

IV - 69 - 15. News Clip: Chinese Newspaper - Sing Tao Jih Pao.

活躍在湖北中部的游擊隊伍



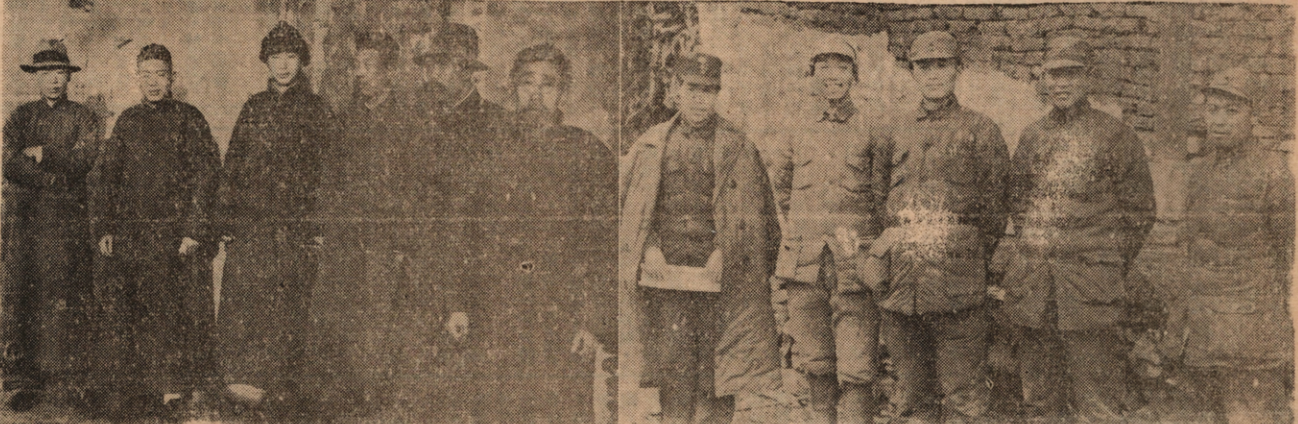
• 會夜之部令司總隊擊游動別軍四新

麥德雷攝

平漢綫上由漢口至信陽一段，有游擊隊數千人，在鐵路與漢水之間活動。他們也就是當地的民衆，自漢口失陷後就武裝起來，配合着各縣的自衛團，共同作戰。其中一部分軍官，是來自西北的游擊戰術專家，而大多數仍爲當地民衆，有一個青年團長，原爲應城的鹽井主人，但他的財產已爲日軍所佔。其餘下級軍官和政治指揮員，多數是以前漢口各校的學生。他們的政治工作，主要的是組織民衆的抗日團體，最普遍的如「十人團」和「婦女救國會」等。

這個游擊區內的行政制度，已逐漸走向民主，本年二月間開始實行保甲長及縣地方官的民選制。選舉以前，他們曾作數星期的教育運動，使民衆認識自己應有的權利，而熱烈的參加選舉。

游擊區內民氣極高，雖然每隔數里即有日軍駐紮，而游擊隊仍能在平漢鐵路、各公路、漢水等地活躍作戰。他們是靠着全體民衆的掩護，才能不斷與日軍戰鬥的。



↑ 官方地之...民由內區擊游部中北湖 年顯李司令總；人四章劉左 姐大陳官司令女，左 令司五隊擊游動別軍四新 ↑



← 在漢口北郊新四軍第四軍別動游擊隊的學習精神。



← 游擊隊突擊部隊在村莊前集合準備乘黑夜突過日軍警戒線。



← 新四軍別動隊所屬突擊部隊冒雪出發。

在戰爭過去的幾年中間，我走遍了中國的西北前線，長江下流以及華中華南前線，我總是和人民、和軍隊與游擊隊混在一起。我之所以提到這一點，是願意香港婦女們相信我的話，因為我有經驗，深知實情，我的話不是向壁虛構的。我以為，除了軍事鬥爭以外，中國目前正面對着一個專制與民主勢力之間的鬥爭，一個倒退勢力和進步力量之間的爭衡。

凡知道德國與義大利婦女的遭際的人都明白法西斯對於女人絕無好處。當德國還是民主國家的時候，我在那裏住了幾年。希特勒上台之後第一年，我又去過了一些時。德國女人在全世界女人中間經常總是最落後的（把中國女人除外）。封建餘息纏住了她們的頭腦。幾十



史沫特萊女士

希特勒上台以後，婦女解放運動是完全被摧毀了。人們告訴女人說，她們的地位和工作只是 *Wife*, *Kitchen* 孩子，廚房，教堂。女子進大學和專門學校的，其人數只容許當男學生的百分之四。她並沒有全部的公民權利。不錯的，她們還是有選舉權。因為納粹覺得在現代世界上，他必須計算入頭來證明他們的掌握權力是人民的衆望所歸。德國女人差不多都是跟着丈夫，投票的。工廠婦女和男工人們一樣比較的和能夠獨立一點。可是數票的人和宣布投票結果的人，還不是納粹嗎？他們完全是按自己的意思來作的。誰要是投了納粹的反對票，恐怕就罩上了誰的頭顱。

斯主義或極權的獨裁政治就是婦女發展的公敵。

在中國，漸有一種強大的力量，他不僅反對社會上和政治上的民主主義，並且無往而不反對婦女的發展。在戰爭中間，我就親眼見到了這種趨勢，現在他又加表面化了。在福建，已經頒布了取締婦女公務員的明令，湖南有些地方機關禁收女職員。有些人正在主張女子應該回到家庭和廚房裏去。

