

Analysis of the Movement of Boycotting Japanese Goods after the Jinan Massacre based on the Research Perspective of Shun Pao

Lijuan Chen

Department of History, Anhui University, Hefei, Anhui 230039, China

1251625303@qq.com

Abstract

The Jinan tragedy is an unforgettable pain in Chinese history. Faced with the atrocities of the Japanese army, boycotts of Japanese goods took place in various parts of China to express their anger against the aggressors. The vigorous development of the boycott movement is inseparable from the support of the Kuomintang, but also from the guidance of public opinion in the "Report" and the active participation of the general public. From the outbreak of the Jinan tragedy to the beginning of the boycott movement, "Shenzhen" reported the details of every important event throughout the whole process, so as to sort out the specific ways in which the Anti-Japanese society guided the people. It is not only an important perspective to investigate the whole picture of the boycott movement, but also helpful. Understand the attitudes of the various forces in it.

Keywords

Jinan Tragedy; Shun Pao; Anti-Japanese Association.

1. Introduction

The first time, China boycotts Japanese products was caused by the TatuSu Maru incident in 1908, from that time, whenever Japan invaded China, the Anti-Japanese (like boycotts Japanese products) movement appeared. The break off economic relations applied when this nation is weakness in diplomacy [1]. Throughout the modern Chinese boycotts, it is nothing more than the idea of promoting political operation in economic activities, hoping to attack the Japanese economy by boycotting Japanese goods, in order to Japan give up its aggressive policy towards China and fill with the hope for the Chinese life. Although the Chinese boycotts movement can hit the Japanese economy in the short term, but it can not meet the political demand to stop Japanese aggression.

Academic circles have achieved certain research results on the Anti-Japanese activities triggered by the Jinan massacre (In recent years, the academic circles have made existing research results on Anti-Japanese activities after the Jinan Massacre, see Le Bingnan: "Japan's Dispatch to Shandong and China's Anti-Japanese Movement (1927-1929)", Taipei: National History Museum, 1988, Zhou Shifeng, "Multidimensional Examination of the Effect of "Delivery" after the Jinan Incident" ("Journal of Guizhou Normal University (Social Science Edition)", No. 3, 2008), Qi Chunfeng, "Peking Party, Government and Business and the Anti-Japanese Movement after the Jinan Massacre" ("History Research", 2010, No. 2), Zhou Bin's "Anti-Japanese Society from 1928 to 1929" ("Modern History Research," No. 2, 2004), etc.). As an important national newspaper with a public opinion-oriented role, "Shun Pao" reported in detail the news that China had cut off economic relations with Japan and boycotted Japanese products after the Jinan Massacre.

2. The Boycott of Japanese Goods Seen in the "Shun Pao"

Modern scholar Li Zongwu pointed out in "The History of the Jinan Massacre": "The Jinan massacre is a bloodstain that will never be indelible in the history of the Chinese nation!" [2]. It is also an unprecedented humiliation in the history of our country's diplomacy!". After the Jinan massacre broke out, the whole country aroused great indignation against the Japanese aggressors, and various localities quickly established economic committees to cut diplomatic relations with Japan.

2.1. Establishing an Anti-Japanese Society and Cutting Economic Diplomatic Relations with Japan

After the Jinan massacre, the Japanese army regarded Jinan as a stronghold of aggression against China, and they continued to provoke China, which caused a more intense Anti-Japanese agitation across the country. On May 10, 1928, the "Shun Pao" published an announcement issued by the Nanjing General Chamber of Commerce: "From May 5, no orders for Japanese goods will be ordered, and it is decided that various companies will now stock various Japanese goods and are in the application process. The goods that have been purchased but have not been delivered to each day should be filled in three forms within three days, one will be deposited in our store, one will be sent to the chamber of commerce, and the other will be forwarded to the Anti-Japanese National Salvation Movement Conference from all walks of life in the capital for future reference" [3], and organize personnel to check whether the stores and docks still have Japanese goods. Students from universities in Nanjing spontaneously traveled to other places, distributed leaflets, posted slogans, gave speeches in teams, launched Anti-Japanese fundraising, advocated people not to use Japanese goods, and took practical actions to support the breakup of economic relations with Japan.

