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# VOICE OF NEW CHINA

A BI-LINGUAL FORTNIGHTLY

Incorporating the CHINA OUTLOOK

ESTABLISHED in 1935



NANKING, March 15, 1942

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**Manchoukuo's Tenth Anniversary**

**The Japanese Army and its Leaders**

**Everything Subordinate to Victory**

**Anniversary of Nanking Return**

**Voyage of German Slaves**

**Japan's Intrepid Airmen**

**Anti-terrorist Exercises**

**Britain's Army of Hired Lairs**

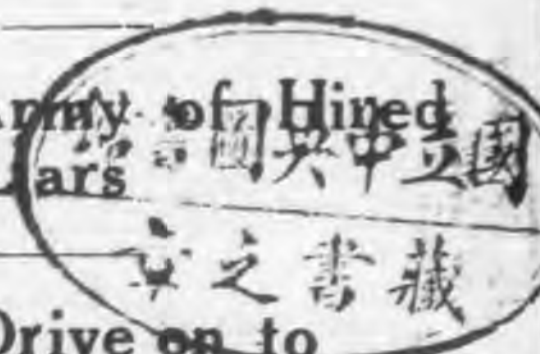
**That Drive on to Singapore**



**GENERAL SHUNROKU HATA**

*Commander-in-Chief Imperial Japanese Forces in China*

**Red Influence in London**



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Established in 1935

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## The Indian Manifesto

For about one year I have silently awaited the outcome of events. Now that the hour has struck, I come forward and speak.

The fall of Singapore means the collapse of the British Empire the end of the Regime of Injustice the symbol of which this fortress had been and the dawn of a new era in the history of India.

The people of India have long suffered under the humiliation of a foreign yoke. As long as she was under British rule India was being ruined spiritually and culturally, politically and economically. Now she must humbly thank the Almighty for the fortunate event which promises life and freedom for India.

In modern history British Imperialism is the most devilish enemy of Freedom the most terrible obstacle to Progress. On its account a very large part of mankind live in slavery. In India approximately one fifth of the entire population is suppressed and persecuted without regard. To other nations the British Imperialism may represent the enemy of to day, for India it is the eternal enemy.

Between the two countries neither peace nor a compromise is possible. The enemies of British Imperialism are the natural allies of India just as the allies of British Imperialism are to day our natural enemies.

From time to time the outside world hears voices which come from India and which claim to speak either on behalf of the Indian National Congress or on behalf of the Indian people. These voices however have to pass the channels of British propoganda and nobody should make the fatal mistake to regard them as being characteristic of Free India. As is natural in a country which is under foreign rule the British suppressors have endeavored to create rifts among the Indian people. Consequently there are men in India who openly support the British Imperialism and others who may be intentional or unintentional help the British cause but who invariably screen their real motives by speaking of co operation with Chungking China Soviet Russia and other allies of England. Opposite these creatures stand the vast majority of Indian people who do not want a compromise with the British Imperialism but who will continue to fight until complete independence has been won. Due to the war conditions in India the voice of the freedom loving Indians cannot penetrate beyond the borders. But we who have fought for two decades for our national emancipation know exactly what the vast majority of our people to day think and feel.

At this crossroad of world history, where we now stand, I solemnly declare in the name of all freedom loving Indians in India as well as abroad, that we will continue to fight against the British Imperialism until India herself is master of her destiny. In this fight and during the period of reconstruction which will follow we will with all our heart co operate with those who help us to defeat the common enemy.

I am convinced that in this holy war the vast majority of the Indian people will be with us. Machinations, intrigues or plots of any kind of agents belonging to Anglo American Imperialism whatever prominent position they may occupy or of whatever nationality they may be will not succeed to throw sand into the eyes of the Indian people or divert them from the path of their patriotic duty.

The hour of deliverance has come for India. Now India will arise and break the chains which held her in bondage for centuries.

Through the liberation of India, Asia as well as the whole world will march on the road to the higher goal of Emancipation of Mankind.

SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE

March 1, 1942



# MANCHOUKUO'S TENTH ANNIVERSARY

## PRESIDENT WANG BROADCASTS TO NATION



"MARCH 1st is the tenth anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo. In these ten years we have observed the rapid progress of that country in various reconstructive activities, as well as the establishment of peace and order, the improvement of economic conditions and the speedy growth of various industrial enterprises. The reconstructive activities of Manchoukuo have already been placed on a strong foundation, and are now proceeding on a gigantic scale. It affords us infinite pleasure to see the efforts made by the Government and people of the Manchoukuoan Empire.

We may recall the Declaration issued jointly by China, Japan and Manchoukuo on November 30, 1940. In doing so these three countries were actuated by a supreme decision, by the sincerest desire for the mutual respect of the inherent special qualities of each other. Inspired by the common ideal of the New Order of East Asia, the three countries decided to maintain the relationship of good neighbourliness and close co-operation, thus forming an Axis for the permanent peace of East Asia and contributing to the peace of the world with the East Asiatic Axis as a nucleus. Accordingly, the joint Declaration provided for mutual respect of sovereignty and territorial integrity and for the institution of all the necessary measures to ensure the success of the co-operation in all matters, especially in the maintenance of good neighbourliness, in the joint defence against Communism and in economic collaboration, under the principle of reciprocity.

In consonance with the spirit of this Declaration a treaty was concluded which paved the way for the formation of the East Asia Axis. The Reformation of Japan, started seventy five years ago, has been completed and Japan is still marching onward as the leader of East Asia. Manchoukuo and China were brothers before, they are brothers still and will continue to be brothers in the days to come. During the hundred years since Western influences penetrated into East Asia, we have suffered extreme hardships and have come to the full realization that in case of the extinction of East Asia as a whole no nation in this continent will be able to exist alone. Conversely, whole-hearted co-operation in the defence of East Asia will assure equality among, and consolidate the positions of all the countries concerned. Therefore, love for the country must be blended with love for East Asia, and efforts must be made for the nation and at the same time for East Asia as a whole. Let there be one and the same moral spirit. There is one and the same moral spirit and community of interests not only for the countries but also for the race. This is the true significance of the East Asia Axis, and the objective of the joint efforts of the three countries. The "defence of East Asia" was only a belief, a theory, during the past, but on December 8, last year, this belief developed into an actual force, this theory grew into a concrete fact. Following the declaration of war by Japan on Britain and the United States, China announced that she would share the joys and hardships of Japan, while Manchoukuo likewise avowed her decision to unite her efforts with the latter country. That was the first time that the East Asia Axis showed its spirit of unity to the world. Our spirit of unity, as pointed out in the Joint Declaration, aims at the attainment of permanent peace not only in East Asia but in the whole world. The principal purpose of the defence of East Asia is to resist the economic





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### State Council Building in Hsinking

*..... The austere State Council Building in Hsinking, capital of Manchoukuo, which boasts some of the finest governmental and commercial building in the Far East.*

▼

aggression of Britain and America and to check the evils of Communism, on the hand, and on the other, to ensure mutual respect, reciprocal reliance as well as co-existence and co-prosperity. Our spirit, therefore, is in keeping with the principles of morality. Since December 8, the naval and air forces possessed by Britain and America for disturbing the peace of East Asia have been steadily crushed by Japan, while the Anglo-American bases for aggression against East Asia, such as Guam, Wake, the Philippines, Hongkong, Malaya and Singapore have been captured one after the other. At present the fall of Burma and the Netherlands East Indies is an imminent possibility. Japan has done her utmost to accomplish her mission of defending East Asia. In

the past ten years, Manchoukuo has stored up her national resources and developed her man-power, and we are sure she will contribute greatly to the consumption of the holy task undertaken by Japan. China is now in very difficult circumstances. She must likewise recognize her own objectives, avow her responsibilities and march bravely forward till the spirit of unity attains its final goal. On this occasion of the tenth anniversary of the establishment of Manchoukuo, let me express my sincerest wishes for the good health of His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo, the officials of the Manchoukuoan Government and the people of Manchoukuo, as well as my confidence in the final victory in the crusade for the defence of East Asia."





Gen. Sugiyama

Gen. Hideki Tojo

Gen. Otozo Yamada

# The Japanese Army and Its Leaders

SOMETIMES circumstance makes the man and sometimes man makes the circumstance. This is a question that has been often debated in regard to the men of history. It is a question that cannot be satisfactorily decided but one thing is certain that in certain circumstances, any nation needs men who are capable leaders in whom all can place complete trust and confidence.

In the Imperial Army of Japan, the War Minister, the Chief of the Army General Staff and the Inspector-General of Military Education are the Big Three who must decide all important matters concerning the Army, and it is even said that when the Big Three agree, nothing can stop the decision from being carried out. At the present time of great and important national history, Japan has the men necessary to meet the needs of the circumstances: General Gen Sugiyama, General Hideki Tojo, and General Otozo Yamada.

General Gen Sugiyama may be called the most prominent figure in the Imperial Army today, because of his seniority, past record and popularity. He enjoys the unique honor of commanding the respect and trust of the entire Army. He is a great leader whom all willingly follow and whose words they eagerly obey. That he is a great tactician and a man of sound judgment and keen foresight is already widely known.

Among all Generals on the active list, General Gen Sugiyama is the only one who has the remarkable record of having filled all of the Three Big Posts in the Army. He has been War Minister and Inspector-General of Military Education, and now is the Chief of the Army General Staff. This record alone places him in a very unique position.

Born in January, 1880, in Kokura City, Kyushu, he is now 62 years old. Upon graduating from the Military Staff College in 1910, his ability was immediately recognized. His advance was rapid, but it is notable that positions he has occupied were all important ones. He was the Chief of the Supplies Section, Aviation Headquarters; Director of the Military Affairs Bureau; representative to the League of Nations; War Vice-Minister; Commander of the Twelfth Division; Director of the Army Aviation Headquarters; and Vice-Chief of the Army General Staff.

**Three Brilliant Chieftains Whose Abilities Are Being Fully Displayed in Japan's War for New Order in East**

Then in August, 1936, he became the Inspector-General of Military Education, and in February, 1937, he was made War Minister in the Hayashi Cabinet. In November, 1938, he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese forces in North China.

That is to say, since the outbreak of the China affair, General Sugiyama has played a very important role in directing almost the entire army operation of Japan, first as the War Minister, then as the Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial forces in North China, and finally as the Chief of the Army General Staff.

When H. I. H. Prince Kan-in resigned from the post of the Chief of the Army General Staff in October, 1940, General Sugiyama was the un-

animous choice of the Army to fill the vacancy. His strategic direction of military operations in the Philippines, Hongkong, Malaya, Singapore and Burma has gained the results that have already surprised the whole world.

Far more than his foresight, experience and knowledge, what has best qualified him for the present important post is the confidence and trust that the Imperial officers and men alike place in him. General Sugiyama knows his men thoroughly and all are ready to obey his orders.

Just as relations between Japan and the United States had become seriously strained, General Hideki Tojo was made Premier. He is undoubtedly the man of the hour. He has declared war on the United States and the British Empire and has successfully guided the whole Japanese nation in the execution of the War of Greater East Asia.

He is at the same time Premier, War Minister and Home Minister, thus making his services to his country of three fold importance. During the year and a half that he has been War Minister, having assumed this post July 22, 1940, he has directed the great military operations in north, central, and southern China, as well as the recent campaigns in Malaya, the Philippines, Burma and Hongkong. He also has done much by urging the increase of production of war necessities, and has mobilized and trained a huge number of men.

As was said at the time of the formation of the second Konoye Cabinet, the nation found an ideal war minister in General Tojo. His past career in the Army tells how well qualified he is for the post. The very nature and characteristics that made him an ideal war minister, have also made him an excellent Premier of Japan in this emergency period.

First he is a man of action as the traditional Japanese military man should be. He carries out with courage and decision whatever he believes to be the best for the Empire. Yet he is far from being a cold, hard task master. In various important posts he had held in the Army he has always proved himself considerate of his subordinates, though he is, on the other hand, a strict disciplinarian.

General Tojo was born in 1884 and thus now is of the mature age of 58, rich in experience and sound in judgment.

When he was appointed War Minister in the second Konoye Cabinet, he publicly declared the importance of national defense for the effective settlement of the China affair and for coping with changes in the international situation. For this purpose he urged the unity of the whole nation as a single body. The change he mentioned in his statement one year and a half ago came with the declaration of war against the United States and the British Empire. He was all prepared for

the situation that ensued. The Imperial Army under his direction has successfully operated in all fronts.

Previous to his appointment as War Minister, he was Inspector-General of Military Education and concurrently Chief of the Army Aviation Headquarters. These posts had acquainted him with up-to-date knowledge in modern arms, tactics and military operations.

He has already proved his worth as a man of action especially as War Minister at this all important time. In one sense it may be said that his fame as Premier has outshone his value as War Minister.

The circumstances that have been created and thrust upon Japan in the Pacific, contrary to the wishes of Japan, are being met in a manner that has startled the whole world. The needs of the hour are being met and successfully executed, in so far as the Imperial Army is concerned, by Japan's Big Three.

The post of the Inspector-General of Military Education is very important in the Army, because not only does the Inspector-General look after the education and training of officers and men, but also develops the patriotic and fighting spirit of the Army. Furthermore, it is very significant that he plays a very great part in developing new tactics and in utilizing new weapons.

When the history of many great Army leaders of the country is read, it will be found that at one time he occupied the post of the Inspector-General of the Military Education. General Hideki Tojo occupied that post before, and so did General Gen Sugiyama, Chief of the General Staff.

In October, 1939, General Otozo Yamada was called home from Central China, where he had been Commander-in-Chief of Japanese forces, and was appointed Inspector-General of Military Education. At the same time he was made a member of the Supreme War Council.

General Otozo Yamada is considered a great authority on military education, and is thus best qualified for the post in this emergency period. Soon after the February 26 incident, he was appointed Director of the Army College, and there he made a name for himself by making sweeping reforms in the system of education at the college. Because of what had taken place in that incident, the important and urgent need of changing the education structure of the Army was keenly felt. That important task General Yamada has successfully accomplished.

In March, 1937, he was appointed to an important post in Manchoukuo, and then in January, 1939, he was made Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese forces in Central China.

As he had already proved his ability as Director of the Army College and was recogniz-

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## EDITORIAL NOTES & COMMENTS

### ANNIVERSARY OF NANKING RETURN

**M**ARCH 30, will be another red-letter day in the annals of the National Government. The day will commemorate the second anniversary of the return of the National Government to the capital at Nanking and will be marked by official observances in the capital and elsewhere. The accessibility of Nanking to the main arteries and cities of China has made the location of the capital a far more ideal one than the former far-flung situation in Peking.

Closely bound with the return of the government to Nanking is the Peace Movement of the leader Wang Ching-wei which has gathered momentum and become nation-wide. Recent events in the Pacific have borne out fully the foresight of the leader in realizing the utter futility of continuing the war against Nippon. The prolongation of the strife by the Chungking clique has brought in its train untold misery and deprivation to the people. The day is not far distant when Chungking will reap the evil fruits it has sown for the "Mills of God grind slow they grind exceeding small." The Chinese are a peace-loving people and are wearied of the long years of conflict. The leader's Peace Movement is an expression of the people's will.

\* \* \*

### THE IDES OF MARCH

**"B**EWARE the Ides of March" can sum up the warning given to the Democracies by the Axis Powers. The lull in the Mediterranean heralded as the calm before the storm it was pointed out by Italian quarters, might soon unleash the full pent-up fury of the hurricane. The feverish preparations on the Soviet front by the Germans, presage the early commencement of the spring "push." In the Pacific the stage is all set for an offensive against Australia and India compared to which the thrusts up to now made by the Nipponese forces, might appear as mere child's play. The skeptics might accuse us of indulging in a flight of phantasy but time was, when the early capture of Hongkong, Singapore and Manila sounded like:

" . . . a tale  
Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury,  
Signifying nothing"

The full significance of the harrowing events which followed has been of such staggering proportions that not even the vanquished have yet realized its full import and gravity. This might yet prove a month of historical events and well might the Democracies "Beware the Ides of March"

\* \* \*

### EVERYTHING SUBORDINATE TO VICTORY

**T**HE implacable determination of the Axis to pursue the present war to ultimate victory was emphatically expressed recently by government leaders. The utterances which were labelled by the Democratic powers enemy propaganda carried with them an implication—the inflexible will of the people of Japan, Germany and Italy to subordinate everything to the attainment of the final goal. That this is within sight has been elaborately demonstrated by the staggering gains everywhere by Axis' arms.

The destruction of the Allied fleet of the Democracies by the Japanese Navy off the Java Coast on March 1, amounted to a virtual annihilation of the naval forces of the United Nations in the Southwest Pacific. Next to the fall of Singapore this ranks as an event of paramount importance since the Pacific conflagration. It revealed as a mere boast the allied claims to naval superiority and shattered the final hopes of the Democracies to stage a serious set-back to the Nippon fighting forces. The naval battle was epochal and disproved for all times the British claim to being mistress of the seas.

On March 3, a Reuter cable announced the loss of yet another nine ships of a convoy in a three-day attack by a pack of U-boats operating in mid-Atlantic. This is only another one of many instances of the deadliness of the U-boat menace to Allied control of the seas in the Atlantic and the devastations wrought to British shipping. Coupled with the recent



incursion into the Channel of several boats of the Germany Navy which caused considerable havoc to enemy vessels almost within sight of Britain supplied more than answer to British boasts made on more than one occasion that the enemy navy was afraid of a naval engagement in the open

With the British candidly admitting German superiority in the air and the recent happenings which went to prove that Britain's claim to naval leadership is no more than a thing of the past, the final blow which will spell an end to a conflict, on all sides overwhelmingly favouring the Axis, is now only a matter of time. German long range guns recently started an intense bombardment of Britain from French shores with fearful accuracy. The firing was effected at a rapid rhythm and with devastating results attesting to the great strides made by the Germans in the perfecting of guns for long range firing, a decided step forward since the last war.

