and the local authorities in particular responsible for any loss or damage suffered by the British-American Tobacco Company and the British Cigarette Company as a result of the boycott measures."

The text of the British note follows:—

"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, previously published by the Wuhan News Agency, in which on the grounds you state you officially support the illegal and terrorist actions of the subsidized leaders of the boycott against the British-American Tobacco Co.

"You are fully aware, from the negotiations which have taken place in your office, between representatives of the British Cigarette Company and union officials, that the Company is and has always been only too willing to reopen their factories subject to reasonable conditions. It is just because the conditions sought to be imposed by the union leaders have been unreasonable that the factory has remained closed. The responsibility

for any distress which may have been suffered by the employees, the vast majority of whom have no quarrel with the Company and are only too anxious to resume work rests with the union entirely.

There was no trouble in the British Cigarette Company factories prior to the arrival of the Nationalist Government with its policy of extreme labour and communism imported from Moscow and carried out under professional Russian advice with a view to the destruction of British commercial interests.

"This policy has been only too successful and the results are now apparent in the poverty and distress of the people who have been made to pay the price for this and other disastrous experiments of the Nationalist Government.

"It is useless to try and lay the blame on the foreigner. The time will come, and is even now approaching, when the people can no longer be duped with this type of propaganda and will realize the true position of affairs.

"In the meantime I must hold the Nationalist Government in general and the local authorities in particular responsible for any loss or damage suffered by the British-American Tobacco Company and the British Cigarette Company as the result of the boycott measures they are so heartily supporting.

"I have no objection to this letter being published by the Wuhan News Agency.

"I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you the assurance of my highest consideration.
(Signed) HAROLD PORTER."

要目

善哉元善米穀草豆麥黍稷

N.C.D.N.

NOV 10 1927

FARMERS VERSUS BRIGANDS IN THE COUNTRY

All Not Yet Well

There was but one reminder that all is not yet well with Hunan. In the middle of the speeches, some one on the outskirts of the crowd threw a bomb and the people scattered in terror. The streets were cleared, arrests made, martial law proclaimed and the procession abandoned, but the ringleader escaped, and as long as this and other activities show that the Communists are still at work there can be no hope that the worst has already happened. Sooner or later

Opinions vary as to the prospect of a peaceful winter in Hunan. The officials say confidently that the present government will last a year at least and proudly point out their achievements and reforms. Tang Seng-chi is looking after the affairs of Changsha very closely, as he has of course always relied on Changsha as a refuge, and he has stationed a number of his picked troops here to support the administration. Though some of the officials are the same men who allowed the April Terror, others are new—young foreign-trained students with immense faith in their ability to maintain order and to establish prosperity immediately. The Communists are being sternly suppressed. A list of supposed Communists has been prepared and every day, two or three are executed on the new motor road just outside the East Gate. The unions are all said to have been dissolved; public meetings and processions are forbidden; and Chounan the oldest girls' school has been confiscated as its students were always said to be "red" in sympathy.

The proclamation that no middle schools were to open this term still stands, but by now no fewer than eight institutions have obtained permission to hold revision classes. Each student, however, must register, his record is carefully scrutinized and all school unions are forbidden. A few days ago the police made a systematic tour of all the schools in the city, primary and middle, and searched the premises for communist literature.

The Important Currency Question

The currency seems to be normal. There is plenty of silver and copper about and no paper is in

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湖南之於吾屋主我
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末次研究所

SERIOUS CONDITIONS AROUND SHANGHAI.

MARTIAL LAW INTENSIFIED.

NOV 19 1927

ATTEMPT TO BOMBARD WOOSUNG FORTS.

P.T.T.

Shanghai, Nov. 14.

Conditions are serious these days in the vicinity of Shanghai and Woosung. Yesterday some persons were found destroying the railroad at the Chen-zeu station on the Shanghai-Nanking railway. Meanwhile, the Pei-Hai fleet made several attempts to bombard the forts of Woosung and Chinghai. Although nothing was accomplished on the part of the offenders in both cases, the authorities of the Shanghai and Woosung garrison have adopted special precautions against repetition of these incidents. Martial law has been intensified. Night trains are not allowed to run at a speed more than 15 miles per hour.

