

Anti-Japanese public opinion and mobilization practices of overseas Chinese newspapers: a study centered on the "*Nanyang Siang Pau*" during the early phase of the battle of Shanghai

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Abstract. Following the full outbreak of the War of Resistance Against Japan in 1937, as the nationwide "Movement of Resistance Against Japan and National Salvation" surged among all ethnic groups, overseas Chinese communities, who closely followed the war developments in their homeland, launched a massive wave of donations and material support. When examining the reasons behind this patriotic surge, it is evident that the anti-Japanese public opinion and mobilization efforts of overseas Chinese newspapers played a pivotal role. To this end, this paper selects the influential *Nanyang Siang Pau* from 1930s Malaya and Singapore as a case study. Focusing on the newspaper's anti-Japanese public opinion and mobilization practices during the early phase of the Battle of Shanghai, this study systematically categorizes and analyzes the specific content of its wartime news coverage. Through this examination, the paper explores the paradigms and significance of anti-Japanese advocacy in overseas Chinese newspapers, thereby demonstrating the indelible contributions of overseas Chinese media to the ultimate victory of the Chinese People's War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression and the World Anti-Fascist War.

Keywords: battle of Shanghai, anti-Japanese public opinion, donation and relief efforts, Overseas Chinese National Salvation Movement

1. Introduction

Regarding the contributions of overseas Chinese to China's War of Resistance, existing scholarship generally recognizes their crucial roles in economic, material, and human resource support. Guo notes that Southeast Asian Chinese, despite operating under harsh conditions, actively supported the motherland through donations and reconstruction efforts, thereby accelerating eventual victory [1]. Ma similarly argues that medical supplies donated by overseas Chinese in the Americas alleviated domestic shortages and enhanced both military effectiveness and government credibility [2]. From an economic perspective, Liu suggests that overseas Chinese donations constituted an important supplement to wartime finances and a major source of foreign exchange income, while Yan emphasizes that beyond remittances and monetary support, they also provided substantial military and strategic material support [3, 4]. In terms of human resources, Zhang highlights that overseas Chinese directly participated in the war by enlisting in the military, joining mechanic service corps, engaging in aviation salvation movements, and establishing medical teams and comfort delegations [5].

More recent studies have shifted toward examining political support and advocacy efforts. Tan points out that overseas Chinese responded to the Chinese Communist Party's call for an Anti-Japanese National United Front, generating strong external pressure through public mobilization and public opinion, thereby promoting Kuomintang-CCP cooperation [6]. Gao argues that the Overseas Chinese Journal mobilized various sectors of Macanese society, particularly intellectuals, youth, students, and women, thus strengthening social cohesion and enthusiasm for the War of Resistance [7]. Further studies by Hou, Zhou, and Xu reveal that the *Nanyang Siang Pau* played a pivotal role in mobilizing overseas Chinese in Malaya by reporting on war developments and promoting patriotic movements [8, 9].

Overall, existing research draws extensively on overseas Chinese archives, personal diaries, and Chinese-language newspapers, offering valuable macro-level narratives. However, many lack focused analysis of specific periods and individual cases. Therefore, this paper examines the *Nanyang Siang Pau*'s coverage during the initial phase of the Battle of Shanghai to assess how its reporting mobilized overseas Chinese communities through anti-Japanese advocacy and the practical outcomes it achieved.

2. The *Nanyang Siang Pau* and its coverage of the Battle of Shanghai: an overview

2.1. Battlefield reports and urban scenes

Founded in 1923 by the renowned patriotic overseas Chinese leader Tan Kah Kee, the *Nanyang Siang Pau* emerged as one of the oldest and most influential Chinese-language newspapers in Southeast Asia. Throughout the 20th century, it served as a vital channel for overseas Chinese communities in British Malaya and Singapore to stay informed about developments in their homeland. Following the September 18th Incident, the newspaper significantly increased its coverage of Japanese aggression in China. After July 7th Incident in 1937, themes of "domestic resistance against Japan" and "overseas Chinese salvation of the nation" became central to its daily reporting. The Battle of Shanghai, which commenced on August 13, 1937, marked the first large-scale engagement of the Sino-Japanese War. Its immense scale and ferocious combat profoundly shaped international perceptions of China's war of resistance and reshaped the global public opinion landscape. Consequently, the *Nanyang Siang Pau* provided exceptionally intensive coverage of this pivotal battle during this period [10].

