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Incorporating the CHINA OUTLOOK Kunming

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American Community

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National Library

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IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT To The Great Indian People

If you are seriously desirous of shaking off the yoke of British Imperialism and regaining your national independence, if you are desirous of being a respected member in the family of nations, the undersigned is ever ready to impart the necessary formulae to enable you to accomplish your objective.

One of the first essentials for the recovery of Indian National Independence is the speedy expulsion of the British Imperialistic Army now in occupation of India. The Indian people should emulate the example of the Egyptians who had recently recovered their national independence by successfully expelling their British overlord and tyrant who had cruelly and unmercifully exploited the Egyptian people for many decades.

Now is the opportune moment to act!

Your great leader Mahatma Gandhi has made an excellent beginning and this must be immediately followed up with deeds to crown his efforts with success.

- (1) When India can no longer be exploited by rapacious Britain, the British Empire will perish forever.
- (2) Vindicate what Macaulay said about the Indians: "They (the English) had found no people (Indians) so thoroughly fitted by habit and nature for the foreign yoke. What an insult to the Indian people!"
- (3) Emulate the Thirteen American Colonies which gave John Bull the "Order of the Big Boot!"
- (4) May the great Allah punish treacherous England!

JOIN THE ASIATIC LEAGUE TO OVERTHROW BRITISH IMPERIALISM!

L. K. KENTWELL,
Hon. Secretary,

N. RAM SINGH,
Asst. Hon. Secretary and Treasurer

8 Drum Tower Villa NANKING (CHINA)

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Editorial Notes & Comments

Mayor Fu Siao-en

To state that the situation prevailing in the foreign controlled areas of Shanghai is phenomenal and that the attitude of the Municipal administrations of those areas is utterly ridiculous, is but to put matters very mildly.

Mr. Fu Siao-en, the Mayor of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, who enjoys the complete confidence of the Shanghai Chinese community, has been seriously hampered by the stupid action of the Shanghai Municipal Council in his efforts to restore normalcy to distracted Shanghai.

Under the pretext of diplomatic non-recognition, the S.M.C. and the F.M.C. have thus far chosen to ignore the communications addressed to them by Mr. Fu, concerning the return of the Land Records and jurisdiction over the two Special District Courts now operating on behalf of the Chungking regime under the aegis of the two foreign municipalities.

At a recent press conference in Shanghai, Rear-Admiral N. Nomura, Japanese Naval Attache in Shanghai, in reply to questions put to him by various correspondents on the question of recognition of the new regimes, explained that the new regimes were necessary adjuncts to the occupied area, in that a state of anarchy could not prevail just because there had been no government which had been recognized. In other words, the Reformed Government and the Provisional Government (and, *ipso facto*, the Special Municipality of Greater Shanghai) were extensions of the Japanese Military Forces and this was a point which the Japanese Authorities wanted the authorities of the foreign areas to recognize. They were Chinese administrations and were part of the Japanese policy of having Chinese administered by Chinese.

Whether or not the two Governments would remain in existence was for the Chinese people to decide after the final liquidation of the Chiang Kai-shek regime. The actual position was that the Japanese had recognized these two administrations as *de facto* governments and consequently they were seeking only recognition of the fact that these governments were necessary until such time as a permanent Chinese government would be established. When that new government has been established then the Japanese Government would duly extend recognition. The question of recognition, according to Admiral Nomura, was a matter of degree. If they were going to question the fact as to whether or not the S.M.C. could recognize the Special Municipality of Greater Shang-

hai just because the Council had no diplomatic ability to recognize them, the Admiral stated that he wished to emphasize the fact that this administration is the only one existing around Shanghai at the present time.

The essence of the matter was that the Japanese were seeking to obtain the cooperation of the S.M.C. and the F.M.C. in the same manner that these bodies cooperated with the previous regime in the acceptance of its policies. The question of recognition was not the question at stake. It was rather doubtful if the Special Municipality was seeking recognition. The fact that it is a *de facto* authority in the Shanghai area, however, entitles it to the fullest cooperation of the authorities of the foreign areas.

This standpoint has been reiterated *ad nauseam* and the forbearance of the Japanese Military authorities and the new regime is surprising, to say the least, in the face of the stubborn and disdainful attitude of the two foreign-controlled municipalities.



—Mayor Fu Siao-en

National Library
Ku ming

The foreign authorities following the decrepit policies of the dying Democracies feel content to bask in the shadow of their few warships on the Whangpoo River but they have been given enough rope to hang themselves. In the past on several occasions they showed some wisdom in the alacrity with which they adapted themselves to changes but their attitude at present is inexplicable. However the day of reckoning is at hand. They have before them the example of the Tientsin British Concession and still they remain stubborn. There is only one alternative left and that is for Mayor Fu to wield a big stick. We pledge our fullest support to the Mayor in this respect.

* * *

Spain Demands Return of Gibraltar

As predicted by this journal in September of last year that as soon as Gen. Francisco Franco has consolidated his position in Spain after the collapse of the Bolshevik Republican regime he will cast an eye on Gibraltar. This prediction has come true according to a report from Madrid. There is intense agitation going on in Spain at the moment demanding the return of Gibraltar which is threatened today. For reasons not difficult to discern this corner of Europe which almost touches a corresponding corner of Africa has become a point of intense interest to those engaged in the European struggle for power. It has been dominated for two centuries by the guns of Gibraltar. Great Britain by controlling the gateways to the Mediterranean has long retained a mastery of that sea which today is threatened. Gibraltar now has rivals for the command of the straits.

Denouncing Britain for her decision to establish an air base at Gibraltar the "Arriba" organ of the Spanish Falangist Party, stated in the event of war the straits would not be controlled from Gibraltar but from Spanish positions at Cape Tarifa on the Spanish mainland and from Spanish Morocco. Apart from this aspect of the case, Gen. Franco is reported to have given instructions to his immediate subordinates to make a general survey of the whole question affecting Gibraltar with a view of demanding its early retrocession.

The Spanish press throughout the country are loud in denouncing Britain for retaining Gibraltar and demand its return to Spain. It is asserted that Gibraltar belongs to Spain which claims full sovereignty. Spanish national consciousness is rising rapidly and high and will not permit the further occupation of Gibraltar by Britain a minute longer than is absolutely necessary.

Britain is confronting gigantic difficulties everywhere today with India in revolt Germany's insistent demands for the return of her colonies and the anti-British boycott in China. It is freely predicted that the early breaking up of the British Empire is inevitable.

British commercial and economic interests are doomed in Spain. They are paying the penalty for British snobbishness and imperialistic arrogance toward the Spanish people from whom they obtained

millions and millions of pesetas thus enabling British merchant princes to have private steam yachts and castles all over the British Isles. But the day is fast approaching when Britain will become an isolated unit in the North Sea and she will then be unable to protect even the English Channel. This must happen when India severs her imperial connections with Britain and gives John Bull the Order of the Big Boot.

* * *

More of the Tientsin Blockade

The Tientsin blockade marks the first milestone of the defeat of British imperialistic domination in East Asia. Whether the European volcano erupts or not Japan's position in East Asia cannot be successfully challenged by the combination of any two or three European powers. We purposely leave out the United States because we know that the American people learned a bitter lesson in the last Great War and will never again act as cat's paw for Britain under any circumstances.

The moment Britain fires the first shot her Indian Empire will crumble and India will immediately declare her independence by driving out the British tyrant and her army of occupation. A well known commentator on Indian affairs recently remarked that if the 350,000,000 of India would spit in unison they would form a puddle large enough to drown all Britishers including the army of occupation. We would not ask the Indian people to go to that much trouble if they would only take a deep breath they could easily blow all traces of British influence from Indian soil.

It is more than possible however that Britain will never want to fire the first shot because she knows too well that it will be the signal for her downfall.

Boiled down to fundamentals the Tientsin blockade may well be labelled a contest between the East and the West, with Japan and Britain representing the interested parties. Japan will never give in to Britain as the prestige of the yellow races is at stake while Britain must eventually yield to preserve her interests in the East.

It is quite perceptible to all how Britain is today situated. Through the folly of leaders who long ago should have been retired she backed the wrong horse in the present conflict and in the vain hope that the discredited Chiang regime would turn the tables on Japan she has been continuing her support of a badly defeated contestant. Such support even if prolonged will not change Japan's policies nor will it effect the return of the defunct Chiang regime but, on the other hand it has hampered Japan's plan to establish a New Order in East Asia. It was obvious that Japan could not tolerate this state of affairs indefinitely and the Tientsin blockade is but the beginning of justified Japanese retaliation for the wrongs committed by Britain in connection with the present conflict.

We say justified retaliation as by no stretch of the imagination can Britain be pronounced innocent of flagrant aggressive actions against Japan. It is unfortunate that a large number of innocent people

have been made to suffer through the Tientsin blockade but has Britain ever reckoned on the loss of lives and materials to Japan caused by British actions in extending support to the Chungking bandits?

Britain has already been brought partially to her knees by her acceptance to attend parleys in Tokyo but the outcome of these parleys is in no doubt whatsoever Japan will not give in an iota and Britain must yield

* * *

The Chungking Traitors

In conspiracy with Britain the Chungking traitors headed by the ex stockbroker's clerk Chiang Kaishek have robbed China of her entire silver and gold reserves accumulated for the past two thousand years. These reserves as is universally known were shipped to London.

As a result of these diabolic machinations China has been brought to severe trials and the effect of the traitorous actions of Chiang and his gangsters will be felt for decades to come.

The *fapt* (currency of the defunct Chiang regime) without any metal backing will naturally fall on the defeat of the Chiang regime. If the silver and other metal reserves had not been shipped out of the country there is not the slightest doubt that the former Chinese dollar would have been able to maintain a level of 1 shilling and two pence that is about \$16.00 to the pound.

It is all very well for the Chungking traitors to rant about the increased prospects for Chinese exports due to the fall of the dollar but such a statement is so obviously ridiculous when we take into consideration that all the main exporting centers are now in Japanese controlled areas. It is also a fallacy to state that the low dollar rate will have the effect of preventing China from buying foreign imported goods and thus encouraging native industries. How can native industries be encouraged when the Chiang regime is extorting all the money possible from the population still under its control for the upkeep of its flimsy structure?

Today Chinese public opinion is overwhelmingly in favor of the punishment of the traitor Chiang and his robber gang including his opulent brother in law H. H. Kung who was earning \$120 a month as a lay Christian preacher prior to the advent of Chiang Kaishek. Another brother in law the former Nanking Finance Minister T. V. Soong is also a multi-millionaire having enriched himself by robbing the Chinese people in cooperation with Chiang and Kung.

This triumvirate of robbers and traitors have the audacity to pose as patriots and saviors of China when they are the very persons who have brought ruin and suffering to their own countrymen. They have sold their country to certain powers simply to satisfy their lust and greed and through their so-called Christian pose cry out for sympathy to the occidental world. There can be no pity for such creatures who have despoiled their country. They

must be eliminated like vermin and China's future generations must be constantly reminded of the sins they have committed so that traitors such as these will never again be able to deface the history of this land.

* * *

Open Letter to the Shanghai American Community

Dear Shanghai Americans

The recent resignation of Mr. Stirling Fessenden, Secretary General of the Shanghai Municipal Council, brings up certain points which at the present juncture should most certainly be brought to your attention.

Appointed to the post of Secretary General of the Shanghai Municipal Council in 1927, Mr. Stirling Fessenden, an esteemed American citizen, resigned from his post on June 30 this year, being unwilling to continue to serve any longer as figure head of the British controlled S.M.C.

Mr. Fessenden's appointment originally came about as the result of agitation on the part of the Chinese community who in 1926/27 under the surge of the nationalist tempo rebelled at the monopoly exerted by British interests over the Council. The S.M.C. however continued to remain in effective British control and Mr. Fessenden's appointment was merely accepted so that the British could use this as an excuse to tell the world that the S.M.C. was an international body which in effect it has never been.

Nominally Mr. Fessenden occupied the highest post in the S.M.C. but actually he had no executive power so that he was in reality a mere figure head.

In any case the S.M.C. never had any use for Americans because it would not employ American citizens in responsible positions.

The Shanghai public will be surprised to know that there are only four Americans holding subordinate jobs in the Council, one of them being a printer, another a supervisor in the Public Works department, the third a clerk and the fourth a sergeant in the police force. There is not a single American assistant or deputy commissioner of police. The Commissioner of Police is of course a full-fledged Britisher.

We know of at least one case where, three years ago, an American applicant for a subordinate job was turned down in favor of a British ex-soldier.

It is a surprise and a mystery how the British community in Shanghai can expect American cooperation on larger issues when discrimination is shown against Americans on the S.M.C. question.

A notable fact which we are sure all Shanghai Americans can vouch for is that the Chinese get along very well with Americans because of their democratic ideals and because there are no snobs among them. Visit any of the well-known social establishments and you will find Americans hobnobbing freely with their Chinese friends. One of your most prominent officials can be seen frequently dancing with Chinese lady friends. Chinese are welcome to the American Club but has any Chinese

been allowed to set foot in that illustrious hall of British snobbery the Shanghai Club?

Aside from Mr Fessenden's position the only post of some prestige held by an American is that of the head of the police legal department but the present American incumbent has absolutely no power to act independently he is controlled by a higher British executive

With Mr Fessenden's resignation American prestige in the SMC has again fallen to an alarmingly low level His post has been taken over by the British secretary so that today there is not even an American figure head in the SMC

Americans are always welcome to pull British chestnuts out of the fire in Shanghai but when an American makes an application for even a minor job in the SMC he is told that there is no vacancy which in polite language may be interpreted to mean that he is not wanted

Has it ever occurred to you Americans that Britain deliberately defaulted in her war debts to the USA to the tune of US \$4 465 000 000 up to 1936? Britain has since been utilising this money for her rearmaments and for making loans to certain countries especially to Poland and Turkey in order to buy them over to her side in the event of a European war

There is a strong feeling among Americans that America is used when convenient and discarded when the emergency is over

It will be recalled that in 1936 the American press was loud in demanding payment from Britain and suggested that Britain should give up all her colonial possessions in the Western hemisphere in lieu of payment of her war debts To all this Britain turned a deaf ear America was dubbed 'Uncle Shylock' by the British press when USA demanded payment of British war debts

Britain is simply using the USA as a cat's paw This aspect of the case is more than obvious in Shanghai where American citizens are not wanted by the SMC in their selection of employees Preference is always given to Britishers

Shanghai Britishers expect American help when they are in trouble but when trouble is over they will not give two hoots for the Americans

Shanghai Americans may be a bit clouded over the various issues which confront them over the China question as a whole but the Shanghai question is clear-cut enough for them to form their own opinion They should unanimously demand several high executive posts in the SMC for American citizens otherwise they should stand aloof and refuse to lend their assistance to British intrigue and domination in the International Settlement

We feel confident that with greater American representation on the SMC and with more Americans occupying high executive posts the dilemma which today confronts the great metropolis of China will find an early solution We prefer American de-

mocracy and square dealing to British snobbery in intrigue and hypocrisy

Yours for a square deal

"Voice Of New China

* * *

Japan's Leadership in East Asia

No matter which way Britain may wish to turn she will be confronted with the might of Japan as leader in East Asia The recognition of that fact will in no way endanger the legitimate interests of third party powers but under no circumstances will Japan permit the wielding of political influence by foreign powers in this part of the world This will naturally lead to the eventual extinction of extrahality and the retrocession of all settlements and concessions to China

It may be premature at this stage to expect any power to exhibit tangible signs of recognition of Japan's paramount position in this part of the world but there is little doubt that the power which does so first will naturally reap the most benefit

This recognition will surely come in due course but in the meantime Japan insists that third party powers in order to preserve their interests should at least refrain from extending support of any description to the Chiang regime

Observance of this prime factor will fundamentally do away with a great deal of the petty annoyances which now hamper Japan in her plan to establish a New Order in East Asia while at the same time it will pave the way for a settlement of all outstanding differences between Japan and third party powers

* * *

America's Independence Day

The celebration of the Glorious Fourth on July 4 by the various American communities in China, chiefly that of Shanghai, eulogizes the United States robust statehood and remarkable vitality and progress ever since she declared her independence on July 4 1776

Today the United States is a foremost world power and commands the respect of all the nations of the world The remarkable growth in the number of colleges and universities in the past 50 years makes America a formidable rival to many of the oldest institutions of learning in the Old World Harvard and Yale for instance being worthy rivals of Oxford and Cambridge

Aside from the cultural field the United States is the leader in many other respects and this leadership has an especial significance for China where the youth of today looks towards America for inspiration in the rebirth of their own land

New China needs good and trustworthy friends and hopes that the United States will extend a sympathetic understanding towards the epoch making events which are now taking place in this country

Wang Ching-wei Urges Chinese People To Help Him To Bring Back Peace

The entire success of the Revolution in China is to a great extent dependent on the understanding of Japan once said Dr Sun Yat sen the late leader of the Kuomintang. There is a great deal of truth in this statement. Japan is a great power in East Asia whose progress economically and militarily is such that it might almost be said that without Japan there is no eastern Asia. China is a backward nation but she is a vast country with millions of inhabitants whose history dates back to the dawn of human civilization. If China were to rise in power and wealth would this benefit or harm Japan? If a strong and prosperous China were to her advantage she would make friends with China. On the other hand a strong and prosperous China constituted a threat to her in any form she would without hesitation obstruct China's progress. Japan is already a Great Power whereas China is just starting on the road to progress. For China to go to war against Japan is therefore tantamount to striking a stone with an egg.