Soochow is also reported to be in a state of commotion. Pro-communist posters are found at various streets. More than this, communist proclamations with seals of organizations distinctly communistic have appeared repeatedly on the walls.—Kuo Wen.

目 要

NATIONALISTS AND REDS.

NOV 1 1927 P.T.T.

An usually well-informed correspondent writes:—

The Nationalists of Nanking and Shanghai are making a lot of outcry against the Reds at the present time. There is no doubt that the Reds are organizing a last desperate move to control the Nationalist party, the move to consummate this winter. If it fails the Reds know their number is up. The move contemplates much more violent industrial strikes this winter than have taken place during the last two or three years, and to this end all opposition to agitators is to be met with death to those and their families who resist.

Knowing this the Nationalists are describing as Red any and all movements in opposition to Nationalist dictation. The recent attack upon the Nationalist camp at Ishing on the northwest of the Tai-hu was described as Red, though the banners carried by those who took part therein proclaimed death to Reds parading as Nationalist soldiers. The demonstration was one of the usual premature outbursts in China before the general movement is consolidated. It was an enthusiastic outburst of the peasants and farmers against the Red actions of the soldiers in the regions controlled by the Nationalists. This move is not confined to Ishing but is widespread in southern Kiangsu, southern Anhui, the whole of Chekiang, north Fukien, the whole of Kueichow and the greater part of Yunnan.

The peasants and farmers are without arms and munitions or other implements of warfare than farm tools and timber axes, but they are full of determination utterly to destroy those who have ruined the country under the plea of the "Three Principles." It is part of the new move to "do in" all isolated parties of Nationalist soldiers wherever the peasants think they are strong enough to overcome these bodies. When terror has been forced into the hearts of the Nationalist run-aways, then the bigger programme of exterminating the Nationalist politicians who have deceived the people with spurious principles will be undertaken. The vengeance against these pocket-filling politicians will be all the greater for the enforced delay. It may be slow in coming; it will therefore be the more deadly sure.—*N. C. Daily News.*

共產黨，及國民黨大計畫

THAT PROVOKING CONSULATE

Petition for the Removal of the Bolshevick Headquarters
from Whangpoo Road

A MENACE TO THE SETTLEMENT

In connection with the reported intention of the Soviet Authorities to import 50 Red guards for the protection of the Consulate in Whangpoo Road, we are in receipt of a copy of a petition to be addressed to the Consular representatives, the Municipal Council, and the Chinese Authorities, asking for the removal of "this menace" from the confines of Shanghai.

The petition which can be signed at the offices of Mr. B. Firth, Messrs. Wheelock & Co., 2 French Bund, or Mr. H. P. King, Room 512, Glen Line Building, reads as follows:—

"We, the undersigned, residents of Shanghai, protest to our Consular representatives, the Shanghai Municipal Council, and the Chinese authorities against the activities of the Red Russian element residing in the U. S. S. R. Consulate General, at No. 1, Whangpoo Road, and which is the Consulate-General of a Power with which the internationally recognized Government of China has broken off diplomatic relations, after exposing to the world its subversive activities in fomenting trouble in China. These people are the instigators of all the lawlessness, strikes, assassinations of loyal workers, intimidation, and general chaos existing here and elsewhere in China. Their recent display, on November 7, was a direct incitement to reprisal by the White Russians, and resulted in the shooting of several of the latter, and which can only be described as deliberate murder and attempted murder. Their principal aim is to create anarchy, and to bring about the ultimate ruin of the port of Shanghai. We, therefore, call upon the above-named authorities to take such steps as the situation demands, and to remove this menace from the confines of Shanghai.

"In view of the fact that Soviet armed forces are now on the way to Shanghai ostensibly to defend the Soviet Consulate here, it is all the more important that no time be lost in presenting this petition to the authorities, as the undersigned residents of the International Settlement of Shanghai need scarcely emphasize that whilst it would be a comparatively simple matter to close the Consulate now, a more difficult problem would arise should armed forces become entrenched there and who would be likely to offer armed resistance."