An analysis of the reportage in the *Nanyang Siang Pau* reveals a multifaceted portrayal of the Battle of Shanghai. The newspaper provided detailed accounts of the fierce combat between Chinese and Japanese forces. For instance, one report described: "This afternoon, as our troops advanced under intense Japanese pressure, a fierce close-quarters battle erupted in the eastern district of the concession. Both sides attacked with rifles, machine guns, grenades, and mortars, while Chinese and Japanese aircraft also joined the combat." Other reports highlighted the achievements of Chinese troops, such as: "The enemy forces that landed at Yinza Bin and Shi Zilin were engaged in fierce combat with our troops until noon yesterday, when they were decisively defeated. The majority perished under artillery fire, with only a few managing to flee." The coverage also included intelligence on troop movements and reinforcements. One dispatch noted: "According to reliable sources, the 87th and 88th Divisions, which have been fighting on the Shanghai front, are being relieved by the 1st and 2nd Divisions. These two divisions represent some of the most combat-effective units in the Chinese army, considered the elite of the Central forces." Particular emphasis was placed on showcasing the bravery and resilience of Chinese soldiers. Reports from the Battle of Luodian exemplified this: "Last night, our forces engaged the enemy in Luodian Town, where the fighting escalated to bayonet charges and hand-to-hand combat. The outcome was the complete expulsion of enemy forces from the town, inflicting significant losses. The courageous spirit of our troops has now made the brutal invaders understand what they should fear." Another report added: "The bloody battles at Zhanghuabin and Luodian over the past few days have been exceptionally intense. Our loyal and brave soldiers defending this territory have gone without sleep or food for two days and nights."

Furthermore, the newspaper paid significant attention to the urban landscape of Shanghai and the plight of its civilians amidst the warfare. For instance, it reported, "Shanghai's economic functions have ground to a halt, with prices soaring and the trade of all goods beyond daily necessities virtually ceasing." Additionally, citing a Reuters report from a German journalist, the *Nanyang Siang Pau* conveyed: "I witnessed warehouses being hit, shells bursting into bloom, flames rising everywhere, and explosions roaring like thunder. Walking for miles, I saw numerous houses burned to ashes, leaving only smoldering ruins." Such accounts vividly illustrate how the Japanese aggression inflicted profound trauma upon Shanghai, a city once hailed as the "*Foremost Metropolis of the Far East*".

In summary, the *Nanyang Siang Pau*'s coverage during the initial phase of the Battle of Shanghai not only enabled overseas Chinese to stay informed about frontline developments in real time but also exposed them to the suffering endured by ordinary civilians in Shanghai. This dual-focused narrative—integrating "frontline realities" with "urban life"—laid a solid foundation for fostering emotional resonance and mobilizing concrete actions within overseas Chinese communities for resistance against Japan and national salvation.

2.2. Japanese atrocities and the plight of Shanghai refugees

During the Battle of Shanghai, the *Nanyang Siang Pau* went beyond reporting frontline combat to systematically expose Japanese bombings and massacres targeting civilians, along with the resulting large-scale refugee crisis. In its early war coverage, headlines such as "*Shanghai's Nanjing Road Bombed by Enemy Aircraft; Heavy Casualties Reported*" and "*Enemy Shelling of International Settlement Kills and Wounds Thousands*" were commonplace. The newspaper provided stark statistics of civilian casualties, for instance reporting: "After the Nanjing Road bombing, over 200 were injured or dying, 150 confirmed dead, with an additional 537 killed in adjacent alleyways." Even more harrowing were the detailed descriptions of Japanese bombing raids. One report vividly stated: "Yesterday, forty enemy aircraft launched from an enemy aircraft carrier anchored at Wusong flew over Pudong, Nanshi, Zhabei, Zhenru, Jiangwan, and Wusong, conducting day-long rotations of bombing and strafing attacks while reconnoitering our strategic positions. Countless civilians were wounded or killed by these enemy raids. Such brutal actions have drawn universal condemnation from people across the globe." This systematic and graphic reporting served to document events and strategically shape anti-Japanese sentiment by personalizing the suffering and underscoring the moral urgency of the conflict.

