

Ankara as a Role Model during the Second Sino-Japanese War: “Chongqing is Our Ankara!”¹



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ABSTRACT

The cadres of the 1911 Chinese Revolution and the early cadres of the Communist Party of China (CPC) were especially interested in the Turkish Revolution (Demircan & Zhangxu, 2023; Akalın, 2023). Underlying this interest was the War of Independence against imperialism led by Mustafa Kemal Atatürk and the achievement of full economic and political independence through the Republican Revolution. The Chinese resistance to Japanese imperialism during the Second Sino-Japanese War drew an analogy between the move of the capital to Chongqing after the fall of Nanjing and Türkiye's move of the capital to Ankara after the occupation of Istanbul. On December 4, 1937, just two weeks after the Guomindang government announced on November 21, 1937, that it had moved its capital to Chongqing, Yun Fu, editor of the journal *United Review* (统一评论), wrote an article titled "Chongqing is Our Ankara!". The *United Review* was a political journal edited by Zhang Yunfu (张云伏) and published by the United Review Press, which was founded in Chengdu in November 1935 and ceased publication in November 1939. The weekly *United Review* was on a mission to reunite a warlord-ridden and politically divided China. This approach parallels Türkiye's policy of uniting all sectors against imperialism during the War of Independence.

Keywords: Ankara, China, Chongqing, Second Sino-Japanese War, Türkiye.

Introduction

ALL REVOLUTIONS IN THE WORLD HAVE influenced each other (Zedong, 1975: 314). This also occurred between the Turkish Revolution and the Chinese Revolution. The success of the Turkish Revolution was a source of hope and a model for all oppressed nations. The cadres of the 1911 Chinese Revolution and the early cadres of the Communist Party of China (CPC) were especially interested in the Turkish Revolution (De-

mircan & Zhangxu, 2023; Akalın, 2023). Underlying this interest was the War of Independence against imperialism led by Mustafa Kemal Atatürk and the achievement of full economic and political independence through the Republican Revolution. Following the occupation of Istanbul, the capital of the Ottoman Empire, after the First World War, Ankara, became a new center in Türkiye's struggle for independence. After the victory in the War of Independence, Ankara became the capital of Türkiye.

On July 7, 1937, Japan moved to invade China, and an all-out resistance to Japanese aggression erupted. When the Sino-Japanese War could not be ended quickly, the Nationalist Government accepted the reality of preparing for a long-term war of resistance and had to reorganize its war strategies. On November 20, 1937, Lin Sen and his delegation arrived in Hankou and, as Chairman of the Nationalist Government, issued the “Declaration of the Relocation of the Nationalist Government to Chongqing”, announcing the relocation of the capital to Chongqing. On December 1, 1937, the National Government officially began to operate in Chongqing.

The Chinese resistance to Japanese imperialism during the Second Sino-Japanese War drew an analogy between the move of the capital to Chongqing after the fall of Nanjing and Türkiye’s move of the capital to Ankara after the occupation of Istanbul.

The Chinese resistance to Japanese imperialism during the Second Sino-Japanese War

drew an analogy between the move of the capital to Chongqing after the fall of Nanjing and Türkiye’s move of the capital to Ankara after the occupation of Istanbul. Articles titled “Chongqing is our Ankara!”², “China’s Ankara”³, “Panoramic view of China’s Ankara”⁴, “Best wishes to China’s Ankara”⁵, “Sichuan is China’s Ankara”⁶, “Discussion on China’s Ankara”⁷ and “Yunnan is China’s Ankara”⁸ were written in various Chinese newspapers between 1937 and 1939. The treatment of the provisional capital, Chongqing, as the “Ankara of China” turned Ankara into an inspirational symbol in the eyes of the Chinese.

