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Incorporating the CHINA OUTLOOK

ESTABLISHED in 1935



Nanking, June 25, 1943

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EQUALITY FOR ASIATICS

**L. K. KENTWELL'S
BIOGRAPHY**

**MAYOR CHEN HALTS
PROFITEERING**

**EXTRALITY & THE
CHINESE COURTS**

**5TH CALUMNIST
AGAIN**



Mr. Lin Pai-Sheng
Minister of Publicity

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EQUAL TREATMENT TO ASIATICS

VOICING the sentiments of the entire Asiatic races Japan's Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu in a stirring address before the budget committee of the House of Representatives in Tokyo on June 17, expressed the statement as a guiding policy of Japan toward the nations and peoples of East Asia.

This principle of according equal reciprocal treatment and securing mutual cooperation has been adopted already in Japan's China policy, the new Minister declared. He added that it is further proposed by Japan to develop the new phase in Sino-Japanese relations. His statement regarding Japan's foreign policy was in reply to an interpellation by a diet member. Mr. Shigemitsu emphasized the important relation between the construction of Greater East Asia and international relations. Without the establishment of the Co-Prosperity Sphere he declared, there can be no independence and freedom for Asiatic peoples. He expressed the confidence that Japan's policy, based on justice, will surely receive the recognition of the whole world. Even the enemy, he declared, will in the end realize Japan's justice forming a basis for permanent world peace.

To repay the peoples of East Asia for their cooperation the minister pointed out, Japan has promised either independence or participation in government to the people thus insuring friendly and mutual cooperation on an equal reciprocal basis.

The minister flayed the Anglo-Saxons for their divide and rule policy and monopolistic exploitation of the peoples of Greater East Asia in the past.

Only those who have lived for a considerable time in Hongkong, Singapore and Malaya can realize the full import of the meaning "European exploitation" of the natives. The British policy of setting the people of one country at loggerheads, to reap the benefit, is heinous, revolting and will forever remain a dark and sinister blot in the history of Greater East Asia. Instead of culture, education and enlightenment the Anglo-Americans brought with their incursion subjugation, enslavement and oppression of the "natives."

In Malaya the so-called "natives" were treated like cattle. They had little or no rights and their lives and destinies were predicated on the whims of Europeans who had absolutely no sympathy for them and whose sole aim in this continent is to acquire a quick fortune by the popular American method of "by hook or crook."

Under the aegis of Japan the ardent aspirations of Asiatic nations for national independence will not only gain impetus, but be given every encouragement and guidance. In fact Japan's tutelage will prove the beacon that will guide all Asiatic races to a higher concept of human existence.

南京圖書館藏

By KAN TEH-YUN

Mayor Chen Halts Profiteering

A stringent check-up on commodities stocked in the city is the best method of suppressing hoarding and profiteering activities, declared Mayor Chen Kung-Po, recently appointed Chairman of the Commodity Investigation Commission, in an interview yesterday, Central Press reported.

While admitting that increased production and control of commodities constitute the most important part of wartime economics, Mayor Chen expressed his determination to enforce the examination of commodity stocks. All instances of hoarding will be reported to the National Government which will mete out drastic punishment.

The Mayor attributed the extensive hoarding operations to the colossal amount of idle capital which flowed into Shanghai following the outbreak of the China Affair. In view of this situation, he said, the circulation and distribution of commodities have become restricted, despite the abundance of commodities, resulting in abnormal rises in prices and difficulty in maintaining the people's livelihood.

In view of the drastic consequences, should such a state of affairs remain unremedied, the National Government promulgated an ordinance prohibiting hoarding activities and at the same time dispatched special investigators to Shanghai.

The Government move, Mayor Chen pointed out, has stabilized commodity prices to some extent and this led to the establishment of the Commodity Investigation Commission to drive for the total elimination of all hoarding and profiteering.



Mayor Chen holding Press conference at the Imperial Hotel in Tokyo during his recent historic visit to Japan.



MR. Y. IKEDA
Advisory Editor, Voice of New China and co-founder of Sino-Japanese Society.

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EDITORIAL NOTES & COMMENTS

Central Reserve Bank Gaining Strength

"The mills of gods grind slow; they grind exceeding small" may well be applied to the economic situation. Slowly but inexorably the machinery of justice is overtaking the profiteer and black market operator. There are those who scoff at the law, but 'tis good to heed the old adage that you may not always break the law. It will break you. In the end justice will triumph and all those engaged in a nefarious traffick will find that parasites have no place in the communal life of a great city.

The National Government has seriously taken in hand the question of commodity control and all those despicable people who think they can forever throw discretion to the winds and challenge the powers that be will come a sorry cropper one of these days.

The Central Reserve Bank which has done so much to ease the economic situation and financial stringency deserves much credit for its strenuous but very fruitful endeavors. More branches have been opened in various parts of China and those at the helm and the Ministry of Finance may be congratulated for doing a thoroughly good job.

The loan which the Finance Minister, Mr. Chow Fu-Hai obtained from Japan has greatly strengthened the CRB. The loan was exemplary of the determination of the Nippon Government to assist to put Chinese currency on a stabilized basis.

It appears that an answer for the use of unemployed capital is in industry and it is heartening to note that a number of factories recently have sprung up. They should be given every encouragement by the Government. Industry may prove a slower way of making a fortune than black market operations but while the former vitiates the lives of the teeming millions the latter stands for progress and solves the problem of unemployment.

A question often asked is what would happen to the black market brokers whose names are legion. Again we suggest a solution would be to teach them some industrial work and get the unemployed to work in factories. In fact there appears to be a veritable dearth of factory workers and something surely can be found to do for Shanghai's great army of unemployed; foreigners and Chinese alike. They need not be like the lilies of the field which neither spin nor toil but can be engaged in some serious industrial work.

Great Blow To Chungking

A staggering blow has been dealt the fighting prowess of Chungking with the conclusion of the Nippon summer drive recently. More than 230,000 troops of General Chiang Kai-Shek's picked Hunan army have been annihilated. Thus Chungking's much-advertised resistance has been brought to nought.

The Chungking forces were led to believe that the Japanese summer campaign had been concluded by May 27, and the Japanese forces escorted the captured enemy transports down river in the Yangtze and all Japanese army detachments returned to their original formation.

After losing seventeen divisions considered as crack units the Chungking armies in the sixth war zone attempted a final assault with the dual objectives of trying to restore the hopeless state of affairs and staged a surprise counter-attack on Itu, Sichai and Tamentuti on June 4.

The crack Japanese army units repelled and crushed the Chungking onslaught within the short space of seven days. On the shores of the Tungting Lake the Chungking 29th Group Army became the first prey to the Japanese forces while to the north of Tsinshih and Lih sien the enemy 10th group army was mowed down.

With the latest Nipponese successes in crushing Chiang's much prized armies in their final attempt to counter-attack on June 4, Chungking has lost a total of 230,000 officers and men. Again as on innumerable past occasions the inefficacy of Chungking's futile resistance has been amply demonstrated.

Luftwaffe Unleashes Fury

Synchronizing with the desperate and suicidal attempt of the Allies to invade the European continent is the recent furious offensive launched by the indomitable Luftwaffe. In feats of epic grandeur the German war eagles have attacked various places in England and inflicted tremendous punishment on military targets and considerably weakened the morale of the British people. The sons of Albion are beginning to realize the dynamic and deadly force and power of the German air arm whose invincibility have been proven time and again in all theaters of the war; in Africa, in Russia and the fighting in Europe.

EDITORIAL NOTES & COMMENTS

The Luftwaffe also has unleashed a powerful offensive from the air over Soviet territory attacking supply depots, air bases and transport trains in incessant day and night raids. The unrelentless raids have considerably weakened the defences put up by the enemy.

The Luftwaffe's heavy bombers struck at industrial establishments far into the Russian rear, blasting the Soviet armament centers of Gorki and Saratov with explosives and incendiaries.

According to informed quarters German bombers scored direct hits on factories starting numerous fires. The Luftwaffe's attention was mainly concentrated against the Russian bases in the southern and central sectors of the eastern front, southeast of Kharkov. Stukas successfully attacked artillery positions and tank concentrations.

Pacific War

Nippon's wild eagles again emerged victorious in a spectacular thirty-minute aerial combat over Russell Island in the Solomons recently when thirty-three enemy planes were downed in the Solomon Group. Japanese Imperial naval air units swept over the island in a large formation and made aerial war history again when they engaged several dozen enemy planes in a mortal combat in which they only lost five planes after downing 33 enemy fliers.

Approximately seventy American fighters were in the skies when the Japanese air units attacked the enemy base. The enemy remained on the defensive during the entire aerial combats. The latest raid followed on the heels of an earlier attack against Russell Island on June 7, by other Japanese air units which accounted for 49 enemy planes.

The Japanese air arm again was reported to have blasted Port Moresby and Buna in New Guinea inflicting severe punishment on the enemy.

Abolition Of French Concessions

Another milestone in the liberation of China from the humiliation of foreign bondage was evidenced recently with the return of the French Concessions in Tientsin, Canton, etc.

Heartening news also came recently with the announcement that the International Settlement and French Concession in Shanghai in the very near future would be returned to China. While imponderable arguments have been advanced by the foreign powers in the past regarding the efficacy of the concession system and the reduction of China to a subservient semi-colonial state, the Chinese point has never forcibly been brought home. This is namely that the extrajurisdiction system with eighteen different courts applying different laws, always conflicting with each other and with Chinese laws, have resulted in a juridical impasse which the years have not bridged.

Under the cloak of extrajurisdiction many foreigners in the past have abused flagrantly the sovereign rights of this country and have found a powerful weapon to exploit the Chinese. When the retrocession of the French Concession here becomes a **FAIT ACCOMPLI** there must needs be much rejoicing.

The Crisis Still Continues

The temporary suspension of the coal strike in the United States has done nothing fundamentally to change the catastrophic failure of President Roose-

velt's anti-inflation program. For although on May 2, John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, did order nearly 500,000 miners to return to work beginning on May 4 for a 15-day period pending negotiations for a new contract, the basic conflict still remains. The fact that President Roosevelt the same night made a dramatic broadcast speech in which he appealed to the miners to resume work might have given the impression that the averting of a complete stoppage of work in the mines was a victory for Roosevelt. That it was nothing of the sort has been shown by subsequent events; in fact the strike situation is just as ominous as ever.

The astounding revelation has been made, in the light of subsequent events, that even while he spoke on May 2 to the American nation on the gravity of the coal situation—now employing cajolery, now resorting to threat in his remarks especially addressed to the miners—President Roosevelt was in knowledge of an understanding that had been reached earlier in the day between Lewis and Harold Ickes, Secretary of the Interior and concurrently Solid Fuels Administrator. It is significant that both Lewis and Ickes declined at the time to divulge any details concerning their conversations. It is significant too that the order by Lewis to the coal miners to return to work preceded Roosevelt's radio speech by twenty minutes.

Albion's Latest Perfidy

The Soviet-Polish break has done more than merely call attention to the lack of unity in the anti-Axis camp; it has served to emphasize more than ever the utter faithlessness of the British toward their associates. For nothing could be clearer in their attitude toward the Poles than the demonstration which the British are giving of their perfidy.