Furthermore, the *Nanyang Siang Pau* extensively covered the plight of Shanghai refugees during the war. These reports included detailed accounts of the overwhelming number of refugees and their dire living conditions: "At night, one could see thousands of refugees, homeless, sheltering beneath sturdy buildings, with many sleeping on pavements or building steps, exposed to the elements—a truly pitiable state." Other reports depicted the heart-wrenching family separations caused by the chaos of war: "Many impoverished mothers, in moments of desperation, sold their infants for a mere three shillings. Additionally, numerous children were separated from their mothers in the panic." The coverage also highlighted the brutal killings of fleeing refugees by Japanese forces: "When Japanese aircraft bombed Nanshi Station yesterday, explosives landed directly among crowds of civilians who had been taking refuge there. They were waiting for a train to Hangzhou to escape the conflict. The majority of the Chinese casualties were women and children."

Therefore, beyond its focus on the direct developments of the frontline, the *Nanyang Siang Pau*, by reporting on the Japanese military's brutal slaughter of defenseless Chinese civilians, profoundly exposed the cruelty and inhumanity of the Japanese aggressors and their militarism. Furthermore, the detailed depictions of the tragic lives of Shanghai refugees, who were displaced by the war, intensified the sense of necessity and urgency among overseas Chinese readers regarding the need to provide relief to their homeland's front lines.

3. The *Nanyang Siang Pau*'s guidance of public opinion and mobilization of overseas Chinese for national salvation

3.1. Reporting on international attitudes and anti-Japanese public opinion

Following the outbreak of the Battle of Shanghai, Western nations paid close attention. The *Nanyang Siang Pau* provided immediate and detailed coverage of the statements made by major European and American powers such as Britain, France, and the United States regarding Japan's use of force in Shanghai. Headlines like "*Britain, America, and France Continue Exchanging Views, Considering Threatening Japan to Halt its Invasion of China*", "*Italy Does Not Approve of Japan's Invasion of China*", and "*Spanish Leader Praises Our Resistance War*" were prominently featured.

Regarding media from Europe and the United States, the *Nanyang Siang Pau* also republished relevant commentaries. For instance, it cited the Morning Post's accusation that Japan was making a "mountain out of a molehill" by dispatching a fleet to attack China merely because two sailors were killed. It quoted *The Times*' sharp criticism: "The aim of the Japanese military is nothing but to seize another part of Chinese territory; all the unfortunate incidents were, in fact, provoked by them." The Manchester Guardian argued that Japan's invasion of Shanghai was a miscalculated gamble and that victory was far from assured because, from a practical military perspective, they had underestimated the resistance of the Chinese forces. Meanwhile, the American Washington Post described Japan's aggression against China as a manifestation of barbarism, stating that "whether in defeat or victory, Japan will never be able to justify these unspeakable atrocities." These reports reflected an international public opinion that generally sympathized with China's defensive war and condemned Japan for instigating the conflict in Shanghai.

Regarding Japanese military atrocities, various international anti-war alliances, public groups, and church representatives expressed strong opposition and supported China's resistance efforts. The *Nanyang Siang Pau* reported: "The American Anti-War and Anti-Fascist Alliance, disregarding the President's appeal, maintained a vigil outside the Japanese Embassy in the United States yesterday. Thirty participants held banners, with one protester loudly condemning Japan's invasion of China as a violation of American peace." It also noted: "Downing Street (the location of the British Cabinet) held an overnight meeting the night before, while crowds of anti-Japanese demonstrators gathered outside, creating an exceptionally tense situation." Additionally, the newspaper covered that "American and British church representatives in Shanghai sent telegrams to the Federal Council of Churches in New York and the International Christian Conference in London, urging churches and other organizations to take protest actions against the Japanese bombing in Shanghai on August 28, which resulted in hundreds of casualties, and to request their respective governments to formally question Japan."

Therefore, the *Nanyang Siang Pau* effectively communicated the international community's condemnation and concern regarding Japan's military actions in Shanghai. By documenting the protests of Western citizens and social organizations against Japanese atrocities and their support for China's resistance, the newspaper significantly bolstered the anti-Japanese sentiment among overseas Chinese communities. This coverage reinforced the perception of China's cause as morally just and internationally supported, thereby strengthening the overseas Chinese community's resolve to contribute to the war effort.