On the Russian front fighting has intensified with the end of winter and feverish preparations which have been made for some time in advance will soon usher in a gigantic spring offensive. Military observers of neutral powers have declared that events have entered a new stage which should prove decisive in the present conflict. During the winter the Russians made a number of forays at the invaders, at intermittent periods succeeding to regain temporarily minor positions, but what was of greater significance failed to oust the enemy or send it scurrying back to an appreciable distance from the main important positions. Before this month draws to an end the fate of the Soviet Republic may even have been decided and the last hope of the Democracies in the ultimate victory of Soviet arms, dealt a shattering blow.

In the Mediterranean the present lull in war operations has been characterized by qualified quarters in Rome as an intermission to be succeeded by "inevitable new developments." What these developments will be left to the future to decide, but judging from the surprising way the Axis have in the past, fulfilled their promises, the words are ominous and events of an unprecedented calibre can truthfully be said to be in the offing.

Everywhere, on land, sea and air and beneath the waters the superiority of Axis arms have been amply exemplified and there has been no indication until now that the last war of which Mr Churchill has spoken, will be in Britain's favour. In the Pacific it would appear that the last war is about to be fought by Japan dealing a final and irreparable blow to the combined Navy of the Democratic powers whose prowess in the seas of the Pacific have deplorably failed to make any sort of impression until now.

A review of the past now that important events are merging into the future scarcely holds any optimistic promise for the Allied cause. The rapid fall of France, Poland, Belgium, the Netherlands and Greece and the inglorious retreat from Dunkirk have been one imposing succession of failures. In the Far East the world has witnessed a similar series of startling gains accomplished within a surprisingly short period of time. When all these are taken into account the imagination is staggered by the immensity of the losses and by no stretch of the imagination can it be even conceived that the future is a rosy one for the Democracies. There is the imponderable task of ousting the Axis from firmly entrenched positions and consolidated gains before there can be any thought of a victory however small it may be.

Despite the overwhelming odds against them the Democracies would still have the world believe that they would emerge triumphant in the end. Things have come to such a pass that not even the most fantastic flight of imagination and wishful thinking can delude sensible beings. Is believing any longer than an ultimate Democratic victory is possible.

\* \* \*

### **NO TERRITORIAL DESIGNS**

**T**HE goodwill of Nippon towards the people of the Asiatic Continent was enunciated recently by General Kenichi Oshima, Japanese Ambassador to Berlin who declared that Japan harbours no territorial designs or notions of conquest.

He also declared "We are not conquerors. We do not want to oppress any nation. We will do our best to help the peoples of Eastern Asia to gain their independence in their own vital space."

The words of the Ambassador have been fully born out by the course of events in the Pacific where after ousting the sinister influences created by Anglo-American hegemony, she has started on a campaign of reconstruction instead of empire building.

Sunken in the materialism of the West where nothing is done by a country or individual without a foul design, except in the Axis states, foreigners have deplorably failed to understand that in launching the New Order in East Asia Japan was actuated by an altruistic spirit and a sublime and ardent desire to liberate the people of the Orient from foreign yoke and exploitation.

As the felon cannot appreciate the *bona fide* action of a law-abiding citizen, Britain has shown a deplorable lack of comprehension of Japan's motive, having been engaged for many decades in buccaneering, aggression and conquests in East Asia.

Since Japan started her move its great import and true significance have been accorded its



## NIPPON FLIERS TELL OF EXPLOITS ON ENEMY BASES

Airmen of the Japanese Army sit in the shade of a plane's wing to talk over the most recent raid on enemy bases. This photograph was reproduced through the kind permission of the Japanese Ministry of War.



rightful place by the peoples of East Asia. Wherever the banner of the "Rising Sun" has fluttered a cold chill has gripped the hearts of the foreign trespassers with the realization that the day of reckoning has dawned and that he and his kind would no longer find the so-called "Native," a gullible and unwitting tool in his selfish machinations to acquire a quick and easy fortune. To the "Native" the arrival of the Nipponese meant the hour of deliverance and his joy has been unconfined. \* \* \*

### JAPAN'S INTREPID AIRMEN

A GREAT deal of credit for the brilliant military and naval accomplishments of the Imperial Japanese Army and Navy must go to Japan's intrepid airmen, who set the trail for the victorious army units to follow. Had the Japanese air units failed in achieving their objects, it is not impossible that the campaigns in the south east would take a much longer time to accomplish and the ultimate aim of emancipating the East Asiatic races postponed.

Japanese aeronautical ability has always been underestimated. Anglo-Americans with their hereditary superiority complex always stressed upon the unfitness of Japanese as airmen. Why, we cannot understand.

Thirty years ago in Tokyo, Captain Tokugawa flew a plane before a spellbound crowd watching a miracle performance. This could be traced as the origin of the Japanese Air Force.

A real insight of the ability of Japanese airmen was shown in the Nomonhan Incident,

when Japanese aces shot down over one thousand Soviet planes above the Halha River. For propaganda purposes, enemy countries discounted the claim stating that the amount involved was too large.

But today there is no disputing Nippon's Air Superiority, as everyone of Japan's claims have been reluctantly confirmed by the enemy. Furthermore, facts never lie, and rapid advances, whether on land or sea, can only be obtained through command of the air, a superiority which has been demonstrated upon the outset of the conflict.

We take off our hats to JAPAN'S INTREPID AIRMEN. \* \* \*

### RED INFLUENCE IN LONDON GROWING

WITH Red influence growing by leaps and bounds in the British capital since the elevation to a high office in the cabinet of Sir Stafford Cripps, Britain is daily alienating the sympathies of her former friends and allies who are staunchly opposed to anything savouring of Stalinism. Portugal, one of her nearest friends, today, a neutral, but erstwhile an oldest ally of Britain, and Spain are both arch enemies of the Soviets.

The Spaniards have good reason to detest anything from Moscow after the sinister and abominable part played by the Reds in the Spanish civil war. Too well do they know the evil designs of the Communists whose very name in Iberia are associated with plunder, massacre and disruption.



## VAST SWARM OF WAR PRISONERS TAKEN BY JAPANESE IN MALAYA



Like a vast sea of human beings is this prisoners' concentration camp "somewhere in Malaya." The men in the photograph show a part of the enemy forces captured by the Japanese during their lightning campaign. This picture is reproduced through the kind permission of the Japanese Ministry of War.

Sir Stafford, the former British Ambassador to Moscow according to latest despatches, might yet succeed Winston Churchill to the premiership of Britain. When that day dawns Britain will be well on the way down the precipice, without a friend and sympathiser. Sir Stafford has proved a master salesman of Moscow and succeeded in convincing even the Americans that the Soviets will not spread the gospel of Communism to Britain and other countries. Sir Stafford's proposal amounts simply to the villanous betrayal of Europe to the Soviets and is both infamous and damnable.

The replacement of the old school tie in Britain by Bolshevism is daily becoming a more possible fact with the growing discontent against the Churchill Government and the series of defeats suffered by Britain. Her people it must be borne in mind, have been educated in the past twelve months to the creed that the Soviets alone will prove a match for the invincible Nazi forces. This belief, spread by the Churchill Government itself, will prove its death knell. Only a German *coup d'etat* in Russia before warmer weather sets in will spare the British people the horrors and terror of Communism.

### WHERE JAPAN'S STRENGTH LIES

**I**N the bright lexicon of youth there is no such word as failure" and Japan, a young and virile nation has prepared her people spiritually as well as physically, by a long period of sacrifice and privation for her all-absorbing crusade to emancipate the peoples of East Asia. Her sensational gains are not the results of good fortune, but of careful training and long preparation.

When the Pacific was engulfed in conflagration on December 8, there were 80,000,000 Japanese imbued with the Bushido spirit, ready to make the supreme sacrifice for their country. The one dominant thought of Japan was that her destiny has been written in the stars, that she must go forward unflinchingly to an ultimate victory and throw off the yoke of foreign aggression from the soil of East Asia.

She was fortified in her venture by the loyalty of 24,000,000 Koreans and 6,000,000 Formosans who have unhesitatingly supported her supreme war effort.

China too has been slowly awakening from her slumber and once the inevitable happens, when her people attain a full realization of Japan's real



## JAPANESE SUBMARINES PREPARE TO START ON CRUISE

Japanese submarines, at an unnamed base, prepare for a cruise against enemy shipping. The photograph is reproduced through the kind permission of the Japanese Ministry of the Navy.



intentions, there shall be a tide of popular enthusiasm and support, overpowering in its intensity and against the course of which no power on earth can turn aside.

\* \* \*

### R.A.F. PRESTIGE TOTTERING

THE wanton killing of 600 innocent civilians and the wounding of 1,000 others in Paris announced by Havas on March 5, being the latest exploit of the R.A.F., has dealt a final blow to the prestige of Britain's air force. This callous massacre of innocent people far removed from military establishments and objectives not only reeks with humanity and infamy, but is an exposition of barbaric warfare incompatible with the traditions of a civilized nation.

One can well imagine the feelings of hatred and hostility which the R.A.F. have been sowing in France and other occupied countries of Europe, among people who in the not too distant past were allies and companions-in-arms of Britain, who are being subjected today to the withering and indiscriminate fire of devilry from the air.

The R.A.F. also proved no match in the recent encounter in the Channel with German planes accompanying a German naval unit which forced the Straits of Dover and challenged the British Home fleet to mortal combat in British home waters. According to accounts the British pursuit planes kept at a respectful distance from the enemy.

\* \* \*

### U-BOAT WAR INTENSIFYING

THE loss of 140,000 tons of British shipping within a single week due to the operations of German U-boats in the Atlantic bids fair to

encompass the final removal if not total destruction of the combined British and American merchant fleet. No longer is Britain mistress of the sea as she has so proudly proclaimed in the past, but with her home waters continually menaced the blockade of Britain has become a serious and disheartening reality.

Recent events in the Atlantic have not only smashed all British predominance at sea, but have cut off her from all communication with her empire overseas, severed her vital life-lines and isolated her from her allies rendering it more difficult for them to send her the aid she so sorely needs.

With Britannia no longer ruling the waves a new era has set in Europe where her baneful influence and interferences in European affairs will be entirely removed. Even if she is spared the dreaded "Invasion of Britain," her people in the decades to come will be isolated and hemmed in their insignificant island homes, a sorry spectacle of farmers tilling the soil cherishing only the memory of a great and inglorious past. To Britain alone this shall be a catastrophe of the first order, but there shall be none to mourn the passing of her might.

\* \* \*

### VOYAGE OF GERMAN SLAVES

THE kind and considerate treatment of enemy nationals here by an Asiatic Power impels us to ask what the situation would be if the tables were turned and the British were the victors. We still recall the revolting details of the disgraceful deportation from China on March 6 and 10, 1919, at the instigation of Britain, of members of the German and Austrian communi-

ties including scores of women and children. The mandate for deportation was issued two days before the signing of the Armistices.

The deportees were herded into the dark holds of cattle boats and shipped off at the insistence of Britain. Terrible hardships, indescribable sufferings were undergone before the victims saw the light of day again. The property of the victims here were confiscated by the British Authorities. While on board the victims were constantly under the surveillance of guards and the treatment meted out to them was inhumane and disgusting in the extreme. This is only one instance of the diabolical activities of Britain during the last war which savours of barbarism. Can it be doubted that the nation responsible for such an outrage against humanity has forfeited any and all claims to being a member of civilized nations?

\* \* \*

### GREETINGS TO OVERSEAS CHINESE

WITH this issue we extend to our large and growing number of Chinese Overseas Readers our greetings and that of the 1,000 overseas compatriots who have returned to China from various parts and who have registered at the Provisional Offices of the World Association of Overseas Chinese now in formation in Shanghai. The organization has the approval of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission of the National Government. The office of the organization is temporarily located at 509-B Hardoon Building, Nanking Road, or 1273 North Szechuen Road, first floor.

Our journal should prove of special interest to Chinese overseas who will find in its pages a complete chronicle of the activities of the National Government at Nanking and what its officials are doing for the betterment of the people. In short there is all the news from the homeland. Subscription rates mentioned elsewhere in this issue.

\* \* \*

### JUDGE GRANT JONES MUZZLED

ONE of the good brought about by the Pacific War was the closing of the British Supreme Court here and the muzzling forever of Assistant Judge P. Grant Jones. A victim of neurasthenia and always uncontrollable he was never fitted for the office he held. Almost at every session he used to fly into passionate outbursts and fits of temper, berating litigants and witnesses mercilessly.

The Indians and Chinese especially were the victims he singled out for attack. His most venomous tirades at the former always included the remark that "All Indians were liars." Now that his shrill voice shall no longer disturb the quiet and dignity of a courtroom in these parts there will be none to regret his muzzling.

### OUR RAISON D'ETRE

THE Raison d'Etire of the publishers of the "Voice of China" is to furnish readers with a faithful and brief summary every fortnight of doings at the capital and news from all parts of China. The short editorials are digests of reading between the lines of the news. Our aim is a continuous striving to serve a useful purpose after catching a glimpse of the vision of what the poet has described:

"And only the Master shall praise us, and  
only the Master shall blame,  
And no one shall work for money,  
and no one shall work for fame,  
But each for the joy of the working,  
and each, in his separate star,  
Shall draw the Thing as he sees It  
For the God of Things as They Are!"

Of course we shall go on working for lucre since the most ardent journalists do not wish to emulate John the Baptist and feast on locusts and wild honey, but our aim shall be first and foremost to give you the best for your money. We are committed to one sincere and inflexible policy and that is to dissipate the shroud of lies, innuendoes, and falsities conveyed about China and things Chinese by the Anglo-American press in the past.

\* \* \*

(Frontispiece)

### GENERAL SHUNROKU HATA

ON March 20th, General Shunroku Hata, Commander in Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China, was decorated with the First Order of the Golden Kite by the Emperor of Japan, in the 39th, grant of awards.

Born in Tokyo, in 1879, he was graduated from the Military Academy in 1900 and from the Military Staff College in 1907. General Hata specialized in the artillery branch of military science.

Succeeding General Iwane Matsui as Supreme Military Commander in Central China, it was under his direction, the rapid capture of the Wuhan cities and Suchow was effected. His campaign though an arduous and protracted affair, was carried out with skill and excellent generalship, with the maximum of gains in the launching of offensives and the minimum of losses.

He left for Japan to take the post of Minister of War, as well as being appointed Chief Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty Emperor Hirohito.

Due to his perfect understanding of the Chinese, and the skilful manner he has solved the many problems, General Hata returned to China as the First Special Japanese Envoy of the National Government. In General Hata, China has a true friend, a pioneer in Sino-Japanese friendship as well as a leader for the New Order of East Asia.



**A**FTER 1918 Britain continued to war on the disarmed German people as savagely as she had warred on the German Reich of the Kaiser. It was apparent that the German people and not any particular government constituted her enemy in Germany. The British and their hired liars in America long proclaimed Britain as the traditional champion of democracy. Of all nations in the world she has in fact been democracy's foremost foe.

**BRITAIN'S  
ARMY of  
HIRED  
LIARS**

In 1790 Britain rushed armies to France to crush the symptoms of a Republican government there. Again by two wars she sought to crush the Republican Government in America.

Britain claimed that her rule over alien people was necessary on the pretext that they were backward and need a guardian. This also has been given the lie. After World War No 1 she machine-gunned and slaughtered the Irish in Ireland to suppress Irish independence as savagely as she slaughtered the Arabs and Indians for the same reason. After all these infamy she emerged as the world's champion against dictators.

The British people laid much stress on Britain's war against Napoleon. What did she fight for? British propaganda version of history is that Napoleon sought to conquer the world but this is not supported by evidence. Britain has raised that cry against anybody when she wanted the help of allies. She raised it against Abraham Lincoln. A more likely explanation is that Britain feared that Napoleon might make France strong enough to demand the return of colonies she has previously seized from France.

#### **Fighting Democracies**

In the past wherever democracies have stood in her way Britain has fought them as readily as any other form of government as in the case of America, the Transvaal, the Orange Free State and France.

Where dictatorships have served their purpose the British have eagerly become their allies as with the Turkish sultans, the Russian Czars and now with Stalin.

Britain's present war with Germany resulted largely from her opposition to the self-determination of peoples. She refused to agree to a peaceful Plebiscite in Danzig and parts of the Polish corridor which preponderantly are German inhabited. She knew from the record in the Saar, Upper Silesia and elsewhere that a vote in Danzig and most of the corridor would probably go for Germany. In a sense, today Britain is fighting to prevent what in 1918 she said she was fighting Germany to attain.

It would not seem unreasonable to estimate that since 1918 the British have killed some 200,000 natives to prevent the very self-deter-

mination of people which they pretended to be fighting for in the first World war.

#### **A Business Of Killing**

The populations decimated in this way by Britain are not of races advertising widely in American publications and radio stations. Hence the business of killing them has not occasioned much shedding of tears in America. American editors it would appear have been skilled in ignoring so much bloodshed in some direction and pre-

tending to be grieved by much less of it elsewhere.

After the Soviet-Finnish war of 1939-40 the British turned war-hate publicity on the Soviet Union and voiced loud indignation over the harshness of Stalin's peace terms to the Finns. The Soviets took 6 per cent of Finnish territory. Going back 38 years ago we find that after defeating the Dutch in South Africa the British took away 100 per cent of their territory and 22 years ago after defeating Turkey they took away 80 per cent of her territory.

#### **Economic Isolation**

Economic isolation of Australia after the first World War by Britain brought destitution to millions of people and starvations to hundreds of thousands. The magnitude of this infamy has never been fully told in America though it is familiar enough to persons who know about affairs in Central Europe since 1919.

Poland and Czechoslovakia were erected by Britain as war bases without regard either for population or economics. Britain picked their own governments before the states even came into existence and by constant loans continued to control them. The money for the initial loans was obtained from America and was never repaid. Poland was to serve as a British military base later and Czechoslovakia as an air base.

#### **Wilson Discarded**

As a resented concession to Woodrow Wilson who was told he was no longer needed as soon as Britain no longer needed America, a few plebiscites were agreed upon. One was to decide whether Upper Silesia would join Germany or Poland. Britain managed the Plebiscite with her own troops on the spot to preserve order despite this, Germany voted to return a verdict of 717,122 for Germany and only 483,514 for Poland. Britain disregarded the Plebiscite verdict and gave the valuable part of the country including 75 per cent of its mines to Poland.