上海租界華人保護會
關於蘇俄總領事館之請願書
呈請上海市政府及
各國領事館轉請
中國政府及
國際聯盟
採取必要之
措施以保護
租界之安全
及華人之生命財產
並請各國領事館
向蘇俄政府提出
嚴正之抗議
並請各國領事館
向蘇俄政府提出
嚴正之抗議
並請各國領事館
向蘇俄政府提出
嚴正之抗議

SINGULAR DENIAL BY BOLSHEVIKS NOV 25 1927

Local Consulate Not Importing
Armed Men Against "Bandit
N.C.D.N. Attacks"

We publish the following statement sent us by the Tass News Agency in the exact terms in which it was received, and we have no doubt that readers will appreciate the significance of the language used.

The Bolshevik consulate has never been attacked by bandits and consequently it may be perfectly true that it is not importing armed men for defence against that particular form of aggression. What is wanted, however, is an unequivocal statement to the effect that the Bolshevik consulate is not importing any men—armed, or to be armed on arrival—for the defence of the building in question or for any other purpose envisaging breaches of the peace on one side or the other.

The language in which the contradiction is couched is not satisfactory, and must, in any event, be accepted exactly for what it is worth.

The statement is as follows:—

Shanghai, Nov. 24.

The "Tass News Agency" has been authorized by the Consulate General of the U. S. S. R. to contradict a report that has appeared in certain local newspapers re the alleged shipment to Shanghai from Vladivostok of an armed detachment to defend the Consulate from possible repetition of bandit attacks.

A report that has similarly appeared that the Consul General has left for Vladivostok is also without any foundation.

俄國領事館
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SHANGHAI LABOUR'S FIERY CROSS

NOV 27 1927

Inflammatory Attempts to Rouse Workers to a General Strike: Agitators' Admission of Murder
N.C.D.N.

SITUATION BECOMING MORE ACUTE

The strike situation in Shanghai and its environs is becoming more acute daily. About 25,000 workers are idle, due either to strikes or to lockouts subsequent to strikes. The radical elements are, and have been, advocating a policy of armed resistance to loyal millhands, and propose shooting down "capitalists," as they say, and seize the reins of local government. Foremen and those in charge are murdered without a chance for their lives and workmen have quitted their places of employment by hundreds, fearing assassination.

On Friday two men, according to the Japanese papers, who were in their quarters on Robison Road, were attacked by a number of armed men in the employ of the former Shanghai General Labour Union, and were shot immediately. On the other hand, pamphlets of the Red body state openly, that the Communists have adopted a programme of bloodshed and, "we executed a labour traitor."

Workers are intimidated secretly and are forced to leave their positions. The police have tried to cope with a situation that baffles them, and the extremists are able at night to post placards and distribute handbills, a copy of which—it speaks for itself boldly—follows below. We are publishing the document for general information, indicating the sort of literature being used to inflame the workers. But we are not to be taken as endorsing any of the statements of alleged fact therein contained, though the admission in the last sentence of the proclamation is not without sinister interest:—

FROM THE SHANGHAI GENERAL LABOUR UNION TO THE EASTERN DISTRICT LABOURERS!

The labourers in the Eastern District suffer more than any others from oppression. They work more than 10 hours a day, and the only recompense accorded to them is cruel treatment. The capitalists can

never be satisfied. They do not mind in the least even if we lose our lives provided conditions are made easier for them. In the eyes of the capitalist, the labourer is lower than a dog. At first they instructed the foremen to oppress us, but they later employed policemen for this purpose. Now they buy fire-arms for the use of "labour thieves," who beat and even kill us. When we object, we are sent to prison, or executed. The best evidence of this can be found in the arrest and massacre of more than 10 workers by the Wing On Cotton Mill management. If we do not protest against such actions, more cruelties will be inflicted upon us in the future. A general strike is necessary to emphasize our dissatisfaction with these conditions. The General Labour Union will support you in giving effect to this decision.

