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中華民國新報

VOICE OF NEW CHINA

A BI-LINGUAL FORTNIGHTLY
Incorporating the CHINA OUTLOOK

ESTABLISHED in 1935



NANKING, May 5, 1942

Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a Newspaper

Emperor's Birthday
Celebrated

Courtesy of a Nation

Achievement of Nanking
Government

The Cripps' Fiasco

Japan Consolidates
Positions

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Why is Mayor Chen
Popular? 國立中央圖書館

The Malay Campaign 章之書藏

Magnanimity!

Repatriation of Enemy
Nationals



MR. MAMORU SHIGEMITSU
Japanese Ambassador to China.

中華民國卅一年五月九日

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The Indian Manifesto

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE

March 1, 1942

EMPEROR'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATED

WITH the glory of Japan in the zenith and the flag of the Rising Sun fluttering over immense regions of East Asia the entire Japan nation on April 29, paid loyal and fervent homage to His Imperial Majesty the Emperor on the anniversary of his birthday. Added zest

and significance were lent to the occasion owing to the feats of Japanese arms and the vast territories which have come under the sway of Japan's fighting forces in the few months since the Greater East Asia War was launched.

The birthday of the Emperor was marked by celebrations held on an unprecedented scale and was participated in not only by the numerous subjects of His Majesty, but also by many races and peoples of Greater East Asia whose liberation was encompassed by the valorous acts of Nippon's fighting forces on land, sea and air.

The festivities in Shanghai were picturesque and colorful. The Japanese community *en masse* numbering 100,000 joined in the various activities commemorating the 41st birthday of His Imperial Majesty.

The starting point of the festivities was the

Hongkew Park where glorious weather and a balmy day greeted the thousands of persons who gathered early in the morning to participate in the celebrations. A patriotic address was delivered by Consul-General T. Horiuchi. The crowd bowed in the direction of the Imperial

Palace in Tokyo. Women vied with men in the mammoth procession held in the Park and wended its way along North Szechuen Road, across the Szechuen Road Bridge and turned into Nanking Road ending at the Race Course.

Messages of felicitations literally poured in from all well-wishers on the Emperor's Natal day. The orchestra of the Shanghai Municipal Council under the direction of Maestro Mario Paci rendered suitable music at the Park and a Korean baritone delighted the audience with Japanese folk songs. The entrance to the Park was specially decorated for the occasion and everywhere there was a profusion of bunting and the Rising Sun flag was in evidence everywhere. The day was observed as an official holiday and banks and official buildings were closed.

TO WHOM A NATION PAYS HOMAGE



His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Japan, the anniversary of whose birthday was observed on April 29 with loyal devotion by his subjects, both at home and abroad. The Imperial birthday this year acquires a deeper significance in that the Rising Sun Flag flutters today over vast regions of East Asia, which have come under the sway of the Island Empire as a result of the valorous feats of arms performed by the military, naval and air forces of Nippon.

Courtesy of a NATION

By Mr. Wen Tsun-Yao

(The courtesy of the people expresses the courtesy of a nation according to the author of this interesting article, Mr. Wen Tsun-yao, President of the Judicial Yuan of the National Government and a foremost jurist in China today. He has brought to the Government his mature experience and forensic eminence apart from his deep learning in the law—Editor).

THE statement is accredited to "Kee," the ancient Chinese book that "by gleaning the courtesy of the people can we readily come to know whether the politics of a country is good or otherwise." It logically follows that in a country of courteous people one would find national politics good and unified. If with the people alone rests the choice of politeness and their own liberty in politics how would the country be ruled efficiently and with orderliness which is the prerequisites of ideal government.

Following on the heels of the Chinese Revolution the old political organization of the country and customs of "Courtesy" which could pass muster, were abolished. Meanwhile they had not been substituted by any new and definite customs of courtesy and the people were left to shapen their own manners and courtesy. Many there were who adopted the habit of shaking hands when they meet, the same as the Europeans do and others bow to each other in Japanese fashion. Many bow and shake hands simultaneously. All these go to show that the Chinese people today have no definite system of courtesy of their own and only blindly follow foreign usages and customs in this particular while the Japanese have their own and very definite rules on the matter to which they attach no little importance. They shake hands with Western friends and bow to their own compatriots. From this we can easily surmise that Japanese politics must be very good and unified as well. Japan has the knack of singling out the good in foreign countries and assimilating them to her benefit which is one of the reasons for her great strength today.

The case of the Chinese people causes me considerable concern. They are still being left to drift in matters of manners and politeness while those who governed them in the past have

also been neglectful to inculcate into the people the need of developing their own definite habits of courtesy. If conditions are left as they are today the people soon will come to regard marriages and funerals with complacency and without much formality. Perhaps there will be no more deep mourning or serious grieving over the demise of one's parents even. If the people should have so little regard for their antecedents they cannot be expected to be loyal and patriotic to their country.

"Kee" also states that "Music and courtesy shall be developed side by side when a country is governed well and is at peace." There is an underlying indication that good music and a complete system of manners and courtesy can be achieved only after long endeavour and striving amidst peaceful surroundings. The fundamental principles of courtesy should precede if not immediately follow political regulations. Man is distinct from the animal kingdom because of his civilization and courtesy. Without both it would be futile to establish schools and police systems.

Simple regulations of marriage and funeral services can be confined to several persons for the duration of, say, a couple of months. Hence

the best course would be to make those simple but vital regulations adaptable to Chinese usage in a manner easy of adoption by the people.

The customs and manners of the people must be regulated and put in order before they can be governed efficiently. By putting the hearts of the people in their right places would have a good effect politically for the entire nation. This seems small and a trivial matter, but it is closely bound with the welfare and politics of the nation and is worthy of special attention. Only thus would the people come to find the truth of the saying that their courtesy is really the courtesy of the nation to which they belong.



Mr. Wen Tsun-yao

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EDITORIAL NOTES & COMMENTS

Achievement of Nanking Government

AS an ally of Japan in the War of Greater East Asia the National Government at Nanking under President Wang Ching wei has been straining untiring efforts toward a spiritual mobilization of Chinese residents in the South west Pacific regions. A special commission has been created to enlist the whole hearted co operation of the Chinese residents in this areas. The move which began prior to the outbreak of the war and which has been gathering in momentum since, was hindered in its initial stages by the Anglo American block.

The military, political, economic and diplomatic achievements of the National Government were referred to by General Shunroku Hata, Commander in Chief of the Nippon Expeditionary Forces in China in a communique issued on the eve of the second anniversary of the restoration of Nanking as the national capital of New China.

With its foundation solidified the National Government has been sharing the common burden of establishing the new order for Greater East Asia. The communique stressed that President Wang in particular, has exerted great efforts to re establish the national defense forces and launched a vigorous new national movement. Besides setting a standard for the national mode of living in wartime, his Government it was pointed out, has been increasing industrial production, restricting the consumption of commodities and embarked on a widespread campaign of educating the masses to the urgent need of Sino-Japanese collaboration in the war.

The students and young generation have grasped the true significance of the war. General Hata voiced extreme gratification over the strengthening of Sino-Japanese collaboration.

Britain Surrendering Navy

It is no idle dream or wishful thinking to say that the surrender of

the British Navy to Germany is not only impossible but highly probable following the series of reverses suffered on all areas of operations.

The British fleet has been HORSE DE COMBAT in a series of encounters with deadly units of Axis submarines and other crafts and the loss of British tonnage has attained serious and staggering proportions. The blockade of Britain is becoming increasingly serious and will contribute in a large measure to the demand by the British people of the final surrender of the fleet, the only course which might lead to a relaxation of the siege.

Notice To Our Readers!

The "Voice of New China" is being published on the 5th and 20th instead of the 1st and 15th of each month. Subscribers are advised to write in should there be any delay or non-receipt of their copies. Anonymous letters will not be published.

THE EDITOR

In the Indian Ocean the Japanese Navy has dealt crushing and humiliating blows to British naval prestige and taken a heavy toll of British tonnage. These have rendered Britain impotent to attempt any serious comeback in the Pacific areas. The number of British warships and merchantmen sent to Davy Jones locker must at some time awaken the British people from their lethargic indifference and bring home the realization that British sea might is a thing of the past. Its senility is lachrymose to those who still cling to the ancient concept of Britain as a world power. Shorn of his naval power the spectacle of John Bull breathing his last is pitiful and inglorious.

Inevitable Defeat of America

That all is not well with America was revealed in a recent cable giving the first inkling of President Roosevelt's grave dissatisfaction with the course of the war in Europe and the events in the Pacific. It was stated that Col. Knox, Cordell Hull and other government leaders might be asked to resign having been held accountable for the serious reverses in Greater East Asia, Pearl Harbor and other theaters of operations.

The intimation is ominous of the growing unrest in America over the complete failure of American defenses and the demand of the people for more vigorous action. The lack of *spirit de corps* among Americans and the half-hearted support given to government leaders point to the ultimate defeat of the United States as a result of internal dissension.

Britain has proved a poor partner in the joint Anglo-American defenses in Greater East Asia and American circles point out to the easy collapse of Hongkong and Singapore. The only good showing it was emphasized, was made by the Americans in the Philippines while British official inefficiency have led to the collapse of the defenses in British strongholds in the Pacific. Competent observers point out that the rift in Anglo-American relations will inevitably follow in the wake of each side arrogating the blame to the other.

Peace Movement Spreading

The immense Japanese gains in the Pacific have had its repercussions in this country where the Peace Movement launched by President Wang Ching-wei has been solidly gaining ground and as Emerson tersely puts it:

*"Things are in the saddle
And ride mankind."*

Peace and freedom are two attributes which can only be attained through toil and bloodshed and in the struggle there must be no reckoning of the sacrifices and privations entailed.

Japan has gone all out in the struggle and taken no account of the

cost because for long and weary decades she has waited for the hour to strike when she may lead Asia to the dawn of freedom and liberation from foreign aggression.

As we asserted in our previous issues Wang Ching-wei's Peace Movement is in reality the expression of the will of the people of this vast country who are wearied of war and its economical stringencies. They demand for the cessation of a futile and hopeless strife. Collaboration with Japan is after all only compatible with the teachings of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the father of the Republic. He has long ago had the foresight and

message from Saigon. According to Major-General Ward, commander of the British army in Burma who has fled to India, the promise is made that there will be no repetition of such cases of discrimination which have been brought to light. Too late in the day it comes this promise which viewed in the light of past events is another of a series of lies.

The same tactics have been employed by the British in Hongkong, where Indians, Canadians and others have been cruelly sacrificed in a feeble attempt to preserve the far-flung former outposts of the British Empire.

past British policy of arbitrary rule. He declared unequivocally and without any mincing of words that the restoration of national freedom to India was round the corner. He went on to describe the case of Britain as that of a decadent Empire tottering on its last legs and clutching at every straw in its desperate attempts to regain control of what it had gained by physical prowess and buccaneering years ago.

That the Indian people will avail themselves at the first opportunity to shake off the British yoke goes without saying. India's only enemy is British Imperialism and the only at-

GENERAL SUN JOINS FORCES WITH NATIONAL GOVERNMENT



General Sun Liang-cheng, former Commander-in-Chief of the Hopei - Chahar War Zone, who has aligned himself with the National Government at Nanking to become Commander-in-Chief of the Second Regional Army, arrived at Nanking on April 27 afternoon and held an interview with President Wang Ching-wei. Picture shows General Sun with Mr. Lin Po-sheng, Minister of Publicity (at his left), and Dr. Chu Min-yi, Foreign Minister of the National Government, next to Mr. Lin.

vision of the emancipation of his country from the foreign yoke and its alignment with the Land of the Rising Sun. After all there can only be true and sincere co-operation and understanding between peoples of the same races. That Japan ardently desires the rehabilitation of China has been more than proved of recent events—the retrocession to China of the British Concessions in Canton and Tientsin.

British Atrocities

The inhumanity of British forces in the use of racial discrimination on the Burma front is contained in a

The Cripps' Fiasco

The mission to India of Sir Stafford Cripps has been crowned with failure; complete and final. From the very first this was a foregone conclusion. The Indian people insured to British subterfuge and prevarications has become no longer gullible and glib utterances, specious promises and compromises failed to evoke even the faintest shadow of response from India.

Following the Indian parleys S. Chandras Bose, the Indian national leader delivered an impressive radio broadcast sententiously condemning the

tacks against which India has to defend herself is the infernal imperialistic machinations of the British hydra.

Against her will India was declared by Britain a belligerent power and all the resources have since been forcibly exploited for the prosecution of Britain's war. Indian leaders have demanded that Britain remove all her military bases from India and cease her policy of exploitation. India, the scintillant gem in the British crown has wakened at long last and through her leaders have cast off the final bonds that have made her a Pariah and an unwitting tool of Albion.



SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS

Japan Consolidates Positions

April saw the Japanese forces consolidating their gains in the Philippines and Malaya. Landings were made at Panay and Cebu, famous as the scene of Magellan's landing in 1521. Bataan, the holding out of which was such a proud boast of America, fell into Japanese hands and the island fortress of Corregidor was subjected to continuous and withering attacks by Japanese war eagles ready to fall at any moment. Iloilo, the southernmost island was completely occupied.

The imminent fall of Corregidor which has been submitted to such terrific pounding as to cause a demolition of a part of the proud fort, amply bears out previous claims that General MacArthur fled from the beleaguered citadel almost on the eve of its capitulation after being convinced that to hold out was no longer possible. He then promptly took the decision to save his skin with the approval and confirmation of the American Government. Thus a surrendering general was turned into a national hero by the American people whose lack of military leadership and initiative in the Greater East Asia War has come to such a pass, that heroes must be invented or created to fortify the weakened morale of the U.S. fighting forces.

Americans have pointed with proud boast to the case of Corregidor and Bataan. This is because since the Pacific conflagration they have had nothing else to boast about and some kind of a show has had to be put up for the edification of the people of "God's Country" who are slowly awakening to the grim fact that America has chosen the road down the incline from which there is no retraction.

England Can't be Saved

England today is faced with the greatest predicament she has ever con-

fronted with the total collapse of the Empire imminent following the Axis assaults on various fronts and the complete breakdown of the Cripps' Mission to appease the Indians.

After the Russian Spring offensive the Nazis will undoubtedly turn their full attention to Britain herself when Albion will face the full pent-up fury of the war which will be unleashed against her following the attacks on her empire overseas.

When the Battle of Britain begins it remains to be seen how much the British can stand up against a full scale Blitz. She will then have a full dose of the medicine her R.A.F. has been handing out to occupied countries in Europe. Compared to what is to come the sporadic raids on the British Isles in the past will prove mere child's play.

In the Greater Pacific Area Britain already has ceased to become a power to be reckoned with and her importance as senior partner of the Democratic front in Europe is fast waning with the continuous reverses she is suffering. Already her naval power is a thing of the past having proved

no match for the German submarine menace. She has also ceased to wield any influence in the Mediterranean region. The utterances of her Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, are little taken notice of and her threats, challenges and admonitions no longer make any impression upon anyone.

The adage that "Pride Goes before a fall" is ideally suited to the English whose arrogance, intolerance for other races and supercilious contempt of others are now reaping their just and cherished rewards. With the passing of British power a nation of boasters will be relegated to the scrap heap.

U.S. Expeditionary Force

Recent reports state that America will send an expeditionary corps of 10,000 U.S. soldiers to Britain, in due course. How well America's "chocolate" soldiers would stand the test of real fighting remains to be seen if the shortage of bottoms to transport the men across the Atlantic could be overcome.

In this connection General Marshall, the much-vaunted American "Apostle of offensive war" will requisi-



The above map will enable the reader to visualize at a glance the strategic importance of the Moluccas and the northern half of Western New Guinea, which have been occupied by Japanese naval forces, thus exposing the northern portion of Australia to a grave menace.

U.S. PRISONERS TAKEN IN BATAAN BATTLE

▲

Filipino and American prisoners of war in the Bataan Peninsula are seen in the top picture. Bottom photo shows Americans in Bataan "surrendering in style." Many drove to the Japanese lines in trucks and motor cars. These photos are reproduced through the kind permission of the Japanese Ministry of War.

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tion a number of adequate transports. Not to be forced to admit that a sufficiently large number of such vessels was not available, General Marshall pointed out that the U.S. shipbuilding program was making satisfactory progress and that by the end of the year 8,000,000 tons of shipbuilding would be completed while the year following double that amount would be available.

The general said that U.S. air formations would be stationed in all parts of the United Kingdom and that American troops in Britain would participate in raids against Germany for which purpose the entire U.S. army

corps in Britain would be trained for amphibious action.

All these sound very imposing but those versed in American ways of thinking and talking see in the whole thing another instance of "Big Talk" about what would be accomplished the next year and the year after. The day is past however, when America can influence world opinion by more bluff and glib utterances. However, allowances must be made for American predilection for big figures.

Even should the A.E.F. materialize, judging from the tempo and intensity of the Blitzkrieg in the past, we doubt if the American forces will make much

of an impression or that a mere 10,000 men could change the course of the war. It must be heartening to Britons however, to hear that as in 1917, they will be fighting side by side with their cousins across the Atlantic to save the world for Democracy.

Hitler & Reich Victory

April 20, commemorated the natal day of Adolf Hitler who came to be 53 on that day. True as the "Berliner Boersen-Zeitung" declared that he is the man who has led the German people back from the deepest humiliation to pride and the consciousness of their own worth. The development of

the war with its brilliant campaigns from Poland to Greece has shown an astonished world that the great politician is also a great field marshal, a master of strategic planning as well as bold improvisation."

A simple soldier during the last war Hitler is today Commander-in-Chief of the army and German armed forces dedicated to the fulfillment of the legacy of those who died for a Reich of national greatness and social justice.