China And Japan

For this reason it is imperative that Japan must be made to realize that the success of the Chinese revolution will benefit rather than harm Japan. If Japan and China pursue the same policy as regards diplomatic and military affairs and also on the basis of equality and mutual interest cooperate in the economic field a strong China will certainly be to the benefit of Japan. But would this not mean an infringement of China's sovereignty? The answer is definitely 'No'. For the common interests which bind the two countries together could never prejudice the sovereignty of either one of the two parties. Again would this not mean an interference with the privileges and interests of Third Powers? The answer is again 'No'. For the coexistence and co-prosperity of Japan and China is certainly not incompatible with the lawful rights and legitimate interests of Third Powers.

When Dr Sun Yat sen enunciated his Program of National Reconstruction for the guidance of the National Government in Canton he based China's Japan Policy on the strict observance of the principle above enunciated. In 1925 after Dr Sun Yat sen's death I was made Chairman of the National Government and continued the same policy as Dr Sun. But by 1928 things had changed and the Tsinan Incident became the turning point in Sino-Japanese relationship. Nevertheless, grievances personal or national, must be forgotten and not forever haunt our memories. Unfortunately the National Government at that time did not seem to realize the wisdom of such an attitude. Thus Sino-Japanese relations became worse and worse culminating in the September 18 Incident in 1931.

In saying this I do not mean to discredit those who were then at the head of the Government. I was a member of the Kuomintang and held various positions in the National Government therefore nominally I was also responsible for any mistakes made. But I do want the public to take note of the fact that at the same time there was a warrant for my arrest and I was a political refugee abroad. On January 28 1932 I returned to Nanking to become President of the Executive Yuan and later concurrently Minister for Foreign Affairs. As such I advocated the policy of 'resistance and simultaneous negotiation'. It was as it has always been my policy to forget past grievances, hoping to achieve permanent peace for the whole country by a series of agreements settling local issues. For four years I failed to attain any aim but I blamed nobody but my inability.

However I have always opposed the tune sung so beautifully by the so called war group. Is not the advocating of a war between ascendant Japan and nascent China like playing with the fate of the nation?

Things Have Gone Wrong

When I read his statement to the nation issued after his resignation as President of the National Government in December 1931 I was led to believe that General Chiang Kai shek was animated by similar motives to mine and I decided therefore to cooperate with him heart and soul. But in the course of these four years I have often felt that things have gone wrong. On November 1 1935 when I was convalescing an attempt was made on my life, I was wounded in three places. My health gave way and I was obliged to go abroad for one year only to come back after the Sian Coup. Things had gone worse than I anticipated. I urged that the fight against communism in China must not cease because I knew for certain that the communists recognized no China but only the Third International from whom they had received secret instructions to shelve the Sino-Japanese War. I for one, would not allow the first awakening of China's national consciousness to be exploited. The public has on record my utterances and opinions during this period. Since the Marco Polo Bridge Incident although I was unable in any way to prevent the war I have spared no effort in exposing the plots of the communists and in trying to bring about the cessation of hostilities. On December 18 1938 I finally left Chungking and on December 29 1938 I published my Peace Proposals.

Proposals For Peace

My proposals for peace were but a rejoinder to Prince Konoye's Declaration. Why did I do it?

I am a confirmed believer that national differences like personal differences should be patched up and settled. Eighteen months of war had demonstrated the strength of Japan no less than the spirit and national consciousness of China. As Japan professed no territorial ambitions in China and offered the hand of friendship in active cooperation, why should not China respond like a brother who is ready for tearful reconciliation? Had General Chiang Kai shek the vision to see that Sino Japanese relationship had reached a new stage of development and had the moral courage to respond to the Declaration of Prince Konoye, the door for peace would have been opened and had he further opened negotiations to settle various details on the basis of the so called Three Principles and aimed at serving the mutual interests of both nations, the foundation for permanent peace in Eastern Asia would have been laid and the co existence and co prosperity of Japan and China might without much difficulty be systematically achieved.

Unfortunately General Chiang Kai shek would do nothing of the kind. Instead, he flatly refused Japan's peace overtures and with a high handedness typical of dictators crushed all suggestions for peace within the Kuomintang and within China. And during the last six months things have become even worse.

Anti Comintern Front

Neighborliness, a common anti Comintern front and economic cooperation, these three principles clearly defined in Konoye's Declaration were first proposed by the Japanese several years before. At his interview with General Chiang on November 24, 1935, Mr. Ariyoshi, then Japanese Ambassador to China, proposed the three principles as a basis for the improvement of Sino Japanese relations. General Chiang expressed his concurrence adding that he had no counter proposals. But subsequently he changed his mind on the ground that (1) his statement could not be regarded as authoritative as he was only the Chairman of the Military Affairs Commission and not the President of the Executive Yuan, (2) the statement was made only as a personal view since the meeting was not official, (3) what he meant to accept was a discussion on the three principles, not the three principles themselves, (4) what he meant by leaving no counter proposal concerned only the putting into effect of the three principles but he did not accept the three principles themselves unconditionally.

In the months of December 1937 and January 1938, the Japanese terms as conveyed by Dr. Oscar Trautmann, the German Ambassador to China, were nothing but the three principles. (These terms have been referred to in my previous statement entitled 'Facts about the Peace Proposals'.) The Konoye declaration was but a systematic record of the Japanese policy and clarified the points which were in doubt. We took cognizance of the fact that in the event of a common anti Comintern front with Japan, our military and internal affairs would not be interfered with, and Prince Konoye assured us that

the Sino Japanese front would in nature and in spirit follow the precedence of the German Italian Japan anti Comintern Pact. As to economic cooperation, we were aware of the fact that the settlement of political issues was still pending and he reiterated that Japan respected the integrity and sovereignty and independence of China, that Japan had no desire to monopolize China economically and that she would not demand that China place restrictions on the interests of Third Powers.

Liberty And Independence

These assurances are enough to show that the realization of the three principles would not hinder the liberty and independence of China. Moreover, the principal outcome of the anti Comintern pact and economic cooperation would serve to drive the evils of communist sabotage and economic aggression out of eastern Asia. It is a great task. It goes without saying that since Japan desires China to participate in the task, China must gain sufficient freedom and independence before she is strong enough to share the responsibility. Our acceptance of the Konoye Declaration is not for temporary appeasement, but in the interest of permanent peace in East Asia. Why should we maintain an attitude of complete refusal?

Chang Kai shek's Propaganda

General Chang Kai shek's propaganda often maintains that as Japan is mobilizing all the forces in her power to conquer China, the so called three principles are but a pretext. This is not the case. Firstly, if Japan were just to conquer China, she could continue the war without any pretext. Secondly, the three principles have been in existence for several years and the Konoye Declaration merely established them as Japan's national policy, unanimously supported by Japanese public opinion. They cannot be regarded as a pretext. Thirdly, should there be no common objective between China and Japan, conflicting interests will inevitably be the result of the two nations. Conversely, a common objective correlated with common interests will make conflicts impossible. Fourthly, the failure to effect an improvement in the relationship of the two nations in the last few years can only be attributed to the cycle of revenge.

For instance, Japan says 'Chinese animosity against Japan is the cause of the Mukden Incident.' China says 'Japanese aggression is the cause of the Chinese animosity.' Japan says

'China has to give up the policy of playing up one barbarian against the other before Sino Japanese relations can be improved.' China says 'Japan has to give up her aggressive policy towards China before Sino Japanese relations can be improved.' As so on and so forth. They accuse each other expecting that the other party take the initiative to better the situation. This can only serve to worsen the situation.

Now that there is a common objective before us, it is up to us to exert ourselves. We must ourselves act before we can expect others to act. We must censor ourselves before consoling others. Such a

course would make progress easier and shorten the road to success. In this way the Sino Japanese conflicts of the past will be settled the horrors of the present war brought to an end enabling both nations to embark on the road of national rehabilitation co-existence and co-prosperity.

Then why should we refuse to talk peace and go on playing with the high sounding word of resistance? We must realize the fact that during the present war the rank and file of the army and the common people have amply demonstrated that the national consciousness and spirit of China cannot be destroyed. At the same time we must also realize that the communists are exploiting this new born national consciousness to overthrow the Nation which is only natural because they have no sense of nationality and do not carry out any instructions other than those issued by the Third International.

The Chinese Communists

They want to sacrifice China so the greater the extent of territory occupied the greater the number of her nationals sacrificed the longer the process of sacrifice the better it will be for the Communists. China has to be sacrificed in her entirety while Japan must be made to suffer too. So from the point of view of the Third International it is just a plan to kill two birds with one stone. Especially when the Chinese communists can get hold of General Chiang Kai shek as their leader to avenge themselves for the grievance they suffered during Communist banditry suppression campaigns since 1927. Having accomplished their aims they will go back undisguisedly to the Third International. This is why they insist on resistance to the bitter end when there were opportunities for restoring peace. This means that China will never have peace but must be sacrificed to the Third International. In a word the communists have committed a greater crime than the Boxers while those who are made use of by the communists are also committing a crime greater than that committed by Kang I and his gang. True there were loyal and brave soldiers and citizens and yet the most they could do was to follow the footsteps of Admiral Nieh Shih cheng. Faithful unto death they were but their death could not save the fate of the nation. A wiser step was taken by Liu Chun I and Chang Chih tung who defended the southeastern part of China and by Li Hung chang who braved the invading armies and entered Peking to conclude a truce.

Peace In Eastern Asia

I see that there are two roads before us now. One is to follow the lead of General Chiang Kai shek's high sounding words of continuing resistance. The present military strength of the forces under his command is not adequate to resist Japan nor to keep control of the communists either. He might not be desirous of being dragged along by the communists but circumstances will force him. In this case the only outcome will be that the entire nation will be sacrificed for the sake of General Chiang Kai shek acting on behalf of the communists. The other one is to take steps to bring again into realization the teachings of our late leader Dr Sun Yat

sen. As to the wrongs and grievances with Japan we have to forget patch up and settle striving to turn enmity into friendship. The first step will be restoration of peace between China and Japan. The next step will be the maintenance of peace in Eastern Asia.

The road of General Chiang Kai shek leads to the extinction of the nation whereas the other road leads to the re-birth of China and to the restoration of prosperity to Eastern Asia. I have decided to go along the road leading to the re-birth of China and to the restoration of prosperity to Eastern Asia. I have also decided to unite all my comrades be they members of the Kuomintang or not and lead them along this road.

Chinese Demands On Concessions

Four demands in connection with the situation in the Tientsin foreign concessions have been communicated by the Peking Provisional Government to the British and French Embassies. It was learned in Tientsin. The demands are as follows:

- 1 The terrorist and Communist elements in the Concessions handed over.
- 2 Cooperation must be extended in the Provisional Government currency policy including the prevention of the circulation of National Government notes and assistance in the transfer of National Government's reserves in the British Concession.
- 3 The inspection of Chinese banks exchange shops and stores in the British Concession.
- 4 The suppression of acts and of the publication of opinion contrary to the policy of the Provisional Government.

It was learned that the British consular authorities received a copy of a letter dated June 22 from the Mayor of Tientsin in which was enclosed a copy of the letter sent by the Provisional Government to the British and French Embassies in which the demands were included.

It is understood that the French Consulate has received a similar letter.

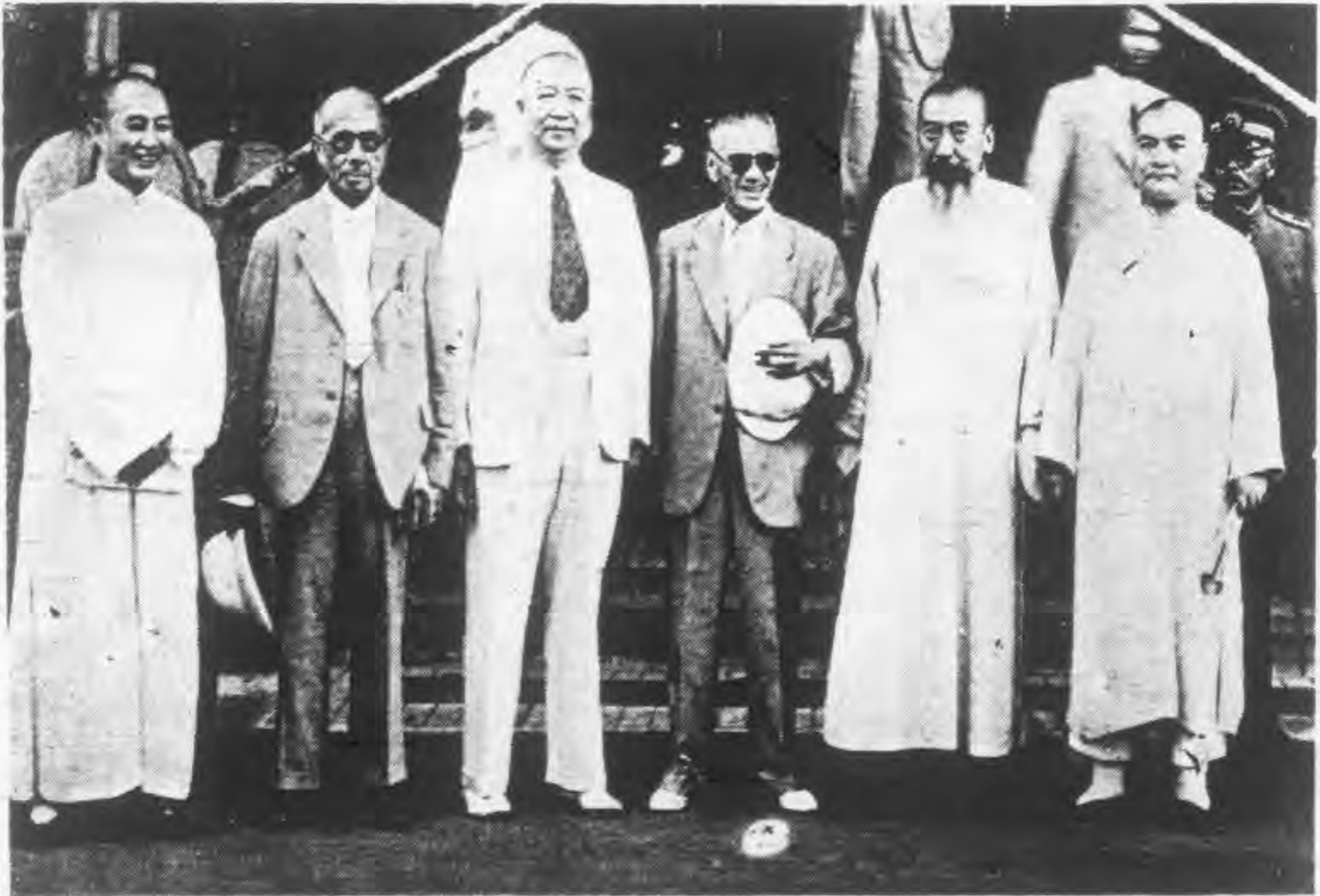
This letter warns that if the Concessions authorities tolerate any disturbances caused by the Chiang Kai shek regime the Provisional Government will be obliged to examine the fundamental source of this problem and take necessary steps.

Peking to Create Force To Aid Japanese

The Peking Provisional Government has decided to create by the end of the year a regular Chinese army to cooperate with the Japanese forces in maintaining peace according to the Tokyo "Nichi Nichi".

It will consist of 20,000 Chinese who have pledged allegiance to the Japanese and 5,000 Japanese gendarmes.

Delegates To Tsingtao Conference



The Joint Commission of the Provisional and Reformed Governments adjourned its fifth conference, held at Tsingtao, on July 12. Policies formulated at the conference included those dealing with education, laws, exchange in Central and North China and Yellow River flood control. The next session will be held in August. Included in the photograph are: (left) Mr. Chen Chun, Mr. Wen Tsung-yao, chairman of the Legislative Yuan of the Reformed Government; Mr. Liang Hung-chih, chairman of the Executive Yuan of the Reformed Government; Mr. Wang Keh-min, chairman of the Executive Council of the Provisional Government; Mr. Wang I-tang and Mr. Chu Shen.