Although the details of the diplomatic situation in the present controversy between the Soviet Union and the Polish government-in-exile remains unclear, it is apparent enough that the British are ready to sacrifice the Poles in order to curry the favor of their more powerful Soviet ally. But if the British should now abandon the Poles, as they show every sign of doing, what are the British actually fighting for?

Did not the British Government declare war on Germany on September 3, 1939 ostensibly to aid Poland? Did not the British Government promise to guarantee the security of Poland in the Anglo-Polish Agreement of March 31, 1939? Did not the British Government together with the United States promise the restoration of Poland in the Atlantic Charter of August 14, 1941? Did not the British Government welcome the exiled Polish regime to London, tacitly offering the promise of continued aid and support to Polish national ambitions?

But now the British Government is preparing to force the exiled Polish regime to capitulate to the demands of the Soviets. In order to keep in the good graces of the powerful Soviet Union whose help the hard-pressed British cannot afford to forfeit, the British Government is preparing to sell the Polish regime "down the river."

Who Is Winning The War?

Who is winning the war? It is a pertinent, important question that is easy to answer. We are winning the war—Japan, Germany, Italy, Manchoukuo, China, Thailand and the other nations on the Axis side. This is an obvious answer backed by facts,

not by wishful thinking of the type indulged in by the grand moguls of Washington and London.

His Excellency, the President of the United States, and that excellent orator, the Prime Minister of Britain, have shown a distinct fondness for waxing eloquent over post-war plans, over future offensives, over nebulous, hypothetical plans for crushing the Axis. But they have also shown a definite distaste for discussing the present state of affairs. Messrs. Roosevelt and Churchill do not like to dwell at length on what is happening to their ships and to their armies. A vague "these things cannot be discussed because of military reasons" is their stock reply to embarrassing questions.

Strangely enough, however, the calamity howlers of America and Britain have furnished us with incontrovertible proof that the anti-Axis Powers are losing the war. In a report to the United States Congress, the Truman Committee revealed that the anti-Axis nations last year lost a total of 12-million tons of shipping, or more than the combined shipping construction of America and Britain. Coming as it does from an American source, this total can be regarded as the extreme minimum of losses suffered by the Anglo-Americans. The actual total of tonnage lost is probably much higher. But the fact remains that even this minimum figure is greater than the admitted capacity of the United States and Britain to build ships. The significance of this disclosure is amply apparent from the fact that ex-Rough Rider, ex-publisher Frank Knox, the United States Secretary of the Navy, roared with displeasure when the report was published. To Knox's claims that the report was "grossly erroneous," however, Senator Mead frigidly replied that the report was compiled from every available source, that the report had been submitted to the Navy Department which had every opportunity to make corrections or revisions before the report was published.

Despite the frantic efforts of the United States and Britain to replenish their dwindling stock of ships, there is absolutely no indication that things will in any way be better for them in the future. On the contrary, the facts point to a steadily worsening situation for them. Anglo-American naval observers are clearly pessimistic in their predictions. No effective means have as yet been found to combat the U-boat menace which is growing, not diminishing. And in this war, when the battle lines are flung over thousands of miles, ships are a vital necessity. Without a constant stream of munitions and supplies, armies on distant fronts are bound to perish. Without a huge fleet of transports, invasion attempts are impossible.

In the fighting on land, the situation is no better for the Anglo-Americans. A glance at the world map tells the story. The whole territory of the continent of Europe is not only dominated by the Axis; it is theirs. The Anglo-Americans have been wiped completely out of the countries where the first World War was fought and decided. Fighting goes on, but goes on beyond the boundaries of the Axis countries. The Soviet Union is putting up a stubborn fight, but the battle front is in Soviet territory, where cities are being demolished, towns smashed, farm land ruined—all to "save" the Anglo-Americans who are gloating on safely distant sidelines.

at a recent press conference, again warned that German U-boats may possibly intensify their activities.

"The sinking of anti-Axis shipping by German submarines in Atlantic waters has waned of late," Knox declared. "However, as the activities of undersea craft are liable to sudden changes, it is quite possible that they will be intensified at any moment."

It may be recalled in this connection that Secretary Knox some time ago reluctantly admitted that the shipping losses suffered by the anti-Axis nations during the year 1942 reached the astounding total of 12,000,000 tons.

U.S. Air Forces In China Raid Northern F.I.C.

Another abortive attempt of the United States air forces in China to disturb French Indo-China by blind bombings was frustrated on May 4 by Japanese anti-aircraft artillery. The United States air forces in China made two raids on Northern French Indo-China. However, the enemy attempts merely resulted in injuries to innocent Annamese inhabitants from machine-gunning and no damage was caused either to Japanese or to French Indo-China's military installations.

It is quite clear that the present raids were made by the American air forces solely to conceal the heavy damages which had been sustained by the enemy through recent Japanese bombings on Yunnan as well as Lingling in Hunan Province during the absence of their leaders, who returned to the United States.



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Navy Of U.S. Fears U-Boat Activities

United States Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox,

Lawrence K. Kentwell

(Kan Teh-Yun)

A BIOGRAPHY By H. M. S.

(The fourth instalment of this interesting human document dealing with the struggles of Mr. Kentwell (Kan Teh-Yun) against British imperialism and racial discrimination is presented by the author whose long association with him has given the writer an intimate knowledge of some of the many trials and tribulations he suffered for the Asiatic cause. Ostracism, opprobrium and even persecution were among the lot of this dynamic personality whose remarkable career is redolent with adventure and an implacable determination to oust the sinister British and American influence so pregnant with baneful consequences and aimed at the permanent subjugation of Asiatic races. Mr. Kentwell, as few people know, was the co-founder of the Sino-Japanese Society 18 years ago and his closest colleague and associate in this direction was Mr. Y. Ikeda, a Japanese journalist now in Nanking whose ardent desire to see Sino-Japanese relations on the most amicable terms, today has become a happy reality.—H.M.S.)

One phase of the late Dr. Sun Yat-Sen's principles, the cultivation of Sino-Japanese collaboration animated Mr. Kentwell to espouse the founding of the Sino-Japanese Society. That the two greatest countries in East Asia should collaborate for the common good fired the imagination of Mr. Kentwell.

An important incident in the juridical life of Mr. Kentwell as a barrister practising in Shanghai was his championing of the cause of the Chinese Seamen's Union whose counsel he was after the May 30, 1925 incident. He prevailed upon individual members of the executive committee of the Cantonese Guild to support the cause of all Cantonese seamen on British steamers who had gone on strike. The effect was electrical and immediate.

After this affair Mr. Kentwell and Mr. Y. Ikeda, then a member of the editorial staff of the "China Press" discussed ways and means of fostering better relations between the Chinese and Japanese as these "natural friends and unnatural enemies" were often at the opposite ends of the poles in their understanding of each other. This was a reason **PAR EXCELLENCE** which led to the China incident. Businessmen of China and Japan in the great Shanghai metropolis came into closer and friendlier contact through the society. The list of influential Chinese who were among the first to join the movement was imposing and comprised such important personages as Messrs. Tong Shao-yi, K. P. Chen, O. S. Lieu, Singlon Hsu, Li Ming, Yinson Lee and among the Japanese were Messrs. T.

Funatsu, S. Yada, M. Nodaira, M. Ichiki, K. Hashizume, G. Okada and C. Ikeda.

A Big Success

Through an urgent call Mr. Kentwell was denied the pleasure of being present at the first gathering of the society which made history in the social firmament of Shanghai. Foreign clubs then not only excluded Chinese from membership but also as guests in their premises. This noxious practice fostered by the Anglo-Americans deprived the Chinese of the privilege of intermingling socially with foreigners. The Sino-Japanese Society gave the Chinese the first opportunity of contacting men other than Chinese in clubs not confined to Chinese members only.

The gatherings at the club were a spontaneous and immediate success. At one gathering the Chinese members returned the compliment of their Japanese colleagues by inviting fifteen of them to a Cantonese dinner at a Chinese restaurant in Wuchang Road in Hongkew.

At another gathering in the Rokusan Gardens near the Hongkew Park forty Chinese and two score Japanese attended. In the course of an enthusiastic speech Mr. Kentwell proposed that the society be officially formed and presented before the gathering the draft constitution, bye-laws of the society. The first president of the society was elected. Eight persons present joined the roll of members, each pledging to bring in a friend. Within two weeks from the opening ceremony in the beautiful gardens of Mr. Yih Ming-tsah in September,

1925, the question of the club premises was discussed. It was due to Mr. S. Yada's untiring efforts that the then Japanese Consul-General led the Japanese Government later to purchase the Moller's home and garden with funds from the Boxer indemnity. The beautifully laid-out grounds housing the club house and enclosed in a 50 mow piece of land and gardens occupied almost an entire block in the French Concession on Route de Zikawei, Ghisi, Frelupt and Cohen.

Brilliant Social Functions

Scores of social functions were held. Brilliant and congenial were the get-togethers there and at the Japanese Club and the Chinese Bankers' Club, which did a lot towards the establishment of the most cordial Sino-Japanese relations ever witnessed in this country before. For seven years the society held forth and only came to an untimely end after seven years' activities. It was in 1932 through an unfortunate political misunderstanding which led to an open breach in the relations between the two countries. This has happily been restored by cultural and social groups of Chinese and Japanese who in ever increasing numbers encouraged the cultivation of better relationship and a social understanding between the Japanese and Chinese here.

As "foreigners" it must be stated to the credit of the Japanese that they were among the first to extend the warm and sincere hand-clasp of friendship to their Chinese brethren in Shanghai while the haughty portals of the Shanghai Club, the French Club and other such foreign institutions in Shanghai closed their doors to the Chinese. These people were really the guests of China, living as they were in this country and being here for the express purpose of exploiting the Chinese and filling their already well-lined pockets. When it came to making money from the Chinese, it was quite another thing with the Anglo-Americans but when it came to contacting the Chinese socially, why, the poor Orientals were like the very plague considered as *infra dig* and unfit to hob-nob with the proud Anglo-Saxons. It were better so or otherwise familiarity with the contemptuous ways of these foreign undesirables would have bred in the Chinese detestation of such a nature that their aversion would never have been overcome.

(To be Continued)



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Blundering U.S. Policy - Selfish Aims Described

(Commentary on a speech made recently by the Under-Secretary of State, Sumner Welles, of the Washington Government.)

By PROFESSOR TEIJI TESHIROGI

THE American Under-Secretary of State, Mr. Sumner Welles, puppet of Roosevelt's blundering foreign policy, is one of the most outstanding anti-Japanese in the United States today. He cannot deny the heavy responsibility falling on numerous



PROF. T. TESHIROGI

other egoistic politicians for drawing the United States into the disastrous War of Greater East Asia. Mr. Welles is alleged to be the foremost authority on South American affairs in the Roosevelt Administration; however, his pretext of being confident of the anti-Japanese policy advocated by his colleagues, Col. Frank Knox and Col. Henry Stimson, has blindly led the innocent American masses into the present chaos and needless sufferings.