In addition to Nanjing, other provinces and cities across the country also actively responded to the call for economic severance. Hangzhou, Jiaxing, Jiangyin and other places also turned on connection to protest the atrocities of the Japanese soldiers: "1, ask the government to negotiate seriously, tell the facts in detail, and appeal to the League of Nations for a public judgment; 2, wake up all the people to be the backing of the government; 3, cut off economic diplomatic relations with Japan" [4]. According to the "Shun Pao" dated May 10, 1928, investigators from the Anti-Japanese Society in Changsha advised people not to take the Japanese ferry at the dock, and formulated regulations for inspecting Japanese goods: "All Japanese goods in each store will be sold out within 40 days, and the overdue period will be sold out whether will seal up, and the Japanese goods arriving at the port on the 24th are also marked for sealing. [5] "The Xuzhou Economic Case Support Association also notified the companies: "Firstly, old stock Japanese goods must be inspected and stamped for sale; Secondly, newly imported Japanese goods are not allowed to be shipped to Xuzhou" [6]. The Guangzhou Municipal Government stipulates: "From the 18th, the purchase of Japanese goods will be stopped, and from the 20th, the use of Japanese banknotes will be refused, the Japanese bank deposits will be withdrawn, the exchange to Japan will be stopped, and the import of Japanese goods will be prohibited. From the 21st start registering existing Japanese goods [7]". The Peking Anti-Japanese Association sent staff to guard the thirteen city gates inside and outside the city, and levied a high tax of 50% on incoming and outgoing Japanese goods, which effectively prevented the sales of Japanese goods in the city. As a spontaneous people's organization, the Anti-Japanese Association has a positive position and attitude. The Anti-Japanese associations in various places have actively carried out a movement to cut off economic relations with Japan, making the Anti-Japanese movement unprecedentedly active.

2.2. Punishing Chinese and Japanese Profiteers and Increasing the National Salvation Fund

Under the national Anti-Japanese wave, many patriots resolutely boycotted Japanese goods, cooperated with the Anti-Japanese association's work to register Japanese goods, and promised not to buy Japanese goods. However, the above activities also received some objections. Although some businessmen did not directly oppose the movement of goods, they expressed certain dissatisfaction with the strict measures taken by the Anti-Japanese Association to seize their Japanese goods. Some Chinese profiteers disregarded the Anti-Japanese association's regulations, still maintained close contact with Japanese businessmen, were not cooperating with the arrival movement, or refused to register Japanese goods, or shipped Japanese goods without permission, or used Japanese goods to pretend to be domestic ones. "Businessmen in the New World have strong capital and use the concession as a protector, and order a large number of goods from Japan to be rebranded as domestic products, disregarding the national crisis, and deceiving the people in the hope of making a profit. [8]" , they have been selling Japanese goods in the Shanghai concession for a long time. Fierce conflict, the Anti-Japanese association intensifies its search for Japanese goods, and the battle between Chinese profiteers and the Anti-Japanese association intensifies.

The Chinese and Japanese profiteers took confrontational measures against the Anti-Japanese Association, ranging from distributing leaflets boycotting the Anti-Japanese Association, or launching direct revenge against the Anti-Japanese Association. The Tianjin Anti-Japanese Association strictly inspected Japanese goods and prohibited the import of Japanese products. Japanese merchants suffered great losses. As a result, they hired Japanese ronin, bewitched some illiterate beggars and unemployed homeless people who did not know the truth, attacked the Anti-Japanese association in the city, and conducted many inspections. The members were beaten and injured, and the Anti-Japanese association was also attacked by terrorists: "At 3:00 this afternoon, the association was suddenly destroyed by a bomb. [9]" fortunately, the bomb exploded next door, and no one was injured.

