

Vol. 2

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VOICE of NEW CHINA

A BI-LINGUAL FORTNIGHTLY

Incorporating the CHINA OUTLOOK

The Passing of Two Years

Restoration of Japanese-American
Friendship

Britain and Japan

Germany Courting the Soviet

Unbelievable Stories from Chungking

Mayor Fu on the Job

Shanghai Bans Further Jewish
Immigration

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IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT
To The Great Indian People:

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

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

Now is the opportune moment to act!

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

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

JOIN THE ASIATIC LEAGUE TO OVERTHROW BRITISH IMPERIALISM!

L. K. KENTWELL,

Hon. Secretary,

8 Drum Tower Villa, NANKING (CHINA)

N. RAM SINGH,

Asst. Hon. Secretary and Treasurer

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Editorial Notes & Comments

The Passing of Two Years

August 13 will no doubt be perpetuated in the history of Shanghai as an eventful date, signifying as it does the commencement of hostilities in 1937 between the Japanese Defense Force and the rabble soldiery of the erstwhile bandit leader of the defunct Nationalist Government. Two years have passed since the Battle of Shanghai, perhaps one of the most severe battles fought in and around a large metropolis. In fact, the Battle of Shanghai could readily be termed one of the most unique military engagements of the present century.

There is nothing to gloat over and reminiscences of that battle are sad, but we cannot help pondering over the fact, now that the second anniversary has just been observed, that it was purely and simply through the arrogance and provocation of the bandit Chiang's troops which brought ruin and disaster to the greatest city east of Suez.

It will be recalled that on August 9, 1937, a Japanese officer and seaman attached to the Shanghai Japanese Landing party and Defense Force were brutally murdered by Chinese soldiers as the Japanese were driving in the Hunjiao district on a routine tour of inspection. The defunct Chiang government denied all responsibility for the murders, and placed the blame on the Japanese, whom, they asserted, had tried to force their way into the Hungjiao Aerodrome by attacking the armed guards situated at the entrance. All facts unearthed in the subsequent investigation proved that the Chiang troops were solely responsible for the outrage. There is only one very significant fact that we will bring once more to the attention of our readers, and that is on the same night that the incident occurred, the four soldiers who were directly responsible for the killing of the Japanese officer and seaman were spirited away to an unknown destination, later discovered to be Nanking. This fact speaks for itself.

The passing of time has perhaps eased the terrible mental strain and untold suffering undergone by the Shanghai communities, but the onus of responsibility for a needless sacrifice of life and material, and the destruction, in accordance with their "scorched earth" policy by the Chiang troops of the populous and wealthy Chapei district by incendiaryism, will always remain singled in the memory of the present Shanghai generation and the future ones to come.

Shanghai has not fully recovered from that terrible blow, but the energy and faith of the people and the encouraging spirit shown by the Japanese Authorities have done much to bring conditions back to near normalcy.

* * *

Restoration of Japanese-American Friendship

The two great neighbors bordering the large expanse of the Pacific Ocean have, in their respective spheres of national activity, regarded each other as worthy of association by close ties of friendship. The United States of America and the Empire of Japan have many good points in common. Both nations are at the peak of their greatness and power. America, young and full of vitality, knocked at the doors of Japan some 75 years ago through Commodore Perry, and from that time the development of Japan, through her contact with the United States, went ahead by leaps and bounds.

These two nations are destined to be powerful factors in world affairs and are in a position to maintain peace and order, especially in view of the fact that world equilibrium is swinging more and more towards Asia, on the one side, and on the other, towards the United States. In Europe there is chaos, but in the great Pacific basin, in spite of the present conflict in China, there exists the foundation for a better world plan. To achieve this better world plan, it is only logical that both the United States and Japan should shoulder this great task and work amicably together to achieve that aim. There is no estrangement between these two countries that is not possible to bridge. Some misunderstanding has arisen over the present China Incident through the inadvertent destruction or damage of American commercial or religious properties by the Japanese Forces operating in areas where Americans have established themselves. But in every case, Japan has immediately apologized and fully compensated for the losses incurred by American nationals or institutions.

President Roosevelt's abrogation of the Japanese-American Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of 1911 undoubtedly came as a shock to the Japanese nation, but saner reflection reveals that, in spite of this abrogation, there is no reason to believe that the American nation as a whole bears any ill-will towards the Japanese nation. Even Senator Key

Pittman, that doughty anti-Japanese exponent, has stated that the restoration of Japanese American friendship is possible. Coming from such an extreme viewpoint, there is naturally a fervent hope in Japan that President Roosevelt, Congress and the American nation as a whole will realize the serious mistake they have made in causing a rift in Japanese American friendship through the abrogation

Both China and Japan hold the United States in high esteem as the most democratic nation in the world, and much of the modern progress registered in these two countries has been modelled along American lines. China and Japan, therefore, look towards the United States for guidance and friendly cooperation and not for harsh measures which will hinder the establishment of permanent peace in East Asia.

* * *

Britain and Japan

No one would venture to predict at the moment what the ultimate outcome will be of future relations between Britain and Japan, if both countries maintain an adamant attitude which precludes any prospect of a rapprochement. The Tokyo parleys over the Tientsin blockade and other graver matters seemed at one time to be bearing fruitful results, especially when an agreement was reached by Mr. Hachiro Arita, Japanese Foreign Minister, and the British Ambassador, Sir Robert Craigie. The Arita-Craigie formula recognises certain fundamental factors in the situation, and the British Government's resolution bears repeating:

"H.M. Government in the United Kingdom fully recognize the actual situation in China where hostilities on a large scale are in progress and note that as long as that state of affairs continues to exist, the Japanese forces in China have special requirements for the purpose of safeguarding their own security and maintaining public order in regions under their control and that they have to suppress or remove such acts or causes as will obstruct them or benefit their enemy.

"H.M. Government have no intention of countenancing any act prejudicial to the attainment of the above mentioned objects by the Japanese forces, and they will take this opportunity to confirm their policy in this respect by making it plain to the British authorities and British nationals in China that they should refrain from such acts and measures."

In view of this agreement, it is therefore surprising that the Tokyo parleys became deadlocked. The formula clearly denotes that H.M. Government, by their own words, recognize the existence of an enemy, and that they will do nothing to obstruct the Japanese forces in China, yet, at the same time, they refuse to agree to making a clear-cut statement announcing the cessation of all further support for the Chiang bandit junta. If Britain recognizes the

existence of an enemy, in this case the Chiang regime, and confirms that she is agreeable to fall in line with Japan's policy in China, why does she persist in holding back the \$48,000,000 worth of silver stored in the Tientsin British Concession? By holding back this silver she is assisting the enemy and at the same time she is "countenancing an act prejudicial to the attainment Japan's objects."

The British stand is most ambiguous, and persistence in such an attitude will certainly not assist in the resumption of friendly relations with Japan. With her hands fully occupied in Europe, how can Britain expect to safeguard her interests in East Asia if she persistently opposes Japan? The Japanese Government demonstrated favorably at the Tokyo parleys her willingness to meet Britain half way, but no satisfactory results were achieved.

Recently there have been signs that all hope for a rapprochement is not lost and we would counsel Britain to seize whatever opportunity presents itself to compose her differences with Japan otherwise her prestige and interests will be gone forever in this part of the world.

* * *

Germany Courting the Soviet

Two strange bedfellows in the persons of Germany and Soviet Russia seem to be on the verge of reaching a commercial treaty. The greatest secrecy has been maintained so far in the negotiations, but information from a most reliable source which reached here a few days ago seems to point to the fact that there is little doubt that a satisfactory agreement will be reached. Moreover, from the same source it is learned that grave suspicions are entertained that Germany may even go further in her ambitious schemes, and under the excuse that Britain is trying to encircle her will enter into a military or non-aggression pact with the Soviet. If such a pact is concluded, it will go down in history as one of the most complete *volte face* to have been effected by two former opponents.

How such a pact will react throughout the world, it is not difficult to predict, and although superficially it may appear to be a victory for Hitler and Stalin, there will be revolutionary fundamental changes in the psychology of the masses in Germany and Soviet Russia. Needless to add, such action on the part of Hitler will immediately estrange his partners in the Anti-Comintern Pact. However, we are putting the cart before the horse, and although suspicions float about in the air it is still too early to comment on any such pact, before it has become a *fait accompli*.

Whatever may happen in Europe, war or no war, New China with the full cooperation of her powerful neighbor, Japan, will forge ahead in the shaping of her future destiny, secure in the thought that neither good nor bad from Europe can alter her course towards her fixed goal.

Unbelievable Stories from Chungking

With utter defeat staring them in the face, the Chiang remnants in Chungking resort more and more to lying propaganda to prop up their tottering structure. There are several kinds of propaganda, but the fairy tales and brazen lies spread by the Chiang regime beats all description.

Let us recall some of the most remarkable fairy tales spread during recent months.

As soon as the Wuhan triple cities had fallen, Chungking announced that *orders* had been issued for their recapture within two weeks. Later when Canton fell, the same *orders* were issued, but what has been the result of these bombastic utterances? The Wuhan cities and Canton still remain under Japanese control and moreover are steadily returning to normalcy, with populations gradually but steadily reaching their pre conflict figures.

Some time later, the same lying sources announced that 12 towns and cities had been recaptured from the Japanese forces, but significantly no names of these places were ever given.

In Shanghai, the main center of distribution for these lies, a certain English language evening contemporary daily reports that the Chiang regime is gaining victories all along the various fronts, while Japanese forces had all been massacred, and so on *ad nauseam*.

Then there were the stories of the wonderfully daring raids of the Chungking air force on Japanese warships, many of which were reported to have been sunk. Our knowledge and information of the Chungking air force is that it displays wonderful qualities for retreating from their foes, and it is hardly possible that there any persons so gullible as to believe that so many Japanese warships had been sunk.

The biggest "whopper" of the year is no doubt the story that Nanking, capital seat of the Reformed Government, was bombed on May 27 and that 10 bombs were dropped by a squadron of nine Chungking planes. The plain fact is that Nanking has never been visited by any Chungking plane, and the last time that Chiang had any planes over that city was in November, 1937, when they beat a hasty retreat for points up-river.

Notwithstanding the obvious falsehoods broadcast by Chungking the so-called reputable British news agency, *Reuters*, have seen fit to act as the medium for such lying propaganda. Such *Reuters* propaganda has been especially abundant of late, but it deceives no one. The shame of it lies in the fact that an old established news agency like *Reuters* should stoop so low. We can only conjecture that Chungking's foreign gold must have a very tempting effect on some agencies.

Besides *Reuters*, we also have the edifying picture of that venerable (or should we say tottering) British die-hard organ, the "*North China Daily*

News," participating in the same lying campaign. On August 10 this paper reported that from information furnished by "an arrival from Nanking" it was learned that Zang Yu ching, the famous 300 lb. ex-official of the Shanghai local administration, had been shot here by seven gunmen. Zang is not only very much alive but when his supposed assassination took place he was very far from the scene, having actually been in Dairen at the time. Furthermore, the decrepit "*North China*" failed to mention in its report that a similar one had appeared the evening before in the "*Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury*," from which journal it had no doubt filched the story and published it in re-written form, plus some elaboration.

It is perfectly obvious that all these campaigns of lies are being run to discredit Japan and the new regimes in China, but that organs such as *Reuters* and the "*North China*" should lend themselves to such low down tactics beats comprehension.

The Chungking regime evidently fails to recognize the fact that the more lies and brazen propaganda they spread the sooner will the world recognize their weaknesses.

* * *

Mayor Fu on the Job

Taking a very public spirited stand, Mayor Fu Siao en, of the Shanghai Special Municipality, has offered and asked for cooperation from the authorities of the foreign areas in Shanghai to put a stop to the rent racket now operating in the metropolis in full swing. Mayor Fu in taking the lead in this movement, makes it clear that he will not stand for any racketeering or unjust profiteering in the area under his jurisdiction, so it will be interesting to watch developments in the foreign areas.

Shanghai is a notorious city for rackets of all descriptions, but in this latest stunt to milk the public dry there are signs discernible that the public will rebel at the unjustified increases and the payment of rents in foreign currencies. So far, the foreign authorities have not shown any sign that they will take steps to protect the tenants, and to those who know the composition of the controlling bodies in both the International Settlement and French Concession it is quite clear why no restrictive steps have been taken against the landlords. Among the members of the council are several wealthy landlords, or agents for extensive properties registered under British or other foreign protection. It is only natural, therefore, that such men are not willing to take any action which may cut down on their incomes.

Furthermore, the legal complications brought about by the existence of extraterritoriality hamper the authorities to a great extent even if they should desire to institute restrictive measures. But the Shanghai Municipal Council have in the past exhibited arbitrary powers in connection with various matters, and it is obvious that if they should desire to

invoke the same powers over the rental exploitation question they could easily do so. In such a case, they would have the unofficial blessing of the British, French, American and other extraterritorial courts and at the same time they would earn the gratitude of the whole community. This, however, is too much to expect from a body of men whose main purpose is to make as much money as possible through their influence and office. Meanwhile, the public welfare can be relegated to the waste paper basket.

* * *

Shanghai Bans Further Jewish Immigration

Acting exactly 12 months too late, the Shanghai Municipal Council has issued a ban on further Jewish immigration from Europe and after August 21 Jewish refugees arriving in Shanghai will not be permitted to reside in Hongkew. The latter decision was arrived at by the Japanese authorities who will allow only 5,000 refugees to reside in areas north of the Soochow Creek.

The total number of Jewish refugees now in Shanghai is in the vicinity of 18,000, and how Shanghai has been able to accommodate such a large number of new arrivals, mostly indigent, is most remarkable,

especially in view of the troubled times which the metropolis has just passed through.

Although the SMC has finally taken action they must be severely censured for allowing such a large number of persons to enter a city which was already heavily burdened with its own refugee problem. There are several tens of thousands of Chinese refugees who naturally have first call for any charitable assistance, and the influx of the Jews has undoubtedly had some effect on the assistance formerly extended to the Chinese refugees.

The influx of so many refugees during the space of less than one year will most certainly upset the economic equilibrium of Shanghai and in respect to housing accommodation at least this is very evident. The question is whether these newcomers will prove to be an asset or otherwise to the community. From various reports gathered from different sources we are inclined to the belief that such a large number of mostly dependent persons will prove harmful to the future prosperity of Shanghai. The sooner arrangements are made for these Jews to migrate to other shores the better it will be for Shanghai. They are unwelcome guests to both the Chinese and foreign communities at this juncture and we suggest that place be found for them in the new hemisphere.

Our remarks are not prompted by racial prejudice, but it is our duty to protect China and the Chinese people, and in our opinion as these Jews are likely to prove a liability rather than an asset to China the sooner they are moved elsewhere the better it will be for all concerned. We must thank Hitler for this added burden.

"Only Miracle Can Save Europe"

"A miracle alone can bring about a solution of the present European crisis resulting from the Danzig question," Count Jerzy Potocki, the Polish Ambassador to the United States, declared to press representatives after he had conferred with the U.S. Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Sumner Welles, at Washington.

Count Potocki, who recently returned from Poland, expressed the opinion that if no developments occur in Europe by October 1, then no conflict would break out until next Spring. "It is up to Hitler to act now if he can for by next Spring the peace coalition will be so powerful that it will take the initiative away from him. I don't believe, however, that the present tension in Europe can continue at length without a war."

Count Potocki believes it possible that the Danzig Senate should suddenly decree that the Free City is annexed to Germany.

He declared that Germany is relying upon some violent act by Poland to start a conflict for which the Reich would refuse any responsibility. "There is no chance for this to happen for we have been very patient until now and we shall continue to be patient," he stated.

THE NOBEL PRIZE-WINNERS

and the Nobel Foundation 1901 — 1937

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

with an Introduction by
Professor GILBERT MURRAY, Oxford University

Published by
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ZURICH 1 Stadelhoferstrasse 26

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

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

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

Price postfree
£3.- = \$15.- = Sw Frs 60.- = RM 37.50 or its equivalent.

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

Wang Ching-wei Makes New Appeal to His Countrymen for Peace

Uselessness of Resistance Pointed Out in Broadcast From Canton

In a broadcast from Canton, in Japanese occupied territory, Mr Wang Ching wei, former Deputy General Executive of the Kuomintang, repeated his appeal for peace between China and Japan, and for an end to the destruction of property and human lives caused in the present hostilities. This destruction he put down to the Chinese policy of leaving nothing to Japanese conquerors, which policy he condemned as being the brain child of the Chiang Kai shek regime and the Communists.