In his broadcast on the eve of the first year of the War of Greater East Asia, Mr. Welles said: "The key to the solution of war problems at this time is to be found only in *blood, sweat, and tears*. Blood is a soldier who fell as a sacrifice to the war, sweat, to work hard on the front behind the gun towards the success of the war, and, tears, endurance against the pain to be undergone for the completion of the war."

Irresponsible Politician

These are eloquent words of an irresponsible politician who can make statements but offer no constructive solution to the tragedies faced by the American masses through the stupid errors committed by their self-contented leaders.

At the time Mr. Welles was speaking to the American people over the radio, the people were reading an article by their First Lady, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, in a popular monthly magazine. Quote: "Washington is as if it were a lunatic asylum managed by the patients themselves. Tens of thousands of American civilians were obliged to die in 1942 owing to this lunatic asylum, and an equal number of civilians will sacrifice their lives in the next year as well."

Typical of the constant blabberings by the American President's wife, she speaks with an air of an authority and a professional commentator, basking in the glory of the publicity she receives, not to mention tens of thousands of dollars for her manuscripts and broadcasts; and in the meantime, the American public swallows the potent propaganda "like innocent lambs led to the slaughter." However, a powerful group has sprung out of the wilderness—several prominent woman leaders of the country have organized an opposition to the exploitations of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, whose vast fortune alone amassed since she stepped into power with her dictatorial husband is causing a first-class scandal among the thinking people of America.

Fails To Satisfy Needs

Despite her high-fluted mutterings, she has failed to satisfy the needs of the people—which are chiefly courage in themselves and faith in their leaders, and an understanding of the current war into which they have been blindly led. The tragedy of the Americans lies in the fact that the majority of their leaders, including Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and Mr. Sumner Welles, have not

(Continued on Page 15)



FROM THE CAPITAL

CITY PLANNING PROGRAM DISCUSSED AT NANKING

A civic improvement project to beautify the face of China's capital has been launched by national and municipal authorities.

A committee has already been selected to draw up the plans, and supervise the project. Organized by the Ministry of Reconstruction and the Special Municipal Government, the body held its first meeting yesterday morning and drafted the outlines of the civic planning project. Reconstruction Minister Chen Chun-Hui is chairman of the committee with Mayor Chow Hsueh-Chang of the municipality vice-chairman.

NANKING JAPANESE CELEBRATE NAVY

The local Japanese Community celebrated Japan's 38th Navy Day on May 27.

Through special lectures and movie programs, through art exhibitions and special programs, the Japanese paid their tribute to the glorious feats of the Imperial Japanese Navy in this and in past wars.

The Nanking branch of the Japanese Navy Association supervised the program for the celebrations. A special band concert by a Chinese naval band was one of the features of the Navy Day program.

Other features were a memorial art exhibition held from May 24 to May 29 with paintings showing outstanding feats achieved by the Japanese navy.

JAPANESE PUPILS STAGE ARMED MARCH TO NANKING

A group of 133 pupils of the Shanghai Japanese Commercial School observed Japanese Navy Day on May 27 with a 40-mile march with rifle and full military pack from Chinkiang to Nanking.

The march was made in two days with three days in the capital scheduled for the boys before they left Nanking for Shanghai on June 2, the report said.

The purpose of the trip was to cultivate the spirit of perseverance and discipline which characterizes the men of the Japanese navy in the boys. The group which was led by the army officer in charge of their military training, was divided into communications, photography, trumpet and relief units, with a student commander at the head of each unit.

They left Shanghai by train at 8 o'clock on the morning of May 27. During the trip to Chin-

kiang, they carried out all sorts of drills. After spending a night in Chinkiang, the students marched 20 miles to Lungtanchen, and, after an over-night stop, continued on to Nanking. In the capital they spent three days quartered in military barracks and saw the Japanese troops at work. They returned to Shanghai either by boat or by train on June 2.

NUMEROUS ENEMY PROPERTY RETURNED TO OWNERS

With their ownership definitely established, the Enemy Property Control Committee of the Executive Yuan has returned a number of cotton mills, department stores, educational institutions and hospitals, which were included in enemy properties of the "3rd Category" and recently handed over to the National Government by the Japanese authorities, to their rightful owners.

Investigations conducted by Central Press reveal that so far the following mills, department stores, etc., have been returned to their rightful owners:

Cotton Mills: Shen Hsin Mill No. 9; Shen Hsin Mill No. 2; Teh Fung Cotton Yarn Factory; Pao Fung Cotton Yarn Factory; Ho Fung Trading Company; An Ta Cotton Yarn Factory; Wing On Mill No. 3; Chung Fang Cotton Yarn Factory; Tung Yi Cotton Yarn Factory; Chung Hsin Cotton Yarn Factory; Hsin Ho Cotton Yarn Factory;

Dance Hall: Ciro's Ballroom;

Department Stores: Wing On Company; Sincere Company; Sun Company; Mei Hwa Company;

Educational Institutions: Shen Lien Middle School; Lingnan Middle and Primary School; Hwa Lien Middle and Primary School; Hsiu Teh Primary School; Tsun Teh Primary School; Tu Kwang Primary School; Shanghai Girl's Medical College; and three other schools;

Hospitals: Shanghai Women's and Children's Hospital; Tze An Hospital; and Tung Jen Refugee Hospital.

NAVY MINISTRY SENDS CONDOLENCES TO JAPANESE NAVY MINISTER

General Jen Yuan-Tao, Minister of Navy, yesterday sent a telegraphic message of condolence to Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Japanese Navy Minister, and Admiral Osami Nagano, Chief of the Japanese Naval Staff, over the heroic death of Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, late Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Combined Fleet.

BRITISH CALAMITY

900 Letters Found by the Japanese Army Forces in the Indo-Burma Front Reveal Britain's Tottering Internal Structure

BRITISH letters which have fallen into Japanese hands have enabled the world to glimpse for the first time the sort of war structure under which Britain is gradually falling apart.

There are nearly 900 of them and many of them had apparently escaped the censorship of the British authorities. All of them are to British officers and men in the British-Indian army in India from their people at home. The letters were in mail bags which were picked up by the Japanese operating along the Indo-Burmese frontier.

The bags which were dropped from enemy planes were for the British troops who were wandering in the mountains in North Burma to which they had fled before the Imperial Army Units, thereby escaping for the present the fate which had overtaken the Anglo-Indian army.

A perusal of these letters will be enough to show just what Britain is like which is in the process of disintegration. These letters will enable one to piece together the complete story of Britain's circumstances.

All young men in Britain are compelled to be under the colors. Even unmarried women under 25 are enrolled in the defense army or forced to employ themselves in the munitions industries. Married women, unless they are in special circumstances, have to be on the lookout for hostile planes or go on watch duty.

As far as appearances go, Britain has managed to get a structure which would enable it to render a good account of itself in the war. But observers will be quick to see that Britain's war structure has not the support of the people. There is wide-spread discontent particularly with this compulsory employment of women.

A letter to Corporal Harold from his wife, Alice, runs:

"We have to keep night-watch. All women up to 45 years are compelled to be on duty at night. I have a great wish to be made an exception on the ground that I am the mother of many children."

The wife of a private soldier writes to her husband:

"The officials would not allow us to choose our work. This is why we have your younger brother, Charley, made to carry sand from the near-by beach to the airfield. It is a most depressing sort of work."

A letter addressed to Sergeant-Major George by his wife, Sadie, in Manchester, runs:

"We are occupied every day. The work we are doing is awfully troublesome. We are making clothes for airmen. We have new inspectors always. They manage to find something faulty about the things done by us and have us remodel them. We are simply disgusted with ourselves. Even if it passes my approval, and even if an inspector should also approve it, another inspector would find something wrong about it. It would seem that it does not matter much whether the string to hang a flying uniform is two inches or two and one-fourth inches long. I have yet to know whether the airmen ever have any use for such strings."

From these letters it is clear that the people of Britain, and the women and girls in particular, are lacking the will to fight to a great extent and getting into a state to hate war.

None of the writers of the letters have an understanding of the meaning of the war. The letters are full of sensualism, and throughout there is a breath of what is indecent. The writers of the letters, wives or lovers, express a great wish for their men to get back home as speedily as possible. The letters are one immense outcry against the war.

The writers of some of the letters tell of their difficulties. They speak about the scarcity of goods of common necessity. Some of them even asks to be sent good things.

The writer of a letter addressed to a private soldier, who signs herself as his mother presses for jewels. She writes: "The wife of Sergeant-Major P. is joyous over a beautiful brooch her husband has sent her from the front, and she is showing it to everybody. I am very, very eager to receive a gift of jewels from you."

The 5TH CALUMNIST OF SHANGHAI

Shanghai's once popular meeting place of black market brokers at the Central Arcade is no more. The brokers have not gone broke but after the police cleared the place of undesirables, have found fresh pastures at a restaurant on Avenue Joffre. Here you can buy anything from a motorcar, a box of pins to the Garden Bridge. All you have to do is to pay some bargain money to secure an option of purchase and then you have to do a merry catch-me-if-you-can business to get the broker and your money back. As often as not the cargo exists only in the minds of some Ananias who passed the word round before myriads of brokers are trying to sell the darned thing.

* * *

AND MANY OF THESE BROKERS SWEAT PRETTY HARD TOO. WHEN THEY CLOSE A DEAL THEY GENERALLY CANNOT FIND EITHER THE BUYER OR SELLER. THEN THERE IS A BROKERS' WAILING AND GNASHING OF TEETH AND A CURSING OF THE HARD FATES THAT FORCED A MAN TO GO INTO THE BROKERAGE BUSINESS. ANYWAY, IF YOU DON'T "BROKE" YOU DON'T EAT, SO THE BROKERS HAVE TO BROKE TO KEEP THEIR JAWS IN PRACTICE.

* * *

Funny thing is owing to the HCL most of us seem to have developed an appetite these days whereas in the good old times nobody seems to be hungry at all. The other day the press was full of a story of a "wood" dinner which is the latest thing on synthetic food. We can suggest one better if HCL continues to soar, namely, to paint the picture of a fowl on some wall with chalk and then the family circles can gather round and with their chopsticks, make-believe they are eating the darned thing say with several bowls of steaming rice.

You can satisfy the inner man too and have a good repast if you have enough of what the scientist chap calls "auto suggestion." Anyway the Chinese have a good one too, namely, the placing of a wooden fish in a large bowl before the expectant gaze of hungry diners. Then they can make-believe they are eating the fish. Anyway this is rather a fishy business and we don't don't advice you to try it.

* * *

Phew, its getting warmer and warmer and I can't think of any more funny things to say other than to whistle that popular ditty "It's June in January" or better still January in June. Ice Cream this year can only be bought by the guys with plenty of dough, but the lesser lights and small frys can have their fill of suckers and there are all varieties; frozen ones, bean suckers, flour suckers and the regular black market sucker. Suckers are born every minute.

* * *

Despite the sizzling weather there is still plenty of romance left in dear old Shanghai as witness the personal columns. The advertisers now are asking

for photos of prospective brides. No wonder since the dames who generally reply are old maids or horribly emaciated things who for years and years have been thrown into the discard. The poor advertiser as often as not make an appointment by phone and with beating and excited heart rush at the appointed hour to the rendezvous to meet his enamorata and lo and behold! some female dreadnought, bespectacled and befreckled all over maybe says "here I am lovey." Although he is wishing he is thousands of miles away the poor male sap has to buy her tea etc. before he gets rid of her forever. Often he is not released before he gets an earful of "what a lonely dame pines for" or the "call of the wild."