When Hitler was conducting his parleys with Chamberlain the British were positive that he was no more than an adroit statesman leading his country into the abyss of war which he himself wished to avert. When the war came and Hitler proved himself a field marshal such as the world has never seen, again the British propaganda machinery had to go into action. This time it declared that he could only lead the country while the war lasted, being no more than a fighter and predicted his decline from power after peace is restored. Truly the British are a race addicted to contradictions.

Three elements however, guarantee a German victory: she has the best soldiers, they are the best led and she has the best doctrine which has been described as the source of the great moral forces which enabled the Reich to accomplish imperishable deeds. The Fuehrer has been called, the creator and symbol of these forces.

Second Stage of Asia War

Great significance must be attached to the recent announcement of Mr. Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese Ambassador to French Indo-China that Japanese military successes now have paved the way for the second stage of the war of Greater East Asia—the establishment of the Greater East Asia prosperity sphere.

The crushing and sensational defeat of Britain in Greater East Asia accomplished with lightning-like rapidity consonant with Axis blitzkrieg tempo now leaves Japan with plenty of respite to consolidate her gains in the Pacific and even to develop its vast material resources. The latter now thrown to the Japanese side, must tip the scales in favor of Nippon against her enemies. She will be equipped not only with deadlier striking powers to disperse the Allies but has been placed in a position of being able to continue the war indefinitely. As we said in a previous issue, the losses to Britain and America in the fall of Hongkong, Singapore, the Philippines and Netherlands East Indies will be incalculable and final.

One great consoling thought is that after this war no longer will the riches of the Pacific be shipped to Britain or the United States but will find distribution on the Asiatic continent. In this general scheme of things all regions bordering the Pacific, except America, must ultimately benefit.

If "words are the fortresses of thought" as they have been so aptly called, then the establishment of Greater East Asia prosperity will crystallize into an age of opulence which must surely dawn in the Pacific. The war entails sacrifices and certain privations, but Japan has followed the lead and given her all for the cause of the Pacific nations against foreign exploitation and aggrandizement at the cost of the sweat and toil of Asiatic peoples.

German Drive on Ukraine

Recent telegraphic exchanges convey the news that large scale German offensive is looming against Russian forces in the Ukraine. It was reported that 80 per cent of the German troops destined for the Eastern front have already arrived in Russia.

It would appear that the stage is being set for the final show-down in Russia and that the bear which has been hibernating during the cold winter months will soon awaken to realities.

The complete and crushing defeat of the Soviets will deal a shattering blow to the Democracies whose battle the Reds have been fighting. Despite feverish and futile attempts Britain has been unable to create that much glossed over second front on the European Continent to render any effective aid to the soon-to-be beleaguered Soviet hordes.

JAPANESE WARSHIP PATROLLING INDIAN OCEAN



A constant threat to British sea communication lines, warships of the Imperial Japanese Navy like the one in the photo patrol waters of the Indian Ocean always ready to engage enemy vessels.





MARSHAL HERMAN GOERING

Allied propagandists will also soon realize that the much advertised Nazi failure last year to finish the Russian "job" was due to no other reason than the dictates of military prudence and that the sacrifice of men and materials would be much less in a summer campaign. The fighting qualities of the Nazi soldier which has been more than amply demonstrated in every theater of war in Europe so far, will prove more than a match for Stalin's troops as events in coming months will herald to the world. Few there will be who will mourn the passing of the sinister Soviet hydra which has too long been left to stalk the European Continent casting death, destruction, hatred and everything vile in its wake.

Italo-Chinese Relations

History was in the making in the capital recently when a solemn ceremony headed by President Wang Ching-wei, inaugurating the Italo-Chinese Association for Culture. An impressive address was delivered by the President and the Italian Ambassador, Marquis F.M. Taliani de Marchio replied in glowing terms. The German Ambassador, Herr Stahmer and Minister Hidaka were among the galaxy of important persons present.

President Wang recalled the first, distant contacts between the Chinese and Italian civilization in Europe dating the far back as 551 A.D. During the coming of Fascism he declared, these relations were intensified, because

the same progress realized in every sphere proved of great benefit to the world. The political principles of the two countries today were parallel the President continued adding that China's adhesion to the Anti-Comintern Pact sealed the identity of destinies. The Association he said, will constitute a concrete manifestation of these same spiritual efforts and collaboration between the two nations which are determined to contribute towards a lasting peace in the world.

Marshal Petain's 86th Birthday

By a strange coincidence the birthdays of three leaders of the world, His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Japan, the Fuehrer of Germany and Marshal Petain fall within ten days of each other.

Frenchmen throughout the world whole-heartedly celebrated the 86th birthday of their leader.



PREMIER MUSSOLINI

Mr. Claude Riviere gave a glowing tribute to the "Grand old man of France" in the "Shanghai Times." He says:—

"After the defeat of 1940 he tackled once more the gigantic, super-human task of the double salvation of the country—both in the material and spiritual sense.

"He cements the unity of the French people, assembled around him in the respect and affection for his person.

"Marshal Petain was born at Cauchy-la-Tour in the Pas-de-Calais, on April 24th, 1856. His life began at the old farm in the Artois region where his brother is still tilling the soil and bringing in the harvest, while his niece keeps house and cooks the meals.

"As to his character, he is rugged devoid of elasticity, frank to the point of offending, never inclined to hunt for favors. This is the reason why he

was comparatively obscure at the outbreak of the first World War—a man having never stooped to intrigue or flattery. "When Poincare came to congratulate him at Souilly, he replied bluntly:

'Our success was due to our soldier and to the officers who have carried out my orders. We could have been still more successful if France had a better government.'

'Poincare was indignant:

'But General, you forget that you are speaking to the President of the Republic.'

'Not at all,' said Petain with perfect calm, 'these words are especially meant for him, for he ought to know.'

"Without illusions, but also without recriminations, Petain is always prepared for personal sacrifice," Clemenceau said of him. But, great as these sacrifices were, they could not be compared to that total and poignant gift Petain had to make to France: abdicating his glory, sacrificing his rest, his time, everything he was proud of."

(Frontispiece)

Ambassador Mamoru Shigemitsu

Togo and Shigemitsu are the only two ripe persimmons left on the Foreign Office tree at Kasumigaseki, wrote a well-known commentator in describing Japan's two senior diplomats, while others have dropped before ripening or plucked off. These two alone remain as worthy examples of Japan's diplomatic orchard.

Whilst Togo holds the spotlight in his berth as Foreign Minister, China, is grateful in having as great a diplomat as Shigemitsu as Japan's envoy. (Continued on Page 24)

FRENCH LEADER



MARSHAL PETAIN

WHY IS MAYOR CHEN POPULAR?

THE measure of the popularity enjoyed today by Mayor Chen Kung-po, the People's Mayor surpasses that of any other official in the past holding the same office. Even his antagonists accord to him that respect which his honesty of purpose and sincerity command. To the people his name is synonymous with charity, commiseration and progress. Mayor Chen stands for all that. Unlike past officials holding the same high office he has always been keenly alive to the living conditions of the masses and has been avidly interested in the promotion of a higher standard of living for the average citizen. In the sphere of social welfare work Mayor Chen has more than excelled himself and has more than earned his wide and increasing popularity.

Upon his assumption of office the Mayorial post was fraught with hazards, difficulties insurmountable and evil forebodings following the dramatic assassination of his predecessor in office, by a body servant of his own household. Conscious only of the call of duty and high endeavour Mayor Chen unflinchingly and with a cool disregard for personal danger took the reins of power and in the months that followed, introduced a number of reforms, brought to completion others in the embryonic stage and assiduously devoted himself to the betterment of the living conditions of the people, especially the poorer classes.

It was not long before the realization was brought home to the people that here at last was a man who had more than proved his own mettle and was solely bent on doing good besides being wholly devoted to the cause of reconstruction. By this time the economic situation deteriorated and became worse than had ever befallen the country in its past, but the Mayor was equal to the situation and left no stone unturned to assure the food supplies of the populace and to combat the tide of rising prices.

Today the Mayor has more than dissipated the uncertainties and risks attached to his office. Courageously backing up his convictions he proved more than a match for certain former British officials whose policy of makeshift and compromise was bared in its true light before the ardent sincerity and plain-talking of a Mayor who did not believe in mincing words. With surprising



Mayor Chen Kung-po

candour he retained the habit of speaking what he thought and pursuing a quest to the bitter end.

The social welfare work of the Mayor has been legion and has earned for him the love and respect of all sections of the community. No problem affecting the people's welfare has been too trivial for his personal attention and he has proven that he has an immense capacity for work.



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Returning from the scene of operations recently, a staff officer of the Imperial Forces who mapped out the strategy in the Malay Campaign disclosed on April 7, the difficulties behind the spectacular 70-day war accomplishments from the time the first landing was effected until the reduction of Singapore. His account follows:

The MALAY CAMPAIGN

THE distance between Singora in Thailand where the first landing was made, to Singapore is approximately 1,100 kilometers, or about from Tokyo to Shimonoseki. In the

absence of a previous record for such a gigantic operation in the history of world warfare, a great deal of difficulty had to be undergone to outline the general strategy.

However, the German operations on the Western front and in Poland, though considerably shorter in period required, served to give some kind of an idea so that this was taken as a fundamental basis in mapping out the operations.

be needed in capturing Singapore. In other words, I reported that if the war was declared on Meijisetsu, or November 3, I felt quite sure that Singapore could be taken by Kigensetsu, or February 11, I then left for my mission.

From my judgment, the occupation of Singapore by Kigensetsu was not feasible unless the assault on the enemy got under way on November 3; but the Imperial Rescript for the declaration of war on America and Britain was not promulgated until December 8 so that I expected that even under the best of circumstances, Singapore could not be placed under Japanese control before March 10.

Transport Problem

The greatest anxiety for prosecuting this campaign was the transportation of troops over such a long distance. How to land the men in Singora from our base on Hainan Island,

ARTIST'S CONCEPTION OF JAPANESE PARATROOPS



Mr. Tsuguji Fujita, veteran Japanese painter of the foreign school, has painted his conception of the landing of Japanese paratroops on the Palembang airfield, in Sumatra.

The advances made by the German forces per day averaged from 15 to 20 kilometers. Calculated on this basis, from 50 to 60 days would be required to cover the distance between northern Malaya and Singapore, plus an additional 30 days before the landing was actually effected. Considering that everything worked out smoothly and without a hitch, the occupation of Singapore would have taken about 100 days from the start of the campaign.

When I submitted the general outline of the Malay campaign to His Majesty the Emperor through the Chief of the Army General Staff, therefore, I said that preparations were being made on the assumption that 100 days would

therefore, was the gravest problem as the sea trip over several thousand kilometers would mean that the transports would be exposed to the danger of aerial and submarine attacks of the enemy.

In carrying out such an operation, it is the common practice to dispatch a small number of vanguards first which are landed with the aid of the Navy Air Units, and then to send the main force, but I completely ignored this strategy and decided to land the main force from the very beginning.

Since the eastern coast of Malaya was bristling with enemy guns and bases and a large British air squadron was standing by in the vicinity of Kota Bharu, I exercised the

greatest of care in leading the enemy to believe that the transports were heading for Bangkok in Thailand.

Thus, 20 odd transports left the base heading north, but on the way, the course underwent a 180 degree change, and they sped southward directly toward Singora.

Meanwhile, the Navy was of the opinion that such an extraordinary strategy, particularly when the Imperial Navy had not yet acquired the mastery of the sea was next to impossible but following a close discussion between Lieutenant-General Tomoyuki Yamashita, Supreme Commander of the Imperial Forces in Malaya, and a certain Commander-in-Chief of a Fleet, it was finally decided to carry out the original strategy.

Another difficulty was that the enemy had many excellent air bases 100 to 200 kilometers from the proposed place of landing whereas the Japanese Air Units had to fly nearly 800 kilometers to aid the landing party. Moreover, the facilities at these bases were far from satisfactory so that it was necessary to find another base, closer to the enemy base.

In other words, the new plan called for the Japanese Forces to conduct a blitz-advance and proceed as far as they could get. Insofar as strategy was concerned, this plan was absolutely absurd, but nevertheless it was adopted as I was confident from past experience of carrying it out successfully.

Consequently, I immediately flew back to Tokyo and obtained an agreement to change the original strategy. The decision thus reached to make such an alteration was due to an act of great generosity on the part of the Imperial Headquarters.

Since then, my mind was filled with one thought—how to carry out this unusual strategy with success. One night, as I went to sleep after a whole day's thought over the forthcoming operations, I dreamed that the Japanese Forces, with the co-operation of Thai troops, had succeeded in capturing a bridge spanning the Perak River.

Giving reality to the hint from my dream by immediately drafting concrete plans, I decided to approach the Thai headquarters for co-operation to cross the border, but this

ARTILLERY TRANSPORTED OVER MOUNTAIN FOOTPATHS



△

The Japanese fighting forces have to be adept in all kinds of terrain in the present War of Greater East Asia. When going over mountain footpaths, artillery is dismantled and carried by the troops. Reproduced by courtesy of the Japanese War Ministry.

▽

Following lengthy deliberations, it was decided to build an airport on a small island not far from Kota Bharu. Then the necessary equipments were transported to this isolated island and the men, who worked throughout night and day from the very beginning of the project, succeeded in constructing the airfield in the amazingly short space of 15 days.

The creation of the hastily built airport on this small island played a vitally important role in effecting a landing at Kota Bharu for the Japanese Air Units could operate freely from the newly acquired base. It was toward the end of November that this airfield was completed.

On the other hand, geographical conditions were such that it was impossible to bring into full play the efficiency of the Japanese Forces if they were to advance from Thailand. Therefore, a decision to alter the original strategy was arrived at, and instead of waiting about a month in constructing air bases in the southern part of Thailand preparations were made to advance toward the enemy line with only about one battalion, without waiting for the main force.

had to be forsaken as the Thai troops clashed with the British forces at the border.

Landing on December 8

Our landing at Singora took place at 8:40 a.m. December 8.

The Supreme Commander was among the first to land. This constituted a departure from precedent. We had hotly debated exactly when the commander should land. The common sense view was that the landing of the Supreme Commander should be after the landing of a division of troops in the vanguard of his army.

The Supreme Commander insisted, however, that he would go with the commander of the first division to land.

From what ship the Supreme Commander should land also was a question. The Navy proposed that he should use a warship, holding that it would be dangerous for him to go by a transport.

This proposal, however, met with the opposition of the Army, which pointed out that it would be impossible for a man to command an army from a warship.

(To be continued)

The 5TH CALUMNIST OF SHANGHAI

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

THE DUTCH GOVERNMENT IN LONDON RECENTLY DENIED THAT THE DEI SURRENDERED UNCONDITIONALLY. THE FACT REMAINS THAT THE JAPANESE FORCES HAVE STOPPED CHASING THE RETREATING DUTCH AND WHAT A HANDFUL OF DUTCHMEN SAY IN LONDON CAN NO MORE ALTER THE OCCUPATION OF THE DEI BY THE JAPANESE OR THE HOMELAND BY THE GERMANS. NO ONE IS GOING CLEAR OVER TO LONDON TO SILENCE THE PREVARICATORS. THE DOGS CAN BARK BUT EVERYTHING IS GOING ON NICELY IN OUR COZY EAST ASIA?

To punish virtue and reward cowardice, has become the policy of the Democracies. General McArthur, the cowardly general who fled the Philippines when defeat was inevitable, has been created supreme commander of the defense forces in Australia. Van Mook who also fled to Australia while the fleeing was good, was likewise eulogized while his compatriot Van Starckenborgh who surrendered while sticking to his post to save his people from inevitable annihilation has been condemned. Now that his mission to India has been crowned with dismal and complete failure, Sir Stafford Cripps will probably be offered the Premiership. To think that such an incompetent bunch of nincompoops should have tried to rule the world in the name of justice!

The more the Axis win the more lies the enemies have to tell about them. The more lies they tell, the less the world will believe them. After all the very foundations of freedom and liberty as exemplified by the Democracies are built on nothing more than lies. Even old Annanias has been surpassed in the art of falsehood and the Nobel prize for lying must undoubtedly go to the Democracies this year.

When one reads that Roosevelt in his younger days was a treasure seeker one can understand his over-confidence in the Greater East Asia War. Frankly Franklin D is one of the world's worst victims of over confidence and had not felt it necessary to militarily prepare for the war. If he was so unprepared why did he corner Japan into taking up arms to defend her very existence? America's glaring unpreparedness is costing a lot to her and her allies who are finding themselves in partnership with the most unqualified nation in the world to wage a war against anyone.

AFTER THE EXPOSURE OF THE OFFICIAL CORRUPTION AND FAILINGS OF THE U.S. COURT FOR CHINA CONTAINED IN OUR LAST ISSUE, JUDGE MILTON J HELMICK IS FINDING THAT HE IS NO LONGER REGARDED AS A MILTON BY THE LOCAL FOREIGN POPULACE BUT A VERY ORDINARY MORTAL WHO HAS BEEN MASQUERADING AS A DEMI-GOD. WE HEAR HE IS ABOUT TO BE REPATRIATED AND ARE SURE THAT THERE WILL BE NONE TO MISS HIS ABSENCE. HIS JURIDICAL MISSION TO THIS COUNTRY TO SAY THE LEAST HAS BEEN A FLOP PAR EXCELLENCE.

Lucr is a curious thing. It makes hypocrites out of the best of Gringos. While outwardly manifesting great love for the Chinese and assuring everyone of Chungking's resurrection, American officials here prior to December 8, have hailed with inward glee every Japanese victory which resulted in depreciation of Chinese currency. Being paid in U.S. dollars they got an increase in salary each time the Japanese win and Chungking suffers a serious setback. We even hear that many an American official here used to delay paying his bills until such time as he can change all his Gold into Fiat at favorable exchange rates. Since the memorable December 8, all that is changed and even ex-officials have to pay in hard cold cash for his daily requirements. The old chit system is gone and with it the "High Life in the Far East." SIC TRANSIT GLORIA MUNDI

We have heard no more of the infamous British American "V" movement here which was so widespread prior to December 8. Everything has gone up in price during the past few months but "V" badges, etc. have depreciated in value. The irony of the whole thing is that the British incidentally have been commemorating in advance the Axis victories both in Greater East Asia and Europe. There is for instance the Hongkong Victory, the victory at Singapore, NEI, etc. What price Victory?