Apologizing for having to speak from a Japanese-occupied area, Mr Wang Ching wei took credit to himself for having made his two former broadcasts from districts not under Japanese control. The trend of his remarks was to the effect that his present broadcast was made from Japanese territory because he had no other choice but to seek the pacification of his country in such associations, since the Chungking government had called him a traitor. No one could live as a human being in any other territory, he maintained. Since he was speaking from Kwangtung, he took conditions in that province as his guide.

"Now what are the conditions in Kwangtung? Last October, the people were told by the Chinese authorities, for their peace of mind, that there was positively no possibility of Japanese forces coming to this region. Even at the beginning of October they were told so.

"When the time at last came for Japanese forces to surge on Canton, the Chinese authorities were the first to flee, accompanied by their troops, leaving the people to their own devices. Moreover, when the troops fled they set fire to the people's houses and shops, destroying them.

Chiang Roundly Denounced

"Indeed the pain and distress suffered by the people of Canton, both at the front and in the rear, were quite beyond description. And as for those who are still living and have their houses unburned, the Chinese authorities seem to ask them why they did not die and why their houses were not burned. Bandits are being instigated to resort to incendiarism and plundering under the name of guerillas.

"So great are the sufferings of the people of Kwangtung in the occupied areas. Then the question arises as to why the Chinese authorities are taking such a course of action. The answer is that Gen Chiang Kai shek orders them to do so. Why

is Gen Chiang Kai shek doing that? Because he is upholding the tenets of the Communist Party.

"What compensation, then, is there for all these sacrifices? Even if entire cities are burnt, that does not prevent Japanese forces from entering them. After they are burnt, there is nothing to stop the Japanese forces from garrisoning them.

"Scorched Earth" Policy Condemned

"What has been gained by such incendiarism, which has killed people and destroyed the property upon which they depended for their livelihood?

"The Chinese authorities did not stop at burning the city of Canton, they even ordered the destruction of the triple cities of Wuhan. Because those who received such orders could not bear the thought, the cities were saved from that fate. As if to make up for their failure to burn the triple cities of Wuhan, the Chinese authorities laid waste Changsha, which was not to be occupied. It is to be expected that Chengtu and Chungking will share the same fate.

"Why should the people of China hasten along the path to destruction? Those at the front and in the rear are unable to give vent to their complaint because they are muzzled, but those in the occupied areas are loudly asking that question.

"It is this voice of the people that has drawn me to the occupied areas. I felt it was my duty to serve as a connection between this cry and that which could not make itself heard in the rear and at the front.

"The second point I wish to raise is why should I have lost my freedom in Japanese-occupied areas? It goes without saying that Japan has done nothing to curtail my freedom. Even if I should die, I shall not lose my freedom. I am always prepared to offer my life for those of my countrymen and my freedom for theirs.

The Great Asiatic Principles

"How then can peace be achieved? It seems complicated but really it is very simple. If Gen Chiang Kai-shek thinks more of the State than of himself, if he should follow the great Asiatic principles bequeathed by the late Dr Sun Yat sen, and if he should accept the Japanese proposals for peace, a cessation of the hostilities will be brought about.

"In subsequent negotiations for peace, the question of the withdrawal of Japanese troops, for which the people throughout the country aspire,

will be solved by negotiations of concrete problems upon the basis of the principles of good neighborliness, joint anti-Communism and economic cooperation. Is this not extremely simple?

Chiang Ruins Country

"Gen Chiang Kai-shek, however, is paying more attention to the protection of his own interests than to that of the interests of the State and of the people. Rather he is sacrificing the interests of the State and of the people to the Communist Party, a creature of the Comintern, to pay a personal debt he incurred when his life was saved at the time of the Sian Incident.

"Therefore in spite of wishes for peace and in spite that such a peace would not prejudice the independence and the freedom of the state, Gen Chiang Kai-shek still stubbornly and unreasonably continues to obstruct the realization of such a peace.

"There is a simple way to remove this great obstacle. Convinced that there is hope for peace that does not run counter to the independence or the freedom of the state, civil and military authorities, both at the front and in the rear, should crush the fraudulent propaganda of Gen Chiang Kai-shek and rid themselves of his oppression."

Mr Wang Ching wei supported this statement from his personal knowledge that the Japanese army would not attack any people anxious for peace and opposed to the Comintern. This, however, was being thwarted by Gen Chiang Kai-shek. The solution of China's problems which he offered was, therefore, that the people should overthrow the resistance of Gen Chiang Kai-shek and so win through to the freedom offered by Sino-Japanese cooperation in the New Order in East Asia.

Taxes Payable In Hwa Hsing Notes

The Reformed Government at Nanking has issued orders to provincial and municipal authorities under its control requiring them to collect all tax money in Hwa Hsing Commercial Bank notes which are quoted at about two pence higher than the Chinese legal tender notes. The new order took effect on Tuesday and Mayor Fu Siao en, of the Greater Shanghai Municipal Government has received such an order which, however, will be fully carried out in Chinese areas there commencing August 14.

The Mayor stated that the order came suddenly and in order to give some time to the people to prepare carrying it out he had changed the date to August 14. So on and after August 14 all income of all subordinate organizations under the new city government will have to be received in Hwa Hsing notes. In other words, those people who are required to pay taxes including registrations fees and fines to Greater Shanghai authorities will pay more than 20 per cent more than they did in the past as the new notes are quoted at about two pence higher than the Chinese dollar (by the Japanese) in respect to foreign exchange.

New Spanish Cabinet Announced

The constitution of Generalissimo Franco's new Cabinet was taken by informed quarters on August 10 as proof of El Caudillo's wish to strengthen Spanish defences on land and sea and in the air.

Comprising military, military Phalangist and purely Phalangist leaders, the Cabinet was also stated to be an attempt by the Generalissimo to tighten links between the Army and the Falange, Spain's sole official party.

As announced the Cabinet includes

Premier — General Francisco Franco
 Home Minister — Ramon Serrano Suner
 Foreign Minister — Colonel Beigbeder
 War Minister — General Jose Varela
 Navy Minister — Admiral Salvador Moreno
 Air Minister — General Juan Yague
 Finance Minister — Senor Larraz
 Agriculture, Labor — Joachim Benjumea
 Education Minister — Jose Ibanez Martin
 Justice Minister — Esteban Bilbao
 Public Works — Alfonso Pena Boeuf
 Industry, Commerce — Col Alarcon de la Lastra
 Ministers without portfolio — General Augustin Munoz Grande, Sanchez Mazas and Pedro Gomero del Castillo

Only Srs Suner and Pena were members of the previous Cabinet. They, together with the other Ministers, will be sworn into office on Saturday at General Franco's residence.

Canton-Kowloon Traffic May Partly Resume

Traffic on the Canton-Kowloon Railway will be opened to the public as far as Shek-tan, about 35 miles from the Canton terminus, from September 1, it is announced. At the same time, traffic on the Canton-Shamshui line will be resumed up to a point about 49 kilometers from the city.

New Regime Foreign Minister Appointed

Mr Lien Yu, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Reformed Government, was appointed Minister of Industries in succession to Mr Wang Tze-hui, who resigned.

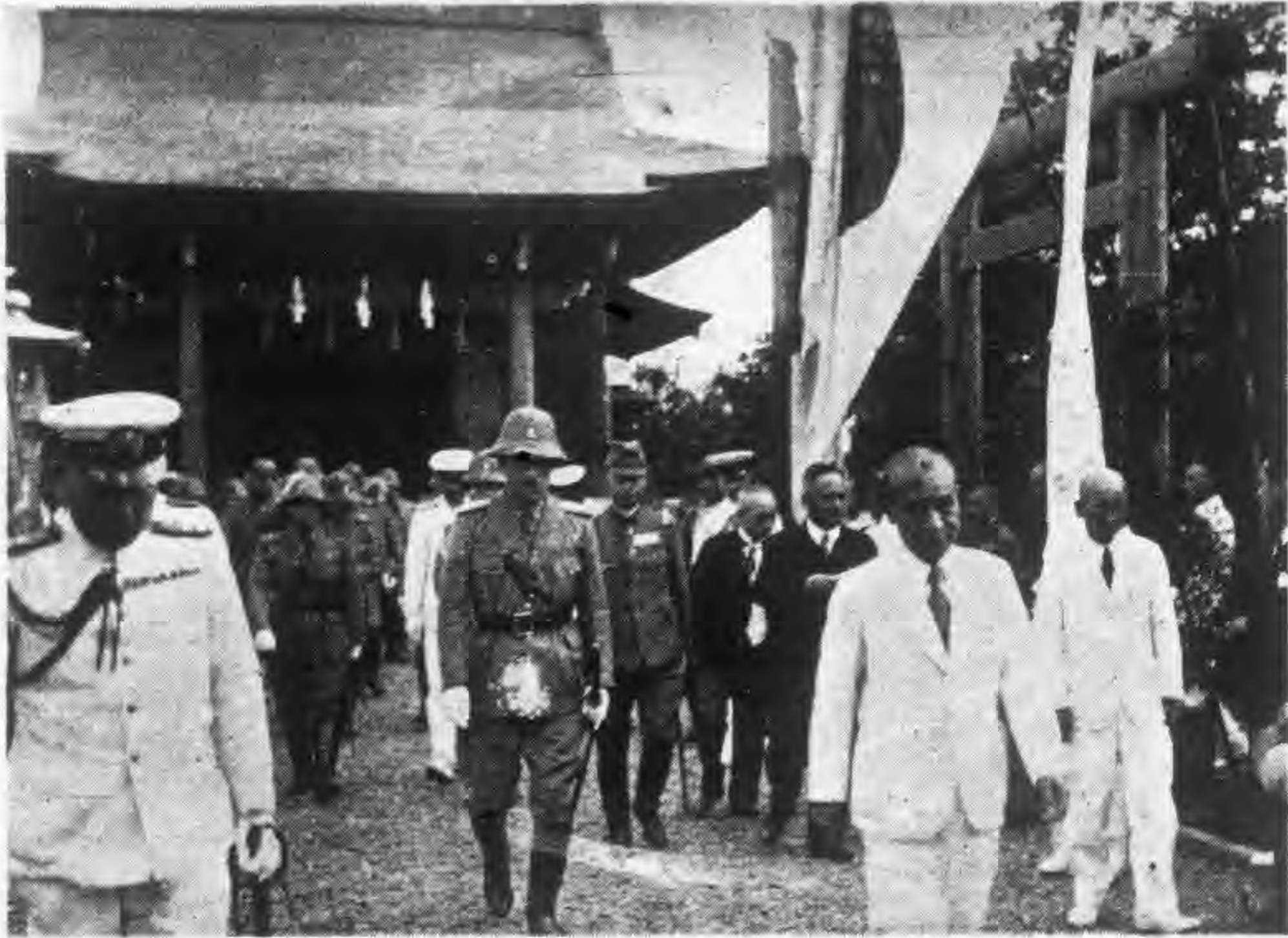
Mr Hsia Chi-feng, vice minister of the Interior was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Safety of Britons at Tangku Guaranteed

The commander of the Japanese garrison at Tangku has informed the British authorities that the Japanese military guarantee the safety of lives and property of Britons there.

No such guarantee has however, been given to Britons residing at other centers of the anti-British movement.

Shanghai Shrine Visited By Japanese



Vice-Admiral Naokuni Nomura, Chief Resident Naval Officer in Shanghai (left), Rear-Admiral Yoshinobu Shishido, Commander of the Japanese Naval Landing Party; and Vice-Admiral Shizue Tsuda, director of the China Liaison Office of the Asia Development Board; leaving the Shanghai Shrine on August 13, after paying their respects in company with other leaders of Shanghai's Japanese community.

White Russians Join Japanese In Parade



Anti-Communist and anti-Chiang Kai-shek banners filled the streets of Hongkew on August 13, when 1,500 Japanese, Chinese and Russian residents staged a parade to mark the second anniversary of the outbreak of hostilities in the Shanghai area. Twelve hundred Japanese, including children from the Hongkew schools; two hundred Chinese and one hundred White Russians participated.

Foreign Concessions In China

Areas Were First Intended For Aliens As Discriminatory Step By Chinese; Move Later Made To Regain Lost Rights

It is a well known fact that Chiang Kai shek and other leaders of the Kuomintang in China had been making great efforts to recover various lost Chinese rights according to the Three People's Principles of the Kuomintang

Because they were too eager to recover the rights quickly, and because they fomented an anti-Japanese campaign that led to murders and disorder, they created trouble with Japan and lost Manchuria and, moreover, brought about the present Sino-Japanese conflict

The Kuomintang had succeeded in recovering the British concessions of Hankow, Kiukiang, Chingkiang, and Amoy, but had been unable to recover the concessions in Shanghai and elsewhere. The failure of the Chinese leaders in their efforts to recover the concessions in Shanghai and other places has stood them in very good stead in the present China Emergency, for they have been able to make the concessions important bases of their anti-Japanese operations

Until China concluded the Nanking treaty with Great Britain in 1842, she had no formal diplomatic relations with the foreign powers, but previously Spain, Portugal, and Britain had established trade relations with China, having conducted talks with officials of the Ching regime in Canton. Foreigners then were obliged to reside in specially designated places. The Chinese at the time were proud of Chinese civilization and did not want to allow the mixed residence of foreigners, whom they condemned as uncivilized people

The Christian countries, on the other hand looked down on non-Christian countries as uncivilized and did not want to abide by the laws of such countries. They obtained extrajurisdiction in Turkey and, following that example, they asked for extraterritorial rights in establishing formal relations with non-Christian countries. Following the conclusion of the Nanking treaty between Britain and China subsequent to the Opium War, many powers concluded amity treaties with China and obtained concessions and extrajurisdiction. The Chinese at the time approved the establishment of the foreign settlements in China, holding the stand that the confinement of foreigners in specially designated places would not pollute the country

Chinese officials of the time did not want to know anything about other countries, believing that China was the largest and most civilized country in the world, and were averse to having intercourse with foreigners

Accordingly, they were rather glad of the establishment of the foreign settlements and the courts within the settlements to deal with the foreigners' affairs

The powers took advantage of this attitude of the Chinese and easily secured concessions and extrajurisdiction

Having realized only in recent years the disadvantage of the extension of extrajurisdiction to foreign countries, the Kuomintang leaders have been working for the abolition of the settlements and extrajurisdiction, but because of the existence of treaties and agreements, they have not been able easily to recover the rights

In the present circumstances, however, consideration should be given to whether the system of the foreign settlements is rational and whether its revision is quickly needed. If it is concluded that a revision of the system is necessary, the matter should be thoroughly studied

At first, the foreign settlements were beneficial to both China and the powers and Britain, after obtaining her settlement in Shanghai, secured settlements in Amoy, Tientsin, Hankow, Canton, Kiukiang, and Chingkiang in the course of about a dozen years

During the Boxer trouble in China, the disturbances spread to the neighborhood of Shanghai and while Chinese were not formerly allowed to reside in the foreign settlements, a large number of them took shelter in the Shanghai settlement and continued to reside there

The foreign settlements in Shanghai, Tientsin, and Hankow began to thrive as economic centers and many powers seeking economic development in China obtained their own concessions

The foreign settlements in China also greatly helped industrial development. Electric lights, telephones, gas, and electric car systems were first installed in the foreign settlements

Though China was not healthy or safe for the residence of foreigners, Westerners in large numbers came to China to work for the economic development of the country because of the existence of the foreign settlements, which assured their safety

Some nationalists assert that the foreign settlements served as the bases of the powers' economic invasion of China, but that invasion was something apart from the concessions and there is no denying that the existence of the foreign settlements greatly aided China's economic and industrial development

The foreign settlement also had much to do with the introduction of modern civilization to China. The

publication of Chinese newspapers and periodicals greatly increased since the settlements were established.

Seen in this light, the foreign settlements were not altogether disadvantageous to China.

Japan also has done much for developing the exclusive Japanese settlements in Tientsin, Hankow, Foochow, Hangchow, Soochow, and elsewhere, numbering altogether eight, and is participating in the joint administration of the international settlement of Shanghai.

Disadvantage To China

Apart from the benefits of the foreign settlements to China and the powers concerned the settlements also have been a great disadvantage to China. The foreign settlements in China often have been made the bases of plots for civil disturbances in China. The settlements have afforded shelter to defeated generals and political refugees.

Most of the Chinese military leaders defeated in civil wars during the past half century have taken shelter in the foreign settlements, with perhaps the sole exception of Marshal Wu Pei-fu. Having an aversion to the settlements, Marshal Wu Pei-fu has never lived in any of them and if a funeral service for an acquaintance is held in a settlement, he never attends it. His friends among the Chihntes, however, often made use of the foreign settlements.

Sun Yat-sen, Chiang Kai-shek

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the founder of the Kuomintang, which has been making a positive demand for the abolition of the settlements, mostly lived in the French Concession, in Shanghai while he was displaying activity in organizing the Kuomintang. Chiang Kai-shek, as Dr. Sun's follower, also made use of the settlements for his own benefit.