* * *

IT IS ALL VERY EXCITING BUSINESS A FRIEND TELLS ME, MELTING AND REPLYING TO THE APPLICANTS OF YE PERSONAL COLUMNS. I KNOW A GUY WHO THROW A FIT WHEN HE KEPT A DATE WITH A JANE WHO SAYS SHE IS TALL AND DARK. IN FACT SHE WAS SO TALL AND SO DARK AND SO FRECKLED THAT HE MISTOOK HER FOR SPOTTED SAND, THE PONY THAT RAN A SECOND IN THE SHANGHAI CHAMPIONS FIFTY YEARS AGO. THE MOKE WAS SO NAMED BECAUSE IT WAS SPOTTED ALL OVER THE BODY. ONLY THIS DAME'S FRECKLES AT LONG DISTANCE TURNED OUT TO BE SMALL-POX MARKS AT CLOSE RANGE AND THE EXPECTANT HUSBAND NEARLY DID A SWOON ANYWAY HE IMMEDIATELY CANCELLED THE DATE TO TAKE HER OUT TO TEA AND OFFERED HER TWO DOG BISCUITS TO TAKE HOME PLEADING THAT HE HAD A TERRIFIC TOOTHACHE AND WOULD SHE KINDLY MUNCH THE BISCUITS ALL BY HERSELF.

* * *

Talking about love and romance why there are many a dame in these here parts these days who are still mourning the exit of some A and B's who have gone a-camping. These dames wear their hearts out as some have nothing else to wear owing to the HCM (high cost of materials), and spend their lonely evenings singing "Where are you?" or "I'll never smile again." Music is a great thing for it brings the heart right out so to speak. What wouldn't I give to whisper sweet nothings under the moonlight, watching the cow jump over the moon, instead of creeping home at 2 a.m. with the missus waiting for me with the broomstick. Yes sirees! life is a tough proposition these days for the much married man.

* * *

And my friend, a smart Alec says, "why marry anyway with the high cost of feeding wives when all my friends are married and I can call on their better halves any old time." He assures me that this is much cheaper than being actually married but I have not yet told it to the missus. I am sure she wouldn't agree.

DISTURBERS OF PEACE

*Dorothy Thompson, Noted American Woman Journalist Declares
That Wherever Roosevelt's Soldiers Have Gained a
Foothold They Are Bringing About Want and Fear*

THE American woman journalist, Dorothy Thompson, in one of her countless articles asserted the following: "Wherever the diplomats of our country go they are gladly welcomed as guarantors of democracy," according to the Noon Extra.

"The truth is that throughout the world the United States is more thoroughly disliked with every new day," she declared. "The more they expand, the greater becomes the friction with the peoples concerned. They are arrogant wherever they appear, render life more expensive, and encroach upon the living space of the local populations. They demoralize people with their bribes and destroy the native political and economic order.

"This evidences itself in all countries from the Rio Grande down to Cape Horn. Anyone who has had occasion to have a heart-to-heart talk with South Americans will know the true, never-varying verdict of these peoples on Roosevelt. They say the ancient Spanish and Portuguese culture of our country, the religion of our people, the moral axioms of our State are being undermined by Hollywood's immorality and the practices of the American-Jewish blackguards.

"After the Americans landed in North Africa, the United States Secretary of the Navy, Frank Knox, in one of his numerous declarations asserted: "Our soldiers and sailors are welcome because they come to help." The truth is that wherever Roosevelt's soldiers put in an appearance in the European, African, or Middle Eastern sphere, they rapidly incur the hatred of the population, or are at least thoroughly detested by the latter.

One may ask the Icelanders whether the dollars and the Americans have brought them happiness, or whether they have not destroyed the very foundations of Icelandic morals and ethics.

"Ask the Northern Irish or the British what they think of the Yankees who

swaggeringly strut about, throw money away, are thoroughly tactless, and destroy all morals; who cause prices to go up, and thus far have done nothing in the military field.

"Ask the Moroccans, Algerians, and Tunisians, who up to November 8, 1942, had peace in their countries which since due to the invasion of the Americans and British, which was absolutely contrary to international law, have become another war theater. One may ask the population of those towns and villages in North Africa that until a few months ago were living in deepest peace and now have turned into heaps of ruins.

"Ask the next of kin of those countless natives who have fallen victims to the war, or who, with serious injuries, are laid up in hospitals. And ask the Mohammedans whose places of worship were destroyed by the air attacks of the Americans.

"The garrulous spouse of the President of the United States declared in a message that the American soldiers will bring happiness to the world especially in their capacity as carriers of freedom from want and fear. The truth is that wherever Roosevelt's soldiers have gained a foothold they are bringing about want and inspire fear instead of bringing freedom from want and fear.

"Wherever they make an appearance the freedom of the population is curtailed. Men are being pressed into compulsory labor or even into military duties. Women are being insulted, and peaceful homes desecrated. All promises to bring foodstuff and oil soon evidence themselves for what they are, namely empty propaganda.

"Instead, the Americans are bringing want and starvation for they are living on the countries that they occupied ruthlessly requisitioning right and left, and have only one aim: To exploit these territories for themselves.

Abolition of Extrality and Retrocession of Concessions

Reform of the Chinese Judiciary Urgently Needed

THE retrocession of concessions does not present any difficulty. With goodwill and a stroke of the pen, concessions are returned and Chinese officialdom begins to take over and administer these ex-foreign areas in the usual efficient manner as in the case of the British concessions in Hankow, Kiukiang and Weihaiwei. They were returned in the early Spring of 1927. Concessions and Settlements have outlived their usefulness and their return to China is only a matter of time. This applies to the International Settlement and the French Concession in Shanghai. Their early return is anticipated.

The abolition of extrality is not so simple as it appears because it involves the submission of foreign nationals and their properties to the jurisdiction of the Chinese courts. The great Powers in the past refused to give up extrality because the Chinese judiciary system did not come up to modern standard. There is nothing wrong with Chinese law, but judges were so poorly paid.

The Japanese judiciary may well be a model to China. The position of Japanese judges is guaranteed for life with pension on retirement. Their salary is high enough to insure their livelihood and the proper bringing up of their families. Corruption and bribery are unknown among Japanese judges. They are men of integrity and honor and are highly respected throughout the nation.

As far as Japan is concerned in her desire to give up extrality, it is known she is not prepared to place the lives and properties of her nationals in the hands of Chinese judges whom they have no confidence in. They are easily tempted to deviate

from the path of duty due to their being underpaid with no provision for old age.

It is strongly urged that the Chinese judiciary be immediately reformed to conform to modern standard and adopt the Japanese judiciary as a model.

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R. O. SCOTT, Managing Director

(Continued from Page 8)

a clear understanding of why and how they are fighting this war.

Sometimes in their confusion and dilemma, they openly confess that they were duped into the war by the Jews who rule Washington through President Roosevelt. And to the innocent masses, Mr. Welles appeals for "sweat" on the home front. The conception of sweat and labor in the United States is so self-centered that all labor and service is based solely on self-interest and promotion. The American psychology understands labor only figuratively for the money it pays, money, how much pleasure it brings. This is the true Yankee mind . . . no matter how one looks at it, this cannot be denied.

Welles' Wrong Approach

Therefore, an appeal for sweat in labor on the home front is the wrong approach of Mr. Welles to his war-weary people. They will sweat when their pay has been hiked to such astronomical heights that when the war is over, they can all live a life in retirement and luxurious ease. For this, Americans will sweat. But to sweat in a fruitless, prolonged war . . . the future looks dismal for the Roosevelt Administration.

Contrary to their original belief that they could finish off Japan in a few months, they are readjusting themselves for a protracted war, for which the people of the United States are not geared up to. For this reason, the propaganda in the United States, which heretofore was highly praised as the most advanced in the world, has reverted to deception and gross misinformations, knowing that Americans "can't take" the truth, yet! America's tremendous losses on the high seas as a result of Japanese, German and Italian U-boat activities rapidly diminishing raw materials for replacing daily losses, failure of their armed forces to achieve a single military or naval victory and growing discontent among the people at home is causing Roosevelt to have no uncertain fears.

Falls On Deaf Ears

Sumner Welles' appeal for sweat "to work hard . . . towards the success of the

war" consequently falls on deaf ears, despite efforts on the part of the authorities to hide the exact losses in lives during the past year. The Canadian Premier MacKenzie-King blandly confessed that "three times the production rate of warships and transports in America have been sunk by enemy activity."

Through generations of "easy living," Anglo-Americans have had little cause to shed tears of pain and endurance. Their sufferings are based on want for luxuries of life and sentimental love of life and the opposite sex. To endure pain, tears, is a matter of mystery and miscomprehension to Americans. However, blood, sweat and tears are shed by all human beings. In Germany, it has been stated: "You must sacrifice yourself as the Blood of Germany. You must shed your sweat for totalitarianism, racialism, and humanism. You must not forget the tears of sadness and mortification that you have shed in the past. Only a single drop of tear has dried out in our German eyes as the result of having led dark lives for 20 years, for having been plunged down into the depth of life by the enemy. All you of German race, shed sweat for blood! Go forth in the construction of the New Order full of tears by shedding your sweat!"

In Italy, in the same spirit, we quote the following: "The glory of Rome was erected by saintly blood. Our Italian race forgot sweat for sometime and as the result of this we have been forced to shed dark tears. But flinging aside these tears we have stood up. The sweat shed by us is the very effort and the very sacrifice to the reconstruction of the glory of our ancestors."

As for me Japanese, in a similar vein: "Blood, sweat and tears are one and the same. Blood is not sacrifice, but the delight for our racial improvement. Sweat is not selfish labor, but that of ecstasy in the rescue of the little and weak peoples of East Asia. And tears is the moral service to the permanent delight and exaltation, not to think of reality as pain and hardship."