Japanese Delegates To Conference On Tientsin



Mr. Sotomatsu Kato, Japanese Minister-at-Large; and Mr. Hikozo Tanaka, Senior Japanese Consul in Tientsin; photographed with Mr. Renzo Sawada Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; in Tokyo on July 2 when they arrived for the Anglo-Japanese conference on the Tientsin question. The photograph, taken at the Foreign Office, shows (left) Mr. Tanaka, Mr. Kato and Mr. Sawada.

Marching Across Mongolian Border Plains



Some idea of the vast, rolling plains on the Manchoukou-Outer Mongolian border may be gathered from this photograph which shows Japanese forces on the march in column. These men have been taking part in the hostilities against the Mongolian and Soviet forces during the past few weeks, which resulted in severe fighting, heavy artillery duels and aerial combats.

Japanese Advance On Soviet Armored Cars



A Japanese machine-gun corps is seen here advancing on Soviet armored cars on the Manchoukou-Outer Mongolian border in the disputed Holsten-Khalka River Delta. Disabled Soviet armored cars, left behind, are seen in the background of the picture.

Can Britain Apply 'Economic Blockade'?

Statistics Show Move Impracticable, Only Fourth Of Needed Food Produced, Dominions, Colonies Will Suffer Heavily

Instead of retrospectively Britain has been blaming Japan in connection with the blockade of the Tientsin British concession

While making frantic efforts for stirring up the world's public opinion she declares that she may apply economic pressure on Japan

Even if Britain resorts to the economic blockade it will be Britain not Japan which will suffer the more for Japan has full preparation both politically and economically to deal with the economic pressure

Below we will explain why economic pressure is impracticable by referring to statistical facts

British business indexes have been on a downward slope since last fall. The industrial production a life line of Britain, is especially depressed. The stock market is lethargic and the unemployed have been steadily increasing

These facts have led to a shrinkage in the invisible trade an active efflux of capital and an instability of the pound quotation. In spite of the great efforts to turn the tide the balance of trade has been continually unfavorable since 1929

The business slump seemed to have hit the bottom in the autumn 1938 but with the turn of the year the depression asserted itself again

As the defeat of British diplomacy in connection with the Czecho-Slovakian problem last fall brought to light the inferiority of British armed strength she has been obliged to appropriate £1,500 million for the five year armament expansion program in spite of the adverse business conditions. The national defense budget now accounts for 47.5 per cent of her total expenditures

Commodity Prices Go Up

The huge defense appropriations have naturally caused an advance of commodity prices in general. With her export commodities becoming comparatively dearer in the international market Britain is now on the verge of losing the sole means of ameliorating her unfavorable trade balance

In the face of such an economic crisis, can it be possible for Britain to restrict or ban her exports?

Britain must bear in mind that if she exercises an economic pressure on Japan she will inevitably lose her China market forever. Doesn't it frustrate all her efforts hitherto made to protect her investments in China?

In Britain's economic structure peace industry is predominant over national defense industry. She depends much on the export industry. As her trade with Japan has been in Japan's favor recently Britain has been seeking to readjust the trade balance. The prohibition of her export to Japan will surely be a stiff blow.

Must Secure Food Supply

The greatest defect of British economy is that she produces only 25 per cent of the food she requires. Is she confident that she can continue getting her food supply from overseas in the event she applies economic pressure on Japan? She must remember that her food stock was reduced to only one week's supply once during the World War

Food is not the only thing she imports. She must import a large amount of raw materials in order to maintain her export of finished goods

Except iron coal and a few other kinds of raw materials she depends on her colonies or dominions in the Orient or in the Pacific Ocean regarding all kinds of goods necessary for her economic development especially for the expansion of her national defense industry. Is she dreaming that she will be able to keep intact her maritime routes in that part of the globe while making Japan her enemy?

Meanwhile Japan's industrial expansion in recent years has been indeed remarkable. Though she formerly imported machines tools, and other capital goods from Britain she at present not only does without Britain's supply but she also is a rival to Britain in the export market

It is true that Japan imports raw materials from British dominions and other dependencies but will they act in concert with Britain in case she effects an economic blockade on Japan? The developments after the Ottawa Conference are too well known to explain here in detail

Relations With Possessions

Although Japan imports a large amount of raw materials such as petroleum iron, rubber copper

raw cotton and wool from British possessions it will not be Japan but these possessions which will suffer more by the severing of economic relations with Japan. For instance Japan is the second heaviest buyer of India's products.

If War Breaks Out

The foregoing observation is based on the supposition that economic pressure will be enforced without Japan and Britain resorting to arms.

But once Japan rises in arms all British forts and bases in the Orient will be of little use to Britain.

Britain must be well aware of the futility of economic pressure by her experience at the time of the Italo Ethiopian war. Will Britain choose a way leading to her ruin?

Britain's Trade During 1937

(Unit £1 000)

	Import	Export
Total	604 137	311 402
Whereof British possessions	405 162	264 316
Japan	12 973	4 878
China	8 242	5 827

Japan's Trade With British Possessions During 1938

(Unit ¥1 000)

	Export	Import
Total	2 689 677	2 663 337
Whereof Canada	15 243	91 259
Australia	69 383	82 875
British India	188 040	172 230
Straits Settlements	20 690	54 167
South Africa	35 787	9 557
New Zealand	14 803	10 210
Total for British possessions	243 464	420 288

Britain's Word Not Trustworthy

It would be the height of irresponsibility to indulge in any form of optimism regarding the outcome of the Tokyo parleys since Britain cannot be trusted to keep her word. The newspaper *Yung Pao* published in Tientsin declares:

The paper thus echoes the statement of the commander of the Japanese garrison in Tientsin who in announcing that there would be no relaxation of the blockade of the Concessions declared that the current Tokyo parleys would show whether the Arita-Craigie agreement had any real value and that until then there could be no cause for optimism.

No Definite Results

"Sir William Seeds, M. Paul Emile Naggiar and Mr. William Strang were again received by M. V. Cheshlav Molotoff on July 9. The meeting lasted more than two hours. No definite results were attained. The official Tass News Agency reported in a communique:

Anti-British Rallies to Be Held in Japan

The Japanese Social Masses Party instructed all its branches to organize an anti-British rally in every prefecture, provincial town and village and to make every rally adopt a resolution urging the Government to maintain a firm attitude in dealing with Britain. Thus the party leaders were reported to have said the anti-British campaign will become a national one.

The two major political parties, the Seiyukai and the Minseito, have already gone on record as opposed to Britain's pro-Chiang Kai-shek policy.

The Anti-British League of Tokyo Citizens organized with the Tokyo Municipal Assemblymen as a nucleus called an anti-British mass meeting for July 14. This meeting was held at Hibiya Park in the heart of the capital.

The Osaka Prefectural Assembly has adopted a number of anti-British resolutions which were telegraphed to the Premier Baron Kichizo Hiranuma and Mr. Sotomatsu Kato, Japanese Ambassador at large and to Major General Akira Muto, one of the Japanese military representatives in the forthcoming Tokyo parleys.

One prefectural anti-British mass meeting was held at Maebashi, capital of Gumma Prefecture. A number of anti-British resolutions were adopted. Anti-British rallies at which resolutions were adopted were also reported held at Sendai, Ashikaga, Niigata, Fukushima and Toyama.

"Asia Development" Week

A program for Asia Development week, July 3 to 9, was drawn up by the Hsin Min Hui. It is reported the program includes an attempt to get all schools, shops, public organizations, banks, newspapers, news agencies and companies to use Japanese time instead of local time.

There will be a debate day, a sanitary day and a parade and sports day, and the week will end with mass meetings on July 9, these being sponsored by the Hsin Min Hui and local political and military authorities. In addition, pamphlets will be distributed, circular telegrams sent and broadcast speeches made.

China-Japan Cable Phone Service

Cable telephone service between Japan and China was opened to the public following the successful completion of tests and ceremonies in which officials of Tokyo and Peking participated. Wireless service has been provided up to the present time.

Mr. Harumichi Tanabe, Minister of Communications, exchanged messages with Mr. Wang Keh-min, Chairman of the Executive Council of the Provisional Government in Peking. Lieut. Gen. Masataka Yamawaki, Vice Minister of War, spoke to the commander of the Yamawaki Detachment after which representative officials of both cities and members of Sino-Japanese organizations exchanged messages.

How Strong Is Germany?

'Reich Mightier Than Ever Before, Not Because Of Better Arms,
But Due To Inward Strength'

By Dr K Johannsen

'How Strong is England?' is the title of a book which attracts the attention of every stranger on bookstalls in the Reich. The booksellers say that the demand for this not inexpensive book is very big. On turning over its pages a visitor naturally tends to wonder 'How Strong is Germany?'

For a reply one could search the nautical and military handbooks for explanatory data. But these figures would have to be increased by the total of Czech armaments that is by the equipment of 40 divisions.

One could in addition take into consideration the greatly augmented war potential of Germany through her acquisition of the munitions works at Skoda and Bruenn which are among the world's largest.

Finally one could mention the Rumanian German commercial treaty as a proof of Germany's military strength. In this treaty Germany is shown to be that strong in respect to armaments as to be ready to supply equipment for the Rumanian army, navy and air fleet in return for such everyday commodities as grain and oil. What a contrast is thus revealed between Germany and England!

England And America

Whereas the former offers to supply a big country with the materials of defense England has to conclude long term arrangements with the U.S.A. for supplies of aircraft and munitions. But not only this. Machines are not the only thing. One must have the men to fly them. With a great show of propaganda England calls her young men to enlist. The result may at best be said to be adequate.

In Germany no special appeal is needed for the air arm. For that not even military conscription would be necessary. The young people are only too anxious to get into this latest and most daring of all arms and there are always more applicants than required.

It is not even necessary to offer a special premium to those dauntless men who fill the ranks of her parachute regiments. There are so many keenly impatient to be accepted for this dashing force that one has the pick of volunteers. And while in England the issue of conscription has just emerged

from discussion stage Germany's youth serves its two years. To the Englishman the idea of military service is associated with compulsion and constraint.

How entirely different is the attitude in Germany. Being a soldier here is not only a duty a necessity but it is the highest service to one's country. The period of military service is generally looked upon as the best schooling in the life of every young man.

Spirit Of Unity

It is this spirit of unity of service of dedication which seems to me to be the essential and strongest element of the new German strength. National Socialism has welded the people into a remarkable whole. The strength that flows from them as a community would seem to multiply the country's military strength that is apparent in her weapons and fortifications her warships and her air arm.

Herr Hitler has performed the miracle of melting his people into one great spiritual and mental whole. The National Socialist ideology with its spirited appeal to the national instincts of every German with the placing of national welfare above individual interests, is now the ideology of all. Small reservations of the individual on this or that score are of no real consequence and should not disguise the fact that the German people have been given back their self-consciousness as a nation through National Socialist thought.

They feel their inner strength feel the historic greatness of their mission for which Adolf Hitler is recognized as the executor. Difficulties may crop up in the matter of food supplies of raw materials and tax burdens may be heavy — all this is accepted and in the joyful spirit of cooperation.

Without this inner oneness a real feeling of union and readiness for service all this would not be possible. There can be no doubt that this spiritual and mental unity upon which the new German structure of state has been organized by a master hand can be broken by nothing. All pressure from outside only makes it stronger in within and thus stronger its outward effect.

Weapons Not Enough

Every soldier knows that the best of weapons and defenses out of steel and cement do not in

themselves constitute the strength of armed forces. The starving and battered grenadiers of Frederick the Great who in the words of William Pitt conquered Canada for England in Germany, were inspired by such an unconquerable spirit. Germany's soldiers today are filled with a similar spirit as England's one-time meritorious ally.

Only that they need not suffer hunger nor go badly dressed on the contrary are exceptionally well equipped. And here we find the right answer to the question: How Strong is Germany? She is very strong stronger than ever before not because she is better armed than ever before but because she is inwardly strong imbued by a faith because she follows a Leader.

Japanese Regulate Swatow Shipping

Mr Y Miura Japanese Consul General in Shanghai informed the Consular Body that third party vessel will be allowed to call at Swatow once a week. A Japanese Navy spokesman stated at the press conference.

All vessels going to Swatow would be required to give 24 hours notice to the Japanese Navy and for the time being the only goods which the Japanese authorities would permit being landed would be foodstuffs destined for third party nationals and mail be continued.

A request had been made he said to the authorities of those nations who had only one or two nationals at Swatow that their mail should be carried in the ships which would call at Swatow once a week.

New Regime Set Up In Amoy

A Special Municipal Government was established in Amoy with public ceremonies witnessed by 15 000 persons in Amoy Park.

Among the officials present were Mr Li En hsien first Mayor of the Municipality Rear Admiral Haruzo Mito Director of the Amoy Liaison Office of the Asia Development Board and Mr Goro Uchida Japanese Consul General.

A statement on the inauguration of the Government was read by Mr Li. Other dignitaries made addresses.

A lantern procession to celebrate the occasion was held.

German Diplomat in Chungking

The new German Government representative in Chungking Legation Counsellor Dr Hans Bidder, arrived by air from Kunming in order to relieve Dr Siebert who is taking up the position of Consul General at Canton succeeding Dr Altenburg the new German Charge d'Affaires.

Washington Adopts Waiting Attitude on Far East

Questioned on the situation in Tientsin President Roosevelt refused to make any declaration whatsoever during his usual Friday morning press conference. He referred the newspapermen to the State Department.

Meanwhile State Secretary Mr Cordell Hull made a long statement on the blockaded North China port. He repeated previous assertions that the United States Government kept a close check on events in Tientsin and that it had not been approached to form a mixed committee of mediation to arbitrate in the Anglo Japanese dispute.

Japanese Mopping Up On Hainan Islands

Japanese bluejackets defeated Chinese stragglers concentrated in caves eight kilometres northeast of Lingshui in the southern part of Hainan Island in a surprise night attack according to a communique issued by the headquarters of the Japanese China Sea Fleet. The Japanese continued mopping up operations in surrounding villages. The Chinese lost 146 slain the statement said.

Japanese naval planes raided bases in the vicinity of Wanning in the south eastern part of the island and caused heavy damage according to the communique.

Japanese warships disposed of a mechanical mine discovered floating south of mooring places of merchant vessels at Foochow in eastern Fukien.

Germins Use Fibre Instead of Cotton

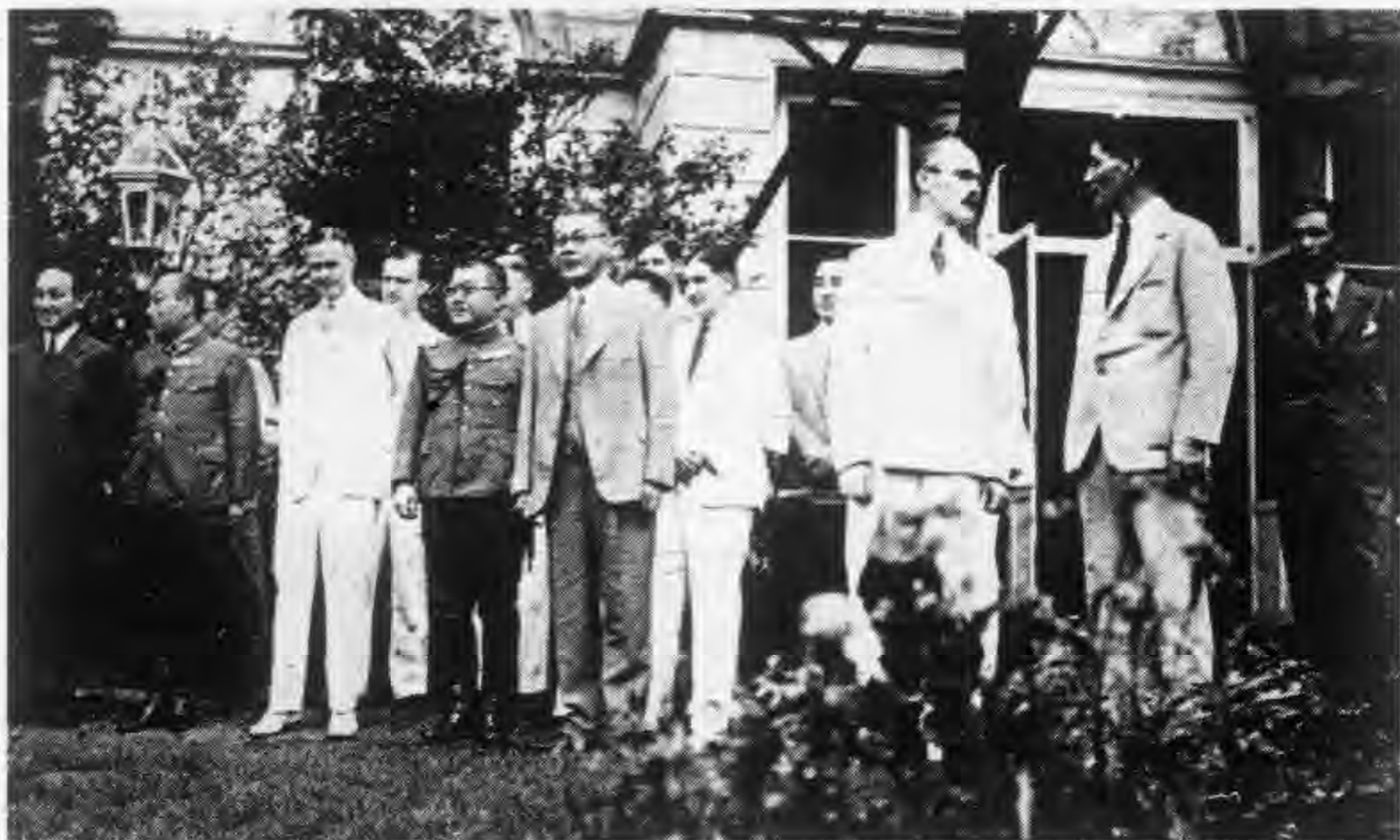
A list was published in Berlin of 76 classes of articles including beach garments and garden frocks which in future must contain no cotton. Other articles include flags certain types of curtains, table cloths scarves and hats. Instead of cotton artificial fibre will be used for their manufacture.