Sir Victor Sassoon who we reported in a previous issue as having left town, Sassoon has arrived in America from India according to latest reports. It seems he has habit of leaving an unhealthy spot. Sassoon. With the fate of India hanging in the balance he has hopped off in time. Perhaps he can be of use in the good old USA as a great spokesman for the cause of Democracy. Up to now however his conclusions, analysis and utterances regarding Greater East Asia have proved the reverse. There are only the blondes in Frenchtown left to mourn his absence.

WE SUGGEST A BETTER OCCUPATION FOR VICKY IN THE USA. NAMELY THAT HE BE ENGAGED IN HOLLYWOOD TO SELECT CUTIES FOR THE LATEST FILMS. WE HEAR HE HAS QUITE A REPUTATION IN THESE PARTS FOR HIS ACUMEN IN PICKING EM. IN WALL STREET HE WOULD PROVE NO MATCH WHEN MATCHING HIS WITS AGAINST THE BIG UNS. BUT IN HOLLYWOOD WE ARE SURE HIS TALENTS COULD BE USED TO BETTER ADVANTAGE. IN FACT HE SHOULD PROVE A BOON TO THE FILM INDUSTRY.

The resignation from the S.M.C. chairmanship has put the lid on Liddell. We are told Mrs. J.H. one hears is moaning the fact that one cannot do much entertaining or shopping on \$2000 a month Fiat. Such being the case the Liddells should welcome repatriation and would not mind being landed even at Lourenco Marques or Timbuctoo.

Which reminds us that being shipped off to the British Isles itself is imposed these days with the blockade of Britain. From Lourenco Marques to Blighty is quite a hop but as the song goes "There'll always be an England." If the war continues on the trend of the past two years or so there'll be an England and Englishmen isolated from the rest of the world. Anyway the English can go back to tilling the soil and living in obscurity as they did before the days of Empire building. What remains of the fleet can be used for fishing.

Every time American propagandists have a rush hour manufacturing news of an Allied success, Providence favors Japan with a victory. Now that the American press and radio have trumpeted to the world McArthur's "successful" escape to Australia, another salient Nippon victory is in the offing.

ACCORDING TO AMERICAN NEWS DISSEMINATORS BRITAIN LOST SINGAPORE AFTER WITHDRAWING 'SUCCESSFULLY' THE WHOLE LENGTH OF THE MALAY PENINSULA IN 60 DAYS. IT APPEARS THAT THE WAR IN THE PACIFIC AND THE ONE IN THE ATLANTIC HAVE A COMMON BOND, NAMELY THAT IT CONSISTS OF A SERIES OF 'SUCCESSFUL' ALLIED WITHDRAWALS.

The Nipponese capture of Bataan has given the lie to MacArthur's claim that he can command his men in Australia from the Bataan just as well as he can command his men in the Bataan from Australia. Is it not more plausible to say that he escaped from Bataan because his position had become untenable?

No wonder the Americans cannot win. Every time their generals and admirals escape to safety, they are honored and promoted.

MAGNANIMITY

By SANTARO

THESE is nothing out of the ordinary about the act of praying for the souls of the brave dead, but to do so for the enemy is surely part of mercy which has its root in the precept, "love your enemy." There are many such examples in Japanese history even where the adversaries happen to be the most heinous villains or traitors whose deeds constitute very dark spots in the records of the nation.

Prayers for Kublai's Hordes

What must strike every foreigner as remarkable was the act of mercy shown on behalf of the tens of thousands of Kublai's hordes who attempted to invade Japan in a series of ferocious raids, causing so much misery and anxiety throughout the nation. After their complete defeat in 1281, Tokimune, the reigning regent, caused 1,000 Jizo figures to be installed in the newly built Enkakuji of Kamakura as a token of this nation's prayerful wishes for the eternal repose of the numerous enemy soldiers who had perished fighting on land and in the sea. Jizo is a Bosatsu—deity of mercy—who is supposed to appear and reappear on this earth in all conceivable forms with the merciful mission to help in the salvation of mankind.

Behind this humane act of Tokimune, be it remembered, there was the great priest of Chinese origin, Sogen by name, who had throughout the years of the national crisis acted as one of Tokimune's closest advisers.

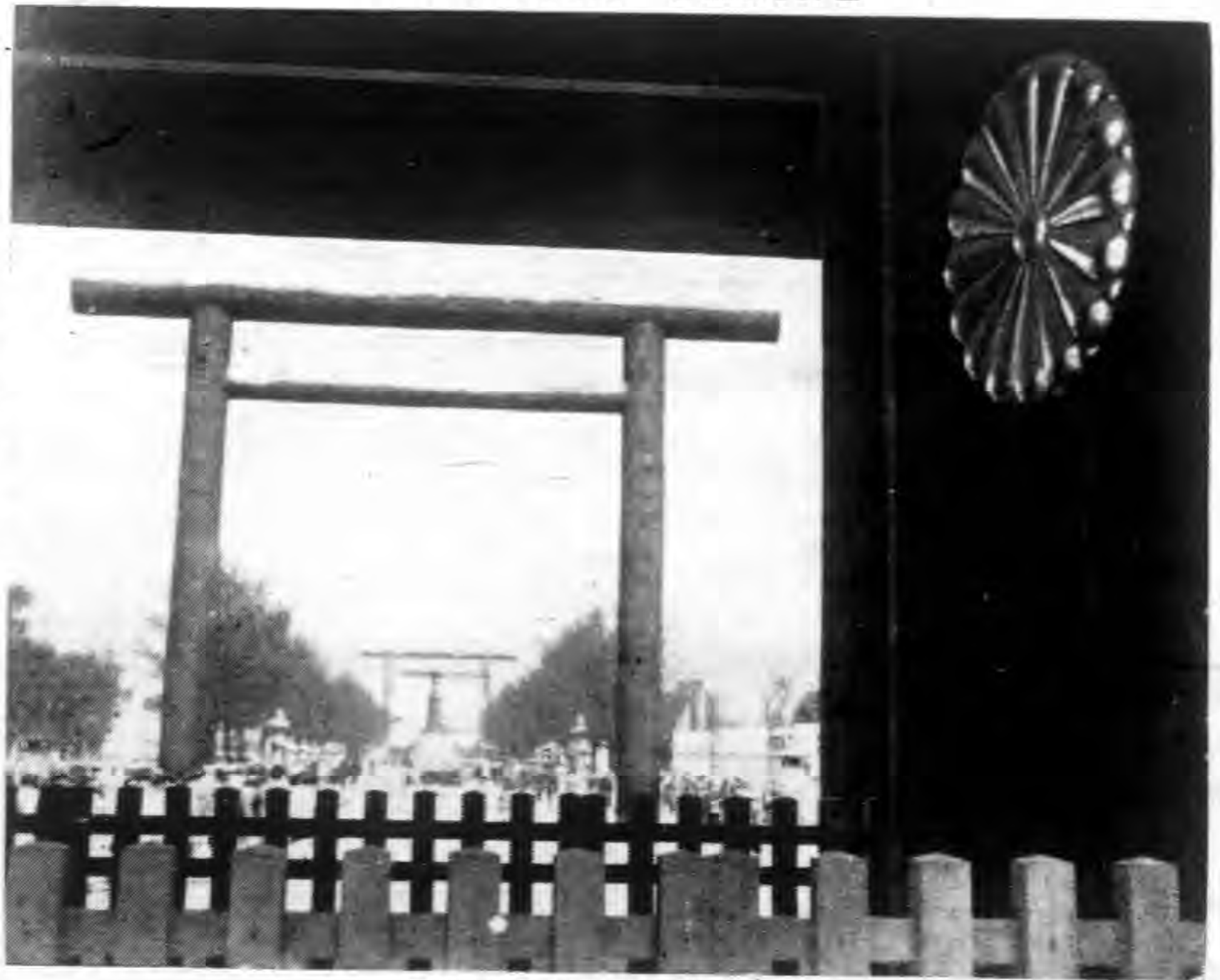
Sogen was a highly revered priest in his own

country, but when his temple was ruined at the hands of Yuan (Mongol) invaders, he came over to Japan at the invitation of Tokimune, so the Mongols were his mortal enemy. And yet his was the heart of Buddha that wished no ill to his enemy, so was the heart of Tokimune who adopted his advice. In Chikuzen

Province near where the bloodiest battle was fought was established the "Korai-ji"—the Temple of China—for the propitiation of the Mongol dead, and this was at a special Imperial command and maintained under the direct control of the Throne. There is documentary evidence that thousands of Mongol prisoners taken in this war were given humane treatment at the hands of their Japanese captors.

No less remarkable was the way in which posthumous acts of mercy were performed on be-

YASUKUNI SHRINE



The Valhalla of Dai Nippon

half of the rebels who had fallen in the Shimabara rebellion of 1638. Nearly 40,000 Christians, entrenched in Shimabara, had stubbornly resisted the Bakufu's investing army till February 28, 1638 when they capitulated, about 20,000 men, women and children either slain or burnt to death. Later on, one Suzuki Shigenarai, governor of Amakusa, going over the ruins of the stronghold and the battlefield around it, gathered the bones of the martyred dead in three different places,

(Continued on Page 24)

REPATRIATION OF ENEMY NATIONALS

— ❖ By ALVIS ❖ —

THE repatriation of enemy nationals following the outbreak of the Greater East Asia conflict has presented a complex and difficult problem to the authorities concerned. The repatriation of enemy nationals such as members of the diplomatic corps and those in the service of enemy governments is far from complicated.

The repatriation of British subjects not of "Pure European descent" is no simple matter. These include Indians and China-born subjects of the British sovereign and offsprings of mixed marriages most of whom have spent all their lives in this country and would not adapt themselves easily to the intricacies of life in foreign shores.

Indians in China, Japan and other places in Greater East Asia recently made strenuous efforts to detach themselves from Britain demanding complete severance of their former British affiliations.

The Filipinos undoubtedly would welcome the opportunity of returning to their hearth and hearth in the Philippines as soon as circumstances permit. The realization has been brought home to them that their American ties have proved more of a stumbling block. Their country is now in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and ample opportunity would be afforded to all Filipinos overseas to return home and help in the gigantic reconstruction task which will be under way.

The repatriation of "Eurasians" would confront the authorities with a most intricate problem. Ninety-nine per cent of them have never seen Britain and have never come to regard her as their native soil. All their lives they have known of no other country than China where all their worldly interests and possessions are centered. Although it may be premature to attach too much importance to their repatriation at the moment when the big war is being waged with all earnestness and intensity, but the likelihood is that a choice will ultimately be given them of staying here or leaving China. They would do wisely to throw their British ties into the discard and become citizens of the great Chinese Republic. Their mode of living, aspirations and ambitions are all centered in China and it would be utter folly to follow their British masters into exile.

British subjects of "Pure European descent" would probably share a better fate than the Germans who in the last war had their properties in Shanghai confiscated by the British Authorities and were herded together in filthy cattle boats soon after the signing of the Armistice and shipped off. Their despatch was an act of vandalism and the inhumanity meted out to them was incompatible with the ethics of

a nation claiming to be a world power. The confiscation of the property of these Britons of "Pure European descent" would not only be a fit retaliation for what was done to the Germans, but would be something which Britons in Shanghai have deservedly heaped on themselves. One wonders how they would like to have a dose of their own medicine and be shipped off in the squalid holes of filthy cattle boats, as the Germans were sent away from China at the dictate of a ruthless and merciless Britain which now claims to be fighting to safeguard world civilization. It was deplorable that the Germans did not have anything to safeguard their own security and well being from the hands of a barbarous people whose methods savour of the stone age and Neanderthal man.

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FROM THE CAPITAL

PRESIDENT WANG CHING-WEI IMPRESSED BY PERSONAL TRIP TO RURAL PACIFICATION AREAS

President Wang Ching-Wei of the National Government was favorably impressed by conditions in the rural pacification areas during his personal trip to Soochow, Wusuh and other cities on a two-day tour.

During his tour, President Wang delivered speeches before government workers engaged in the rural pacification campaign and the general public.

In a statement issued President Wang gave the following impressions of his trip:—

(1) The population has been increased by 600,000 people, proving a great success made in efforts to bring about peace and order as well as economic improvements.

(2) Satisfactory travelling, facilities and safety in travelling from hsien to hsien and from village to village have been attained, proving the absence of bandits and guerrillas.

JUSTICE MINISTRY REPEATS INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING LEGAL PRACTICE

The Ministry of Justice has again sent out instructions to the effect that lawyers must observe the rules governing the practice of law after retiring from judicial positions.

The rules are as follows:—

(1) Court Presidents, Chief Procurators, Judges and Procurators as well as candidates for the same positions shall not, within three years after retirement practice law in the areas under the jurisdiction of the same courts. The same applies to registrars and other minor court officials.

(2) Those who have served as high judicial officials in the law courts in districts or municipalities shall not practice law in the same areas within three years after retirement.

(3) Officials higher in rank than registrars in the supreme court shall not practice law in the same court after retirement until after three years.

CHINESE NAVAL CADETS LEARN LANDING OPERATIONS



These pictures reveal to what extent Chinese naval cadets are taught how to take part in modern warfare. They are pictured in different stages of successful landing operations. The cadets are under the expert guidance of Rear-Admiral Terada, who supervises the Chinese Naval Academy at Lung Hwa.

(3) Stabilization and low level of prices of commodities in peace area have been achieved, proving the effectiveness of peace measures.

(4) The annual revenue collected in the province, including northern Kiangsu, has increased to \$15,000,000, as compared to \$6,000,000 or \$7,000,000 before, proving the all round success of the rural pacification campaign.

"OPINION BOXES" SET UP IN NANKING TO INVITE PUBLIC OPINION ON MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

The general public is invited by the Nanking Special Municipality to express their views freely on the various aspects of municipal administration and to insert written statements of their views into the eight "opinion boxes" that have been set up in various parts of the city.

The municipal authorities announced today that the suggestions or criticisms voiced by individuals in such written statements will be kept strictly secret by the municipal authorities.

(4) All lawyers whose registration has been cancelled shall not be allowed within the period of one year to serve as judicial officials in the same areas, where they were originally designated to practice law.

CHUNGKING COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF SUN LIANG-CHENG JOINS NATIONAL GOVERNMENT WITH FORCES

General Sun Liang-Cheng, well-known Army Commander-in-Chief of the Chungking regime, who is known to be one of General Feng Yu-Hsiang's able commanders; has joined the Peace Movement and the National Government at Nanking under President Wang Ching-Wei. He sent a telegraphic message to all of his countrymen recently announcing his joining the Peace Movement, taking over with him his forces of several divisions. He is the Commander-in-Chief of the Second Area Army of the Chungking regime.

In the telegram he stressed the folly of China's fighting with Japan like two brothers hostile to each other, resulting

only in the gain for third parties, in this case, the Anglo-American countries.

He stated in the message that he honours President Wang Ching-Wei as Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, the Father of the Republic's great disciple in promoting Peace, Anti-Communism and National Reconstruction, the Three People's Principles and Pan-Asianism. He pledges his support of China and Japan's defence of East Asia and for China's revival under the leadership of President Wang Ching-Wei.

CENTRAL NAVAL ACADEMY OPENS 4TH TERM CLASS

Candidates for the fourth-term class of the Central Naval Academy are undergoing an examination at Shanghai, and will start receiving training at the academy if they pass the examination successfully.

MINISTER



A recent portrait of Mr. P. F. Chen, Minister to Japan of the National Government of China.

The opening of the fourth-term class, it may be pointed out, follows closely upon the heels of the graduation ceremony held recently at the academy in Shanghai under the personal aegis of President Wang Ching-Wei.

In the meanwhile, the institute for the training of naval ratings affiliated to the Central Naval Academy, is receiving applications for entrance from candidates who wish to join the third-term class to be opened in the near future. Such applications may be sent to the Ministry of Navy at Nanking or the registration offices designated in Shanghai, Yangchow and Chingkiang.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT MANDATES

The National Government of China promulgated the following mandates on April 23:—

- (1) That General Sun Liang-Cheng be specially appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Second Area,
- (2) That Mr. Kao Kuan-Wu be appointed concurrent commander of the peace preservation Corps in Anhwei Province, and,
- (3) That Mr. Yuan Yu-Chuan be appointed Administrative Vice-Minister of the Ministry of Industry.

MR. LI OU-I BECOMES CHAIRMAN OF AIR DEFENCE COMMITTEE

An air defence conference was held in the Metropolitan Garrison Headquarters recently with Commander Li Ou-I presiding. Those who were present were the representatives from various organs concerned, such as Police Directorate-General, the Gendarmerie Headquarters, the Aeronautics Administration, Department of Investigation and Statistics of the Navy Ministry, Social Movement Guidance Commission, the First Area Army, the Chamber of Commerce and the Central Hospital.

The four resolutions passed at the meeting were as follows:—

- (1) That this organ be named the Metropolitan Air Defence Committee,
- (2) That the Committee be located in the Headquarters of the Metropolitan Garrison,

(3) That Commander Li Ou-I be invited to be the Chairman, Messrs. Su Cheng-Teh and Chou Hsueh-Chang be invited to be Vice-Chairmen and four Committee Members be selected from the Gendarmerie Headquarters, the Aeronautics Administration, the Department Investigation and Statistics of the Navy Ministry, and Chamber of Commerce, and

(4) That April 30 be set for the first meeting of the Standing Committee.