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着維持軍票價值而作的軍票工作，以及爲着補償匯兌損失而實施的特別比率兌換（通常稱爲特別圓兌換率），至此亦告解消。

日本對華北一向所採用的「圓元等價」政策，在此次變動之中，並無蒙受影響之處，然而華中華北本身之結算，則有根本之變革。從來華中華北之結算大略如下：

(一) 基於日本圓對華北聯銀券之比率（一對一），軍票對儲備券之比率（十八對百），日本圓對軍票之比率（一對一）之關係，華中華北，俱以軍票爲媒介通貨。當時主要以此方法移動物資。

(二) 基於以日圓爲媒介，而從物價，交易等實際情形而採用的共同制。

(三) 基於匯兌者。（最近已入停頓狀態）

以上三則，是過去所採用的辦法，今後華中華北間完全採用直接結算，其兌換行市，則仍依照聯銀券十八元對儲備券百元之比率。關於此後華北華中間物資移動之調整以及其它各方面，將由中國本身講求適當之措置。要而言之，因此次軍票之收回，日本與中國間，華中與華北間，結算方式已呈簡單明瞭化了。另一方面，軍票發行廢止以後，在華中華北的日軍現地軍費，橫濱正金銀行與中央儲備銀行間，將有適當之協定，從儲備銀行借入所要額之儲備券使用。

軍票自華中華南開始發行以來以至流通於南方全部占領地域。在南方方面，已有南方開發金庫在經營着發券的業務。這最後華中華南久未決的懸案，這次也全部得以解決，軍票即可以作全面的收回。大東亞的通貨政策，日趨於合理化建設化了。我們對於這偉大的意義，誠不可加以忽視的。

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的壓迫，而成爲上海灘兌投機對象。至民國二十七年，遂感到這種對策益加嚴重了。

儲備券強化的助成

關於上述嚴重現象的對策，當時曾有種種意見不同，結果還是軍票一色化之說占了優勝，於民國二十七年底，遂決定了根本的方針，日銀券以及鮮銀券，不久便由市場中逐漸收回，以至於絕跡。然而當時關於長江開放問題，與此頗有關聯，對於長江沿岸物資獲得之必要，亦深感自加迫切，在軍票同時使用之中，遂認爲有發行一種與英美通貨立於同一基準之貿易通貨的必要，因此乃有華興商業銀行之設立等等處置。至民國二十八年末，鮮銀券與日銀券已悉數收回，當時流通於現地之通於現地之通貨，僅軍票，華興銀行券與舊法幣三種併行使用着。隨後，到了民國三十年一月，國民政府創設中央儲備銀行爲發券銀行，爲求新法幣——儲備券之育成強化起見，遂停止了華興商業銀行發券。這時候的軍票呢，自然一面還是供應着軍的需要，一面更作成新法幣的後盾，而對舊法幣展開了前衛的通貨戰。比及同年十二月間，英美中勢力，因大東亞戰爭的爆發而一掃淨盡，軍票利用這個時機，就斷然對舊法幣加以全面的攻擊。同時圖謀儲備券經濟區域之擴大強化起見，儘可能把軍票的經濟地域，讓渡與儲備券來流通滋長，這皆是按照既定一貫的方針，而逐步向實際推進的。

此後國民政府的財政，在軍票的支援之下，逐次發動了新舊法幣價格的脫離，新舊法幣全面的交換，乃至舊法幣的流通完全禁止，於是儲備券的基礎漸次穩固，流通的區域也漸次展開。在一貫的政策上，就更進了一步，而有這次軍票新規發行的廢止。從此在中國的通貨政策，將完全使國民政府負起施策的責任，這是很明顯很自然的趨勢。

儲備券今後之責任

儲備券斷然對舊法幣採用一種驅逐政策，得以造成今日穩固地位之原因，不用說完全由於軍票之一手支持。今軍票既廢止新規發行以後，逐次又將完全收回，則儲備券即完全失去了強有力的支持者，所有一切重大的責任，即完全要由儲備券自身來擔承。尤其是軍票將由儲備券全部引換，儲備券勢必大量增加發行，在今後通貨施策之目標上，通貨價值安定爲第一要務，因此通貨之收回政策儲備券今後之能否勝任其任務，大概將以此諸問題爲決定的關鍵，已爲一般的預料了。

軍票自四月一日即停止其發行，所採用的兌換辦法，決不能如過去新舊法幣交換時的那種強制手段，只能在流入各金融機關之際，加以逐次收回，對於人爲的一種急激變化，在方針上將極力加以避免。同時關於巨額的軍票存款（以日本人及各商社所持有者爲主），今後將如何施策，亦爲吾人應加注目之事，至於軍票對儲備券之交換率，則仍舊現行比價十八元對百元爲基準。

華北華中間直接結算

在從來軍票發行的時候中日間的結算，是完全由軍票對儲備券來計算的，今後軍票既已廢止，則中日之間除去了直接結算以外，則途徑可尋。根據軍票十八圓對儲備券百元，軍票一圓對日銀券一圓之關係，遂決定了日本銀行券十八元對儲備券百元之比價，中日間之直接結算，遂獨樹一幟。在過去的時候，軍票對儲備券間，在公定的比率以外，尚有所謂特別比率者。那就是從十八元之中減低了三元的一種暗盤，因爲當時舊法幣尚相當的存在，而新舊法幣却是等價的流通，不能不從中表示一點區別，因相沿而至今日，此次則全部加以廢止，因而橫濱正金銀行一向爲

▲中儲券信用增長與停止發行軍用票▼

望東

自一月九日國民政府參加大東亞戰爭以來，中日關係徒然突進了一個新的階段，日本政府依據處理中國事變一貫的方針，對中國的自主獨立與政治的強化，不惜從種種方面，予以最大的支援。最近三月十四日，舉行了交還租界細則以及附屬諒解事項的署名調印，以三月三十日國府還都三週年紀念日為期，所有日本在中國的專管租界，將悉數交還中國，同時與這政治措施相並而行的，還有更切實更有義的經濟措施，這其間最值得注意的是，就要算今次廢止軍用手票的發行了。我們回顧一下，自從民國二十六年十一月戰爭蔓延至華中以來，隨着戰局的展開，各地區受惡性通貨膨脹的影響，金融陷於混亂不安，在這五年有餘的過程中，艱苦維持這種不安現象的，不用說就是日軍所謂作戰通貨的軍票了。最近因為中央儲備銀行所發行的通貨，已漸次育成強化，軍票的使命，遂可以暫告息肩。因此，三月二十四日，日本現地陸海軍大使館當局共同發表了軍票劃期的措置，從此中日間的結算方式，遂開一新紀元，其實施之內容略如左：

- (一) 自四月一日開始，停止軍票之新規定發行，除去香港，海南島以外，從華中華南逐漸收回。
- (二) 使儲備券與日本圓直接結算，其比價確定日本十八圓對儲備券百元。
- (三) 對於華中輸出入貿易結算上，亦停止一向所使用的特別圓匯兌換算率。

根據上列的措置辦法，就是說這五年半以來流通於華中華南的軍票，無論在戰爭遂行上，經濟建設上，或者與敵性貨幣的通貨戰上，已完成其歷史的任務，此後將自華中華南，逐次加以收回，而使儲備券代為負擔今後的使命了。日本此次之措置，固然

一方面是由於國府還都以來，經濟的發展漸見順利；而其主要原因，則是因中央儲備銀行設立後，儲備券流通分野日見擴大，已能確保新中國統一通貨基礎的關係，從目前華中華南政治經濟兩方面情勢觀察起來，日本此次在經濟上的援助，實在比政治的意義，更加重大。中日的提攜親善，如此而後可以名副其實；中日的協力奮鬥，如此而後可以緊密堅強。在中國，在日本，皆不能不說這是劃時代的措施。在此，我們來把軍票過去奮鬥的功績，儲備券今後應負的責任，來分別檢討一下。

向英美通貨陣的挑戰

中日事變自民國二十六年八月間在上海發生以來，至同年十一月，有感於作戰上之必要，才有這軍票的發行。戰爭延續至六年後的今日，這六年中軍票在經濟戰上的功績，大別可分為三點來講：

- (一) 在軍事作戰上，充足了軍用通貨之需要。
- (二) 對於舊法幣以及為其背景的英美貨幣開始通貨戰時，軍票擔任了最前線的工作。
- (三) 支持儲備券之發行，並協力於其育成強化之施策。事變波及於上海之時，在上海地域中，曾經一部分流通過朝鮮銀行券，嗣後對於作戰規模以及其它問題綜合考慮之結果，認為與其使用朝鮮銀行券為軍費，不如另行發行一種新的軍票，在這時候，軍票才被認為戰費調整通貨而開始發行，從華北戰事爆發以來，軍用通貨之制定，實以此為嚆矢。

因此，上海在當時就併行流通着軍票，朝鮮銀行券，與日本僑民所摺入的日本銀行券等三種貨幣。然而那時候的舊法幣呢，在華中仍舊保持着相當的地位，同時為其背景的英美通貨，也正根深蒂固，不可動搖，它們遂依據租界為大本營，對日本展開了強烈的通貨戰，因而現地的鮮銀券，日銀券，軍票，頗受到相當

▲我們的社長——甘德雲▼(三續)

本報前二期曾將本社社長甘德雲君六十年來行述陸續刊發。記者此文時毫無「捧場」之意，祇以甘君一生經歷，可作吾國近年來外交野史讀。甘君生長海外，有華僑性格，爽直狷介。因目睹異族矚視，以個人起而與英帝國主義鬥爭。吾人迴憶昔日英國之勢力，不可一世，甘君赤手空拳，真有「知其不可為而為之」之慨。現者世界潮流無論如何趨轉，英帝國主義之未落可說為已定之事實，吾人蓋不能不承認甘君為反英先鋒之一也。(記者)

甘君在未赴英美留學之前，曾在檀香山奧湖高等學校肄業，前章已言之矣。在校時夜中兼執教鞭於該處為華人所設之米爾斯學校。甘君即在該校讀國父。是時國父留寓彼邦亦在該校擔任生理學之講師。

因國父之勸誘，甘君畢業後，於一九〇五年赴美入哥倫比亞大學更求深造。甘君在紐約市時，適國父蒞美演講，遂攜甘君以為譯員。當時國父痛陳滿清政府之腐敗，吾華民族之決心，深得彼邦人士之同情焉。

甘君受英國駐華法院莫須有之理由判處除名，前章已言之。是時任司法部總長者為羅文幹(君任)先生，即甘君牛津時之同學也。聞此訊息殊以為憾，以甘君之太夫人本華籍，中國乃屬母國，立囑甘君回復本國之籍，且給予律師證書，俾其在本國法院執行律師職務。甘君遂還我本來面目，友輩中反以甘君之被處除名為幸。此後甘君律務蒸蒸日上，四方慕名者咸來致聘。東吳大學法律學院，本國法學最高之學府也，亦請甘君任教，而甘君亦允之，繼續至四年之久。

一九二七年之春，國民革命軍救定東南。總司令蔣介石遷入滬，是時滬人舉代表至龍華歡迎。甘君亦與焉。國民政府旋即奠都南京。某日蔣氏演講於上海總商會，一變昔時反英之態度而採取親英之政策，甘君默察情勢，知英國不難利用借款關係以挾持國民政府，一時不易有為，遂轉而東渡赴日。

甘君赴日之主旨為研究日本語言以為將來之準備，惜未久(至一九二八年五月)又以事返國而至粵。

英美之種族偏見甚深，在其殖民地而更顯。猶憶某次甘君自倫敦乘日船廣島返華，途經好望角，寄旋彼間，船主及甘君等登岸縱遊，因日中炎熱，欲赴游泳池以驅溽暑。及抵目的地見門外高掛「亞洲人不得入內」之牌，不得不敗興而返。此不過小者之一端，在東方殖民地及次殖民地中類此之事不知有若干焉。而甘君與英帝國主義作死鬥之志更決。