3.2. Morale-boosting and unity-driven editorial commentaries

Following the outbreak of the Battle of Shanghai, the *Nanyang Siang Pau* published a series of featured commentaries aimed at rallying overseas Chinese to unite against the common enemy and inspiring compatriots to maintain high morale and steadfast conviction. Articles such as "*Resisting the Enemy and Seeking Unity: Our Nation is United from Top to Bottom*", "*The Ledger of the Past Six Years*", and "*Despite the Severity of the National Crisis, We Believe China Can Resist the Powerful Enemy*"

exemplified this effort. These commentaries often provided objective and calm analysis of the Sino-Japanese war. For instance, in "*Know the Enemy and Know Yourself, and You Can Fight a Hundred Battles Without Defeat*", the *Nanyang Siang Pau* cited a summary of strengths and weaknesses from both sides, compiled by the 259th Brigade of the 87th Division, National Revolutionary Army, after its engagement with Japanese forces during the January 28th Incident (1932). This analysis concluded that while Chinese forces were at a relative disadvantage in terms of weaponry, the Japanese military was not invincible. Furthermore, in "*Analyzing the Sino-Japanese War from a Military Perspective*," the newspaper reasoned that "no matter how severe China's military setbacks may be, as long as the authorities remain determined and uphold the spirit of sacrifice to the end, refusing to surrender to the enemy, the longer the war drags on and the more the combat zone expands, the more advantageous it will be for China. Thus, if China can persist in resisting to the end, ultimate victory will undoubtedly belong to China. "Such analytical and persuasive commentaries played a crucial role in bolstering the confidence of overseas Chinese in the war effort, reinforcing their belief in China's capacity for prolonged resistance and the inevitability of its ultimate victory.

The *Nanyang Siang Pau* also actively encouraged women to participate in national salvation work, as evidenced in calls such as: "Women should awaken to their own responsibility, quickly shoulder the sacred duty of saving the nation, and work in division of labor and cooperation with men for collective advancement." Furthermore, following the surge of donations from overseas Chinese communities to the homeland, the newspaper issued a clarion call in its "*Manifesto to Overseas Compatriots*": "Do not grow complacent with minor victories, nor become disheartened by minor setbacks. Without a nation, there can be no home; saving the nation is to save ourselves. We urge our fellow compatriots to continue your financial contributions, persistently use national products to strike a fatal blow against the enemy, and ensure every individual fulfills this duty in earnest."

Moreover, in its weekly Sunday edition, the *Nanyang Siang Pau* actively utilized its "Featured Sunday Editorial" section to call upon all overseas Chinese to uphold the national spirit and proactively undertake the responsibility of saving the nation. For instance, in the article "*How to Demonstrate a Great National Character*", the newspaper expressed the hope that "our overseas compatriots will remain steadfast in upholding public duty and law, alleviating the difficulties faced by the authorities; submit personal prejudices to sacrifice and organize the highest-level disaster relief bodies; and persist in universal charitable donations to consolidate the practical strength for relief." It asserted that as long as "the military and the people are of one mind, and those at home and abroad are united, although the brutal invaders are strong, savage, and unreasonable, we will soon see effective countermeasures. The demonstration of a great national character will be more than sufficient to break through their sturdy armor and sharp weapons." Similarly, the article "*The Tasks for Citizens in the Face of Severe National Crisis*" voiced the sentiments of hundreds of millions of compatriots enduring the national calamity: "We are a peace-loving people, but now we have reached the point where peace is hopeless. At this time, regardless of gender or age, we must all unite and prepare to confront the great calamity before us!" It further declared, "Now the enemy's butcher knife is upon our heads. Any hope for peace negotiations is futile! There is only one path: Resistance! Resistance! Resistance for national liberation!"

These specialized editorial articles served a multifaceted purpose: they provided analytical assessments of the military strengths and weaknesses of both China and Japan, fervently called upon overseas Chinese to contribute to fundraising and relief efforts, and consistently promoted national spirit and the inevitability of victory against Japanese aggression. This comprehensive approach undoubtedly played a crucial role in bolstering the morale of the overseas Chinese community, fostering unity, and strengthening their collective resolve to stand in solidarity with their homeland in the war of resistance.