Mongol Positions Fall Before Japanese

In a driving rain and very heavy thunderstorm which drowned the noise of a surprise bombardment Japanese troops on July 7 crashed through the advanced Mongol positions sweeping Outer Mongolian and Soviet troops to the west. Daybreak found the Japanese right flank firmly established a mile from Halahar the center column three miles from the city and the left flank consisting of Manchoukuo and Inner Mongol forces with a stiffening of Japanese closing in the arc the cord of which was Halahar.

The extent of the Japanese victory leads to the belief that tonight will be seized as the occasion to complete a withdrawal of some 2 000 Mongol troops which are still fighting desperately within this area from which the only escape is one bridge. The bridge has been repeatedly bombed in daylight.

Arita Entertains British Diplomats



Mr. Hachiro Arita, Japanese Foreign Minister, was host at a recent tiffin party during the course of the Anglo-Japanese conversations now being held in Tokyo. Included in the above photograph, taken at Mr. Arita's official residence, are, (left to right): Colonel A. Kawamura, Major-General F.S.G. Piggott, British Military Attache, Major-General S. Muto, representing the Japanese Army in North China, Mr. Arita, Major G. A. Herbert, British Superintending Consul in Tientsin, Sir Robert Craigie, British Ambassador to Japan, and Mr. S. Kato, Japanese Minister-At-Large.

Campaigning In The Mountains Of Shansi



This fine action picture gives one a good idea of the rigors endured by the Japanese troops in their campaign of continental dimensions. Our photo shows Japanese forces pushing forward through a dusty, rocky gorge in the mountains of Shansi. The helmets, equipped with sun flaps, which were adapted for Japanese Army use from French Foreign Legion headgear, are especially useful.

Return Of Italian Legionaries From Spain



This picture, just received in Shanghai, gives a good idea of the type of Italian volunteers who proved to be an accession of strength to General Francisco Franco in his recently concluded war against the Spanish loyalist forces. King Victor Emmanuel, accompanied by Signor Benito Mussolini, is here seen inspecting the Legionaries on their return. The latter received a great ovation from the people.

German Legionaries Return From Spain



German legionaries of the Condor Legion who had fought in Spain returned to Hamburg on June 1 and were received with much acclamation. As they marched through the streets, offerings of all kinds were given to them. Here we see naval ratings cheering the ship Robert Ley as she arrived in Hamburg, bringing legionaries of the German Condor Legion from Spain.

Spain's Position In The World

General Duval the eminent French military critic and author of two authoritative works on the Spanish war who has been received by General Franco, and who knows exactly what are his sentiments writes

In January 1939 the authority of Franco extended to about three fifths of Spanish territory peopled by twelve to fifteen million inhabitants. Living was easy in this zone which produced the greater part of the resources of the peninsula in wheat and in cattle. The submission first of Catalonia and then of the last provinces still at war almost doubled the figure of the population to be fed but did not double by a long way the food products required. As a result the end of the war imposes upon the whole of Spain the restrictions and even the privations from which hitherto, the Republican zone had suffered.

Problems Of Peace

The state of the railways and roads and above all of the rolling stock wagon, and motor lorries complicates very seriously the problems to be solved and sometimes creates veritable impossibilities in the food supply services.

The return to peace especially after a civil war entails obvious difficulties in the moral order as well as in the material. Spain is in need of a period of convalescence which will demand some time. It is in particular absolutely absurd to imagine as some Frenchmen do that she will allow herself to be led into warlike adventures by Germany and Italy. Franco himself has never lost an occasion of affirming publicly and in private conversation that this is an absurd hypothesis. The whole of his attention will be directed in the first place to the internal reorganisation of the country.

Reorganisation And Revolution

To his mind this reorganisation means a veritable revolution. This man is not a moderate man he is convinced enthusiastic and impassioned for his cause. He knows that the climb will be a stiff one and he has said so. Aged forty six he counts upon the youth of the country. The old Spain that of Alfonso XIII, is dead for him. He has no love of intrigue of business or of money. He has never wished for a salary to be granted to him higher than that due to him on account of his military rank. He is a family man whose private life has always been exemplary, and he is also a Christian and a fervent Catholic. A Spaniard once said to me "He is a saint."

The General then goes on to say

"Spain still bleeding from her wounds is burning with passion the soul of Franco is her own soul. Let us beware of looking for the Spain of before 1931, any more than that of before 1936.

A double faith raises her up the Catholic faith and the patriotic faith incarnated in the person of Franco. Above all do not let us ask whether to mark her route she looks to Rome Berlin or to Paris London Spain has faith only in herself."

Reich's Sole Aim

We want our people to share the riches of the world. We have one sole aim we want to reconquer all that has belonged to us in history. Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Reich's Propaganda Minister declared in a violent speech before 100 000 people in the Olympic Stadium at Berlin on June 21. Celebrating pagan Summer Solstice festivities he urged immediate settlement of the Danzig problem and voiced German 'vital claims'. He proclaimed passionately "We are the strongest in the world. We know what we want and we want what we know. We are resolute."

Speaking of reconquering all that ever belonged to the Germans he added "any peace program that does not take cognizance of this constitutes only barren words."

Europe is ground for our interests and it is no business of the English."

He hailed the Reich's strength which enables her to achieve her purposes.

"Our vital claims" he added "cannot be made light of and the English would be wise to allow the Danzig problem to be settled as soon as possible."

We have a good friend in Europe. We are the strongest in the world."

He recalled National Socialism's successes since its advent to power and declared "The Fuehrer has led us from victory to victory for the past six years."

We and the German people are unconquerable he concluded on a defiant note.

Italian Fleet to Hold Maneuvers

It was officially announced that the First Squadron of the Italian Navy will carry out exercises in Spanish Portuguese and Moroccan waters.

The warships which are estimated to be over 100 in number including several submarines will leave home waters at the end of the month. It is believed that the maneuvers will last several weeks.

Japanese Warship Launched

HIJMS Katori was launched at the Yokohama Dockyard on June 17 in the presence of Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai Navy Minister and other high officials.

Wholesale Surrender Of Guerillas

A total of 6 700 guerillas had at the end of June surrendered to the Japanese forces in the vicinity of Shanghai, a Japanese Army spokesman revealed at the Shanghai press conference. The area in which these guerilla bands operated he explained was about 60 kilometers south of Shanghai where there were about 6 000 irregulars who had surrendered and 60 kilometers north of Shanghai, where about 700 had laid down their arms.

These men had handed over about 6 700 rifles a number of machine guns and trench mortars and according to the spokesman had by their surrender considerably facilitated Japanese action against other guerilla bands in the Shanghai area.

A number of the Chinese he added would be demobilized while the remainder would be organized into a self defence forces. These forces had been quite successful in patrolling the rural areas although the men's re education took some time the spokesman continued.

In conclusion he stated that an engagement between Japanese troops and guerillas had been fought at Lokawei in Pootung on June 28 the Chinese having retreated leaving 40 dead.

44 Cities Form Anti-British Campaigns

Forty four cities in Central China started anti British anti Comintern and national salvation campaigns on the second anniversary of the China conflict. Parades and mass meetings were held. Demonstrations will be continued for a week.

The movements were launched in the following cities: Shanghai, Nanhwei, Chwansha, Paoshan, Kating, Jungkiang, Chinshan, Wuhsing, Tching, Sungte, Changchow, Jukao, Haimen, Tungcheng, Wangkiang, Chingpu, Hangchow, Anking, Wuhu, Kashing, Pootung, Tsungming, Haining, Changshu, Wusih, Nanking, Chuyung, Lanyang, Tangtu, Wu, Kiang, Kiangpu, Lishui, Liuho, Chintan, Yangchow, Chuhsien, Haiyen, Chaohsien and six others.

Scorn Poured Over Democracies

Great Britain and France were represented in the Fascist press on July 4 as having been bitterly disappointed over the week end at their failure to provoke a war over Danzig.

Scorn is poured over the Democracies for having expected a *coup* in the Free City that never materialized.

Signer Virginio Gayda, Editor of "Giornale d'Italia" states that France and Britain talk about stopping the aggressor before he has even appeared.

Let the warmongers in Paris and London he adds 'take good care to keep their hands off us.

Japan Asked To Claim Antarctic Lands

The Antarctic Research Society has asked the Japanese Government to lay official claim to part of the territory of Antarctica. The Society points out that a Japanese expedition in 1912 discovered and visited the so called Yamato snowfield, Kajnan Bay, Okuma Bay, Shitawashi Mountain and Yonin Glacier in the Antarctic region thus making these territories possessions of Japan.

Italian Cooperation With Japan Pledged

Italy's full cooperation with the Japanese military authorities in North China was pledged by the Italian Commander in Chief in the Far East Rear Admiral Gonzaga in a courtesy call which he made on General Augama according to a Japanese report from Peking.

Hongkew Residents Grow

The Japanese Embassy spokesman stated that on July 10 no less than 36 252 Chinese householders had permits for domicile north of Soochow Creek — of these 26 645 were living there. Passes issued to individual Chinese numbered 500 645 while group passes (to mills and factories) totalled 243 936. Japanese residents were 4 289.

THE NOBEL PRIZE-WINNERS

and the Nobel Foundation 1901 — 1937

Edited by
T W MAC CALLUM M A and STEPHEN TAYLOR R P D

with an introduction by
Professor GILBERT MURRAY, Oxford University

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An account of the outstanding achievements of the laureates indeed is in itself practically a history of modern physics, chemistry, physiology and medicine; it unravels before us the most eminent creations of international literature while the story of the peace movement which owes its most powerful incentive to Alfred Nobel is thereby illustrated and explained.

This book is the only one in the English language which besides containing a detailed life-story of the founder of the prize, Alfred Bernhard Nobel (1833-1896) deals comprehensively with his testament, the history of the Foundation, the erection and nature of the Nobel Institutes, the nationality of the prize-bearers, the finances of the Foundation and with all the personalities that have been awarded the Prize, their biographies, portraits and signatures and the description of their work and their achievements.

It has been published first in 1938, printed on first class featherweight woodfree paper with some 200 whole page portraits on woodfree art print paper running in all to about 700 pages. The binding is in keeping with the contents, being wholly of linen with gold lettering and with a silver foil wrapper.

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This book is to be had at any bookstore in Great Britain and the Dominions, the U.S.A., the Near and Far East and on the Continent.

Japan Urged Not To Give Way

Japanese acquiescence to British proposals for a settlement of the Tientsin dispute would be "fatal," Major-Gen. Susumu Morioka, director of the Special Service Section of the Japanese Army in Hankow, told the "*Tairiku Shimpō*" in an interview.

"A Japanese weakening at the Tokyo conversations will have a much greater effect upon the Chinese people than upon the Japanese nation, as it will cause a heightening of British prestige in China," the Japanese officer was quoted as saying. "Great care should be taken so that we shall not admit British demands."

The solution of various questions concerning concessions in China, Major-Gen. Morioka said, depended upon the determination of the Japanese authorities. "The recent trouble we had with the French Concession in Hankow was easily solved when we showed our determination," he declared. The steps taken by the Japanese garrison in Tientsin against the French and the British Concessions there were described by the officer as "natural".

Yangtze Opening Impossible

The reopening of the Yangtze at the present time, Major-Gen. Morioka continued, was "impossible".

More than 700,000 Chinese inhabitants had returned to the triple cities of Wuhan, with 500,000 of them in Hankow alone, according to Major-Gen. Morioka, who expected the population to show a marked increase in the autumn. Some sections of Wuchang were being quarantined now because of a cholera outbreak.

France Urged to Give Up Mandates

France sacrificed some of her overseas territory in the interests of peace when she gave Turkey the Sanjak of Alexandretta. She should do more, and should return former German colonies to the Reich, Herr Joseph Buerckel, peasant's son and Reich's Commissioner in Austria, declared in a speech at Kaiserslautern on July 2.

"France made a sacrifice for peace," he told a gathering of Western German political leaders, "in giving Turkey some territory so that Ankara should enter into the 'peacefront'. France therefore renounced land to serve the cause of peace.

"If France is really so generous, she should make another sacrifice and give up what she now unjustly holds,—the German colonies. We would like to be neighbors who would want to live together, and not shed their blood in battle so that yet another bloody chapter might be inscribed in the history books of Albion," Herr Buerckel concluded.

French Arms Factories Speed

Acting under emergency powers, the French Government forbade any war materials factory to "interrupt or diminish" its production schedule during July, August and September. Government leaders intimated that French arms production was rapidly approaching its peak level.

Royal Wedding In Florentine Cathedral



The wedding of the Duke of Spoleto, cousin of the King of Italy, and Princess Irene of Greece, sister of King George of Greece, was solemnized on July 2 in the beautiful 13th century Cathedral of Santa Maria del Fiore, in Florence, Italy. The bride and bridegroom are here shown leaving the Cathedral after the ceremony.

