

ESC

Kelagawa

Excerpts from  
Prosecution Witness JOHN B. POWELL's Book  
"MY TWENTY-FIVE YEARS IN CHINA"

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(New York, The Macmillan Company, 1945)

Affairs in South China

Pages 125 and 126

All during the early 1920's I was following with particular interest the situation which was developing in Southern China. After various difficulties with reactionary military officials in the southern provinces, Dr. Sun Yat-sen finally succeeded in establishing himself as the legal and constitutional President of China, having been elected by the reconstituted Parliament in Canton on April 27, 1921. He formally assumed office on May 5 of that year.

The first foreign diplomatic contact by Dr. Sun Yat-sen's new constitutional Government at Canton was with the Russian Soviets. China's contact with the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, however, began somewhat earlier, in Peking, when the Russians, in 1919, offered to relinquish their extraterritorial rights in China, including control of the Chinese Eastern Railway in Manchuria. The Peking Government was suspicious of the unexpected Russian generosity and did not respond to Moscow's invitation to open negotiations. Acceptance of the invitation would have implied recognition of the new Soviet regime.

In 1922 Moscow sent its official representative, M. Joffe, to Shanghai to confer with Dr. Sun Yat-sen. I covered the conference, which was held in the Palace Hotel at Shanghai, with Eugene Chen, a Trinidad-born Chinese, acting as Dr. Sun's secretary and press representative. Joffe and Dr. Sun issued a joint statement of friendship and pledge of mutual assistance between the two countries, and also made preliminary arrangements for Soviet assistance to the new Chinese Administration at Canton in the form of a loan and the dispatch of Soviet representatives to serve as advisers to the Canton Government. China agreed to send a delegation of students to Moscow for training in Bolshevik revolutionary tactics.

The Sino-Soviet agreement contained an interesting provision whereby the Soviet Union agreed to help the Chinese establish a national oil monopoly which would make it possible for China to become independent of the Anglo-American oil trusts, represented by the Standard Oil Company, the Vacuum Oil Company, Texas Company, and Asiatic Petroleum, a British subsidiary of Royal Dutch Shell. The Chinese built large oil-storage facilities at Shanghai and elsewhere for the handling of imports of Soviet oil. It later developed that Moscow's real objective was to bring pressure on Anglo-American oil interests in connection with dealings in Europe and the Near East. After the Russians had made a satisfactory deal with Standard Oil they grew cold to the China project, and ultimately abandoned it and withdrew their staff from the Far East. The large oil-storage depot which the Russians helped the Chinese construct on the banks of the Whangpoo River at Shanghai passed ultimately into the hands of the foreign oil companies.

255



Pages 126, 127 and 128

Dr. Sun Yat-sen's action in establishing contact with the Russian Soviets in 1922 was followed by outright recognition of the USSR by the Peking Government the following year. The negotiations at Peking were conducted by Dr. C. T. Wang and Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, two Chinese diplomats who were just coming into prominence. The Soviet representative was L. M. Karakhan, an Armenian. The negotiations began in 1923, and a preliminary agreement was initialed by Dr. C. T. Wang, but it aroused so much opposition that Dr. Wang was forced to withdraw. The final agreement, whereby China granted full diplomatic recognition to the USSR, was signed by Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, acting Premier of the Peking Government in March, 1924.

But there was a notable difference in the texts of the Peking and Canton agreements. Whereas the Peking Government's recognition agreement contained a definite commitment on Russia's part not to propagate communistic doctrines in China, the situation at Canton was the exact opposite in that the propagation of communism was a chief Russian objective.

Among the considerable number of radical advisers who joined the Canton Government were two outstanding Soviet personages, Michael Borodin and General Galens (or Blücher). Mr. Joffe, who negotiated the original alliance with Dr. Sun, did not remain in China but returned to Moscow. It was generally known in China that the motivating influence in Moscow behind the China adventure was Leon Trotsky, proponent of world revolution. China was regarded as the most fertile field for the initial experiment. These are generally known facts, but it is not so widely known, particularly in the United States, that Americans and Britons professing leftist or communist faith, who flocked to China, exercised perhaps even greater influence upon the course of events in China than did the Russians.