On December 4, 1937, just two weeks after the Guomindang government announced on November 21, 1937, that it had moved its capital to Chongqing, Yun Fu, editor of the journal *United Review* (统一评论), wrote an article titled “Chongqing is Our Ankara!”. In this respect, at a time when government officials were flocking to Chongqing, the author’s feelings and belief in victory, which he likened to Ankara during the War of Independence, were strong. The author compared the geographical and strategic position of Chongqing with the conditions of Ankara. He emphasized that Chongqing, like Ankara, was a difficult city for the enemy to reach but an easy city in terms of protection and transportation (Fu, 1937; Kalkan & Fidan, 2023).

There were two reasons behind the Chinese

identification of Chongqing as the capital with Ankara. Firstly, the interest of Chinese progressives in the Turkish Revolution turned into sympathy. Secondly, Türkiye stood by China in its difficult times. On May 16, 1935, China opened its first embassy in Türkiye, which played a positive role in developing bilateral relations. Then, despite the war conditions in China, Türkiye opened an embassy building in Chongqing. Türkiye's envoy (Turkish: Orta elçi), Emin Ali Sipahi, arrived in Chongqing on December 21, 1939, and started his duty by presenting his credentials (BCA, 1940; TDA, 1939; Hong Kong Herald, 1939). Türkiye's diplomatic mission in Chongqing, which was closed in 1931 due to economic problems, was reopened after a gap of 8 years and upgraded to an embassy.

The United Review (统一评论)⁹

The United Review was a political journal edited by Zhang Yunfu (张云伏) and published by the United Review Press, which was founded in Chengdu in November 1935 and ceased publication in November 1939. At the time, China was divided into different regional administrations in political chaos (CNBKS, 2024). The weekly United Review was on a mission to reunite a warlord-ridden and politically divided China. This approach parallels Türkiye's policy of uniting all sectors

against imperialism during the War of Independence.

Advocating Sun Yat-sen's Three People's Principles, the magazine published reports on current events, political and economic situations, border issues, and academic research on ancient figures and events. The weekly magazine included columns such as Border Issues, Academic Research, Current Events Commentary, Short Commentary, Youth Forum, Conference Theater, World Week, Eastern Scale, Western Claw, Opinion Collection, Youth Corner, and more (CNBKS, 2024).

Among the main articles published in the journal were "How to deal with the aggression of Japanese imperialism?", "The political system China needs", "The Gongsun clan in Liaodong at the end of the Han Dynasty and the beginning of the Wei Dynasty", "International economic struggle and the Chinese Revolution", "The political geography of Britain, France and Italy in the Mediterranean", "The revival of the countryside and the cooperative movement", "Border problems: A study on Songpan", "How to build a psychological national defense", "World cultures and Chinese culture", "The past, present and future of the Sichuan Rural Construction Institute" and "The past, present and future of the Sichuan Rural Construction Academy" and "The Japanese Renovation Movement".

統一評論週報

重慶——我們的安哥拉

雲 伏

安哥拉是小亞細亞的一個中等城市，小亞細亞又稱亞洲土耳其。歐戰期中，土軍敗於協約國，一九一八年停戰條約成，協約國圖瓜分土耳其，迫君士坦丁堡政府接受亡國條款，而政府亦與協約國通，以求苟安。是時，土耳其青年黨仍有極大潛勢力，有名的陸軍高級將官凱末爾止駐節安哥拉城，傳檄軍隊，共圖復興土耳其。有志之士，四方響應，集於安哥拉，安哥拉遂成爲土耳其民族復興的根據地。此新興的勢力，將青年土耳其黨加以改造，成立土耳其國民黨，推凱末爾爲領袖。一九一九年，英法意及希臘聯軍攻土京，君士坦丁堡陷，土王成爲傀儡。君士坦丁堡政府乃一通敵之偽府，於是，安哥拉事實上成爲新土耳其的新京。凱末爾以少數之兵，惡劣之械，困守安哥拉幾近三年，最後並遭兵臨城下之危，卒賴不屈不撓之人心，團結一致之精神，將希軍戰敗，突圍而出，英法意先後來和，新土耳其遂以困守安哥拉三年之結果，卒建立新共和國，一洗近東病夫之醜名，並瀆百餘年之國恥。於是，安哥拉聞名世界，土耳其人世世不忘，不有遷都安哥拉，那有今日的土耳其。

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Original text of the article titled "Chongqing is our Ankara!", page 1
(Photo: Hung Ying Library, 2024).

