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VOICE of NEW CHINA

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Successor to CHINA OUTLOOK

Mr. Fu Siao-En Installed Mayor
of Greater Shanghai

Chinese Gratitude For Foreign Help

Reformed Government Protests Against
French Encroachment

Reforms In Settlement Administration
Demanded

Callousness of the Chiang Regime

Eugene Chen Spits Fire Again

A Plebiscite For The Shanghai
Settlement

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Editorial Notes & Comments

Mr. Fu Siao-En Installed Mayor of Greater Shanghai

An epoch-making event took place at the Civic Centre at Kiangwan on Sunday morning with the installation of Mr. Fu Siao-En, well-known public and business figure, as Mayor of the Special Municipality of Greater Shanghai.

No better choice for the important post could have been made by the Reformed Government, as Mr. Fu has had a brilliant record in both public and business life and he is held in high esteem by both his own countrymen and foreigners.

A native of Chekiang Province, Mr. Fu is 67 years of age and a banker by profession. He was expectant Taotai in the late Ching Dynasty. After the revolution of 1911 he was appointed by General Chen Chi-mai, of the Revolutionary Army in Shanghai, as Chief Counsellor of the Finance Board, in which capacity he did much in financing the Army and maintaining peace and good order of the City. He was later on Superintendent of the Bank of China, appointed by the old Peking Government, High Adviser to the Peking Cabinet, High Adviser to the Military Governors of the Provinces of Kiangsu and Chekiang. He was at one time Chairman of the General Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai, Managing Director of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Co., Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Commercial Bank of China, Director of the Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co., etc.

Mr. Fu Siao-en was for valuable services rendered made a Knight of the Crown of Italy (Cavaliere) in 1922 and Knight of the French Legion d'Honneur in 1926.

Mr. Fu as Mayor of Greater Shanghai will have under his jurisdiction besides Chapei and Nantao all the territory and area up to Sungkiang, Quinsan, Pootung, Nanhwei, Tsungming Islands and Paoshan.

The former Mayor, Mr. Soo Si-wen, will assume the position of Secretary-General to the new Mayor, while the different departments will be handled by officials well known to the Chinese and foreign public from their former public functions.

To clarify his stand and future policy, Mr. Fu issued a statement addressed to all foreign friends and citizens of Shanghai, in the following terms:

"I, Fu Siao-en, as new Mayor of Greater Shanghai, wish to declare sincerely and briefly to all foreign friends and citizens of this city as follows:—

Shanghai is not only the economic centre of China but also the greatest international city of the Far East.

However, the incident of August 13, 1937 has reduced all the economic, cultural and reconstruction works of Greater Shanghai to ruins as a result of the so-called "resistance by scorched earth" policy. Indeed, this is an unheard of disaster to our people.

I have been appointed as Mayor of this city at a time when nearly everything has been destroyed. Despite the fact that I fully realize the great difficulties which I have to face, I am quite prepared, in the interest of my country and for the benefit of my co-citizens, to do my best, regardless of success or failure.

The following points will govern and guide me in my future activities:—

1. To prevent the spread of Communism:— In order to maintain peace and order, all propaganda of Communists must strictly be prohibited and punished. But the youthful students and hard-working labourers and farmers who might have been misled by them, will be given a chance to correct their thoughts and to reform their way of living so that they may become law-abiding citizens.

2. To adopt a "good neighbour policy":— The Chinese and Japanese belong to the same race and civilization. It is only through the closest co-operation that these two nations can exist and prosper together, and thus the peace in Eastern Asia can be maintained.

3. To maintain a friendly attitude towards all who are friendly to us:— As Shanghai is a great cosmopolitan city the relations between China and all friendly powers are very intimate and complex. I shall endeavour to promote friendly relations with all parties in a spirit of sincerity and conciliation.

4. To work for the welfare of the people:— Ever since the outbreak of hostilities, most people have been made homeless. Now, with the establishment of the Municipal Government of Greater Shanghai, things will be started all over again. What is most important is that all classes of people will soon be enabled to live and work peacefully whereby it is hoped that the reconstruction of this city will be made possible in the near future and that prosperity will soon return.

5. To start reconstruction work on all sides:— Shanghai, once the economic centre of the whole country, is now in a state of ruins. The first duty of the Municipal Government is to re-build the whole city at the earliest possible moment in the most magnificent and permanent manner.