British Attitude Denounced

Japan's aim in the coming Tientsin parleys would be to end anti Japanese hostility in the Tientsin British Concession which could be realized however only if Britain voluntarily abandoned her pro Chiang Kai shek attitude and cooperated in the construction of a new order in East Asia a spokesman of Tokyo War Ministry declared

The Japanese Army sees no meaning at all in the forthcoming conversations the spokesman said unless Britain effects a change in her attitude as mentioned

Therefore a possibility not only of keeping up but of strengthening action in accordance with the conviction of the Japanese authorities on the spot must be anticipated as a sequel to the parleys

Britain would be requested the spokesman stated to change the attitude of British Concession authorities at Tientsin regarding the question of maintenance of peace and order on the spot as well as regarding such matters as were deemed important in connection with military operations

Conscription Enforced In Hongkong

The Government has decided to conscript all able bodied British subjects at Hongkong for the Colony's defence services it was officially announced on July 13

The Hongkong Government it was understood already has prepared the conscription machinery and will probably inaugurate the first measures within a week

Stricter Quarantine Measures In Force

Quarantine regulations at the mouth of the Whangpoo River at Woosung have been made more strict in view of the danger of epidemics being brought in by ships a Japanese Navy spokesman revealed at the press conference

He added that the stricter measures began yesterday morning and that the quarantine service was being handled by the Maritime Customs All ships would be stopped and inspected by the quarantine officer who would board the vessels at Woosung he concluded

Underground Gasoline Tank Found

Japanese troops operating near Nanchang have located a large 50 000 gallon gasoline tank in the mountains 12 kilometers north of Nanchang it was revealed in a field dispatch

The tank dug into the mountain side is five meters wide five meters high and 10 meters long It is made of steel and supported with rocks

This is believed to be the first large underground gasoline tank of the kind to be built by the Chinese

US National Debt Now Over \$40,000,000,000

The fiscal year ended June 30 with the U S Treasury reporting its ninth consecutive depression deficit which sent the national debt above \$40 000 000 000 with no immediate prospect that the Government will be able to live within its income

During the past fiscal year the Administration spent \$9 178 000 000 breaking all peace time records The nine year depression deficits aggregate about \$23 500 000 000 of which the Roosevelt Administration was responsible for \$18 000 000 000

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Precautions Taken for Anniversary

Mr C S Franklin Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council informed Mr Yoshiaki Miura Japanese Consul General that he had taken necessary measures for the prevention of activities by anti Japanese agitators and control of Chinese language newspapers in the Settlement in connection with the July 7 anniversary of the commencement of hostilities a spokesman of the Japanese Consulate General announced

The SMC notification was given in reply to Mr Miura's request for action on the part of the Settlement authorities to guard against possible anti Japanese activities and terrorist incidents on the anniversary

Japanese to Open Two Outdoor Schools

Two outdoor schools the first in Japanese communities in China will be opened about July 20 in the vicinity of the bathing beach at Kiachou Pootung and near Kiangwan They will have an enrollment of about 1 000 children during the summer

Plans for the open air school were prepared by the promoters of a projected Juvenile Health Investigation Society Organizers of the society held their first meeting at the Shanghai Liaison Office of the Asia Development Board on Kiangwan Road A second meeting was held on July 4

Reich to Put Million Men in Arms

Germany will have 1 000 000 reservists under arms by the end of July dispatches reaching official circles in Paris state

Hua Hsing Notes Taken By Post Office

Hua Hsing Commercial Bank notes were being accepted by Post Offices in Japanese occupied territory in Central China the management of the institution in Shanghai announced in the course of its bi monthly statement of circulation

Hua Hsing Commercial Bank currency in circulation on June 30 the management revealed stood at Yuan 607 429 20 whereof Yuan 6 138 20 consisted of subsidiary notes A pound sterling equivalent of Yuan 607 429 20 was held by the bank in reserve according to the announcement

While the amount in circulation as June ended was Yuan 1 737 80 higher than on June 15 this was caused principally by increased subsidiary note circulation which advanced Yuan 3 102 80 as compared to the previous statement while note circulation decreased by Yuan 1 365 00 the management stated

Average monthly circulation during June was Yuan 540 801 30 with Yuan 1 031 478 50 the highest and Yuan 300 374 80 the lowest according to the bank's officers

In addition to its Nanking branch which opened on May 26 the bank opened a branch in Soochow on July 11 the management announced

De Valera Going To Washington

Mr Eamon de Valera the Prime Minister will depart on September 23 for Washington where he will be a guest of President Roosevelt

Originally he intended to begin his journey in April but he was compelled to change his plans because the introduction of compulsory military service in England raised problems which in the view of the Irish Prime Minister had to be solved before his departure for the United States

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功效奇速

舉世共知

幣高漲之故，成本加高，以致售出時之價格，與普通一般米價，所差甚微，此實大失一般人所望也，又記者為明瞭今年早造收穫如何，曾向各方面調查，得悉今春南路各縣雨水調勻，所有農產品均產勃滋長，今年秋收，可告滿意，現聞當局對於此屆秋收，極為注意，蓋上次曾發覺電白縣劣紳某，竟乘穀米登場時期，運出圖利，現該劣紳雖已被拘捕，嚴行懲處，但難保將來無同樣之事發生，故為預先防患起見，自不得不訂定辦法，加以嚴密監視，惟現時新穀尚未登場，故防範辦法，尚未正式公佈，復查合浦縣自廿四日起，米價特再狂漲，計赤禾米由十七八元之價漲至二十四元五角，赤禾穀價無定價，每籬由六元至七元不等，黃粘細米售二十七元五毛，中細米二十五元，因此貧民叫苦連天，現尚在續漲之中云。

立法院招待中日記者

報告年來工作概況

中外宣傳機關均派員列席

維新政府立法院，於五日下午三時，在該院會客室，招待在京中日記者團，到軍報道部亦星囑托，宣傳局鍾禮山，及中日記者二十餘人，因溫院長出席會議未返，當由該院葉秘書長招待，爰將其發表談話記錄如此，略謂今天溫院長，以出席會議未及趕回，特由兄弟代表，向諸位談話，不過本院工作，多在平時之立法會議，亦惟此一點，所可向諸位報告的，本院總計召開立法會議，自本年一起，二十三次，連同上年計五十九次，審查會議，自本年一起，二十六次，連同上年計六十二次，議決案件，自今年起，五十二件，連同上年計一百三十三件，所議決案，比較重要者。

- (一) 捐資興學，褒獎條例。
- (二) 縣鄉水利經費，國款補助貸與條例。
- (三) 捐資舉辦救濟事業，褒獎條例。
- (四) 外交部所轄交涉公署條例。

(五) 引滿洲國通商代表公署暫行規程。

(六) 宗教團體，興辦教育事業條例。

(七) 文化團體組織大綱。

(八) 官吏懲戒法。

(九) 國葬條例。

(十) 公葬條例。

(十一) 官吏卸金條例。

(十二) 警察官吏卸金條例。

(十三) 監督慈善團體條例。

(十四) 各地方慈善團體備案辦法。

(十五) 徵用土地暫行條例。

(十六) 最高法院暫行組織條例。

(十七) 土地陳報暫行條例。

(十八) 修正法院組織法條文。

(十九) 審計條例。

葉氏報告畢，並款以茶點，至四時許而散。

華興銀行蘇分行地址業已勘定

江蘇地方銀行新址已開始建築

內部組織已籌備就緒即可實現

華興銀行為維新政府之金融樞紐，自開幕以來，營業發達，並擬於短時間內，在江浙皖各都市，組織分行，以為流通金融，該行擬在蘇州組織華興銀行蘇省分行，故已派員來蘇籌備，現聞已勘定觀前街江蘇地方銀行新址，最近已由日商某工程處，開始承辦建築，茲聞該分行內部組織亦已籌備就緒，在短期內可望實現云。

維新政府官吏准加入大民會

京市特別市政府，茲奉行政院訓令，於議政會議決所有政府所屬官吏，無論是何黨會，一概不得加入，前經第四十一次會議議決通過，茲以大民會章程，於本月一〇五次會議通過，嗣後官吏，加入該會者，不在禁止之列，特訓令各區公所轉飭所屬知照，不得違反。

種消息，俱甚鮮見有發佈，實緣此故也，最近李宗仁致電廣西綏靖公署，略謂「自七七事變以來，本路軍遠道馳驅，浴血抗戰，歷時將近兩年，傷亡殆逾二十萬，事實昭著，最近隨棗一役，以寡敵衆，苦戰兼旬，似此英雄作戰，壯烈犧牲，乃各地報章，對於桂軍多次戰役，記載多付缺如，社會人士，亦少觀感，特飭政員二人，參謀處，努力採訪宣傳，送各報館廣爲傳播，以期達成任務，以彰既往，而勵來茲」云云，即爲此而發，無異暗小綏署，如中央社不代爲播送消息，宜即自辦宣傳，免被無形遏制之意，所謂以期達成任務云云，其中所指，尤可不言而喻，即爲廣爲傳播，俾獲海外華僑，多量捐助之意也，聞李白對蔣此舉，極爲不滿，近來雙方磨擦，甚形深刻，續查蔣介石近爲吸收海外華僑捐款計，特令中國銀行，在南洋各埠，增設分行，計先後組織成立者，已有星加坡，吧城，仰光，河內等分行，而暹羅，泗水，檳榔嶼，吉隆坡，棉蘭等地，並將增設經理處，以吸收華僑匯款，蓋以上各地，既沒有支行及經理處，則此後華僑捐款，一交該行寄付，自可直接交至國府，不致流入別人之手，蔣氏籌款之法，亦可謂無孔不入矣。

粵府逼於輿論責備公佈獻金數目

廣東各界去年「八一三」獻金數目，日久未見公佈，各方人士，以此款係民衆血汗之結晶，不容一筆抹煞糊塗了事，故咸表憤慨，紛紛當局質詢，同時粵參議員，亦以身受民衆負託，不宜高位素餐，特將此事，提會討論，要求當局從速將獻金數目公佈，黨政當局，因迫於輿論之督促，與各方之責備，乃於昨日，將數目公佈，計民衆獻金所得款項，實共九十二萬〇二百三十元〇七分，較日前獻金會呈報數目，實多出三十餘萬元之巨，另各種公債，契證，摺據，金銀飾物等共三箱，此一筆糊塗賬目，至是乃獲一下落，但數目雖核得，其中款項，尚有爲各有勢力者挪用，仍未交還者爲數甚巨，將來不知能否如數追還，不免尚有疑問耳，記者爲明瞭此項收支用途實況起見，昨特前往訪謁當日曾任西濠口獻金台主任黃範一叩詢一切，據答稱，本人

(王自稱)當時祇任西濠口獻金台主任，覺民衆之踴躍捐輸，極堪嘉佩，每日收到銀物，均逐日會同本台職員及各保管委員，點交省行保管，至該會收入總額之公佈，當有專司機關及負責人員辦理，其各台獻金總數之多寡，原非本人所詳悉，不過本人在廣州時，曾聞市區收入，獻金總數約五十餘萬元，現報載爲九十餘萬元，相差達三十餘萬，此數或係隨後由各縣解送而來，關於獻金用途，曾經當局規定，以所得三分之一，爲當地救濟難民，及慰勞前線將士，與策動民衆動員抗戰之用，當時開會由各界動員總會提出十萬元爲該會經費，而廣東各界慰勞前線將士，籌募委員會，亦曾提出三萬元，爲慰勞團出發南潯線慰勞前敵將士之用，並有二萬元撥作救濟難民，昨報載大會會長余漢謀，先後提過十七萬餘元一節，本人確知余氏始終並無提過此款，因獻金之提支，必須開會，經多數委員之通過，始生效力也云。

粵南各縣大門米荒

粵南各縣糧食，因去歲歉收，復被大量運出，以致到此青黃不接時期，大鬧米荒，米價飛漲，情形嚴重，實已達沸點，第七八區行政督察專員張炎，鄧世情，雖經呈准每區得運免稅洋米各十萬公担入口，惟截至現時止，此項免稅洋米運入者，尙屬無幾，且各縣分攤數額不多，一時實無法將米價抑平，據目前一般情勢觀察，粵南各縣米價之平復，必須在國歷七月中旬以後始可，因一月後新穀即可登場，而免稅洋米，當局係限定七月低以前運竣，故一屆期滿，此二十萬公担洋米，必可由北海及廣州灣兩地，分別全數運抵各縣，此時米荒潮始能解決，米價亦可回復常態，據現時調查所得，第七區行政督察專員公署所辦之第二批免稅洋米，經已運抵茂名，至第八區行政督察專員公署方面，合浦縣所訂購之一千包免稅洋米，除日前已運到二百包外，六月二十二日亦續有二百〇五包運到，共重三萬七千斤，惟北海商會戰時糧食合作社則僅五十包，約九千斤，於二十四日，以每斤二毛一仙六厘之價，舉辦平糶，並每人限購五斤，至多十斤，尙餘一百五十五包，則未見說明，查此次南路各縣，向外購辦洋米，因西貢紙

桂林有禁，轉飭所屬各屬軍隊，如有故違功令者，決以軍法從事，但蔣一素不守風紀，此一紙命令，能否有效，仍有疑問耳。

黑治下之貪官污吏

吾人猶記當年國民黨尚未握政時，對於一般軍閥，與及貪官污吏，曾予極力攻擊，大有澄清中國，捨我其誰之概，詎國民黨上場後，一般黨官黨吏，不特不能為人民解除痛苦，反而作威作福，大擺特擺，較諸從前之軍閥官僚，更為變本加厲，「捐雜稅，抽利重重，人民負擔，日益加重固也，而魚肉人民，敲詐勒索，或賣官鬻爵，大飽貪囊，或包庇烟賭，藉以斂財，其貪污程度，直可謂有加無已，近年以來，因黨人為非作歹，罪惡多端，以致民怨沸騰，大失人心，為挽回計，固是大唱澄清吏治，肅清貪污之調，惟是空言世塞，終無實效，言者諄諄，聽者藐藐，貪污者依然貪污，蓋上有好者，下必甚焉，其身不正，頒令不從，以此之故，又豈能澄清也哉，將見其愈澄清，而愈不澄清矣。

據日前重慶電訊，前四川省教育廳長楊廉，以在皖教育廳任內，貪污不法，經軍法執行總監部遵令拿辦，審訊終結，以該廳長為黨員，職掌教育，竟有此寡廉鮮恥，違法收紀之行為，不置重典，無以整肅官邪，經呈奉軍委會將委員長批准，于二十一日執行槍決云。

又據近成都電訊，彭山縣長蕭三貴禁烟不力，業經革職，該員現在渝，王績緒已轉電負國尤，派員押解來蓉訊辦云云，按楊廉被拘留，與粵省大亞灣司令將不戰而退之莫希德，同押成都，已見日前本刊通訊，查黨官黨吏，無不貪污，已成普遍事實，無可掩飾，不過貪污者亦有幸有不幸，正如失土將領，張學良，韓復榘，李服膺，莫希德等四人，均失土也，何以張學良，莫希德不處死，而韓復榘，李服膺則處死，此無他，係因其背景與人情之厚薄而異，所以同犯不戰而退之罪，亦有幸有不幸也，而黨官黨吏之貪污者，舉國中滔滔皆是也，何以楊廉獨被處死，而其他貪污者，乃均不予追究，得以逍遙

法外耶，蓋楊廉口景不夠，人情不夠，所以楊廉乃為黑治下肅清貪污口號下之犧牲品，實則其罪較楊廉為大，貪污較楊廉為甚者，不解其人，不過楊廉不幸，而彼輩有幸，故雖貪污，亦不致有罪矣，肅清貪污云乎哉，無亦掩耳盜鈴，黨人欺騙國民之一種手段而已。

蔣介石阻遏桂軍戰事消息傳佈

目的在阻止華僑直接匯款幫助桂軍
中國銀行在南洋遍設支行吸收僑匯

中日戰爭，桂軍之開赴華北參戰者，凡數十萬人，南北戰場，幾於無一處不用桂軍足跡，故此抗戰，桂軍實為其中重要主力之一，惟近數月來，關於桂軍在戰場中各種軍事進行消息，久未見在報上發表，即聞有少數新聞，亦屬無關重要者，故一般人幾疑華南戰事發生後，桂軍經已回師援粵，及復員保守桂省地方矣，蓋主帥白崇禧，近數月來，皆居桂省，並未他往，而月前日軍進攻新會江門時，感傳日軍有沿西江南路迂迴攻村說，在此時期，乃有桂軍數萬，開入南路駐守，所以一般因此遂傳桂軍已回師援粵，及復員保境之說，殊有跡象可尋，一似實有其事也者，庸詎知皆不盡然，現在桂軍不特未有回師，且因歷次作戰，傷亡甚鉅，不經由桂抽調大批民團壯丁，開赴華北補充，人數有增無減，至開入粵南者，乃係新近由民團改編之部隊，亦非由華北復員南下者，然則關於桂軍作戰消息，近來何以忽趨沉寂耶，此中實另有原因在，事緣去年台兒莊及徐州等役，桂軍獲得意外成功，報章喧騰，均以桂軍作戰努力，海外華僑紛紛直接匯款往桂犒勞，為數甚鉅，蔣介石因此，由羨生妒，認為此舉大足以影響彼之收入，乃一面以統一捐募，妨免流弊為名，致電海外華僑，以後所有捐款，均應直接匯交國府，以便統籌支配，一面暗令轄下之中央通訊社，以後對於桂軍戰事消息，除無關重要者外，其餘重要消息，足以鼓勵人民與奮者，均勿為發表，以免海外華僑再觀桂軍戰績，而直接匯款李白楠賞之事，有此兩種原因，所以近來關於桂軍在華北作戰之種

復，故斷然不應讓步，而英國外交，在若是之大膽下，起源並連繫偉大之期待，故決不可輕率從事，換言之，開始外交交涉，並不予吾人以任何樂觀資料，且緊張形勢，若一旦緩和，則謂人且設中，故軍民應一致以嚴密態度，成爲熱烈之實彈，向前猛進，則無往而不解決，此殊應切記者，吾人之目的，曩昔聲明，在其目的未達到前，則鞏固之決意，絕不動搖，日方既欲強化封鎖租界時，則絕無慮緩和之餘地云。

華中各地反英代表齊集南京緊急會議

製成重要決議案十餘件

華中反英總會，於十三日下午二時在莫愁路辦事處，召開各地反英代表臨時緊急會議，出席者有南京，上海，杭州，蘇州，鎮江，蚌埠，安慶，蕪湖等處代表約二十餘人，席間空氣緊張，對於今後反英之具體辦法，討論頗詳，結果製成重要決議案十餘件，其中除一部份有關機密，不能公開發表外，茲將探錄數點如左。