HISTORY

Chongqing - our Ankara
重庆: 我们的安哥拉 统一评论周报
Yun Fu, (1937)

Ankara¹⁰ is a medium-sized city in Asia Minor, also known as Asian Türkiye. During World War I¹¹, Türkiye was defeated by the Allies and reached an armistice treaty in 1918. The Allied Powers carved up Türkiye and forced the Istanbul¹² (Ottoman) government to accept the terms of subjugation. The government also colluded with the Allied Powers to seek momentary ease with no thought of the future. At that time, the Young Turks still had great potential. The famous senior army general, Mustafa Kemal¹³, was stationed in Ankara and issued a recruitment notice in an attempt to revive Türkiye. People with lofty ideals responded from all sides and gathered in Ankara. Ankara became the base of Turkish national rejuvenation. This emerging force transformed (reformed) the Young Turks, established the Turkish National Party¹⁴ and elected Mustafa Kemal as its leader.

Mustafa Kemal chose this place as a base for reviving the nation because it had inconvenient transportation and could easily avoid enemy threats.

In 1919, the British, French, Italian and Greek forces attacked the Turkish capital. Istanbul fell, and the Sultan became a puppet. The government of Istanbul was a puppet government that collaborated with the enemy, so Ankara became

the new capital of the new Türkiye. With a small number of soldiers and poor weapons, Mustafa Kemal was trapped in Ankara for nearly three years. In the end, the city was under siege. However, thanks to his unyielding heart and spirit of unity, he defeated the Greek army and broke out. As a result, Britain, France and Italy came to make peace with Türkiye. New Türkiye only established a new republic after being trapped in Ankara for three years, erasing the ugly name of the Sick Man of the Near East and the national humiliation of more than a hundred years. Therefore, Ankara became famous worldwide, and Turkish people will never forget it. Without moving the capital to Ankara, there would be no Türkiye today.

Ankara is in the middle of Asia Minor, with mountains to the north and sandy plains. It has railway transportation from east to west but is not well connected in all directions. Mustafa Kemal chose this place as a base for reviving the nation because it had inconvenient transportation and could easily avoid enemy threats. At the same time, it is located in the center so that it can control the rest of Türkiye. The people here are simple in heart, have a revolutionary style, and can undertake the arduous work of rejuvenating the nation. Who knew that in a remote hinterland like Ankara, so many people would die because of the revolution? Because Ankara is located in the remote hinterland, it is a safe place. Establishing the Turkish central government here means that Ankara and the Turkish state will exist. Therefore, Türkiye can realize its long-term war plan and achieve its goal of final victory.

(2)

安哥拉位於小亞細亞中部，北負大山，南臨沙原，東西有鐵路交通，但非四通八達。凱末爾之以此為復興民族根據地，以其交通不便，易避敵軍威脅，位於中部，便策應殘餘之全土，人心樸實，有革命風，允能與復興民族之艱鉅工作。焉知此僻處腹地之安哥拉，竟成亡秦必絕之三戶。因為安哥拉僻處腹地，是安全地方，土耳其中央政府樹立於此，即表示安哥拉存在一日，土耳其國家存在一日，所以，土耳其能實現長期抗戰的計劃，並完成最後勝利的目的。我們的國民政府自十一月二十一日起，宣布遷都重慶，遷都的目的，在國府宣言中說得明白，(一)遷中樞於安全地方，以打破敵人迫我為城下之盟的迷夢，(二)遷中樞於西部中國，以表示長期抗戰的決心，(三)以中樞的安全，保障抗戰的最後勝利。現在的日寇，正如當年進攻土耳其的希臘，遷都以實現長期抗戰，正如固守安哥拉三年一樣，保安哥拉可以證土耳其革命成功，戰敗敵人，重慶何嘗不能保證我們戰勝倭寇，完成最後勝利的目的，所以，重慶已經成了我們的安哥拉。