Dr. Sun often found foreign influences valuable. When he fled from Canton aboard a Chinese warship in July, 1922, on account of Chen Chung-ming's coup, Dr. Sun ordered his ship to lie alongside a British warship, fearing a bombardment from the Canton fort.

Following the example set by Dr. Sun, Chiang Kai-shek, has no scruples about making use of the foreign influences for his own advantage, installing anti-aircraft guns on foreign buildings.

Chen Tu-hsiu, Ho Liu-fa, Li Liu-san, and other Chinese Communist leaders also made use of the foreign settlements, though it is not known if Chu Teh and Mao Tse-tung ever lived in one. The foreign settlements afforded shelter to defeated generals and political refugees and helped them in creating new disturbances.

Another Evil

Another evil attending the foreign settlements is the fact that because the foreign settlements in Shanghai, Tientsin, and Hankow are divided and have different administrations, the exercise of the policing rights lacks uniformity and criminals in hiding in the settlements cannot be easily arrested. In the

international settlement in Shanghai, traffic in opium and opium smoking were at first permitted to some degree and criminal offenses were numerous on that account. The same was the case in the French concession of Shanghai.

In the present China Emergency the evils attending the foreign settlements are being keenly felt. A great change is about to come to the system of the foreign settlements in China because they have outlived their original purposes and are now fraught with many evils.

The international settlements in China, called "sokai" in Japanese, meaning leased territories, have various forms, such as one country's exclusive settlements, international settlements and concessions. They differ according to the contracts concluded by the powers with the Chinese government or private persons and according to the terms used in the agreements.

Special Administrative Organs

Besides the ordinary settlements, there are places in China where the foreign residents have established their own administrative systems such as at Peitaiho in North China and Mokanshan and Lushan (Kuling) in Central China, which are well known summer resorts of foreigners in China.

At these places Europeans and Americans established for their convenience their own administrative organs, not based on treaties or agreements.

Apart from a theoretical discussion of the question of the foreign settlements, the general theory is that sovereignty is not relegated to the lease holders, that only part of the administrative rights or judicial rights is given the settlements, and that Chinese sovereignty partly exists in the settlements.

As a practical question, however, the Chinese sovereignty did not count much because the Chinese people were not racially awake.

About a score of years ago a notice was put up at the entrance of a park in the international settlement of Shanghai saying that Chinese and dogs were not allowed in the park. Though the Chinese living in the international settlement paid the largest amount of the taxes, they were not allowed to be members of the municipal council for the reason that the Chinese were allowed to reside in the settlement "as a favor." The mixed court system, in which foreign consuls were represented, had judicial rights over the Chinese living in the settlement. The Chinese government was unable to control the Chinese papers published there.

In the case of the international settlement of Shanghai, provisions were made that the Chinese troops should not come near it, as the result perhaps of the Boxer trouble.

The foreign settlements in China actually amounted to foreign territories in the period during which China was completely dominated by the powers.

Mr. Wang Ching-wei Photographed In Canton



Mr. Wang Ching-wei, former Deputy Executive of the Kuomintang, photographed with Lieut.-General Rikichi Ando, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Force to South China; and an interpreter. The photograph was taken in Canton, when Mr. Wang issued a radio broadcast on August 9, urging conclusion of a regional armistice in South China.

Japanese Plane To Girdle The Globe



"Nippon" was the name chosen for the round-the-world plane to be sent on a world-circling flight by the Tokyo "Nichi-Nichi" and the Osaka "Mainichi." "Nippon" was christened on August 3 at Tokyo's Haneda Field. Field Marshal Prince Morimasa Nashimoto attended the ceremony.

The Chinese, however, gradually awakened. The Taiping rebellion and the Boxer trouble were outbreaks of Chinese patriotism against foreign oppression. At the time of the World War, the Chinese were greatly affected by the democratic racial doctrine advocated by Woodrow Wilson and the communistic racialism advocated by Nikolai Lenin. Racialism constitutes an important part of the Three People's Principles established by Dr. Sun Yat sen.

At the Versailles conference, China raised loud cries against the Shantung issue and strongly demanded the abolition of the so-called 21 Demand Treaty. China also sought the withdrawal of foreign troops and also submitted seven other demands, including the abolition of the foreign settlements —

Foreign P O Abolished

Though the seven demands were not taken up at the Versailles conference, they were again submitted to the Washington conference held two years later, and some questions were smoothly settled, such as the abolition of the foreign post offices in China.

In demanding the abolition of the foreign settlements, China adopted two measures, one for complete abolition of the settlements and the other for a revision of the settlement system, so as to exercise Chinese sovereignty in the settlements in case they could not be wholly abolished. In demanding complete abolition of the settlements, China sometimes used force but later had recourse to diplomatic procedure.

China used force in 1917 when she declared war on Germany and Austria in recovering the German settlement in Tientsin and the Austrian settlements in Tientsin and Hankow. China also used force in recovering the British settlements in Hankow and Kiukiang in 1927.

China succeeded in abolishing some of the foreign settlements by diplomatic negotiations. Among them were the Russian settlements in Tientsin and Hankow, abolished in 1920, the Belgian settlement in Tientsin (1929), the British settlement in Chingkiang, (1929), and the British settlement in Amoy, (1930).

In the case of the settlements which could not be easily abolished, China proceeded with modifying the systems, as in the case of the international settlement and the French concession of Shanghai.

In this, China succeeded in some degree because Britain has followed a policy of satisfying the Chinese demand.

As a result, Chinese gained representation in the municipal councils of the international settlement and the French concession in Shanghai.

The mixed court in the settlement was abolished and the newspapers published there were placed under the control of the Chinese government. Recently the Chinese factory law was about to be applied to the factories in the settlement. The municipal council of the international settlement at first allowed one Japanese to become a member. During the World War, the Japanese members were

increased to two. The Japanese side often tried to gain larger representation without success because of the election system.

Britain, France, and America are still permitting the exercise of Chinese sovereignty rights in the settlements by the Chiang Kai shek regime, though the settlements in Tientsin, Shanghai, Hankow, and Canton are now under the jurisdiction of new Chinese regimes and peace and order in the zones around the settlements are maintained by the Japanese forces in occupation.

The legation quarter in Peking has much in common with the settlements, being outside the jurisdiction of the Chinese government. In the establishment of a new order in East Asia, the question of the foreign settlements in China will be duly thrashed out.

The British and the French settlements in Tientsin have long afforded shelter to anti-Japanese Chinese plotters and constitute a cancer of North China. They are much in the way of the maintenance of peace and order in North China for the settlement authorities have, in various ways, aided the activities of Chinese agitators.

The foreign concessions in Tientsin differ somewhat from those in Shanghai, the Japanese, Italian, British, and French settlements in Tientsin each being separate.

Japanese Besieged

On July 29, 1937, Chinese troops of the 29th Army laid siege to the Japanese concession, the Tientsin East Station and other points held by Japanese troops, and attacked the Japanese.

When a clash of Japanese and Chinese troops occurred, the French concession authorities lifted the movable International Bridge spanning the Pei River, and intercepted the traffic between the Japanese concession and East Station. This greatly hindered the operation of the Japanese troops.

More than a hundred Japanese women and children, who escaped from the factory zone along the lower course of the Peiho in small launches, were not allowed to land in the British concession, the nearest place of safety to them.

The Japanese, having been threatened with wholesale massacre by Chinese at the time, were greatly enraged by the attitude of the British authorities. Since then the relations of the Japanese, British and the French in Tientsin were greatly estranged.

International Bridge Incident

When Japanese troops clashed with the police at a bridgehead of the International Bridge through mismanagement of the traffic police, the Japanese residents in Tientsin held a public meeting and raised loud outcries against the French concession authorities. An excited crowd of Japanese were about to surge into the French concession, threatening to cause a serious situation.

There have been many issues between the Japanese and the French concessions, which are separated by a single road. Formerly the 'Ta Kung Pao,' an influential Chinese daily published in the French concession printed many anti-Japanese articles to incite the Chinese, and though the Japanese in the French concession were exposed to great danger, the settlement authorities ignored the anti-Japanese plight. Because of a strong Japanese protest, the French authorities came to control anti-Japanese agitations, greatly improving the situation. Matters soon grew worse again, however.

Since the provisional government of North China established its monetary system and notes of the Federal Reserve Bank of China made their debut as the official currency of North China, an economic war between the provisional government and the British and French settlement authorities as well as the anti-Japanese Chinese in Tientsin has developed.

Many anti-Japanese Chinese residing in the British and French concessions in Tientsin commenced the display of greater activity to disturb the rear of the Japanese forces. Members of the C.C. band the Blue Shirts, and the communists indulged in incendiarism and terroristic actions.

In December, 1938, Wang Chulin, who was chairman of the Tientsin Chamber of Commerce and did much for the maintenance of peace and order in Tientsin, was assassinated by a terrorist in the French concession, and in April this year, Cheng Hsi-keng, the Customs Superintendent, fell victim to an assassin in the British concession. Three Japanese soldiers also were killed by terrorists in the Chinese quarters adjacent to the Japanese concession in March and April.

Hide In Settlements

The terrorists were in hiding in the British and French settlements. Though the Japanese and other settlement authorities, working together, arrested some terrorists, the British authorities had refused to hand over the arrested terrorists either to the Japanese or the Chinese.

When H. F. Dyott, chairman of the British Chamber of Commerce of Tientsin, was kidnapped by outlaws in the first special district (formerly the German concession), in Tientsin in March this year, the British authorities insulted Japanese troops, accusing them of a plot.

When the Federal Reserve Bank of China adopted the exchange centralization policy in March to obtain trade funds, the British and French authorities refused to cooperate with the bank and took measures to aid the Chiang Kai-shek regime by advancing loans to maintain the old fapí notes.

Since August last year, the Japanese authorities in Tientsin have been maintaining a strong attitude toward the British and French authorities in Tientsin and ordered the withdrawal of all Japanese residents and establishments from the concessions. In December, 1938, the Japanese authorities put up wire entanglements along the borders of the British and French concessions and conducted strict traffic control.

Strict Control Asked

The Japanese authorities asked the British and French authorities strictly to control terrorists in the settlements, and established Hsinhsing Road between the Japanese concession and the banks of the Pei River in the first special district. The Japanese authorities also constructed a military bridge between the Japanese and Italian concessions to provide against exigencies, so as to secure a line of communications between the Japanese concession and the Tientsin station in the third special district (the former Russian concession).

About 3,000 Japanese residents withdrew from the British and French districts, only a few big Japanese business concerns and about a hundred Japanese residents remaining there. They are also preparing to withdraw.

The Japanese residents and firms withdrew from the British and French concessions which form the business center of Tientsin, though they incurred great losses in doing so due to the shortage of residential quarters and office space in the Japanese concession.

Because of the strong stand taken by the Japanese authorities in dealing with the British and French authorities, the latter had agreed to institute joint searches for Chinese terrorists. The British authorities also agreed to the appointment of a Japanese adviser to an important post in the Municipal Council and to the establishment of the exchange office of the Federal Reserve Bank of China in the British concession. Many other political and economic questions await solution. The Japanese authorities are now negotiating with the British and French concession authorities to reach a satisfactory agreement.

Japanese Plan New Shipping Guild

Following the establishment of the East Asia Maritime Transport Company Ltd., which controls ships operating on regular lines, the Ministry of Communications decided to form the East Asia Maritime Transport Guild to coordinate movements of other vessels not following regular schedules, such as tramp steamers, it was announced.

Members of the projected guild will be the following nine companies: Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Yamashita Kisen Kaisha, Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha, Kokusai Kisen Kaisha, Kinkai Kisen Kaisha, and the East Asia Maritime Transport Company.

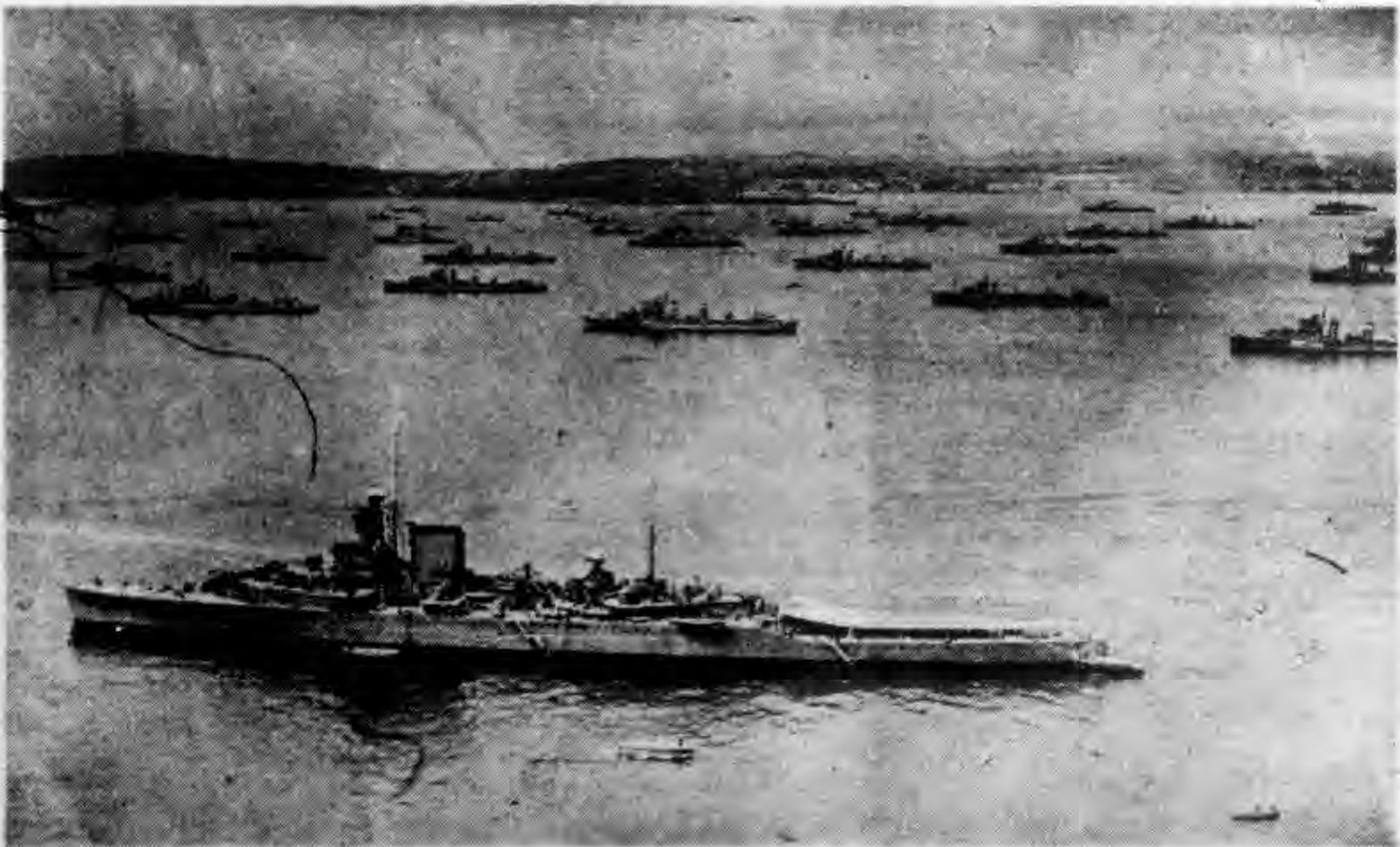
With reconstruction in China under way it was not desirable to permit tramp steamers to operate on a haphazard basis without control, shipping officials said. Heretofore a "laissez faire" policy has been practiced in regard to these vessels without regular schedules, because of technical difficulties and in consideration of the "elastic" management of existing companies.

Japanese Student Volunteers Repair Army Tank



Student volunteers in the Asia development movement are here seen repairing a tank used by the Japanese forces stationed in Tientsin. Students from all parts of Japan have joined the movement and offer their services for assignments to any part of occupied China or Manchoukuo.

Britain's Reserve Fleet Goes On Review



In preparation for being reviewed by the King, Britain's Reserve Fleet assembled in Weymouth Bay on August 9, presenting a sea power panorama with 133 ships, including battle-ships, aircraft-carriers, cruisers, submarines and destroyers and other craft which are now on a war footing.

How Successful Is Japan In Taiwan?

Isle Is Nippon's Colonial Exhibit No. 1, Region Supplies World With Camphor; Results Of Administration Outlined

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In this article, a Filipino gives his answer to the question "How Successful Is Japan In Taiwan?" on the occasion of the 44th anniversary of the inauguration of Japanese administration in Taiwan

To the world in general Taiwan, or Formosa, represents the best experiment of Japan in colonial administration. In other words, Formosa is Japan's colonial Exhibit No. 1.