甘君留滬時，除治律及任教於東吳大學外，更以餘力創辦報館。是時任甘君者為有名之謝福生氏。謝氏主編「中國郵報」，以英文發行，以鼓吹國民革命運動，竟遭軍閥孫傳芳之嫉視。某日將其非法逮捕，判處死刑，且定翌晨執行。甘君竟夕奔走營救。幸得今司法院長溫公欽甫及已故上海市市長傅公筱庵之力，謝君始得免，而甘君已心力交瘁矣。謝君被釋未久，方養痾於醫院，國民革命軍已進駐上海，軍閥之統治既終，於是謝君個人自由之保障遂賴完成。

國民革命軍抵達漢口時，甘君亦前往該處，擬組織中日協會研究兩國文化，藉推進雙方之友誼。曾以此說宋子文氏及俄顧問包羅廷，均不見納。宋氏或恐以此而得罪於英方，妨礙其借款之進行，遂不允許乎？

甘君旅漢時又晉謁外交部陳部長友仁，陳氏即告以國民政府不日要求英國交回漢口租界。甘君以甘年宿願一旦可償，私心雀躍，許陳氏為吾國外交界之第一人，膺服至今。(待續)

必然強化，又必激動局部的，地方的，臨時的衝突，期待着全面反共的來臨。

其次，英美帝國主義者，因為快達到收戰的前夜，乃採取一切手段來打開當前危局。彼等一方面在表面上與蘇聯緊密合作提攜，其實呢，爲着他們的帝國主義的利益，正打算着犧牲蘇聯來保持自己的勢力，而實行「坐在山上看虎鬥」的政策。另一方面呢，要求中國繼續堅持抗戰政策，保持在東亞的抗據點，因此不希望中國再度將共內戰，抱着防止將共全面衝突的態度。然而，蔣政權彈壓中共的發展，堅持政治的指導地位，英美帝國主義者也表示贊同。

若從國內所處環境這方面來觀察，中國事變七年以來，重慶政治並無何等改善，中國依然陷於四分五裂的狀態，戰禍綿延，政治不安，蔣政權內部的要人發生動搖的，也與日俱增。他們對抗戰前途，抱着悲觀的見解，喪失了抗戰的信念。這種悲觀心理，出現於蔣政權軍政兩方面，使軍政雙方逐漸生出極度腐敗的傾向，不得不以攻擊中共爲維持政權唯一之道。那末，發動全面剿共的必然性已經存在了。

其次，再就蔣共雙方的政策而言，蔣政權的抗戰建國政策，在文字上無論是怎樣宣傳，最後的目標，必然維持個人獨裁。中共的抗戰建國政策，在文字上又無論是怎樣宣傳，事實上却是忠實地遵行第三國際的世界革命政策實現中國社會革命。要解消蔣共雙方政策上的矛盾，並沒有什麼辦法。

最後，請引用周恩來的妙喻來結束本文。

前年一月新四軍事件爆發後，中共參政員提出十二條要求，作爲出席同年二月召集的第九回參政會第一次大會的條件。

當時中立派的領袖黃炎培、沈鈞儒，張君勱，梁漱溟等努力調停而歸於失敗之際，中共的駐重慶代表周恩來用幽默語調對調停人作如左的說詞：

「就諸公的年齡，學問，經驗而言，都是我的老前輩。若以蔣介石的政治手段如何爲問，我這方面比諸公却積下許多慘苦經驗。今日的蔣政權，譬若大家庭的獨子。我們倒爲這獨子無作不惡，明知惹得天怒人怨，卻又無可奈何。我們既是這獨子的親族，知己，一提起這獨子的行狀，一面摩拳擦掌，商議打倒他的方法，另一方面，爲着保存我們的種族起見，又不得不擁護他。我們不忍一家系統的斷絕，對此獨子便不得不忍氣吞聲了」。

這個比喻真巧妙到極點。蔣政權現在所處的地位，重慶方面的各黨各派合作的真相，以及重慶治下的人民的內心苦悶，都可從周氏的妙喻中巧妙地表現無遺。



陳公博市長

(一) 蔣政權目睹中共勢力在中華東有顯著的發展，深感不安。對日本與國際的關係，決沒有繼續百年不和的戰爭，他日，和平解決的日子必然來到的話，中共必變成國內的大敵。一旦中共奪得政權，就永遠沒有再奪回來的機會。基於這一點，重慶在中共對峙的局面中，不能不堅持反共理論。

(二) 蔣政權與中共是不共戴天之仇凡十餘年，一面用盡各種方法對中共展開理論的鬥爭，一面又不忍在抗戰上有莫大損失，於是對中共進行局部的，地方的，臨時的武裝衝突，又對中共實行各個擊破與全面封鎖政策。

(三) 蔣政權鑒於中共的聲勢漸次擴大，又鑒於一知半解的中共分子對中共表同情，於是另一方面在政治，軍事，經濟，文化，社會民衆運動等各方面來反攻中共的理論，他方面又斷行肅清工作，對於中共理論及行動表同情的政團，人物及言論，逐步加以壓迫。

(四) 蔣政權爲着進行全面反共的準備，一二年來，曾用一切方法切斷中共國內外精神上和物質上的連絡。蔣政權又在各地採非常手段來彈壓同情中共的各種組織和言論機關的活動分子。例如對救國會，中蘇文化協會，中山文化教育館，生活書店，讀書生活社，新知書店，全民通訊社等的合法或非合法組織，實行攻擊。

再就中共方面來說，也有四大理由：

(一) 中共不承認蔣政權是真正三民主義的國民黨政權，故對他不斷地展開政治攻勢，實行理論鬥爭，對重慶政策又不時指謫，又把蔣政權的暴政努力傳播，以引起全國的反感。

(二) 中共認定蔣政權的腐敗與惡化，爲少數領袖的罪惡所釀成，藉使他欺瞞的大多數人也反對蔣政權，以至於不信任。因此，中共年來集中一切力量於制定新政策，新法律，及新宣傳方針。在實行三民主義的口號下，把蔣政權優秀有爲的工作人員奪取過來，參加中共指導下的政治工作，對他們特別信任，使他們不情願再回到慶重方面去。

(三) 中共鑒於蔣政權在抗戰中，維持着指導的地位，利用各種中間階級社會領袖，各小黨派，小政團的領袖，以及一部分思想不鮮明的知識分子，以全力贊助蔣政權，中共本身也可能採取一切手段，盡一切力量，吸收蔣政權的中間階級，小黨派，小團體的領袖，文化界知名之士等，實行禮賢下士，在中共政策及中共政治指導下的各地區効力，對他們過去的反共言論，文字，行動，絕不追究，一律優待，禮聘，藉以削弱蔣政權年來對中共總攻擊的力量，反之，就是增強對自己的保衛力量。

(四) 中共認定各黨各派和無黨無派的社會領袖，是中國廣汎的中間階級的代表者，對中國前途有決定的力量。於是揭起「爲中間階級的生活和幸福而戰」的口號，希圖取得中間階級的密切合作，以推進憲政運動。因此，目前蔣共關係形成對立或互相警戒，不斷地發生局部衝突的相當深刻的局面。

(六) 蔣共關係的前途怎樣？

從國際關係方面而言，目前德蘇戰爭愈趨激烈，蘇聯的戰鬥力尙未至於完全消失。德蘇戰爭目前因爲發生在蘇聯境內，蘇聯的人力，物資，生產力，損失慘重，故蘇聯當前任務，是舉全力來抵抗德國，極力迴避在東亞引起紛爭。因此，蘇聯給予中國抗戰的援助力激減，聲援中共也愛莫能助。蔣政權洞察這一點，認爲這是銷滅中共的大好時機。今後，蔣介石封鎖中共壓迫中共，

又，共產黨系軍隊，蔣介石軍，及偽系雜軍的防禦區域，因為未有明確的劃定，共產黨系各軍的發展，於是和蔣介石軍及偽系軍在各戰區引起激烈紛爭，加上黨派上的思想對立，勢必發展到武力衝突。

其次，外交方面，在初期「抗戰」中，蔣政權對日本，曾表示站在適當的場合妥協和平。但為中共所反對，主張「堅忍持久，抵抗到底」，排擊蔣介石的和平政策。因此，蔣介石左右的一部分，開始反共的活動。

其後，在第二期「抗戰」中，即在廣州武漢相繼陷落以後，蔣政權期待着蘇聯對日作戰，不料適得其反，中共反對日蘇發生戰爭，於是蔣政權內的反共派更擴大活動。

今次歐洲大戰勃發後，中共認為是帝國主義的戰爭，對交戰國全體一律反對，並且排擊英美對華政策的帝國主義欺騙性。由是蔣政權最佔勢力的英美派，變成功反共的支持者，從理論鬭爭進到全面的衝突，新四軍事件就是在這種情勢中所演成。

從以上所舉出的種種原因看來，蔣共衝突和分裂為不可避免。

(四) 蔣共關係對峙的實情

現在姑舉出三個主要特點來說明目前蔣共的關係：

(一) 對峙狀態繼續的局面。

(二) 互相警戒的局面。

(三) 局部衝突不斷發生的局面。

從中共方面而言，為求迴避全面衝突起見，故關於表面上的枝節問題，常對重慶讓步，使雙方衝突變成局部的，地方的，臨時的，免致發展成全面的內戰。

其次，中共各黨各派，想獲得無黨無派者的同情，表面上採納「虛心求友」的方針，甚至於承認宣傳蔣介石的最高領袖的地位，並且承認宣傳蔣政權的中央政權，又承認宣傳當今中國，有實現真正三民主義的必要，共產主義不適合今日中國的國情，又宣言促進三民主義的實現，以防止反共勢力的擴大。

再從蔣介石方面來觀察，蔣政權的力量，無論在軍事上，無論在政治上，想同時實行抗戰剿共，事實上為不可能。況且，在政治上，蔣政權的抗戰建國理論，大部份是採用中共的理論。若果一旦舉行全面反共的話，援共反蔣之火，將全面燃起擴大，結果，蔣政權的地位沒落，是沒有懷疑餘地的，故此蔣共對峙，須得暫時視作地方的臨時的問題。

再就支持蔣政權的背景而論，想立即發動全面反共是不可能的。為甚麼呢？因為今日蔣政權，已變成英美壓制下的附屬政權。今日的英美，正要利用蘇聯來牽制德國的强大兵力，以援和蘇聯在印度及大西洋方面，對英美的壓迫。為求倫敦，紐約，華盛頓的安全起見，英美不得不戰戰兢兢地討好蘇聯。所以重慶反共的話，那麼，英美自身在東亞的抗戰據點便要喪失，於是惹起英美與蘇聯聯合的重大問題。是以，英美的對重慶政策，不能不顧慮到極力防止國共全面武裝衝突這一點。

(五) 微妙的蔣共內部關係

今日的蔣共關係，所以形成對立狀態的原因，實基於上述的四大理由。到目前為止，蔣共的對峙局面，還未見有和平調停的傾向，反而彼此警戒。先從蔣介石方面來看，有四大理由：

其次，站在共產黨方面來觀察，贊成蔣共合作，也有五個原因：

(一)蔣共合作，可以停止十年來的內戰，共產軍得到休養的機會，重整陣容。

(二)因為蔣共合作，可以把握着合法宣傳的機會，把中共革命的理論，廣播民間，把中共的政策，浸潤於全國人民，及各種機關。

(三)因為蔣共合作，民國廿三年，放棄江西瑞金蘇維埃政府以來，所倡導的「抗日民族統一戰綫」，便可以實施，全國的「抗日戰爭」，便可以發動推進，又可以把中國的「民族革命戰綫」演進到「社會革命」的戰爭。