然則，重慶有沒有安哥拉的資格呢？我的答覆是有。從形勢方面說，重慶處於叢山之中，四川四圍的山和水，就是天然的金城鐵壁。從交通方面說，東有長江，順流而下，輸運便利，交通敏捷。南有公路，可達湘黔，再通滇桂粵，直至於海，湘黔川黔成昆寶鏡鐵路成，更成鐵路運輸之中心。西通成都，直達陝隴，公路已成，軍運便利。再就物產方面言，四川為膏腴之地，無物不產，予以開發，寶藏無限，尤以糧食問題，絕無恐慌。且四川易守難攻，高屋建瓴，東南北可三路並出，進而規復中原，敵寇一旦仰老，我之銳氣，絕不可當。而川人敏捷，遊俠尚義，向產革命志士，縱不云西南半壁，即川中一隅，亦等一國，以抗強寇，游俾有餘，何況戰局前途，絕不致此。故以各種條件而論，重慶實優於安哥拉，安哥拉可成復興土耳其民族的根據，重慶當然更是復興中華民族的最後根據地。

不過，安哥拉之能成復興土耳其民族的最後根據地，不僅其地勢，交通



世界一週

一，比京會議開幕以後

在比利時舉行之九國公約國會議，已於十一月二十四日晚通過報告書後，於極端悲觀空氣中宣告無期延會。關於報告書內容及公布與否問題，自會議重開以來，即成為議題中心，經過二十二日之激烈辯論後，我所希望之積極表示，仍未通過，並見意大利代表之反對公布，而我代表顧維鈞氏亦以會議並無結果，毋庸公布，遂決定祇通知與各關係國。查樂公開發表之方式。宣言內容，計分十二點，一，重申條約尊嚴之旨，二，武力不能求和平，三，違反條約，促進軍擴，四，比京會議之目的在尋求和平解決中日紛爭之法，五，申述二十日索比京會議之工作，六，會議希望中日兩國能尋求和平解決之道，但非直接談判，七，申明九國公約之和平旨趣，八，會議相信中日紛爭終能和平解決，嘉惠國際，九，會議懇切建議中日停戰，十，會議希望國際不忽視和平解決之道，十一，延會後各國政府繼續交換意見，尋求解決中日紛爭之道，十二，將來由主席或兩會員國之申請，會議重開。本報於比京會議召集之初，即斷定其絕無結果，今果一一實現

Original text of the article titled "Chongqing is our Ankaral", page 2

(Photo: Hung Ying Library, 2024).

Our National Government has announced that it will move the capital to Chongqing on November 21. The purpose of moving the capital is clearly stated in the National Government Declaration.

(1) Move the capital to a safe place to break the enemy's dream of forcing us to sign a treaty

under coercion.

(2) Move the capital to western China to show Chinese determination to resist the war for a long time.

(3) Use the security of the capital to ensure the victory of the war of resistance. Today's Japanese invaders are just like the Greeks who atta-

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cked Türkiye and moved their capital to achieve a long-term war of resistance. Just like they were trapped in Ankara for three years, protecting Ankara can prove the success of the Turkish revolution and defeat the enemy. Why couldn't Chongqing prove our victory over the Japanese pirates and achieve the goal of final victory? Therefore, Chongqing has become our Ankara.

Mustafa Kemal's politics are the mother of Türkiye's victory against the enemy, which is the Ankara government's courage to unite the power to resist the enemy and carry out political innovation.