The labourers in the western district are now prohibited from speaking to one another by the capitalists. When they disobey this rule, they are sent to prison. Many of the western district labourers have been thrown out of employment owing to the decrease in wages. We already have had much experience with our employers. What we should do now is to unite and fight for a rank equal to that held by our employers. The General Labour Union will assist us in the fight. Seizure of political power and establishment of a Soviet Government should be our object. Let us overthrow the Unification Committee of Shanghai Labour Unions. Let us call a general strike. Let us seize the political power.

目 要

上海の労働者の下は、資本家、工場主、警察、軍閥、外国資本、これら五つの勢力に壓迫されて、苦痛の極に達している。この苦痛を緩和し、労働者の地位を向上させるため、一般ストライキを主張する。上海一般労働組合は、この主張を支持し、労働者にストライキの実行を促す。

天経事変会
市党部
徐成
氏

末次研究所

Wing On Cotton mill.



目 要

Additional Accusations

Unsatisfied with the murderous activities of the Kuomintang; the capitalists of the Wing On Co. in co-operation with others, have organized a special Fascisti to massacre workers. As a consequence, on October 2, the workers of the Wing On Co. were trampled upon by the S. M. P., who arrested several tens of workers and seriously wounded a number of others. Moreover the capitalists of the Wing On Co. have declared that they are willing to purchase arms and ammunition to the value of \$200,000 to be used against the workers. In short, it would seem that they are planning to shorten our existence, and check our movement. Therefore, we should endeavour to fight desperately with the capitalists in order to destroy them.

The workers in the Eastern district have been on strike several days and about 2,800 workers of the Shanghai Cotton Mill No. 1 have also joined this strike as a token of their sympathy towards the Wing On Cotton mill workers. It is reported that our comrades in the Ewo Cotton Mill, Oriental Cotton Mill, etc., will also join the strike. There are also signs that the strike will be extended to all Japanese cotton mills. Consequently the Japanese capitalists have arranged to get Japanese soldiers to guard their mills with a view to checking our movement. They also employ labour traitors to promote the same object secretly. This is indeed unbearable. As a sign of our indignation we executed a labour traitor named Anhui Lau-zz of the Shanghai Cotton Mill No. 1 the day before yesterday.

The workers' blood is flowing incessantly. It is being shed by the swords of the Imperialists, militarists, influential gentry and capitalists. The blood of the revolutionary workers murdered by the Kuomintang Party may be compared to a great flood. This will soon overflow and break the influence of the capitalists and the gentry. The "Red" tide will be irresistible.

THE GUILT OF THE SOVIET

Striking Allegations in Provisional Court: Subsidy
N.C.D.N. of \$1,000 a Strike

NOV 23 1927

PAYMENT BY SOVIET CONSULATE

That the Soviet Consulate General was paying directly to one small group of labour agitators the sum of \$1,000 for each factory strike that they succeeded in fomenting was among the evidence submitted in documentary form yesterday morning, in the Provisional Court, by Counsel for the Shanghai Defence Commissioner. This sensational revelation was made in the course of the trial of one Lo Siau-mei and six colleagues, including one woman, who were charged by the Settlement police with intimidation and inciting to strike in the Wing On Company's mill. Mr. Goldring prosecuted for the police before Judge Yung, with Mr. Meinhardt sitting as Senior Consul's Deputy.

Ample evidence was submitted by the police, but in the course of the trial Counsel for the Chinese authorities announced that he had a communication from the Defense Commissioner and evidence to submit proving that the accused were wanted for similar offenses in Chinese territory. In the Defense Commissioner's communication was set forth the unqualified statement that this particular group received from the Soviet Consulate General \$1,000 for each strike that they set in motion by agitation or intimidation, that the striking mill hands, from the mills that they succeeded in closing received nothing of this, and that the loss of monthly profits to the

mills that they had already crippled meant a loss of \$20,000 monthly to the "Nationalist" Government, presumably in taxes. Counsel for the Defense Commissioner asked that the prisoners be turned over to the Chinese authorities for trial and punishment. To this Mr. Goldring objected, saying that they were then being tried for an offense in the Settlement and that the Judge should pass sentence upon them for the local offense, irrespective of extra-Settlement offenses.