The mutual collusion and terrorist attacks of Chinese and Japanese profiteers not only failed to put an end to the Anti-Japanese activities, but instead strengthened the determination of the general public to punish them. The patriotic youth quickly organized a gang of traitors, warned the Chinese and Japanese profiteers by force, and urged the Anti-Japanese association to strictly deliver goods, a number of Japanese businessmen were bombed. For example, "Chen Qian, the comprador of Osaka, was beaten by four youths on the way, and at midnight, the Chen family found a bomb again. [10]". Although the actions of the traitorous gang are under the control of the police, they also effectively threaten the merchants selling Japanese goods, expressing the anger of the patriotic people against the profiteers, so that they no longer blatantly sell hatred goods. In addition, the profiteer's shop is often punished by throwing stones at the windows and locking the profiteer in a wooden cage, killing chickens and monkeys to deter others.

In order to deal with the seized Japanese goods, once the Anti-Japanese Association finds that there are merchants smuggling Japanese goods, they will confiscate them, detain them in the warehouse, register them in the register, issue a shipping license, and ask sold out on time, but some businessmen imported new goods to pretend to be old ones, making it difficult to achieve the purpose of breaking economic relations with Japan. At the same time, the confiscation of Japanese goods is likely to cause resistance from businessmen, especially small businessmen from all over the country smuggling Japanese goods repeatedly. In order to alleviate the confrontation between businessmen and the Anti-Japanese association, more than ten shops in Tianjin assembled to petition the Anti-Japanese association, and put forward four requirements: 1. All merchants sell Japanese goods, release them at any time, and postpone the detention; 2. All merchants automatically participate in the Anti-Japanese meeting, investigate Japanese

goods by themselves, and apply for registration; 3. After the registration is completed, they will pay the National Salvation Fund; 4. Reducing the National Rescue Fund Fee [11]".

The Shanghai Anti-Japanese Association will store the inspected Japanese goods in the hall of the chamber of commerce, and notify each company to come to register the specific quantity and estimated price, pay the National Salvation Fund according to the value, and return the goods after payment. In order to prevent the merchants from refusing to pay, the stored Japanese goods are inspected by inspectors day and night, and merchants are not allowed to carry them without permission. The Anti-Japanese Association will also detain Japanese goods for sale in different stages, and issue a marketing certificate for Japanese goods. The *Shun Pao* dated November 7, 1928 recorded: "From November 1, the Japanese goods confiscated thereafter will be sold every time, there will be a public auction on 10 days, and each item will be labeled and sold with a local license for selling Japanese goods" [12], and the proceeds will be used as a national salvation fund.

3. The Reaction of the Chinese and Japanese Governments and Other Forces to the Boycott of Japanese Goods

In the arrival movement in modern China, all forces started a game of boycotting Japanese goods on the premise of not harming their own interests. By examining the relevant historical materials in the "*Shun Pao*", we learned that the Nationalist government's support for the arrival movement has gradually decreased, while Japan has always been opposed to it. While condemning the atrocities, other countries are more concerned about whether the arrival movement will touch the vested interests of their own country.

3.1. The National Government's Response

At the beginning of the goods arrival movement, the Nationalist government ordered the local party headquarters to set up committees to boycott Japanese goods and actively participate in Anti-Japanese propaganda activities. The Kuomintang regarded the economic severance movement against Japan as a strategy, and guided the Anti-Japanese movement to develop towards the economic severance of diplomatic ties. Starting from its own economic interests, this time the economic severance of ties was more intense and thorough than the previous ones. The Shanghai Special City Party Affairs Steering Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang extended a warm welcome to the representatives of various provinces who participated in the National Anti-Japanese Association at the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce, and extended a warm welcome to them, "and encouraged all comrades to persevere in the long-lasting Anti-Japanese movement. [13]" With the support of the Kuomintang, the Shanghai Anti-Japanese Association held an Anti-Japanese campaign propaganda week and a speech contest on arrival, encouraging the masses to actively participate, thereby deepening the Anti-Japanese awareness of the people. The National Government's clear attitude of supporting the Anti-Japanese association made the Anti-Japanese activities in the country very effective.