However, does Chongqing have the qualifications to become Ankara? My answer is yes. In terms of location, Chongqing is located among mountains, and the mountains and rivers surrounding Sichuan are natural barriers. In terms of transportation, there is the Yangtze River in the east, and the transportation is convenient and fast. A highway in the south can reach Hunan and Guizhou, then connect to Yunnan, Guangxi and Guangdong until it reaches the sea. When the Hunan-Guizhou-Sichuan-Guizhou-Chongqing-Chengdu Railway is completed, it will become the center of railway transportation. It connects to Chengdu in the west and directly to Shaanxi and Gansu. The highway has been completed, and military transportation is convenient.

In terms of products, Sichuan is a fertile land. It produces everything, and if it is developed, it has unlimited reserves. Especially when it comes to food issues, there is no panic. Moreover, Sichuan is easy to hold but hard to attack. It is well-positioned on high ground. It can advance in three directions from the east, south, and north and restore the Central Plains. Once the Japanese enemy's morale is low, the vigor of our soldiers will never be stopped. The people of Sichuan are agile, adventurous, and righteous, and they have always had many revolutionary martyrs. Not to mention the southwestern half of the wall; just a corner of Sichuan is equivalent to a country that can resist strong pirates.

Moreover, the future of the war will never come to this. Therefore, in terms of various conditions, Chongqing is better than Ankara. Ankara can become the basis for rejuvenating the Turkish nation, and Chongqing is certainly the last base for rejuvenating the Chinese nation.

However, Ankara can become the final base for the rejuvenation of the Turkish nation. Its terrain, transportation, products, and tasks are not only the absolute conditions that determine its success. At the same time, Mustafa Kemal's politics are the mother of Türkiye's victory against the enemy, which is the Ankara government's courage to unite the power to resist the enemy and carry out political innovation. Although Chongqing is compared to Ankara, if the future National Government does not actively engage in consolidating the power of unity to resist aggression, implement reform politics, and spiritually irrigate the anti-war forces, Chongqing will still be Chongqing, and it may not be called China's Ankara.

，物產，人物等，為決定其成功之絕對條件，凱末爾的政治，更為土耳其抗敵致勝之母，此即安哥拉政府抗敵團結之有力及政治革新的魄力。重慶雖然是安哥拉，今後的國府，倘不積極從事於鞏固團結得力的力量及刷新政治的實施，把抗戰力量精神上加以灌溉，重慶還是重慶，未必真能被人稱為中國的安哥拉。

土耳其安哥拉政府鞏固團結得力的方法，是召集國民會議及確定國民黨專黨專政由於前者，把真正的國民意志表現出來但是國民會議同時把一黨專政的原則確定，所謂各黨各派絕對放棄其主張，而聆命於國民黨，實現一致的行動。因為天下定於一，國民黨專政的原則不確定，則國民會議是衆議盈庭，莫衷一是的，並且將成為黨爭的屠宰場。所以，安哥拉政府的政權，是確確實實立於軍事統治的基礎之上，而同時未忘去他的民主立場。我們祇看當時的國民會議，絕對受土耳其國民黨的領導，絕對尊崇凱末爾為領袖，就可見當時抗戰團結力的鞏固情形。其次，關於刷新政治方面，安哥拉政府亦能做到他革命的限度。他毫不遲疑的廢止帝制，取消宗教與政治的連繫關係，改革社會及經濟制度，所以，安哥拉政府不僅是復興土耳其民族的民族主義集團，更是土耳其社會革命的領導者，他確實能把土耳其領進嶄新的歷史階段，使全部土耳其人為實現其新生命而奮鬥，不達目的，絕不停止。這就是說，安哥拉政府有其形式的條件，更有其精神的條件，兩者俱備，決定了土耳其民族復興運動的勝利。

國民政府到了重慶，從交通，地勢，物產，人力各方面說，形式的條件已經完備，合於支持長期抗戰的須要，不過，為完成於勝利的神聖條件，我們希望國民政府迅速努力灌溉。在鞏固團結力量方面，我們希望國民政府掃蕩一切動搖抗戰力量的陰謀，中國國民黨本身是民衆的政黨，他所指導的政府並未稍犯專制之病，不應當允許動搖一黨專治及讓政不從民的言論和行跡存在，祇須中國國民黨不出賣中華民族，國民政府不勾結日寇，現在的政權就應當確