- 一，否定英國在華一切非法權益，實行收回租界。
 - 二，與英國斷絕買賣關係，經濟絕交。
 - 三，用反英國體名義勸告在英國領事館，銀行，醫院，公司，商店，學校服務之中國籍職工與僕役等，限接到通知後一星期內一律退出，不接受勸告者，概以漢奸看待，格殺不論。
 - 四，在華中區域英人設立之教會，醫院等產業，暫時點交維新政府派員接管，待英國遠東政策徹底改變時全部負責交還。
 - 五，英人開設之教會學校所用教科書，應根據維新政府頒佈之教育方針，並採用維新政府審查認可之教科書籍。
 - 六，凡與英人結婚之男女，自動離婚。
 - 七，澈底驅逐英國在華之侵略勢力。
- 上述七點，係經大會負責人認可而發表者，聞各地代表於一二日內即將分途離京，預料華中反英運動，今後定有一番驚人開展云。

南京急進派籌劃反英運動之策略

南京六十萬市民之反英熱烈，已相當深刻化，民衆意志所表示之具體的運動，如七七與亞細亞紀念日之民衆大會，或繼此各機關所舉行之無線電放送，市街遊行宣傳等最近反英運動急進派之間，主張應行開始積極的頑迷不能反省之態度，則彼運動之強硬決意已漸見抬頭，近日此種具體行動，似將開始，頃急進派精銳份子，互相集結，正籌劃具體之方案，此一派之行動，乃視東京日英會談今後之動向爲轉移，一般觀察，如萬一英日會談，英國方面，仍然固執等將急速出以積極之行動，查該急進派指導者吳桂山，日昨曾憤然發表談話如次。

吾等均不喜平地起風波，無端惹是非，然吾等所希望者爲贊同汪精衛先生之和平倡導，以拯救百孔千瘡之中國，而完成防共睦鄰與亞之大業，夫今日抗戰之勢力，非蔣介石亦非國民黨，實係賴於英國，其目的如似擁護在華權利，而其所出行動，實乃現下之對敵，與亞之障礙，新中國生長之害蟲，查東京會談關係英國所自動要請，如自己主張舉行會談，而仍舊不反省，此非僅對日單獨之侮辱，實乃侮辱新中國之民衆，而爲一種敵意之公開表示，故深信此日爲中國愛國青年，伸出鐵腕，舒發百年積恨之時云云。

蔣介石軍隊不法向民間強借強取

中國軍隊，素來無所謂軍風紀，開抵防地，隨時入駐民房，任意取用器物，徵發糧食，強買強賣，故軍隊過處，雞犬不寧，人民每見軍隊，紛紛走避，家家閉門，幾如盜匪光臨，蓋其絕無紀律，而統兵者治軍不得其法，以致藉以保護人民之軍隊，反爲人民之害，無怪一般人聞有軍隊開到，輒畏之如盜賊也，中日戰事發生以來，此種組織不良之軍隊，爲數仍衆，其騷擾人民，強買強賣之事，幾乎無時無地無之，蔣介石近以軍事失利，固由軍隊之作戰不力，而軍隊不得人心，有失民望，亦爲失敗原因之一，爲挽回頹勢計，特訂定整飭軍風紀辦法，禁止軍隊擅入民居，強借民間器物，及買物不給值等等，電飭

決定將該通電拍致日本關係當局及維新，臨時兩政府當局，汪精衛暨全國有志之士，午後十時半閉幕，促進和平通電內容如左。

國民領袖汪精衛先生今已蒞臨○○，主持正論，力說和議；解全國民衆之憂，根據汪先生努力倡導之結果，中國和平之基礎，可望逐漸奠定，新中國之建設與新秩序，可望完成，由今日形勢而觀，黨軍陣地日趨縮小，法幣又崩落，外援亦漸斷絕，蓋已達最後之階段，政治，經濟，文化之全面的建設，固不可不開始從事也；汪精衛先生此次不辭勞苦，出而爲新中國指導者，如全國民衆能在汪先生領導下一致協力，則和平必可到達，全面的建設，亦有極大希望，新中國新秩序之建設，其實現自不待言，吾人切盼汪精衛先生出馬之後，能促進新中央政權之樹立，以努力於新中國新東亞之建設偉業也。

華中日軍當局表示全面支援汪氏蹶起

中華日報於十日復刊，汪精衛有論文發表，而華中日軍報道部當局，亦於同日午前發表如左之報道部長談話，表示其對汪全面的援助之態度，（以下爲報道部長談話）。

自去年十二月脫出重慶以來呼應近衛聲明而屢次標榜和平救國大義之汪精衛氏，最近因痛感蔣介石之畢竟不足與其論國是遂斷然與蔣介石絕裾，決心企圖自率其正統國民黨，結合同愛，早識之士，闡明孫總理遺志而實行之，俾謀促進中日和平之恢復，東亞之復興，以及新秩序之確立，今日適值中華日報創刊之期，乃於報端揭載其署名論文，以昭和中日同胞，而全世界之視聽，遂不期而集於汪氏之一身矣，夫其排西難，挺一身，關懷國家前途，企圖挽救四億民衆，意氣何其壯烈，其必能感動同志民心，蓋可想見，即如吾輩日本人，亦因汪氏如斯去就分明，不惜貢獻其生命，與日本提攜，謀東亞和平之確立，故日方亦應全面的加以支援，排除一切障害，協助其達成目的，此固理所當然者，不容有批評之餘地也，肝衝目下東亞事態，則知中國更生唯一之途，在乎中日合作提攜救助民衆之唯一方法，在乎和平，

然而吾人對於始終以長期抗戰自誇，依賴不可恃之第三國援助而逕向亡國之途行進之蔣介石，則無甯感到一種憫憐之情，然日本國民，如因汪氏蹶起，認爲和平立即可以實現，則言之未免過早，蓋日軍將仍絲毫不弛緩其膺懲蔣政權之手段，苟抗日勢力一日存在，則仍將澈底的以武力討滅之，此蓋然無待言者，且對於支援蔣政權之蘇聯英國等勢力，亦必將斷然排擊之，蓋日本舉國家之全力以達出師目的，貫徹聖戰意義者，即所以實現汪氏蹶起之目的耳，夫汪氏和平救國之呼聲，目的在乎糾合中國之民衆，而斷非在乎對日本民衆勸告和平，蓋日本之所以支援汪氏者，不外乎殲滅一切阻害中國更生東亞新秩序建設之抗日勢力與夫排擊一切援蔣勢力耳，就目下東亞之事態言吾人決不應爲安易之和平熱所搖動，而消解吾人貫徹長期戰之決意也，際茲汪氏蹶起之日，吾人對其勇斷表示贊成，不惜全面的予以支援，而同時又痛感日本全國上下，宜更抱決心一致團結舉國家之總力，向貫徹聖戰大目的之途邁進也。

天津租界解決問題日決抱定一貫主張

駐津當局向各界闡陳決意

日軍駐津當局，關於英租界問題，在東京舉行之日英交涉，本日下午零時半，在天津日本俱樂部，召集新聞通訊，關係居留民團，領事館，商工會議所，在鄉軍人各代表，此外海軍，及特務機關各代表，亦均列席，駐津日軍當局以談話形式，表明下列強硬決意，其內容如下。

日軍駐津當局，因租界問題，已在東京開始談判，然吾人之態度，率直言之，決心始終不渝，吾人往昔，即備嘗艱辛於困苦經驗中，始悉老奸巨滑一語，係爲英國外交而發，故此屆際日英交涉在東京舉行，亦可謂若不注視實際情勢，則定不能獲得任何結果，觀夫英議會內之議員質問，或謂爲避免日英戰爭危險計，應更加以經濟報復之恐嚇，或謂天津問題情勢，係英國在遠東勢力之退化，遂致不能加以恢

國條件。

反過來說，繼續抗戰下去，其結果會怎樣呢？今年二三月以來，所謂全面總反攻，其爲一種虛偽的宣傳，已經事實證明了，照這樣下去繼續抗戰，極其能事，不過繼續游擊戰而已，游擊戰是流寇的別名，我早已說過，可是這些流寇，正被蔣獎勵著，再加以共產黨之操縱著，把持着，別的地方不用說。

廣東是海外僑胞的家鄉，想必早有所聞，去年十月，日本軍隊開入廣州，曾經公開的說，沿途益沒有遇着軍隊襲擊，只是遇着蚊子襲擊得很利害，當時所謂陣地戰，其作用不如蚊子，可是一變而爲游擊戰，聲使便不同了，收復失地嗎，自然不能，能打仗嗎，自然不能，然則能做些什麼呢，能騷擾地方，能殺害百姓，鄉村地方遇着兵燹，工業不用說了，說到商業，如果如坐店，游擊匪會來派捐，除此之外，還會來綁票，非將你弄光了，不肯住手，如果是行商呢，遇着游擊匪美其名曰檢查，將你的衣服，通通剝去，換一套破爛的給你穿上，便算是很客氣的了，其理由是，怕衣服裏面有夾帶，兩三月前，有一個人，帶了七百銀子想由石岐去澳門，剛剛出城，七百銀子便被游擊匪繳去了，這個人沒奈何，只得學學游擊匪的辦法，逢人便槍，一面槍，一面走，雖然遇着幾次游擊匪，却也槍了幾其他旅客的東西，最後走到澳門，居然七百之外，還贏了三百，你們聽見，會羨慕嗎，至於農民，他靠着一塊地爲生活，耕種創鋤的時候，游擊匪當然不會來分勞，可是按畝派捐，是一文也不能少的，這樣的一面牛馬般的辛苦工作，一面還要籌款納捐，已經夠受的了，及至收穫，可更當心，游擊匪來，搬得了的，都搬了去，搬不了的，放一把火，燒個精光，說這是倭七戰，這是最後勝利的最大把握，試問農工商都是生產份子，而農人在人民，爲數佔百分之八十五以上，他們現在處相是何等生活，如此下去，民安得而不窮，財安得而不盡，而民窮財盡的結果，只有國亡種滅，東晉南宋，雖不幸爲外族所侵凌，還能偏安至百餘年之久，明末則弘光永歷，並殘喘亦不能苟延，這是什麼原故，因爲

東晉南宋時代，還沒有這麼多的流寇，即有之，當時政府，還能加以撲滅，所以民力不致耗盡，國家也就賴以不亡，明末則流寇所至，赤地千里，民力盡了，國欲不亡，又安可得，如今呢，較之明末，更可怕了，以一個軍事委員長的蔣先生，跟着共產黨，提倡流寇主義，土匪呢，編做游擊隊，地方保安隊呢，編做游擊隊，正式軍隊不屬於自己直系的呢，也慢慢的都編做游擊隊，繼續抗戰靠此，最後勝利也靠此，簡單一句話，抗戰不足，國亡種滅有餘。

有人說道，「日本欲謀和平，何故不以蔣先生爲對手呢，譬如下象棋，先把將或帥搬了去，這棋還能下麼？」，這話對的，然而如果蔣先生公開的說，只要日本所開條件，不致妨害中國之獨立自由，那麼我個人進退不成問題蔣先生如果說這麼一句話，其效果比誰說也好得多罷，然而你敢勸蔣先生說麼，立刻就有藍衣社來找你。

海外僑胞，我知道你們有愛國心的，然而你們遠在海外，見聞不實，並且你們恕我說一句話，你們所站的是風涼地，自然易於說風涼話了，你們只要回到中國來，你們就會知道一切，你們知道一切之後，如果國已無可救呢，我和你們同死，如果還有可救呢，我和你們同負救國的責任。

華中民衆大會通電擁護汪氏促進和平

當場緊急動議一致反英

大民會發起之華中民衆大會，十四日午前十一時起在城內復興路中央大戲院舉行，參加者一千餘名，各地代表先後演說，表示絕對後援汪精衛，擴大新秩序建設運動，強化與華北新民會之密切關係，並排擊英法等援蔣政權之國家，旋於討論促進和平通電之際，突然由上海代表提出緊急動議，將大會名稱改爲「反英民衆大會」，當經全場拍手通過，並一致通過反英通電，於是立即採取通知日本陸，海，外三省當局，及駐華中英國代表之手續，次決定如左之促進和平通電，並

目標，則因利害衝突之故，勢必至於水火不相容，反之有了一個共同努力的目標，則利害一致，衝突自然無從發生，這樣的關係重大，如何可以說是訛詞，第四，數年以來，中日關係所以不能改善，且日趨於惡劣，係誤於一種循環論，都是互相期待，互相責備，以致愈弄愈糟，如今有了一個共同努力的目標，以同時著力，先期待自己，然後期待他人，先責備自己然後責備他人，則進步必然較快，成功必然較易，如此做去，不但使中日過去的糾紛得以解除，現在的戰禍，得以結束及補償，而將來共同生存共同發達的大道也可以從此踏了上去。

然則爲什麼，一定要拒絕和議而高調繼續抗戰呢，我們必須知道，抗戰以來，軍隊和人民都已充分的表示了民族意識這是不可磨滅的，然而同時我們又必須知道，這種民族意識，如今已被共產黨完全利用了，利用民族意識，在民族意識的掩護之下，來做摧殘民族斷送國家的工作，在共產黨是以爲當然的，因爲他根本就不知道有所謂民族，有所謂國家，他只知道接受了第三國際的命令，要把中國來犧牲，所以三番幾次得着了恢復和平的機會，偏要說抗戰到底，這就是說中國永遠得不着和平的，非替第三國際犧牲到底不可。

我覺得今日有兩條路擺在面前，一條是跟着蔣高調繼續抗戰，以蔣現有的兵力，不但不足以抵抗日本，並且不足以控制共產黨，以蔣現有的心事，雖欲不跟着共產黨而不能，這樣下去，只有以整個國家民族跟着蔣爲共產黨的犧牲，另一條路是與蔣斷絕關係，把握總理孫先生的遺志重新闡明起來，重新實行起來，對於日本本著冤仇宜解不宜結的根本意義，努力於轉敵爲友，第一步恢復中日和平，第二步確立東亞和平，這兩條路，前一條是亡國滅種的路，後一條是復興東亞的路，我決定向復興中國復興東亞的一條路走，我決定團結同志，並團結各黨各派以及無黨無派有志之士，來共同走上這一條路。

對海外僑胞廣播

汪精衛氏昨晚會作重要廣播，題爲「我對於中日關係之根本觀念及前進目標」，繼以海外僑胞關懷祖國，特接續對海外僑胞作一番演

講，茲錄全文如下：

海外僑胞，剛纔我廣播了一篇論文，題目是「我對於中日關係之根本觀念及前進目標」，你們已經聽見了，如今想對你們再說幾句話。

我最奇怪的，是聽見有人說道：「當日既然主張抗戰，如今又主張和平，豈不是矛盾」，這句說話，真是奇怪，如此說來，兩個國家既然打起來，就應該一直打到底，絕不應該再有和平的日子了，這句說話，在道理上如何說得過去。

甲午戰敗，是一件極不幸的事，然而當時的滿洲政府，還算是有愛國心的，戰敗了，就承認戰敗，購和的結果，雖然割地賠款，却還保得住大部份未失的土地人民主權，如今呢，戰敗不承認戰敗，和一個賭鬼似的，越賭越輸，越輸越賭，寧可輸個精光，斷斷乎不肯放手，這不是比起當時的滿洲政府還沒有愛國心嗎。

如果「講和的結果，所得到的，不過是亡國條件」，那麼，講和自然沒有意義，但是如今日本所提出的條件，如睦鄰友好，共同防共，經濟合作，算得是亡國條件麼，有人說道，「日本將籍共同防共經濟合作之名，將中國軍事經濟的獨立自由完全剝削了去，不割地甚於割地，不賠款甚於賠款」，這話不對，共同防共經濟合作是有內容的，有範圍的，我們何以不可於講和的時候將內容及範圍加以確定，却懸空的說這些話，又有人說道「日本如果誠意以謀和平，爲何先撤兵，至少回復到蘆溝橋事變以前狀態，不然，無論什麼和平條件都是假的」，這話更不對，從來兩國交戰，都是由停戰而講和，由講和而撤兵，如今蔣既高調繼續抗戰，則交戰形勢仍然存在，撤兵從何說起，又有人說道，「日本不是說要在中國駐兵嗎，可見撤兵是不能見之事實的」這話也不對，近衛聲明所謂，「在防共協定期間內，在特定地點，允許駐兵」，期間地點都有限制，而且是經過雙方協定的，所以我的點電，會有「至多以內蒙附近之地點爲限」的建議，這個問題，固然重要，但可以於停戰講和的時候，詳細訂定，與撤兵是兩件事，總而言之，日本所提的和平條件，縱然尚有討論之餘地，但決不能說是亡

呢，中國與日本外交方針一致軍事方針，一致更進而根據平等互惠之原則，以謀經濟合作，這樣中國的強盛，便於日本有利而無害，這是不是有損中國主權呢，絕對不是，因為一個國家對於一個國家，因為利害相同而相結合，絕對不是有損主權，這是不是有損第三國正當權益呢，絕對不是，因為中日的結合，為的是共同生存共同發達，並沒有排斥第三國正當權益的意味。