6. To develop the rule of morality — It is an old saying among the Chinese that we must love our people with a sense of high morality. In fact nothing is more powerful than the confidence of the people. And the only thing with which we can hope to win the confidence of people is our own ethical culture. I believe in the motto that deeds speak louder than words. So I like to be judged by my deeds which shall be dictated by sense of morality.

The above six points are my own resolutions. All fair criticisms and hearty co-operation shall be most welcome."

* * *

Chinese Gratitude For Foreign Help

The spontaneous and substantial donations by friendly nations and by local foreign communities for the relief of the unfortunate Chinese victims in the Sino-Japanese conflict have brought forth grateful acknowledgements from all sections of the Chinese people irrespective of their political leanings. It cannot be denied that but for their timely help so generously and freely given, thousands of refugees, including children of tender age, would have undoubtedly perished due to no fault of theirs. The Chinese community itself including the well-to-do and the merchant class have also done their part in ameliorating the terrible sufferings of their less fortunate countrymen who were involved in this mad whirlpool of international strife not of their own choice. In fact, they had nothing to do with it.

It seems the local Chinese community, both resident in the International Settlement of Shanghai and in the French Concession, can do much more for their own people, if they would only make a slight personal sacrifice which would not interfere even with their pocket book or their personal comfort. That there is a concentration of wealth among the more fortunate class of Chinese in the two foreign areas is very evident. The principal cinema houses are always packed full of Chinese audience which comprises at the least from seventy to eighty per cent, of the entire house. In some of the cinemas, the foreign audience is much under fifteen per cent. Even with the recent increase of admission fees, the attendance of Chinese does not seem to have decreased. Assuming the average daily attendance of Chinese in the various cinemas in the two foreign areas is about 10,000, the minimum admission fees for all would not be less than \$9,000.00. If the Chinese would only cut out one attendance at the cinemas each week, a considerable sum would be available for relief work during the month. It is hoped there are enough Chinese residents here who will make this slight sacrifice for the sake of their less fortunate countrymen who only want to keep body and soul together during the present unprecedented tragedy and disaster.

* * *

Reformed Government Protests Against French Encroachment

The recent action of the French Concession authorities in erecting quite an elaborate network of barbed-

wire and other defense works in the Hungjiao and Keswick Roads areas, in what is clearly Chinese territory, brought about a protest from Mr. Chen Lo, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Reformed Government, on October 3.

In the first place, the presence of French military and police forces in the Hungjiao Road zone is somewhat of a mystery, as this road had always been considered part of the so-called extra Settlement area, and had been, prior to the hostilities around Shanghai last year, patrolled by the Shanghai Municipal Police. The maintenance of the roadway was always undertaken by the Public Works Department of the International Settlement, and this still holds good.

When last year's hostilities reached the Hungjiao area, the S.M.P. withdrew, leaving the patrolling and policing to the Japanese Army. When the Hungjiao area was reopened for foreign residents, the Japanese Army exerted only nominal control of the area from the railway westwards, and that portion of Hungjiao Road from Avenue Haig to the railway junction was taken over by the French Concession authorities. Under what arrangement the French enlarged their influence over this area, the "sovereignty" of which at all times has always been a much disputed point, is not clear at all, especially as members of the S.M. Police are still to be seen occasionally patrolling, or shall we say strolling, over this road.

About three weeks ago, much activity, was witnessed along Hungjiao Road, on either side of which intricate barbed-wire entanglements were being erected. Similar works were also constructed along Keswick Road and inland from that highway. Allowing for the dubious rights of the Shanghai Municipal Council over the Hungjiao Road, by what right have the French Concession authorities encroached over this roadway and erected defense works in territory which is clearly and indisputably Chinese? The mere action of encroachment is sufficient to brand the French action as high-handed, but the erection of military works characterises their action as distinctly hostile. Against what have these barricades been erected? Hostilities have long since ceased in the Shanghai area and there should be no fear of any unexpected inrush of defeated Chiang troops.

It may have been a coincidence, but these works were constructed at the time of the Sudeten crisis. Could it be possible, therefore, that the French authorities were preparing against a Japanese attack? That possibility has been entertained in many Shanghai heads. Presuming it to be correct, do the French authorities honestly believe that they could hold the Concession against an enemy by the defenses which they had erected? Certainly not.

The idea strikes us that there is some other motive behind this French move, and that motive is not difficult to guess at. However, it all seems to us a sheer waste of taxpayers' good money.