3.2. Responses of the Japanese Government and Other Countries

The overseas Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry was the first to respond to China's Anti-Japanese movement. In order to safeguard their own interests in China, the Japanese and overseas Japanese held an urgent meeting, feeling that the Anti-Japanese movement was supported by the Chinese government, and that the punishment regulations were implemented quickly, the national salvation fund was levied severely, and under the encouragement of the Anti-Japanese society, many detained Japanese goods were not returned to the merchants, which caused a considerable negative impact on Japan's trade with China. The overseas Japanese also sent petition representatives to Tokyo to discuss policies towards China. They repeatedly requested the Japanese government to make serious representations to China,

"requests the immediate disbandment of all Japanese platoon groups. [14]" In the face of repeated complaints from overseas Japanese, the Japanese government used an arrogant attitude to put pressure on the Chinese government, and also made pro-Japanese remarks in the "Shun Tian Times" through the mouths of the Chinese, in an attempt to paralyze the Chinese people and ridiculed the arrival not the last.

At the same time, the dispute between China and Japan over the economic case has aroused the attention of the international community. At this time, Timperley, a British journalist living in Jinan, first published the specific process of the massacre in the Manchester News. Powell, an American who sympathizes with China's aggression, also disclosed the truth of the Jinan massacre in the "Miller News". The "Shun Pao" also translated news from British Reuters and Japan's Oriental News about the news in Jinan city and the dynamics of the Japanese army, which provided an important basis for people at home and abroad to understand the details of the Sino-Japanese economic case. Judging from the reports of various countries on the economic case, most of them expressed dissatisfaction and criticism against Japan. The French newspaper Le Parisien commented that the economic case was a fallacy of Japan, violence against China will only increase the hatred of the Chinese people towards Japan. The United States, on the other hand, took into account Japan's special interests in Shandong, as an onlooker, refusing to intervene in Chinese and Japanese affairs. Russia's interests are closely related to the situation in Shandong. Since the economic case exposed Japan's ambitions, if China and Japan go to war, Russia will be the snipe and clam fighting for the fisherman's profit. The Soviet-Russian newspaper commented, "This time the Chinese people have been greatly insulted by Japan, one can be hanged, the other can be congratulated. [15]"

3.3. The Reaction of the Chinese Communist Party

After the Jinan Massacre, the Standing Committee of the Kuomintang Central Committee passed the resolution on the "Measures for Breaking Economic Diplomatic Relations with Japan", which put the dominance and control of the Anti-Japanese movement in their hands and prevented the Communist Party from joining. On May 7, 1928, the "Shun Pao" published a meeting of the party, government and army in Shanghai, recording that "the discussion of Japan's dispatch of troops to Jinan, the whole people are excited, and we should try to prevent the Communist Party from taking this opportunity to cause trouble." [16]

After the Kuomintang purged the party in 1928, under the threat of white terror, the grassroots organizations of the Communist Party in the city were destroyed. At this time, some central leaders went to Moscow to attend the Sixth National Congress, and the leaders who stayed behind hoped that the Anti-Japanese movement rising in the Jinan massacre could expand the political influence of the Communist Party and restore the foundation of the Party's work in the city. Resist the Japanese aggression and mobilize the workers, peasants and oppressed classes to avenge the dead in Jinan." [17]

The Left-behind Central Committee issued an instruction that local party organizations should actively respond to the Anti-Japanese movement, and local party organizations also used propaganda to promote the development of the goods arrival movement. However, under the suppression of the Kuomintang, the Communist Party's participation in the boycott of Japanese goods decreased. After negotiations on the Jinan Massacre in March 1929 ended, the Communist Party did not take the lead in the Anti-Japanese movement in the Jinan Massacre, but carried out an Anti-Japanese movement under the leadership of the Kuomintang, "the oppressing party and our party have not yet risen up without active leadership. This has prevented the Chinese Communist Party from making breakthrough progress in the entire Anti-Japanese movement." [18]

4. The Influence of the Boycott of Japanese Goods

"Shun Pao" vigorously promoted the arrival movement, setting off a vigorous wave of arrivals across the country. In the short term, Japan's economy has been hit, and at the same time, domestic products are also looking for products that can replace Japanese products. Taking this opportunity, domestic products have a short-term development space. Although the boycott of Japanese goods existed for a short time, the short-lived and enthusiastic arrival movement injected patriotism into the minds of the people.