It is but natural that the world should like to have a glimpse into Japan's colonial experiment in Taiwan, which is very near the possessions in the Far East of the United States, France, and Great Britain — the backbone of the world's greatest democracies today. We refer to Formosa, which is only 78 miles north of the Philippines.

Pio Duran, well-known Filipino attorney who would not object to a Filipino-Japanese alliance, has pictured Formosa as the "Utopia of all colonies in the world." To Modesto Farolan, Filipino author of the *Philippine-Japan Yearbook* and *Japan At A Glance*, this archipelago of four score islands constitutes a "precious jewel on the Imperial crown of Japan."

Population Of 5-Million

Some 5,000,000 souls live today in the island of Taiwan which was enthusiastically described once in *Japan Today and Tomorrow* of the "Osaka Mainichi" as the "Paradise of the Southern Seas" and which 16th Century Portuguese and Spanish sailors referred to as "Ilha Formosa" (Beautiful Island of Formosa).

This Philippine neighbor to the north is officially known as TAIWAN, a name that is a million times less used and known than FORMOSA despite the fact that a northern territory of the Argentine Republic is known officially or otherwise as FORMOSA. W. E. Priestley calls the so-called "Island Granary in the Southern Ocean" as the "Isle of Camphor" while the noted American journalist and recent Manila visitor, Edgar Snow, considered her as the "Island of Monopoly" a description which is inadequate because there are more than one state monopoly, i.e. opium (since 1896) camphor (since 1899), salt (since 1899) tobacco (since 1905) and liquors (since 1922).

Americans, Filipinos, and others may be particularly interested to know (or to be reminded) that

Formosa was the island (along with the Great Leewards) which Commodore Matthew Calbraith Perry seriously planned to get for Uncle Sam in 1853 so that America would establish at that time then her first outpost in the Far East and thereby effectively sustain the United States "maritime rights" in the Orient.

What Taiwan Has

Five years and two scores ago this year, Japan introduced her culture, customs, ideologies, language, and government on this Island "Treasure House" of the Japanese Empire which has

— increased the value of her foreign trade by 3,000 per cent since the inception of Japanese administration there,

— the world's greatest coral fields and consequently the largest annual output of this rare marine product,

— a Court of Justice under the control of the Japanese governor general of the land,

— her lands owned by 99 per cent of the "natives" or Honto-jin,

— an average of one slight earthquake every day

— scientifically developed the rice industry to a degree unrivalled by any other colony in the world,

— exclusive and extensive railway systems in the forests and sugar cane plantations belonging to private firms,

— bull-carts similar to those still used in the Philippines,

— has three professors for every two bona fide students enrolled regularly in her State University (Taihoku University),

— impressively emerged from an agricultural area to an industrial center under government initiative,

— the majority of the highest mountains of the entire Japanese Empire,

— a grove of auspicious bamboos that is venerated religiously by the inhabitants in honor of H M the Emperor who visited that colony when he was yet a Prince,

— has official residences for some of her government officials or dignitaries,

— maintained since 1903 the reputation of being the "creditor of the home country",

— popular education (90 per cent of the children of school age being enrolled in schools duly recognized by the government),

And Still More Facts

Yes, there are many things about Formosa, besides these. Formosa, for example, is

— the world's largest producer of camphor,

— the world's largest producer of sugar,

— among the world's leading producers and exporters of pineapple, banana, rice and tea,

— operating three of the 10 largest hydro-electric power plants in the entire Far East,

— exporting annually Yen 600 million worth of her products,

— charging one of the world's lowest rates for the use of electric fluid and irrigation systems,

— the main foodstuff supplier (particularly rice and sugar) for the Japanese mainland,

— operating one of the world's largest aluminum factories,

— governmentally subsidizing actively the leading branches of agriculture and heavy industries,

— inhabited by islanders who cannot take their meals without first washing their faces,

— a haven of family "shrines", each household having dedicated one in honor of the spirits of the successive heads of the respective families,

— campaigning against foot-binding among women-folk and opium-smoking among men-folk, with great success,

— requiring any government official or clerk to regularly wear a uniform consisting of a white closed-coat,

— completely transmogrified in all aspects— education, sanitation, transportation, social work, industry, agriculture, government, and commerce under Japanese initiative and help,

— educating each child to become a loyal subject of the Japanese Emperor,

— attributing the general development of the Island Colony to the "administrative policy based upon the Kodo Seishin or the spirit of the Imperial Way",

— showing to the world the fallacy of the oft repeated assertion that China absorbs and blots out her conquerors in the long run

— the Japanese version of an ideal colony

— the Imperial laboratory for government measures designed to be instituted in Manchoukuo, Chosen, and some parts of China

— a part of the defense program of the Japanese Empire,

— consistently sound and stable in her finances, her budget every year being Yen 135 million

Semi-Tropical Archipelago

Formosa or Taiwan is a semi tropical archipelago. Smaller in size than either Switzerland or Chosen, this scenic land is barely larger than the Netherlands and is as large as Mindoro, Samar, Cebu, and Leyte (three islands in the Philippines) combined. In some respects the fauna, flora, and topography of Formosa are such that a Filipino visiting that place may be led to believe that she must have been a part of the Philippines geographically in the Distant Past. Formosa Proper is an ovaliform island of short rivers and active erosion.

Filipino students during summer sometimes visit Formosa after visiting the important centers of culture, commerce, and scenic spots of Japan Proper. This island became a part of the Japanese Empire following the Sino Japanese war of 1894-5. Strictly speaking, Formosa did not appear on the world map until three centuries ago. In fact the writer does not know of any map edited in any non-Japanese language before the year 1937.

Garbage Agreement Reached

Although no official confirmation could be obtained, it was reliably learned that the Shanghai Municipal Council was about to sign an agreement with the City Government authorities regarding the disposal of Settlement refuse in the Japanese-controlled areas.

It will be recalled that conversations have been going on for a number of months and, whereas the Council offered to pay \$100,000 per year for the privilege, the City Government authorities were understood to have demanded a far larger amount, contending that the population of Shanghai had rapidly increased and consequently more garbage had to be disposed of.

Whilst the exact amount at which a settlement had been reached could not be learned, it was reliably stated to be \$150,000 per year.

New Air Service to Saghalien Planned

With regular aeroplane service between Taihoku and Canton and between Tokyo and Palao due to start in October, the Aviation Bureau of the Communications Ministry is making arrangements for the Japan Airways Ltd to extend its Tokyo to Sapporo service from the Hokkaido terminal to Toyohara in South Saghalien, beginning next year.

Capital Accumulates In Occupied Areas

Flight of capital to Japanese occupied zones, especially Shanghai, has been increasing rapidly of late despite efforts of the Chungking regime to check the tendency in order to secure funds needed for construction work in south western China

The Chungking Government was said to have ordered four banks under its supervision, the Central Bank of China, Farmers' Bank of China, Bank of China and Bank of Communications, to organize a domestic exchange control committee to check the movement of capital to Japanese occupied areas

If exchange control is strictly enforced imports of materials from Shanghai would be greatly reduced, the message predicted. According to the plan, cheques addressed to Japanese occupied districts will be drawn under special permission of the committee. Such domestic exchange bills would be permitted up to \$500

Landing Party Opens Up Hongkew Roads

The Japanese Special Naval Landing Party has opened Haining, Range and Tsungming Roads from 5 o'clock in the morning to 8 o'clock in the evening, thus facilitating traffic across Hongkew from North Szechuen Road, according to the "*Shanghai Mainichi*"

Naval sentries are stationed at the street intersections to examine passers by

Recently a great increase in the number of Chinese returning to Hongkew has been noted due to the restoration of order north of the creek, the decline of the national dollar and the consequent rise in commodity prices in the International Settlement and French Concession, the paper said

Many Chinese Return to Occupied Areas

Eight hundred passes for entry into Japanese-occupied areas are being issued on an average daily by the Shanghai Special Municipality's office at the former Chinese Chamber of Commerce building at North Soochow and North Honan Roads. The office opened on July 15

These passes permit the holders to proceed not only to Settlement areas within the Japanese defence sector, but also to extra-Settlement areas

A charge of \$1 is being made for each pass issued. The proceeds of such collections will be used for refugee relief and education

N Saghalien Dispute At Standstill

With Japanese concessionaires in North Saghalien informed by a local Soviet law court that attachment proceedings against their property for failure to pay fines would be suspended, the Soviet-Japanese dispute over oil and coal concessions there was at a standstill. A Tokyo Foreign Office spokesman stated

Hongkew Starts Fight Against Landlords

Higher Rents Opposed by Japanese Journalists

Japanese newspapermen were in the van of an anti landlord campaign in Hongkew, as they sought to organize the tenants of the Pearce Apartments, situated at the corner of Boone and Chapoo Roads, in a protest against a recent raise in rents

According to the "*Tsiriku Shunpo*," the Shanghai Land Investment Company, owners of the building, on August 1 notified their tenants that beginning this month, one fourth of the rental would be collected at the pre devaluation rate of dollar exchange when the Chinese yuan was pegged at one shilling, two and a half pence. This would bring an actual increase of from \$160 to \$240 for a typical apartment, the paper said. This is a 50 per cent. raise

The Shanghai Japanese Journalists Association with club rooms in the Pearce Apartments on Wednesday circularized all tenants urging them to join a movement of protest, the newspaper declared

Hongkong Cannot Be Defended

"The Hongkong defences are in such a state that it would be easy for the Japanese Navy to capture the territory in 30 minutes," the Italian Consul-General in Hongkong, Rear Admiral Marquis di Melito, is alleged to have told Japanese pressmen on his arrival aboard the "Taiyo Maru"

The anti British movement in China, he is reported to have added, was steadily growing, and was having an adverse effect on the safety of Hongkong, which he thought the British despaired of defending

Spain Claims Gibraltar

For the second time in a week the Government controlled Spanish press claimed Spanish sovereignty over Gibraltar. "Gibraltar belongs to Spain and Britain will be obliged to release it," the newspaper "*Resto del Carlino*" said

Japan's Favorable Trade Balance

Japanese exports exceeded imports by Y 24,315,000 during the first six months of 1939, the Ministry of Finance announces. Last year, the nation's unfavorable trade balance stood at Y 159,411,000 at the end of June

Recorded in the last ten days of June was a favorable balance for Y 36,820,000. Imports amounted to Y 97,076,000 against exports of Y 133,596,000

Diplomats Praised By Tokyo Press

Congratulations were extended to the Foreign Minister, Mr. Hachiro Arita, by the Japanese Press for the success in reaching an agreement with the British Ambassador, Sir Robert Craigie, on general questions forming the background of the Tientsin situation

The newspapers also pay tribute to Great Britain for the statesmanship displayed in Tokyo

Impressive Funeral For Nanking Official



An impressive state funeral was held at Tazang on August 22 for Mr. Chen Chin-tao, former Finance Minister of the Nanking Reformed Government. Leading Reformed Government and Japanese officials attended the rites, as well as representatives of the Japanese Army and Navy. Mr. Yen Chia-chih, Reformed Government Finance Minister and Mr. Fu Siao-en, Mayor of the Greater Shanghai Municipality, represented the Chinese.

Japanese Occupy Colony Border Station



There was much tension when the Japanese forces occupied Shumchun Station, on the border of the Leased Territory in Kowloon, as British troops lined the Colony frontier. The tension has since subsided, but a careful watch is being maintained along the boundary. Photo shows Japanese entering the station after which they cut the Canton-Kowloon Railway.

Plan For Greater City Of Peking

Envisioning a day when Peking will be one of the largest cities in the Orient, the Construction Board of the Provisional Government has announced a 20 year plan for building a new metropolis over an area of 3,000 square kilometers, including the Tungchow district

The plan provides for an eventual population of 2,500,000 in a greater Peking with the present city area as a cultural center. According to the plan, the western section would cover about 50 square kilometers and comprise a residential district as well as a political and financial center, with shrines, parks, monuments, stadiums and other recreational facilities. The proposed eastern area would be an industrial district, with heavy industries concentrated in the southern part of Tungchow.

All new streets are to be paved and lined with shade trees. A new central railway station will be built and a canal dug for transportation purposes.

It is proposed to build wharves along the projected canal from Peking to Tientsin and to elevate that section of the Peking Hankow Railway which runs through the city.

Papaoshan, Wanshoushan and Hsishan would be converted into park, sports and recreation areas, according to the plan.

War-Torn Chapei To Be Rebuilt Soon

Reconstruction of Chapei, swept by fire as Chinese troops retreated from Shanghai in October, 1937, will be undertaken by the China Industrial Company which has been commissioned by the Reconstruction Section of the Japanese Naval Attaché's office in Shanghai to carry out the vast task, the Shanghai "Munichi" reports.

Extensive clearing up of ruined buildings will have to be carried out first together with the reclamation of bricks, scrap iron, and partly burnt wood.

The bricks will be scraped for reselling to prospective house builders in the new residential area near the Civic Center, the scrap iron will be shipped to Japan and the wood will be sold in the Settlement and the Concession at bargain prices, according to the newspaper.

Guerillas Rounded Up Near Nanking

Japanese garrison forces in the Nanking area killed 109 guerillas and bandits in mopping-up operations from July 19 to 31, garrison commanders stated. The Japanese captured 40 rifles and 4,500 rounds of rifle ammunition during the period.

U.S. Envoy To Return To Tokyo In September

Mr. Joseph C. Grew, American Ambassador to Japan, now staying at Hancock, New Hampshire, is expected to proceed to Washington early in September on his way back to his post.

Tribesmen Attack Troops On N.W. Frontier

Rebel tribesmen recently attacked troops occupying pickets at Razmak. The troops returned the fire, killing three tribesmen and injuring five. A convoy of troops proceeding from Tal to Damsil were also attacked. They replied with machine guns after the tribesmen had opened fire. Two tribesmen were killed, and several injured.

Aeroplanes Given To Japanese Navy

Seven naval airplanes, donated by Japanese living within the Empire and abroad, were named in a ceremony held at Haneda Airport. Included was one given to the Navy by Japanese in Peru and the third machine to be presented by South Seas residents.

America Will Follow Own Policy In East

There is no agreement between the United States and Great Britain for a joint action in the Far East, Mr. Sumner Welles, the American Under Secretary of State, declared, when asked for his views regarding the statement made in the House of Commons in London by Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the British Prime Minister, regarding the Far East. He refused to comment on Mr. Chamberlain's declaration that, under certain circumstances, it would be necessary for Great Britain to send her fleet to the Far East.

Mr. Welles did declare, however, that the policy followed by the United States Government may be identical to that pursued by other countries when interests are similar, but stressed that no decision has been taken regarding collaboration in the Far East, no negotiations are being undertaken, and no agreement has been reached. Information concerning the Far East is exchanged with other Governments, he said.

Hongkew Employment Improves

Hongkew's unemployment situation brightened considerably during July with job vacancies exceeding the number of applicants, both men and women.

The employment exchange of the Shanghai Japanese Residents' Corporation received 410 offers of positions, 279 for men and 131 for women, while 305 persons, 263 men and 42 women, applied for work. The office issued 175 letters of introduction for both men and women. Most of the men applying sought jobs as clerks or shop assistants. The majority of the women desired employment as housekeepers or servants.

A living stability indicator was seen in the amount of postal insurance handled by the social affairs section of the residents' corporation. At the end of July it stood at Y 111,326.

During July there was an increase of ten in the number of insured, their policies totalling Y 26,164, of which Y 22,302 was taken out for adults and Y 3,862 for children. No medical examination is required in obtaining post office insurance.

Tientsin Suspects To Be Handed Over

It is learnt that the British Government has decided that the four Chinese in Tientsin accused of complicity in the murder of Mr. Cheng Shi-kang, Superintendent of Customs, shall be handed over to a local court for trial.

The British Government has always declined to hand over the men without adequate evidence of their guilt of criminal offence.

Additional evidence, confidentially communicated by Tokyo to the British Government, has been very carefully examined in the light of legal advice in London, which has led to the conclusion that the evidence constitutes a prima facie case of murder against two men, and of membership of an illegal organization against the other two.

Future "Open Door" In China

"The future 'Open Door' will be quite different from the previous one," General Hiroshi Oshima, Japanese Ambassador to Germany, declared in an interview with the paper "Deutscher Wirtschaft Rundschau," published in that organ.

The Ambassador reiterated Japan's intention to establish a new order in Asia. Japan's aims, he said, are not only material but also spiritual and moral, and were everlasting in value.

Manchoukuo Legation For Budapest

A bill to establish a Manchoukuo Government Legation in Budapest, Hungary, was passed by the State Council. Mr. Lu I-wen, Minister to Germany, will take over the duties of the Legation along with his present post until a Minister is appointed.