有些地方，中國許多男子比他國家的男人對女人所抱的偏見還要少些，不過這只是個別的現象。舊的家庭制度還是女子最大的鎖鏈，他把女人都放在男人的統治之下。在廣東江西有些地方，女人代替男子負重勞役，男人却坐在家裏抽煙或是坐在茶館裏面聊天，一不高興，回家還要打罵老婆。重慶總的制度還是流行，媳婦還是婆婆的使用人，老婆是丈夫家裏的財產，女人通常總是受罪的。婦女平民常常生一大堆孩子，其中大多數都是因貧因病而早死了，她們的病大都是母親的無知所造成的。平民婦女極少人認得字，關於她們自身以及孩子的衛生知識全無所知，很少受過任何訓練的人。我在長江一帶常常在婦女集會中演講，來聽講的 women 常常帶着一個孩子在頭上，還有幾個跟在腳後跟上，扯在衣服上，個個都要哭的樣子。女人全不能集中心力來想一件事，因為她們從來就未曾受過這種訓練。如果家

們成天的張家長李家短說廢話，趁茶會，打麻將，講究穿漂亮衣服。

倒是在未結婚的女人通常很愛國，活動，總努力的工作，尋找工作。她們是在臺灣歷史的任務，增加自己的知識和經驗以作新中國的領袖。其中有的認為結婚妨礙工作，便立願等到抗戰勝利以後再行結婚。



歷史不顧人情，極其殘酷。如若我們不領導他，征服他，他就要奴隸我們。若不爭取民主，就要沉入許多女人正在爲了要做人類。中國有許多的苦難，難從事看，醫生和教育者的工作，她們是地上的鹽，是新中國的建立者。

本日婦女專刊小燕子續前
星期一 續完。



(上) 鄂北游擊隊三位女領袖
(下) 中國的一下人

GEN. TSUNG IN MY MEMORY
(extracted from today's issue of Chung Yang Jih Pao)
July 18, 1940

My last visit to late Gen. Tsung Yi was in last autumn, when I met him in certain small town situated at the joint of Yang and Han Rivers. During my three-day's staying at his HQ., I was not only very much appreciated towards his kindness and hospitability, but was practically indebted to his great personality and his marvellous ability as well as his profound knowledge.

Since the outbreak of the war of resistance, Gen. Tsung has always taken up the most difficult mission. During the campaign at the border of Honan and Hupai, the enemy attacked Tsaoyang powerfully from several columns. Up to May 8, ^{one column of} the enemy advanced steadily along the Hsiangyang-Huayuan(?) Highway; another column drove southward from Tsaoyang, crossing Tang River. In order to fulfill his duty in protecting our regular armies in safe retreat, Gen. Tsung formed a counter-encircling plan. Unluckily, in the next day he was surrounded by some 1,000 enemys at Ts'aun Tai Chen (town) by Tang River while commanding his troops in the fighting line. At that time he had only 54 people around him, including a little over ten bodyguards, a number of officials served in his divisional HQ. and some political workers of different sex; all of them died in the glorious battle. As he saw all his old friends and comrades had shed the last drop of their blood for national liberation, he himself made suicide with his own pistol in a wheat field. However, we completed our counter-encircling plan and began our war of annihilation round Tsaoyang in May 11, resulting that the enemy suffered some 10,000 casualties. Thanks to this victory, the Tungpei Range and Hsiangyang-Huayuan Highway are still in our hands.

Gen. Tsung's Division is noted for its bravery and intelligence in fighting. He possesses professor-like style, attractive kindness and a pair of smiling eyes that everybody is willing to reach him. He is not only an ablest general, but also a scholar versed in poems and proses. What is especially deserved to be mentioned here is his emphasis upon the political work in the army. He treated his political workers as his brother and sisters, fighting with them, joining their night meeting without a bit of hautiness.

Gen. Tsung is a native of Kwangsi. Due to his financial difficulties in boyhood, he started work in a mint in Kwangtung before he graduated from the Third Provincial Normal School of Kwangsi. Afterwards he entered the Military Academy Of Kwangtung. During the North Expedition he served in the Kuomintang army as a platoon commander in Kwangsi army. He was already a famous young regimental commander of 26 years old when the Kuomintang army arrived Wuhan. When the war of 'August 13' brokeout in Shanghai he just graduated from Army College. Then he returned to Kwangsi, serving in Kwangsi army as brigade commander. He participated almost all the big battles such as Battle of Shanghai, Bat-

GEN. TSUNG IN MY MEMORY(2)

tle of Hsuehchow, The Tienchiachen Defence Campaign, Battle of Wuhan Outskirts and the Battle of Suihsien-Tsaoyang. He also took part in the campaign at the border of Honan and Hupei. Our victory of this ^{campaign} owed very much to his success of his counter-encircling plan. An order of reward was issued by National Government in May 8 in honor of his merit in this campaign that an 4th-classed medal with precious tripod be presented to him. Unfortunately, he died in the next day before received his honorable medal!

There is a slogan which is so popular and powerful among Gen. Tsung's division. It reads: "We never ~~fall~~ ^{shed} tears even if we are severely wounded! We must continue our fighting as we are only lightly wounded!" Due to their severe political training, their highest morale and their correct leadership under Gen. Tsung, everyone among his division is a bravest champion, about them so many heroic stories can be written.

The coffin of late Gen. Tsung was transported to Chungking, later to Peipai(near Chungking) in accordance with Generalissimo Chiang's instruction. It was reported that late Gen. Tsung would be buried in the same grave with late Gen. Chang Tze-chung, Group Army Commander.