In the first place, only two of the Russians, Borodin and Karakhan, could speak English, the only common language between the Russians and Chinese. While Borodin has been listed as a Russian, he had lived in the United States for most of his life and probably was an American citizen. His wife was an American and their two sons, who attended the American School in Shanghai, registered under the name of Grusonberg, were born in Chicago. Borodin had emigrated to the United States when a youth and attended Valparaiso University, following which he taught school in Chicago and for several years operated a Russian-language school in that city. He returned to Russia after the 1917 revolution and was associated with Trotsky, who sent him to China as the Soviet's chief political emissary. From the inception of the Nationalist Government at Canton, Borodin probably exercised more influence in China than any other foreigner. He was in constant conference with Dr. Sun and other Nationalist leaders, and directed the propaganda activities of a horde of Chinese students, some of whom had been trained in Moscow under Karl Radek, or in China under Chinese communist teachers, who in turn had received their training in Russia.

The new socialist Government functioned with considerable efficiency and harmony as long as Dr. Sun remained at the helm. The only discordant elements were Wang Ching-wei and Hu han-ming, whose squabbles and intrigues for power were usually settled by Dr. Sun or by General Chiang Kai-shek.



Pages 128 and 129

Chiang Kai-shek, whose activities were destined to affect vitally China's future and the destiny of the entire Far East, was a native of the central seaboard province of Chekiang. His father, Chiang Soh-an, was a wine merchant in the small village of Fenghur, about 150 miles southwest of the great port and metropolis of Shanghai. The father died when Chiang was only eight years old, but his mother, though of modest means, managed to raise sufficient money to enable him to accompany a class of some forty other Chekiang youths to the military academy at Pootingfu, near Peking. Here young Chiang showed such promise as a student of infantry tactics that the Manchu Government sent him in 1907 to the Tokyo Military Academy for advanced training. Although Chinese students were not granted the facilities extended to native Japanese students, Chiang made excellent progress not only in military science but in Japanese language, history, and affairs.

Of greater significance, however, greater even than his academic accomplishments, was his contact with Dr. Sun Yat-sen, then a political refugee in Japan. Chiang was only eighteen years old when he entered the Tokyo academy, hence was able not only to absorb ideas about Japan at this critical time in the transformation of that country following its emergence from feudalism, but also to absorb revolutionary ideas about his own country. He was obviously impressed by the fact that Japan had been able to humble giant Russia, whereas his own country had been the victim of aggression by Russia and other European Powers as well as by Japan.

Chiang remained in Japan for four years, and returned to his homeland just in time to participate in the first revolution, in 1911. He recruited a brigade of troops and assisted Dr. Sun Yat-sen and the local controller of the Lower Yangtze area, Chen Chi-mei, in holding Shanghai against the Manchu forces. Two years later he assisted Dr. Sun in the conflict with Yuan Shih-kai, and when Dr. Sun was forced to retire to Nanking, Chiang gave up military activities and became a broker in the International Settlement at Shanghai. As a result of participation in a stock exchange boom he reputedly acquired a considerable fortune, much of which he contributed to Dr. Sun's war chest at Canton. In 1923 Chiang accepted an invitation to become principal of the new Whampoa Military Academy, which Dr. Sun had organized, with Russian assistance, for the purpose of training officers to serve in the revolutionary army then being recruited and organized.

Chiang won his first military spurs when he rallied the cadets from the Whampoa Academy and suppressed a revolt against Dr. Sun which had been instigated by the Canton Volunteers, a sort of militia, which had been organized by Canton merchants. Chiang also participated as commander of government troops in fights against other military factions in the Canton area which were opposed to Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Most of these revolts were secretly organized by General Chen Chiung-ming, who, although a professed member of the Kuomintang, was, nevertheless strongly opposed to Dr. Sun. When General Chen engineered a coup against Dr. Sun and forced the Cantonese leader to flee to Hong Kong, Chiang rallied revolutionary forces which were friendly to the Government at Foochow and marched on Canton. Chen's forces were defeated on January 15, 1925, and he was forced to withdraw to Wuchow, a strongly fortified city located several miles from Canton.

With his reputation as a military commander established, General Chiang became the outstanding leader of government troops and in two years eliminated all military opposition to the new government in the southern provinces of Kwangtung, Kiangsi, South Hunan, and part of Kweichow.