Judge Yung agreed with Mr. Goldring and gave each of the agitators a sentence of one year and three months imprisonment, the understanding being that if the Chinese authorities still wanted them when this term had been served they could have them.

The open charge against the Consulate General of the U.S.S.R. of financing the subversive activities of the prisoners, who seemed to have no occupation other than that of trouble makers, was already widely known and was the subject of much comment in foreign circles, the assumption naturally being that the whole recrudescence of labour unrest, intimidation and of other criminal acts against loyal workers and foremen is again traceable to the same fountain head from which it was inspired in March of this year.

上海英租界工部局
俄領事館不守中
華法律之國
二十七年三月

INTIMIDATION OF LOCAL LABOUR

DEC 11 1927

Workers Anxious to Remain at their Posts but
N.C.D.M. Frightened by Agitators

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA'S FIRM STAND.

Recent events undoubtedly show that there is a misconceived idea amongst the labouring classes that they are not receiving their just due. This idea, as recent happenings show, has been instilled in the minds of workers by paid agitators, paid by forces above them whose sole idea is to paralyze the little trade which now is being carried on and which keeps hundreds of thousands of the Chinese labouring class at work. The continuance of mill strikes, the recent tramway strike and now the strike of employees in various industries, exclusively operated by Chinese, conclusively shows that the movement is not anti-foreign but is as a result of the intimidation of loyal workers willing to carry on, and thus maintain the trade of China, of which she is badly in need.

Yesterday's reports show that employees of Chinese jewellery shops, who had previously suspended work, were unable to reach any decision at their conference with employers and their strike accordingly remains in force. Chinese paper shop employees have ceased work, undoubtedly as a result of threats, as four intimidators were yesterday arrested by the S. M. police, caught in the act of threatening workers if they dared to return to their work.

More Trams Running

In the case of the tramway strike, the fitters and others who ceased work are still out and reports show that as a result of the posting on trams of plain clothes officers (foreign and Chinese) arrests have been effected of agitators who, on boarding cars, have threatened conductors. Notwithstanding this intolerable situation, the trams have operated and many loyal workers have signified their intention of carrying on. They state that they are quite satisfied with the treatment afforded them by the company who, it will be remembered, have liberally dealt with

employees as occasion offered. The Tramway Co. are adopting a firm attitude and have refused to be coerced by threats in doing that which they know to be unwarranted. The bulk of their employees are behind them and it is a significant fact that yesterday twelve cars were operated from Bubbling Well terminus and eight from Wayside against a total of twelve operating on Monday.

Regarding the strike of N.Y.K.

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労働者に対する威嚇手段行はる

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Wharf coolies and godown-keepers, a week has elapsed since the strike was declared. There are many loyal workers quite willing to carry on under conditions which they deem entirely satisfactory and the shipping company have declared themselves firm in the matter. They refuse to be forced into making concessions which they realise are entirely inequitable. Strikers are embarrassing loyal workers and the company have definitely stated that if the intimidation continues they will drop all negotiations and further have notified their various compradores that if work is not resumed by 9 a.m. to-day they will engage new hands, and from Japan if necessary. A number of the so-called strikers have offered themselves to the company as intelligence agents and have stated that the strikers are without funds and are carrying on their strike on account of threats and intimidation. They harbour no ill will to the company but are afraid to resume work on account of the threats to their families by paid agitators.

Chapei Shopkeepers' Strike

There was a strike of shopkeepers in Chapei on Monday brought about by a visit by an official of the so-called Stamp Tax Bureau. This official visited a small shoe-maker's shop and demanded to examine the shoemaker's account books. He did so and complained that the books did not bear the stamp tax of the Bureau. The shopkeeper would be fined \$40 which he was required to pay there and then. He strenuously objected and after considerable argument the official agreed to reduce the fine to \$15. He then went to another store engaged in the selling of foreign goods; there he went through the same procedure and fined the owner \$15. An uproar occurred in which the alleged collector was requested to produce his credentials: he had none; and as a result, all shops in that particular district closed at 10 a.m. and remained so until 3 p.m. when, on the advice of the chief of the Woosung and Shanghai Constabulary they opened for business.