Japanese Ask For Court Control

Jurisdiction by the Japanese authorities or officials of the Shanghai Special Municipality over the Special District Court in the French Concession was requested by Mr. Yoshiaki Miura, Japanese Consul General, in an interview with M M Baudez, French Consul-General, according to communique issued by the Japanese Consulate-General.

Mr. Miura called on M. Baudez accompanied by Mr Shintaro Sato, Japanese Consul. On August 9 M Baudez, following negotiations with Mr. Miura, presented a proposal of the French Government regarding the court. The plan was not acceptable to the Japanese authorities, the statement said.

More Hongkong Censorship

The following Hongkong Government order was issued on August 5

The Colonial Secretary may require publishers and editors of newspapers to submit for censorship two copies of every placard and display sheet purporting to contain announcement of the contents of the said newspapers, and no persons shall publish and distribute any such placards until the copies are approved and passed by the censor"

Strong opposition to the measure is likely to be voiced by the foreign press

Travellers Note German Troop Movements

Large German troops movements to the east were continuing, continental travellers arriving in London on August 7 reported. The International Orient express was delayed for four hours in Austria to permit German troop trains to pass between Linz and Vienna, they said.

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New Government Said To Be Impending

According to an Army spokesman at the Japanese press conference in Shanghai there is growing discontent in Chungking and Western China in view of the impending participation in a new government of Wang Ching-wei and Marshal Wu Pei-fu

The latter, the spokesman said, had always been popular with the Szechuen provincial troops. As a result of the discontent a close watch was being kept on leaders in Szechuen, he added, specially the leaders of the Szechuen troops, mostly congregated in Chengtu.

Among these were Generals Yang Lin, Kuo Shikuo, and Yu Fen-hui, the spokesman asserted. Five divisions of troops under Li Tsung-jen he said had left because they were about to be arrested

An intensive campaign has been launched in Chengtu to get young officers of the Szechuen Army, the spokesman continued, to associate themselves with the provincial military leaders by enrolling them in large numbers for the military academies there.

He added that a definite cleavage had been notified in the Chungking political world, several leaders in an attempt to make their own positions more secure, having joined forces with minor factions. Szechuenese troops, too, he said, were expressing great dissatisfaction at the presence of so many Central troops in their area. They were regarded as outsiders, the spokesman concluded

Nantao Officials Want Open Gate

The new Greater Shanghai City Government is reported by the "Sin Shun Pao" to have requested the Special Service Section of the local Japanese military and also the Reformed Government at Nanking to open negotiations with the authorities of the

French Concession for reopening of the iron gates that separate the Concession from Nantao. By doing so the city regime wishes to rehabilitate the Native City by allowing more people to return to their homes in the war torn district.

It is said that numerous former Nantao residents who have been residing in foreign areas wish to return to Nantao but that since the iron gates are closed they are handicapped by the inconvenience of communication because they have to travel via Pootung. Their continued residence in foreign areas, it is said, has rendered it difficult for officials in Nantao to collect enough taxes, since most of the residents in the Native City are poor people. Without their presence in Nantao it is also impossible to devise methods of collecting land taxes and rates

Foreign Flags Again Being Misused

Rear-Admiral Masao Kanazawa, spokesman for the Navy Ministry, bluntly warned that the Japanese naval air force would "not assume any responsibility" for untoward incidents arising from the abuse of foreign flags by the Chinese forces.

He made this declaration after quoting a report from Japanese pilots who said they had sighted a Chinese motorized transport column transporting munitions between Nanning and Pinyang in southern Kwangsi on July 30, but had refrained from attacking the vehicles because some of the lorries were found to be displaying British flags.

The British flags, however, apparently were being used by the Chinese to ward off Japanese attacks, Rear-Admiral Kanazawa declared.

In such circumstances, in the future, he said, the Japanese naval air force would disclaim any responsibility for "untoward incidents."

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舉世共知

外籍工程師談錢江鐵橋近狀

錢塘江大橋，為近代浙省唯一大建築，於民國二十四年開始建造，歷時三年，至民二十七年秋，始告完成，本定是年雙十節舉行通車典禮，因中日戰事爆發，致偌大交通利器，迄今廢置無用，據承包是項橋工其外籍工程師，新近赴杭視察返滬談稱，錢江鐵橋，為中國數十年來計劃巨大工程之一，其能實現完成者，殊非易事，建築經費達四百萬元，因錢江潮水之凶湧，工程至為艱險，橋凡兩層，下層為通行火車，上層為行駛汽車人力車，兩旁有人行道，寬達四丈，長達二公里，為京滬鐵路貫通浙贛，粵漢，湘桂，及未來西南各鐵路之要孔，其意義之重大，由此可知，不幸該橋完成之日，竟為中日戰事開始之時，迄今兩年，雙方置大軍於橋之兩端，使此利器廢棄無用，殊為可惜，鄙人此次赴杭視察，因地處前線，危險萬分，故僅見其大略，被破壞之處，為第五至第七橋樑，傾斜於江中，橋樑彈痕累累，橋墩則完整如舊，其餘各部份，現無大妨礙，惟無適當之保護，殊堪憂慮耳，倘無期任其如此下去，對保險年限，勢將發生疑問云云。

市區人口日漸增多已達一百餘萬

警局七月份戶口統計

滬市自經當局積極整頓以來，地方秩序，業已恢復如常，民衆遷歸者，日見增多，邇來更以租界區內，物價高漲，生活昂貴，一般咸感維生不易，設法復歸者，更行踴躍，茲據滬市警察局最近發表之七月份戶口統計，人數已達一百餘萬，較六月份人數，增加將近四萬，足證市區各地日趨繁榮也，並將該局戶口數目統計表各區詳情誌下，市中心區正附戶合計八二〇二，男女合計三〇四九二，浦東正附戶合計四〇一九，男女合計一八四七九八，楊思正附戶合計一一七七五，男女合計五四二三八，南市正附戶合計二七三七五，男女合計一二六三五七，滬西正附戶合計三四九八三，男女合計一八〇六〇三，徐

家匯正附戶合計九七二九，男女合計四二二二五，林肯路，正附戶合計一三四二六，男女合計六一四四九，滬北正附戶合計一三一一三三，男女合計四九四九五，閘北正附戶合計二五九一，男女合計一六九五八，高橋正附戶合計二二〇三三，男女合計九二九九九，橫沙正附戶合計五七八四，男女合計二二八八五，南匯正附戶合計四〇三二，男女合計一八一〇九，北橋正附戶合計一一七二〇，男女合計四七九五八，寶山正附戶合計九二八，男女合計，三七五一，總計正附戶為二二三八九八戶，男女一〇〇七一〇五名口云。

梁院長夫人開弔前往弔奠者千餘人

行政院梁院長德配李夫人，於前十三日午前八時至十二時開弔，在行政院西園設奠，前往弔奠者計有行政院，立法院，財政部，實業部，交通部，內政部，教育部，司法行政部，外交部，綏靖部，暨所屬各機關長官，溫宗堯，嚴家熾，顧澄，江洪杰，任援道，江蘇省長陳則民，浙江省長汪瑞蘭，安徽省長倪道煊，暨日本駐京海陸軍官佐等，不下千餘人，由宣傳局長孔憲鏗，印鑄局長李宜偶，戒煙總局長朱曜，及各秘書分任招待，是日行政院前，素車白馬，絡繹於途，備極哀榮云。

中華護國航空獎券將在中國發行

一等獎五萬元二等獎一萬元

中華護國航空獎券，即一張一元之富籤，將在中國發行，以充中國航空發展與防空之費用，此計劃係由伊丹，淺田兩陸軍中將，及釜屋，上泉兩海軍中將提案者，至於何日實行，尚在與興亞院拆衝之間，此係每年約三億元在中國出賣，以三億元中之八千四百萬元，為富籤當選之用，盈餘金之大部份，則作為在中國駐屯部隊，與日本海陸軍及中國民間航空業者之獻金，富籤中獎者，一等獎五萬元，(十個)二等獎一萬元，(五十個)至五等獎為止。

部主辦之第一屆教員暑期講習會，業於七月十八日上午九時，在建鄴路教員養成所內舉行開幕式，此次講習會，共分兩期，第一期七月十八日至同月廿七日，第二期，自八月四日，至同月十三日，參加講習會人數，第一期二百名，第二期一百五十名。

(五) 建設

以言建設，則自本年三月以來，可資記述者，約有數端，(一)本京紫金山上天文台，自被潰退黑軍大肆破壞，已成廢置，無人管理，七月廿四日，東北帝大理學部教授松隈健彥博士，東京天文台技師等五人曾被聘來京，担任天文台恢復事業之專門指導，與亞院方面，擬根據報告，在該地設一龐大之天文研究所，以與日本內地各天文台，取密切之連絡，並將為世界之天文學界放一異彩，(二)日本國際觀光局，來京設立分局，除招待中外人士赴日遊覽為唯一業務外，並代各界購辦京滬間，京杭間，京無間，津浦間，各種車票，往來行旅，無不稱便，至其辦事之迅速週到，尤為人所贊佩，(三)交通部最近向友邦購到大批新式自動通信機與通話機，能力異常優秀，京市各電報局，已陸續換裝，嗣後本京與各地之交通，自益臻便利，(四)京市電燈電話，以及自來水，自由華中電汽公司承裝以來，已次第恢復戰前狀態，便利殊多，(五)各處損毀之街道，均已由市工務局鳩工修補，街道兩旁之險牆頹壁，則悉經拆除，免傷行人，園林管理所，並將行道樹加以整理，故市容煥然一新矣，(六)各風景區域，已由園林管理所，次第整理，恢復舊觀，如五洲公園，中山陵園，清涼山，雞鳴寺等處，每日遊人往來如織，(七)為便利交通而興工建築之鼓樓盤道，不久即可完工，凡來京觀光者，又將為新奇之建築矣，(八)自七月一日起，開辦航空郵班，所有自京去上海，北京，天津，濟南，大同，張家口，山海關，青島，及徐州等處之航空郵件，俱可交其運遞。

(六) 工商業

基於以上各點之向上發展，故人民來京者日衆，而工商業亦隨之發達，如今歲舊歷屆節，各商號結算，多有益餘，據調查所得，昇州

路(該路為京中商業最盛之區)，盈餘商舖計有布號大豐泰，新記，姚福記，大新，樂號，王泰和，生永號，慶豐永，北貨號，義利生，油號，義森，公泰，昌新，茶食號，天六，紗號，萬利，香烟號，元大，福大，紙號，美大，彩霞室，洋廣貨號，大明公司，美美，帽業，盛錫福，茶號，太平春，其盈餘款額，多寡不等，至北門橋一帶盈餘商號，計有二十餘家盈餘，自四五百元以迄數千元不等，此外中國合作社南京支社，並舉辦工商貸款，以調劑金融，而補助工商營業，工人方面，因此次兵燹，京市受災甚重，商店民房，頗多被毀，現已次第重建，大興土木，故水木作工人，應僱不暇，求過於供，其餘機器工業，手工業，亦均復業，人民多有工可作，而無失業之虞。

其次如旅館業，菜館業，不下數十家，巨廈櫛比，輪奐耀目，游藝事業，亦甚發達，新興書場戲院，達十餘所，五花八門，應有盡有，甌歌舞，頗極耳目絲竹之娛，城廂內外，市招飄揚，一望無際，蓬勃氣象，方興未艾，統上所述，僅舉其荦荦大者，是亦足徵京市振興狀況之一斑矣。

實業部長更動後任決定廉隅氏

維新政府於十日舉行之議政會議中決定，實業部長王子惠氏辭職照准，遺缺委外交部長廉隅氏担任，至外交部長一職，任命內政部長長夏奇峯氏代之。

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市府出示佈告商民一體知照

市府前據內財兩部函云，現查華興銀行紙幣，有維持六辨士之議，較之法幣價格約高二成，本政府轄境內之稅收，自應以華興紙幣為本位，其有以法幣繳納者，應照時價伸算，茲擬自八月一日起實行，希轉飭所屬機關，一體遵照，該府正遵辦間，又據財部函云，前函所云，其有以法幣繳納者，應照時價伸算一節，係照華興銀行買入華興幣時價伸算，市府據函後，當於本日出示商民，一體曉諭云。

政，京市實行保甲制度，目的在此，試觀京市半年來之戶口上統計，月有增加，一月份，計有一一七七二〇戶，二月份，計有一一九五八六戶，三月份，計有一二三一三八戶，四月份，計有一二七七六戶，五月份，計有一三二九八七戶，六月份，計有一三〇一六三戶，七月份，計有一二三七〇二戶，實有人數，計有一月份，四八二〇一七人，二月份，四九〇二七七人，三月份，五三六〇〇人，四月份，五四〇五二五人，五月份，五六八一五〇人，六月份，五四八六七二人，七月份，五一〇一七七人，京市既擁有如此多之人口，欲謀地方之永久救平，自非嚴密保甲組織，以杜奸宄不可，茲將京市保甲方面，已實施之要政擇錄如下，(一)市社會局，為謀地方之治安鞏固，會召集城鄉各區長談話數次，決定保甲方面應行注意各點，並會同警廳，訂定調查戶口之有效辦法公佈實施，詳情已載報端，毋庸贅述，(二)由市府編印保甲訓練教材，分令各區遵照，所擬辦法，舉辦保甲長訓練，授以目前急需之防共自衛知識，各區同於七月一日起開始訓練，而分別於十五日前後結束，據悉成績甚佳，收效頗宏，(三)由警廳選拔優良長警，充任戶籍員，以防弊竇，(四)由市府組織青年團幹部訓練所，業於七月三十一日開始訓練，所址覓定五台山小學，訓練期間為六星期，由每坊鄉鎮，遴選優秀保長一人，及優秀青年一人，入廳受訓，受訓期滿，則着其負責訓練青年正當思想，並輔助推進自治保甲工作，以維護地方治安。

(一) 衛生

市政當局，鑒於治安保甲，固屬重要，但人民衛生亦不容忽視，所謂健康精神寓於健康身體，現除固定之衛生設施報告，已散見報章雜誌外，其應時舉行之大規模衛生運動，不外二端，(一)七月十九日起，以迄月終之衛生展覽會，直接間接，對衛生知識之灌輸，給予市民以莫大之影響，其出品種類，可資記述者，計有(甲)宣傳壁畫，解剖圖，特別關於急性傳染病結核，瘧疾，以及預防花柳病等，(乙)各項衛生統計，(丙)各種病理細菌，人體寄生蟲標本，昆蟲魚貝標本

，(丁)關於口腔衛生之標本，(戊)各種防毒面具類，(己)關於戰傷之各種標本，(庚)關於風土病，及流行病之標本等，此次展覽，中日雙方之官署軍隊，學校，均有出品提供陳列，各區公所，為提醒人民注意衛生，特於展覽期內，組織宣傳隊，向民衆廣播衛生要義，(二)市衛生局，自八月一日起，擴大滅蠅運動，實行收買死蠅，并訂定詳細辦法，分令各區遵照，此外對防止疾病之傳染，特於展覽期內，組織宣傳，向民衆廣播衛生要義，(三)市衛生局，自八月一日起，擴大滅蠅運動，實行收買死蠅，并訂定詳細辦法，分令各區遵照，此外對防止疾病之傳染，仍係由友邦各衛生機關，協助施行防疫消毒等工作，造福市民，殊非淺鮮，餘如中央病院，衛生試驗所，傳染病家屬隔離所，戒毒所等，亦均由各主管機關，分別計劃設立，想不久即可實現，如此則本京之衛生設施，將日臻完備矣。

(四) 教育

目為國家命脈之教育，自經政府當局提倡設置學校，按照維新教育方針，培植人材以來，其成績之進展，實屬驚人，試舉其榮榮大者而言，如(一)初等教育方面，下學期，市立小學，決增添一百學級，以容納多數之失學兒童，并廣續舉辦第三屆小學教師登記，遴選合格人員，充任教師，(二)中等教育方面，除原有之市立一二兩中學外，并籌設市立女子中學一所，餘如教部設立之模範中學，模範女子中學，均已開始招生，私立中學，除鍾英中學外，又將添置私立正始中學一所，招生廣告，已在各報刊出，(三)農業教育，現已有國立南京大學附屬農事講習所，專收十四歲至十八歲之小學畢業生，施以專門教育，(四)警察教育方面，一為南京警察廳，附設之警士教練所，一為內政部設立之警官學校，警校內并特創設譯員班，其第一屆畢業學員，已於七月三十日，東渡赴日，考察警政，想將來對於維新警政，定有一番新貢獻也，(五)社會教育方面，現已成立民衆教育館一所，刻正積極擴充內部設備，添購儀器模型標本及書籍，任民衆自由閱覽，(六)師資養成，有教部設立之臨時教員養成所，(七)教師進修，有教