NANKING CITY WALL BEING REPAIRED

Repairs are being carried out by the Bureau of Public Works on the city wall in the vicinity of Sai Hung Chiao, which is in a dilapidated condition.

The city wall has been out of repair since the outbreak of the China Incident.

FINANCE MINISTRY PROMULGATES AMENDED REGULATIONS ON SALT AFFAIRS

The Ministry of Finance has promulgated a set of regulations governing the organization of offices for the administration of salt affairs in various areas.

A large number of such offices have already been established in various regions.

The revision of the old regulations was necessitated by changed conditions.

HUNGARIAN MINISTER PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO PRESIDENT WANG

Herr Nicholas von Vergh, Hungarian Minister to China, presented his credentials to President Wang Ching-Wei during a ceremony performed in the auditorium of the National Government.

A dinner reception in honour of the Hungarian Minister was given this evening at the Ning Yen Lou Restaurant by Dr. Chu Min-Yi, Chinese Foreign Minister.

CENTRAL UNIVERSITY MAY INSTALL SCIENTIFIC EQUIPMENT AT A COST OF 200,000

The establishment of a chemical laboratory, a biological laboratory, a cattle-rearing shed, a horticultural experimental station and other installations for scientific research at the National Central University is proposed by Mr. Fan Chung-Yun, Chancellor, in a petition to the Ministry of Education.

The proposed installations are estimated at a total cost of more than C.R.B. \$200,000.

The suggestions of Chancellor Fan are now being considered by the Education Ministry, and as soon as approval is granted, it is expected that the necessary funds will be appropriated for improving and increasing the equipment of the University.

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WORLD WAR II

THE PACIFIC FRONT

APRIL 15

With undiminished fury, Japanese warplanes today continued to rain high explosives on Corregidor fortress in a series of destructive raids, furiously bombing anti-aircraft positions and military installations, as well as surface craft anchored off the island. Yesterday afternoon, gigantic Japanese bombers completely silenced enemy artillery batteries.

Meanwhile, squadrons of Japanese Army aircraft operating over Cebu Island, yesterday morning bombed and machine-gunned enemy remnants fleeing from the vicinity of Cebu City into the surrounding mountainous regions. All Japanese planes returned to their bases.

Japanese heavy artillery mounted on the Bataan coast commanding Manila Bay, in the meantime, yesterday relent-

Many captives are weak from malnutrition and some can be seen hobbling along the dusty roads with great difficulty. Scores of sugar plantations along the road between Orion and San Fernando have been laid waste by the prisoners who have broken into the plantations to satisfy their hunger with sugar canes.

Replying blindly to the intensive day and night Japanese artillery bombardment, American remnants in Corregidor quite recently caused large casualties among American prisoners concentrated in Bataan Peninsula.

The American prisoners fired upon by their own forces in futile rage with gritted teeth called the American cannoners "damned fools."

Japanese artillery was markedly active the last few days and concrete fortifications in Corregidor could be clearly seen the past few days from Bataan being pulverized to dust.

GIANT JAPANESE WARSHIP PATROLS PACIFIC

Rare photograph of a giant Japanese naval unit on duty "somewhere in the Pacific." Reproduced through the courtesy of the Japanese Navy Ministry.



lessly hammered away, at Lieut.-Gen. Jonathan Wainwright's besieged Filipino-American forces in Corregidor Fortress, inflicting heavy damage on the Island's fortifications.

Japanese reconnaissance fliers reported that the accurate Japanese shelling was wrecking a heavy toll on enemy positions.

Japanese naval air units inflicted heavy damages on enemy air installations when they raided the Malaybalay airfield in central Mindanao, as well as the Cagayan and Del Monte airfields in northern Mindanao.

APRIL 16

The total number of Filipino and American troops captured up to yesterday in the Bataan Peninsula reached the 50,000 mark, of which 9,000 are Americans.

For the past week, all highways along the eastern coast of Bataan peninsula have been thronged with thousands of Filipino and American prisoners wearily trekking their way toward their prisoners' camps.

APRIL 17

As Japanese forces continued mercilessly pounding the beleaguered island of Corregidor, and Imperial Headquarters revealed that Japanese units had landed on Panay island yesterday, reports tonight disclosed that the Japanese had yesterday morning completely occupied Iloilo, situated in the southern part of the land and second largest town in the Philippines.

The vanguard of Japanese forces forced an entry into Iloilo at 8 a.m. yesterday and after mopping up enemy remnants, completely occupied the important town.

Immediately after landing at 4 a.m. yesterday three kilometers south of San Jose, important point in western Panay, Japanese forces succeeded in taking over the town.

The third town occupied by the Japanese forces in Panay yesterday was Kapiz, in the northern part of the island, at 4.30 a.m.

Imperial Headquarters this morning announced Japanese landings on Cebu Island on April 10, and on Panay Is-

AS JAPANESE FORCES OCCUPIED ANDAMAN ISLANDS



Port Blair, on the Andaman Islands, is bedecked with Rising Sun Flag as a token of welcome for the Japanese forces. Reproduced by courtesy of the War Ministry.

land yesterday, reporting that the military situation on both islands was developing in favor of the Japanese forces.

APRIL 18

Japanese Army forces on Thursday landed at Seberut Island in the Indian Ocean south of Sumatra, and yesterday on Nias Island, south of Sumatra, the "Nichi-Nichi" frontline correspondent reported.

It was said that the landings were effected without bloodshed and the Japanese were now mopping up the enemy. Japanese forces were warmly welcomed by the inhabitants of Nias who had interned seven Dutch.

No trace of the many Japanese nationals, who reportedly were interned at Nias Island, could be found, it was reported.

The vanguard of Japanese forces which occupied Iloilo last evening captured Passi, 45 kilometers north of Iloilo while enemy remnants fled to the north, frontline despatches revealed.

It was added that there were no signs of Japanese nationals who were reported interned at Passi.

The ensign of the Japanese Navy was hoisted for the first time in the port of Iloilo, Panay Island, at 3 p.m. yesterday by the fleet of Japanese warships which co-operated with Army units in the landings at three different points on Panay.

The entrance of Japanese warships into Iloilo is significant because the numerous islets around the island are considered suitable bases for enemy submarines.

With the Japanese occupation of Panay, communications with various islands are expected to be rapidly restored.

APRIL 19

Summarizing Japanese land operations against allied forces in Burma from March 30 up to April 14, Imperial Headquarters announced at 11.40 a.m. today that Japanese armed forces shot down 120 enemy aircraft, killed 4,500 enemy troops, and took prisoner 500 others.

During these battles, Japanese forces encountered a total of 40,000 to 50,000 enemy troops of which 25,000 to 30,000 were Chungking soldiers.

The communique listed the spoils taken by the Japanese forces as including 62 tanks, 27 field pieces, 81 machine-guns, 88 rifles, 238 automobiles, and 449 railway cars.

Japanese losses were placed at 161 dead, and 429 wounded.

APRIL 20

Japanese military successes now have paved the way for the second stage of the war—the establishment of the Greater East Asia prosperity sphere, declared Mr. Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese Ambassador to French Indo-China.

In an interview with the press on his return here yesterday afternoon by plane from Tokyo to resume his post after conferring with central government authorities on matters under his jurisdiction, Mr. Yoshizawa asserted that while he would do his utmost to bring about closer economic collaboration between Indo-China and Japan he was firmly convinced that Indo-China as one of the members of Greater East Asia will extend its full co-operation with Japan for the realization of the Greater East Asia scheme.

Mr. Yoshizawa is expected to confer with Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of French Indo-China, within a few days.

APRIL 21

The withdrawal of 40,000 officers and men of the Royal Indian Navy from Burmese ports was announced yesterday by the Indian authorities in New Delhi, according to a United Press despatch from that city.

Japanese troops continuing their mopping-up campaigns on Billiton Island, east of Sumatra, occupied Manger and Tandjeongpandan up to April 16, it was disclosed today. It was added that Japanese forces have interned approximately 40 Dutch troops and have assumed complete control of the tin mines on the island.

Meanwhile, other Japanese Army units, up to April 17, occupied Gunung Sitoli, on Nias Island, as well as Sioban, on Sipora Island, both in the Indian Ocean west of Sumatra.

APRIL 22

Japanese troops, in clearing the islands of the Netherlands East Indies of remaining enemy remnants, at 10 o'clock on the morning of April 16 effected a landing on Sipura Island, off the western coast of Sumatra, the "Nichi-Nichi" reported in a delayed despatch from Sumatra.

The report, failing to mention whether enemy resistance was encountered, said that Japanese troops were now advancing on North Pagai Island, to the south of Sipura Island.

Sipura Island is a thickly forested inland inhabited by some 4,000 natives.

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Japanese forces driving from the north and south on Panay Island shortly after 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoon effected a juncture at a point south of Dumarao in the central part of the island.

Other dispatches reported that Japanese units are engaged in a furious attack on approximately 3,000 enemy remnants who fled into the jungles at the foot of Mount Tigatay located on the western part of the island.

The Australian destroyer H.M.A.S. Vampire (1,090 tons) has been lost as a result of enemy action during recent operations in the Bay of Bengal. The Prime Minister announced today. Most of the crew have been saved. Six members have been killed, one died of wounds and two are missing and believed killed.

Giving details of the lost vessel the Prime Minister said that she arrived in Australia from the Royal Navy in 1933, left in October 1939 for the Mediterranean, where she played a leading part after the Italian entry into the war. She was the first allied warship in Crete and brought supplies and men to beleaguered Tobruk in June 1941.

The Vampire was built in 1917 and had a normal complement of 134 officers and ratings. Equipped internally as a flotilla leader her armament was four 4 inch guns and five smaller ones and six 21-inch torpedo tubes according to Jane's Fighting Ships.

APRIL 25

Japanese Forces on Panay Island, on April 21 virtually finished their mopping up operations against remnants of Filipino and American troops in the mountainous region on the Antique Iloilo provincial border. The Asahi reported from Iloilo today.

The report said that in a heated pursuit of retreating enemy troops Japanese units, on April 20 penetrated the steep mountain range which forms the Antique Iloilo frontier in the western part of Panay Island. American and Filipino troops without putting up resistance, took to their heels in civilian clothes, leaving their arms behind.

Only 500 to 600 remnants were believed to be still in the jungles of Mount Baloy Panay's highest peak.

APRIL 26

Japanese forces operating on Panay Island yesterday completed mopping up operations in the island. All key points on the coast connecting San Jose, Iloilo, and Capiz have been brought under control, and the enemy forces in the mountain regions of the island, have been also subjugated.

From Washington, the United States War Department announced that Lieut. General Jonathan Wainwright, Commander-in-Chief of the Filipino-American forces in the Philippines revealed in a dispatch from Washington that Japanese artillery fire thundered against Corregidor today.

Japanese bombers have carried out three attacks on Port Moresby, on the south coast of New Guinea, today's communique from Allied Headquarters in the south west Pacific disclosed.

APRIL 27

Japanese bombers and fighters carried out a heavy attack on Port Darwin, in North Australia, yesterday, according to a communique from Allied Headquarters, which also revealed that Port Moresby, in New Guinea, was raided by Japanese aircraft on the same day.

A group of Japanese bombers appeared over Tulagi, in the Solomon Islands, yesterday, but no details have so far been received.

The Japanese used a new type of howitzer in the Malayan campaign, it was revealed at yesterday's press conference here.

The new weapon may be described as a "rocket gun," it was stated. It was invented by Colonel Kuwata, who has been given a special award in recognition of his work.

APRIL 28

The Supreme Command of the Japanese Army Forces in the Philippines announced at 4 o'clock this afternoon that Japanese Army forces effected a landing in the vicinity

of Gotta Bato on Mindanao Island in the Philippines shortly after 4 o'clock this morning.

The Japanese Forces are rapidly extending their gains the announcement said.

A check up of enemy equipment and material captured following the mopping up operations on Panay Island has revealed that 630,000 bales of sugar, 2,200 bales of rice, 36 automobiles, 38 trucks, 53 ships and junks as well as vast quantities of arms and ammunitions fell into Japanese hands.

It was said that during the mopping up operations only four Japanese were killed and 40 slightly wounded.

THE EUROPEAN FRONT

APRIL 18

The first large scale German operation after the severe winter fighting was the destruction given in authoritative quarters here today to the destruction of a group of Soviet forces in the central sector of the Eastern Front.

This group—whose destruction was reported in the German war bulletin of April 16—formed part of the 33rd Soviet Army.

In the course of its annihilation during several days fighting German troops captured 45 localities and destroyed about 1,000 pill boxes. Six thousand prisoners were taken and 8,000 dead were counted.

In addition 170 Soviet guns and 269 trench mortars and machine guns were captured or destroyed.

APRIL 19

The High Command of the German armed forces announced at noon today. Successful air attacks were staged against the naval port of Sevastopol and port establishments on the Caucasus coast.

In the central and northern sectors of the Eastern Front our offensive operations resulted in further successes. In some places the enemy continued his attacks and thrusts in vain.

Large bomber and dive bomber formations attacked military establishments in Malta by day and night. Great destruction was wrought by direct bomb hits in government shipyards at La Valetta as well as in supply establishments, and fuel, torpedo and munition dumps.

Attacks on the Luca, Halfar and Calafra airfields were especially successful. A number of planes was destroyed or damaged on the ground.

Formations of bombers last night attacked the important port of Grimsby. Large fires and explosions were started in mills and dock establishments.

Following the heavy British plane losses on Friday—as reported in yesterday's German High Command communique—which have now risen from 27 to 29, the British air force did not appear over Reich territory during the day or night.

Between March 20 and April 10 the British air force lost 273 planes, of which 97 were lost over the Mediterranean and in North Africa.

During the same period 66 of our own planes were lost in the war against Britain.

APRIL 22

Capture of Russian strong points in the Donetz area was announced in today's German High Command communique.

Russian attacks in the central and northern sectors of the eastern front were claimed to have been repulsed. A large number of prisoners was said to have been taken. Dive-bombers, the statement added, blew up three munition trains behind the Russian lines and destroyed railway lines.

APRIL 23

No less than 1,307,479 tons of enemy shipping were sunk by German and Italian naval and air units during the period from March 1 to April 15, according to competent German quarters.

(Continued on Page 24)

SHANGHAI

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

MR. S. TAKAHASHI



Above is a recent portrait of Mr. S. Takahashi, Commercial Manager of the Shanghai International Radio Office.

April 16th.

PARTY OF INDIAN LEADERS EXPECTED FROM JAPAN...returning to Hongkong and Singapore after round of conferences. INDUSTRY MINISTRY PROMULGATES NEW REGULATIONS...with view to accelerating the agricultural recovery of the nation. ALL DELEGATES ARRIVE IN NANKING...for cultural parleys APPLICATIONS MUST BE MADE...for licences to sublet. ESSENTIAL FIRMS MAY ASK COUNCIL...for rice supply if staff not less than 30

persons. 10TH ANNIVERSARY...Russian Police parade. SPECIAL AREA COURTS...allowed to handle robbery cases. COMMISSIONER OF HEALTH RESIGNS...Mr. Chu Tung-chou appointed to succeed to the post. NEW HEAD OF DOMEI AGENCY...arrives to assume post as Manager. TAIWAN BANK ROBBERY...Y.40,000 stolen. FILIPINO GOES HOME...first to return after outbreak of Pacific War. RETURN OF BRITISH HANKOW CONCESSION...to the Nanking Government reported by President Wang Ching-wei.

April 17th.

NANKING TO HAVE ITALIAN CHINESE CULTURAL SOCIETY...to be established on April 18th. S.V.C. COMMANDER QUARTERS...will be hostel for school. MAIL OPENS...between Shanghai, P.I. and Malaya. GODOWN BODY...to be formed by Japanese. PREVENTION OF FLOODS...steps being taken...FOREMOST ACTOR FROM CHUNGKING...escapes to join China Film Body. HONGKONG CHARTERED BANKS RETURNING U.S. CURRENCY...to clients at rate of C.N.\$5.55 to U.S.\$1. FAMED JAPANESE COMPOSER'S PIECE PLAYED...at Lyceum by Municipal Orchestra. BRITONS TO REGISTER...as evacuation possible.

April 18th.

INCREASE MARKED...in shipments of North China Coal. EX-COUNCILLOR OF S.M.C....returns from Hongkong. JOINT

MEETING SET...for Child Welfare Organizations. CHINESE TEACHERS OF JAPANESE...pass examination. ATHLETIC GAMES...for Chinese school children in Hongkew Park. S.S.M. DETAILS INSPECTORS...for food move check. EVACUEES DUE APRIL 21...190 from S. China. "LAKE CITY"...of Hangchow regains old popularity. SALVATION ARMY BEGGAR KITCHEN...feeds 800 daily. CHASE BANK...studying new payment. R.A.D. PARADES BEFORE FRENCH CONSUL...in Koukaza Park. KAWASAKI DRIVES HOME JAPANESE AIMS...through old legend of "Momotaro." ARREST OF TERRORIST...Chinese couple rewarded.

April 19th.

JUJITSU ENCOUNTER...to take place in Nanking. COLLECTION OF TAX ON ROLLED TOBACCO...approved by Nanking. JAPANESE STUDENTS...from Tientsin pay visit to Shanghai. PRESIDENT WANG CHING-WEI...impressed by rural pacification work. GREAT ECONOMIC VALUE...seen by right policy of Nippon in Eastern Asia. TYPHUS FEVER...in French Concession rise to three times old record.

LECTURES AT ITALIAN CENTER



Mr. Torao Kawasaki Japanese Embassy spokesman, spoke on the influence of three great religions—Shintoism, Bhudaism and Confucianism—in the moulding of the unconquerable Japanese spirit which is being displayed in the present War of Greater East Asia. The speaker is shown above while delivering his address.

April 20th.