In all the pretended reviews of American editors and radio commentators regarding the background of the present war such facts were never mentioned. Indeed it would not do to let the people know that some of the land Hitler demanded from Poland was solemnly promised him in a British-guaranteed plebiscite.

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## ❖ ANTI-TERRORIST ❖ EXERCISES in SHANGHAI

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SUCH mock practices against terrorists are indeed important and they are of great significance, says the Central China Daily News. We have said that although the authorities are responsible for the preservation of peace and order, the general public should not adopt the attitude of that of an outside observer. Whether peace and order can be preserved will effect directly the general public. As a matter of fact, it may be said that the majority of our people have the weakness in adhering to the policy of "clearing the snow in the front of our own gates without paying any attention to that of the neighbours." Most of our people have the psychology of "it is better to have less trouble". Such attitudes of mind are wrong and bad. It is because of this reason that the Chinese people are like sands in the desert, who cannot unite themselves to do anything. On the streets, oftentimes, a crowd of people surround and look at a dead body or a sick man or a fainted person but few of them are prepared to do anything to help the sick man or to remove the dead body. It is true that there are people who are eager to help, but it must be said that the majority of them are adopting the attitude of an outside observer. The humanitarian instinct of these people is suppressed by their policy of "clearing the snow in front of their own gates only." What would these people think if they themselves were to fall sick on the streets and are looked upon and surrounded by a crowd and without anyone in the crowd to help them?

With the development of the Peace Movement, Shanghai has become a place for terroristic acts because of the activities of Chiang Kai-Shek and his adherents. Assassination has become a daily occurrence and the assassins have almost always made good their escape. The main reason of this situation is of course the special attitude and policy of the Shanghai Municipal Council toward the situation in making assassination possible in the Settlement, but it must be emphasized that the general public, who are not interested in the general welfare of the city, must also be held responsible for the terroristic activities. In this policy of "refraining oneself from muddling into others' affairs" beneficial to any individual? As Shanghai has become a place of terroristic activities, there is no safety and security for any person. It is very likely that anyone of us may stop one stray bullet on the street and what will become of our safety? Not only this, most of the terroristic activities were committed by paid assassins of Chungking and these paid assassins were mostly local rascals who would kill anybody under any excuse as long as they could receive



their payment for doing it. These rascals are only in a position to destroy people and they are not interested in doing anything for the good of the public. They blackmail and kidnap people. If terroristic activities are not checked, these rascals will be able to carry on their trade without any restriction and all law-abiding people will suffer. But that time, no one will be able to "clear the snow in front of his gate."

Therefore, for the preservation of peace and order as well as for the protection of our personal safety, we must eliminate the terrorists, and every citizen of the city has the duty to assist the authorities. It must be noted that human beings can only exist in this world through co-operation and only through co-operation and mutual assistance can we bring about progress. Every citizen of the Chinese Republic should co-operate and help one another as they are the members of this political society. They should help the authorities to preserve peace and order in order to guarantee their own personal safety and to discard their former policy of "refraining from muddling into others' affairs."

We pay special attention to these practices against terrorists and we appeal to the people of the entire city to do their part in order to make these practices a success. These practices will help us to protect ourselves, and the result will do much to protect our personal safety. It is true that the terrorists are in possession of some weapons and it is difficult for the unarmed crowd to arrest them. The courageous attitude of the crowd in trying to check the escape of the terrorist, however, will help greatly to bring the terrorists to book. If the terrorist cannot be arrested on the spot, the people can report the case immediately to the police, and thus help the police authorities to investigate the matter and to arrest the criminal. It must be remembered that society will be safer by the elimination of one

(Continued on page 28)



# That Drive on Singapore!

*1,000 Kilometers in 55 Days Through Impassable  
Jungle and Over Bridgeless Streams . . . a March  
That Will Live Forever in World History*

**A**S the last British soldier scurried across the Johore Causeway, that connects Singapore Island with the peninsula, the first mechanized units of the Imperial Japanese Forces rumbled into Johore Bharu, climaxing a drive that is unrivalled in the annals of modern warfare.

Since their first landing at Singora, in Northern Malaya, at 4 12 a m December 8, the intrepid Japanese forces have advanced at a phenomenal clip of 20 kilometers a day, on the average, even outdistancing the blitzkrieg tactics of Chancellor Hitler's speedy troopers.

In exactly 55 days since the start of hostilities, the entire distance of 1,100 kilometers, was covered in the face of indescribable obstacles. Moreover, since the army did not travel in a straight line, the distance actually traversed was much greater.

The Japanese drive in the Philippines was also very swift but the campaign only lasted 11 days. In Malaya, however, the advance was carried on for 55 days and the maintenance of this rapid rate of progress for such a length of time has never been paralleled in the history of the world. The German blitzkrieg, at best, averaged 19 kilometers a day.

Several reasons have contributed to this brilliant achievement. The peninsula is covered by a network of splendid roads and secondly, the mechanized corps of the Japanese Army is the last word in perfection, in organization as well as in equipment. Thirdly, the enemy, in a hurry to escape, left behind a large number of tanks and motor-cars, not to mention a considerable supply of useful gasoline. These were utilized by the Japanese to good advantage. Finally, the climate, though hot, favored conditions for battle, for this is the season of the northeast monsoon and the days were comparatively dry.

The difficulties encountered, on the other hand, are beyond description. Not only had the Japanese forces to penetrate vast jungles, cross endless swamps and battle with fever and other sicknesses, but more than 250 bridges destroyed by the retreating enemy had to be repaired. One of the detachments on the west coast once lost its way and wandered amid impenetrable jungles, near Gemas, for several days without food or water.

Excluding skirmishes, the number of battles fought with the British amounted to 92 or an average of about two per day.

Immediately after landing at Kota Bharu, a small detachment attacked and broke through the Jitler Line. On all front, the Japanese scored

overwhelming victories, and the first day's successes contributed greatly to the rapidity with which the Japanese Forces were able to advance southward. The enemy were obliged to keep on retreating, for they could not make any prolonged stand at any point. The occupation of Penang Island, of Taiping on December 23, of Ipoh on December 28, all showed that the British could not stem the inertia of the Japanese advance. The enemy hardly offered any resistance. After the occupation of Malacca, the State of Negeri Sembilan was taken in a single day. The fiercest battles took place at Kampar on January 2, at Trolak, Sulim on January 4, at Kuala Lumpur on January 11. The enemy were about 11,000 strong, and the strongest troops were placed in Perak. The main army was stationed at Kuala Lumpur, and another army was quartered at Kota Bharu. After the terrific defeat near Gemas, all the Indian troops surrendered, and finally the fort of Singapore was defended by British and Australian troops only.

The whole campaign was planned with care, the strategy and tactics followed being very unique. The co-operation between the land and air forces is the chief cause of the success of the Japanese Army. The troops that landed at Kota Bharu at once seized the air-base, and this made the later operations possible. The advance of the land troops was always accompanied by a corresponding advance in the air. The seizure of the Kuantan and Kuala Lumpur air bases drew Singapore within the sphere of effective bombing. Another note-worthy feature of the Malay campaign is the use of boats to convey troops on the west coast to points in the rear of the enemy. The Japanese could thus strike from the rear as well as from the front, and thus demoralized the enemy. It is the first time in history that such a strategy was used.

## ASIANA

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# DR. SUN'S ANNIVERSARY OBSERVED

## TREE-PLANTING AT JESSFIELD

**M**ARCH will be a busy month for Mayor Chen Kung-po who despite his many mayorial duties will attend to numerous social duties. One of his outstanding qualities is that no matter how many interviews he may give or calls he may make in a day, he never appears over-fatigued and the hundredth caller of the day finds the Mayor vigorous and fresh as if it were his first visitor. His quick grasp of affairs soon puts the visitor at ease and conveys the impression that he is finding an avid listener.

Among his many social duties was his leading on March 11, of a party of high officials of the Shanghai Special Municipality in the observances marking the anniversary of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen's death. Young trees were planted on the occasion at previously selected spots in the Western District.

The Mayor took a keen interest in the reforestation ceremony at the Jessfield Park in the morning when a number of young trees were planted in the presence of a concourse of officials.

The Mayor is rushing preparations to celebrate on March 30, the second anniversary of the removal of the National Government to Nanking. The occasion will be marked also by celebrations to commemorate the sweeping Japanese victories in the Pacific.

Consonant with the Government's economy campaign there will be no banquets it is understood but the Mayor

will deliver an address which will be broadcast throughout the country. The National flag will be flown over many buildings in the city and members of the Propaganda Corps of the City Government will elucidate the public on the significance of the day by touring the Settlement in megaphone trucks or haranguing crowds on raised platforms at various strategic centres. Local Chinese schools and educational institutions will participate in the celebrations while there will be a mass gathering in the main hall of the Chamber of Commerce Building, North Soochow Road which will be attended by representatives of various public bodies and groups.

The Mayor will comment on the current Japanese successes in Greater East Asia and urge the Chinese masses to share with the Japanese the burdens brought on by the war which will ultimately result in the uplift of all peoples of East Asia.

### PLANTS FIRST TREE ON ARBOR DAY



Mayor Chen Kung-po of Greater Shanghai planted the first tree in the impressive Arbor Day ceremonies held at the Jessfield Park recently to mark the 17th anniversary of the death of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, known as the Father of the Chinese Revolution.

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# The 5<sup>TH</sup> CALUMNIST SHANGHAI

(Owing to the number of praise sheets and advertisement articles in the local Press and journals we have employed the Fifth Calumnist to provide a feature entirely new to Shanghai. His writings devoted to calumny should prove a divertisement in these days of economical stringency. He writes about people for the people—Editor)

NOW THAT THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN COURTS ARE CLOSED AND IT SEEMS FOR GOOD THE BURNING QUESTION IS WHERE THESE ENEMY NATIONALS WILL BE TRIED? WE BELIEVE THE SUGGESTION WAS MOOTED THAT THEY APPEAR BEFORE MR FONTANEL THE SWISS CONSUL IN CHARGE OF THEIR COUNTRY TRIES AFFAIRS THE DIFFICULTY WAS WHAT LAW WOULD BE APPLIED? ANYWAY MANY OF THESE NATIONALS ARE TAKING AN AVID INTEREST IN CHINESE LAWS WHICH INCIDENTALLY ALSO PROVIDE CAPITAL PUNISHMENT AND THE JUDICIAL OBSERVANCE OF THE PRISONER'S LAST WISH IT WOULD BE EMBARRASSING HOWEVER IF A LIMEY SHOULD EXPRESS A DESIRE TO LEARN CHINESE BEFORE HIS DESPATCH INTO THE NETHER REGIONS

\* \* \*

The February 15, issue of the 'Voice' contained among its editorials boxed "In Memoriams" of Hongkong, Singapore, Manila and Britain. A friend asked why the letters "R I P" had not been included in the epithets. Not being so "epicated" we asked what the letters meant. He was likewise in the dark but like the British wishful thinker suggested "Return If Possible"

\* \* \*

Many sons of Albion are wondering what prompted the Germans to take such a grave risk recently to attempt to force the Straits of Dover and play fat and loose with the home defenders. To this problem of the Sphinx the answer that occurred to me is that the Nazi must have just heard the lines.

"Fie fie fum.

I smell the blood of an Englishman."

\* \* \*

From the news it would appear that the Dutch are in Dutch but judging from the difficult names they have given to some places in the NEI we think it is high time to call them by other names. Anyway Hongkong shall no longer sound like the noise of a car or anything approximating Honk! Honk! Fiddlesticks we say

The sassy cream of sa-siety in these here parts namely the elect of the British community according to the Boss are INFURIATED because they can no longer go to the Shanghai Club. Since cream is what comes up to top or the SCUM we suggest they form a club somewhere in Shanghai's famed Tin Pan Alley, Nicky's Bar included. Hoity! Noity!

\* \* \*

The British are a nation of diggers. The men are adept gold-diggers. The politicians have been digging for trouble. Churchill is the Empire's grave-digger and now in Shanghai British taipans are digging the soil.

\* \* \*

NO! SIR STAFFORD IS NOT THE MAN OF THE HOUR, BUT THE CRIBBS WHO WILL CRIPPLE THE OLD COUNTRY. WHEN ENGLAND HAS TURNED BOLSHIE HE WILL GET THE ORDER OF THE BATH. JUDGING FROM HIS RECENT PICTURE IN THE PAPERS AND THE SPOTS ON HIS FACE, WE THINK HE BADLY NEEDS IT

\* \* \*

Talking of decorations and titles we have had the Grand Cross, the Victoria Cross, the Iron Cross and now we hear President Roosevelt will introduce another one for American businessmen who pull a fast one—viz, the Double Cross

\* \* \*

After celebrating the 100th anniversary of her birthday the Old Lady of the Bund alias the Snooze turned a cropper on the memorable December 8. Her presses which have

been silenced since will not need greasing as the paper is closed for the duration. We are told that next year when she celebrates her 101st birthday the owners will pay their staff the rest of their December 1941 salaries. This is the first time the Morriss estate will do anything for the Fourth estate

\* \* \*

No! a canard is not a bird although the French call it a duck. It is something which used to emanate from the offices of the British Press Attache Bund side. Our ollo friend Carrol Alcott also was full of canards. If he is still in town he might be canned



## STUDY JAPANESE A PHRASE A DAY

(The "Voice" offers an easy method of learning the spoken language without the usual time and effort. A phrase a day.)

- 1 I have come on business  
Yo ga atte mairi mashita
- 2 What is it?  
Do shumashita?
- 3 I don't quite understand.  
Hakkiri to wakarimasen.
- 4 I haven't seen you for a long time  
Shibaraku o me ni kakarimasen.
- 5 I will bring it for you  
Motte kite agemasho.
- 6 Do you want this?  
Kore wa o iriyo desu ka?
7. What is your address?  
Go ju sho wa dochira desu?
- 8 My address is  
Watakushi no tokoro-gaki wa . . .de gozaimasu.
- 9 I see you for the first time.  
Hajimete o me ni kakarimasu.
- 10 May I ask who you are, sir?  
Donata de irasshai-masu ka?
- 11 What is the Japanese name for this?  
Kono mono wa, Nihon-go de nan to moshimasu?
- 12 What is this for?  
Kore wa, man ni tsukaimasu?
- 13 What has happened to him?  
Do shumashita?
14. What is your name?  
O namaye wa nan'to Osshaimasu?
15. My name is Wong.  
Watakushi wa Wong to moshimasu.



# WORLD WAR II

## THE PACIFIC FRONT

### MARCH 1ST

As a fierce sea battle was raging today in the Java Sea between the Japanese Navy and a combined allied fleet it was revealed that already one enemy cruiser and three destroyers were sunk yesterday afternoon. Imperial Headquarters in announcing the encounter which commenced yesterday said that the battle was still going on. No further details were disclosed at Tokyo.

From a Japanese base despatches reported yet another setback for the allied fleet revealing that Japanese naval planes operating over the Java Sea set on fire and seriously damaged an enemy cruiser of the Exeter class 8339 tons in an attack on an enemy naval unit composed of one cruiser and two light cruisers some 30 miles off Batavia.

The Japanese bombers which took off from their base despite inclement weather spotted the three cruisers steaming along with the Exeter type ship in the lead.

### MARCH 2ND

Japanese landing parties which gained footholds on the northern coast of Batavia on Saturday night today were penetrating inland as the Battle of Java was increasing in intensity the official Netherlands East Indies communique admitted.

The Dutch communique which had no confirmation in official Japanese quarters here revealed that strong Japanese landing forces from large numbers of transports disembarked at three points of the north Java coast and were infiltrating inland.

The Batavia communique all foreign despatches reported said that the Japanese successfully landed at Bantam west of Batavia at Indramayu further to the west and at Rembang between Semarang and Sourabaya.

Earlier today San Francisco reported from Batavia that the official communique issued by the Netherlands East Indies said that Japanese forces succeeded in landing on the northern shore of Java but failed to specify the exact location or number of Japanese troops.

At Bantam the Japanese attacked and left a Dutch destroyer in a sinking condition the communique also admitted.

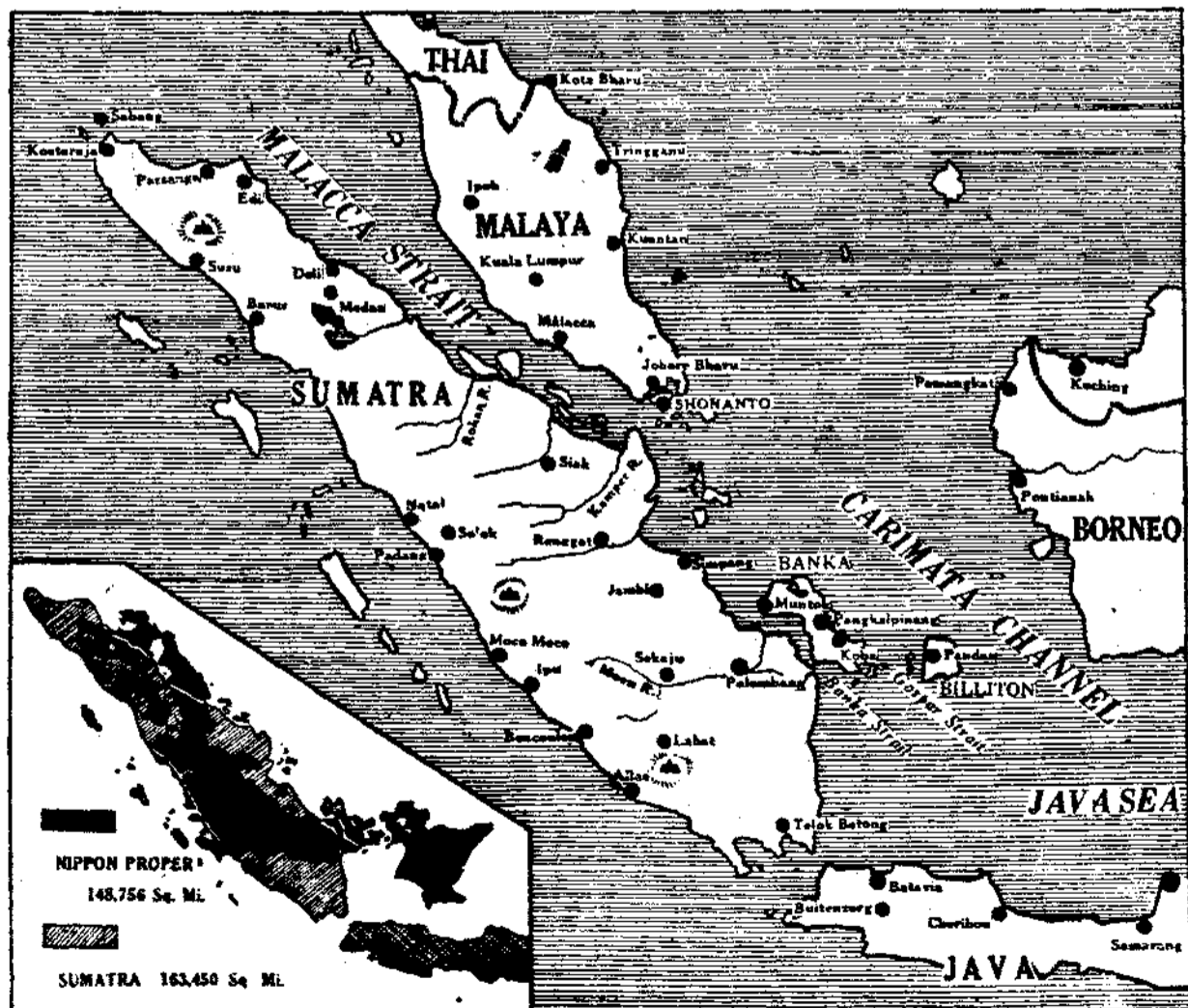
### MARCH 3RD

As Japanese forces which landed at Indramayu on the north Java coast were reported already 40 miles inland Imperial Headquarters shortly after noon today officially confirmed the Japanese landings on Java.