可分別遊員外放，此其五。

此外如發展情報事宜，舉行外交官考試，創設外交講習所，外國圖書館，均在酌籌緩急，先後實施之中，總期熟察世界大勢，代表人民意志，恢復國權，漸圖自強。

敦睦睦誼共維和平：蓋此次維新政府成立，最大目標，厥為奠定東亞和平，促進中華更生，惜一年來各國對於新政權之認識，仍不免互相觀望，此語吾人有不能已於言者，各協約國在華權益，本政府因願於平等互惠之條件下，盡力予以保障，曾經鄭重聲明，公諸世界，不幸英，美，法各國，對於中日兩國之善意表示，及戰後種種設施，迄今仍抱誤解，殊為遺憾，不知戰事愈延長，破壞愈猛烈，各國在華權益，亦愈瀕危殆之域，保障何從，此為極膚淺見解，無待贅詞。

今後方針順應大勢：所以吾人主張鞏固東亞和平，亦即進而求諸世界和平之序幕，凡明瞭國際大勢者，對於此次建立東亞新秩序之運動，不但應予諒解，善意合作，抑且為各國保全既得權利計，更宜改絃易轍，重定方針，否則若以延長戰事，犧牲吾國四萬萬五千萬人民之生命財產為得計，而謂可以維護其在華權益，斯誠負薪救火，緣木求魚矣，故吾人今後所採外交方針，絕對順應世界趨勢，處處予各有約國以進求睦誼機會，深望各有約國人向抱和平志願之國際集團，及時猛醒，務予新政權以澈底了解，庶各國在華權益得獲保障，睦誼永修，促進世界之和平，此端賴各國有識之士努力也。

南京市振興概況

市招飄揚 一望無際

蓬勃氣象 方興未艾

(自本年三月二十八日迄最近)

南京乃中國一大城，內外多山，地勢雄峻，前人有，白下有山皆繞廓之句，其山之最高者為鍾山，拔海達四百五十公尺，(即一千

四百英尺)，登其嶺，俯瞰南京，則岡陵起伏，原野平曠，長江如玉帶橫圍，莊嚴燦爛，誠為極優美之中國國都也，前昇平時，人口曾達百餘萬，房屋建築，星羅棋佈，文化事業，突飛猛進，執意圖共勾結，甘作破壞和平之舉，輕啓戰端，實行焦土，致京中人民流離轉徙，土匪土痞，擾攘於閭閻，跳樑於原隰，村里荒廢，民不得安其居，國家民族之傾覆，實在目前，丁此存亡繼絕之會，幸維新政府當局諸公，毅然身任鉅艱，共謀國是，期屆週年，而京中之各種文物建設，已逐步恢復舊觀矣，但尤有不能使人忘懷者，即華中友邦長官之鼎力協助，促其復興，使治安鞏固，故商貨於市，工作於場，農耕於野，學誦於校，民各有業，皆得資生，此實吾京中五十餘萬人民所應同聲感謝者也，值茲八一三「更生紀念二週年之期，爰本所見所聞，略述最近數月來之市政設施概況，藉以窺其振興之趨勢焉。

(一) 治安

京市治安，自由警察局隊負責維持，並承友邦憲兵隊，南京警備司令部各官佐士兵協力防衛以來，已日臻鞏固，現城鄉區內，均已佈成極嚴密之巡邏網，與偵探網，互相連絡，搜捕盜匪，成績頗著，最近警察廳方面，又以市區遼闊，有時警力或感不敷分配，爰特派員赴滬，購辦自行車八十輛，分發各局隊，組織車巡隊，認真遂巡全市，現已組織完成者，計有城區第一「二」三「四」局，及警察總隊，每局隊各發車十輛，分三班出巡，所有車巡警士，則於此次警士教練所畢業學警中，提選其精於駛駛者，由廳分配各局隊任用，至其他各局，亦正在計劃組織，不久定可實現，此外警廳為防止宵小擾亂，並令各局隊厘定班次，嚴飭巡邏員警，不分晝夜，巡緝各街巷，每班七人，日勤班上午五時起，下午六時止，夜勤班，下午六時起至十二時止。

(二) 保甲

地方治安，固有賴於軍警之防衛得力，但人民本身之自衛組織，尤不可缺乏，故保甲制度，實為民衆自治自衛之良規，刑教實施之善

故在遠東欲設置同樣之義務，殊不可能，而結論吾人應以最大限度，努力維持繼續交涉中所規定往昔吾人在遠東行動及英僑之權益及財產上各原則，吾人當表示忍耐，及合理之中庸態度，何以言之，蓋遠東所發生之一切事件，關於吾人對在華日僑之待遇，日僑或懷抱真正猜疑心。

接收租界法院問題

傅市長再函租界當局要求接收以符體制

長此遷延殊非正當之道

上海特別市政府，傅市長，為接收上海第一及第二特區地方法院事，曾一再分函上海領事團領袖領事，公共租界工部局總董，及法國駐滬總領事，要求即行接收管轄，以符體制，而遏亂萌，去後迄今，日久未見切實答覆，長此遷延不決，殊非維護法權之道，故於八月十二日又分函領事團，工部局，及法總領事，要求即日切實明白答覆，茲錄原函如後，一逕啓者，案查上海第一特區地方法院，係屬重慶黨政府存續在上海之司法機關，在重慶政府統治，及支持之下，執行黨政府頒佈之法律，以黨政府之意旨為意旨，其裁判之謬妄失當，早為中外人士所詬病，本府為維持地方治安，與社會秩序並根本防止黨匪之活動起見，曾於本年二月十日，及三月十日，三月二十九日，五月十六日，先後致函貴領事團貴工部局，要求接收該第一特區地方法院，並請予以贊助各在案，乃迄今日久未見示覆，殊以為憾，究竟貴領事團貴工部局，對於本府接收該第一特區法院問題有何意見，應請切實明白表示，以資解決，須知在新政權統治之下，此種畸形之司法機關，絕對不能使其繼續存在，換言之即該法院係在本市長統治地區以內，自有即行接管轄之必要也，務請認清現實，尊重新政權之法權，勿再意存袒護，從中阻梗，以免糾紛，而利合作，相應函達，即希查照，並盼早日見覆，至致公誼，此致上海領事團領袖領事，上海公共租界工部局總董，又致法總領事函，詞意相同從略。

維新政府一年來之外交

維新政府於烽火之中應運而生，明知締造艱難，建業匪易，目睹河山破碎，黎庶流亡，東亞數千年文物之邦，淪於劫燼，人非木石，孰能無情，同人等本回天濟生之懷，抱扶危救傾之志，與民更始，政出救亡，奠定基業，瞬已一年矣，此一年中，具堅毅卓越之精神，臨深履薄共策治平，與革事宜，信守政綱，舉凡各院部，暨各省市施政方面，規模畢具，外交部成立於肇基之初，負對外交之責，一年來凡百設施，均依政府施政大綱，逐漸推行，舉其犖犖大者言之。

中滿互派通商代表：如中日滿三國唇齒相依，利害與共，大部為促進中日友誼，調整經濟起見，先設日本之東京，橫濱，神戶，長崎等處，設立辦事處，對於各地僑民，須有指導保護之機會，中滿國互派通商代表一事，亦經雙方互派專員，從事換文，並發表聲明，益敦睦誼，至通商代表辦事處組織人員之遴選，業經於六月間次第發表，此其一。

恢復各地交涉員制：本部因力求外交統一，得收指臂之效起見，擬恢復各地交涉員制度，曾擬具交涉員公署，組織條例草案，於上年十二月十四日，呈請行政院提出議政會議通過，至適當時期即舉辦，此其二。

否認黨府辱國條件：本政府成立後，所有黨政府與各國訂立之條約，業經發表聲明，不予承認，現在黨政府勢窮力盡，難保不與外國政府互訂喪權辱國條件，現正着手調查，以便重行聲明，否認其效力，此其三。

訂定出國證書條例：中日事變後，僑日回國人民，相率歸途，本部為便利僑民返日，與適應環境之需要，遂於上年五月間，訂定出國證明書，暫行條例八項，並制定甲乙兩種證明書，辦理極有成效，此其四。

駐外領館組織條例：本部職掌外交，所有駐外辦理交涉各機構，殊關重要，業將駐外領使館組織條例呈院核定，一俟將機成熟，即

也始終保守着他的優點，不受西方思想的搖動，中國和日本，在文化的本質上是一致的，實須有進一步的溝通，以便恢復東亞固有的民族協和的精神，排除西洋思想，尤其是共產主義，而創造一個新東亞的合理的文化，(二)經濟的提攜，從前中國的經濟，差不多完全被歐美壟斷操縱着，海關鐵路礦產大都在他們的手中，但是現在在建設東亞新秩序開始的時候，我們要解脫一切經濟上的桎梏，而與日滿合作，造成一東亞的經濟大集團，以促成東亞的繁榮富庶，而使有貢獻於世界，人人都知道中國是多人口，多土地物產的，但是缺少資金和技術，而日本正是一個富於資財，技術優良的國家，剛好補助我們的不足，譬如中國要做一種事業而苦無資本，日本可以儘量的幫助我們，反之日本若是缺乏了某種原料，中國也可以自由自便的供給他們，這樣的大家真誠合作起來，不上幾年，東亞自可成爲世界經濟中心，那時中國的地位，也自然可以提高了，(三)政治的提攜，在政治方面，中國要一心一意和日滿合作，造成一新的政治局面，中國不能像從前那般的紊亂和矛盾，一時倒共，一時聯共。

相信西來的邪說，東亞的政治，應該根據東方高尚的精神文明發展才對，中日滿三國精神團結，謀整個東亞政治前途發展，務使整個東亞的大局穩固，肅清一切反動思想，不容許有絲毫第三國際勢力的錯雜，以上是由中日滿結成連環關係而言，至於說到和歐美列國的關係，決不是排斥他們，凡是他們的正當權益，自然可予以保護，不過如租借地治外法權，關稅管理等不平等條件，則不能存在，關於這一點，就是歐美各國也應當予以謀解的。

東亞偉大的新時機，已在我們目前展開了，我們務須把頭腦冷靜，仔細把過去和現在加以一番慎重的考慮，知道在這二十世紀時代，我們應該採取東亞民族大團結的方法，才足以自存，並希望新中國的人民對於建設東亞新秩序能有深切的認識，而負起建設東亞新秩序的責任來。

英首相在下院答稱不應廢棄日英條約

英國遠東艦隊優越不如日本

且須担負歐洲更重大之問題

英張伯倫首相，於下院最後會議外交討論事項，關於貝嘉議員之勸告廢棄日英通商條約，所關聯遠東問題，答辯如次，闡明英國於遠東與美國之立場不同，欲担任與歐洲同樣負擔之責任，乃爲不可能，內容如下。

余對下院希望關於英國認爲最不容易之事，加以注意，此時英國與孤立之美國，在歐洲情形，根本差異，已無須指摘，吾人爲援助在華英國資源起見，其所無者於腦海中常存有一界限意念，現英國尚未有如日本優越之遠東艦隊，但本國雖有雄厚艦隊，然爲欲致日本解決異見起見，與其訴諸武力之威脅，不如以協議或交涉之解決方法爲妥，如吾人於來日下最後決心，走入極端路途，則吾人將不能保護遠東之英國資源，及英僑大部份財產，吾人正負有保護此等之義務，盡可避免發生，較今日更危險之事，目下交涉中之日本代表，亦決無何等過激態度，然亦非無劃分至於交涉難點之一部份，吾人已全無困難而達到諒解，而貝嘉議員復要求保障四名暗殺兇犯，不論在何時，決不引渡，然此實令人驚歎之事，吾人主張要點，最初係爲此輩若無確證，則自屬不能引渡，而日方此屆提出證據，故吾人應加檢討，若檢討結果，彼等罪狀判明，則吾人唯有將彼等引渡，而關於引渡現銀問題，其困難點，即就現銀及通貨採取任何措置，由天津波及各地影響，勢必範圍頗廣，此等問題，英國與同樣有關之各國協議後，方能解決，貝嘉議員復曾提議廢棄日英通商條約，然吾人關於此問題態度，仍不變更，而英國在白魯塞九國公約會議或國聯席上，所充當之義務中，並非應與日本廢棄通商條約，而在廢棄未實踐以前，需時一年，既于實情以多大反響，則自不能漠視此事實，而吾人在歐洲勢必担任若干之重大責任與義務，其結果若一旦發生事件，則英國勢必參戰，

，破壞東亞和平，全世界安靜和平的空氣，却被它攪擾得不安寧了。中日有識的人士，爲着掃滅這種可怕的妖氛，乃毅然起來剷除這種惡勢力，站在東亞永久和平建立的立場上共同來消滅共產黨的邪說，打倒暴亂的共產黨人，但是這種抗拒共產黨的壁壘在日本，已有了很健全的穩固基礎，但是在中國，這種壁壘還沒有建立完成，還缺少一個反共的軸心，一個推進反共的樞紐，這種軸心與樞紐的完成是有待於新中央政府之從速建立。

說到英國，可以說是我們中華民國的世仇，在中國攫取了許多不正當的權益，逼迫中國訂立了許多喪權辱國的條約，割地賠款不一而足，直至今日，變本加厲，有增無已，爲維護在華之不正當權益起見，不惜破壞東亞和平，援助黨政府，助長中國禍亂，像這樣的戰禍延續不斷的下去，將使中國民族的精神耗費無遺，中國的國家命脈絕滅無遺，東亞的和平，永遠的被破壞而不可收拾了。

我們要完成建設新中國的大業，奠定東亞永久的和平，是必先要聯合東亞各民族，在友邦日本協力提攜之下，來剷除我們東亞的敵人——東方的共產黨，西方的英帝國主義，在中國必定要有個合理的政治機構，對內爲民造福，對外可以有一整個的力量，整齊的步調，一致對外，要有一個統一的機構，統一的力量，非要由全國同胞，全東亞民族，一致起來驅除歐美赤俄的侵略，從速建立新中央政權不可。

怎樣建設東亞新秩序

(大民會)

「怎樣建設東亞新秩序」近來已成爲東亞各國一致的趨向，這「東亞新秩序」內容，則東亞是指的亞細亞洲的東部，而以中國和日本以及新興的滿洲三國爲主體，所謂新秩序，就是把從前的無秩序變成有秩序，具體的說，就是由散而趨於團結，由各自爲政，而變成協力提攜。

自從亞洲和歐洲海航交通以來，東亞就成爲歐洲列國侵略的目的地，先是僅僅把貨物運來兜售，以作資金的掠奪，這樣還不能滿足他們的慾望，於是藉着優越的軍備地位，硬到東亞陸上來強搶口岸，締結條件，實施經濟侵略把我們的東亞作爲他們的殖民地，中國自鴉片戰爭起，到這次事變以前爲止，白色人的勢力一天擴大一天，而中國當局非但不求亞洲民族團結，以對抗白色人的壓迫，反把手臂朝外擡，高唱抗日謬論，自壞東亞的聯合陣線，而把中國陷入危險的地位，西北受着蘇聯的威脅，蒙古甘肅一帶形成赤化勢力的根據地，在西南則有英法的虎視，西藏雲貴差不多成了他們專有的殖民地，至於談到經濟方面，中國本身的窮困紛亂，更是無法挽救。

這樣非但把整個中華民族的命運斷送了，並且連整個東亞的安全，亦遭受到破壞，有切身利害關係的日本，遂在去年正義的向危害中國的共產黨，及爲白色人傀儡的蔣政權開始掃蕩，經過年餘奮勇剿敵的結果，終於把共產黨及蔣政權趕走，還了我們中國人的自由，從此也算出了百餘年來在白種人蹂躪下的一口氣，這次戰爭，開出了東亞永久和平的康莊大道，喚醒了我們的迷夢，使全國人民更進一步認識了東亞的歸趨，不是分離，而是大團結，於是東亞新秩序也就應着時代的需要而產生了，所以建設東亞新秩序的遠因，是由於白色人在東亞過度的壓迫和榨取而引起了東亞民族的大團結，近因則是基於蔣政權的聯共抗日的亡國政策，足以危害東亞，而促成東亞各民族的奮起，至於建設東亞新秩序的目的，則是求東亞各民族的解放，發揚遠東固有的文明，以達到東亞永久的自主與和平，其根本辦法則是以中日滿三國爲根幹，相互結合，共同防共，而期文化經濟政治上的提攜以造成彼此相互聯繫的關係，茲再爲分述之，(一)文化的提攜東亞本來有其特色的文化和精神，是世界上任何一國不能與之匹敵的，就是素來與東方思想相對敵的歐美各國近來也有人要提倡孔孟的仁義道德，中國自五四運動以來，忽略了東方文化的真義和真價值，讓不相合的歐西思想文化在中國橫行，甚至有共產主義流毒中國，把整個的東方，幾全被破壞了，但是在東方日本是一個前進的國家，日本的文化，