4.1. Hit the Japanese Economy

The boycott of Japanese goods had a negative impact on the Japanese economy in the short term. The "Declaration" on May 18, 1928 published the Hong Kong arrival movement. Japanese goods were abnormally unsalable, and the number of Japanese merchant ships at the port decreased significantly. In order to express their resentment, the people of Jinan who experienced the massacre themselves were even more determined to boycott Japanese products, "because of the business of Japanese people in Jinan has plummeted, and the daily sales are less than two-tenths of what they used to be, most of the Japanese businessmen can no longer make a living, and according to a recent survey, more than two-thirds of the overseas Japanese have returned to Japan" [19].

At the same time, after the arrival of goods in China's sugar industry, "the sugar market has been declining for several days, and the Japanese businessmen are extremely panicked" [20], "Shun Pao" on June 5, 1928 recorded that "from the 17th of this month, the shipment of refined sugar along the Yangtze River has been suspended, and Hankou has been suspended^[21]", the Japanese coal industry was also affected, and sales fell. The Japanese shipping industry was also hit hard by the arrival of goods. "The business of the Shanghai Japanese Shipping Company has plummeted, and both imports and exports have plummeted. In the Yangtze River, only the re-exports of the Japanese shipping companies in this country have been reduced by three-quarters of the business. In order to boycott, about 250,000 tons must be reduced, and more than 30 ships will be reduced on the Japanese ship to Shanghai" [21].

The longer the arrival time, the less people's participation in the arrival movement, and Japanese goods are favored by the masses because of their low price and high quality. The arrival movement has made the prices of commodities from various countries increase, and the domestic goods have also taken the opportunity to increase the price, and the people's living burden has increased. Especially with the completion of the Jinan negotiation, the large influx of Japanese goods into the Chinese market is still in short supply, and the arrival movement has gradually fallen silent.

4.2. Promote the Development of Domestic Products and Enhance the Patriotic Awareness of the People

"Since 1919, with the development of national industry, Chinese entrepreneurs have been able to take advantage of the great situation created by the boycott movement to develop their own production. The economic boycott movement is also a favorable opportunity for economic construction." [22] With the Jinan massacre the boycott of Japanese goods came with a large-scale movement to develop and improve national products ("patriotic goods"). The "Shun Pao" took advantage of the public's hatred of Japan to strengthen patriotic propaganda and promote domestic products for the development of the national bourgeoisie. The "Shun Pao" on June 4, 1928 recorded: "As a result, we cut off economic diplomatic relations with Japan. This method is really killing the Japanese imperialists. However, on the one hand, we must revitalize domestic products, promote industry, and on the other hand maintain financial affairs to help the national revolution, if we have a planned, organized and step-by-step boycott of Japanese goods, we will win the victory of resisting economic aggression" [23]. The productivity level of

modern China is relatively backward, many products rely on imports, technical difficulties restrict the development of domestic products, and the occurrence of the arrival movement can increase the market share of domestic products. Selling in the name of patriotism was an important selling point for domestic companies to publicize at that time.

In order to boycott Japanese goods more effectively, the Shanghai Anti-Japanese Association has produced a detailed survey of Japanese goods, which includes the names and addresses of Japanese companies and firms, the categories, product names, trademarks and other items of Japanese goods sold, which is convenient for investigators to investigate Japanese goods. In addition, the "Shun Pao" has several pages dedicated to introducing the situation of various domestic products. "At the time of this enthusiastic promotion, I would like to list famous domestic products and introduce them with funds" [24], striving for a glimmer of hope for the future of China's industry.

Organizing domestic-made enterprises is also a way to support the development of domestic-made products. The Anti-Japanese Association advocates relying on part of the national rescue fund as the start-up capital for setting up factories, "and summons representatives of various industries to announce the methods for recording Japanese products, etc., and the money collected will be used to open factories." [25]. Using the National Salvation Fund to set up factories has become an important opportunity for the development of domestic enterprises, and it is a manifestation of the patriotic awareness of the Chinese people. The "Shun Pao" published Anti-Japanese declarations from all over the country, advocating the people to boycott Japanese products spontaneously. From these news reports, we can find that many people at that time believed that economic means would be enough to force Japan to cancel the unequal treaty. Although this is only a good idea, during this process, people have been continuously participating in Anti-Japanese activities, which effectively enhanced the patriotic awareness of the Chinese people and formed China's simple nationalist ideology.