This journal whole-heartedly supports the protest registered by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and if the French authorities desire to maintain their peace of

mind and pave the way for future good relations with the Reformed Government, they are advised to remove all the recently constructed defense works

* * *

Reforms in Settlement Administration Demanded

With normalcy fast returning to the International Settlement and French Concession, the problem of Shanghai's future administration is thrown more and more into the spotlight. In 1931, when Mr Justice Feetham issued his findings and report on the administration and final rendition of the Settlement, he made the following remark: "First, the rendition of the International Settlement to China should be the goal of the Council's policy." Justice Feetham made no specific stipulation of any time limit, but his recommendation regarding rendition is clearly enunciated throughout his report.

Now the question is: Have the Council made the rendition of the Settlement the goal of their policy? A survey of the Council's policy in the interim since Justice Feetham's report was issued, a period of exactly seven years, proves that there have only been slight indications of any move in this direction.

The cessation of hostilities in this zone and the increasing signs of return to normalcy does not, however, signify that all is well and that the good old days (*good for certain interests only*) will return. Both the Chinese and Japanese communities are of the strong opinion that the time has arrived for a general revision of the status of the Settlement as at present constituted, and that fairer treatment be meted out to these majority elements of the Settlement's population.

That there is a crying need for reform in the administrative systems has been duly noted by the Osaka Chamber of Commerce whose China Problem Enquiry Committee recently adopted certain resolutions which were transmitted to the Japanese Government for attention.

The following despatch from Tokyo outlines in brief the resolutions adopted by the Osaka body.

Widespread reforms in the administrative systems of the foreign-controlled areas in Tientsin and in Shanghai, unless terrorism is rooted out from those areas, should be sought by the Japanese Government under a set of resolutions adopted by the China Problem Enquiry Committee of the Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Approved on September 23, the resolutions were transmitted to the Government a few days ago.

Strong protests should be lodged with the Shanghai International Settlement and French Concession authorities by the Japanese Government demanding better protection for pro-Japanese Chinese leaders and the elimination of other forms of terrorism, the resolutions state.

If these protests fail to bring about the desired results, the Committee declared, efforts should be made to bring about "fundamental reforms" of the administrative and police systems of the two areas. The same procedure should be followed towards the French and British Concessions in Tientsin, according to the body.

Suggested reforms are

1. Appointment of Japanese chiefs of police;
2. Increase in the number of Japanese serving on the Shanghai Municipal Police,
3. Reform of the Shanghai Municipal Council so that it will consist of five Japanese, five Chinese (belonging to or approved by the new regime), three Britons and two Americans,
4. The creation of the post of permanent doyen of the Consular Body in Shanghai with the Japanese Consul-General assuming the post,
5. Participation of the Japanese military authorities in the policing of the foreign areas during the duration of the present hostilities.

In the event of these demands being rejected, the resolutions further suggest, the Japanese Government should encourage the new Chinese régimes to seek the immediate return of the foreign controlled areas "through diplomatic means."

The resolutions also pointed out that while the fall of Hankow has now become imminent, the settlement of the Sino-Japanese dispute remains remote because of "foreign assistance" to the Nationalist régime.

"It is therefore urgent," the Committee resolved, "that effective steps should be taken to check the improper and faithless behaviour of third Powers, on the one hand, and to promote their correct understanding of Japan's position in the Far East and of her unalterable policy, on the other, so as to remove obstacles in the path of the establishment of permanent peace in the Far East and the founding of a new China."

* * *

A Plebiscite For The Shanghai Settlement?

The recent crisis over the Sudeten problem has prompted us to ponder over the prospects of holding a plebiscite in the International Settlement of Shanghai. On October 8 a spokesman for the Wilhelmstrasse, in referring to the Sudeten question, stated that "Germany is principally interested in the Sudeten Germans, but would also like to see the principle of self-determination applied to every nationality living under foreign rule."

We doubt whether the Wilhelmstrasse spokesman also included the Chinese community of the Settlement in his remarks, but it is true that the local Chinese are living under foreign rule. How long this state of affairs will last is a matter of conjecture, but that the present situation needs remedying is beyond question.

For decades the local Chinese have been obliged to knuckle under the dictates of the Settlement and Concession overlords, and that in spite of the fact that the Chinese pay over 70% of the Council's revenue. The Chinese community is represented on the Council by five Chinese councillors, but their inclusion in the Council body may just as well be left out. Except for

their liaison duties, between the Council and the Chinese ratepayers, they are not in a position where they can press for their demands. They are simply figure-heads.