後，蔣介石必然又逼迫各前方後方的行政當局，以及帶著軍隊的人，發出聲明通電來攻擊我，但我知道這是無效的，只要和平的條件無害於國家之獨立自由，而且可以為復興之基礎，我相信沒有一個人能阻礙和平之實現。

粵八十萬民衆一致熱烈擁護汪氏演說

彭東源訪汪對和平重要協議

汪精衛氏於九日午後九時用廣東語在電台中播送和平救國演說，廣東八十萬之全市民衆，均引頸細聆汪氏之宏論，又廣東治安維持會，為欲普及市民之未備收音機者之便利起見，特於一德路，德星路，德宣路，四碑路等四熱鬧處所，裝置擴音器，故廣州市民均趨之若鶩，蜂擁前往者不下萬人，汪氏此次之播音演說，用淺近之語調發表，惟雖一言一句中，莫不含有體恤民衆意志及熱心和平救國之本旨，並聲明如華南之軍隊能表示反共意向，則日軍可立即停止進攻，實行共同維持廣州治安。又訊，汪氏此次之播音，為欲使南洋華僑等明瞭內容起見，于廣東語播送完畢後，繼以潮州語及英語繙譯，至十一時半終結。

廣東維持會因汪精衛氏發表和平運動主旨後，表示贊同，並擬達成汪氏使命起見，廣東治安維持會委員長彭東源氏，屢訪汪氏，聽取關於時局之收拾並重要協議，促進今後之廣東地方之和平實現及具體方策，茲將大綱錄下：一，今後凡關於華南之處理，悉遵汪氏之指揮，以資支持全面之和平運動。二，以作為和平實現地之廣東，今後對於內地民衆，將更採取積極推翻蔣政府，並與各前線將領民衆等實行攜手，努力向和平救國之途前進。以上二點，為根本綱要，以實現和平推翻抗戰陣營為目的云。

從反共反英說到新中央政權之應從速建立

大民會演講

各位聽衆：

在反共反英的高潮中，各地民衆時常發出需要和平之聲浪，和平之建立，當建立在中日精誠合作的基礎上，並且在中國國內組織起中央新的政權，統一政治的機構，俾可如「臂之使手，手之使指」，而可應付裕如，收事半功倍之效，由此方可收拾戰後殘破的局面，推行新的政策，解除民衆的痛苦，進而民族生命的培養，國命之延續，東亞之振興，均有賴此行政效能之發揮。

現在的中國，尤處在晦明晦暗之風雨飄搖中，實在是需要從速建立新中央政權，領導徬徨歧途無所是從的民衆，在內要打倒蔣介石與共產黨聯合的偏安政府，在外要排斥赤白色帝國主義的陰謀，這重重的反動勢力，都是我們當前應該衝破的難關。

我們爲的是要強化政治機構，衝破當前的難關，平息時代的駭浪，非要有一個共同策劃的新中央機關不可，現在我們要誠懇的呼籲新中央政權的從速建立，至於它產生的方法與過程，組織的形式，人事的調整如何，這一切必得集合各政權的主腦人物，以及各地賢明之士，出來共負艱鉅不可。

我們都知道共產主義邪說，是傾覆世界的暴亂思想，共產黨是人類公敵，自俄國十月革命以後，成立了共產主義蘇維埃聯邦共和國，信仰馬克斯危險的政治思想，遵奉列寧主義，倡導階級鬥爭，現已將全俄國的人民置於水深火熱之中，啼飢號寒，困苦萬狀，但是共產黨的首領史丹林，以及他的爪牙，自禍其國仍感不足，進一步企圖赤化全世界，於是第三國際計劃策動，在歐洲煽惑西班牙，捷克，法國等處左傾份子，在東亞則收買中國地痞流氓，及一班無聊政客，到處煽惑民衆，甘言哄騙無知的良民，造成恐怖混淆的社會，主張取消私有財產的制度，組織蘇維埃農工政府，因此鬧得中國社會渾沌不堪。

且除了這樣的大燒特燒之外，還要帶着游擊隊零零碎碎的燒，要使全國都變成瓦礫，變成灰燼，如果和平沒有希望，同歸於盡，無可說的，如果和平有了希望，而且和平的條件，無害於國家之獨立自由，爲什麼一定要把民衆趕上了死絕的路上去，這些呼聲在前方後方的民衆被箝着口，發不出來，可是在淪陷了的地方的民衆，却已發出來了，我爲什麼走到淪陷了的地方來，我是爲這種呼聲所召喚，我是要將這種呼聲與前方被箝着口，發不出來的呼聲連結在一起，我第二句要問的，是爲什麼，我走到淪陷了的地方，便會失了自由，無論現在日本方面並沒有侵奪我的自由，我既然下了決心走到這地方來，難道連三軍可奪帥也匹夫不可奪志的道理也不懂得，我只會死，絕不會失却自由，不但此也，我時時刻刻準備着以我的生命，換取同胞的生命，以我的自由，換取同胞的自由，以上兩句要問的話，已問完了，如今所要說的是怎樣實現和平，這似乎很繁復，其實很簡單，只要蔣介石看得國家民族比他個人重，亦遵守孫先生大亞洲主義的教訓，接受日本關於和平的聲明，那麼全國停戰，立即可以實現，跟着和平談判，就可開始，在和平談判中，商量各種問題，如善鄰友好，共同防共，經濟合作等，都根據原則，以謀具體條件之折衷至當，於是全國所渴望的撤兵，必可以做到，試問這樣豈不是一件極簡單的事，但是蔣介石既然看得他個人的利益大於國家民族的利益，甯可將國家利益，民族利益，獻給受第三國際指揮的共產黨，以爲西安事變等，他個人救苦救難之酬勞品，明明白白和平有了希望，而且這和平明明白白無害於國家之獨立自由，他偏要悍然不顧的，加以反對，這樣一來，和平的實現，便遇着極大的阻礙了，然而要除去這極大的阻礙，也有方法，而且這方法并不繁復，實在簡單得很，只要在前方後方的行政當局以及帶着軍隊的人，明白了和平有了希望，而且這和平無害於國家之獨立自由，破壞了蔣介石的欺騙宣傳，擺脫了蔣介石的箝制力量，第一步公開的贊成和平，在自己力量所及之地，肅清共產黨的一切陰謀罪惡，保衛地方的治安，保衛人民生命自由財產的安全，第二步將贊成和平的聯合起來，公開的要求蔣介石以國家民族爲重，不再做和平的

阻礙，這樣和平的實現，短期間內必然普遍全國，由和平實現，而得回獨立自由，由得回獨立自由，而奠定了共同生存，共同發達的基礎，復興中國復興東亞，必由於此，或者有人會提出疑問道，假使我們有這樣的表示，而日本軍隊仍然進攻，那麼，不但和平會成泡影，而且徒然懈怠了軍心，散亂了人心，豈不爲害甚大呢，我如今鄭重的明白的答覆道，如果在前方後方的行政當局，以及帶着軍隊的人，能有贊成和平的表示，則日本軍隊必不進攻，因爲日本政府已有聲明在前方，盼望中國有具眼光之士，出而收拾時局，以復興中國，以進而分担復興東亞的責任，因此日本軍隊，決不會向着我們和平反共的地方及軍隊進攻的，現在我在廣州與安藤最高指揮官會晤，關於怎樣實現和平，彼此互相披瀝誠意，其結果我確信，如果廣東方面的中國軍隊，有和平反共的表示，安藤最高指揮官，必能以極友好的考慮來實現以下幾件事，即是不僅對於這種的軍隊立刻停止攻擊，而且更進一步，將日本軍隊已經佔據的地方，所有治安警備以及行政經濟，都經日本軍隊手裏，次第交還中國，因此我今日敢公開約束，如果廣東方面的行政當局和軍隊，能贊成我的和平主張，則我必能得安藤最高指揮官的同意，先在廣州打起部分的停戰，而以次及於全國，使全國和平得以完全恢復，尤其是對於廣州市民，我敢說在最短期間，必能以廣州市還之廣州市民之手，使廣州市成爲比較去年十月以前更有秩序，更有幸福的地方，各位同胞聽到了這節廣播之後，可以知道我所謂和平可以實現，而且和平的條件，無害於國家之獨立自由，不是一種空想，而是早晚可以證明的事實，各位同胞，你們不是淪陷了的地方的民衆啊，你們從前曾經盡了前方後方的責任，忍受了許多的痛苦，許多的犧牲，至蔣介石將你們丟了之後，還要加給你們以種種惡名，恨你們死不盡燒不光，加給你們以種種惡名，好將你們繼續的燒，繼續的送往死路，蔣介石不是以日本爲敵，是以中華民國爲敵，是以中華民國的民衆爲敵，蔣介石在今日，已爲和平唯一阻礙者，你們只有將這阻礙除去，你們必然能洗却了種種惡名，而重新做中國復興之柱石，進而做東亞復興之柱石，各位同胞，我知道我廣播了這一節說話之

本年三月，英國對華作一千萬鎊循環放款，作為維持法幣之用，亦所以抵制新中國在淪陷區域內所發之新紙幣，英國爲此，乃欲取得操縱中國金融之權耳。

英國既已種種方法，阻礙日本，日本軍事之勝利，使事態漸漸演出爲英日之衝突，而非中日之衝突。

英國在華之政策，無往而不爲日本之堅決態度所擊敗，受其援助之蔣政權，崩潰之現象，已極顯明，對法幣之輸血，經三月而失其效力，同時日本復向之清算其反日行爲，而歐洲之局勢，又不容英國堅持其對日之立場，當其無法可施之時，乃有天津事件之發生，英國用其狡猾之手段，要求日本在東京談判，欲在於日本有所衝突之前，尋覓一種妥洽，其命駐日英大使克萊琪出席會議，而不命駐華英大使寇爾參加，其用意益甚顯明。

目前英國之接受日本所提基本原則，乃英國之智，然而訂立妥洽爲一事，實行所言爲另一事，吾人願英國之能言行一致也。

汪精衛在廣州演講怎樣實現和平

各位同胞，如今我在廣州向你們廣播，眼睛裏雖然看不見你們，心神早已和你們在一起的，如今身體也和你們在一起了，說不出的感動，說不出的興奮，七月九日我曾經廣播一次，題目是我對中日關係之根本觀念及前進目標，當時沒有將廣播地點說出來，有些自命高調的，說我定然在淪陷了的地方失了自由了，我如今告訴各位，我自去年十二月二十九日發表和平建議之後，沒有離河內一步，當時實在盼望蔣介石肯替國家民族着想，接受我的建議，等了幾個月，知道這盼望是徒然的，可是國家民族不能不救，於是開始奔走，當奔走的時候，我沒有通知藍衣社的義務，自然只好把行跡秘密起來，不但當時如此，以後如有必要，也是如此，如今我第一句要問的，我爲什麼不可以走到淪陷了的地方，須知道戰時一個人所能站着的地方，不外以下幾種，一是前方，一是後方，一是淪陷了的地方，一是外國，可是中

國人呢，都變了兩種，一是租界，如上海天津等，一是外國的殖民地，如河內香港等，我並沒有鄙夷住在這兩種地方的人，我以爲只要看他的和他的言論行動，時時刻刻是替前後方及淪陷了的地方的民衆着想，時時刻刻想去解救，那麼他的努力毫無分別，如果他以爲現在托庇於外國帝國主義勢力之下，站在風涼地方來說風涼話，我自然鄙夷他在前方後方的民衆心事是怎樣的呢，如果和平沒有希望，同歸於盡，無可說的，如果和平有了希望，和平的條件，無害於國家之獨立自由，爲什麼不可以講和平，然而在蔣介石及共產黨壓迫之下，講和平的是漢奸，這些民衆，只有在壓迫之下一聲不響，由他擺佈，至死爲止，我們想到這裏，只有用盡方法，把這些前方後方的民衆解放出來，至於在淪陷了的地方的民衆呢，他們的心神與前方後方的民衆，是不可分的，不但心神如此，身體也是如此，所謂生則同生，死則同死，如果和平沒有希望，同歸於盡，無可說的，如果和平有了希望，和平的條件無害於國家之獨立自由，他們當然講和平，並且熱烈的追求着怎樣實現和平，就廣州來說，在去年十月以前，民衆所聽到的是當局叫人民安心，日本軍隊斷斷不能來到，且至十月初旬還如此說，及至日本軍隊將要來到了，當局帶領軍隊先走，將民衆丟下，而且臨走的時候，還要放一把火，把民居商店燒個精光，這是廣州民衆處在前方後方地位的時候所身受的，至於丟剩燒剩了的，在當局看來，只有恨他死不盡燒不光，還不斷的唆使土匪用游擊的名義來繼續焚燒搶掠的工作，這是廣州民衆處在淪陷地位的當候所身受的，當局爲什麼如此呢，是奉蔣介石的命令，蔣介石爲什麼如此呢，是奉共產黨的教條，試問這些犧牲，有得到一點代價沒有，當初燒的時候，日本軍隊不會因此不來，燒了之後，日本軍隊來了，也不會因此站不住，試問這一場燒，除了燒死人民，燒絕了人民生命所寄託的財產，還有其他什麼意義，廣州燒了還不算，武漢臨去的時候，也照樣的一道命令，要燒個精光，因爲奉命的人，於心不忍燒得不甚徹底，因此索性者沙於未去以前，就徹底的燒個精光了，未來的重慶成都，也是如此，而

八千七百萬，(百分之二一，七)。

以上數字包括滿蒙境內之投資，如後來英國種種投資一併計入，則英國爲首之數字，更益鉅大矣。

一九三一年之英國投資數字十一萬八千九百萬美元中，二萬二千五百八十萬爲借款，其餘作爲直接投資。

下表爲一九三一年英國在華經濟事業之分配。

	(單位百萬元)	(百分之)
運輸事業	一三四、九	十四
公共事業	四八、二	五
礦業	一九、三	二
製造	一七三、四	十八
銀行及經濟事業	一一五、六	十二
地產	二〇二、三	廿一
國外貿易	二四〇、八	廿五
其他	二八、九	三

從上表可見英國在華經濟事業，大抵各業平衡支配，且在每種事業，英國均居他國之上。

英國在華最大之商業機關，有匯豐銀行，麥加利銀行，有利銀行，沙遜聯支各行，怡和，太古，大英輪船公司，亞細亞火油公司，上海自來水公司，自來水公司，英美烟公司，耶松船廠，中國肥皂公司。

中國之新興事業中，幾無一種無英國之投資，以言鐵路，則幾無一條無英國之資本或材料，戰事發生以前，英國船隻幾佔全國沿海及重要水道航運之全部，百分之六十至七十則在揚子江一帶，以上海爲中心。

事變發生後，英國在華經濟勢力，當然暫時不能發展，且以其助蔣之故，其停頓更無期限可言，更以蔣政權之退入西南，華中華北之英國利益，均落日本佔領區內，而被隔絕。

英國藉蔣政府間接反日，今則與日本作正面衝突矣，日本欲解除各國對華之束縛，英國則爲侵華各國之首領。

在事變發生之初，英國可循之途徑有二，其一爲助蔣抗日，其二爲與日合作，然而英國與蔣政府之關係太密，對日本之實力則了解極淺，故而不能與日本合作。

英國在事變中，盡力阻止日本之進展，蓋事實上日本之進展，即英國在華勢力之消削，於是英國乃採取三種步序。

(一)關於其固有之利益者，則取強硬態度。

天津事件，即其明證，明知日本之不欲侵犯其百年來奪自中國之權利，英國乃盡力阻止日本之軍事行動，妨礙恢復和平秩序之工作，而極力助蔣，故曰關於其固有之利益者，則取強硬態度。

(二)英國聯絡其他各國，共同以壓力加諸日本，一九三七年十月，在比國勃魯賽爾所開九國公約簽字國會議，乃英國阻礙日本之第一步試探。

九國公約爲英國所發起，以便利其侵略中國，而阻止日本在華之進展，勃魯賽爾會議，即英國之利用九國公約，以制止日本也，當時英外相艾登，雖盡其所能，然而因日本之堅決反抗，及意大利之有效援助，會議毫無結果。

英國乃用盡心機，聯絡法美兩國以對日，所有英國對日之要求，則以開放揚子水道爲最堪注意，蓋英國在華之事業，百分之六十至七十乃在揚子流域，而以上海爲中心，可見英國以保護其利益爲名，實際上乃欲阻礙日本之復興中國也。