5. Summary

The Jinan massacre in 1928 triggered a nationwide boycott of Japanese goods. Compared with other goods arrival campaigns, this boycott of Japanese goods had a more significant effect at the beginning of the movement due to the participation of the Nationalist government. Participation has gradually decreased, and the arrival movement has also become quiet. As a carrier of propaganda for the arrival of goods, the "Shun Pao" spread Anti-Japanese sentiment to the people through newspapers and periodicals, and used "the process of group contagion, and suggestive messages quickly entered the minds of all the people in the group." Outrage over Japanese aggression has an emotional appeal.

References

- [1] Editor-in-chief Shen Yunlong; Hong Junpei. The twenty-eighth series of the series of modern Chinese historical materials: the history of the national government's diplomacy [M]. Wenhai Publishing House.
- [2] Li Zongwu. History of the Jinan Massacre [M]. Shanghai: Kaiming Bookstore, 1928: 1.
- [3] Beijing business community unanimously arrived [N]. Shun Pao, 1928-5-10 (3).
- [4] Public indignation of Japanese soldiers in economic atrocities [N]. Shun Pao, 1928-5-10 (2).
- [5] Anti-Japanese National Salvation Movement [N]. Shun Pao, 1928-5-25 (4).
- [6] Anti-Japanese National Salvation Movement [N]. Shun Pao, 1928-5-21 (2).
- [7] Guangzhou's economic break with Japan [N]. Shun Pao, 1928-7-19 (6).
- [8] The Anti-Japanese Society held a public meeting yesterday [N]. Shun Pao, 1928-7-17 (4).
- [9] Details of the bombing of the Anti-Japanese Association in Tianjin [N]. Shun Pao, 1929-3-22 (9).

- [10] The Anti-Japanese tide situation in Xiamen is serious [N]. Shun Pao, 1928-8-3 (4).
- [11] Tianjin Arrival Movement [N]. Shun Pao, 1928-11-3 (5).
- [12] Outline of the plan to cut off economic relations with Japan [N]. Shun Pao, 1928-11-7(4).
- [13] The Municipal Steering Committee hosted Anti-Japanese representatives from all over the country [N]. Shun Pao, 1928-7-30 (5).
- [14] The panic of overseas Japanese after economic breakup [N]. Shun Pao, 1928-8-3(4).
- [15] Public Opinion of Various Countries on Economic Cases [N]. Shun Pao, 1928-5-13 (10).
- [16] Shanghai Party, Government and Military Council [N]. Shun Pao, 1928-5-7 (14).
- [17] Wang Yunsheng. China and Japan in Sixty Years (Volume 8) [M]. Beijing Sanlian Publishing House, 2005.
- [18] Ren Bishi. Selected Works of Ren Bishi [M]. Beijing: People's Publishing House, 1987.09.
- [19] The indignation of all walks of life in Jinan against Japan [N]. Declaration, 1928-6-17 (6).
- [20] Japanese businessmen are affected by the economic breakup [N]. Declaration, 1928-5-19 (5).
- [21] Japan's sugar exports to China were hit hard [N]. Declaration, 1928-6-5 (1).
- [22] Japanese business panic situation [N]. Declaration, 1928-6-21 (14).
- [23] (French) Berger; Zhang Fuqiang, Xu Shifen translated. The Golden Age of the Chinese Bourgeoisie 1911-1937 [M]. Shanghai: Shanghai People's Publishing House, 1994.01.
- [24] The Anti-Japanese Association held a commemorative meeting on June 3rd yesterday [N]. Declaration, 1928-6-4 (1).
- [25] Introducing famous domestic products [N]. Declaration, 1928-7-9 (15).
- [26] (French) Le Pen. The Crowd [M]. Wuhan: Huazhong University of Science and Technology Press, 2015.09.