Plebiscites are now universally in the mode, and if the Chinese ratepayers will only stir themselves sufficiently there is nothing to prevent them from obtaining the justice which has long been denied them. The self-determination of the Sudetens should serve them as an encouraging example

* * *

Callousness of the Chiang Regime

Miss Freda Utley, the well-known British authoress, recently returned from Hankow where she stayed for two and a half months. Among the many observations she made, one regarding the sad plight of the Chinese wounded struck us. Miss Utley said "The great pity of the present war is the sad plight of the Chinese wounded, few Chinese doctors are willing to go to the front and China's women also do not play a prominent part in the war."

This sad plight of the wounded was brought to public attention as far back as November 15 last year, when the "Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury" in an editorial vividly showed the sad state of affairs.

The present day leaders of the Chiang regime evidently proceed upon the centuries-old assumption that China's reservoir of fighting man-power is inexhaustible. To-day when technical training and military discipline are essential to a modern army, that assumption has become a myth. That the Chinese wounded have been left to their own pitiful resources proves the callousness of the Chiang regime, which due to its incompetency and corruptness, and lack of foresight in building up an efficient army medical service, have condemned tens of thousands of wounded to a fate worse than death.

The money which should have been used for the care of the wounded has gone into the pockets of the corrupt officials of the Chiang regime. The "Chiang-Kung-Soong Combination" is reputed to be worth no less than C \$100,000,000. This huge sum should be returned to the Chinese nation and part of it utilised for the care of the wounded and for the relief of the millions of refugees whose misery can only be attributed to the selfishness and wicked ambitions of the Chiang faction.

The cries of the wounded and the sufferings of the masses spell the doom of Chiang, Kung, Soong and other miscreants who are the real enemies of the Chinese nation.

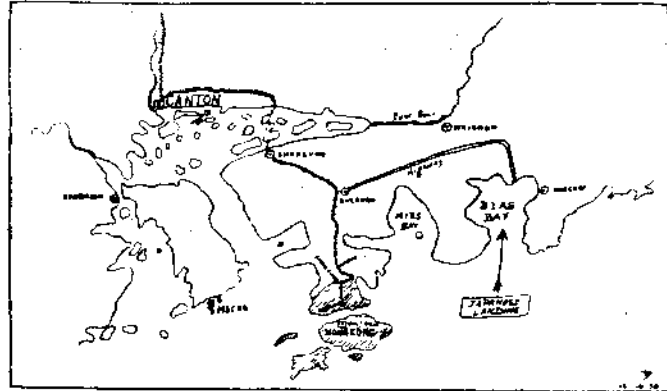
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Major Developments In Central and South China

The past fortnight witnessed several major developments in the war situation in both Central and South China. Attention was mainly focussed on the Japanese expedition to South China, a large force having made an unexpected and successful landing in Bias Bay. This was followed by other landings and although the exact number of Japanese troops on this new front are not known it is believed that there are about three divisions on South China soil.

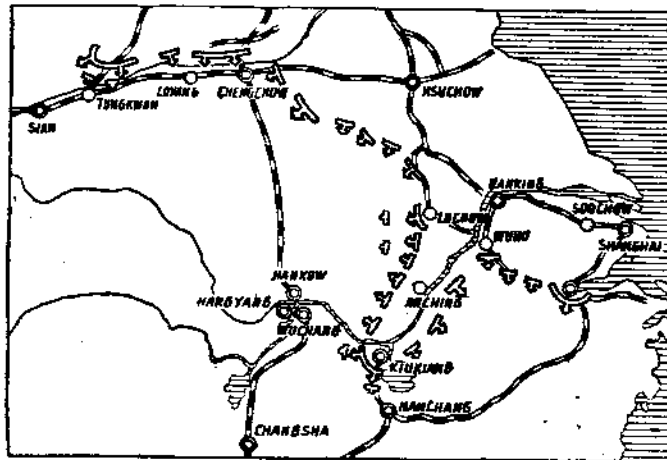
At the time of going to press, the Japanese troops are reported to have cut the Canton-Kowloon Railway at several points, while the main column was making rapid progress westward from Waichow, with Tsangshing and Sheklung, at the delta of the Tungkiang (East River), as their next objectives.

The attacking troops have so far not met with any resistance, the area surrounding the Canton district evidently having been denuded of troops which have been sent to the Wuhan cities for the defense of Chiang's last stronghold. Due to these favourable circumstances, the Japanese landing forces are expected to occupy Canton within the next fortnight.



Meanwhile, in Central China, severe fighting has been taking place along the Peking-Hankow Railway, south of Sincang along the Sze Tse Ho (Lion River), with artillery duels featuring the exchanges.