(三)英國以外交手段，壓迫日本之企圖既已失敗，乃盡力予蔣介石以經濟之援助，漢口廣東陷落後，蔣政權之失敗，已無可掩飾，英國乃盡力對之輸血。

英國由香港經廣九粵漢兩鐵路，以軍火供給蔣政府，復于廣東陷落之後，以五十萬鎊，借給蔣政府，築造由緬甸至昆明之公路。

國勾結，訂立九國條約。

此項條約之目的，本為保護英國在華巨大之利益，然而已經證明為今日日本建設東亞新秩序之障礙。

一九二六至二七年，英國在華遭遇激烈之反英運動，其嚴重性，遠過今日華中華北之反英運動，中國自一九一一年革命以後，種族思想之急進，當然予英國之帝國主義，以時機之到達，作正面衝突，發揮其百餘年來受英國侵略之怨恨。

一九二四年，香港中國水手罷工，一時聞風興起者，有廣東上海南京漢口九江青島北京等處，同時作反英示威，及抵制英貨運動。

一九二七年，中國佔領漢口九江之英國租界，並有使英國在華利益，有整個搖動之勢，五卅事件，經國民黨之議決，定為國恥紀念，在廣東沙面之間，有國恥紀念碑，此則皆為當時反英運動之陳績。

五卅事件，為上海中國民衆，因英國當局無故殺死華人一名，起而示威，英國巡捕，乃向小威者開槍，當時示威者死傷多人。

事後數日，中國工人學生商人，乃大作反英運動。

廣東之國恥紀念碑，碑文為「毋忘此日」，乃一九二六年六月二十三日，廣東人民反英示威時，沙面英軍向之開槍而設立，此碑為國民黨所立，今日則在日軍佔領區域之內矣。

英國政府，鑑於事態之日非，乃急改其對華政策，而極力謀息華人之怒。

漢口九江華人佔領之英租界，廈門英租界，及威海衛租借地，乃正式交還國民黨政府，並暫時停止其離間政策。

一九二七年之後英國，仍不忘其侵略中國之企圖，彼時中國反英情緒已漸平息，滿洲事變後，中國之傾向反日，及日本在亞洲大陸之發展，使英國重新訂立對華政策，其政策之大致如下：

(一) 因中國反英運動而使英國得到極大之痛苦，並以蔣介石政府勢力之伸張已達於全國，固為保全英國在華之利益計，

決定親蔣。

(二) 第一步實際上之辦法，英國決定運用其在華之極大資源，助蔣政府開發中國天然富源，放棄已往之離間手段。

(三) 同時英國免力使與中日兩國有關各國，共同在中國伸張其勢力。

(四) 為避免英日摩擦起見，英國移轉其視線於華中華南。

一九三五年英國提議與日本法國美國共同對華貸款，即為新政策侵佔中國之開始，英政府遣經濟顧問李滋羅斯及鐵道專家漢門來華，結果英國在華之經濟勢力，作顯著之進步。

李滋羅斯助中國改革幣制，貸款與中國建設公司及中英銀公司，為建築鐵路之用，粵漢鐵路得成完成，英國借款辦法成立，英國乃投資與廣東省內種種事業，凡此皆為中日事變以前，英國在華經濟勢力之活動。

英國在最近數年來，其手段雖不如鴉片戰爭時代之狡猾，然而其使蔣政權之對之視為唯一命脈，則可見英國侵略手段之深入。

蔣介石以統一全國為其目標，乃不惜飲鴆解渴，不計英國向來之侵略，中國幣制之改革，得英國之助而成功，乃使蔣政權與英國永難分離矣。

英國在數年前，欲得日本之合作，使其在華新政策得以成功，今則因與蔣政府關係之密切，乃不願與日本共同建設新中國。

一世紀來英國侵華所得者，除鼓浪嶼廣東天津上海之英國租界外，尚有其他法律上行政上及財政軍政之種種設施。

據經濟專家萊教授之調查，英國在一九三一年，居各國在華投資之第一位，其總數為美金十一萬萬八千九百萬，亦即佔各國投資總數(百分之三六，七)，日本居第二位，有美金十一萬萬三千六百萬，(百分之三一，三)，蘇俄第三，有美金二萬七千三百萬，(百分之八，四)，美國第四，有美金一萬九千三百萬，(百分之六，一)，法國第五，有美金一萬九千二百萬，(百分之五，九)，德國第六，有美金

近一世紀來，英國在華，或以砲火之威脅，或以甘言之誘惑，用種種方法，使中國為之犧牲，而以中國為英國實際上之殖民地，東亞新秩序之建設，乃有要求英國變更其往日在華惡行之必要。

在中英外交史上，英國侵華之事實，難以盡述，一八四〇年之鴉片戰爭，為英帝國主義開始侵華最明顯之一幕。

英人自侵略印度成功後，即以印度為根據地，伸張其帝國主義於中國，以印度所產之鴉片，為侵略中國之工具。

彼時清廷因反對英國之鴉片營業，遂引起鴉片戰爭，結果清兵大敗，訂立一八四三年南京條約，開廣東廈門福州寧波上海為英國通商口岸，割讓香港，自是英國侵華，遂有堅固之根據地。

英國今日，為極力反對鴉片毒害人類者之一，然而一世紀前，則曾以鴉片強賣與中國，中國人民受其毒者不知凡幾。

英國開始以門爭試探中國，及知中國懦弱可欺，乃盡其力奪取租界，以種種藉口，不斷向中國強取勒索。

鴉片戰爭之結果，使其他歐洲各國，得藉辭共同侵略中國，而開始以中國為其殖民地。

清廷反對與各國訂立商約，至此乃不能反抗各國之壓力。

一八四四年與美法兩國訂立商約，隨後即有西班牙荷蘭德國葡萄牙各國條約之訂立。

所謂商約者，不過授外人以治外法權，及限制關稅耳。

此類事實，皆所以破壞中國主權之完整，然而中國無力反抗也，自從廈門福建廣東寧波上海開始與外國通商後，領事法庭，及固定稅則制度，遂即成立。

關稅自主之喪失，及租界之存在，為復興東亞之痼結，各國在華中華南之政治經濟勢力，已根深蒂固矣。

英國侵華之事實，罄竹難書，下述者乃其荦荦大者。

鴉片戰爭後，洪秀全太平天國起義時，英國助之攻下南京上海，事後又獻媚清廷，派戈登將軍助清廷平其亂。

英國之獻媚清廷，乃欲得清廷之歡心，而再割讓其他權利於英國，及至太平軍退出上海，清軍重返上海時，英人則又以租界為中立地帶，不許清軍通過。

不久，上海英法兩租界即組織工部局，及訂立地皮章程，太平軍作亂時，中國海關監督離職逃亡，於是海關之管理，遂落於英法美三國之手。

英國以助清廷平亂之結果，得清廷之許，派英人為海關監督，此後海關監督之職，永為英人所佔。

一八五八年英法聯軍逼清廷訂立天津條約，一八六〇年英法藉口清廷之不履行天津條約，武力佔據天津，而逼清廷訂立北京條約。

北京條約允許開關牛莊登州基龍(台灣)汕頭濟南為商埠，承認英國遣使駐在北京之權，英國人民得享治外法權，及在中國內地旅行經商。

一八六〇年之北京條約，確認英國由南京條約取得之種種權利，一八七六年英國又訂立芝罘條約，逼清廷開關其他商埠十處，(有六處為揚子江沿江城市)，一八九八年英國又得中國之允諾，不以揚子區域之權利，讓於第三國。

與英國政治勢力在華之伸張，同時英國在華商業亦極端發達，其他各國莫能與之抗衡。

一八六四年匯豐銀行開設，英國於是打下在華經濟勢力之基礎，以借款方式，取得無數礦產鐵路及其他經濟上之權利。

同時英國用其狡猾之外交手段，愚弄美法德比各國，而向清廷詐取種種權利。

彼時之日本，亦為英國所利用，英國眼見俄羅斯帝國勢力向東發展，將於英國在華之勢力不利，乃於一九〇一年，與日本同盟，牽制俄國勢力之進展。

日俄戰後，日本之進步，漸與英國在華之勢力相對抗。

英國因此對日本妒忌，在華盛頓會議中，終止英日聯盟，並與各

轄之境內也。

事件之發生，由市政府方面拘留工部局工務處派往閘北江灣路傾倒垃圾之外國僱員三人，苦力多名，及卡車數輛。工部局之僱員，於拘禁四十八小時後，即無條件釋放，但卡車則於事件解決後，始行放還。

按工部局每月付給市政府一萬五千元，為在租界外傾倒垃圾之權利，此款積欠已有二十萬元，皆為事件發生之原因。

工部局方面藉口未經正式承認市政府，不願與之交涉，而欲與日本海軍陸戰隊談判，但海軍方面語工部局云，事件為傅市長管轄之內，應當向之直接交涉，結果事件因傅市長之堅持其立場，得以解決。

吾人於此，可見租界外國當局詭避之根性，事件不過為租界方面之垃圾問題，絕無政治作用，又為一種公益事務，本可直接向傅市長交涉而解決之，傅市長決不反對工部局之在其界內傾倒垃圾，但工部局則以種種方法，欲思避免，與傅市長及市政府方面交涉。

及至傅市長採取強硬之態度，則工部局又立時屈服，同類事件，如工部局不改其目前之政策，則將繼續發生，如能與市政府方面開始作良好之聯絡者，則傅市長未有不以寬大態度解決一切也。

故而問題之總結，為不承認，毋往回，如工部局不改其頑強態度，則將於租界終了之前，自食其污垢也。

▲不列顛之日暮途窮▼

英國在遠東之商務及經濟事業，因中國目前之激烈反英運動，及日本之壓力，已入恐慌時期，英國對中國事件政策之改變，已足為英國勢力沒落之現象，而不能再作統制東亞之迷夢，東亞秩序之建設，即所以消滅英國對中日國事之干預及統御。

現在東京進行中之英日談判，其結果當視英國之能否變更其兩年來對日之政策為轉移。

英國外交，由其今日與東亞新勢力交涉之中，顯得非常無能，英

國每以維護正義者自命，但在今日，則竟不欲承認他國正義之需求，如英國之政策而固若是者，則雖欲保持其在遠東之勢力，其可得乎，吾人並不欲對英國及整個英國人民，故作非議，但為中國人民指出英國往日在華之種種不道，乃吾人份內之事也。

在今日新興之中國，有充滿之復興精神，及確信新時代之已降臨，此新精神決不能容忍英國往日所加於中國之統御，如英國能改變其已往之態度，而對新興之局勢低頭，則中英日英之間，未始不能繼續其友好之關係也。

▲一九一一年日美條約之取消▼

七月二十七日，美國羅斯福大總統，忽然發表取消一九一一年日美通商航行條約，使日本大為驚異，蓋以日美兩國傳統之友誼，決不能料想美國之作此舉也，尤可驚異者，乃羅斯福總統以個人之意見，取消條約，而未經國會通經也。

羅斯福總統之突然出此，又可見英國在暗中之搬弄，及以日本在華行為，為對美之不利，甚且將危及美國自身之宣傳，此種荒謬之宣傳，幾與一九一四年英國誘惑美國加入世界大戰之漩渦相同。

然而非自有公論，英國之行為，害人者適足以害己也。

吾人深信以日美兩國數十年來之交誼，不難於來年一月，即取消條約實行之前，謀得圓滿解決也，或者在美國國會暑假後重行開會時，將責問羅斯福總統之不經國會通過，而取消條約，美國輿論謂羅斯福總統之宣佈取消日美條約，與其本人預備競選第三期總統，不無有關，如國會察覺此點用意者，則將收還取消條約之成命，亦未可知。取消條約之內幕情形，吾人不敢姑定，然而英國見其自身威權之沒落，而又誘得美國為其火中取栗，則無可疑義也。

▲英國在華之侵略▼

英國今日在遠東之地位，正所謂歧途徬徨，莫所適從，在東京之英日談判，可見英國窘狀之一斑。

中華新聲半月刊

社址：南京鼓樓新村十七號
總主筆及發行人：甘德雲

▲汪精衛先生再度致力和平▼

由理想而趨向實際，汪精衛先生現已赴粵，中國革命之發源地，作進一步之全國和平運動。

汪精衛先生所提倡之和平運動，其發動力之增強，可於全國人民覺悟其因信任蔣介石而造成中國今日之變亂中見之。

中國人民，逐漸感覺其所推崇之「宋朝」，自執政以來，其行為實等於一羣盜賊，徒事禍國殃民耳，中國今日財政窮困之原因，無非爲中國之現銀準備，被此賊黨與英國經濟顧問李滋羅斯勾結，而運往英國所造成。

國人對汪先生之愛國努力，加以恥笑而辱罵者，尙不乏人，然而此種態度，實無毫無根據，吾人在本刊之篇幅中，曾數度向讀者申說，汪精衛先生在前政府中之地位，爲副總裁，在政治舞台，本不缺乏權勢，汪先生之爲廉潔政治家而不求物質之虛榮，尤爲人所共曉，蓋汪先生固中國領袖中不事貪污者之有數人物也，已往之南京當局，其能若是乎。

故而汪先生之忽然脫離蔣政府，能謂爲物質之追求乎，其政策與志願，在其報章上所發表之言論中，已極端明顯，故對其愛國行動而有不置信者，尙能謂之合理乎。

汪先生之再度致力和平運動，建設新中國中央政府，當爲全國人民及對中國友善者所一致擁護。

▲收還上海法院▼

上海今日所有之糾紛與誤解，其所自發生之某種根本原因，苟工

部局能採取務重實際之態度，則極易消滅也，此種情形，已日漸明顯。

工部局之態度與政策，直至今日，始終頑強而背理，維新政府當局對之，已至忍無可忍而遂採取斷然手段之時期矣。

重要爭執之一端，爲上海特區法院之收還，此租界中之中國法院，其法官皆爲重慶政府所任命也。

今日之實際情形，不但合情理，且由其管轄方面論之，乃爲對大上海市政府及傅筱庵市長之極大侮辱也。

日本方面及維新政府，對於此種情形之容忍，實屬令人驚異，吾人已屢言之，然而事態之進展，已至租界當局將因不承認交還法院之要求，而至危及租界之未來矣。

租界當局之頑強態度，幾等於渴馬得水而不飲，終至因渴而死也。

▲重慶之崩潰已可指日而待▼

兩星期來法幣之狂跌，與英國援助之逡巡不前，已使重慶政府之崩潰，不爲年月問題，而爲時日問題矣。

法幣之低落，英國實當負其全責，蓋一九三六年英國財政專家李滋羅斯來華，與蔣政府勾結，建議以中國之現銀盡運出國，如此現銀而仍在中國者，則法幣決不至作若此之狂跌也。

英國之使中國喪失其現銀準備，實爲其對華最大之罪惡，今日中國各省激烈之反英運動，不過爲中國人民深憾英國戴友好之假面具，出此極大之惡劇，禍害中國人民，而作正義之呼喊也。

天理昭彰，蔣氏一黨賣國之罪，雖死尙有餘辜也。

▲不承認……毋往回▼

上海近日頗有事件發生，足供報紙爲評論之材料，最近有有趣之傾倒垃圾事件，即租界方面之垃圾，傾倒於蘇州河北大上海市政府管

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中華民國二十八年八月十五日

中華民國維新政府政綱

- (一) 實行三權鼎立之憲政制度取消一黨專政
- (二) 切實防共屏使赤化不致危及中央以定國本而消亂源
- (三) 外交以平等為原則以不喪權辱土為前提中肯致辭以鞏固東亞和平並應世界現勢就我締約各國之永遠利益
- (四) 各省災區移民宜速遣還務復其故業並在非戰區域設立保安組織訓練治鄉
- (五) 救濟失業開辦實業工業之振興農產物之改良在國家指導之下得吸收國外資本並與友邦經濟力謀提攜
- (六) 扶助已成之工商企業及金融組織使其穩固並增加國富
- (七) 本中國固有之道德文化吸收世界之科學知識以養成理智結實體力強健之國民務使之德教育性選舉說皆須根本原法
- (八) 財政謀收支適合以減輕人民負擔而首重實業以增進全國福利從速不怠之建設苛細之捐稅凡為民害者悉罷除之
- (九) 人才晉進使學者得充分效力國家立論公道使國人得隨時批評政治
- (十) 嚴懲官吏貪污廢行及結黨營私等情以肅吏治

本 期 要 目

- 汪精衛先生再度致力和平
- 收還上海法院
- 重慶之崩潰已可指日而待
- 不承認……毋往回
- 不列顛之日暮途窮
- 一九一一年日美條約之取消
- 英國在華之侵略

中華新聲半月刊

第二卷

第二十三期