The announcement said that a large body of Japanese forces made successful landings at dawn yesterday on the eastern central and western parts of Java and that the Japanese were steadily extending operations.

The official communique said that "Covered by a naval detachment a large body of Japanese forces forced landings on the eastern central and western sections of Java in the face of stiff resistance offered by the enemy at sea in the air and on land."

Japanese forces which landed on the eastern, central and western parts of Java smashed through to a point 40 miles from the coast. San Francisco Radio confirmed that Japanese troops at Indramayu had lunge 40 miles inland.



"The Japanese forces are steadily extending the sphere of their operations. Damages suffered by Japanese forces, as ascertained up to now, include one transport sunk and three others stranded but the loss of troops has been practically nil as the losses of the vessels occurred after the unloading of troops had been completed."

#### MARCH 4TH

As the Battle of Java today was three days old, Japanese forces sweeping inland after landing on the Java coast were 35 miles away from Batavia, having seized the important railway town of Krawang, between the Netherlands East Indies capital and Bandoeng.

Japanese despatches from the front lines further revealed that Japanese forces which disembarked on central Java had also captured the important Kakdjatic airfield, 60 miles east of the capital.

Confirming Japanese reports, United Press despatches from Bandoeng asserted that Batavia's danger was increasingly hourly as the Japanese have secured control of the Krawang plains to pave the way for the further advance of infantry formations and bicycle troops supported by tanks.

#### MARCH 5TH

Japanese forces were today reported nearing Bandoeng, and Sourabaya, as the Java battle entered its fourth day, with one spearhead about 30 miles from Bandoeng, and Japanese tank units early this morning reaching an undisclosed point west of Sourabaya. Japanese despatches from the frontlines said that Japanese mechanized formations lunged closer to Sourabaya, with fierce fighting going on as allied forces tried desperately to halt the Japanese onrush.

The "Yomiuri" reported that the Dutch Military headquarters at Bandoeng announced last night that violent battles were raging at a sector northeast of Bandoeng between Dutch and Japanese troops, with the Japanese making a powerful thrust in the direction of Bandoeng.

Reports of Java fighting said that a large Japanese air armada raided Bandoeng yesterday, causing severe damage including the destruction of gasoline tanks and petroleum dumps.

Bandoeng radio tallied with the Japanese reports, revealing that Japanese warplanes staged a terrific raid on Bandoeng yesterday for an hour and a half.

Defying heavy anti-aircraft gunfire, the Japanese planes carried out the bombardment without breaking formation, Bandoeng radio said.

#### MARCH 6TH

In a powerful thrust, Japanese troops have reached a point close to Batavia, Japanese despatches reported. However, no details on the Japanese rush on capital of the Netherlands East Indies were divulged.

As Japanese reports disclosed that the Japanese forces were pushing back Dutch and other allied forces in all directions, the Dutch High Command at Bandoeng, military headquarters in Java, admitted that Japanese troops have thrown back allied defence lines in many places.

Acknowledging that the defence of Java was "in grave peril" the Dutch communique admitted the Japanese forces have made much headway at some points.

Meanwhile, in broad daylight yesterday, big formations of Japanese aircraft severely blasted the airfield at Bandoeng, causing serious damage to military establishments.

Imperial Headquarters announced today that the Japanese Navy, on March 2 and 3, sank the British destroyer Stronghold, 905 tons, and the United States gunboat Asheville, 1,270 tons, off Tjilatjab, off the southern coast of Java.

The Japanese communique added that no damage was sustained by the Japanese fleet which took part in the action.

The U.S.S. Asheville, it will be recalled, is well known in Shanghai, where the gunboat was stationed as a unit of the United States Asiatic Fleet.

#### MARCH 7TH

As Japanese forces at 9.30 o'clock last night occupied Batavia, capital of the Netherlands East Indies, five days after, landing on Java, Bandoeng, Dutch military head-

quarters some 80 miles south-east of Batavia and Sourabaya, foremost Dutch naval base, were being threatened today by the inexorable Japanese advance.

The Japanese forces were this evening reported swiftly approaching both Bandoeng and Sourabaya, occupying several important positions en route.

Imperial Headquarters this morning was the first to reveal the capture of Batavia, announcing that Japanese Army and Navy forces operating on Java Island had seized the N.E.I. capital at 9.30 p.m. yesterday.

Japanese despatches revealed that Batavia was fully occupied with Bandoeng menaced by a crushing Japanese pincer, as Sourabaya, on the eastern end of Java Island was in the path of the direct Japanese offensive, with Japanese troops less than 30 miles to the west of the port.

#### MARCH 8TH

With the collapse of Java already regarded as a matter of days, Japanese forces closing in from the north yesterday morning and reaching an undisclosed point near Bandoeng, provisional Dutch capital, were now preparing for a final assault.

Japanese frontline reports also revealed that Japanese units were also driving on and were nearing Bandoeng from the west.

Bandoeng Radio which had been actively broadcasting war news, suddenly went off the air at 2 p.m. today. (Japan Time)

## RANGOON CONQUEROR



Lieutenant-General Shojiro, Commander-in-Chief of Japanese Army Forces in Burma whose brilliant tactics have resulted in the capture of Rangoon, capital of Burma.

Earlier reports said that the Dutch defenders reportedly had been retreating southward, abandoning Bandoeng.

Japanese field despatches revealed that Bandoeng was now within a few kilometres of the Japanese encirclement, with Japanese forces which landed on the Western Java coast driving south from Batavia, completing a lordon with other units that came from the central coast.

#### MARCH 9TH

The "Asahi Shimbun's" correspondent, filing the first story out of Batavia following the entry of Japanese troops on March 5, reported today that the Japanese military occupation of the Netherlands East Indies capital was carried out "without firing a shot" owing to the co-operation of the

Dutch municipal authorities who stayed behind to transfer the administrative control after the Dutch forces withdrew from the city.

The correspondent reported that Japanese forces entered Batavia at 8.30 o'clock at night, exactly one hour and 26 minutes after Japanese vanguards arrived at the northern outskirts of the city where they were met by Dutch officials who tendered the information that Batavia had been declared an open city.

#### MARCH 10TH

Five days after Japanese forces in Burma launched an all-out assault, Rangoon, Britain's most important citadel east of Suez, fell to the Japanese yesterday morning.

Imperial Headquarters announced the complete occupation of Rangoon by Japanese forces at 10 a.m. yesterday following an intensive blitz campaign initiated when the



## RANGOON, CHUNGKING'S LIFELINE, IN NIPPON'S HANDS

Five days after launching their smashing offensive on Rangoon, capital of Burma and the gate to Chungking's lifeline, Imperial Japanese forces captured the city after destroying the main forces of the enemy in the neighbourhood of the capital. The capture of Rangoon by the Imperial Japanese forces virtually seals the doom of General Chiang Kai-shek's five-year resistance and brings the end of the China Incident within measurable distance of anticipation.



Japanese effected the crossing of the Sittoung River to wipe out the main forces of the enemy around the Burmese capital.

By today, the Rising Sun flag was seen fluttering atop various buildings, including the pagoda in the centre of the city, marking the ending of another British foothold in East Asia.

The official announcement revealed that Pegu, 50 miles north of Rangoon, was captured on Saturday. Japanese forces crossed the Sittoung River on the night of March 2, and, immediately the next day, unleashed a final offensive against Rangoon.

Imperial Headquarters said that, with the fall of Rangoon, the main objective of the Japanese campaign in Burma has been attained.

### MARCH 11TH

Scenes enacted at the Peninsula Hotel in Kowloon, and the Ford assembly plant in Singapore, were re-enacted yesterday at the Kalidjatic aerodrome in Java when Governor-General Tjarda Starckenborgh Stachouwer, Commander-in-Chief of the Netherlands East Indies forces, agreed to the unconditional surrender of Dutch and other Allied forces under the Netherlands Command, thus bringing to an end the Java hostilities.

For the Allied forces in the Far East, met and hurled back at every turn by an invincible Japanese Army, yesterday's unconditional surrender was the third in as many months since the commencement of the War of Greater East Asia. For the Japanese, it was a brilliant achievement in arms, born of an iron determination, the result of carefully planned strategy executed with perfection.

The request of the Netherlands East Indies forces for termination of hostilities was made late Saturday night, at 11.30 o'clock by Major-General Pressman, Commander of the Dutch forces at Bandoeng, reports reaching here revealed. Major-General Pressman was accompanied by several members of his staff when he approached Japanese

held headquarters and conferred with the commander of the Japanese forces attacking Bandoeng.

Formal negotiations for truce began at midnight and were concluded shortly thereafter. At the same time, the time and place of the meeting for the negotiations for surrender terms was fixed for the Kalidjatic aerodrome at 3 o'clock March 8.

### MARCH 12TH

The inevitable sequel to surrender, disarming of Dutch troops in Java was today continuing, as Japanese military representatives proceeded to Bandoeng and supervised the disarming of the main body of the Dutch forces defending the western front as well as approximately 6,000 men comprising part of the Dutch forces holding the central sector.

Complete disarming of all Dutch troops was expected shortly, as an order issued in the name of Lieut.-Gen. Heinter Poorten, Commander-in-Chief of the Netherlands East Indies, called on all Dutch troops remaining in the northeast of Bandoeng, as well as at Tjilatjap to converge on Bandoeng to undergo disarming.

Imperial Headquarters tonight announcing the collective results of the Netherlands East Indies campaign, revealed that 93,000 enemy troops were taken prisoner, including 2,000 commissioned officers, of whom 60,000 were on Java island, 18,000 in other parts of the Indies, as well as 15,000 volunteer troops.

The announcement also listed as follows war materials taken:

Captured intact were 152 aeroplanes including 24 bombers, 45 fighters, the remainder being other types; 367 tanks and armoured cars; 732 cannon of various calibre; 1,567

### MARCH 13TH

Japanese Imperial Headquarters announced at 3.10 o'clock this afternoon that Japanese Army forces, in close collaboration with naval units, at dawn on March 8 effected successful landings at Salamaua and Lae, on the northern coast of British New Guinea, and were now rapidly consolidating their gains.

The announcement also said that Japanese forces in the course of an enemy aerial attack on the occupied area of New Guinea on March 10 with formations of 60 warplanes shot down four and repulsed the rest.

The communique further revealed that during the Japanese landing operations two requisitioned vessels and one military transport were either sunk or forced aground adding that one cruiser two destroyers and three other requisitioned ships were slightly damaged.

#### MARCH 14TH

The Japanese naval air force carried out on March 10 several large scale bombing operations against Port Moresby in New Guinea and set fire to 16 enemy planes and destroyed important military establishments there. Imperial headquarters announced at 3.34 o'clock this afternoon. The announcement further disclosed that Japanese destroyers mopping up enemy remnants in the Java Sea on March 5 sank one British minesweeper.

#### MARCH 15TH

The cruiser Perth and the sloop Yarra are overdue from Java waters and are presumed to have been lost. The Australian Prime Minister Mr. John Curtin announced last night. There is no news of any survivors. The Perth had a complement of 682, and the Yarra 151.

British officers aboard the Perth were Lieut. Commander J. K. Johnson who was loaned to the Australian Navy in July 1939 and Lieut. Commander G. D. Clarke loaned in June 1939. There were no British officers on board the Yarra.

## THE EUROPEAN FRONT

#### MARCH 1ST

Conclusive signs that Germany is preparing for the resumption of her offensive this spring against the Soviet Union, with the main drive concentrated in the Caucasus sector were seen by the Berlin correspondent of the influential Asahi in the recent series of meetings between German leaders and the chiefs of the other Axis nations.

The correspondent mentioned particularly as substantiation of this belief, firstly that Chancellor Adolf Hitler on the anniversary of the Nazi Party's proclamation day on February 24 excused himself from attending the celebrations in Berlin on the ground that he was needed at field headquarters. Secondly, on the same day the German-Italian Japanese Joint Commission met in Berlin.

#### MARCH 3RD

As winter is nearing its end on the vast stretches of Russia the two belligerents are rushing feverish preparations to resume fighting on a wide scale. Swedish military observers pointed out. And although March is by no means a spring month in Russia save in the Crimea and in the southern Ukraine longer days and a milder temperature are likely to permit more activity, to be accompanied by an intensification of land operations provided the condition of the roads is not too bad.

#### MARCH 5TH

The High Command of the German Armed Forces announced today at noon that in the Donetz Basin, Soviet attacks which were supported by heavy tanks, were repulsed.

Attack carried out by the German Air Force against Kerch and a neighbouring harbour caused extensive fires.

In the remaining sections of the eastern front, numerous attacks carried out by the Soviets again failed to meet with any success.

Further attacks by our air force were very successful.

#### MARCH 6TH

In the Donetz sector fresh Soviet attacks, supported by tanks have been repulsed, according to today's German High Command communique. Repeated Russian attacks on other sectors of the eastern front were also without result, the announcement adds.

In the Donetz Basin fresh Soviet attacks carried out with tanks were repulsed in hard fighting, the communique states. "Together with German troops, Walloon volunteers have proved their worth in fighting in recent days. On other sectors of the eastern front the Russians have suffered heavy casualties in a number of unsuccessful attacks.

On the Leningrad investment front heavy army artillery effectively bombarded targets in Kronstadt. On the eastern front the Luftwaffe has supported with strong forces the operations of the Army and has continued the destruction of Soviet railway communications.

#### MARCH 8TH

German shock troops yesterday scored a noteworthy success in stubborn local fighting along the course of a river on the Eastern Front. German military quarters announced last night.

Of the two units of shock troops operating in that area one made a thrust at the river's western bank and the other at the eastern bank.

The former conquered several Soviet strongholds killing 70 and taking prisoner seven Soviet soldiers.

Those operating on the eastern bank captured a strong enemy fortification and annihilated the entire garrison of 17.

#### MARCH 12TH

The main task of the German battleships Von Tirpitz, Scharnhorst and Gneisenau will be to prevent Anglo-American convoys from reaching Murmansk, the Berlin correspondent of the Svenska Dagbladet reported today.

Authoritative quarters in Germany expect a resumption of naval activity in northern waters. The Trondheim naval base in Norway has been considerably strengthened during the past few months.

An intensification of naval warfare in the North Sea is therefore in the offing.

The German warships will also have to prevent any Allied invasion attempt in Northern Norway, a possibility to which the German press has often alluded.

#### MARCH 15TH

The Germans announced a 'great German victory' on the northern sector of the eastern front yesterday. A military report quoted by the official German news agency states. The 18th and part of the 27th Soviet Cavalry Divisions, most of the 327th Rifle Division and some of the 28th Rifle Division were cut off and either destroyed or taken prisoner in fighting which began on March 10.

## THE AFRICAN FRONT

#### MARCH 5TH

Italian military observers voiced the opinion that the present interruption in military activities in North Africa does not mean a deadlock in the Battle of the Mediterranean and that the two belligerents are making feverish preparations to face new developments in that sector.

For the time being the activity of the two adversaries is characterised by reconnaissance action both on land and in the air with a view to sounding out enemy positions to ascertain their capacity of resistance. On the land these actions are being carried out by panzer formations on a relatively extended zone which separates the bulk of the adverse forces. It is in this neutral zone that are occurring the engagements reported daily in the war communiques and which are marked now and again by the destruction of some armoured weapons or the capture of prisoners. For the time being, this sort of activity can in no way influence the general position which is temporarily stabilized.

On the sea some lull is also being recorded after a particularly active phase last week when Axis naval forces dispersed a British convoy which sailed from Alexandria to bring supplies to Malta. The latter island is still being subjected to continuous bombings, seemingly monotonous but methodically carried out.

#### MARCH 15TH

According to American press reports from Cairo Chancellor Adolf Hitler of Germany has chosen General Edwin Rommel Commander in Chief of the German forces in North Africa to play a most important part in the new large scale offensive he intends launching in spring.

It is believed that the offensive will be started at the end of this month and consist of three sections. It will be the biggest offensive the German army has carried out so far.



# The Fate of Australia

by ALVIS

WITH the reversion of Shonan (Singapore) to Japanese control and the fall of Java the threat of the theatre of war extending to Australia is becoming daily more evident. Many today are pondering the fate of the continent and whether a Japanese thrust so far south is likely.

In the eyes of Tokyo, Australia has been arbitrarily seeking to uphold its role as a base for Britain's aggressive plans in Greater East Asia. This being the case the logical conclusion is that Australia is doomed as she has been pursuing a policy which has plunged her headlong into the pit of self-destruction.