3.3. The climax of the overseas Chinese anti-Japanese National Salvation Movement

Following the July 7th Incident, "the entire nation, from top to bottom, had awakened uniformly, realizing that a great calamity was imminent and that without utmost effort, self-preservation would be impossible." The anti-Japanese national salvation sentiment among overseas Chinese subsequently surged daily. Reports in the *Nanyang Siang Pau*, such as "*Overseas Chinese in the Americas Urge the Government to Swiftly Reclaim Lost Territory*" and "*Overseas Compatriots Continuously Petition for Resistance Against the Enemy*", accurately reflected their profound concern for the motherland and their commitment to shared action in the face of national crisis. The formal outbreak of the August 13th Battle of Shanghai further ignited a climax in the overseas Chinese movement to support the war effort. This manifested as a large-scale campaign to provide relief for military disasters, aid refugees, and sustain the frontline. This massive mobilization was significantly facilitated by the *Nanyang Siang Pau*'s timely and potent advocacy advocating for resistance and relief, which effectively channeled patriotic fervor into organized and substantial contributions.

The *Nanyang Siang Pau* vividly chronicled the fervent donations from overseas Chinese to support the war effort. In its article "*Overseas Chinese Cherish the Motherland, Eagerly Donate to the Government*", it described how "the Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission receives massive remittances from overseas Chinese daily, arriving in relentless waves." The newspaper's pages revealed an impressively broad geographical scope of contributors, spanning from Macau and the Kuala Lumpur region to Singapore, Panama, and San Francisco. The sources of donations were equally diverse, encompassing well-known corporations like United Tobacco Company, Shaw Brothers Ltd., and Sanyou Company; overseas Chinese businesses such as Singapore Machinery Association, Nantian Hotel, and Guangfuchang Sawmill; and a multitude of spontaneously organized clan

associations and guilds, including the Fuzhou Association, Chaoyang Association, and Zhongshan Association. Notably, the contributions extended deep into the grassroots. Donors included ordinary factory workers, teachers and students from institutions like Singapore Chinese Girls' School and Singapore Chinese High School, as well as elderly women, low-income laborers, and street vendors—demonstrating that the patriotic mobilization permeated all levels of overseas Chinese society.

In the fundraising efforts, overseas Chinese compatriots utilized various channels: they operated through established charitable organizations like the "Sea and Sky Entertainment Association," convened specialized fundraising meetings such as the "Conference to Raise Relief Funds for Compatriots in the Home Country," and established numerous dedicated relief committees, including the "Singapore Chinese Relief Fund Committee," "Hainanese Donation Committee," and the "Cantonese Association Preparatory Committee." The renowned patriotic leader Tan Kah Kee addressed the "Overseas Chinese Assembly," which resolved to raise funds for refugees in the homeland, stating: "At today's meeting, I was elected chair. As this matter concerns the nation and our people, I dare not decline. The primary purpose of convening this assembly is to provide relief to refugees and the families of those who have fallen at the front. Those who sacrificed for the country are admirable and worthy of respect." This demonstrates the immense responsibility shouldered by these relief organizations in the national salvation and aid efforts. The *Nanyang Siang Pau* dedicated significant daily coverage to promote these fundraising activities, with articles such as: "Cantonese and Guangdong Overseas Chinese Actively Raise Funds, Door-to-Door Campaigns Across Eight Districts," "Hainanese Donation Committee Members Depart Energetically for Several Days to Solicit Donations," and "Sweating Profusely Yet Showing No Fatigue: Cantonese Fundraisers Embark on Door-to-Door Campaigns."

During the fundraising campaigns, the *Nanyang Siang Pau* also emphasized to the overseas Chinese community the necessity of sustained donations to effectively aid refugees and support the frontline war effort. In its published article "Our Overseas Community's Fundraising for War Victims Must Be Sustained," it explicitly stated: "Our nation has now reached a critical juncture of survival, where victory or defeat, existence or extinction, hinges on this very endeavor. Therefore, we urge our compatriots not to be swayed by vanity in their donations, merely seeking empty acclaim without practical impact. Simultaneously, personal disagreements must not hinder the progress of the fundraising movement."