，願者吞入之悲感。本來，比京會議之產生，原於國際中日問題諮詢委員會之建議，今比京會議既告完全失敗，則中國諮詢委員會當必重開，以尋求善後之法。據傳來消息，委員曾於本月十日前左右當面重開，但究竟能有如何結果，則非吾人所敢希望，不過，講求公理，亦未始非弱者對強求之道，而實際如何，除中國民族自強出略，一一抗戰到底——別無他法。

二、英法調解歐洲關係

英代表哈立法克斯使德與德當局之談話，本報前期已略為申述。惟德國目前外交活動之中心要求，在企圖逼迫英法承認退還德境內德民地，而英法之難於和德意者亦在此，故此英法始終恐懼歐洲和平被破壞，即比京會議之無結果，亦未嘗非因此。現英法間又繼英德博斯一行，已於十一月三十日啟程赴倫敦，應英法之邀，而就歐洲國際關係，為一般的討論。因英法談話繼英德談話而舉行，中間的國際關係，當更密切，倫敦發發生英將親德，並勸告法國練俄，以滿足德國對中歐之野心，作為暫緩要求退還德民地，藉維歐洲和平之傳說。英將親德，未必能成事實，而英法必對德為相當之讓步，此為維持歐洲和平之代價，恐將為必然之趨勢。歐局倘能循此而暫得解決，遠東局勢必發生大變，惟此則最少當須三兩個月，故我今日之支持長期抗戰，從種種方面說，均

Original text of the article titled "Chongqing is our Ankara!", page 3

(Photo: Hung Ying Library, 2024).

The Turkish government in Ankara's method of consolidating and uniting its forces to resist aggression was to convene the National Assembly and determine the National Party's single-party rule to demonstrate the true will of the people. However, the National Assembly also determined the principle of one-party dictatorship: each party would give up its

advocate and take orders from the National Party to achieve unified action. Because all under heaven submit to one ruler, if the principles of the National Party's dictatorship were uncertain, the National Assembly would be filled with disagreements and become a slaughterhouse for party disputes. Therefore, the Ankara government's regime was indeed

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based on military rule, while at the same time, it had not forgotten its democratic stance.

The Ankara government was not only a nationalist group that revitalized the Turkish nation but also the leader of the Turkish social revolution. It will certainly lead Türkiye into a new historical stage and enable all Turks to strive for their new lives.

If we only look at the National Assembly at that time, it was under the leadership of the Turkish Nationalist Party. It respected Mustafa Kemal as its leader, which showed the consolidation of the anti-war unity at that time. Secondly, the Ankara government can achieve its revolutionary limits regarding political reform. They did not hesitate to abolish the monarchy, cancel the relationship between religion and politics, and reform the social and economic system. Therefore, the Ankara government was not only a nationalist group that revitalized the Turkish nation but also the leader of the Turkish social revolution. It will certainly lead Türkiye into a new historical stage and enable all Turks to strive for their new lives. If they fail to achieve their goals, they will never stop. That is to say, the Ankara government has its own form and spirit. Both of them determine the victory of the Turkish national rejuvenation movement.

The Nationalist government moved to Chongqing, and in terms of transportation, terrain, re-

sources, and manpower, the formal conditions were already complete, which met the needs of supporting the long-term resistance. To achieve the spiritual conditions for ultimate victory, we hope that the Nationalist government will quickly work hard to irrigate. In consolidating unity and strength, we hope the Nationalist government will sweep away all conspiracies that undermine the anti-Japanese forces. The Kuomintang itself is a political party of the people, and the government it guides has not committed any tyranny. We should not allow any remarks or actions that undermine the rule of one party or falsely accuse the government of not obeying the people to exist. As long as the Kuomintang does not betray the Chinese nation and the Nationalist government does not collude with the Japanese invaders, the current political power should be supported. I dare assert that the Chinese people will not oppose his existence and leadership in the anti-Japanese war. However, in terms of refreshing politics, we hope the Nationalist government can start anew with the people and find ways to alleviate their suffering during this capital relocation. Four hundred million Chinese people unanimously resist the enemy, support the Kuomintang, and support the Nationalist government. They are willing to pay for any legitimate demands of the country and legitimate needs of the anti-Japanese war.