The recent Nipponese air blitz carried out against Port Darwin and Melbourne was characterized by Tokyo official quarters as nothing compared to what is actually in store for Australia when the full vent of Japan's air might is unleashed against her. Uneasiness has been growing steadily in the Commonwealth with the rapid Japanese advances in the south Pacific.

## Prestige Forfeited

The failure of Britain to send reinforcements to Australia to stem the tide of the Japanese attack which is imminent will have serious repercussions according to qualified political observer. They declare that even if Japan should leave Australia alone British prestige in the commonwealth has been forfeited. Australians they pointed out have in the past contributed considerably in man-power and material to the British war effort in Europe and when her turn came to look askance to the mother country for aid, this was not forthcoming. The decision of the home government to aid herself first and foremost and relegate the Far East to a secondary place politically has brought to Australians the grim and sad realization that Britain all along has been playing a selfish game having only her own interests first and foremost at heart.

Australia's dependence on Britain for help has been one of the most colossal mistakes ever made by the government of the commonwealth. Canada on the other hand has been existing more as a unit of the Western Hemisphere than as a part of the British Empire. Competent Tokyo quarters have pointed out that while there is still time Australia should awake to a realization that she would be better able to ensure her own prosperity sphere.

## Transportation Absent

The excuse given by Britain for her non-aid to the commonwealth has been that she is simply helpless to do anything in the complete absence of transportation facilities although she is very eager to extend aid to Australia.

It may be more appropriate to state that the British Navy is short of warcraft to convoy transports to their destination in safety rather than Britain is short of shipping facilities.

On more than one occasion recently the government of Australia has declared that Britain has deplorably failed to realize the seriousness of the situation in which Australia is faced. The flower of the manhood of the commonwealth it was stressed, has fought Britain's battles all over Europe and the Far East and yet the motherland has failed Australia in her hour of need.

The inadequacy of Australian defences have been expounded on more than one occasion recently and it goes without saying that the commonwealth cannot for any length of time withstand a formidable Japanese attack.

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# FROM THE CAPITAL

## CHINESE DELEGATES ATTEND EAST ASIA MEDICAL CONFERENCE IN JAPAN

A delegation of twenty-five eminent members of the medical profession in China left for Japan to participate in inaugural ceremonies of the East Asia Medical Association in Tokyo.

The new body is being organized under the auspices of the Japanese Medical authorities for the promotion of the interests of the medical world in East Asia.

Invitation for participation in the Association has been extended to China, Manchoukuo, French Indo-China and Thailand, and it is reported that favourable response has been forthcoming from all these countries.

## MEASURES ANNOUNCED FOR OBSERVANCE OF "EAST ASIA PROTECTION DAY"

Measures for the observance of "East Asia Protection Commemoration Days" have been decided on by the Central Publicity Conference of Central Kuo-Min Tang Headquarters.

The 8th of each month, it will be recalled, has been set aside by the Central Political Council to be a day for the special commemoration of the movement for the emancipation and protection of entire East Asia.

The current decision regarding the observance of this day includes the publication of special articles by the press elucidating the significance of the "East Asia Protection Movement."

## IRRIGATION COMMISSION ORDERS EXTENSIVE DYKE CONSTRUCTION IN NORTH KIANGSU AREAS

Taking advantage of the present lull in farming activities and the receding tides, the Irrigation Commission has made the necessary arrangements with the North Kiangsu Office of the Military Commission to start extensive dyke construction in North Kiangsu for flood prevention.

## JAPANESE AMBASSADOR TO CHINA RETURNS TO NANKING

Mr. M. Shigemitsu, Japanese Ambassador to China, returned after a visit to Hankow for general inspection.

On his return trip to the Capital, Ambassador Shigemitsu also availed himself of the opportunity for a sight-seeing tour to Wusueh, Kiukiang, Anking, Wuhu and other Yangtze River cities.

## MANCHOUKUOAN AMBASSADOR TO CHINA GIVES RECEPTION IN CAPITAL

The tenth anniversary of the founding of the Manchoukuoan Empire was celebrated here yesterday by Mr. Lu Chao-Huan, Manchoukuoan Ambassador to China, with a dinner reception held at the International Club.

Prominent Chinese Government and Japanese officials as well as high members of the German and Italian Embassies and consular officials were invited to the function.

President Wang Ching-Wei of the Chinese National Government, General Hata, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China, Mr. M. Shigemitsu, Japanese Ambassador to China, and more than 100 other prominent Chinese Government, Japanese, Italian and Ger-

man military, diplomatic and consular representatives were present at the reception.

In his speech of welcome, Ambassador Lu dwelt on the present War for the Defence of Greater East Asia and the significance in the founding of the Manchoukuoan Empire.

President Wang Ching-Wei also spoke. He expressed his admiration for the struggles of the Manchoukuoan people, and said that the ideals embodied in the Joint Declaration of China, Japan and Manchoukuo have been realized.

## FINANCE MINISTRY ORDERS ACCEPTANCE OF TORN AND FRAYED BANK-NOTES

Torn and frayed bank-notes, as long as their serial numbers are complete, should be accepted by the public, says the Ministry of Finance of the National Government in circular orders which have been issued to various Provincial and Municipal Bureaux of Finance throughout the country.

## LATE LEADER



Dr. Sun Yat-sen, known as the Father of the Chinese Revolution, whose death in 1925 was mourned by millions of Chinese recently on the 17th anniversary of his passing.

## "NEW CITIZENSHIP" OATH TAKEN BY WHOLE NATION ON MARCH 12

March 12, the death anniversary of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Father of the Chinese Republic, will be specially marked this year by the Chinese nation with nation-wide ceremonies connected with the taking of the oath of "New Citizenship".

The ceremonies will conclude the first phase of the campaign connected with the propagation of the New Citizen Movement, which is being launched throughout the country under the personal auspices of President Wang Ching-Wei.

## AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT AREAS TO BE CREATED

General agricultural improvement and increase of production of food supplies are aimed at by the Ministry of Industry in its plans for the creation of a number of model agricultural improvement areas.

As the Spring sowing season is approaching, the Ministry has completed these important plans, and sites have been chosen for the creation of thirty such improvement zones in the province of Kiangsu, Chekiang, and Anhwei and the municipalities of Shanghai and Nanking.

## PRESIDENT WANG CHING-WEI ADDRESS DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION CONFERENCE

With a view to establishing peace and order and to increasing production of foodstuffs in meeting the present crisis, the Executive Yuan inaugurated a conference of district administrators here yesterday morning with President Wang Ching-wei personally officiating.

The 60 delegates attending the conference represented four provinces (Kiangsu, Chekiang, Anhwei and Hupeh), three special municipalities (Nanking, Shanghai and Hankow), the North Kiangsu Office of the Military Commission, and the Su-Hwai Special Area.

Seventy-nine proposals concerning peace and order, production of foodstuffs materials were submitted at the conference.

Later the meeting adopted the plan of grouping the delegates into three committees on (1) Peace and Order, (2) Foodstuffs and (3) Materials.



### SATISFACTORY PROGRESS MADE IN PROMOTION OF NEW CITIZEN MOVEMENT

Highly satisfactory progress is being made in the work of promoting the New Citizen Movement throughout the country, reports the Ministry of Publicity, when in charge of the campaign.

The New Citizen Movement, it will be recalled, was sponsored personally by President Wang Ching-wei in November last year with the object of bringing about the spiritual and material rejuvenation of the Chinese people.

After preliminary publicity was given to the principles of the Movement, the Ministry of Publicity decided to initiate a campaign for the practical application of the tenets of the Movement.

This campaign, which was launched in February last, is being divided into three phases, namely, general publicity, practical training, and universal extension.

The first phase of the campaign, consisting mainly of the elucidation of the principles of the Movement, will be brought to a successful close sometime in the middle of the present month. To mark the completion of this phase of the campaign, nation-wide New Citizenship oath-taking ceremonies will be held from March 12, the death anniversary of Dr. Sun Yat-Sen.

### IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY MARKS CONVERSION OF DRUM TOWER INTO EAST ASIA DEFENCE MONUMENT

A solemn ceremony was held under the personal aegis of Mr. Lin Pai-Sheng, Minister of Publicity, to mark the commencement of the building operations to convert the pagoda at the Drum Tower, corner of the Pao Tai Street, into a Monument to the Defence of East Asia.

The occasion was specially significant by reason of the fact that it coincided with the day fixed by the Central Executive Committee for the monthly commemoration of the outbreak of the War for the Defence of East Asia.

The occasion was specially significant by reason of the fact that it coincided with the day fixed by the Central Executive Committee for the monthly commemoration of the outbreak of the War for the Defence of East Asia.

The pagoda was surrounded with national flags and a long table was set with wine and refreshments, which gave a festive touch to the atmosphere.

Present at the ceremony were Dr. Chu Min-Yi, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Lo Chun-Chiang, Chairman of the Frontier Affairs Commission, Mr. Iwasaki, Chief of the Japanese Press Bureau and Mr. Kuo Hsiu-Feng, Vice-Minister of Publicity as well as many other leading Chinese and foreign government officials.

### ORDER IS WELL MAINTAINED IN HANKOW

Perfect peace and order now reigns in the Wuhan area where living conditions are being gradually restored to normalcy, according to Mr. Chang Jen-Li, Mayor of Hankow.

Mayor Chang recently arrived at the Capital to participate in the District Administration Conference convened by the Executive Yuan in the beginning of the month. He will shortly return to his post.

As a result of the strenuous efforts of various local authorities in curbing the activities of unlawful elements, Mayor Chang said, reactionary bodies have been completely eliminated from the Wuhan districts.

### PRESIDENT WANG COMMENDS ARMY COMMANDER CHAO FOR PARTICIPATION IN PEACE MOVEMENT

President Wang Ching-Wei, concurrently Chairman of the National Military Council, has addressed a message of appreciation and comfort to General Chao Yun-Hsiang,

## CHINESE ADMIRAL'S COURTESY CALL



Vice-Admiral Jen Yuan-tao at right, paid an official call on the Commander of the Japanese Naval Landing Party of Shanghai on March 12.

commander of an Army Corps formerly operating in Honan province under orders of the Chungking regime, expressing gratification at the general's farsightedness in joining the Peace Movement and exhorting him to greater efforts towards the realization of the national policy of peace, anti-Communism and national reconstruction.

General Chao, in a message issued on March 4, announced his complete realization of the folly of the resistance campaign, which has brought about untold sufferings to the Chinese people.

### CHINESE STUDENTS FROM ABROAD TO GET FINANCIAL RELIEF FROM CENTRAL AUTHORITIES

Young Chinese who have returned from abroad to pursue their studies in their homeland but who are now compelled to suspend their education on account of the interruption of the facilities for the remittance of funds to China from their families still domiciled in foreign countries, will be afforded financial relief by the Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission, according to a decision reached by the Executive Yuan.

The Executive Yuan has drawn up a set of regulations governing the extension of loans to such students and has also set aside a large sum of money for the purpose.

### NEW JUSTICE MINISTER SAYS HONESTY AND FAIRNESS TO BE UPHELD

The traditional qualities of honesty and fairness are to be maintained in the judicial service of the country says Mr. Lo Chun-Chiang, newly appointed Minister of Justice, in answer to questions by press representatives regarding his administrative policy.

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# SHANGHAI

(With the declaration of the Pacific War, Shanghai will naturally be transformed into war footing basis. A record of the process should be of particular interest.—Ed.)

## March 1st.

NEW ARMY LIAISON OFFICER APPOINTED  
Major Misao Ehira replaces Major Keisuka Inuzuka... CHEAPER RICE for Chapei, Footung... 99 EXCHANGE SHOPS JOIN... Shanghai Exchange Shops Association... MEAT PRICES STILL HIGH... S.M.C. and F.M.C. probing... S.F.B. RESERVE UNIT seeks Volunteers... REGULATIONS ON MILK... tinned milk against



Colonel Kunio Aktyama, Chief of the Japanese Military Press Bureau in Shanghai delivered a talk at the Chung Hwa Theatre on the occasion of Army Day.

doctor's prescription... FRENCH STEAMSHIP OFFICIAL... eulogizes Japanese in P.I. ... 200,000 CHINESE RETURNED... to native districts... CATHAY HOTELS... reopening as usual.

TROL AMENDED... S.M.C. closing loopholes  
INDIAN MEETING IN SHANGHAI... celebrating fall of Singapore  
S.M.C. and F.M.C. resume meat price investigations... CIVILIAN POLICE... start work in whole Settlement...

## March 3rd.

C.R.B. CIRCULATION SHOWS BIG GAIN... aggregated \$413,221,925 on February 28th increase of \$35,366,000... WHEAT PURCHASE FROM INTERIOR BANNED... Shanghai stock 5,000 to 6,000 bags or tan. NEW INDICATOR PLATES... Shanghai Special Municipality issues over 20,000 plates. SHANGHAI WAR TRUCE CEREMONIES... presided over by Japanese Consul-General Tateki Horiuchi... JAPANESE FIX PRICE LIMITS OF CIGARETTES... quotations in Military Yen... CIVILIAN POLICE IN CONCESSION... reported under consideration... LETTERS STOLEN FROM PUBLIC POST BOXES... stamps sold to stamp collectors... DOLL FESTIVAL HELD IN JAPANESE HOMES... daughters celebrate.

## March 4th.

TENDERS INVITED FOR REFRESHMENT SALES... at Jessfield and Kiaochow Parks... from April 15, 1942 to March 12, 1943. PRAYERS

OFFERED AT GOKOKU SHRINE... Japanese war dead  
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION'S BRANCH OPEN... to facilitate handling of higher education.  
ALLIED FIRE INACCURATE... comments by Captain Shoichi Kamada.  
STATEMENT ON LICENCES... agreement on joint bicycle licences.  
CONTROL OVER ALL CIGARETTE PRICES LOOMS... S.M.C. conducting study.  
HARDOON CASE STRIKES NEW COMPLICATION... joint signatures of Chi Cho-mi and David George Har- doon, countersigned by Japanese supervisor.  
CONSISTENCY OF NIPPON POLICY IN EAST ASIA is stressed by Mr. Torao Kawasaki, Japanese Embassy spokesman.

## March 5th.

SPECIAL AMUSEMENT PROGRAMME HELD AS CELEBRATIONS ENDED... "Great World" and "New World" admit joy-seekers at half price.  
CHINESE BANKS CUT DOWN INTERESTS... absence of investments.  
CRUSHED MAIZE TO BE SOLD INSTEAD OF RICE... one and a half shun at \$1.70.  
11 CHINESE DEPUTIZED FOR LECTURES TO STUDENTS... on the doctrines and principles of the new citizenship movement.  
MAINTENANCE OF PEACE, ORDER DISCUSSED AT CONFERENCE... three important problems, namely, peace and order, supply of foodstuffs and development of natural resources.  
REQUIEM MASS PLANNED FOR DUKE OF AOSTA... death was reported from Nairobi.  
FIRST ANTI-TERRORIST MOCK PRACTICE HELD... Four "Gunmen" caught.

## March 6th.

ARMY DAY... the 37th Japanese Army Day celebrations to be held on March 10th.  
SETTLEMENT RICE SHOPS... as from January, 1942 reduced from 536 to 246.  
DELEGATES TO JAPAN CHOSEN... three prominent local Chinese medical experts to study health conditions in Japan.  
S.M.P. COMMISSIONER REPORTS... 5,102 work days lost in strikes.  
STEP TO HALT SMUGGLING OF MONEY... persons travelling from Chungking only allowed \$1,500 in notes.  
NEWS BUREAU OPENED HERE BY GERMANS... Baron Jesco von Puttkamer, Director, has his headquarters at 7 Great Western Road.  
HONOLULU ATTACKED BY NIPPON CRAFT... first raid since December 8th.  
NEW ERA IN PAN-ASIATIC AFFAIRS... Mayor Chen fetes Asia Delegates to celebrate series of Japanese victories.

## March 7th.

COCKTAIL PARTY FOR PRESS... at the "Tower" of the Cathay Hotel.  
CHILDREN'S DAY TO BE CELEBRATED... the 11th Children's Day will be held on April 4th.  
CONCESSION COURT HEAD APPOINTED... Judge Chen Ping-chun given post as President of the Second Special District Court.  
PACIFICATION CHIEF MOVING HEAD-



### Mass for the Late Duke of Aosta

Held at the Italian Centre on Wednesday, March 11, a solemn Requiem Mass, attended by hundreds of admirers of the late Duke of Aosta whose death was reported at Nairobi on March 3.



QUARTERS... to Chen Sze School Building, 543 Amherst Road. MURDER KIDNAP GANG HELD FOR CRIMES IN 1940... nine Chinese involved. JAPAN'S AIM TO RESTORE NORMAL CONDITIONS... Shigemitsu, Japanese Ambassador, points out that "this corner of the world is one of the few exceptions where trade is going on". REPATRIATION DRIVE AIDED BY ANHWEI AUTHORITIES... Anhwei community is estimated to number 200,000. MR. SHIGEMITSU FETES NIPPONESE OFFICIALS... dinner party at the Astor House Hotel.

### March 8th.

LOCAL SUGAR PRICES NOW STABILIZED... fixed prices published every 5th, 15th and 25th of the month. COAL BRIQUETTES... Manufacturers increasing production, supplies available. YEN... New official Yen rate good against C.R.B. notes only.

ALL LOCAL DOCTORS URGED TO REGISTER... Registration fee \$10 for persons possessing certificates. INDEPENDENT AUSTRALIANS FORM GROUP... Australia should honourably conclude a separate peace with Japan. EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE INAUGURATED... Mayor Chen Kung-po appointed President. FRENCH AUTHORITIES SHUT EIGHT BAKERIES... Many others cautioned on producing inferior bread. EXCHANGE OF JAPANESE-U.S.A. WAR PRISONERS... proposals under way, Brazilian ships may be used. PAN-ASIATIC PARTY... 300 representatives of countries in Asia guests of Mayor Chen Kung-po.

### March 9th.

CIGARETTES SOLD AT OFFICIAL PRICES... Shops in Hongkew besieged by army of buyers. RECEPTION... Commander Otani of the Imperial Navy and representatives of the press were guests at Cathay Hotel.