JAPANESE YOUTH MARINE CORPS...to be inaugurated. W.A.S.P. ANNOUNCES SPECIAL LICENCES FOR PISTOL OWNERS...obtainable from Japanese Gendarmerie. PUBLIC URGED TO SEND DONATIONS...for Leprosarium. EXPENSES OF PRISONERS TO BE DEFRAYED...C.R.B. \$20,000 allotted. CITY BANK BEGIN PAYMENT...of 3rd dividend.

April 21st.

CANCELLATION OF NOTICE...on close of godowns made. BIRTHDAY OF HITLER CELEBRATED...German Hall scene of festivity. FRENCH PREPARE TWO CHARITY DAYS...to collect funds* for children in the home-country. COURTS WILL ONLY ACCEPT C.R.B. NOTES...in payment of fines, bail etc. LANDLORDS TO GET RENTS IN FAPI...excess money paid refunded. Gen. OIKAWA EXPRESSES...faith in China currency.

April 22nd.

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY TO HOLD MEETING...28 mining companies in Central China to attend conference on April 24th. WILLIE'S CINEMA...renamed Shonan Theater. INTERESTING TALK DELIVERED ON FRENCH SUBJECT...by the Rev. F. H. Bernard. METROPOLITAN POLICE IN NANKING TO BE INAUGURATED...Mr. Su Cheng-teh to deliver speech. GRADUATION OF NAVY ACADEMY...attended by many officials. GAIMUSHO OFFICIAL...arrives on

special mission. A.D.B. RELIGIOUS CONFERENCE...said slated in Tokyo, Liaison Officers to be summoned. NIPPON ARMY, NAVY CHIEFS...thanks Germans for gifts of cigarets. TUBERCULOSIS TAKES HEAVY TOLL...56 deaths registered. RAID ON JAPAN...for purpose of forcing the Japanese Command to withdraw from the fighting fronts. JAPANESE RED CROSS BLANKS...awaited for mail transmission. PUBLIC WARNED...against sellers of fake Bayer's Anti-Malaria tablets. FAILURE OF AIR RAID...stressed by Army Spokesman. CHINESE GRAVES IN TIENTSIN...allowed to remain intact.

*** PROMOTED**

After serving the Shanghai Municipal Police for more than a year as Assistant Commissioner, Mr. Hisao Huruwa was recently elevated to the position of Deputy Commissioner. He has been placed in charge of all the divisions of the Settlement police force.

U.S. PRISONERS IN HONGKEW PARK

U.S. internees in the Shanghai camp enjoyed their first respite from their detention enclosure when they were permitted by the Japanese Army authorities to visit Hongkew Park. Picture shows group of men watching a game in the park grounds.

April 23rd.

NEW GOVERNORS OF GENERAL HOSPITAL...appointed for the year 1942. MILK PRICES TO BE INCREASED...by 40%. F.F.Z. STOPS PLAYING "MARSEILLE-LAISE"...as record too old. 400 ENTRIES...in two days for baby contest. \$323,000 ROBBERY...another arrest made. TERRORISTS SEIZED...3 caught by Pao Chia. MAIL SENDER'S NAME GIVEN IN FULL...to facilitate transmission. INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN...on practice of law. \$100,000 FOR REPATRIATION...Nanking's donation. REGISTRATION OF ENEMY NATIONALS...urged by Swiss Consul for repatriation purposes. JAPANESE CLERK LAUDED...for saving life of Policeman. 109 CADETS GRADUATE...from Central Naval School at Lung Hwa. TWENTY CHINESE DELEGATES...to leave for Manchoukuo.

April 24th.

CRIME DECREASES...in Hongkew district. CENTRAL NAVAL ACADEMY...opens 4th terms. GERMAN FILMS...featured at Hongkew Theater. YEN SALARY...S.M.C. Nippon employees paid in Military Yen. CHARITY BODY TO HOLD ANNUAL MEETING...at Shanghai Jewish Club. ENEMY NATIONALS...arrive from S.

SUCCESSFUL MILITARY CONCERT AT GRAND

The massed bands of the Imperial Japanese Army and Navy staged a concert at the Grand Theater which was attended by prominent Axis officials in Shanghai. Hosts were Captain Shoichi Kamada, Director of the Imperial Japanese Navy Press Bureau, Lieutenant-Colonel Kunio Akigama, Director of the Imperial Japanese Army Press Bureau, and Mr. S. Tashiro of the Japanese Embassy, who are seen in the lower picture.

China. LOCAL BANKS...observe two Japanese national holidays. INDIANS DESIRING TO REPATRIATE...must register. PRESIDENT WANG CHING-WEI TAKES PERSONAL TRIP...to survey local conditions. BOY'S FESTIVAL TOYS...brisk business done by Hongkew shops.

April 25th.

PROCESSION PERMITS...issued by S.M.P. S.M.C. INTRODUCES PAO CHIA SYSTEM...in the International Settlement. LIST OF ANHUI PASSENGERS...received by Red Cross Committee. BICYCLE ACCIDENTS...many riders taken in. 90,137 BAGS...of rice distributed during March. BIRTH OF M. PETAIN...French Club scene of celebration. FRENCH HEALTH BODY...cautions public on food. JAPANESE OBSERVE YASUKUNI SHRINE FESTIVAL...will bow their heads at 10.15 o'clock.

April 26th.

FRENCH PROPERTY OWNERS...to report at Consulate. PARK APARTMENTS...transferred to

new landlord. CONCESSION UTILITY RATES...to be raised. 15 HOLIDAYS...every year. BRITONS IN SHANGHAI...only half willing to leave. CHAIRMAN OF CAKES BODY-GAOLED...for defrauding Council of much flour.

April 27th.

CITY GOVERNMENT TO HOLD MEETING...of all bureaux and offices under Special Municipal Government. FIRE BRIGADE...hold drill at premises of Patons and Baldwins, Ltd. 400 Poyang Road. FOREIGNERS MUST REGISTER...their radios in China. FORGED CERTIFICATES...Nantao Police arrest culprits. SINO-JAPANESE CULTURE BODY...gives recital. NIPPON NAVY, ARMY BANDS GIVE CONCERT...at New Grand. AMERICAN WAR PRISONERS...permitted to visit Hongkew Park.

April 28th.

SIX JAPANESE PEERS...conducting tour of Central China Spots. SUN SUN CO...charged on fraud count. CITIZENS IN W. AREA...to get papers. SUB-BRANCHES OF C. R. BANK...to be opened in French Concession and Hongkew. PUBLIC URGED TO PATRONIZE...relief camp. S.M.C. BAND TO PLAY...on Ruler's birthday tomorrow. CASES OF TYPHOID INCREASE...43 succumb. U.S. WAR PRISONERS...get second batch of presents.

April 29th.

BURMA FORCES TO WITHDRAW...by order of Chiang Kai-shek. MORE ENEMY REPATRIATES TO ARRIVE...to join batch of some 1,000 Anglo-American nationals. FOURTH HEARING OF LAWSUIT...regarding alleged \$1,100,000 diamond fraud case. ORPHANAGE HOLD FLAG DAY...to raise funds. NIPPON CONSUL IN NANKING...returns from North Tour. COAL MINING BODY FORMED...to increase output. MARGARINE PRICE FIXED...at C.R.B.\$11. per lb. S.M.C. ISSUES...further rules about rentals. WHITE RUSSIAN ENGINEER...describes difficult war conditions in India. JAPANESE EMPEROR'S BIRTHDAY...observed with great celebrations by all Government Offices, semi-official organs, leading business concerns. SHOP OWNER FINED...proprietor of Vassos Store must show sentence in window. MATCH PRICE FIXED...by Japanese authorities at five sen a box. IMPORTATION OF TOBACCO...from Java to ease shortage.

April 30th.

NANKING SHOPS QUOTE IN C.R.B. NOTES...as from May 1st. LANGUAGE SCHOOLS TO BE CONTROLLED...require special licences from both Chinese and Japanese authorities. CHINESE

(Continued on Page 24)

MAGNANIMITY

(Continued from Page 13)

erecting on each spot a monument deploring their tragic fate. In 1649 at the instance of the same Suzuki a Zen Temple, called Tokuji, was built to allay the spirits of the Christian dead. Suzuki was of course a Buddhist, and yet he prayed by his own religious rites for the salvation of those believing in a foreign faith.

It is time that the world stood convinced of the fact that humanity was not the monopoly of the "Europeans" and the "Christians," and that the so-called Pagan world, at least the people of Nippon, could give the rest of the world some points in lessons in humanity, and that Japan could not only beat the strongest of nations in feats of warlike valor but in good offices of mercy, benevolence and in acts of religious ministrations for the enemy dead. Do we often hear of a Western nation erecting a monument, a church, a cathedral specially dedicated to the salvation of the enemy dead?

SHANGHAI

(Continued from Page 23)

JOURNAL AMALGAMATES "The China Times" with "Tairiku Shimpō" HUA HSING COMMERCIAL BANK opens branches SIKH POLICEMEN DONATE \$1,344 for Japan War Fund CENSUS REVEALS 328,000 living in SSM area JAPANESE IN CENTRAL CHINA figure has topped the 100,000 mark ENORMOUS JUMPS in commodity prices registered during past week CULTURE GUIDANCE GROUP formed in Shanghai area

WORLD WAR II

(Continued from Page 20)

In addition 46 British American and Russian warships were sent to the bottom

APRIL 24

The battle for the Svir River one of the most violent waged since the outbreak of the second Soviet Finnish war may be considered as having been won by the Finns, according to reports received here today.

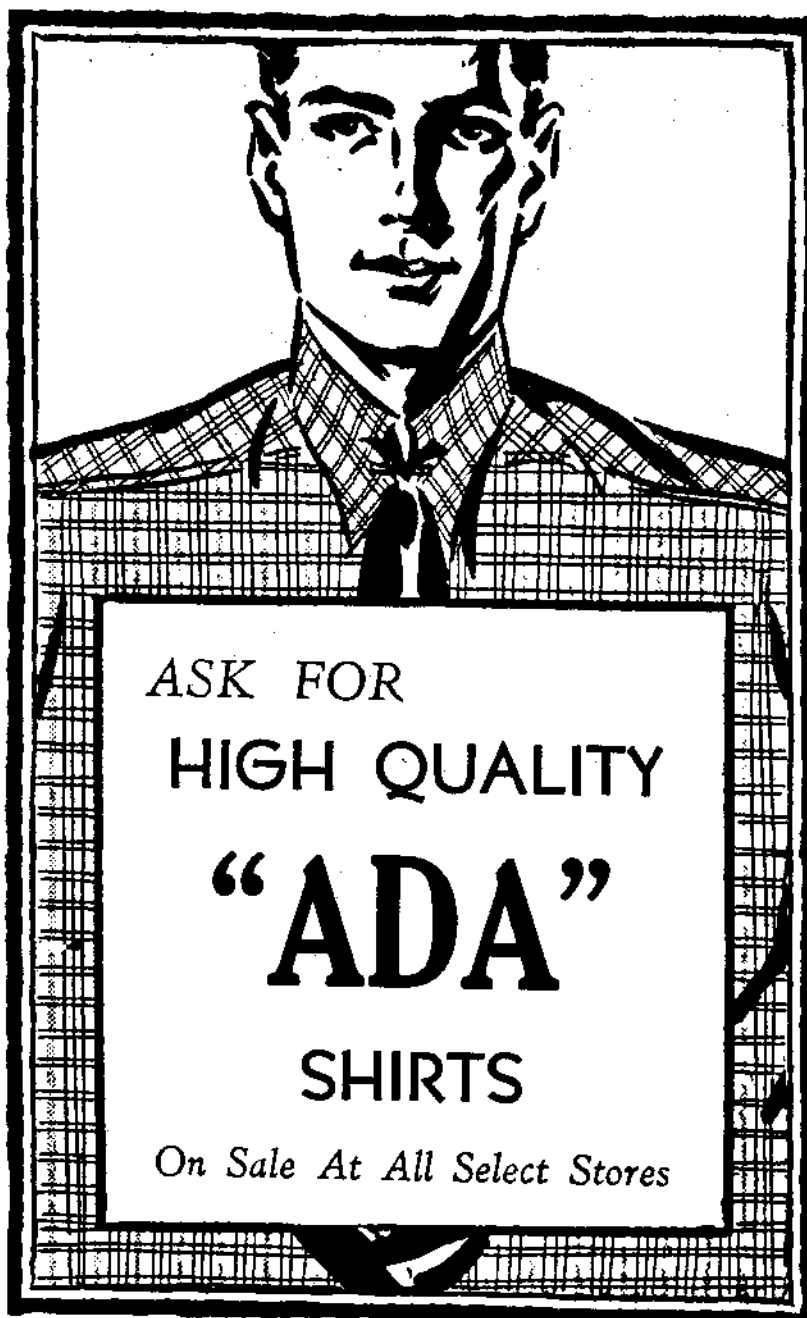
The communique published in Helsinki yesterday speaks for itself as it claims that 14,000 Soviets were killed against a loss of only 442 Finns.

APRIL 25

German forces on the eastern front carried out local effective operations and repulsed several waves of Soviet attacks yesterday the German High Command announced.

The communique said that in Lapland German and Finnish troops hurled back other Soviet attacks after hard fighting and inflicted heavy losses on the Soviet, besides destroying a number of tanks.

German fighter planes were said to have shot down nine Soviet aircraft in aerial combats over the Murmansk area.



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EDITORIAL NOTES & COMMENTS

(Continued from Page 8)

Shigemitsu's career is colorful and has been used to great advantage by Japan being despatched to the major cities of the world. Born in Oita Prefecture July 1887 he graduated from Tokyo Imperial University in law in 1911. He entered the Foreign Service in 1911 became Consul at Warsaw in 1918 Chief of the 1st and 2nd sections of the Treaty Bureau Foreign Office 1921 1st Secretary to the Legation in China 1925 Counsellor of the Embassy in Germany 1927 Consul General at Shanghai 1939 Minister to China 1931 Foreign Vice Minister 1933 Ambassador to the Soviet Union 1936 and Ambassador to the Court of St James in 1938. Since then he returned to China holding the post as Ambassador to the National Government.



- 1 Please let me know immediately
Sugu ni kikashite kudasai.
- 2 Where are you going?
Dochira ye o ide de gozaimasu?
- 3 Where does he live?
Doko ni sunde orimasu ka?
- 4 Can you direct me to his house?
Ano hito no uchi wo oshiete kudasaimasen ka?
- 5 Which is the way out?
Deguchi wa doko desu ka?
- 6 There is the way out
Deguchi wa asuko de gozaimasu.
- 7 How many are there in your party?
O iku-tari de gozaimasu?
- 8 There are four of us
Yottari desu.
- 9 Tell the driver where to take us.
Yuku tokoro wo gyosha ni moshite o-kure.
- 10 Please bring tea and cakes
O cha to o-kwashi wo motte kitte kudasai.
11. Shall I bring you some more?
Mo sukoshi sashiagemasho ka?
12. Let us have the bill.
Doka, kanjo-gaki wo motte kitte o-kure.
13. Go and see if the mail is (letters are) in.
Yubin ga haitta ka itte mite o-kure.
14. A registered letter.
Kaki-tome no tegami.
15. Receipt for a registered letter.
Kaki-tome no uketori.