Moreover, a little spiritual pain and material loss can only be achieved through demands beyond these limits. Many citizens cannot respond, with no way out, and under the political rule of the Three Principles of the People, they are constantly in the abyss. I remember Mr Zhuminyi traveling around the Beijing Yunnan (Jing-Dian) National Highway last year and receiving over 3000 complaints along the way.

立，敢斷言中華民族亦絕不會反對他的存在和他的抗戰領導權。不過，刷新政治一點，我們却盼望國民政府能於此遷都之際，與民更始，把民衆的困苦，設法解除。中國四萬萬民衆，他們一致抗敵，一致擁護中國國民黨，一致擁護國民政府，凡是國家的正當要求，抗戰的任何正當需要，肝腦塗地亦不足惜，何況一點精神的痛苦和物質的輸將祇有那逾越這些正當範圍的請求，若干國民都是呼天不應，搶地無門，在三民主義政治統治之下，而口處於深淵之中。記得積民誼先生去年過遊京漢國道，沿途所收申冤詞狀不下三千餘封，最近湖北省府又發現抗戰中的貪污官吏，蔣委員長近更通令各省嚴懲貪吏。這貪污之風，不過是我國政治上中毒最深的官僚主義之一，二十幾年來的革命，因為這一點不能剷除，革命實在減色不少。這不是舉其一例，我們希望遷都後的國民政府能拿出更革命的精神，把政治加以爬梳和澄清。要有革命的政治，才能够灌溉革命的力量，長期抗戰要他支持，最後勝利非他不能爭取。

河山一天一天的縮小，殺敵之氣一天一天的高漲，我們希望內在矛盾一天一天的消除，團結力量一天一天的鞏固。所有一切，我們希望遷都後的國民政府，一直往前做去，更希望於最短期內，先從運民族復興根據地——四川——開始做起。

上海失陷後 大時代新文字 均無法大量續運 本店正籌設
 長期抗戰宣傳品 編選部 創印 救亡活頁文選 數百種 陸續出版

察哈爾陷落的沉痛經過
 民衆動員的實施方案
 抗敵宣傳大綱
 論抗日民族革命戰爭的持久性
 最後關頭
 論遊擊戰術
 怎樣組織遊擊隊
 遊擊戰的實施
 翁照垣訪問記
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爲必要。

三、意大利承認偽滿
 據十一月二十九日羅馬消息，意大利已正式承認偽滿洲國，並於最短期內即派遣公使駐紮長春，意大利此舉當然爲日本外交活躍及今年春天日本承認意國合併阿比西尼亞之當然結果。惟滿洲國爲日本以侵略手段一手造成，在國際上并未取得國家地位，意大利此種行動，不僅違反國際公法，損傷中意邦交，並有失意大利之國際地位。現在此事頗使國際驚訝，以先之以阿比西尼亞問題，繼之以偽滿洲國獲得西歐國家之承認，國際公法，日益凌夷，世界秩序，益無保障，此事在國際所發生之影響，不致如何大，惟德意奧波等國，既聲氣相援，恐此數國必步其後塵。據柏林二十九日消息，德國官場表示目前不致立即承認偽滿，其所顧慮者，爲其在中國之利益甚多，不比中意關係之稀薄，以記者觀察，此言未必是事實之談，侵略陣線國家之步調齊一，爲今日之必然趨勢，縱英法能調整德意關係，未必能發生如何影響。

四、中蘇關係境界迷離
 自八一三虹橋事件發生後，中日戰場展至上海，蘇聯大使鮑格莫洛夫於匆忙之中，飛過莫斯科，一時神經過度者，頗以中蘇關係必窮絕大進展，尤以此時正式成立中蘇不侵犯條約之後，鮑大使之行蹤，自極引人注意。但鮑大使返莫斯科後，久無確實消息，已經頗爲關心時

Original text of the article titled "Chongqing is our Ankaral", page 4

(Photo: Hung Ying Library, 2024).