### March 10th.

RESERVE BANK TO SEPARATE FUTURE C.R.B. DEPOSITS... Deposits made prior to March 7th will be guaranteed for C.R.B. outpayments. OVER 5,000 APPLY DAILY TO GO HOME...

fares reduced. PLANTING OF TREES TO BE LED BY MAYOR CHEN... Day of late Dr. Sun Yat-sen's death set as "Reforestation Day". ITALIAN HOLD SERVICE... for Duke of Aosta. CENSUS BEING TAKEN OF ALL CHINESE... Plan to reduce crime in the Settlement to a minimum. 37TH NIPPON ARMY DAY MARKED WITH SPECIAL LECTURES... Special movie pictures and special music furnished. FRENCH CITIZENS ATTEND SERVICE... for Paris Victims. CHINESE NIPPONESE JOURNALISTS MEET... First friendly party. DREDGING OF TWO CREEKS... To prevent floods in the Western area. 4,751 CASES PROSECUTED IN FEBRUARY. BARRICADES LIFTED... Six areas were thrown open due to co-operation from the people against terrorists.

### March 12th.

S.M.C. NOTIFICATION No. 5812... Effective March 12th, 1942 no increase is allowed on prices of Fresh Milk and Cream. CANDLE STOCKS... Owners requested to register. COUNCIL BOARD... S. Masuda to serve as member of the Education Board. CUSTOMS DECLARATIONS... Use of Japanese language allowed... AUSTRALIAN INDEPENDENCE GROUP... Meeting at Palace Hotel. NATIVE RICE BANNED... Movement of native rice into the International Settlement prohibited. C.R.B. CURRENCY... Queues form for hours to exchange bank notes. SHANGHAI OBSERVES 17TH ANNIVERSARY OF SUN YAT-SEN'S DEATH... Ceremony—planting of young trees at Jessfield Park. CATHOLIC SERVICE FOR LATE DUKE... Hall of the Italian Centre transformed into a chapel. CAPITULATION OF JAVA CELEBRATED... Gatherings at Hongkew Park.

### March 14th.

RADIOGRAM OFFICE MOVE PREMISES IN APRIL... New quarters will be on Foochow Road. EDUCATIONAL FILM FOR CHILDREN... Invitations extended to children at the Strand Theatre. ATTACK ON BISMARCK ISLAND... Newsreel No. 5 features landing of paratroops on Celebes. MAYOR CHEN HEADS FETE FOR VICTORY... Triumphant archways erected at various





**Pre-Holiday  
Rush on Bank**

... Scene outside The Central Reserve Bank of China as thousands of people waited to change fapi for Central Reserve Bank notes especially as the Bank was closed on Thursday, March 12, in memory of the death of the late Dr. Sun Yet-sen.



centres. HUNGARIANS CELEBRATE NATIONAL DAY... Reception in the lobby of the New Royal Hotel. MANY SEIZED FOR POSING AS OFFICIALS... 29 cases of impersonating Gendarmerie have been disclosed. FRUGALITY URGED... Col. Akiyama urges Japanese to greater sacrifices. GHOSTS OF ANCESTORS DISTURB TRANQUILITY OF BUILDING... Avenue Edward VII, formerly a cemetery, where many Chinese were buried.

**March 15th.**

GERMANY OBSERVES HERO DAY... German Armed Forces pay tribute to fallen heroes of last

and present World War. XMHA CHANGES PROGRAMME TIME... German programme on the air from 1.30 p.m. to 2 p.m. OPIUM DEN. Raided by S.M. Police. FRENCH CONSULATE REVEALS... 19 men desert ships. INCREASE IN DEATHS... in French Concession... LIBERATION OF PACIFIC REGIONS OBSERVED... Mayor Chen makes inspiring addresses. CHINESE DIGNITARIES, AXIS ENTERTAINED... Mr. Tashiro gives reception at Cathay Hotel... COUNTERFEITERS UNDETERRED... Steady series of arrests, but ringleaders at large.

**S.M.P. OFFICER**



**ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS OF S.M.P.**



... Mr. M. Umemoto, Officer in charge of the Special Branch of the Shanghai Municipal Police.

... Mr. M. Oikawa, left, and Mr. T. Nakamura, who are Assistant Commissioners of the Shanghai Municipal Police, the latter being Divisional Officer of "B" Division.

## The Japanese Army and Its Leaders

(Continued from page 4)

ed as an authority on military education, his appointment as Inspector-General of Military Education was hailed by the entire Army as a most fitting one

With his actual field experiences in Central China, he has further introduced new features into the Army educational system. The success of his system of military education is now proved by the glorious results attained by Imperial forces in Hongkong, the Philippines, Malaya and Burma.

In the Army and the Navy, it is training that accounts after all. Weapons are important, of course, but it is men who are properly and well trained that can utilize weapons to the best advantage. General Yamada has trained the Japanese Army and made it the best in the world.

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## Anti-Terrorist Exercises in Shanghai

(Continued from page 12)

more of these terrorists. This practice will cost us nothing but its results will protect our own safety.

As to the method to be employed we are of the opinion that the police force must search the place immediately after communication is cut off and the police chief and the Self-Defence Corps of the people should cooperate closely in the matter. Furthermore, during the practice, many people are inevitably forced to stay at one place for a considerable length of time. It is necessary for the authorities to send special people to such places and explain to the people what they should do in time of terrorism, so that they may know what to do. It is true that the press is giving much publicity to make the people understand the situation, but as many people cannot read, it will be helpful to explain the aim to the people on the spot.

One of the important points of the Outline of the New Citizen Movement is to correct our mistakes. Does every citizen of Shanghai want to become a new citizen? If so, then, let us start this movement by correcting our mistakes.



# LEADERS OF NEW PHILIPPINES

## GENERAL AGUINALDO

Our car sped along the white gleaming International Road 40 km south of Manila. Above a scorching sun beat down us and by the roadside idle peasants watered their fields. The flowers were in full bloom and formed streaks of beautiful color along the roadside as we sped along.

We arrived at the residence of General Emilio Aguinaldo about an hour later. Though large it presented an unexpectedly simple and frugal appearance. A naive servant ushered us into the presence of an old gentleman with a flat face and a square grizzled haired head. He was General Aguinaldo and he greeted us with a charming smile of welcome.

We were invited into a large hall whose glass windows were pictured with a series of historical scenes representing the General's past activities. This gallant gentleman is 72 years old.

Won't you give us your views on the War of Greater East Asia and the Reconstruction of the Philippines was our first question.

The General smiled apologetically as he told us that he was not free to give his views but there was no hesitation in his manner as he went on.

I admire Nippon for its splendid efforts to preserve international peace before the war broke out. Today our country is about to be freed from the yoke of the white man which we have borne for such a long time and it is with great pleasure that we greet Nippon as our leader. The new Philippines will be a Philippines belonging to the New East Asia.

Despite all attempts on the part of the U.S. and Britain the East Asia Co Prosperity Sphere will be definitely and firmly established by the strength of us Asiatic peoples. The U.S. and Britain had better stop backing a losing horse for I believe there is not a single man among us who will become the cat's paw of the U.S. and Britain.

In his enthusiasm sparks seemed to fly from the old General's eyes as he continued.

No comparison is possible between the military might of Nippon and that of the U.S. The Nippon soldier is ordinarily peaceful and gentle but once he is used to action he is fury incarnate. I saw the Nippon troops enter Manila and verily there is no equal to them in the world.

Old as I am I wish to do my best for the establishment of the East Asia Co Prosperity Sphere. I have never been to Nippon but hope to have the pleasure of visiting your honorable country in the near future and be given the opportunity of conversing with your great men.

He sat at his eyes as though trying to visualize the country of his dreams.

Dusk was falling out of doors and from the garden could be heard the plaintive crying of insects.

It is only a matter of time the General resumed before the U.S. withdraws from the South Pacific. From my window I can see the fire in Corregidor as though it was immediately in front of me.

My bedroom is on the fifth floor high up in the tower and it is much cooler than this room and the air is fresher. Let us go there.

He led us into his bedroom. It was simply furnished with one Spartan looking bed under an orange colored mosquito net. High up on the wall was hung a Nipponese sword.

Standing at attention in front of it the General told us that he had been presented with the sword during the Spanish American War.

He led us out on to the veranda outside. To our right we could see immediately below us the recently captured city of Manila glowing red under its lights. On the left the fort of Corregidor was still sending up plumes of fiery smoke which seemed to scorch the sky.

It is the signal fire which signifies the full retreat of the Americans' said the General pointing his finger at it.

Under the veranda some fireflies were flying about in short arcs.

## J B VARGAS

J B Vargas the new Mayor of Greater Manila City looks so much like a Japanese that a casual interviewer will take him as a true Nippon scion according to Rvoro Hiranuma who had an intimate contact with the occasion of the last Far Eastern Olympic Games.

Mr Vargas at that time was the leader of the Philippine athletes while Mr Hiranuma that of the Japanese sportsmen. Mr Hiranuma now vice president of the Japan Athletic Association in making a brief personal sketch of the new Mayor of Manila said.

Mr Vargas both in his manners and personal looks much resembles the Japanese. He may pass as a genuine Japanese if so introduced.

He is very friendly toward Japan and Japanese. That President Manuel Quezon of the Philippine Commonwealth was highly pro-Japanese is generally attributed to the personal influence of Mr Vargas who served long as the secretary to the President. When I first met him in 1934 during his last Olympic Games he as the Commerce and Industry Vice-Minister had a good influence in the financial circles of the islands.

I waited since then to hear of some activity by him but in vain. And now I think I have found out the reason why I did not hear of him. His pro Japanese attitude must have been standing in the way of his activity and success. He must have

been hated by the local American authorities and incidentally by President Quezon. It is reported to have been gradually turning anti Japanese. This plausible fact I believe is a reflection of the fact that he has not been in his friendliness toward Japan.

That Mr Vargas pro Japanese remained unchanged from beginning to end will be further proved by the fact that he remained in Manila when many leaders of the Government fled before the entry into the city of the Japanese Forces. I am sure that Manila under the new mayorship of Mr Vargas will prosper. I offer him hearty congratulations upon his assumption of the new position.

## GENERAL ARTEMIO RICHARTE

He vowed that he would never return to his native Philippines not while the islands were still under American control.

The veteran trooper that he was he had mapped out his plans and he would stick to them. His 25 years of exile had made his heart grow fonder.

His aging heart ached for the sight of the islands. When he learned of the Japanese landings he was determined to return home to spread the truth of Japan's aims in East Asia to his fellow countrymen. He left Yokohama immediately.

On that historical day when the victorious and conquering Japanese Forces entered Manila the old soldier was there to greet the triumphal entry.

Amid the thunderous cheers of Banzai while tears flowed down his hoary cheeks unashamedly the veteran General Artemio Richarte compatriot of General Emilio Aguinaldo watched the rays of the Rising Sun reach out to the sky. And as he stood at attention erect with suit the appearance of a soldier despite his 76 years of age visions of the Star Spangled Banner symbol of taunt being supplanted by the symbol of purity loomed before him. How he had waited for this day.

Soon after the formal entry of the Japanese Forces into Manila General Richarte was enabled to have a dramatic meeting with his old comrade General Aguinaldo. To the two of them words were not necessary to bespeak that their efforts to free their Philippines were not in vain.

General Artemio Richarte was born in Luzon. With General Aguinaldo he led the Philippine army in 1898 against the invading Americans. The defenders crushed everything the invaders put before them for three long years.

But stacked up against superior numbers the Philippine army slowly crumbled and the leaders were put in prison. General Richarte was jailed for six years. During the imprisonment the Americans did their best to buy him off.

The true born loyalist he was no filthy American dollar could break him down. While the flame of independence was still alive in him he would remain a Filipino true to the core. And some day he vowed he would snap the chains of bondage a miserable state of affairs the American ways had brought with them.

Then began his 25 years of exile. The General chose Japan and for 25 years he lived in Yokohama. Twenty five years is a long time but to General Richarte it was a charm for he found many things he had in common with his Japanese neighbors.

The understanding of the Japanese engendered by a civilization thousands of years old made life happy for the exile. And when the day arrived when it became necessary for him to break his vow of exile it was remarked of him that he did not have courage to part with his neighbors.

General Richarte is now engaged in leading his fellow countrymen toward an understanding of the true and benign meaning of the Japanese Empire to carve out a cooperative sphere for the betterment of the races of East Asia.

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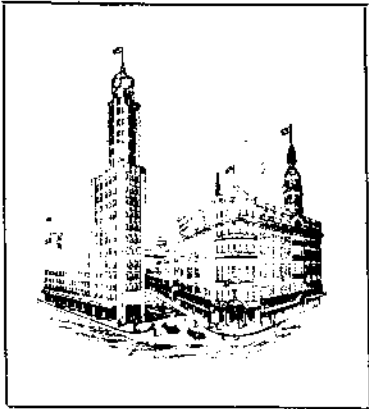
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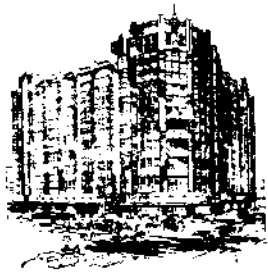
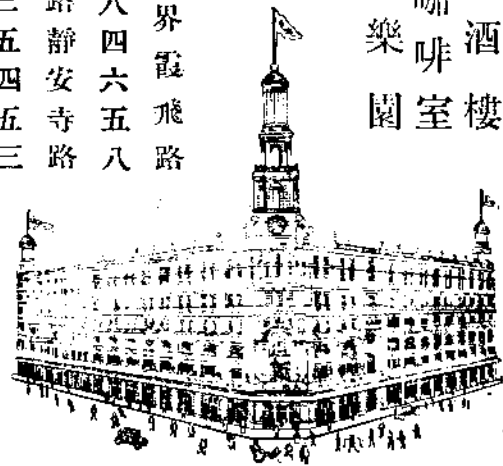
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第二，重慶已被完密包圍，重慶現在可以說是已受包圍在鐵壁中，不特偏安的幻想歸於幻滅，而且後退之路亦無從尋覓。蔣介石之所謂進攻泰國，其目的也不過是企圖找尋出路而已，但此路已證明其不能通行，如果退入新疆，則這是蘇聯的勢力，而且也不容易開展，故重慶在被完密包圍之下，實在不得不求得一條後退生路。

第三，重慶已失去了民心。正如外籍記者視察重慶後所發表的記述，重慶已沒有民衆擁護，其獲得的民心，僅是特工支配的勢力所做成，重慶已失去民心這件事是確實的，不特民衆如此，政治人物也如此，人民渴望和平之下，求和心切的景象是可想見的。

第四，重慶已沒有經濟之支援。過去重慶一向倚賴支持抗戰的經濟來源，有兩個途徑，一個是英美的借款，一個是華僑的匯款，前者是偌大的整個數目，後者匯集起來也有很大數目，蔣介石一到窮時就伸出兩隻手借，伸出兩隻手問華僑拿，雖然以前英美爲着利用其力量曾經爲之挹注不少，但到了此次戰爭開始以後，雖有借款也沒有用處，譬如此次美國允貸渝款項，但祇算是一個空名詞，非使有錢不能變成軍火，也不能變成物品，不過空有其名而已，其次，華僑之在南洋者，大東亞戰爭以後就完全中止匯款往重慶，其重要支撐人物之華僑胡文虎，亦已聲明效忠和連，華僑之轉變可想而知，新加坡陷落以後，重慶更失去華僑接濟之基地。

由於重慶這種種危機，其過去之種種希望，頓起動搖，蔣介石爲急圖挽救起見，不能不從速覓取對策，於是有訪印的一行。

蔣介石訪印，是與英國人物作重要會商的，其內容除了替英國幹旋尼赫魯反英事件外大抵不離下述兩個主題：

(一)怎樣打開物資援助的短局——既在滇緬公路已宣佈不通，重慶亦無從覓得運輸路線，當前唯有印度一路可走，但這條路怎樣開闢

呢？這是蔣介石一重心事，當然，蔣介石非要從速打通運輸路線不可了，蔣介石政權苟延與否的關鍵是在此。不過由印度運輸與英國接濟其間還存在很大的問題，第一，由印度運輸祇有遠近兩條路，遠的由折孟雄直達拉薩，但在拉薩到康定，康定到重慶這兩段路線艱險難行，而且也不容易開闢，近的一路，則是由印度經過緬甸而入片馬，但在日軍已進抵緬甸，這條路是否有效，尙屬疑問，第二，英國之接濟，在當前危機重重的英國，印度尙需保衛，還有何餘力接濟重慶？即使有，也極有限，因爲美國運輸東亞這條路線，已經無能爲力，英國之軍火，也祇有印度這一點點，所以如果英國不允接濟，重慶的政權即告收歇，蔣介石爲此，不能不親赴印度一次，苦苦哀求與斡旋。

(二)怎樣準備後退的生路——再替蔣介石自己打算一下，如果重慶倒台，那麼這班抗戰派往那裏去？其後退的路是要準備的，以蔣介石依賴英美過活的現狀下，到了這地步，也得求英美想想辦法了。

所以歸根說一句，渝蔣中正訪印之內幕，是含有哀求，逃避責任，這種種因果。

我們當然不重視渝蔣的行爲，但渝蔣出賣民族國家的勾當我們也不能容忍的，如何撲滅蔣介石的賣空賣空狡計，是包括在打倒英美的課題之內的，現在，和平勢力已普遍全中國，重慶政權消滅之期已不在遠，無論渝蔣如何努力，終難挽回其失敗。

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麼會在過去的幾百年裏，却只聽受西方人的侵略宰割呢？這個原因，唯一的，就是東亞人缺乏團結心，缺乏進取心，現在來討論大東亞建設的基礎，這兩點是不能不喚起全東亞人民的注意的。

現在，在整個東亞的天地中，不能否認的，日本是大東亞建設的領導者，日本從明治維新以後的怎樣突飛猛進，也是今日建設大東亞途中最好的參考，然而以東亞土地之廣大，人口之衆多，要以日本的單獨力量來負建設東亞的責任，不但是會感到不夠，而且必然地會失敗的，因此，東亞民族爲着自己的生存，必須要自己從加苦中覺悟過來，赤誠地爲着自己的國家民族，爲着整個東亞的國家民族，要共同負起建設大東亞的責任來，要這樣，才能確保大東亞建設的成功。