On the Yangtse, Japanese troops captured Shihweiyao, pivotal point in the second-line defenses of the Wuhan cities. There were wide-spread movements of Japanese troops as lines were shortened to keep up with the rapid advance along the northern bank of the Yangtse. Several counter-attacks were launched by the Chinese troops in the Shihweiyao sector, but they were all repulsed. The capture of Shihweiyao brings the Japanese forces within 75 nautical miles from Hankow.



* * *

High-Handed Action of the S.M.C.

The recent action of the Shanghai Municipal Council in erecting barbed-wire barricades at the entrance of the Central Weaving and Printing Company situated at Passage 1341 Yu Yuen Road can only be

labelled as high-handed and illegal. The action was purportedly taken on the grounds of the factory having failed to comply with the Council's orders for elimination of noise, smoke and night-work in the operation of the plant.

By resorting to such methods, the Council once more demonstrates the relentless attitude which it has always adopted towards Chinese interests located in the Settlement. Such action on the part of the Council has no precedent in any civilized country. The appropriate procedure for the Council to adopt in such cases is to file suit in the proper Court for an injunction. It is presumed that the factory is a Chinese-owned concern and therefore only the Chinese Court is competent to deal with any infractions of the law committed by it.

It is certain that the Council would not take such action if the concern was one enjoying extraterritorial rights.

The Chinese Community has been aroused by this latest example of the Council's high-handedness and now demands the dissolution of the Council and the retrocession of the Settlement to China. The day is drawing nearer and nearer when the Shanghai Municipal Council as at present constituted will be no more. Anything can happen these days and the sudden *demise* of the S.M.C. is not altogether impossible. The question now is but a matter of time — give the S.M.C. more rope and it will hang itself. The Chinese Community has suffered enough and the time has come to call a halt to the illegal actions of the S.M.C. being British controlled and British dominated.

* * *

Britain's and France's Lack of Preparedness

Following the settlement of the Sudeten crisis at the Munich Conference, the London press unanimously pointed out the lack of preparedness on the part of Britain and France.

Whether Britain and France are or are not prepared to fight another war is actually immaterial, because (1) there will be no victors in the next war, (2) France and Britain being capitalistic nations will have more to lose than to gain in any war with the Nazi or Fascist regimes, which also include Japan, (3) British and French territorial interests in Asia will be affected in the event of a European war, and (4) it is almost certain India will bid for independence and she may succeed in shaking off the British yoke if the war should last a long time. It is more than doubtful if Indian troops will be willing to go to the European arena in the next combat.

Britain is undoubtedly not eager for any war as her statesmen must know that India's loyalty cannot be depended upon. On the contrary, India will declare independence of the British Crown when the first shot is fired in a European conflagration.

A war in Europe, however, is inevitable and Britain will be drawn into it whether she likes it or not, especially if Britain and France fail to satisfy Germany's demands for the return of her former African colonies. Germany was not bluffing in the Sudeten question. She was ready to fight for her rights and she will do the same in the case of her former colonies.

Eugene Chen Spits Fire Again

Eugene Chen, erstwhile Foreign Minister of the defunct National Government of China, and known as the stormy petrel of Chinese politics, has more than once proved to be Chiang Kai-shek's Nemesis in various crises. The present proves to be no exception.

Writing in the October 10 ("Double Tenth") issues of the Hongkong "*South China Morning Post*" and "*China Mail*", Chen scathingly denounced General Chiang for his monopoly of administrative and military powers. He urged the immediate organization of a National Government to be composed of three or five senior statesmen representing all parties, including the Kuomintang.

Chen also stressed the vast importance of replacing the Kuomintang dictatorship with a National Front, enlisting administrative talent regardless of party affiliations.

This is the first voice to openly denounce Chiang in the present crisis, and coincidentally it emanated from South China where many previous anti-Chiang movements had originated. Chen's denouncement also preceded the Japanese invasion of South China, and it may be the forerunner of further similar acts on the part of the Canton leaders, who cannot by any stretch of the imagination be said to have any particular love for Chiang and his faction.

The Chiang regime has prided itself on its so-called unification of China. Eugene Chen is the first to raise the dissentient note, and there is little doubt that he will be followed by others. Chiang's Nemesis is on the trail!