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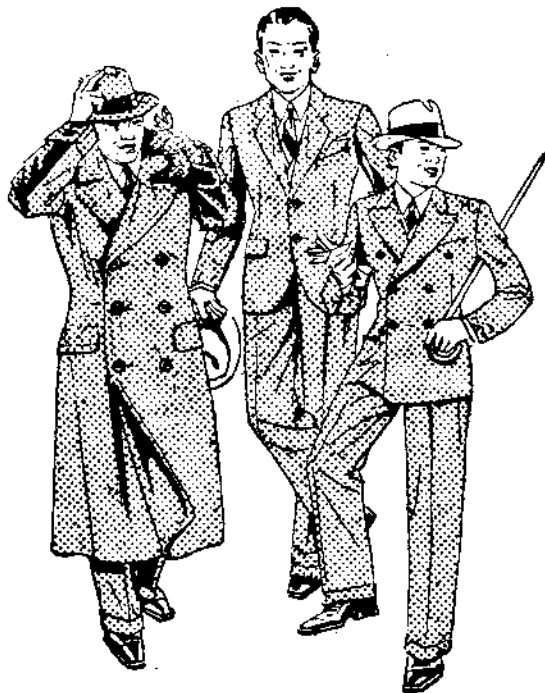
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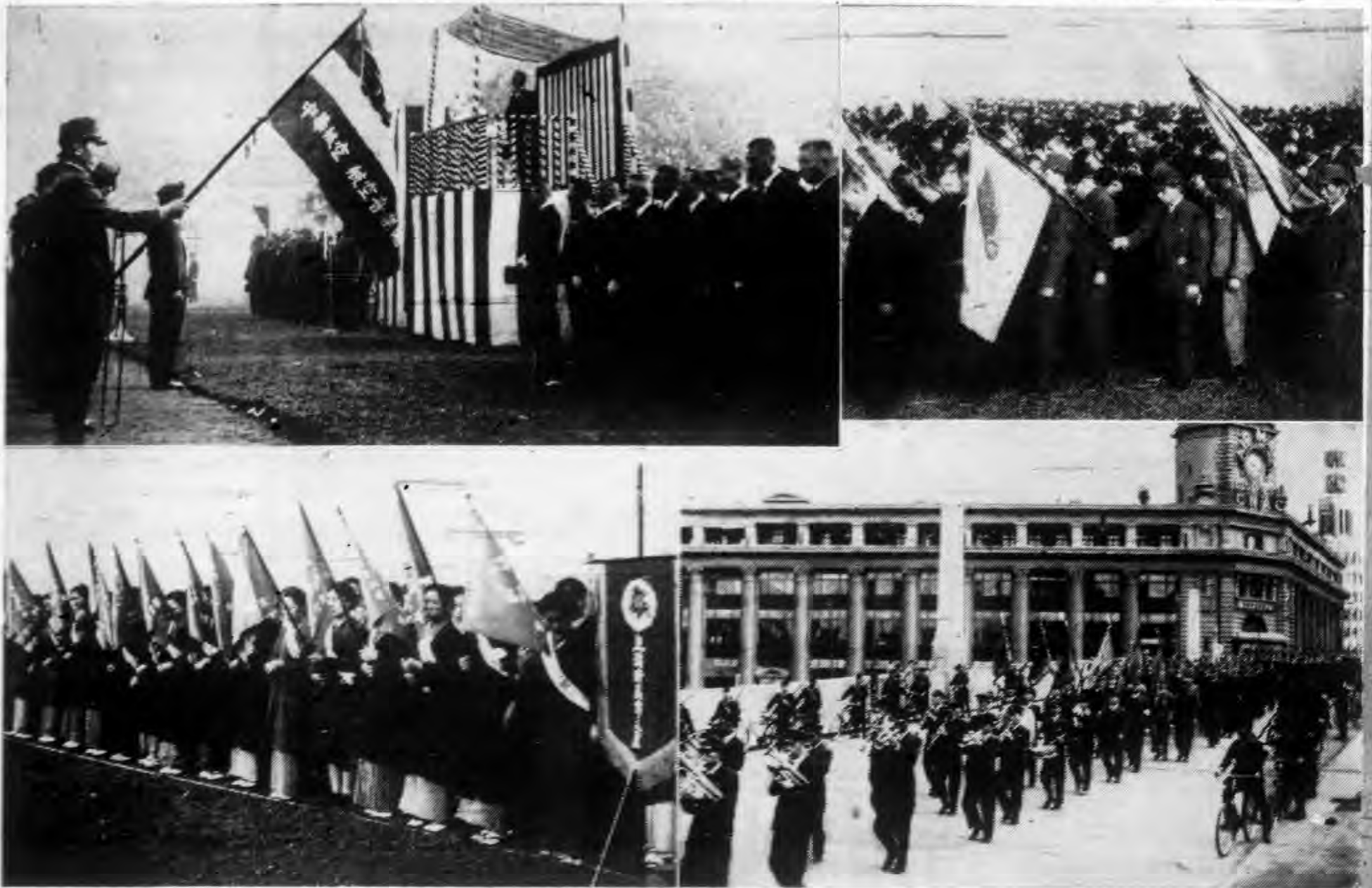
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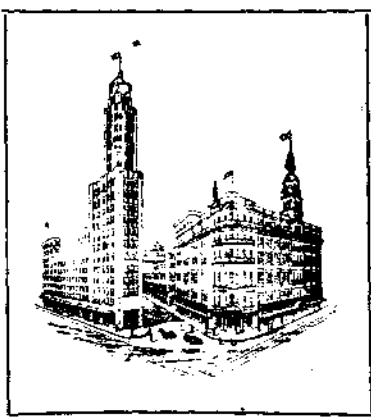
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大亞洲主義論

大亞洲主義月刊社
叢書第一種

(增訂再版)

本書為精選周化人先生對於大亞洲主義所發表之論文十餘篇而成於去年八月初版不數月間即行售罄茲於再版之際復增入半年來周先生所發表之同類論文十餘篇堪稱完璧本書作者係從橫的方面闡明 國父大亞洲主義的奧義精潔詳明無遺為研究大亞洲主義不可不備之書全書都二十餘萬言精裝一鉅冊每冊定價二元中央書報發行所及各大書局均有出售存書無多購請從速

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重慶市內共有報紙十餘種，都是對政府歌功頌德的。紙張印刷是很昂貴的，因此各報都用土產紙印刷，這種紙張品質非常惡劣，字跡模糊，難於認識，其中祇有孔祥熙所辦的時事新報是用外國報紙。

到前線視察是新聞記者的唯一賺錢途徑。在出發之前，他們必在報上大肆宣傳，這樣纔令他們的友人好餞行與資助他們。固然他們是到過前方，但決不是他們參加戰事的。他們不過在前方總司令部內，獲得一些上級官長們所告訴他們作戰的經過。什麼苦鬥、惡戰、肉、血、勇敢、勝利、光榮、等等名詞，本是門市現貨，隨時可以從軍官們口中獲得的。這些記者們還可和幾個兵士談話或至後方醫院中訪問。他們從這些方面所得的材料，登載之後，所得的報酬，又可維持一年半載的生活了。所得的用光之後他們又可如法泡製一次，因此他們的生活是不慮枯竭的，而報紙上的作戰視察記也可載之不盡了。前線作戰的影片也時常在各處放映，不過觀看的民衆是很少的，反之，如果戲院中放映外國影片時，觀衆就人山人海了。人們似已不復注意本國的戰事了。

中華新聲半月刊 第七卷 第十六期
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 編輯人 甘德雲
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來的新兵。當這商人被那班長帶往隊那的途中，他看見一個警察了，於是高呼求救。那個警察跑來盤問時，班長竟老實的說：「我們隊中逃走的太多了，我是奉命來徵新兵的。」警察問道：「這個人是徵募來的嗎？」那個商人竭力爭辯說：「我有保人，並有證明文件，可以證明我是個做生意的，我是到此地來買貨的。天呀！爲何中國首都內還有這種事？」看熱鬧的閑人越來越多了，衆人也有替這商人打抱不平的，那個班長沒法，纔丟了這個商人，氣忿忿的去了。

軍隊腐敗狀況

士兵的薪餉是少得可憐，連吃飯也不夠。任何軍隊開到了產米的地方時，他們必羣往米店搶米，一搶就必把米搶得精光纔去。臨去時，他們僅給這米店一元鈔票一張，作爲米值。鄉間也常有士兵闖菜園，強取鄉人的蔬菜、竹筍、蘿蔔之類。軍帽常作裝菜之用。這種軍隊，怎能在前線打仗！

前廣東省主席吳鐵城假借檢查軍火，防止間諜將廣東人民自衛隊槍枝彈藥，悉數被他沒收作爲己有，擴充他私人勢力。當日軍向廣州前進時，他倉卒之間，把他的家私一齊載上火車，棄城而逃，毫不給人民一點消息，人民因此如睡鼓中，日兵前哨已經到了廣州市內，市民還以爲中國軍隊到了。像這種隨便放棄土地的人，至今還在蔣介石部下掌握大權呢！

渝共內訌情況

在重慶政府指導之下，共黨到處大受排斥。最近四川白沙鎮捕獲大批共黨青年，解往重慶，不過共黨機關報「新華日報」仍能逐日出版。

。該報共出二張，每日篇幅內，幾乎盡是天窗，可見檢查是很嚴格的。自蘇皖邊境，中央軍與新四軍發生衝突後，重慶反共氣氛非常高漲。蔣介石並下令沒收共黨報紙。指摘該報的傳單，也到處張貼了。許多共產黨人都被扣留於防空壕內。人心惶惶，不可終日。

願蔣介石在表面上，又須與共黨和好，以便保持統一的假門面，否則，他就不能向美國借款，繼續抗戰了。至於各報，不論是蔣系的，或他派的，無不一致指摘的說第八路軍不服從中央政府命令，新四軍的軍紀太壞，必須整頓。實際上則是蔣介石恐淪陷區內的遊擊區的地盤落入共產黨之手。有一次我親自看見一通秘密電報，這個電報是白崇禧和何應欽二人署名，拍給朱德的，內容如次：（一）八路軍與新四軍的兵力須有限制，不得隨意募補，凡屬超過編制之人數，必須解散。（二）共產區限於陝北延安附近二十二縣，及察綏邊區之遊擊區，凡八路軍新四軍之人員，以及政治工作人員，如有在上述區域之外者。必須火速撤入上述區域內。（三）共黨軍政機關必須使用中央所定之番號。此等條件，共黨決不肯接受，反之，共黨且已表示他們已預備與中央一戰。中央也向外國表示，中央政府有一面抗日，一面討共的力量。

中央日報也開天窗

我已說過共黨報紙常開天窗。實際上蔣家自己的報紙也不免時有開天窗之事。新聞檢查委員會的主席現在是潘公展，手段非常強硬，一般知識分子恨之刺骨。他們都希望跑到共產區、香港、或和平區域去，因爲他們曉得在這些地方的言論，是比較自由多了。

歡迎他們前往內地担任救國工作。有一批學生告訴我，說他們首由上海到達『自由中國』某地後，就由『學生接待所』接待。這批學生於是共湊一百五十元交給接待所，由所中負責人替他們僱了一隻小船送他們。這些學生自然是非常感激，前途充滿無限希望。不過載他們的小船到另一站時，船夫就向他們索取船資。學生們說：「我們的船資一百五十元已經交給接待所了的。」船夫說：「我並不要一百五十元之多，只須船資交給我就算了。接待所僱我的船時已經交給我十元了。他們告訴我其餘的四十元向你們拿。」學生們說：「我們沒僱你們的船，你自己向接待所去交涉罷。」船夫堅持的說：「那麼你們同我一道轉去罷，他們是官員，我不能向他們索船資。」這些學生們至此感覺進退兩難，於是不得不向當地警備司令部，聲請援助，並將船夫帶去作證。警備司令部據情轉送縣政府，令其依法查辦。縣政府奉令後，就派職員一名接見學生們表示歉意，不過聲明這件事縣政府實在愛莫能助，因為接待所是直屬省政府管轄。後經交涉，結果，縣政府允代學生們交付船資，並請學生們不可將此事聲揚於外。

這批學生到達重慶後，就寫了一封信，歷述被騙經過情形，寄給某大報館，請其據實發表。隔數日，報章方面回信說這種事情不能發表，並請學生們原諒他們報館所處困難的地位。

這些學生們又告訴我說，他們這次來，沿路備受留難，每到一處，該地防軍必將他們箱中衣服用品，查了又查，並假借細故，把他們箱中的普通什物衣服抄去沒收。沿途時被抄沒，及至到達重慶，他們們就只剩幾只空箱子了。

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自戰事爆發以來，徵兵的官員就開始在鄉大肆活動，時常圍捕鄉

間青年，有如捉拿土匪一般。有一次，我住的四川那個村中，有一保長，他的三個兒子，俱已到了軍役年齡，但是他這三個兒子並無一個應徵，其餘村中所有青年，俱被徵去當兵了，沒有一個幸免的，村中人們都曉得保長此舉是不公道的，可是沒有一人敢說不公。

有一天鄉長諭令這個保長，要他第二天早晨就須「徵兵」六人。這個保長奉令後，當晚就偕同一個甲長出發。他們二人各持土鎗一枝，乘着黑夜，守候於山間通道旁邊。果然那個晚上他們就捉得六個青年回來了。有人告訴我這位保長時常到沿途飯店中捉人，過路的旅客如有相當金錢給他，他就可以沒事的通過。還有一些徵兵人員，如果所捉的壯丁人數不足，他們就到鴉片窟中，捕捉那些烟鬼充數。有時征得的新兵，中途逃走了，那些征兵人員也並不十分着急，因為姓李的走了，他們可以捉一個姓張的來補充。

每隊新兵通常只有三分之二的人數，其餘的三分之一，只有名冊上有名字，實際並無其人，所以這隊的長官常有三分之一人數的餉銀可以歸他中飽。但是新兵例須集中重慶受上官檢閱，檢閱時必須點名，那又怎樣辦呢？隊長對此也有他的辦法的，譬如檢閱的先一天，隊長就派人在市內圍捕得許多販夫流氓，把軍衣叫他們穿好，在檢閱點名時，只須叫他們答一聲「到」，就可瞞過上面，檢閱一過，隊中又只三分之二的人數了。我在川北合川時，看見那個市內的水夫也盡被征去了，結果，弄得這個市內沒有人挑水吃。

有一次重慶市內有一隊新兵，第二天必須檢閱，因為缺少人數，於是派一班長，跑到一個小客棧內，捉着一名商人，打算把他當作徵

的熱鬧，有笙歌競奏，絲竹管絃之盛，玄武湖五洲公園，及白鷺洲藕香居，都是夏日的清幽之地，一處地方，有一處地方名勝古蹟，那地方的興廢與否，祇要看名勝古蹟的是否荒蕪。南京現在的名勝之區，都有欣欣向榮之象，詩人騷客常在名勝之處集會，雅韻欲流，足為新興的南京湖山生色。

最後要說到南京的特產，我時常說，南京的地方有幾種出品，是稱南京的雋品，第一是織錦緞，這種織錦緞婦女穿了，顯出大方和美麗，第二是鹽水鴨子，在仲秋的鴨子最肥碩，我初到南京的時候，是在還都以後的幾個月，兩毛錢可以買一大碗，南京人稱牠是桂花鴨子，確乎是八月裏的雋品；第三是花生米，這東西的風味勝過各地；第四是冬季裏的鹽兒菜，這種蔬菜真有意思，又甘又肥；還有碭山梨，雖然不是南京的出產，但是在江南地方除了南京是吃不到的。

一處地方的特產足以代表一處地方的風土人情，南京地方的美味，足以代表新興南京的新氣象，我們「白相」了南京的名勝，嚐遍了南京的雋味，目睹了南京商市的繁榮，政府施政的趨向正軌，一切的一切都是復興為氣象。

新加坡陷落的時期恰巧是南京的市民過舊曆年的時光，這是國府還都後第二個舊曆年，因為習慣風俗的關係，舊曆年對於社會的影響，自有一番熱鬧的點綴；這一次的舊曆新年，我是在故鄉——蘇州。大除夕的下午，我在街上閒逛，却見白地紅字的傳單到處亂飛，我在人叢中得到了一紙，挺大的「新加坡佔領」的字從紙上跳出。過了兩天，我回到南京，一出車站，便聽見「佔領新加坡」的大標語，公共汽車上，牆壁上，隨處是觸目的標語，到了新街口，那熱鬧的情形更是厲害，每個市民，都有歡呼跳躍的神情，整個的大南京，在復興的舊曆年中更平添了無限的活躍。

▲渝府內幕▼ (下)

沒有飯吃的人為何不吃肉糜？

有一次我在國泰大戲院看戲，孔祥熙也恰好坐在我的附近。我偶然看見他的手又肥嫩，又白皙，好像一雙少女的手一樣。有一次他很關心民食問題，開始推行營養食品運動。他勸人民多吃豆腐及菜蔬，因為這兩種食品很富滋養成分，並且價值也不貴，很合一般貧苦人民的需要。他東請了許多客人前來吃營養食品，殮席是設在新生活運動總會。是日各報也為此出了一張特刊。營養食品的烹調方法，也用傳單發給人民。不料，人民一來多不認識傳單上是寫的甚麼，二來沒有時間來照樣烹調，所以他們並不十分注意什麼營養不營養；他們只求吃得飽，就很滿意了。孔氏以科學營養食品在新生活運動總會宴客的那天，總會門外新式汽車也停滿了，門口站有許多擎着手槍的衛兵。宴會時孔氏所提倡的營養食品，博得來賓衆口一詞讚譽。可惜會所的附近，臥着許多因挨餓而死的屍體，這真是大煞風景了。

「自由中國」內無數學生，因為營養不良，都弄得個個面黃肌瘦。淪陷區內的學生以為「自由中國」內的學生，樣樣都是政府免費供給的。可是那裏教授先生們，已不堪「君子固窮」，無法維持那樣高的生活程度，都相率脫離教育界，另謀別的出路了，所以各校現正感受教員慌，尤以英文數學科學教員最為缺少。雨季，整日整天的不能上課，師生必須避難，逃入防空壕。學生每名每月可得公家津貼二十元，不過區區二十元是不夠用的，每月必須一百元，纔能維持。高中學生每名在每一學期內，書籍用品等費，至少要五百元。學生每遇疾病發生，因為買不起高貴的西藥，許多年青人只好坐以待斃了。

官員剝削學生

從上海到內地的學生多有被地方官吏剝削的。他們被渝方宣傳，

物，異常豐稔，國府還都以後，隨着國運的昌明，四鄉都是豐收，所以對於農產品的配給，已經到了充沛的境地。

最高領袖所領導的和平運動，是與友邦日本攜手一致協力的，經濟合作是國府政綱之一。南京的中日經濟合作，在市內隨時可以表現，我們在太平路中山路一帶漫步，兩傍差不多完全是友邦人士的經營的商店，也有人說這一帶區域是「小東京」的風味，從維新政府以至國府還都，這兩年之中，日本商人在南京的發展，有着突飛猛晉的成績，與中國商人方面的貿易，也非常融洽，中日合作的前途，在南京商業界中，可以看出燦爛和光明。

南京商業復興狀況，上文已經講過。南京商業的所以能如此迅速復興，市商會的活動是非常有力量的，當維新政府時代，商會的構成有相當的規模，國府還都以後，在社會運動指導委員會南京分會的指導下，設立總銀會整理委員會，在三十一年的正月份，總商會正式成立，南京的商業，在復興中已得到了健全的途徑。

綢緞業在南京商業上佔着中心的地位，他們有着「本幫」「外幫」的區別，「本幫」是本地綢緞業，他們的營業是保守性的。「外幫」是上海方面來的。南京的織緞業在事變前已有式微的現象，這種式微的原因，社會的生產落後當然是致命之傷，國人競尚舶來呢絨之品，亦使國營企業之銷沈；近來南京因人口的激增，衣着的消費量加甚，所以綢布店的開設，在建康路昇州路一帶，鱗次櫛毗之觀，從幾萬元資本至十萬以上的資本，數起來大概有百餘家之多。