Pages 130 and 131

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, father of the revolution, who had devoted forty years of his life to the cause of China's reconstruction, was not destined to see the fruition of plans for a unified and modernized China. He became seriously ill and fainted while addressing a political gathering at Canton, and was taken to Peking for treatment at the Rockefeller Institute. His ailment was diagnosed as cancer, and he died on March 12, 1925. His body was taken to a temple in the Western Hills near Peking, where it remained under guard until it could be removed to the new national capital at Nanking for official burial in a specially constructed mausoleum on the slope of Purple Mountain.

There was an undignified squabble between the Soviet Russian advisors, members of Dr. Sun's immediate family, and Kuomintang leaders over the type of coffin in which Dr. Sun's body was to be encoined, as well as the type of funeral and the mausoleum in which the body was to rest permanently. The Soviet advisors strongly urged the use of a glass coffin in which the body could be kept on permanent exhibition, as had been done with Lenin's body in Red Square, Moscow. They even had a glass-and-copper casket sent to Peking from Moscow, but it was found to be defective, so the body was finally placed in a bronze coffin imported from the United States. The funeral, which was held at Nanking, the new capital, followed with few modifications traditional Chinese lines. The Government constructed a new road, known as the "Chung-shan" Highway, which extended from the banks of the Yangtze to the new mausoleum constructed at great expense on Purple Mountain. Although designed by a modern educated Chinese architect, the mausoleum for China's great republican leader does not differ fundamentally from the concept of the ancient Ming tomb in the same vicinity.

Fierce struggles for power among his followers began even before his death on March 12, 1925, first between the Wang Ching-wei and Hu Han-ming factions. Even more serious were the later complications which developed between the right-wing Kuomintangists and the left-wing radical socialists and the communists. Dr. Sun's last will and testament, which implied close cooperation between China and Soviet Russia, was supposedly written by Wang Ching-wei while Dr. Sun was on his deathbed. There were allegations that the will was a forgery perpetrated by Wang Ching-wei and the Russian advisor Michael Borodin, although the document contained Dr. Sun's signature. Despite its detractors, however, the document stands above the laws of the land among members of the party. It is recited every morning by all Chinese students throughout the length and breadth of the country, and is repeated in unison at the weekly meetings of the chief government committee.

The full text of the will is as follows:

I have devoted myself to the revolutionary cause for about forty years, with the sole object of securing liberty and equality for China. From my personal experience gained during the last forty years, I fully understand that if we are to attain our object we must arouse the masses and also ask for the cooperation of such nations as have been willing to treat us as their equals. At present the revolution is still incomplete. All our comrades must act in accordance with my declarations known as "Outline of Reconstruction," the "Reconstruction Plan," the "Three People's Principles," and also the declaration of the "First National Conference of Kuomintang Delegates." They must continue the fight for realization of our latest principles. Again the call of the People's Conference and the abrogation of all unequal treaties must be accomplished in the immediate future.



Page 131

The Three People's Principles were (1) the Principle of Nationalism, (2) the Principle of People's Rights, and (3) the Principle of People's Livelihood. Under the first, Dr. Sun held that nationality had developed through natural forces -- the state, through force of arms; and that Western supremacy in world affairs sprang not from a superior political philosophy but from advancement in material civilization. Under the second Principle he presented his ideals of applied democracy, and under the third, industrial organization within the state and the elevation of living standards of the people.



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辯護團書類第二百一十九号

檢察側證人ジョン・ビー・パウエル著「滯支二十五年」抜萃

(ニューヨーク、マクミラン社、一九四五年刊)

南支の情勢

一九二〇年の初頃<sup>前期に亘り、</sup>はすすやと、

私は特別の興味を以て南支に進展しつゝある事態を見守

つてゐた。——孫逸仙博士は、南部地方の反動的軍閥との間に種々の紛議を醸した末、

遂に

一九二二年四月二十七日廣東の再建議會より選ばれて、茲に中國の合法且立憲的大統領

としてその地歩を確立するに成功し、同年五月五日正式の就任を見たのである。

廣東に於ける孫逸仙博士の新立憲政府が先づ最初に他國と外交的に接觸したのは

ソビエト・ロシアであつた。しかし中國とソビエト社會主義共和國聯邦との接觸は、

これより先、即ち一九一九年露國が滿洲に於ける東支鐵道管理權を始めその

在支治外法權の撤廢を申し入れた時既に北京に於て始めて始めてゐたのである。北京



By letter 202

政府は露國の此の意外な氣前よさに疑念を抱き、モスコーよりの折衝開始の招きには應じなかつた。若し之を受けるとすれば、それはソビエト新政権を承認したることに  
 應じなかつた。若し之を受けるとすれば、それはソビエト新政権を承認したることに  
 なつたかもしれぬ。  
 なつたかもしれぬ。