Recently, the Hubei Provincial Government discovered corrupt officials during the anti-Japanese war, and Chairman Jiang recently ordered all provinces to punish corrupt officials severely. This corruption culture is just one of the most toxic bureaucratism in our country's politics. The revolution of more than 20 years has been greatly reduced because

use it cannot be eradicated.

This was just one example. After moving the capital, we hope that the National Government can show a more revolutionary spirit and sort out and clarify politics. Only with revolutionary politics can we irrigate the power of revolution. In the long-term war of resistance, we need his sup-

port, and in the end, victory cannot be achieved without him. The territory is shrinking daily, and the desire to kill the enemy is rising daily. We hope that the internal contradictions will be eliminated daily and the strength of unity will be consolidated daily. In all of this, we hope that the National Government will continue to move forward after moving the capital, and we hope that in the short term, we will start from Sichuan¹⁵, the base for national rejuvenation. 🌸

Notlar

¹ During the Republic of China, the Chinese translated Ankara as Angola.

² Yun Fu, “重庆: 我们的安哥拉 (Chongqing: Our Ankara)”, 统一评论周报 (Tongyi Pinglun Zhoubao) [United Review Weekly], Issue 4, No. 23, December 4, 1937, pp.1-4.

³ Shen Bao (申报), 中國的安哥拉 (China's Ankara), November 16, 1938, p.7, For instance see; Shen Bao (申报) [Shanghai News] “天府之國的四川 [Sichuan, the Land of Abundance]”, 1938.

⁴ Dàměi Wǎnbào (大美晚报), Sichuan, known as the capital of China: Panoramic view of China's Ankara (被稱為天府的四川 中國的安哥拉全貌), December 2, 1938, pp.7.

⁵ Dàměi Wǎnbào (大美晚报), Best wishes to China's Ankara (祝望中國的安哥拉), December 2, 1938, pp.7.

⁶ Yúlílín (余戾林), Sichuan is China's Ankara and Chengdu is the great fortress of resistance (四川是中國的安哥拉 成都是抗戰的大堡壘), 《大美晚报》 (Dàměi Wǎnbào), July 4, 1938, pp.8.

⁷ Xinan Zhoukan (西南周刊) [Southwest Weekly], “杂谈中国的安哥拉 [Discussion on China's Ankara]”, No. 4 (1938),

⁸ Mulin (木林), Yunnan is China's Ankara, the base of a revived nation (雲南是中國的安哥拉 是復興民族的根據地), 《大美晚报》 (Dà měi wǎnbào), February 24, 1939, pp.7.

⁹ Chinese: 统一评论 (Tōngyī pínglùn)

¹⁰ During the Republic of China, the Chinese translated Ankara as Angola.

¹¹ Author wrote as European War.

¹² The author has directly translated the Turkish pronunciation of the Chinese Constantinople instead of Istanbul. All Constantinopolis in the text has been changed to Istanbul.

¹³ The author has written Mustafa Kemal Atatürk only as Kemal. All Kemal's in the text have been corrected to Mustafa Kemal.

¹⁴ Influenced by the background of the times, the Chinese directly translated the Republican People's Party as the National Party or Nationalist Party.

¹⁵ Before 1939, Chongqing was under the jurisdiction of Sichuan Province. On May 5, 1939, the Nationalist government, which had relocated its capital to Chongqing, issued an order to upgrade Chongqing to a first-class city under the central government (i.e. a municipality directly under the central government), making it the first municipality directly under the central government.

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