Reports show that a repetition of the reign of terror practised by paid agitators about a year ago is being attempted, and that loyal workers in many branches of trade go to their work in fear and trembling of the outcome.

目 要

漢口
共黨
逮捕

ROUND UP OF COMMUNISTS IN HANKOW

N.C.D.M.

Anticipated Deportation of All Soviet Official
from the Port

DEC 17 1927

Hankow, Dec. 16.

Hankow awoke to intense excitement this morning with the ex-Russian and ex-German Concessions occupied by Chinese troops carrying on a systematic house-to-house search for suspected communists. The Soviet Consulate received first attention, all its occupants, both Russian and Chinese being arrested, while other houses and cabarets occupied by Russians were later visited, the round-up being carried out in a thorough manner.

It is estimated that every communist or suspect in Hankow was captured.

Foreigners rising early this morning witnessed Russians of both sexes being marched off in their night attire, in some cases barefooted and roped together, while women were weeping hysterically.

In one case a terrified Russian girl jumped out of the second storey of a house and was severely injured.

It is likely that a number of persons innocent of being communists were unavoidably arrested, but it is expected that they will be released later.

Numbers of persons are being detained in the ex-Russian Concession police station, while it is presumed that the Soviet Consular staff are being detained at the Chinese military headquarters. It is expected that all the Soviet officials will be deported.

It is understood that the raid was carried out on instructions from Nanking by 600 Chinese troops.

Hundreds of Chinese and Russians were arrested but many *bona fide* residents were identified as not being Bolsheviks and were released at noon.

Armed Chinese in civilian clothing carried out numerous raids in the French Concession also. They made a huge haul of captives, the French police looking on but not interfering.—Reuter.

Hankow, Dec. 16.

The Soviet Consulate here was occupied by troops of the local garrison this morning, and members of the staff of the Consulate were taken to the Garrison Headquarters. It appears that the Soviet Consul-General was also taken to the Headquarters of the Garrison. About 200 other Russians were arrested.

It is stated that the Garrison Headquarters authorities intend to make a clean sweep of communists.

Later.

Fearing possible activity of communists, the Garrison Headquarters proclaimed special martial law in the ex-British and German Concessions at 8 a.m. to-day and prohibited ingress of both foreigners and Chinese. About 30 Chinese and Russian communists were arrested in the French Concession and elsewhere.

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The North-China Daily News

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, DECEMBER 29, 1927.

THE KUOMINTANG'S SINCERITY

Were the Kuomintang a mere revolutionary party founded to create disturbance, it would not be surprising if members or local bodies attached to it were solely intent on participating in illegal activities. But according to the Kuomintang constitution, the Party is the Government and, therefore, the activities of the Party or any branch thereof become *ipso facto* governmental activities. In the light of this fact, the conduct of the Party in connection with the B.A.T. strike in Pootung and Shanghai takes on an importance greater by far than a labour trouble to which, unhappily, we are fast becoming accustomed. The B.A.T. strike is political. Its object is political. It is being supported by the Government and by the Kuomintang. For instance, the "Sin Wan Pao" on December 21 reports that the B.A.T. Factory Striking Workers Supporting Society has petitioned the Military Council to instruct military men to suppress the smuggling of "enemy goods" by military men, and in reply the Council states that orders would be issued to that effect. Why are cigarettes manufactured and sold by a British company, "enemy goods?"

On the following day, the "Min Kuo Jih Pao," official organ of the Kuomintang reported that the headquarters of the Kuomintang Party, Fourth District, has been exerting its utmost in assisting the B.A.T. strikers. Good results were

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英米スト事件は國民黨より

國民黨の暴徒の行動より

末次研究所