(四)所謂「中國抗日民族革命戰爭」，就是蘇聯所倡導的全世界殖民地民族解放戰爭之一環，換句話說，就是國際共產黨革命的一部份。實行「中國民族革命戰爭」的最主要條件，就是實現蔣共合作。

(五)蔣共合作的背後，就是中蘇合作。中蘇合作，就是實現世界革命的初步聯合戰綫，這個在世界革命的範疇中，佔着重要的地位。

然而，要實踐國共合作，深刻的困難和危機却不可避免，密切合作却不可能，反而相互猜忌，衝突，以至分裂。

(二) 政治方面的相尅

原來蔣政權爲了極度懼怕與異黨競爭，趨於失敗，於是一方面與中共和其他各黨各派合作，他方面却拚命強化以蔣介石個人

爲中心的國民黨政權，那種政權須得獨裁專制化，所以汲汲於最高領袖的強化。這樣，百權集於最高領袖，日日處理萬機，羣小附和，阿諛官從是尙，陷政治於極度腐敗，國內團結次第分裂；國共摩擦分裂，也與日俱增。

其次，中共利用「抗戰」，一方面在政治上，軍事上，及民衆運動上，爭取黨勢力的強化與擴大，他方面，使蔣介石的地位孤立化，使他的政治威信失墜。爲了這原故，蔣介石政權懼怕壓迫，於是對共產黨逐步進攻，蔣共再戰的血史終於重演。

蔣共第二次相殺的發端，始於陝，甘，寧邊區政治的問題。重慶參政會華北視察團的報告書中，有如此的報告：

「陝，甘，寧邊區與蘇聯，僅是名稱之不同，實際上並無何等區別。共產黨當局聲稱：『陝，甘，寧邊區爲構成中華民國領土之一部份，直接接受國民政府行政院之指導』，但行政院對於邊區，無從指導；陝，甘，寧邊區實際上之指導者，爲中國共產黨中央執行委員會……」。

(三) 軍事的外交的關係

蔣政權對於共產黨的發展，非常猜忌，恐怕他的統治權爲共產黨所奪；紅軍第十八集團與新四軍的改組，就是蔣介石猜忌共產黨發展的結果。因此，第十八集團軍及新四軍在名義上，雖受蔣介石直接指導，但至民國廿八年秋以來，已停止武器軍費的補給。在未停止供給以前，蔣給予十八集團軍及新四軍的武器和軍費，若與蔣直系部隊的比較一下，數量可謂極有限。這種不平等的待遇，早已引起中共方面大不滿意。

。假以歲月，則日本已形成聯合世界的任何強方，都不能擊破的姿勢。大東亞戰爭並非破壞及消耗戰，而為建設及生產戰。日本現因戰爭的結果，已完全成一資源國，在長期持久戰中，可發揮偉大力量。美國在生產方面，至本年秋季將達極點。此後的狀況，恐將下降。故戰爭愈曠日持久，戰力日趨衰弱的，是美英兩國。

▲蔣共關係之實情及其將來▼

陳彬蘇原作 本社記者譯

本文作者為申報社社長陳彬蘇氏。陳先生對於國共相剋之真相瞭若指掌，本文為研究最近蔣共問題之最好資料。原文登於日文世界知識第十六卷第五號（本年五月七日發行）茲譯載如左——編者附誌。

(一) 蔣共合作的歷史

蔣共問題是今日中國時局中最重要問題之一，也是今日東亞問題中的一個癥症。若說是今日世界中一重要問題亦未為過。

國共合作，始於民國十三年國民黨在孫中山先生領導下實行改組的時候。當時的合作原因，是為着國民革命，完成北伐，強化革命的力量。可是，因為共產黨革命政策的幼稚，國共間發生第一次的磨擦，以致國民革命歸於失敗，同時，因為蔣介石懷着武力獨裁政治的夢想，造成十三年間不斷的內亂。

因此，中國無數青年有為之士，與及人民的膏血，做了他們的犧牲品。

民國廿五年西安事變後，國共合作問題，逐漸進展到實際的合，他的合作主要原因，列舉如左：

(一) 在蔣介石方面，因為內亂時期，全國人民對他的威信，已完全喪失，由是危機重重。這種危機，想利用容共政策來衝破，藉此挽回人民的信賴，鞏固政權的基礎。

(二) 十年間的內亂，蔣共相殺，損失重大，因此，蔣介石藉着容共來結束相互不利的內戰，企圖民生的更新。

(三) 利用容共政策，虛張聲勢，恐嚇英美，使他們不能不積極支持蔣政權，以防止中國政治傾向蘇聯。

(四) 利用容共政策，虛張聲勢，恐嚇日本，使日本因為中國團結有所畏懼，在外交上大讓步。

(五) 避免對共產黨爭執，不致走上沒落的死路，以期衝破自己政權所處的苦境。

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日大本營陸軍報道部長谷荻少將，於本年五月廿五日在橫濱市公會堂發表演說，也曾提及美國缺乏橡膠的資源。谷荻少將說：「美國橡膠，向有九成是仰給大東亞的舊荷屬南洋。現在美國橡膠的存底，約四十萬噸左右，其中取之於中南美非洲等地的，至多僅有數萬噸；國內重製的橡膠，約為廿萬噸。美國每年需要橡膠約需四十萬噸。現存橡膠僅可供一兩年之用，因此美國目下以每年生產人造膠四十萬噸為目的，但牠的工作並未能如意進行。」

谷荻少將又說：「鐵，錫，鎳，鉛，水銀，雲母等礦物資源，美國也深感不足」。

又據谷荻少將的報告：美國金雞納霜的獲得更感困難。爪哇的高隆附近以產金雞納霜著名。牠的產量佔全世界百分之九十八。自該地被日軍佔領後，英美即無從取得金雞納霜，致國內瘧疾猖獗，無法防止，已成一嚴重問題。現在美國在所羅門新幾內亞方面的遠征軍，也多患瘧疾，因無醫藥療治，斃命的很多。

(五) 軍需增產對於國民生活的影響

軍需物資增產，必然影響到民需物資生產的減削。在運輸上，軍需品有輸送的優先權，於是又影響到民需物資輸送不靈活。

據美國戰時生產局的報告：一九四二年民需品消費狀況，與一九四一年的相比較：耐久性物資，如傢俱，器具，金屬製品等減百分之四十五，非耐久性品，如衣料，食料等，增百分之五；今年與去年的比較：耐久性的消費品減至百分之三十五，非耐久性消費品類也減去百分之十五。如今耐久性消費品如安全剃刀，家庭用電氣器具等，大部份已停止生產，已改作軍需品的物資。如食料品中的肉類，牛油，牛奶等，因為不能長期儲藏，輸送方面亦不能迅速，多改用罐頭類，菜干等來代替。

(六) 結論

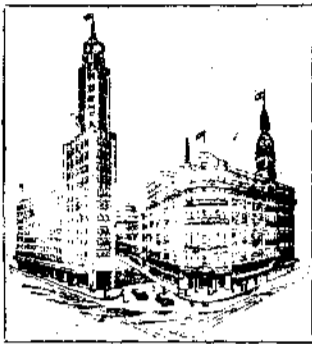
總之，美國既以反軸心國的兵工廠自負，不能不拚命增加軍需生產，而渡低民需生產。因為減低民需生產，必然影響到國民生活趨於困苦。國民生活愈趨困苦，則反戰的意識必替代參戰的意識而抬頭。同時，美國雖拚命增強軍需生產，但因為人力和重要軍需資材的缺乏，達到某種限度，便不能再進一步，甚至呈露急退現象。這種現象現在已開始露出端倪來了。這樣看來，戰爭愈持久，則愈利於軸心國方面無疑。關於這一點，不妨引用日大本營谷荻報道部長本年五月廿五日的演說來做結論：

「日本刻在大陸及太平洋方面已確立政略與戰略的不敗姿態。一面戰爭，一面建設，以戰養戰的方策，正迅速順利見諸事實。」

綠楊邨酒家

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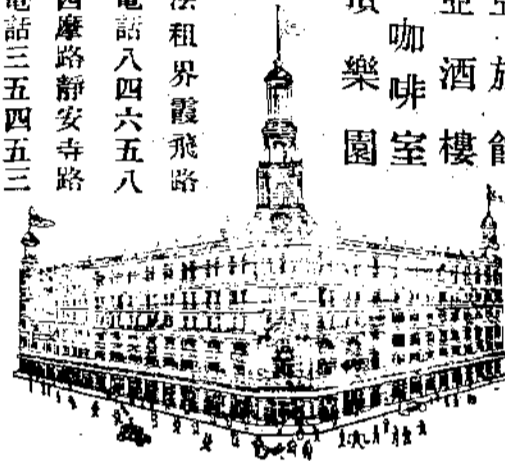
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九〇〇〇八

(二) 美國軍需生產的轉換

今年春季，羅斯福在議會誇稱美國軍需的生產，去年有急速的躍進，其後美國情報局發表總合的結果也說：羅斯福的計劃已經實現了百分之八十八了；又，以前十八個月間軍需生產，比前年增加三倍。單是船舶的建造，有八百二十萬噸，比前年增加五六倍。這種發表的數字雖然難免過於誇張，但數量確比前年急速的增大，却無須否認的。美國軍需的生產量所以能夠急速增加的，最根本的原因，是由於美國的重化學工業，在平時已達到高度的發展。重化學工業的生產力，實有轉換軍需生產力的可能，如果平時沒有重化學工業做基礎，則美國軍需生產力的急速發展，為絕對不可能。

(三) 勞動力不足的苦悶

生產的原動力脫不離勞動力。一九四一年末，美國產業第一線的從業者與軍隊，假定以五千二百萬人來推算，則他的分配，軍隊佔二百十萬，軍需產業佔六百九十萬，一般產業佔四千三百萬。根據昨年軍需增產與及軍隊編成的計劃，他的分配：軍隊增至六百七十萬，軍需產業增至一千七百五十萬，一般產業減至三千五百八十萬，總數預定擴至六千萬，但實際上軍隊五百萬，軍需產業八百七十萬，一般產業四千七十萬，總計五千四百四十萬。根據今年軍需增產計劃與軍隊編成計劃，軍隊佔一千萬乃至一千二百萬，軍需產業勞動者有增至二千萬人之必要，因此其他一般產業的勞動者，須減至三千三百萬人，換句話說，須動員新的勞動力八百六十萬人。但這計劃頗難實行，因為所動員的勞動力，除去婦女，老者，幼者，失業者以及從外國來的勞動移民之外，所需要動員的人數，斷難於短小期間達到目的。