In addition, the *Nanyang Siang Pau* strategically highlighted the war-supporting actions of numerous influential public figures to set examples and consolidate public solidarity. These individuals included: Lin Sen, Chairman of the National Government, who inspired the nation's military and citizens to defend the homeland; Yu Bin, a prominent leader in the Republic of China's religious circles, who proactively launched a gold donation campaign; Zeng Yangfu, Minister of Communications of the National Government, who issued circular telegrams urging overseas compatriots to jointly address the national crisis; Zhang Zhengtang, a Yunnan businessman who donated three million yuan in military funds; Li Weinan and Chen Zhenxian, leading figures within the Teochew overseas community, who spearheaded donation efforts; Shao Shengtao, a Shanghai industrialist, who contributed his family's entire fortune.

Thanks to effective newspaper publicity, the leading appeals from public figures, and the strong cooperation of overseas Chinese compatriots, the final fundraising outcomes were remarkable. The *Nanyang Siang Pau* continuously published articles highlighting the enthusiastic donations from overseas Chinese to aid refugees and support the motherland's war effort. Reports such as "*Singaporean Chinese Eagerly Donate to Save Refugees, Nearly 500,000 National Currency Pledged Voluntarily Within a Short Period*", "*Overseas Chinese Affairs Committee Receives Hundreds of Thousands in Charitable Funds, with More Continuously Pouring in from Various Regions*", and "*Donors in Singapore Uninterruptedly Contribute to Aid and Relief*" exemplified this trend. Numerous daily reports also featured descriptions like: "Although donation amounts vary, the patriotic fervor remains equally strong; yesterday, the Relief Fund Committee received numerous charitable contributions from all sides", "Since our military commenced the War of Resistance, overseas compatriots from various regions have enthusiastically contributed, with remittances to Nanjing reaching over one million yuan in recent days, greatly inspiring frontline soldiers," and "The National Government has received eleven batches of funds from overseas Chinese for the purchase of National Salvation Bonds, totaling 650,000 yuan, with substantial sums still continuously arriving." These accounts vividly demonstrated the extensive participation and unwavering financial support of the overseas Chinese community.

4. Conclusion

The *Nanyang Siang Pau*, as one of the most influential Chinese-language newspapers in the 1930s, played a pivotal role in anti-Japanese public opinion and mobilization during the initial phase of the Battle of Shanghai. A comprehensive review of its coverage reveals a multifaceted approach: it provided detailed accounts of the heroic resistance of Chinese defenders on the Shanghai front, offered realistic depictions of the urban landscape and the plight of refugees amidst the warfare, and promptly disseminated international criticism of Japanese militarist aggression to overseas Chinese communities. Furthermore, through specialized commentaries, it analyzed the dynamics of the war, encouraged women to actively participate in national salvation work, called on overseas Chinese to contribute generously to frontline support, celebrated the greatness of the national spirit, and articulated a vision of ultimate victory, thereby strengthening the confidence of overseas Chinese in unified resistance. These diverse and strategic reporting efforts directly ignited the patriotic fervor of overseas Chinese and indirectly catalyzed the

formation of a massive wave of donations and material support from abroad to the homeland's front lines. By shaping public opinion, guiding emotional resonance, and providing practical channels for action, the *Nanyang Siang Pau* effectively translated distant wartime realities into a compelling and urgent cause for its readers. Its work not only documented history but actively shaped it, cementing the role of overseas Chinese as an indispensable force in China's War of Resistance and securing the newspaper's legacy as a crucial mobilizing agent in one of modern China's most critical junctures.

In chronicling this surge of fervent support for the nation's war effort, the publication dedicated significant space to accurately reflecting the vast diversity of donation sources and the wide-ranging participants in fundraising activities. It paid particular attention to the unwavering dedication and patriotic zeal demonstrated by fundraising organizations in their meticulous work, vividly and comprehensively showcasing the overseas Chinese community's fearless defiance of a powerful enemy, their profound concern for the homeland, and their righteous commitment to sharing the nation's plight—thereby fostering an intensely fervent atmosphere of donation. Furthermore, throughout the fundraising campaigns, the *Nanyang Siang Pau* consistently published articles urging compatriots to sustain their contributions, cautioning against the mere pursuit of reputation without practical impact. It also provided prominent coverage of the patriotic actions of public figures in supporting the war effort, aiming to set examples and unite the broader overseas Chinese community. These reports further solidified the determination of overseas Chinese to carry out the anti-Japanese salvation movement, leading to remarkably effective fundraising outcomes. This effort laid a substantial material foundation for the ultimate victory in the War of Resistance, fulfilling the critical role expected of an overseas Chinese-language newspaper.

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