十一年間，孫先生在廣州手定國民政府建國大綱，那時候對於中日關係是照著以上所述方針進行的，十四年間，孫先生逝世，我繼承遺志，主持國民政府，對於以上所述方針，兢兢業業，不敢少變，十七年間，便不然了，濟南事件為中日關係惡轉的起頭，但是冤仇宜解不宜結，中國此時只宜竭力忍耐，竭力解釋，使中日關係由惡轉，而復歸於好轉，不幸當時國民政府計不出此，遂使中日關係由惡轉，而更惡轉，由此一直至於九一八事變發生。

我在當時是一個亡命者，是一個被國民政府通緝而飄流海外的人，及至廿一年一月廿八日，我回到南京擔任行政院長，其後又兼外交部長，我提倡「一面抵抗，一面交涉」，來矯正當時「反對直接交涉」的論調，在我手裏先後訂定淞滬停戰協定，塘沽停戰協定，我當時的用意，仍是本於冤仇宜解不宜結的觀念，想從局部的暫時的安定，進而謀全國的永久的和平，不過我自認才力不逮，事與願違而已。

但是我必反對一種論調，這種論調就是當時所謂主戰派，試問以一個剛剛圖謀強盛的中國，來與已經強盛的日本為敵，戰的結果會怎樣，這不是以國家及民族為兒戲嗎。

我當初為蔣介石先生與我是同心的，我看了二十年十二月蔣辭國民政府主席職後，一篇告誡國民的文字，認為蔣與我同心，所以誠意來與蔣合作，然而四年之間，我已漸漸的覺得不對了心，去冬十二月十八日我離開重慶，廿九日發表和平建議。

我的和平建議，是贊同日本近衛內閣，聲明的我為什麼贊同呢，我依然是向來一貫的觀念，對於日本冤仇宜解不宜結，打了一年半的

仗，日本的國力，中國的民族意識都已充分的表現出來，日本既然聲明對於中國沒有侵略的野心而且伸出手來，要求在共同目的之下親密合作，中國為什麼不也伸出手來！正如兄弟兩個廝打了一場之後，抱頭大哭，重歸於好，這是何等又悲痛而又歡喜的事，假使蔣能認識這是中日關係已到了一個新時期，毅然決然對於此聲明的大意，表示贊同，則中日和平途徑即可開展更進而根據所謂三原則，以商訂各種具體條件，期於彼此交受其益，則東亞永久和平之基礎，即可確定。

善隣友好共同防共經濟提攜三項原則，固然在近衛聲明中，方纔輪廓明白，但是數年以前，日本已經有此提議了，二十四年十一月二十日，日本有吉大使與蔣會見，曾經提出以三原則為改善中日關係之基礎，蔣表示贊同，並表示無對案，其後忽然翻覆，這是二十五年整整一年中日交涉反覆停頓之原因，也是二十六年中日衝突終於爆發之原因，及至二十六年十二月至二十七年一月德國陶德曼大使調停戰事，所述日本政府的和平條件，何嘗不也是三原則，我在「舉一個例」文中，已經說過，不必再述，至於近衛聲明，本其向來一貫的主張，為系統的敘述，並且於我國顧慮之點，均已加以解釋，例如關於共同防共，因為我國顧慮以此之故，干涉及於軍事內政，故聲明以日德義防共協定之精神，締結中日防共協定，關於經濟提攜，因為我國顧慮政治糾紛尚未解決，故聲明尊重中國之主權及行政之獨立完整，並聲明非欲在中國實行經濟上之獨佔，亦非欲要求為中國限制，第三國之利益，有了這樣鄭重而明白的聲明，然則我們贊同此聲明決不是苟求一日之安而為的是東亞的百年大計，然則我們為何等於此聲明採取深閉固拒的態度。

在蔣統制下的宣傳，動不動說日本正在以全力滅亡中國，所謂三原則不過是一種託詞，這種宣傳實在是不對的，第一日本若要滅亡中國，則以全力繼續作戰，使了不必有所託詞第二三原則的提出，已歷數年，如上所述，自近衛聲明以來，更明顯的定為國策，全國輿論已趨一致，何以見得是託詞，第三，中日兩國如果沒有一個共同努力的

日起，應該重整旗鼓的努力建設了，中日有識之士，曾屢次說過，這次中日事變的責任問題，不必作無聊的追究，這是真誠的一句話，因之我們不惜反覆的再行說到，根據東亞現任的局面，惟有努力從事建設，在物質方面，在精神方面，在經濟方面，在人才方面，從這七月七日起，徹底的作一翻打算，已完成者，其成效如何，未完成者，其困難如何，解決的方式如何，惟有在這樣兢兢業業之下，中日兩大民族，才能建立起強固的基礎，共維東亞的永久和平。

中日事變二週紀念平沼首相切聲明

日平沼首相，為中日事變二週年，發表如左談話形式之聲明，闡明政府對此事變措置之決意。

回顧三年前今日，廣溝橋事變以來，日軍於世界戰史上收效未會有之大戰果，而近代中國文化中心之廣大地域，已歸我方之佔領，抗日容共蔣政權，墮落為一地方政權，同時，代此於各地已發展成立親日政權，此專賴日皇陛下御稜威下之忠勇日軍將兵之奮鬥與熱烈忠實國民之努力所至，殊對為護國英靈之多數戰沒者及負傷者，感謝之念，實以口辭難表得盡，固免贅言，中日滿三國相提攜，確立互助連環關係，實屬確保東亞永遠和平新秩序之基礎，同時，又是貢獻世界和平與文化，此是我國不動之國策，且又是國民不拔之信念，中國事變處理之目的，又在於茲，我國對中國及列國，所希求者，是速去其偽見，真理解我國之意圖，揆諸現實，協力建設東亞新秩序，以資貢獻世界人類之福祉。

現中國有識之士，漸次自覺為東洋而奮起，引領更生中國，邁進達成東亞保全之共同使命，北京，南京，暨其他各地樹立之新政權與新勢力，排除許多困難之障礙，鞏固其基礎，正在期待新中央政權誕生之情勢，而各政權治卜之經濟，產業等，又橫溢復興之氣運，漸整備新中國體勢。

我國對此復興中國，如有外力加以妨害，毅然予以排除，同時對

其發達，不惜全幅之支援與協力，然而此蔣政權，至於今日尚不醒其抗日容共迷夢，依然倚賴第三國之援助，呼號長期抗戰，繼續執拗之策動，但我國對蔣政權，如不醒悟其頑守政策之非，改變抗日容共態度，只有邁進使其潰滅之途而已，同時對東亞新事態，欠其明確之認識，於歷史的必然性蔽其眼，沒頭援護蔣政權，直接或間接妨害建設東亞新秩序之時，斷然以自主獨往之決意邁進，其責務堪稱極其重大。

此正是現代日本人受一大試驗，吾人因遂行此責務，與克服此試驗，不可忘去更要一層之決意與培養實力之急務，即作與國民精神，斷行改革國內諸般，充實軍備，擴充生產力，振興貿易，完備國家總動員體勢，等互於物心二面，期以國力飛躍的增進，與其綜合的運用之完璧，如此才得對處現下複雜微妙國際情勢，完成東亞新秩序之聖業，達成事變之目的，以期國家長久之安定與現在東洋之和平，惟此事誠足曠古之大業，故其前途尚屬遼遠，不可無覺悟，因內暗伏障礙尚多耳。

汪精衛播音演講

我對於中日關係的根本觀念和前進目標

總理孫先生告訴我們，中國革命之成功有待於日本之諒解，這句說話意義重大，日本是東亞一個強國，經濟軍事文化着着先進，最近幾十年可以說無日本則無東亞，事事雖然落後，却是東亞一個地大人衆歷史深長的國家，如果要強盛起來，日本必然要知道中國的強盛對於日本會發生什麼影響，於日本有利呢還是有害，如果有利，日本當然願意中國強盛，願意與中國為友，如查有害日本，必然要將中國強盛的動機打消了去，決定以中國為敵，以一個剛剛圖謀強盛的中國，來與已經強盛的日本為敵，真所謂以卵擊石，未有不敗亡的。

因為這樣，中國革命若要成功，必須使日本知道中國革命之成功，於日本有利這不是權謀策略的，而是誠意的，怎樣纔能於日本有利

從二十六年七月七日的蘆溝橋事變，到今年的七月七日，整整兩個年頭，我們覺得當時蘆溝橋的兩軍衝突，僅僅是一個地方事件，就地解決，并不甚難，而蔣政府的外交失調，結果乃構成兩大民族的不幸起點，到去歲七月七日，華北的臨時政府，成立了八個多月，華中的維新政府，成立了三個多月，而那時的維新政府，尚未正式遷入南京，一切都在草創，當然談不到什麼政治建設，到了今年的七月七日，單以維新政府這方面來說，一十八年度的行政大綱，有的已經全部實行，有的正在施行進展之中，已經實行的成效如何，自有事實替他證明，正在施行的展望如何，將來的事實，也會替他證明，這裏用不着自己去宣揚，但我們可確信不疑的，在今年七月七日以前，華中一帶，是由極不安定的狀態，而入於較為安定的狀態，更由較為安定的狀態而入於繁榮建設之途，截至今年七月七日，始終是在進步當中，以此情形，而推想今年七月七日以後，所有一切建設，必然較現在更有可觀，更有進步，我們倘若假定的說，去年的七月七日，是中國更生的萌芽時期，則這次的七月七日，便是新中國更生的發展時期，也可以說從今年的七月七日起，是東方一個古國徹底從新建設的始日，是世界最大的一個民族真正踏上他爭自由爭平等的正軌的始日，我們在這個年頭，遇着這樣一個值得紀念的日期，除掉普通的歡欣歌舞之外，當然有許多特別的感情，從歷史上的先例來看，凡一個國家，或者一個民族，當他重新更生徹底的大改革之時，一定會發生許多障礙，假如沒有什麼障礙事情，便輕描淡寫的過去了，在這種描淡寫的過去之後，即或有所成就，絕不會有什麼真正的徹底改革，這一點差不多已成爲歷史上的一條定律，在任何國家，或任何民族，新興再造之中，都無可避免的，即以維新政府的建國來說，從今年的七月七日起，固然已踏上了建設的大道，但同時蔣政府的竊號巴蜀，尚在那裏跳樑，赤白色的帝國主義，因爲不明瞭現在東亞的局面，尚在那裏極力活動，惟恐失時，惟恐落後，惟恐臨到他們的末路，絕了他們的生存，於是強盜式的，流寇式的，各樣形態在這期間內所表現的，可謂

嘆觀止了，舉凡挾持挑撥禍國殃民的詭辭邪說，無所不用其極，按其目的，不過爭最後的一線生存，盡最後的一番掙扎而已，在這個時期，四週圍好像都是些憂危疑懼，足以令人失望，而實在說來，既無所謂憂危疑懼，更無由令人失望之處，我們在這個劃時代的轉變中，正該立定脚跟，認清現在東亞的環境，以雍容鎮定的態度，沸熱博大的情感，向着我們應該走的方向走去。

凡是希望維新建國成功，并贊同建設東亞新秩序的，從今以後，應當本中國固有的精神文化，感於一兩年來建設的成績，發揮素所儲蓄的勇氣與毅力，不但足以衝破最後的艱阻而有餘，我們同時相信維新建國，必能賴羣力而達於完成。

我們既然相信維新政府建國必會成功，我們更得要進一步的講到我們建國的精神，究竟在什麼地方，我們首先要明瞭的中華民國，因爲蔣政府的抗戰結果，已不成爲國家，我們從劫灰瓦礫之中，從新樹立一個基礎，而現在所要建設的國家，是要在這個新的基礎之上，在東亞協同體的範圍之內，建立合於他本身需要的國家，是爲整個民族，進而爲整個東亞去謀建設，而不是爲任何比較民族範圍小的事業去建設國家是我們所要建設的，民族是我們所要建設的，整個的東亞，更是我們所要建設的，我們的一舉一動，一呼一吸，皆當以這整個的東亞建設爲標準，如果我們中日兩大民族的幾萬萬人，不能協同的在一個目標之下努力，且不感覺共同團結的需要，那是不配在東亞的大陸上，佔領着一個重要地位的，眼前國外的赤白色的帝國主義者，要阻撓我們的建設，便設法去破壞我們民族的協同與團結，促進我們兩大民族的分化，而中國內部的認識不清者，也正在那裏破壞我們的建設，我們爲取得全國人民的信心，爲取得國際上的互信，惟有從這七月七日起，努力做建設的工作，總而言之，如果我們不以東亞整個的建設爲標準，爲根本，爲出發點，我們將何所建設，無以建設，爲什麼中華民國開國以後，直至蘆溝橋事變的七月七日爲止，一切的建設，毫無成效呢，這是我們應作深長之思的，同時，從今年的七月七

「以上海之政局實地論之，則公共租界之管理上，有推陳出新整個改革之必要，首當其衝者，則為地皮章程之修改」。

中國之租界，既非外國之領土，又非中國土地之租賃與外國者，乃在區內外國有單獨或聯合之管理權，此則為對中國主權完整之牽制」。

「日本對蔣介石作戰，同時亦須制止租界中受命於蔣介石之活動故在租界中對於制止重慶政府之活動，不須猶豫」。

「至本問題之是否有軍事及行政方面之衝突，則絕對無之」。

「故以合法行為解決中國租界問題，不當因任何壓力而猶豫，合理之目的，務須達到，其他可不顧也」。

▲中日兩國之同病相憐▼

東亞之中日兩大民族，對於以中日人民為「次劣」人種之某某白種民族，自來未能和協，且極端反對白種民族為優秀人種之說，自稱為適合於凌虐黃種及其他有色人種者也。

在凡爾賽和會中，日本曾提出種族平等問題，但其提案，為戰勝後聯邦之聯軍各國所否決，彼時中日人民，皆極震驚，其後所謂「開化」之白種民族，對於壓制黃種民族，乃無微不至，有嚴厲之移民規則，在殖民地中有深刻之種族界限，及種種經濟之限制，設蔣介石而少有頭腦者，則當與日本攜手，協力推翻亞洲民族為「次劣」人種之理論。

目前為中日兩國重行確定其自身之地位，而取得種族平等最佳之時期，如白種民族，仍欲以中日兩國為「次劣」民族者，則將見此兩大民族之能聯合一致，推翻西洋人之種族舊案也；限制中日人民之種種可厭法律，更必取消，如若任其繼續存在，則將引起種族之爭，結果在世界此部之外國勢力，將盡被逐出也。

東亞新秩序誕生日

立法院長溫宗堯發表感言

天有七曜，人有七情，治國者有七政七教，文章家有七依七發七啓，亦自成一體，以時令言之，則七月七日，俗傳為牛女相見之期，唐白居易感安史之亂，作長恨歌寓諷刺，所謂七月七日長生殿，夜半無人私語時，又曰天長地久有時盡，此恨綿綿無盡期者也，願民間相沿於是日陳瓜果，穿鍼乞巧，以為樂事，則固儼然一佳節矣，今次中日事變發端於蘆溝橋，適亦為七月七日，試回顧此兩年中，因抗戰所受之影響，喪師逾百萬，蹙地過十省，人民田廬糜肆生命財產之燬亡者，實可以數計，即幸留殘喘，而逃亡轉徙之中，骨肉生死不得相聞問者，其別離之慘，較之牛女隔年一見，尚有定期，安危難易，又不可同日而語，固知舉國之人，方且吞聲引恨莫可告愬，而彼引狼自衛者，乃不恤一切，倒行逆施，倡為焦土政策，及長期抗戰，最後勝利諸謬說，以欺世誤國，孰為為之而至於此，誠不能不太息痛恨於蔣氏矣，今日何日，又為七七紀念之期，我欲正告於國人曰，禍福無門，惟人自召，禍之至也，亦往往為福所倚，我國人誠鑒於既往，矯正其觀念信從之錯誤，努力於奮發新命之發揚，親仁善鄰，以圖自存而策共濟，則此次事變初起之日，即謂為新亞新秩序誕生之日可也，我今不欲誦七哀之詩，亦不必求七還之丹，當導揚武之七德，以宏禁暴戢兵保大定功安民和衆豐財之效用，明七經，以恢張固有之文教，所以涸亂源，定國是者，將於是乎在，易之義曰，七日來復，剝極必復，固天道所可知，亦人事所宜盡也，我國人其念之哉，我國人其念之者。