一九二二年モスコーはその公式代表エム・ジヨッフエを上海に派し孫逸仙博士と会谈せしめた。

此の会議の模様を私は<sup>先に</sup>報道したことがあるが、それは上海のパレスホテルで開かれトリニ

ダッド生れの支那人陳友仁が孫博士秘書兼記者代表をつとめた。ジヨッフエと孫

博士は兩國間の友好並に相互援助を約する共同聲明を發表し、又廣東の新中

國政府に対するソ聯援助の豫備協定を借款並に廣東政府顧問としてソ聯代表

の派遣といふ形に於て結んだのである。又中國は學生代表をモスコーに派遣して

ホルシエヴィキの革命戰術の訓練を受けさせることに同意したのであつた。

此のソ支協定は、ソ聯が中國の国立石油專賣部の設立援助に同意するといふ興



味ある規定を含んでゐるが、之に依れば中国はスタンダード石油会社、ヴァッキエラム石油会

社、テキサス会社並にロイヤル・ダッチ・シェルの英国系子會社である亞細亞石油等によつて代

表される英米系石油トラストから独立することが出来るのである。ソビエトからの

石油輸入を扱ふため、中国は上海其他の地に大きな石油貯藏施設を作つた。後に

明かとなつたのであるが、モスコの眞の目的は歐洲及び近東に於ける取引に關して

英米系の石油業者に圧迫を加へることにあつた。スタンダード・オイルとの間に満足な

密約が成立してしまふと、露國は中国の計畫に冷淡となり結局それを放棄して

極東からそのスタッフを引揚げてしまつた。露國が中国を援助して上海の黃浦江

畔に作らせた大きな石油貯藏所も結局外國系石油会社の手に移つたのである。

一九二二年孫逸仙博士が始めてソビエト・ロシアとの接觸を計つたのに續いて翌年北京政

府はソ聯邦を公式に承認した。北京に於ける折衝は当時著名の中國外交官

王正廷並に顧維鈞の兩博士によつて行はれた。ソビエト代表は米人エル・エ・カラカン



であつた。一九三三年折衝が開始され、豫備協定には王正廷博士が署名したが、之に對して非常な反對論が起り王博士は身を引くの余儀なきに至つた。最後の協

定は一九三四年三月北京政府主席代理顧維鈞博士によつて調印せられ、之により中國はソ聯に對し完全なる外交的承認を與へたのであつた。

しかしながら北京並に廣東兩協定の原文には著しい相違があつた。北京政府

の承認協定は、中國に於て共產主義の宣傳をなさざる旨の露國側の確約を  
含んでゐたのに反し、廣東の事情は共產主義の宣傳こそ露國の主目的なり  
しが故に之とは正反對であつた。

廣東政府に參與した多数の急進的な顧問等の中にミハエル、ボロディン並にカーレン  
(又はブリツヘル)將軍といふ兩名のすぐれたソ聯の名士があつた。孫博士と最初の

同盟交渉に當つたエム・ジョツフエは中國に留らずモスコへ歸國した。モスコに

あつて此の冒險的な対支交渉の背後の原動力となつたのは、世界革命の唱道



者レオン・トロツキーであることは中國一般に知られてゐた。中國こそその最初の

實驗のための最も豊穡な沃野であると見做されてゐた。以上は当時周知の事實で

あつたが、しかし左翼的内至共產主義的信念を持つた英米人にして中國に赴い

た人々が、中國の趨勢に與へた影響はロシア人よりも遙かに大きなものがあつた

ことは余り世間に知られてゐない、殊に米國に於て然りである。

先づ第一に、ロシア人の中ではボロディン、カラカンの兩名のみが、露支兩國間の唯一

の共通語たる英語を話すことが出来たにすぎない。ボロディンは記録上はロシア

人となつてゐるが、その生涯の殆どを米國で暮し、恐らく米國市民であつた

らう。彼の妻は米人であり、二人の息子も上海にあるグルーゼンベルグといふ名稱の米國系學校

に通つてゐるが、生れはシカゴであつた。ボロディンは若くして米國に移住し、ヴァル

パレイゾー大學に學び、其後シカゴで教壇に立ち数年間同市で露語學校を経営し

た。一九一七年の革命後歸國してトロツキーと交つたが、ヤガてソビエト政治使節主席



として中國に派遣された。廣東國民政府の成立當初から、ボロディンは恐らく他の如  
何なる外国人よりも大きな影響を中國に及ぼしたのである。彼は孫博士を始め

國民黨幹部と絶えず會合し、十群の中國學生の宣傳活動を指導したが、

之等の學生の或者はモスコイのカール・ラデツクの許で訓練を受け、又は中國に於て  
既に露國に於て訓練を受けて来た中國人の共產黨教師の許で訓練されて来  
たのであつた。