南京商業的復興，推究牠所以迅速的原因，地方秩序恢復的積極，當然最有關係；而友邦方面對於中國方面的協助，同具着不可磨滅的功績。南京當大劫以後，一切重要的事業，都陷於毀滅之途，友邦方面急起從事振興，以致在這短時間內，得到如此復興的成果，這是確切不移的事實。友邦方面所經營的公共事業，有中支那振興株式會

社，華中鑛業有限公司，華中水電公司，上海內河輪船公司，華中電氣通訊公司，華中都市公共汽車公司，華中鐵道公司，華中水產公司，華中蠶絲公司，淮南煤礦公司，中華輪船公司，中華航空株式會社等等，這許多公共事業的機關，在南京都有出張所，支店，或者分公司辦事處，輔佐南京復興事業的進展。

上海或者蘇州住慣的人，一到南京，總覺得有些不大慣常，自然對於「食」「住」兩項，都有着難以安居的隱憂：記得幾年前我在南京的時候，也有這種感覺，但是現在的情形却不同了，不但覺得南京的空氣比了上海清靜，便是食品也未必後於蘇州，這完全是近年來與往昔的不同，我們單看夫子廟的食肆，各式的菜餚都有，最能夠吸引食客的是各菜館都有花枝招展的女招待，這種女招待是新興的女子職業。這一次事變的劫難使中人之家，感受到生活的痛苦，十幾歲的女孩子不得不放棄了讀書的念頭，走向職業之途，南京是她們發展的目標，因為近年來南京的市面，確乎趨向了繁榮之境，她們雖然以笑臉來招待飲客，對於飲客的調謔不能過份的拒絕，但是她們的心地是純潔的，因了南京市面的復興，遂解決了一部女子職業的問題。

南京的娛樂清唱是有歷史性的，現在的清唱茶社依舊非常熱鬧，每夜是擠得水洩不通的，幾個事變前著聲譽的歌姬，仍舊粉墨登場，有許多是從上海來的，自然囉，大東亞戰爭發動以後，上海的市面那裏及得來南京呢。在這一古舊歷的歲底歲初，在上海唱演的北京名伶奚嘯伯，侯玉蘭，李少春，白玉薇等，在南京亦唱了一趟，那盛況遠勝於他們在上海演唱的時候，一個個滿載而歸，這種娛樂事業的發達，不用說是南京繁榮的鐵證。

金陵是六朝建都之地，歷代古蹟名勝，足供後人憑弔，國府還都以來，春秋佳日，明古宮，鷄鳴寺，清涼山，靈谷寺，明孝陵，中山陵等處，游人如鯽，勝侶如雲，尤其是在炎夏時節，那夫子廟秦淮河

慘遭濃烈的炮火所摧燬，凡是一處經過大戰的城市，當然遺留的都是煙火的殘跡，有的地方可以說是「杳無人煙」，僅僅四年間的短時間，那裏有人相信建設得如此猛晉呢，然而南京的建設是很明顯的事實，在熱鬧的新街口，太平路，夫子廟，昇州路，建康路，中華路等處商業中心地區，市房店面，鱗次櫛比的沒有一處破殘的痕跡。有幾處地方，還大興土木，興建美輪美奐的聳樓，預料在慶祝國府遷都兩週紀念以後，南京市容是將益見繁盛而整齊了；這種工務建設進步的迅速，與新中國的政治，有着並駕齊驅的偉觀。

南京地方既遼闊，人口又逐漸的劇增，對於衛生上確乎是個值得注意的問題。兼以火兵之後，必有大疫，所以普遍的厲行防疫注射與種痘，這種防疫運動的收效是異常宏偉的，在事變後幾年之間，南京未曾有重大的疫病，這是值得稱頌的。至於醫院方面，日本的同仁會，中國的中央醫院，維護市民的健康，每月總有浩大的數字。現在中央醫院第二院已經落成開業，南京的衛生設施，更見完備而周密了。

在前兩年，走在南京的街道間，有許多僻處小巷，巷角邊都有着垃圾的堆積，這種垃圾堆，是疾病染傳的媒介，逢到夏季，發出薰蒸的穢氣，市民在衛生上受到重大的威脅，可是現在這種垃圾堆是早已清除了，這種垃圾的清除，都是市衛生局清潔隊的成績，清潔隊的組織是分二十班規定每月的十一日，是大掃除的日子，夏季秋季，舉行清潔運動週，同時對於河道的清潔，也曾經十二分的努力。記得在夏季裏，秦淮河的畫舫徹夜在河裏盪漾着，那種遊夜河的靜趣，固然很足以使人流連忘返，但是秦淮河的泛流，往往有一股穢氣衝進遊客的鼻管，自經清潔隊疏濬之後，秦淮河上已不是逐臭之夫了。

新興的南京，各項事業既均在進展之中，商業的復盛自不必說了。這一次南京商業的恢復，應歸功於中日商界的緊密提攜。調查事變後南京商業的情形，可以分五個階段：第一個階段，是南京陷落以後

，那時劇烈的戰事剛停止，市面的混亂，達於極點，山西路甯海路上海路一帶，都是難民羣。莫愁路一帶，都是露天買賣舊貨，以及日用品的攤販，這種東西，當然是當地的民衆，因避難倉卒而遺留下來的，這個時期，只好算是南京的「攤販時期」。第二階段是南京商業的萌芽時期，在二十七年的四月間，經維持會及各區間所勸告商人復業，一部份避赴四鄉的商人，因見地方平定，漸漸的歸來，少數的酒菜館，浴室，旅館，陸續的復業了，莫愁路，昇州路，建康路，中華路以及夫子廟，新街口，珠江路一帶，有的商店也陸續開門了。總商會籌備會成立以後，協力的勸導各界復業，市場漸趨安定之勢。第三階段是商業的整理時期，督辦南京市政公署成立以後，地方的復興事業積極的開始，各業的經營者，回歸的日見其多，商店的復業非常踴躍。第四階段是同年的七月以後，可稱是南京商業復興的第一期，各路的市場，大半恢復，也有新開的商店，全市面目一新，同時，京滬路的運輸已經開始，附近的治安交通，也漸漸復常，水鄉的土產品，均可搬到南京，自二十八年二月起，馬車行，國藥號，運輸業，營造廠，皮貨，茶葉，綢布，一齊都復業了，調查全市的商店，已經有了三千二百八十九家，南京商業的復興第二期是二十八年的春季以後，各業市場的交易額，每月有三千萬圓的比率，到翌年的一月間，商店增加到六千四百三十家，縱合的資本總額，約值二百二十萬圓，與前年的同月比較，約增一倍的模樣。

目前南京的商業狀況，比較事變前已相差無幾，酒菜館，娛樂場所，那盛況反而勝於以往，南京的復興在商業上已可窺其一斑了。

中國是以農立國的國家，南京市的鄉區，大部份是農田，事變時四鄉農民四竄奔逃，一時農事陷於荒蕪，南京秩序恢復之後，農民復歸，農民自動組織農會，據二十九年的調查，南京市的農人團體，已經有十四個，在籌備而未成立的，尚有幾個。近年來南京四鄉的農產

市內的交通有各種新興的工具，市外的交通，火車當然是主要的設備，火車之外，空路與航路也相當的發展，內河航輪的運輸近年來有着顯著的成績，航空的飛機票因為乘客的衆多，往往預定了很多日子仍舊輪不到的。上文早已說過，旅客的繁忙與地方的復興很有關係，復興途中的南京，這是當然的現象。

通訊事業在交通上佔着重要的地位。新興南京的通訊網也非常周密，這有賴於華中電氣公司的努力。華中電氣通信股份有限公司，在中日合辦的原則下，於廿八年的七月杪正式成立了，但是南京電報局的開業，在那一年的四月五日就開始了，逐次把業務擴張，僅僅兩年多的歷史，已臻目前發達的局面，通訊事業對於地方的繁榮最有密切的關係，南京的復興，如此迅速，通訊發達是一個絕大的幫助。

我們在南京的街道上行走，隨處都可以聽見十字路口橫街的鉛皮標語，馬路兩旁的牆壁上，也很多藍地白字的大字標語，還有很動人的壁畫，使走路的人看了，都有吸引力般的一種感觸，這是很有力量的宣傳，也是新興南京的一種點綴。關於宣傳方面有着很多的新政，無線電的廣播更收得了普遍的實效，隨時都可以聽到女報告員妙曼的聲調，在空氣裏報告中央社當天的新聞，以及政府要員的廣播演講。自從大東亞發生戰爭以後，無線電機更發出解放東亞的呼聲，那種宣傳力在南京顯出偉大的實力，感動每個市民的心弦，在大東亞解放聲中的新中國首都，那熱烈情況，何殊於東京與柏林。

南京雖然是江南的要衝，從歷史上看出，洪楊的浩劫是很厲害的。所以我們也不容諱言，地方上是相當貧乏的，土着的窮窶更相當的多。後來國民政府建都南京，幾年中不過是表面上的粉飾，對於社會上的救濟是絕少注力的。國府還都以後，政府注意到這一層，當此復興途中，南京的福利事業已經有了很顯著的成效了。何況南京經此大劫之餘，地方元氣完全陷入於疲弱的症狀，政府對於社會事業的設施

，不能不算是復興南京的要着，例如：貧民的小本貸款，職業的介紹與指導，婦孺的救濟與教養，醫藥治療與巡迴圖書，以及大眾殯儀館與公墓，合作事業等等。這種雖然不能說是積極謀整個社會的繁榮與建設，但對於南京社會的安甯幸福上確乎盡了不少功德。

教育事業是國家立國的基本，一個國家遭受了空前的戰爭浩劫要復興最不容易的是教育，因為教育是十年樹人的工作，非一朝一夕所得奏功的，但是國民政府的復興教育有着出人意料的好成績，國立中央大學，是二十九年的六月十五日成立的，組織相當的完備，學生約近千名。中等教育有市立中學三所，私立中學及教會中學十五所；因為事變以後各地失學的兒童太多，南京當然不能例外，所以教育當局對於初級小學尤其注意，現在南京市內到處有小學的設立，兒童的失學問題在這兩年來是逐漸解決了。

一地方的教育事業發達與否只要看社會教育的程度如何。社會教育可以減少民衆文盲，在劫後南京民衆生活極度困難的時期，社會教育是極端需要的，古人說的：「衣食足而後知禮義」，便是這個意思。這都以後的社教工作，對於民衆識字狀況的調查，各種社教機關的籌設，社教書報的刊行，民衆教育館以及圖書館的擴充，種種文化工作的推進很是積極。我們偶然在熱鬧的街市間經過，如建康路，夫子廟等處，都有民衆教育館及民衆圖書館的設立，而路旁的教育巡迴車，也是窮苦失學兒童的救星。這種社會教育的發達可以預測新南京教育前途的光明。

炮火是摧殘建設的魔鬼，這魔鬼在南京一度施行了激烈的洗禮，當然南京以前的建設，大部份都化為灰燼了！新中國的復興事業，是注重建設工作的；現在的南京市內，縱橫的幹路，都恢復了平坦寬闊整齊的狀態，那是從民國二十八年以來，工務活動的精神的表現。

倘使有人在南京參觀一周全市的市容，一定不相信四年以前曾經

備，電費在一家五間屋的家庭裏，每季約需一磅十先令，煤氣每月約三十五先令，在那裏的傭婦，每星期薪金需三十先令，如不供宿，需三十五先令，平時還可以雇用臨時的傭婦，每星期給予一磅酬勞，每小時計一先令。

初級學校是不收學費的，每一個兒童須強迫的讀到十四歲止，其餘中學和大學的設備也很普遍，在大學裏也給予學位，和世界其他各處相仿，因為環境關係，在那裏的居民大都喜歡運動的，各處運動如高爾夫，水球網球棒球以及駕車划船，溜冰等，都可以隨心所欲去做，最後還有一點值得申說的，是在那裏祇有一種幣制，故十分簡單，而英語是到處都通行的。

▲新興的南京▼

一個國家的復興全賴乎金融基礎的穩定，中央儲備銀行的新法幣，奠定了新中國的金融。因了金融基礎的鞏固，南京的經濟便向着突飛猛晉之途邁進了。調查事變以前，南京銀行的數目，大概有三十家錢莊是四十家。在還都一年有餘以來，南京的銀行雖然未曾到達事變以前的數字，錢莊却突然增加到了八十餘家，這種金融上發展的現象，在中國以前是未曾有過的。

我們更調查目前南京工商業的發展情形，也與錢莊站在平行線上，在二十八年度的統計，全市的商店是祇有三千二百四十九家。到了翌年，已經到了七千七百八十一家。到了去年的十一月份為止，又增到了一萬一千四百九十九家。這浩大增加數字，很迅速的僅僅兩載的光陰，地方上工商企業的增多，不用說是一種復興的氣象。

我們握筆桿的朋友，總離不了談到文化方面，記得在事變以前，不要以為首都的報紙雜誌如此蓬勃，若一究牠的內容，是那麼雜難的，較為正當的報紙，沒有幾種，大部份是不堪一讀的。國府還都以後

，報紙的數量雖不及以往的多，但都是站在一條戰線上的，他們的步伐異常整齊，都在和平建國的大道上一致努力。雜誌方面，無論在政治，文化，軍事各種性質，也都認定政府的國策，從濃縮民衆正當的智識上出發，這是新興國都文化趨於正規的好現象。

不講別的，以京滬路旅客的擁擠，便可以知道京滬線人口的稠密，在二十九年的調查，南京的人口總數，已經到了六一六·〇八五的數字，此後逐年增加的數目，當然是相當浩鉅的，我們祇要看南京的住的問題，便可知人口的劇激增加，你倘使一到南京，人地生疏，想要馬上找一所房屋，簡直比登天還難。南京以前的屋宇，雖然有被炮火所摧毀的，但不過是少數，現在人家找不到住所，這當然是人口密集的緣故。人口一多，自然人事便繁，乘火車來往的旅客，一天幾次像潮水般的湧進月台。在事變前，京滬線的火車班次，並不比現在多，然而火車裏的旅客，那裏有現在的多。

車行的繁盛與便利，足以輔佐地方的繁榮，南京的復興，對於交通問題是有絕大關聯的，京滬線的交通既如此便利，南京市內交通又何莫不然呢。自從大東亞戰爭發生以後，站在大後方的南京市，當然應當勵行物資節約的運動，汽油節約以來，汽車的喇叭聲是絕少聞見的了，汽車雖然減少，市內的交通工具比較事變前增多了，華中公司的公共汽車，乘價既廉，辦理是相當完善的，公共的馬車，那是新興的市民交通利器。在古代，南京朱雀道上，絕塵馳馬的風流遺韻，那是足為歷史豔稱的，如今汽車式轎式的雙馬輪車，不但形式上顏色上有着古雅穩重的靜態，在蹄聲得得中是很有做古情致的；現在更有一種腳踏包車，已經通行市上了，坐車者當然感到異樣的舒適，駕車者也可以減少很多的疲勞。南京地方雖然遼闊，還都以後的交通很有許多新的設施，人生四大問題之一的「行」字，新興的南京是差不多解決了。

其他如米在南洋出產，更為豐富，如果將緬甸，越南，泰國出產米之總數集合以來，則佔世界上的九成，泰國本與日本協力，現在緬甸也被日軍佔領，所以，無論戰爭如何延長，對於食物當不成問題了。

▲澳大利亞浮彫▼

澳大利亞，是世界五大洲之一，自從一七八八年飛利浦大佐用十艘船，和一千個人航行到那裏以來，到今年已是一百五十四年，在這一百五十四年中，澳大利亞原來的面貌已完全地變更了，自一七八八年以後就有許多人移殖到澳大利亞去，在一九〇一年成爲一個民主國家，將各洲聯合起來，並曾加入國聯，由一國總督主持一切事務，他就是英國皇帝的個人代表，在一百五十年以來澳大利亞的建設，可說是一日千里，已有經過蕪殖的地田二千二百萬英畝，建設了二萬七千哩的鐵道，並有四百萬方呎的水潭，有二萬四千家製造家有幾個城市可以列在，世界最大城市一起，她的總面積是二百九十七萬四千五百八十一方哩，和美國的面積相仿而比英國和愛爾蘭大二十五倍可以佔歐洲四分之一的地位，澳大利亞的人民，大都是當地誕生的，百分之九十七是英國人身材高大，健康而好動說的是英國話，其餘也有當地的土人，澳大利亞有一百四十萬九千三百二十六哩，處在熱帶，一百八十二萬五千二百六十一方哩處在溫帶，所以在那裏的氣候是與他處不同，一年四季是照下列的程序分別的春季九月十月十一月，夏季十二月，一月二月，秋季三月四月五月，冬季六月七月八月。

澳大利亞實在可說是一個很有裨益身體健康的地方，因爲氣候非常適宜，所以在那地方的死亡率很少，祇有一千分之八九在英國是一千分十二，美國是一千分之十一，在那裏的嬰兒死亡率是一千人中四十人，除了紐絲綸之外，可說是最難得的了，澳大利亞雖然在一切建設和開國的時期方面，是一個很新而年幼的國家，但牠在地理上的年

齡，可說是全球最老的，因爲在各處可以看見古時的遺蹟，在那裏有許多鳥類除了一二種之外，所有鳥類澳大利亞是應有盡有的，在那裏是百靈和鸚鵡的大本營，有許多種類是歌唱得很好的，在澳大利亞的較大的城市是雪梨，有人口一百廿六萬七千人和梅而朋，有人口一百另八千人在英國各屬地中居第二和第七位，在各較大的城市裏所有現代的建設如旅舍戲院，食堂，社園，運動場，電車，火車，公共汽車，輪渡等一應俱全，在那裏的農夫是很善於工作的，小麥的出產非常豐富，有一千二百萬畝麥田，一九三五年至一九三六年中，產了一萬四千四百萬蒲式耳的小麥，每年平均至少可出一萬七千二百萬萬，除了供給自身消耗之外，更可以有一萬一千五百萬蒲式耳出口，其他大宗的出品是肉食和糖果，一九三五年一九三六年有一萬七千八百萬磅羊肉，和一萬九千七百萬的牛肉出口，更種植了很多的甘蔗。