維新政府之建國精神

行政院宣傳局長孔憲鑿氏，為紀念「七七」，特在南京廣播電台播音演講，維新政府之建國精神，茲記錄其講詞如下：

英國之外交政策，每以適應環境，作驚人之轉變，唐甯街視為有屈服之必要者，則作迅速之却步，及至有機可乘，則態度立又強硬矣。

英國在阿比西尼亞事件中，對意大利之屈服，顯係英國對意大利之畏懼，鼓浪嶼事件，則英國又小視其對敵矣，英國在鼓浪嶼之利益，幾等於零，何必多此反日之舉，公共租界工部局之改組，已為當前問題，天津事件，已趨嚴重，駐華英大使寇爾，則由重慶歸來，凡此可見鼓浪嶼非英國目的之所，在其所注意者，乃欲和緩日本對天津上海租界之壓迫，且向重慶作切實援助之表示耳。

英國對日之政策，似屬太不實際，於唐寧街向來之習慣有所不符，英國另有一付顏面，能對意大利低頭，而不能對日本低頭乎。

英國之遠東政策，向來詭計多端，況英國尤不肯放棄其十九世紀之高加索與盎格羅薩克遜民族之自尊態度，以對日交涉乎。

此種心理，於英國管理租界之方式中，甚為顯明，如工部局之重要職位，皆由英人佔據也，英國之否認新興局面，或者伴作不知，已使英國入於不可自拔之窘境。

寇爾大使，則為鼓吹助蔣政策之第一人，彼累次向蔣介石致敬，經過在各處首都晤蔣後，其對蔣介石已有深刻之信仰，一九三八年十二月，經彼之吹噓，英國繼美國之二千五百萬美金借款，而作一千萬鎊之貸款於重慶，為購置鐵路材料之用，英國對蔣介石第二期抗戰之宣傳，置信與否，倫敦又以一千萬鎊借款為維持蔣介石之法幣，日本在華中之軍事經濟活動之進步，乃使此安定法幣之資金，在三月內化為無効。

蔣介石若不確信能得英國之援助，中日事變，或者不致發生，故謂日本戰士在中國之流血，乃英帝國主義下之犧牲者，亦不為過甚之辭。

英國假面具下之帝國主義，已得美法兩國之同情，聯合反日，由此可見實際主義之英國外交政策，已不復實際矣。

本年三月，日軍佔領海南島，英國會同其他列強向日本抗議，對華北統制外匯問題，英國亦曾提出抗議，鼓浪嶼事件後，英國不惜在天津與日本作正面之衝突，英國之是否信任蔣介石有繼續抗戰之能力，吾人不欲過問，吾人為英國憂者，乃其一旦覺悟，將萬事皆非，後悔莫及矣。

▲租界已為陳腐之物▼

日本外務省報道局長河相達夫，來滿洲國及中國視察，於六月十六日行抵新京，發表談話云，日本以合法行為解決中國租界問題，不當因任何壓力而作猶豫。

吾人之以為合理者，率直進行之耳，目前之租界問題，以本人所見，有三大基本要點，即租界及管理權之收還與租界內反日行為之制止。

「他姑不論，則租界已為陳腐之物，不過為自始迄今，被視為東亞之殖民地或半殖民地耳，余不解何以世界各地皆無租界，而獨於亞洲有之。」

「目前已入東亞新秩序之建設時期，租界之質押生命可謂已經終了。」

「租界之收還問題，當由租界之主人中國辦理，在本問題中之中國，當然為事實上管理國土之新中國。」

「以言管理問題，則所指者為上海之公共租界，澳門之公共租界，範圍較上海相去甚遠。」

「上海三浦總領事，已向上海工部局及有關各國要求修改地皮章程，余思交涉不久即將進行。」

「外國當局對於租界問題，則以為目前在非常時期，解決辦法須待時局平靜後再議，此則故意推託之辭耳。」

時局之平靜與否，與改善公共租界之管理，毫無關係，況時局之不靖，正為改善租界之理由，故意推託，實難予以諒解也。」

▲英國將屈服乎▼

天津事件中英國之出路，已成極大之疑團，而其今後對於中日事變之態度，或將接受日本之全部要求，則謠傳甚熾。

問題之應首先考慮者，當然為立即停止助蔣，關於此點，英國頗有停止繼續其援助之表示，尤為經濟方面之接濟，最近數週內，法幣之狂跌，顯係英國銀行之不再繼續維持也。

法幣之低落，上海方面頗感驚慌，而上海則為蔣政權勢力中心未滅之一隅，對外尚有有力之聯絡，上海民衆，頗受法幣低落之打擊，而以外僑為甚，不知大經濟家如沙遜爵士者，將何以保持其在上海之事業，上海外僑之產業，當以租界中之地產為最多，然而地價之能否高漲，以補償法幣之低落，則為問題也。

英國政府之動態必將受各方面如沙遜等之壓力而作轉移，而倫敦之有若何反響，以保護英國在上海餘留之利益，則大堪注意也，欲保全英國之利益者，必須接受日本之要求，否則必致損失無遺，同時更須於幣制問題中，與日本銀行及華興銀行合作，以推行穩定之銀元。

▲赤露助蔣之英國▼

在中國事件之中，日本並不以蔣介石為嚴重之對敵，日本所焦慮者乃蔣氏身後牽線之反日集體耳，英國與蘇俄，則為反日最活躍者，蘇俄之助蔣，早已明言，英國則秘密為之，經蔣介石兩年來節節失敗，遂至不能再事隱藏。

法國之態度，完全以英國為歸依，美國表面保守中立，然而不時亦為英國辯護，日本之勝利，已將英國之真態揭穿，而使之不能再事隱藏其衷心之企圖，上海天津鼓浪嶼之租界問題，對法幣之輸血，屢次要求開放水道，及對日之經濟壓迫，則皆為英國所致力之各點。

自戰事發生以來，英國引用九國公約，阻止日軍之進展，為實際助蔣起見，英國堅持其所謂合法之商業，以便售軍火於蔣介石，給以

借款，維持法幣，而以租界供蔣政權之活動。

由法律方面觀之，英國之所為，或者似乎合法，蓋中日事變，乃不宜之戰，非參戰國，固有極大之利便也。

然而實際上，英國對日軍作戰之進行，則有種種阻礙，而對蔣氏軍隊之援助，則為之無忌也，如四行孤軍之由英國方面拆去障礙物，而放入租界，滬西戰區，則准許中國軍隊，佈扎於英軍之防地，以阻日軍之經過越界之公共租界。

英國允許華軍利用英國國旗，以掩護其軍事設備，並許華軍設高射炮於接近英國管理之區域，使日本空軍不易轟炸，戰事最初發生之時，英國任憑中國魚雷，在黃浦江某一碼頭活動，射擊出雲艦，九江南昌等處，華軍之軍事設備，皆與英國產業相連接，一九三八年十月，懸掛英國國旗之商船在張家港射擊日軍陣地，死日兵一人，吾人如以英國國旗與青天白日旗同等待遇，英國將不能反對，若干英人以轟炸英國炮艦瓜蟲號，為日機所為，則完全無稽。

本年一月，英國商船永定號，由英國巡艦柏明漢號護送，運軍械至青島，接濟遊擊隊，而反抗海關之檢查，本年五月，英國貨船盛京號由兵艦三維區護送，私運鴉片至威海衛，遠抗日軍之防哨，晚近之英國海軍，竟而公然違抗海關章程，故在日本管理華北華南各海關期間，英國商船之運私者，及其護送之軍艦，皆當以海盜視之。

甯波福州温州汕頭等閩浙海口，雖經日海軍封鎖，大量之軍械，仍由英國船隻由香港上海運入，遠在內地之漢陽湖及贛江，英國船隻仍為中國游擊隊所利用，且有大量軍火之供給。

然而英國，則尚欲要求揚子江及珠江之開放，日本安能應允，以便英國之供敵歟，最近英國陸戰隊藉辭保護輪昌布廠，在日本防地之浦東登陸，在鼓浪嶼，英國復會同美法兩國之海軍登陸，與日海軍對峙，諸如此類，皆為顯明之英國反日行動，有甚於助蔣或中英合作者也。

天津事件，純為中日事變來英國對日態度之結果，不若蘇俄之公開助蔣，英國以狡猾之手段，舞弄於蔣政權及日本之間，于其助蔣以保持其自身之利益中，復以種種方法，阻礙日本之軍事行動，及至問題發生，則對日本申說其有合法之權利，自上海之戰事起，及日軍攻入揚子區域，英國始終採取公然妨礙日軍之政策，華南方面，及沿海各地，則以船隻運送供給蔣政權之軍火，於誤用他國旗號之中，英國之詭計又甚顯明，蓋蔣氏軍隊，每有利用他國旗號時，所用者必為英國之旗號，蔣氏軍隊掩護於外人房產中時，必為英國之房產，各地之租界，及上海之公共租界，則皆因有英國之默許，遂成為恐怖行為及游擊隊之大本營。

在過去之兩年中，英國對日之阻礙及敵對行為，不可勝計，而使日本忍無可忍，及至今日，英國如頑童作違禁之舉而被執，乃反作苦兒受屈之狀，仍思所以歸罪於日本，但天津事件，已將英國之奸詐公之世界，天津英租界，不但為恐怖份子及游擊隊之大本營，且將事實兇犯，抗不交出，至日本當局無從審辦，如暗殺津海關監督之四兇犯，而固為無罪者，當釋放之，英當局之不允釋放，顯係四人有犯罪之嫌疑，日當局堅持引渡之要求，蓋認兇犯有極大之嫌疑也，故英當局之拘留四犯，實不可解，其唯一之緣因，則無非為欲激怒日本耳，然而英國則未計及其不幸之結果，即六月十四日天津租界之封鎖也，如英國不將其對中日事件之態度，根本改變，則不幸事件，方與未艾也。

▲新中國擁護日本▼

日本於其建設東亞新秩序之進行中，得新中國之協助，對於英國或其他各國，已無所恐懼，蓋一方為古舊而向受壓制之新興民族，而一方為組織健全之近世強國，亦為東亞之領袖。

語云「血厚於水」，以言中日兩國爭取種族平等，消滅世界此部份之外國統治勢力，頗為適當。

兩國之合作，乃予日本以中國無限之人力，在良好之環境下，中國能於兩年內，訓練大軍千萬人，亦不為奇，以此兵力，與日本之現代作戰機構合併，則新中國與日本，不難打倒破壞新秩序之任何試探，而自主東亞也。

世界對於此種可能，每以為偏於理想，難成事實，但以前以為不可能，而今則成為事實者，已不止一端，新中國與日本之目標，乃在東亞新秩序之建設，此種聯結，不能為其他任何目的所利用或侵犯，新秩序之建設，乃為謀中國之安定，故歐洲列強之欲加以阻礙者，必受中日兩國之反抗，若果有阻礙之發生，中日兩國必以全力擊破外來之勢力。

▲英國放棄權利▼

華北日本派遣軍杉山總司令，謂英國因採取助蔣政策，已放棄其中立國應享之權利，杉山總司令云，彼所統率之軍隊，將貫徹其對天津英租界之政策，使英國認識東亞之新事態，而協助新秩序之建設。

天津事件，杉山總司令以為華北日軍當前之唯一重要問題。

英國之助蔣政策，藉其租界為工作之根據地，此種行為，包括阻礙反日之恐怖份子，擾亂金融及華北之和平秩序。

杉山總司令謂天津租界出入口之搜查，乃為欲肅清華北，而除此疵結也。

英國對租界之搜查問題，則發出種種宣傳，謂為損及第三國之權利，且以傳說之阻止食糧輸入，為違背人道主義，故杉山總司令云，英國之助蔣而完全不顧現有之狀態，已自動放棄其權利矣，至糧食問題，日軍則予以種種運輸之便利。

據杉山總司令云，日本無武力佔領英租界之企圖。

最後復言中國及他國人民，因天津英租界事件而感覺不便者，均願其為華北之和平秩序起見，暫為忍耐云。

中華新聲半月刊

社址：南京鼓樓新村八號
總主筆及發行人：甘德雲

▲英國與日本▼

上海字林西報，于六月二十八日，發表南京立法院院長溫宗堯氏致該報關於英日問題一函後，其意見之坦白公平，引起滬上人士之注意，同時復有隱名之復函兩件，在該報通信欄內發表，兩復函之作者，一為英人，一為華人，均欲推翻溫氏之理論，但結果則各自曝露其弱點。

當然，凡人皆有發表其個人意見之權利，故復函之本意，可不加討論，但此兩隱名作者，均作極大之錯誤，而稱溫氏為南京傀儡之一員，傀儡兩字，近年因民主各國反日份子之提倡，已成常用之名詞，（其實自滿洲國成立為始），如傀儡二字既可加於滿洲國，又可加於現在之新中國，則加之於其他各國，亦無不可，蓋如所謂民主國者，其領袖固無非一傀儡也。

作復函之英人，自署「不列登」者，稱南京維新政府為「日本化」，依照上述之同樣理論，吾人敢問蔣介石政府，受莫斯科之提攜而得成功，何以無人稱之為「蘇維埃化」。

「不列登」之復函中，通管以陳舊之說詞，偏護英國在遠東之行爲，此種說詞，自鴉片戰爭以後，已不復能以欺人，英國在中國及亞洲各部之行爲，無一非以侵略自利爲目的，英國之贊助華盛頓會議，及一九一一年英日聯盟之解約，皆為歐戰後英國聯美政策之步法耳，在英國之心目中，以爲一日聯美政策成功，則英國在太平洋之權利，自有保障，蓋美國凡有以維護英國爲目的之舉動，皆足爲對日本之威脅，而使後者不安也，以言英國之參加九國公約，及華盛頓會議，表面

似乎完全爲保障中國，其實不過爲英國對華真正企圖之假面具耳，歐戰後所有關於中國之條約，皆以維護英國在華之利益，而阻礙日本在亞洲大陸之進展爲目標。

如英國對華而有真誠之善意者，則英國何不首先放棄其在華之治外法權及所有租界乎，英國于一九二六年國共革命中，經過高壓手段，遂屈意放棄漢口九江威海衛之英國租界，此外則無一舉足以表示其對華之友善也，中日事變發生以來，英國對蔣政府之援助，其目標仍不外以妨礙日本之建設亞洲新秩序，而非欲援助中國也，要知此類援助，適所以延長無益之戰事，而加深中國人民之痛苦耳，英國過去兩年中之對華政策，可謂惡毒已極，今日英國爲自身之利益而犧牲中國人民，無異百年前之以鴉片毒害中國人民，而取其利也，真正之友誼，自不能與假仁假義同日語也。

英國對於歷來取消治外法權之要求，未有不極力反抗，以致中國至今不能完全自主，尤無恥者，則爲利用蔣介石爲其傀儡，以毀滅中國，蔣介石出身交易所，專事詐欺取財，今則助英滅華，依英國財政專家李滋羅斯之建議，于一九三五年，以中國現銀息數偷運至英。

奸賊蔣氏，受英國之厚惠，永不催促英國放棄其在華之治外法權及租界，不特是也，彼猶藉英國之助，以保持其消滅中之政權。

溫氏指出英國在華之種種錯誤，但並未欲使英國在中日戰爭中，傾向日本，彼所望者，乃英國在此事不關己之戰爭中，嚴守中立耳。

▲收還天津英租界▼

在東京舉行之英日談判，不論其結果爲何，天津英租界之立即收還，必須堅持，以作保障英國在華利益之前提條件。

英國除爲掩護重慶僱用之恐怖份子外，在天津無保持其租界之必要，一九二六年，英國既已交還漢口九江威海衛之租界，何以在一九三九年，不能樹立表率，交還天津租界，以自拔于其遠東勢力整個受窘之地位。

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中華民國二十八年七月十五日

中華民國新政府政綱

- (一) 實行一權分立之憲政制度取消黨專政
- (二) 切實執行民生使赤化不致危及革命之口實而由赤亂源
- (三) 外交以平等為原則且不主權為上旨從其中其數則以鞏固主權相干非應世界形勢確係維持各國之平等睦誼
- (四) 各省北疆移民宜速速遷移其故業並在非駐軍區域立保安組織訓練民衆
- (五) 救濟失業問題宜設丁等之保費急產務之改善在國家指導之下採吸哈哈特資本與友邦經濟力謀救權
- (六) 扶助已於丁等之貧苦全賴組織使其經濟力增加國富
- (七) 本中國固有之道德文化與收復失地之和平和語日會成理習精粹體力強健、國民奮鬥之精神教育皆應設法維持本國精神
- (八) 財政收入應由國民自負其責如有不敷者應由國民自負其責應由國民自負其責
- (九) 人才應使學業與社會相結合
- (十) 應使青年之教育與社會相結合

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- 收還天津英租界
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- 英國將屈服乎
- 赤露助蔣之英國
- 租界已為陳腐之物
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中華新聲半月刊

第二卷

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