この新社會主義政府は、孫博士が之を率てゐる間、非常な能率と和合とを

發揮した。唯一の軋轢は王寵惠と胡漢民の対立であつたが、彼等の勢力争ひや  
陰謀を絶えず消しとめて来たのは一つに孫博士及び蔣介石將軍の力によるの  
である。

その活動はやがて中國の將來及び全極東の運命に至大の影響を及ぼすべく運  
命づけられてゐた人——蔣介石は中部沿岸、浙江省出身であつた。父



奉化といふ一小村の酒屋であつた。父は蔣が僅か八歳の頃死んだが、彼の母は

裕かでもない資産の中からどうにか調達した金で、彼を他の四十人許りの浙江出

身の青年達と共に、北京に近い保定府の軍官學校へ送つたのであつた。此處で

若き日の蔣は歩兵戰術の學生として大いに前途を囑望され、一九〇七年滿洲政

府は彼を東京の陸軍士官學校に派遣して高等の訓練を受けさせることになつた。

中國人學生は日本人學生の與り得た種々の便益を與へられなかつたにも拘らず、

蔣は軍事學のみならず日本語、日本歴史、日本事情等に於て長足の進歩を

示したのである。

しかしながら、一層重大なことは——彼の學識よりも更に重要なのは、当時日本

に亡命してゐた孫逸仙博士との接觸であつた。蔣が東京の士官學校に入學した

時には未だ十八歳にしかならなかつたから、日本が封建制から脱却した後今や

大きく變化しようとする重大なる時機に於て、たゞに日本に就ての思想を吸



收した許りでなく、彼の祖國についての革命思想をも吸収することが出来たのである。彼は、日本がよく巨大なロシアを打ちのめすことが出来たに反して、祖國がロシアを始め、歐洲諸國や日本の侵略の犠牲となつてゐる事實をありくと心に刻みこまれたのであつた。

蒋介石は日本に留ること四年にして歸國し、一九二二年の第一次革命に参加するの機を得た。彼は一ヶ旅團の軍隊を徵募し、孫逸仙博士並に揚子江下流地方監督官陳其美を援けて上海を滿洲軍から守つた。二年後には、孫博士を援けて袁世凱と闘つたが、孫博士が南京に隱退を余儀なくされるや、蔣は軍事活動を放棄して上海の共同租界の一ブローカーとなり、株式取引の俄景氣に乗じた結果一躍巨富の利を獲たといはれるが、彼はその多くを廣東