大東亞的建設是整個東亞的問題，是整個東亞民族的生存問題，因此在這裏我們第一要有一個新的民族主義，這個新的民族主義，就是東亞民族的共存共榮，惟有如此的同活同死的觀念，才能喚起全東亞民族的團結心，這與我們尤其應該瞭解的，就是過去東亞民族的自相磨擦，並不是真正爲着本身的利害，而僅僅是由於英美帝國主義者從中挑撥的結果罷了，現在我們既已揭穿了這個內幕，我們便應當以同爲東亞民族的立場，立刻團結起來，使英美帝國主義者的挑撥離間，無從施其詭計，從這點來說，我們對於重慶方面，不促其幡然改圖，便要促其加潰，以消除我東亞民族內鬥之毒瘤，對於荷印、緬甸、印度方面，也只要我們有建設東亞的實績，是不難使其與東亞其他各民族團結一致的，惟團結才能發生力量，這是今日大東亞建設中主觀條件之一。

### ▲渝蔣訪印之內幕▼

在大東亞戰爭勝利的展開聲中，傳渝蔣忽作印度的訪問，這一舉動，不問而知又是重慶與英國間相互利用的一套把戲。

當大東亞戰爭爆發之始，A B C D 聯合陣線曾有過一次戰略的檢討，華維爾被任爲聯軍總司令，而蔣介石則被英美派爲滇、緬印度方面的總司令，雖然傳說是這樣，但陸軍權蔣介石是無從過問的，蔣介石僅是一個驅同胞於死地，陷同胞於水深火熱的澈底實行者。

英美聯合戰線陣營發表以後，蔣介石就受寵若驚，急忙派遣五萬嫡系軍隊南下，但當其準備窺伺泰國的時候，泰國突然先發制人的宣戰了，泰國軍隊而且直攻緬甸，使蔣介石軍隊趨起不前，南下軍隊既無進展，而日軍在馬來緬甸都大獲勝利，蔣介石唯恐再失去雲南地盤，於是堅守着滇緬邊境一帶，一方面在滇緬公路埋下地雷。

大家知道，重慶英美間是相互利用的，美英利用重慶甚麼呢？以前是不盡的資源，到現在危急時則是我黃種同胞的生命，英美希圖驅使我同胞爲其犧牲，多方引誘蔣介石入彀，而蔣介石反以爲英美是提拔的恩人。蔣介石又利用英美什麼呢？要明白這一點先要檢討重慶當前的危機。

第一，重慶已無物質支援的。以前重慶支持抗戰，係賴兩條主要路線，一條是中蘇大道，接納由蘇聯而來的軍需品，但這條路線一向是運輸艱難的，在德蘇戰爭以前，蘇聯尚有少量的坦克與飛機零件運入，但德蘇戰爭以後，蘇聯自顧不暇，更無餘力援助重慶，所以這條路線早就靠不住；一條是滇緬公路，接納由英美而來的軍需品，主要基地是仰光，這條路可以說是重慶的生命線，經常由此處運入軍需品，包括飛機，大砲，坦克，石油，食糧，彈藥等等，重慶之抗戰原就靠此活命。但大東亞戰爭開始以後，這條路線已經截斷，重慶之輸血路徑，完全閉塞重慶實際上已無物質支援。

金融之調劑，再進而提倡改良生產技術與開墾荒地，俾農民生產得以增進，農村經濟復歸繁榮，所謂改良生產技術者，實包括水利，暨選種，施肥，土壤，農具諸問題。

(二)發動農民歸田運動，使農村不復有人力恐慌之虞，而各地駐軍，尤應隨時隨地利用訓練餘暇，協助農民勞作，以增厚農民生產力，而促軍民合作之澈底實現。

(三)和平區內交通應求暢達，並迅速組成運銷合作社，以集體之力量，運銷食糧，藉避免商人居間之剝削，而達成貨暢其流之任務。

(四)樹立廉潔政治，以新視聽，從而肅清社會上囤積居奇操縱壟斷之危風，清除食糧分配之種種障礙。

(五)由政府調查糧食之產量與需要，在嚴密之計劃下，實行計口授糧之配給制度，務求糧食資源得以盡量利用。同時並獎勵農民廣種新穀，人民參食雜糧。若能普遍提倡，對於米荒之程度當可減低不少。

(六)提倡節食，以往東西學者均承認吾國人民所進食物，量多超過生理上之需要，若稍加節制，反有益於身體，今後宜提倡節食運動，理想之方法，應由營養學專家規定每人每日之食量，以作配給糧食之標準。

(七)移釀酒之糧食以充民食，吾國每年因釀酒而消耗之米，麥，高粱等類食糧，數量甚大，如以政治力量，澈底禁止，而此釀酒之原料，移充民食，則其成效必有可觀。

此外如食糧平價會議之召集，雖亦足以稍緩食糧上漲之風，顧非治本之道，如無政治力量以爲後盾者，則尤鮮效果，故略而未論。

近十年世界上糧食不足以自給之國家，若英若德，經其政府與人

民之一致努力，其食糧問題之嚴重性已日益減少而近於無，友邦日本，亦一食糧不足之國家也，其每年之產量，僅足供八月之用，故往年曾有「節米日」之提倡，近因其本土，朝鮮，台灣各地之不斷努力，自其量論，已達自給自足之境，此足資取法者，抑尤有進者，食糧問題，爲一嚴重社會問題，其成敗攸關國脈民命，故任何人皆有協助政府謀合理解決之義務，是政府之責任，祇方案之整訂與推動，而助其完成使命者，則全民無可推諉其任務。

### ▲大東亞建設的基礎▼

本來，大東亞戰爭的意義，就含着解放東亞與建設東亞的兩個意思。

我們知道，建設的開始，就必須是破壞，而且爲着要使未來的建設能夠順利，必須把目前的阻礙加以澈底的破壞，過去東亞之衰敗，其原因全在英美帝國主義者侵略勢力的深入，今後大東亞的建設，就首先要將英美的侵略勢力予以澈底的破壞，使沒有一些殘餘的勢力，以阻礙東亞的建設，現在大東亞戰爭近三月來的進展，對於消滅英美在東亞的侵略勢力這一件事可說已有絕對成功的把握，我們可不必再憂慮這些勢力之會死灰復燃，問題倒是在於我們自己有沒有建設大東亞的能力。

消滅英美在東亞的侵略勢力，這是大東亞建設在客觀上所必要的，而事實上也可以說因日本陸海空軍之英勇，此事即可完成，因此目的的問題，是在主觀上，我們東亞民族應該如何的發奮自強，努力於建設的工作，這也就是大東亞建設的基礎。

東亞民族的文明不能說不古遠，東亞民族的氣質不能說不優秀，東亞的物產也不能說不豐富，東亞的人力也不能說不衆多，然而爲什



人，內河刺伯人有七一，( )人，英領印度人有( )，( )人，在一八七〇年以前，居住於荷印之歐人人數，非昂之少，主要的是些官吏，後來荷蘭的東印度公司有荷印確立其絕對的移殖權之後，對於歐美人之移殖，非常歡迎，因此至一九三〇年時驟增至二四二，( )人，而荷蘭人二( )八，( )人中。有七〇〇〇人獲得市民權，有他日本人九，〇〇〇人，德國人七，〇〇〇人，英人二，五〇〇人，美人六五〇人，亦均同樣獲得市民權，以上居住於荷印之歐美人，有一九三，〇〇〇人住於爪哇島及馬都拉島，其中十萬以上即住於爪哇之各大都市中，其他荷印各地共有四八，( )〇，而蘇門答臘島上，即有二八，〇〇〇人。

荷印華僑在荷蘭人未到以前，即已移來此地了，一九二九年時有八〇九，〇〇〇人，到一九三〇年時激增至一，二三四，( )〇〇人，大部份為福建廣東兩省人，其分布地域，範圍頗廣有半數以上約六五〇，〇〇〇人，住於爪哇以外各地，其次阿刺伯人於一九二〇年調查，亦有七一，〇〇〇人，原來阿刺伯人於十五，六世紀時，即有移來者，此等人大都來自阿刺伯南部中央，荷印之原住民，除荷印外，亦分布於台灣及馬達加斯加島，屬印度支那族，該族之特徵，為身體矮小，褐色皮膚，黑色頭髮，闊鼻，厚唇，與新幾尼亞之住民巴布亞族及美拉尼西亞族之黑人不同。印度支那族包括馬來族巴達可族，爪爪族，巽他族等二十餘種呢！

### ▲如何解決食糧問題▼

吾國自昔以農立國，歷代政治家多認食為民天，管子則以足食足兵並舉為安定邦國之本，是足食以安定社會不啻成中國政治家一種共

同理想。蓋惟有食糧充足，國家乃能長久治安，人民乃能安居樂業，非然者，飢饉駢至，懦弱者死於溝壑，強梁者挺而走險，小則社會失其安甯，大則國家動亂危殆。職事之故，吾人今日即不能效法德國，使食糧成為政治鬥致勝之手段，退一步亦當求足以安定社會而固國本，斯則今日論食糧問題者所共應懸為努力之鵠的也，至此次地方會議關於食糧問題所議決各案，亦與此昭合。

據專家之統計，吾國耕井雖少，惟開拓非無辦法，食糧之自給自足，宜無問題，而事實竟背道而馳，且愈演愈烈者，實有諸惡因為之推瀾助波。如頻年兵連禍結，大好園地盡成戰場，耕地從而缺少，徭役頻繁，累及婦孺，盜匪蠶起，野少耕農，收穫焉能豐富。此其一。舉國農村因英美侵略主義者金融資本主義之侵入榨取，致使經濟瀕於破產，而游匪復從而盤據，吸吮農民膏血，益使農民生活水深火熱，其因無力購買種子與肥料而坐視田園荒蕪者蘇北與鹽一帶屢見不鮮，此種事態之擴大，使食糧出產益少。此其二。因戰事影響或匪亂未戢，交通阻隔，致貨流不暢，豐收之區，未由運出，歉收之區，無法輸入，挹注調節，徒託空言，食糧恐慌者愈益恐慌矣。此其三。淪共盤據之區，一般「顯官」「貴人」利令智昏，囤積居奇，甚且不惜與奸商勾結以赴利，已為清議所不恥，而我和平區之商民亦難免無此害羣之馬，足徵無廉潔之政治，食糧分配終成問題，此其四。

吾人今日欲謀食糧問題之合理解決，似應針對以上所舉四弊而定救濟之對策。

(一)加緊推進清鄉運動，使社會秩序安定，謀全面和平之實現，並普遍設立地方建設銀行，貸款農民，從而改善其經濟生活，謀農村

之任務，至爲重大，是援渝路線之衝途，所以滇緬公路，實是掌握重慶政權死活之關鍵，英美過去即利用此公路爲援助渝方抗戰之唯一工具，日軍爲澈底粉碎英美渝之聯絡計，故於新加坡攻陷後，特致力於緬甸之攻略，按日軍自毛淡棉渡過薩爾溫江，復在瑪打萬完成登陸後，而英軍固守薩爾溫江防線之企圖，終於本月十六日，已告總退却之姿態，退守該江西三十九哩之比林河防線，緬甸戰局之攻防，至此已微有轉變，日軍即沿着馬達班灣向西北推進，已深入平原地帶，則英軍在防禦上，已感到無險可守之困境，所以比林河防線又旋踵爲日軍所突破，日軍更以破竹之勢，乘勝疾進，其前鋒部隊，已離仰光城僅有七十餘公里，又據二十日報載，仰光市民避難委員長，於十八日下令市民撤退至內地都邑避難，按仰光居民原有四十萬，目前僅及十四萬人今再度明令疏散，其危急由此可見，英軍自西南太平洋慘敗後，對於緬甸之防衛，日趨積極，蓋該地當任着英國在極東之前哨，保衛印度陸地之門戶，此外緬甸大量的米，可稱爲英國戰時糧食之倉庫，緬甸石油公司出產之航空用汽油，又爲英國中東空軍之主要供給者，可是此項重要之任務，只須一旦仰光失陷，可使之全歸畫餅，因此今日仰光之攻略戰，實爲繼馬來作戰後之一大主力戰。

再觀目前南太平洋之戰局，自日軍相繼佔領婆羅洲及西里伯斯各要邑，已予荷印以極大之威脅，尤其本月初旬，日軍在婆羅洲西部邦夏附近登陸後，一部份向三發進攻，又以主力向西部婆羅洲首都坤甸進攻，旋爲日軍所攻佔該地爲防守婆羅洲及爪哇之重要根據地，故該地爲日軍佔領後，則爪哇海，爪哇西部，及蘇門答臘東部，均已感受威脅，巴達維亞距坤甸僅八百公里，尤感威脅，新島陷落後，日軍繼以

傘兵佔領蘇門答臘東南要衝巨港，最近又在蘇門答臘與爪哇島之間邦加島登陸成功，不寧唯是，日軍陸海部隊在緊密協力之下，於二十日黎明，在帝汶島古邦里方面登陸，此舉不特將爪哇島完成包圍之體勢，且予澳洲之安全，影響甚鉅，蓋帝汶島與澳洲北部之最大海空軍根據地達爾文港，僅隔一摩爾的海，日軍佔領帝汶島，即可利用該島之港灣爲海軍基地，利用該島之飛機場爲空軍停留地，則進攻澳洲之根據地，於此完備，日軍爲澈底粉碎英美最後據點計，日海軍航空部隊即於十九日大舉進攻達爾文港，對該港之重要軍事設施，予以極大之損害，按該港爲澳洲與英荷軍事上，交通上之要港，爲保衛澳洲第一道防線，亦是目前英美據以連接之基地，新加坡陷落後，達爾文港成爲英聯軍之撤退堡壘，一日此地爲日軍佔領，則英美荷澳之聯絡，已告完全切斷，而英美在太平洋之勢力，亦陷於完全崩潰之絕境。

### ▲荷印的人口密度與民族▼

據一九三〇年的調查，荷印的全人口是六〇・七三一・〇二五人  
• 一九二〇年調查的數目，增加了百分之二十三，以全島的平均密度來說，大概每平方公里有三十二人，惟各島之人口密度有很大的差異，爪哇島及馬都拉島每平方公里有三一四，五人，（我國江蘇省之人口密度每平方公里爲二九五）爲世界人口稠密地域之一，在行政上，荷印之住民，區分爲原住民，歐美人，亞洲人三部，在人口調查上則分爲原住民歐美人，及其他亞洲各國人四部，據一九三〇年之統計，原住民有五九，一四三，七五五人，歐美人有二四二，三七二人，中國人有一，二三三，八五六人，其他亞洲各國人有一一四，〇〇〇



國人的自由，是怎麼樣，只看從前的上海公共租界，只看香港便明白了，中國人要大出喪，是自由的，中國人要大投機，是自由的，中國人要摹倣修飾的嗜好，要享受放縱淫佚的生活，是自由的，中國人在這種自由環境裏，只有墮落更墮落腐敗更腐敗現在呢，在大東亞戰爭中，在大東亞的長期戰爭中，以上一切一切的自由，不得不請你們通通收起來，換上一個協力的自由，什麼叫做協力的自由，在國家裏要協力，在集團國家裏要協力，不要問能享受多少自由，只要問能貢獻多少力量。貢獻猶如耕耘，自由猶如收穫，若要收穫得豐富，只要耕耘得又勤又快，在大東亞戰爭中，日本自己發出「無限的力量，同時也盼望中國發出力量，必須這樣能支持長期戰爭，纔能在長期戰爭中保勝利，日本是要中國協力的，我們用不着顧慮，我們要顧慮的我們現在究竟有多少力量，我們現在怎樣纔能發生力量，增進力量，因為有『力』，方才有『協』，結果根本連『力』都沒有從何『協』起然而力是和摩和激，然後發生的，我們不要聽聽來英美的甘言，那是騙我們的，什麼『自由的中國』，說得好聽，其實只盼望我們自由墮落的下去，腐敗下去，日本的輿論常常有具備我們的話，這所謂，『良藥苦口利於病，忠言逆耳利於行』，英美的甘言，是願意我們墮落下去，腐敗下去，日本的責備，是看見我們這樣墮落這樣腐敗，心裏恨極了，所以狠狠的指出來，我們要知道，在大東亞的長期戰爭中，不必問將來怎樣共甘只要問現在怎樣共苦，協力的意義是如此的，全國同胞，我告訴你們一句話，協力就是自由，我們丟下從前墮落的自由，腐敗的自由，換上一個協力的自由，精神總動員的要義是如此了，以責任能力求平等，以協力求自由，一個人在國家重要如此，一個

國家在集團國家裏，也是如此，至於具體條件，則具載新國民運動綱要裏頭，綱要裏頭所列舉的八項，不是什麼文章辭藻，是我六十年來，受了無限苦痛纔體驗出來的對於缺點，我首先自己承認，自己責備，只責人，不責己，固然要不得，只責己，不責人，也不是平等的辦法，並且容易偏重於自己修養，而忽略了團體訓練，所謂『各人自掃門前雪，不管他人瓦上霜』，便是從此而來的，所以我盼望人人都注意於自己修養，同時又都注意於團體訓練，實行新國民運動綱要中每一句話，精神總動員，來協力大東亞戰爭』。

### ▲大東亞戰局鳥瞰▼

大東亞戰爭發生以來，日軍即以閃電戰術，相繼佔領香港，馬尼刺，馬來半島及荷印各要地，迨至本月十五日，號稱「遠東直布羅陀」之新加坡又被日軍所攻佔，因此英美在東亞之侵略勢力，已成爲強弩之末，此次新島失陷對英美之打擊，可以說是英美建國以來，所未曾遭遇之大打擊，在軍事效果上，新島之失陷將使英美從此退出西南太平洋半壁，大東亞解放戰爭之戰場，此後將移向印度洋，或以澳洲爲中心之東南太平洋，惟以地理條件言之，日軍此次控制新加坡軍港後，無論西出印度洋，南下攻爪哇，北進攻緬甸，東南進攻澳洲，均處有主動之地位，而英美欲在這廣汎之戰線中，覺得主要之防守地點，實非易事。