所以每年可以有四百四十萬噸的糖出口，按照人口平均每人可得二百磅的蔗糖，而一年出口的價值的有二百萬金磅之多，其他更有許多出產如烟草，奶品，藥品，硬木，酒，都是大宗的出產，在地下更有豐富的蘊藏，同時牠也要買許多東西，所以是英國的第三個最好的主顧，也有許多東西，是向美國買的，因爲買賣多，所以銀行事業，也非常發達，在那裏有一特點，就是所有的人民的財產是差不多的，每人平均可得五百廿六磅，銀行裏的儲蓄，存款共有二萬二千五百另四萬五千磅，平均每人可得三十三磅，在那裏流通的是金磅，但一英磅，在澳大利亞可以作二十五個先令，（平常是二十先令）因爲氣候適宜，生活程度並不十分高，所以有許多移居到那裏去，一夫一妻和兩個小孩的家庭，每星期的費用約須三磅八先令左右，普通情形一百五十磅至一千五百磅可以購買一所房子，大都用磚石砌成，用紅色或灰色的屋瓦，並有花園有現代化的外觀，並且可以得到相當的便利設

在此一點則蒙受重大打擊，且由高加索南下進攻伊拉克，伊朗，俾路支極爲便利，同時更可使土耳其傾向軸心，其於印度及蘇彝士運河威脅甚大，英在中東近東之生命線，亦即有被截斷危險了。

由是觀之，德軍春季攻勢的目標，以向高加索發動最爲得計，果爾，高加索亦將臨於險境了。

▲南洋資源的重要性▼

南洋位於亞洲大陸與澳洲的中間，擁有無窮的富源，素有世界的寶庫之稱，所以英美的侵略勢力伸展到南洋各島之後，不惜用種種卑劣的手段，剝削壓迫南洋的民族，榨取南洋的資源，以擴充自己，所以英美的勢力得有今日，可以說完全得有南洋資源之故，故南洋又不管爲英美的生命線。

但是大東亞戰爭爆發後，英美的勢力，完全被驅逐於南洋之外，此後南洋民族不但脫離英美的桎梏，而且英美在南洋資源亦將盡數喪失而不可復得，所以英美勢力退出南洋，是無疑地顯示英美前途的沒落。

現在在近代戰爭中，資源是決定勝敗的重要基礎，有多量的資源，不但是補大戰的消耗，而且是收大戰果的保證，所以有如何的資源，才能收如何的戰果，這是確切無疑的定理，現在將南洋的資源略爲說明如下：

南洋的資源計有橡皮，錫，鐵，石油，錳，煤，銅，磷，木材，錳，水銀，雲母，鎳，鎢，水晶，椰子殼，糖等，數十種，今將其與戰爭最有關之出產，略述於下：

橡皮 南洋出產橡皮，佔世界生產約百分之九十七，就中以英領馬來及荷印爲最豐富，在一九三九年調查橡皮出產，前者有百分之二十五，後者有百分之二十三，世界產額爲百萬噸左右，其中美國共消

費五十萬噸，多時可六十萬噸，且美國的消費，約百分之九十八，都是仰結南洋，英國的橡皮，也大半亦仰給於南洋，可見英美的橡皮都是靠南洋輸入，而橡皮一物是汽車的必需物，並且又是飛機，潛水艇，及其他軍需工業所不可一日或缺的，所以一旦斷絕來源，在戰時的今日，將遭受致命的打擊。

石油 石油在近代戰爭中最居主要，在荷印，婆羅洲，緬甸等處，噴出極多，荷印之石油產額，在一九四〇年中，年產約八百萬噸，其中蘇門答臘產五百二十萬噸，婆羅洲一百八十萬噸，爪哇八十四萬噸，塞拉姆十萬噸，英領婆羅洲九十三萬噸，緬甸一百一十萬噸，合計在南洋各地，產石油十萬噸左右，日本與德國對石油甚感缺乏，所以在戰前曾與荷印交涉之後，有日美的談判，美國那時則利用石油壓迫日本，但英美的勢力，現已退出南洋，此後石油井的開掘，將無止境了。

鐵 在戰爭期間與石油同樣重要者，即爲鋼鐵，在南洋以馬來產鐵爲最多，年產約二百萬噸，其次則爲菲律賓，年產約一百五十萬噸，爲世界各地產鐵最豐富之地。

錫 錫爲南洋之世界產物，世界生產錫共二十萬噸左右，但在馬來却出產八萬噸，荷印已出四萬噸，其他各地的產額約三四萬噸，統計起來，南洋出產錫已佔世界上百分之七八十了。

錳 錳爲製造優良之機械及武器之原料，所以如缺乏錳，則對製造優良之機械必感困難，此礦物在日本，中國，滿洲，皆不能自給，完全由外輸入，尤其由南洋輸入爲最多，在菲律賓年產約三萬噸，馬來約三萬一千噸，荷印之爪哇約一萬二千噸，其產量大部輸往美國，其次則輸往日本，所以大東亞戰爭以前，日本在需要上尙不發生問題，而現在馬來，菲律賓，爪哇等地，已經被日軍佔領，此後在需要上更不成問題了。

金雞納是行軍時不可缺少之物，爲治療瘧疾之必需品，美國之存貨又能有幾何，德國已發明由煤炭中可以取出代替之物，美國雖然亦自稱有代替品之成功，但由於此次戰前患瘧疾死亡最多時，由荷印輸入大量金雞納之證明，他的成功，當然又是美國式之自我宣傳，又稱「那倫」可以替代生絲，實在把「那倫」做襪子，雖然勉強可以，但做降落傘恐不能如意，一方面不能爽快快地打開，一方面遇到大風雨時，更不能應用，至於馬尼刺麻之性質，即使濕了亦不軟膩在一起，日光晒了，亦不起硬化作用，在耐久及強韌上着想，製造艦船時所用之繩索，亦是不可缺少之物，失去繩索，美國的三百數十萬噸軍艦，將無法繫住及一千數百萬噸之商船，亦將陷於不能建造之境地了。

▲德軍春季攻勢之目標▼

德軍行動每以閃電作戰出之，但在每次發動新攻勢之前，未始不予慎重籌備，充份準備。此從一九三九年夏進兵華沙以來，迄至客秋德蘇戰爭爆發，每次戰役中間都隔一個相當時期，可以窺明。現今已屆臨一九四二年之春，停頓於冰雪嚴寒中已久的德蘇戰綫，其將恢復五個月前活潑姿態，久在世人預料之中，惟德軍春季攻勢究將何指？仍未能判明。

吾人如欲推測德軍春季目標何在，對於現行的戰爭意義，不能不有新的認識。即現行之世界大戰以殖民地再分割來解釋，已經不能適用，在世界大同的新秩序興起的反面，英美資本主義國家與蘇俄布爾雪維克主義國家兩大惡勢力，結成殊死抗戰的陣營，這使戰爭實足長期化起來。針對長期抗戰陣營的，是新秩序軸心方面，其戰略則在獲得應付長期作戰要件，一面更積極擊破對方長期抵抗的支柱。因之，擴大政治領域，在戰爭中反列於次要，代之以經濟戰的資源地爭奪了。根據這一點以觀測德軍春季攻勢的可能目標，當不致爲紅軍所固守

之莫斯科與列甯格勒。果或不然，德軍不惜壯烈之代價，進攻莫斯科與列甯格勒，縱能迅即佔領，至多只能給蘇聯以精神上的打擊，於紅軍戰鬥力固無多大損害，且於德國長期戰爭所需的物資供給亦無甚補益。

就現狀而論，此外德軍發動新攻勢的路綫有四：一爲對英本土登陸，一爲擴大北非戰綫；由里比亞衝過埃及以直取蘇彝士運河；一爲假道土耳其進攻伊拉克和伊朗；另一條路綫就是進攻高加索油田區。德軍對英登陸作戰近乎冒險；而擴大北非戰綫，必須能在馬爾泰島登陸，以此爲軸心軍隊派往北非的跳板，庶有可能，但優勢的英地中海艦隊顯予此項計劃以絕大阻礙。而法國竭力避免再度捲入戰渦，保持中立態度，法國的艦隊與其非洲屬領的人力物力，又不能爲軸心利用，北非現狀似難改變。其次，假道土耳其進攻伊拉克伊朗，在巴本謀刺案發生後，最近蘇軍結集土國邊境的今日，近東形勢已令人有撲朔迷離之感，土國能否保持中立到底，殊費思解。但土國截至目前爲止，仍決定置身戰爭之外，武力支持中立，德軍假道要求，土國現尙當不致接受的。

最後，只有高加索爲觸目的目標了。德軍向該方面進兵路徑，除經由土耳其北部實行側擊有土國中立梗阻外，可由羅斯托夫越過頓河，或由克里米半島渡過刻赤海峽而取諾伏羅斯克，或則橫渡黑海在煤油輸出港巴統上陸。惟德蘇南部戰場紅軍配備實力頗雄厚，而黑海方面復有蘇艦嚴密哨戒，軸心可利用以作戰的艦船則鮮少，故德軍進攻高加索仍不免有困難存在。倘一從德蘇開戰後的戰鬥事實看來，德軍攻勢之銳，已將蘇軍自全線逐退幾及千哩，設集中陸空全力進叩高加索，亦不無成功把握。

德軍進攻高加索與進攻莫斯科，雖有着同樣困難，其收穫則迥異。德軍佔領高加索不獨獲豐富石油資源，於長期戰爭有恃無恐，紅軍

自由，潰大開爲苟合，喪則廢三年之經制，夷父母於路人，新喪既莫之哀，追遠甯復可責，家家祖宗不血食，而望不孝之子孫，獨盡忠於國家社會，其可得乎。

記曰：「功成作樂，治定制禮」，是言乎精密完備之禮樂，非功成治定，不得縱容制作之暇也，若乎簡要之禮，則記又曰：「爲政先禮，禮其政之本歟」，是則言乎一切政治皆其後，惟制簡要之禮，爲所宜先，舍婚喪祭大事不立之禮是既聽人反於原始矣，乃復爲之立學堂，爲之立警察，已反於原始，學堂尙何所教，警察尙何所干涉乎，精密完備之禮，非集多數之學者，費長久之時間，不易制定，簡要之禮，則集少數通人，以一二月之力，即可制成，婚也，喪也，祭也，人相見也，總目爲四事，每事之禮不過數條，不求其備，惟使人知此事不可無此禮，此事之當如此畫一，不當自爲紛歧，必求能行易行，而禁罰其不行者，禮自無而有，政自紛而肅，人心即自澆而厚，自肆而謹，有似迂濶而實切近者，是亦憂時者所宜深考也。

▲美國的資源苦况▼

大東亞戰爭一開始，日本海空兩軍，即以破竹之勢，美國太平洋艦隊及英國東洋艦隊之主力擊滅，並佔領關島，威克島及香港，此外並攻佔菲律賓，馬來，婆羅州，新加坡，及荷印各地，於是由夏威夷至印度，乃至蘇彝士之廣大南洋，已歸還我亞洲人之手，世界歷史，亦因此而轉變過來了，以日軍戰鬥力之優秀，美國無論如何，很難反攻，蓋過去必須仰賴於南洋的資源，今已完全斷絕，此實爲其致命之點，據一九三七年——三九年之美國貿易統計數字，其由東輸入之金雞納爲百分之九十九，馬尼刺麻爲百分之九八，生絲爲百分之九十五，錫爲百分之七十八，生橡皮爲百分之八十，錫爲百分之二十八，四，鉛爲百分之二十一，八，鋁爲百分之七十二，以上各物，今皆不能輸入了，目下美國國內已呈現恐慌之象，汽車用車胎，從一九四二年一月

一日起，已實行票據制，民用汽車自二月以後起，禁止製造，除軍需之橡皮外，每月消費一萬噸，汽車價格自一九三八年以來，跌入最低之價格內，由於汽車公司之破產而發生工人失業之重大問題，復因和平產業之緊縮，失業者已超過一千萬人以上，此問題乃農產品過剩之困難問題，美國財政界發生從未有之大恐慌，汽車爲美國最大之出產從馬來，荷印輸入之六七十萬噸生橡皮造成的車胎，一年之中可造五六百萬輛汽車，今則陷於不可能之境地，此已證明美國經濟沉淪於一大不景氣狀態中，大東亞戰爭前之美國計劃，預定民需汽車減半生產，以餘剩之橡皮製作戰車，卡車，飛機等軍需品之橡皮胎，即如此計算，依然尚需六七十萬噸生橡皮之輸入，今既不能輸入，軍需用品亦隨之不能生產，軍需經濟亦發生破綻，不僅不能援助，英，蘇，渝，即反攻日本與本國防衛，亦陷於不可能，美國因平素過慣奢侈生活，像重製橡皮等窮苦工廠，是微乎其微的，況重製舊橡皮，亦並非是容易事，即使現在急遽增設橡皮重製工廠，舊橡皮之收回亦有限度，其誇大宣傳生橡皮存品豐富，但實在現在也只剩二三十萬噸了，（一九四一年初，積存約六十萬噸）又誇稱有「孟波倫」之合成橡皮，可是數量亦未超過二，三萬噸，雖又誇稱於南美洲栽植橡樹數千萬棵，但栽植橡樹，亦非易事，即使臨時能夠裁活，可是到可以採取橡汁時令，最少亦須七年，如美國將所有存貨，舊橡皮，複製橡皮等集攏一起，能否抵得軍需品之生產，或滿足一年間之軍需，實屬疑問。

再就錫來講，美國政府現亦着手統制配給，雖已實行凍結民間所有錫類，但錫類缺乏，則做不成鐵業，罐頭當然更無從做起，兵食缺少，自然不能整批出兵，南美玻利維亞雖也產錫，但產量極少，品質又不良，究竟滿足不了美國軍需，可是過慣奢侈生活的美國人民，難以減少薩門魚，蟹，鱈魚，果物等罐頭食品，又處理鐵業及罐頭公司等之破產問題與失業者，亦與橡皮，汽車等有同樣的困難問題，

▲社評▼

▲南京政府之成就▼

南京國民政府，在汪主席領導下，已表現最大之努力，不論在軍事政治經濟外交各方面，俱已有顯著之成就。此點在最近國府還都二週紀念慶祝會席上，日本總司令亦有所提及，尤其對於汪主席之種種設施，如國民精神總動員，增加戰時之生產，限制物資之消耗，及改善民衆之生活標準等，贊揚備至。

國民政府之基礎已堅固確立，中國人民對東亞新秩序之建設，亦已有深切之認識，中國為東亞之一環，此後政府之責任何在如何領導民衆，將民衆之力量組織起來，協助日本同盟國，以謀澈底掃除反軸心勢力，而實現中山先生之大亞洲主義。

▲美國戰敗之反響▼

美國在歐洲及東亞海面所遭遇之失敗，已引起羅斯福總統嚴重之不滿，據可靠方面報告，民衆方面要求政府深究戰敗之責任，對失職之官吏加以嚴厲之處分，諾克斯中將，國務卿赫爾及其他高級官員數人，將引咎提出辭呈，凡此種種俱足顯露美國國內之擾亂，與夫人民普遍之不安情緒，有增無已。

英國在太平洋所表現者，不過為美國之最惡劣之幫手，香港新加坡之一擊而破，已為美國輿論界所公開抨擊，稱之為少爺兵之滑稽戲，有名之觀察家咸認為此後美英間之裂痕及磨擦將愈益加深，而其互相推諉及互相猜忌之把戲，亦將愈演愈烈矣。

▲克利浦斯之戲法▼

克利浦斯帶到印度之戲法，已完全宣告失敗，蓋印度人民久已領教英國之魔術，完全係騙人之把戲，故此番克利浦斯之戲法，實從未

有表現之機會為憾，一切空口之諾言及優厚之條件，亦未引起絲毫之反響與同情。

印度著名領袖波斯氏，參與國會會議後在電台發表對人民之演說，其中特別提醒人民以前英國對印度人民之種種壓迫與不平等條約，次述此乃天與印度擺脫英國桎梏之最佳機會，印度之解放已在目前，印度國會之決議，將要求英國撤退其駐印軍隊，以免破壞印度之中立，種種事實已證明印度之覺悟，孰為其真正之敵人，起而出其全力，驅逐其仇敵，而謀自身之解放矣。

◎特著◎

▲全國之禮必須劃一▼

溫宗堯

記曰：「望其禮而知其政」，禮之一者政必一，禮之紛者政必紛，為之禮而莫之守，為之政而莫之聽，至於聽人之自由而莫為之禮，則必聽人之自由而莫為之政，至於無政，其能謂為有國乎。

辛亥之革命也，因并革其政，政已有不可革者，因并革其禮，禮尤有不可革者，即有不能不革，亦必別制一禮以代之，而後可革，不能制新禮以代舊禮，姑取他人之禮以為禮，又不為之規定，而聽人之自由，或取甲禮，或取乙禮，或兼用之并用甲乙之禮於一時，如廢拜揖而用日本之鞠躬，歐美之握手，而不為之規定，某禮當鞠躬，某禮當握手，於是人人以意為禮，或但鞠躬，或但握手，或既握手復鞠躬，人集一堂，禮則互見，找不自覺，人則竊笑，同一取人之禮，日本則有法焉。見歐美則握手，對本國人則惟鞠躬，未聞見歐美人握手復鞠躬，對本國人鞠躬復握手者，取於人者用之人，己則仍舊之守，處處取人，處處守己，是日本之能用歐美，而不為歐美用也。觀日本禮之一而不紛，即知其政之一而不紛，我於區區鞠躬握手之節，下既凌亂不知所宜，上亦放任不為之法，大事若婚若喪若祭，婚則男女之

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