の孫博士の軍資金に獻じたのであつた。一九二三年招きを容れて、当時補充編成中の革命軍に投すべき將校を訓練する目的を以て孫博士がロシアの



援助を得て設立した新黃埔軍官學校の校長となつた。

蔣が最初の武勲を立てたのは、黃埔軍官學校生徒を率ゐて、國民軍の一種廣

廣東商人によつて編成された

東義勇軍の使囑による反孫文の叛乱を鎮壓した時であつた。又、孫逸仙博士

に對抗せる廣東地方の他の軍閥との戦ひにも政府軍指揮官として参加した。

之等の叛乱の大半は、表面國民黨の一員と稱しながらその実孫博士とは強く対立

してゐた陳炯明將軍によつてひそかに企てられたものであつた。陳將軍が孫博士に

一撃を加へんとして、廣東首脳部を香港に避難せしめた時、蔣は福州政府に

好意を寄せてゐる革命軍を糾合して廣東に進軍した。陳の率ゐる軍隊は一九二五

年一月十五日もろくも敗れ、陳は廣東を去る数哩の防備堅固な一都市梧州に

退くの余儀なきに至つた。

軍指揮官としての名聲が定まるに及んで、蔣將軍は政府軍の首脳となり、

二年にして、廣東、江西、南部湖南地方、貴州の一部等の南部地方に於ける新



府の反対派軍閥を一掃したのであつた。

革命の父孫逸仙博士は、四十年の生涯を<sup>ひたすら</sup>中国再建の爲に盡力して来たのであつた

が、その宿志たる中国の近代化並に統一の実現を<sup>遂に</sup>見ることなく終る運命にあつた。

彼は病篤く、遂に廣東に於ける某政治的集会の席で演説中に倒れ、北京

に送られてロックフェラー病院で手当を受けたが、病氣は癌と診断され、一九三五年

三月十二日<sup>此</sup>世を去つた。遺骸は北京近郊の西山にある一寺院に運ばれ、警戒裡

にしばらくそこに安置されたが、やがて新首都南京に移され紫金山中腹に特に

建立された靈廟に於て国葬を行ふことが出来たのであつた。

孫博士の遺骸を入れる棺の型や、葬儀並に遺骸が永久に安置さるべき靈廟

の型式等について、ソ聯人顧問、孫博士の直系遺族並に国民党幹部の人達

の間に醜い争ひが起つた。ソ聯人顧問は、モスコフ、レド・スクエアにあるレーニンの

遺骸がさうであるやうに、遺骸を永久に展覧に供し得られる硝子張りの棺



を用ふるやう強く勧めた。彼等は硝子と銅で出来た箱をモスコイから北京まで取り寄  
 せさへしたが、それが不完全だったため、遺骸は米國から輸入した青銅の棺に結局納め  
 られることになつた。新首都南京に行はれた葬儀は殊ど修正を加へられない昔作らの

支那式によるものであつた。政府は、揚子江岸から紫金山に巨費を投じて建立し  
 た新廟まで續く所謂中山公路として知られる新国道を建設した。近代的な教

養のある中国人建築家の設計にかゝるものではあるが、此の中國の偉大なる共和  
 的指導者の靈廟は程近い古代明陵の概念と根本的には何等異なる所がない。

一九二五年三月十日の彼の死後に於ても、後継者達の間には激しい権力争ひが始まつ  
 た、先づ汪精衛、胡漢民兩派の間に。しかし之よりも重大だつたのは後に國民

黨右派と、急進社会主義者左派並に共産黨との間に起つた軋轢である。中國

とソ聯との緊密なる提携を暗黙に含んだ孫博士の遺書は恐らく孫博士が瀕  
 死の床にあつた際王寵惠の書いたものでありう。此の遺書は、孫博士の署名が



あるけれども実は王寵惠と露人顧問ミカエル・ボロディン兩名の偽作であるといはれてゐる。<sup>しかし</sup>かうした誹謗者があるにもかゝらず、此書は黨人の間では、国法以上の存在である。それは毎朝全国津々浦々の學生生徒によつて讀誦され、最高政府委員の週會に於て反覆齋唱されてゐるのである。

遺書の全文は左の通りである。

「余は中國の自由と平等とを確保せんとする唯一の目的を以て今日まで凡そ四十年の向革命運動に専念して来た。<sup>余は</sup>過去四十年の體驗から、若し我等

の目的を達せんとするならば、大衆を覺醒せしめ、又進んで我等を対等に遇してくれる<sup>やうな</sup>國民の協力を求めなければならぬことを十分了解してゐる。

現在革命はなほ未完成である。余が同志諸君はすべて、「再建大綱」再

建計畫<sup>」</sup>及び「三民主義として知られる余が宣言並に、第一次國民黨代表會議<sup>」</sup>の

に従つて行動せねばならぬ。<sup>同志</sup>諸君は我等<sup>の</sup>最新<sup>の</sup>原理を實現するための



戦ひを続けなければならぬ。

更に又、人民会議の召集とありゆる不平等條

約の撤廃も即刻なしとげ、~~無~~なくてはならぬ。

三民主義とは(即ち)

(一) 民族主義 (二) 民権主義

及び

(三) 民生主義であつた。第一

によつて孫博士は 民族は自然の力により、國家は武力によつて發達した、

そして西洋の世界制覇はすぐれた政治思想から生れたのではなく、物質文

明の進歩から生じたのであるとの見解をとつた。第二の原理によつて、

彼は應用民主主義について、更に第三の原理によつて 国内産業組織

並に人民の生活水準の向上についての彼の理想を示したのである。