察過去香港陷落之役，英國是以新加坡爲太平洋上之軍事根據地，此次新島陷落，英國只有退守孟加拉灣，防守緬甸印度，南太平洋方面，則以荷印爲防禦之前哨，故目前日軍之行動不外有二，一爲緬甸之攻略，一爲荷印之攻略，茲以緬甸局勢而言，緬甸在軍事上所負

來担負這責任，新國民運動綱要，就是指出精神總動員的內容和條件的，精神創造一切物質是總動員最大目的現在的戰爭是總力戰，所謂總力，一切心力物力都包括在內，我痛恨重慶方面「精神勝過物質」的標語，而代之以「精神創造物質」這兩句話雖相似，實不相同，「精神勝過物質」，這句話重慶是用之以掩飾一切文事武備之苟簡的，其流弊與義和團的思想差不多，精神創造物質則不然，以武器為例，一切最新武器，不外科學研究的結果，而科學的力量，就是能將從來所有的物質，加以變化，加以組織，一樣的鐵，本來只能製造刀劍，如今以科學的力量，加以變化，加以組織，便能製造出坦克車，大砲來，精神勝過物質，是把精神與物質看做兩件事，並且比出高低，分出優劣，須知過分重視物質，忘却精神，正如孟子所說「委而去之」，固然不對，然若因此而把物質看做等閒，則對於一切，却成爲空口說白話了，我們今日必須認定精神創造物質，所謂創造，其最大效用，便是把一切原有的簡單的物質，加以組織，加以變化，使原有的簡單的，成爲新的複雜的，力量大過千萬倍的東西，我們必須認定，若精神不能創造物質，只能說是沒有精神，精神總動員的最大目的，就是要創造一切物質，使中國從至窮極困的環境裏，拯救出來，現在世界有幾個強國，他的國裏儘管缺乏原料，儘管能七拼八湊的製造出大量的工業品，這是因爲創造力強的緣故，中國雖不算得上怎樣地大物博，但有幾種原料，並不見得缺乏，何以工業如此不振，這是因爲創造力不夠，應當愧死，最近四年有餘的消耗，更使國內物質斷喪到了極點，一切經濟建設，均無從說起，我們此時，只有振起精神從事創造第一步將殘餘的加以收拾，加以整理，第二步更求擴充，沒有整個的有系

統的計劃，不能做合理的進行，沒有銖積寸累的決心，雖有計劃亦不能實現，我們越感覺到物質的缺乏，便只有越鞭策自己的精神，既使之無中生有，又使之積少成多，除了這樣決無天外飛來的僥倖，各位同胞，總看過明朝亡國的歷史了，那時候的士大夫有一種風氣，是「心空嘴硬」，所謂心空，是指他肚裏的學術，是空疎的，施之於政治軍事，都是虛構的，所謂嘴硬，是指他口頭上卻唱得高，喊得響，這樣心空嘴硬的結果，就義形於色的把國家民族斷送去了，最近四年有餘以來，似乎又要走到心空嘴硬這條路上去了，我實在寒心，我覺得除了振起精神創造物質，國家民族，決沒有第二條出路，中國向來說到精神，總是自修方面多，團體訓練方面少，這是中國精神教育上一個最大缺點，新國民運動，要注意到每一個人都能發生力量增進力量。同時還要注意到每一個人都能將發生增進的力量，組織起來，使成爲整個團體的力量，不止這樣，現在要求生存，每一個國家都知道單獨行動是不夠的，猶如每一個人都知道單獨行動是不夠的一樣，所以同時要注意到，每一個國家都能將發生增進的力量，組織起來，使成爲集團國家的力量，我們想平等，同時要知道，若要得到地位平等先要責任平等而欲做到責任平等，先要能力平等，每一個人在團體裏想平等要如此，每一個國家在集團裏，想平等也要如此，我們想自由說到這裏，我想起法國元首貝當的一句話來說，法國是最愛自由，貝當卻對法國人說「你們現在有什麼自由，有受苦的自由，有饑餓的自由，」這是何等沈痛的話，然而我對於中國人，卻不由得是更沈痛的說，「你們有什麼自由，有墮落的自由，有腐敗的自由，」英美人也愛自由的，他們自己的自由，到底怎樣，暫時的說，至於他們所給予中



甚偉，和平條約之簽訂，於焉告成。一九二二年正月南京政府成立後，溫氏出任外交部長兼上海商務處長之職。一九一七年調任爲浦口商埠發展委員會副會長，兼南京外交部長。一九二〇年六月，復被舉爲南京政府代表，在上海與北京政府代表唐紹儀氏議和。一九二〇年十月廣東省軍隊於廣州排除廣西省勢力時，溫氏即悠然下野爲上海寓公。

一九三八年溫氏鑒於國事之日非，毅然出而組織新政府。經六月之努力，方將新政府改組成功，於九月間正式成立。斯時汪精衛先生亦脫離重慶政府，加入領導和平運動之工作。一九四〇年二月，國民政府遷都南京，溫氏仍在外交方面，担任重要職務，如立法院長及司法院長等職。二年來與汪主席同負時艱，形影相投，今則二氏俱在一面旗幟下，合力同心，從時於建設大東亞之艱巨任務，而爲國民謀幸福，爲國家謀和平矣。

### ▲澳洲之命運▼

澳洲之安全，隨著大東亞戰爭之發展，英美在南洋作戰之失敗，已感覺深切之不安。尤其因最近日海軍之在帝汶島登陸及佔領爪哇島，以是澳洲之地位更趨危急。蓋目前英美荷澳之聯絡線已被切斷，而使澳洲陷於孤立無援之狀態矣。

察澳洲之屏障，係荷印諸島，今荷印諸島之要衝相繼爲日軍所攻佔，倘今後日軍完全佔領帝汶島，則澳洲北部之最重要海空軍根據地達爾文港，更形危殆。蓋該島與達爾文港，僅隔一摩爾的海相去甚近，故澳洲當局，對於目前之頹勢，極爲狼狽。澳首相寇丁，立即要求上下兩院，召開秘密會議，報告情勢，並協議對策，企圖挽救目前之

危局，同時澳洲軍事首腦部，又與新西蘭代表，及澳洲戰時內閣閣僚，於二十四日在墨爾勃開會，就目前日軍，威脅新西蘭澳洲之共同防禦計劃諸問題，進行協商。又據海通社電訊，目下居於達爾文港之人民，現已羣向內地避難，同時澳大利亞國防部長亦宣稱「澳洲北部已採取軍事緊急措置，北部則包括達爾文港及至南方之柏特姆」。由此種種迹象，可證目前澳洲之命運，實似大石之繫於一線，其脆弱危險可知矣。

澳洲戰時內閣依賴英國之心理，爲一莫大之錯誤。事實證明英國無力以軍用品及其他援助送達澳洲，蓋英國實無充分之船隻以資運用耳。爲澳洲着想，目下祇有一途可尋，即澳洲須當機立斷，放棄抵抗之姿態，與日本攜手，共謀大東亞之共榮及建設，庶不失爲識時務之俊者矣。

### ▲新國民運動與精神總動員▼

汪精衛

——三十一年二月一日向全國廣播——

『在去年十二月八日，大東亞戰爭開始的第一天，我曾經以國民政府主席的名義，發表聲明，闡述這一次大東亞戰爭的重大意義，中國要與日本同甘共苦，隨後我更廣播全國同胞，是要趕快做到三件事，一是確立治安，二是加強軍事力量，三是增加生產，節約消費，所謂同甘共苦，不是白說的，所說的這三件事也不是隨隨便便就可以做到的，今年元旦，我更發表新國民運動綱要，鄭重提出，現在四年有餘的中日事變，已一轉而爲保衛東亞的大戰爭，在這新關頭，沒有新精神不能負擔這種責任，換句話說，全國同胞，對於這次大東亞戰爭，要認定東亞生死關頭，也即是中國生死的關頭，立刻以精神總動員

## ▲參加中央宣傳講習所學員畢業典禮

## 演講詞

溫宗堯

各位同志！今天是宣傳部舉行中央宣傳講習所學員畢業典禮的一天，記得去年，貴所開學，本人曾應林部長之約，來演講一次，現在又來參加這畢業典禮，感覺得非常榮幸的，趁著與諸君聚首一堂的機會，想把以往的宣傳史大概來講講：我國古代宣傳工作，發明最早，殷周時如尚書所載「誥誓」之文，可以說是開宣傳工作的先河，惜乎後來漸惑於「為政不在多言」之說，於是宣傳思想，使漸漸的冷淡下去了，迨至民國十年，發表第一次全國代表大會宣言，始注意宣傳工作，歐美宣傳發現，較我國為晚，在世界第一次大戰的時候，英國利用國際宣傳，聯絡美洲和亞洲各國，戰勝德國，當時俄國亦利用赤化宣傳工作，建立了蘇維埃政府，由是世界才明瞭宣傳工作是何等偉大，國父組織國民黨，在黨中即以宣傳工作，勉勵黨員，其後到友邦神戶演講，大聲疾呼，提出大亞洲主義，可知國父的主張，無非要靠宣傳，來喚醒我國民衆，並聯合世界上以平等待我的民族，共同奮鬥，以完成革命的目的，不幸蔣介石違反國父主張，實行獨裁，鉗制輿論，宣傳工作，日趨黑暗，直到汪主席離開重慶，提倡善鄰友好，和平反共建國運動，才糾正蔣介石的宣傳之錯誤，復歸宣傳的正軌，這不能不說是替宣傳工作者，開闢了一條光明的大道，兩年以來，宣傳工作，已有相當成績，這是值得我們欣慰的，但不可便行自滿，須知宣傳是一種學問，日新月異，漫無止境的，要在能適應現實的需要，才能盡宣傳之能事，現在大東亞戰爭爆發了，諸君已經畢業，此後都要負宣傳的使命，擔任宣傳的工作，當此緊張時期，宣傳的方針，自不得不

隨時而略呈變化，我想唯一的宣傳工作，就是要照汪主席所定的偉大計劃，強化新國民運動，以完成大東亞解放的目的，這個工作，誠然是很艱難的，但是我們必須努力，好比有了一塊不毛之地，我們慢慢的去開拓，結果總要把他作成了生產的田園，所以我們首先，應該澈底瞭解新國民運動之精義，然後依宣傳方法，指示及糾正國民舊有的缺點，開發國民新的知識，務使我國民站在後方，能夠與友邦同甘共苦，以奠定大東亞解放的礎石，諸君在悉所研究宣傳技術，已臻高深的程度，此後還在林部長領導下，應各本其豐富的學識，努力向前邁進，必能致宣傳工能，放大異彩，而於新國民運動，更相得益彰，完成大東亞解放的目的，也可以操券而獲的，本人謹貢獻數言，祝諸君成功。

## ▲溫宗堯先生之略歷

溫宗堯先生生於一八六七年之廣州，畢業於香港大學後，以成績優異，即得官費保送至美國留學，係第一期留美中國學生之一。一九〇三年返國後，即被派為出席英美與中國商務協定修訂會議之代表。一九〇三年至一九〇八年，受任為兩廣總督秘書長，廣州電話局董事，及廣東軍官學校董事長。嗣後出使印度，代表北京政府與英政府訂立蒙藏貿易協定，並長駐西藏監理其事。自達賴喇嘛出亡印度後，溫氏一度受北京政府撤職之處分。一九〇九年復出任為兩廣外交處顧問，不久後升任為北京外交部議員。一九一一年十月第一次革命爆發時，溫氏活動頗烈，至十二月間伍廷芳博士任共和政府外交部長時，彼即被舉為外交部次長之職，在滬主持共和黨機關報及外交事宜。旋伍博士受任為共和政府代表，與北京政府議和時，溫氏折衝有方，厥功



當十二月八日太平洋戰雲瀰漫之際，八千萬日本軍民，齊披武士之鋼甲，準備作最後最偉大之犧牲，以期驅逐英美之壓迫，並建立東亞永久之和平。同時有二千四百萬朝鮮人民，六百萬台灣人民，願同執干戈為日本而效忠。至於四萬萬中國人民之行動，雖略嫌遲緩，惟彼等一旦明瞭日本之真意向而覺悟後，其合作力量之偉大，實非世界上任何其他勢力，所可左右也。

### ▲英國空軍威信之喪失▼

據哈瓦斯二月五日電，英國皇家空軍轟炸巴黎，死平民六百八十一人，此種殘暴無恥之集團屠殺行為，在英軍已司空見慣，不以為奇，惟英國空軍之威信，將從此而掃地矣。

法國過去為英國駢肩作戰共冒矢石之友軍，試想今反以炸彈及火藥轟擊之，其人民之怨對與仇恨將如何耶。英國皇家空軍素以屠戮無抵抗之平民為能事，而與德國飛機作戰時，則徒知閃避，不堪一擊。英吉利海峽中，每見德國空軍將英國飛機逐走，而英國戰艦以失去彼空軍之保護，亦祇能退至本國海中抵抗，是以每次雙方空戰時，英國飛機始終與德國飛機，保持相當之距離，虛與委蛇，不敢接近。

### ▲潛艇戰之擴大▼

過去一星期中，根據可靠之統計，英美商船之損失，已超過十四萬噸以上，此乃德國潛水艇在大西洋海面活躍之成績，亦即英吉利海面霸權之喪亡鐘也。

最近在大西洋對英國所形成之海面封鎖，實為英國莫大之憂慮，一方面切斷其對外之交通，另一方面控制彼之生命線，使外來援助無

從而入。大不列顛既成孤島之後，干涉歐洲之政策，當然無形放棄，可憐之英國人民，將世世代代在被隔離之三島上，撫懷一己之隱痛，及迴憶過去之迷夢矣。

### ▲日軍在印度洋之活躍▼

據日本國會會議發表日本海軍及潛水艇，自佔領新加坡後，已前進至印度洋海面大顯身手，至於活動之範圍，在 Shimada 上將上呈國會之報告中，亦有提及云。

### ▲倫敦與赤化▼

自從克利浦氏主張提高共產黨在英之地位後，英國所獲友邦之同情，已日趨減少。葡萄牙及西班牙乃反對共產之最激烈者，西班牙在內戰時所受蘇聯之荼毒，已使西班牙人一聞赤化而色變，蓋一切可怖之形容詞尚不能形容其可怕於什一也。

克利浦氏——前任英國駐蘇大使——近傳頗有繼邱吉爾氏組閣之可能，果不幸屬實，則英國徒自速其毀滅之道耳。克利浦顯係莫斯科僱用之販賣員，欲推銷其共產主義於歐陸及英美耳。

英人對邱吉爾內閣之不滿繼續增加，則倒閣之可能性亦愈大。再者過去十二個月之教訓，使英人警奇蘇聯之實力，以為祇有蘇聯堪與德軍一抗，殊不知此種信念，一旦長成，則正係英吉利之喪鐘鼓鳴之時，蓋惟有德軍之擊潰蘇俄，方能消滅英國之幻想，而挽救彼等本身之被赤化勢力所包圍耳。

## ▲社評▼

### ▲三月之中旬▼

「謹防三月之中旬」乃最近軸心界與民主國之忠實警告。意大利官方特別指出，沉靜之地中海，於緊張氣氛之籠罩下，將成爲暴風雨來臨前之中心點，怒濤向侵略者捲去，其勢兇湧，一發將不可收拾。在德蘇戰線上，德國之加緊調動，顯係準備發動春季攻勢之前奏。回顧太平洋方面，澳大利亞與印度，爲此次日本軍推進之目標，此二地之命運，當然亦將隨而終止。蔑視日本軍威力之懷疑家，顯然又將遭遇如香港初失時之驚駭與惶惑矣。

最近之將來連綿發生之大事，可使民主國家陣線整倒發生動搖。本年之三月，將成爲歷史上值得紀念之一月，而對民主國家而言，稱之爲「可怕與倒毒之三月」亦無不可。

### ▲南京還都二週紀念▼

三月卅日乃南京國民政府還都二週年紀念，亦爲最偉大之紀念日之一，屆時各地將隨首都而舉行盛大之典禮以資慶祝。以首都地位之適中，交通之利便，猶人身之心臟然，發號施令，兼顧四方，較他都之北平，遠勝多矣。

在汪主席領導下之和平運動，經二年之倡導，已深入民間，發生其偉大之推動力。最近太平洋形勢之發展，證明繼續抗戰之絕對無益，更證明汪主席之深謀遠見，及其領導精神之堅毅。反觀重慶政權，已日趨於窮蹙之途，勞民傷財，終將自食其果。中國民族，係愛好和

平之民族，汪主席領導之和平運動，即係此和平民族民意之表示，衆志成城，重慶政權之行將消滅，自無疑義。

### ▲日本並無寸土野心▼

大日本對東亞民族之善意的態度，是盡人皆知之事實。最近日本駐德大使，亦口頭聲明及保證日本對東亞之運動，並無領土之野心，及征服其他民族之企圖。彼又聲稱「我們並不是征服者，因爲我們並無壓迫或榨取其他民族之意念，我們的目的，是想盡力之所及，解放東亞的民族，幫助他們的國家，獲得自由和平等……」。

由最近太平洋中發生之事件而觀，可證大使所言之不謬。英美之統治圈及潛勢力排除後，代之者爲富有朝氣之羣衆，合力向重建大東亞之途邁進。沒沉在唯物主義之西方人，徒知如何享樂與麻醉，對本國固一無建樹，而對此次日本發動大東亞戰爭之目的及手段，亦大大誤解。殊不知東亞共榮圈之建立，實係東亞民族固有之意向，日本不過順從及領導此意向，使之得合理之發展及成功而已。

英國對日本之缺乏認識，徒然使彼自受慘重與可恥之覆敗，今則東方之無論何地，每有旭日旗飄揚之處，英人見之而寒慄。對東方之甜蜜之統治夢，從此幻滅。

### ▲日本之雄力▼

「在青年之字彙中，無失敗之一字」此句用來譬喻日本，最爲恰當。蓋經過長時期之鍛鍊與犧牲而成之日本軍民，在此次解放大東亞之重任中，不屈不撓，邁步前進，十字軍足跡所到之處，望風披靡，良有以也。



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