(四) 倚靠海外的原料資材

軍需增產須得增加各種原料資材的供給量。這種原料資材，美國內部可能自給的話，自然不成問題，不過美國軍需的原料資材，有許多要靠海外供給的；例如製鐵絕對必要的錳，向來是取給於西半球以外的地方的，天然的橡膠，南美只有少量的供給，而人造膠大量生產亦不容易達到目的。美國軍需想大量急速生產的計劃，因為生產的要素，如錳，橡膠等不能夠增強，雖然想急速生產，也不能如願了。這樣看來，美國生產的增強力到現在應當達到頂點了，否則在最近的將來，亦必要達到頂點。這可舉出證據；例如一月份全體的武器總生產量比去年十二月份減低百分之八，以後某種軍需品的生產量或許會減低，其他軍需品或許會增加，但這只是軍需品內部重點的轉換，軍需品總產額不見得會怎樣提高。

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▲阿圖島日美血戰▼

本刊上一期刊登美國北方圈與日美戰爭一文，曾指出五月一光臨，則日美將在阿留申羣島一帶展開血戰。自五月十二日起，日美劇戰果發生於阿留申羣島中之厄士島（或稱阿圖島）。

該島日守備部隊為山崎保代陸軍大佐。士兵僅二千數百人；而敵軍則擁有特殊優秀裝備及約有二萬名之將兵，其中已為日軍擊亡者已達六千人之多，始能在該島登陸（見東京三十日中央社電）。但為日佔領之克伊新加島，仍在日軍之手。

日美兩軍血戰於阿圖島留給我人之觀感有二：

(一) 日本營報道部長谷荻那華雄氏於五月卅日廣播，略謂：「五月廿七左右，展開白刃戰。我山崎部隊並未要求增援一兵，補給一彈，且於戰鬥正酣之際，將敵軍之編成，裝備，戰術，以及在此大戰鬥中所得之經驗教訓，與將來作戰取法之處，均詳細紀錄，電呈報告，並在微笑中與二千數百部下一同殉難。」大和民族強烈之忠誠心，偉大之責任心，「不勝利毋甯死」之衛國心，於此可見。

(二) 羅斯福曾謂：一九四三年為進攻年，決定於北方由阿留申羣島反攻，於西方強化援渝，及反攻緬甸，於南方鞏固所羅門羣島，及新幾內亞諸地之基點，更倡言空襲日本本土云云。據日本營報道部長谷荻少將之觀察，今後戰局當多變化，或有一時之局部失利，亦屬可能（例如阿圖島之放棄），但一時局部之波瀾，不足以影響最終戰局，亦不值一喜一憂（見中央社東京五月廿六日電）。

總之，阿圖島五月間之日美血戰，一方發揮大和民族之武士道精神，另一方面阿圖島之放棄，不足以影響最終戰局。

▲環繞於美國生產力的諸問題▼ 愷宗

(一) 總合的戰爭力的支柱

想維持陸上的安全，與及海上的制海權，須先取得制空權。今次的戰爭，航空決戰實佔重要地位。但航空決戰不能不顧慮到航空機及飛行員質與量的問題，而質與量孰輕孰重，研究結果，量的問題比質的問題更加重要。所謂量的問題，就是生產力的問題。生產力對於近代戰爭雖有決定的作用，但生產量的高度不能無限制的提高。

稱為反軸心國的兵工廠的美國生產力，其生產力之強弱，對於這次世界戰爭的未來命運實有決定的作用。無論英國，無論蘇聯，如果沒有美國的支持，那麼，他們的抗戰力必然低落；重慶也是這樣。因此，美國如果停止供給飛機以及其他的兵器，軍需品，就是告訴我們說：反軸心國方面總合的戰爭力的台柱就要宣告崩壞了。換句話說，美國的生產力，不但決定美國一國抗戰的能力，同時亦是反軸心國全體的戰爭力的問題；所以站在反軸心國的立場，生產力是支持戰爭意識的重大條件，生產力的強化，是維繫勝利的希望的基礎。

生產力一旦停滯，混亂，衰退，或者生產力達到最高限度時，日，德，意三國依然維持絕對不敗的形態，那麼，反軸心國的勝利希望必定動搖，戰爭的意識必定冷落，國民的輿論必然傾向和平，趨向和平的輿論必然促成厭戰思想和非戰論調的突然抬頭。但如今美國戰爭的意識却暫時趨於熱烈，等到他們犧牲的血越流越多，經濟國力達到總動員的地步，國內物資也感到不足的時候，則他們戰爭的熱狂自然會冷落下去了。

▲歐洲第二戰線▼

羅斯福邱吉爾自本年五月在華盛頓舉行會議後，對於進攻歐陸之路線，必有所討論。羅邱會議既告完畢，據倫敦新聞紀事報載稱：「反軸心軍將於最短期內在歐洲登陸。此舉將成爲歷史上最大之海軍軍事行動」。又據倫敦每日特快報軍事評論員稱：「在西西里，撒丁，克里特等島，仍在軸心手中時，反軸心軍似不致向歐洲作大規模之進攻。此項島嶼爲對反軸心軍側翼之有力威脅。進攻德軍所守之克里特，較之進攻義國之島嶼更爲困難，但軸心軍欲再在巴爾幹登陸，則必須先佔領克里特」。又據德國新聞社消息：「直布羅陀港口極爲活動，集合於該處之海軍，其強大爲歷來所僅見」。

綜合以上之報告，英美繼佔領北非之對歐作戰計劃，或將闢第二戰線於地中海，亦未可料。其登陸進攻路線，或係西班牙，或係義大利，或係巴爾幹，均有可。但須先佔領德義領之地中海島嶼，自在意中。無論英美能否如願以償，其所付代價，必重於北非之役，所需時間，亦必長於北非之役。若謂英美軍隊一旦在歐洲登陸，必能聯合蘇聯迅速擊潰德國，則未免言之過早，須知德義尚有餘力驅迫雖能登陸之英美軍隊再離開歐陸也。

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中華民國三十三年六月出版

編輯人 甘德雲 南京鼓樓新村八號

發行所 同上

印刷所 同上

▲蘇聯解散第三國際▼

本年五月廿二日，中央社自土耳其國都安加拉發出電訊稱：「莫斯科第三國際會中央及執行委員會，已實施立即解散第三國際會之決議案，並謂在目前情形之下，召集第三國際，殆不可能。」

蘇聯解散第三國際之原因，並不如上所述之簡單。蘇聯此舉至少含有如下之作用：

(一)促英美從速開闢歐洲第二戰場。觀第三國際被解散之消息傳出以後，英美果積極佈置在地中海登歐陸之活動而益可信。

(二)在表面上藉以否認所謂共產主義威脅歐洲的呼聲。

(三)消失各國因反共而反蘇的口實。

但蘇聯解散第三國際之舉，是否可信？西班牙政界人士已代爲答覆，謂：「第三國際之被解散，實含有政治意義。今蘇聯正處於危急地位，遂不惜以解散第三國際，作救急之計。深望國人勿受其愚弄」云云，西班牙政界人士所抱見解可謂一針見血。

蘇聯解散第三國際，據說係徇美國之要求。但美國欲以此解除英美蘇聯間同牀異夢之困難，蘇聯欲以此隱藏共產黨擾亂政策之面目，均不可能。

中國共產黨與中國國民黨之惡化關係，或以爲從此可以避免摩擦，未免神經過敏。事實上中共仍爲蘇聯之第五縱隊。國共之衝突，將因此而加劇。

短評

▲美國工潮之嚴重性▼

本年五月間，美國之工潮蔓延於各種重要工業界。例如克雷斯勒各廠汽車工人之罷工。美工業家皆認為珍珠港被攻以來底特律城 Detroit 所發生之最嚴重事件。若全部工人參加，則罷工人數將達八萬五千人。又如阿克隆市橡膠工人罷工者，已超過五萬名。又，美礦工潮雖因礦工聯合會會長路易斯聲明，礦工將繼續工作，但美國之工潮形勢實有日趨嚴重之傾向。奧海沃與坎特基兩州著名煤礦，計有十四家煤礦之六千工人，均已實行停止工作。倘使礦工聯合會會長路易斯召集近五十萬之礦工實行罷工，則將使美國戰時工業遭受致命打擊，全國所有之鋼鐵廠均將被迫停閉數週。

轉入戰時狀態之美國，竟發生嚴重工潮，可見美國勞動界對於美國此次參加反軸心戰爭，不感興奮；戰時之美國大總統羅斯福，並未獲得美國勞動界之熱烈擁護。吾人可敢斷言，決定反軸心陣線之成敗者非俄即美，但決定美國戰爭之成敗者，美國勞動界對於戰爭之向背實具有莫大作用。觀此次美國工潮之嚴重，可知美國此次之參戰，僅係少數大資本家所促成，不足代表大多數美國人民之公意。

▲美國水災之嚴重性▼

美中部地方於五月初發生水災後，被害之區域已及於阿肯色，密蘇里，堪薩斯，印第安納，伊利諾斯等六州。被災區域，房屋倒塌，軍需工廠停業，所蒙損害極重。此次被災地區，多為豐饒之農業地帶，故食糧生產并受有極大影響。農產耕地浸水者，達數百萬英畝，一般房屋被沖毀者達二十萬戶，因罹水災無家可歸者，已達十六萬六千人。救護難民所出動之軍隊達三萬七千人。災情之慘重實為自一九〇三年以來所首見。

我人觀此慘狀，除對被災美人寄予同情之外，不能不對陷美國人民於戰禍中之美當局予以忠告。美國朝野素以地大物博自誇，殊不知人算不如天算。國雖大，地雖博，若慘罹天災，遭受損失，何補於事。美國此次水災，不特影響美國國民經濟，抑且影響美國戰時經濟。英國亦間接蒙受損失。英國本部所出農產品，不足供應英國本部所需，大部分須仰給於美國。今美國既罹水災，英美同受經濟大損失，至為明顯。美國之大水災，對於一部分患有參戰狂熱病之美國人，有如一盆冷水，從頭倒下，將使彼等之參戰狂熱冷卻下去，轉入非戰之一途，可斷言也。

▲本刊啟事▼

本刊因紙張來源缺乏迫不得已每月暫改出版一次俟稍有辦法再行照常半月出版事非得已諸希

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目 要

(則五) 評短

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(1) Vegetables (2) Fruits (3) Eggs (4) Hams and Saltmeats (5) Dry Food-stuff (6) Chinese Drug Materials (7) Wood and Charcoal (8) Candle Materials (9) Tinned-food (10) Ice and Other.

Chapel Branch:

Associations Under This Market

- (1) The Shanghai Central Association of Vegetables and Fruits Agents.
- (2) The Association of Hams and Self-meats Agents of Shanghai.
- (3) The Shanghai Central Association of Eggs Agents.
- (4) The Association of Agents for Dry Food-stuff from South China. Shanghai.
- (5) The Association of Agents for Dry Food-stuff from North China. Shanghai.
- (6) The Association of Drug Materials Agents of Shanghai.
- (7) The Association of Ice Agents of Shanghai.
- (8) The Shanghai Fruits Wholesales Company.
- (9) The Japanese Association of Agents for Dry Food-stuff from South and North China.
- (10) The Shanghai Central Association of Candle Materials Agents.
- (11) The Shanghai Central Association of Wood and Charcoal Agents.

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The Fruits and Vegetables Agents Association of Nantao. Shanghai.

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