Announcement

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ON PACIFICATION

A Speech By Mr. Wen Tsung-yao, President of the Legislative Yuan

In North and Central China there are bandits scattered all over the place. What shall we do with them? Shall we try to induce them to surrender? No, to induce them to surrender will only mean more trouble for the people. Furthermore, with anti-Japanese sentiment still unabated, they are not even easily moved to surrender. Then, shall we suppress them by calling upon the help of our friendly army? To do so will be a shame on us, for it is a definite confession of not being able to suppress our own bandits. Besides, the bandits are extremely mobile, they will simply play hide-and-seek with the army when the latter is after them. It will be a handicap to the Japanese army once they take up the task. And supposing, the army should, in the course of their operations against the bandits, cause some harm unintentionally to the innocent people, the result will be more hatred engendered against a friendly nation. Is it not clear then that we could not very well request the friendly Japanese army to do this special work? But where is our own army? We have none. To train an army of our own in a short time is not possible. And, suppose we do so, those who are expected to join will either be the bandits themselves or people infected with anti-Japanese propaganda. To invite the bandits to surrender is bad enough, but to arm more doubtful characters will be worse. Who can guarantee that once armed, they will not commit depredations on their own people or will not turn against the Japanese? So to raise an army of our own for the suppression of bandits is also out of question. Is there no alternative except to leave the bandits alone and let them prey upon the people? No, we must find out the reason why there are so many bandits just as a doctor must find out what ails a man before he prescribes the cure. Real bandits are not bandits from to-day. They have not been so bold in the past because they had no ready banner to rally around, under which they could spread their activities. Now, anti-Japanese propaganda has worked its way into the remotest corners of the nation. And this anti-Japanese front has provided the bandits with a good camouflage for banditry.

The common people not knowing what the bandits are really aiming at, consider them as patriotic citizens doing good work for the country. At the beginning the people supported them for this apparent purpose, but as time goes on the people fall into passivity in respect to the bandit menace. The situation has developed in such a way that the bandit groups comprise more common people than real bandits. This is the true situation. And as this is clear, it is easy to proceed with the matter. That is, we must first of all separate the majority of the common people from the minority of real bandits, and the latter will soon die out. Without support from the people, they will vanish even without being suppressed. To separate the people from the bandits, it is essential to correct their anti-Japanese sentiments by showing them that they are being deceived by Chiang Kai-shek into resisting Japan. What Japan is doing in China is to free the Chinese people from the misrule of the

Chiang regime, and that Japan does not want to occupy Chinese territory.

Thus enlightened, the people will naturally give up their hatred and become friendly toward Japan. Once their mind is changed, they will give up banditry as a means of resisting Japan. To do this, the responsibility rests with the magistrates of the various districts who are officials close to the people, but not with the military authorities. In explaining things to the people, the officials must first get their confidence. The present Government and its officials are well posted and well qualified, and they are fully empowered to speak for the Government. But somehow or other they have kept silent. Others who did endeavour to explain things have not succeeded generally for the lack of confidence on the part of the people. As for myself, I am 72 years old. If I retire now, I have nothing to worry about over my remaining years. If I go ahead, I do not require much from this world. Since the Kuomintang came into power, I have been in retirement for 12 years. Why I come forward at this moment to shoulder the hardships of the state is because I am very much moved by the magnanimity of the Japanese for not treating China as a vanquished nation, furthermore, by the unbearable sufferings of my countrymen for whom I feel it my duty to render some help.

It is regrettable that some people misunderstand me. They either laugh at me as a "puppet" or brand me as a traitor. Whenever I have something to say, it is assumed that I am being paid to do so. Why is it so? It is partly because there exist the influential Chiang Kai-shek propaganda organs and partly because I am faced with temporary difficulties caused by present unusual conditions. The China of to-day is no more the China of old. The Chinese officials of to-day are no more officials of China. This is a China conquered and restored by the conqueror. Naturally it is no more a China of her own. Nor are the officials entirely free in the performance of their official duties. It is a thing in which facts and theory do not tally, hence the present situation. If we disregard facts and try to reason with the people in some far-fetched theories, simple as the people may be, they may not readily confide in us. To clear all suspicion, it is necessary to stick to facts and have them presented in such a way that officials who act as spokesmen will have good grounds as well as pride to do so. They must tell the people that China is still China, and officials are Chinese officials in their true sense. Whatever advice or instructions they give, are given conscientiously, and at the same time they plan to salvage the country. There is no ground for the people to be suspicious. When the officials can put up a bold front supported by facts, and the people realize that the country is not vanquished and the officials have the real welfare of the people at heart, Chiang Kai-shek's propaganda will no longer work. The people will follow the lead of the officials and the bandits will follow the example of the people and give up banditry. Therefore,

WHEN NEW MAYOR OF SHANGHAI WAS INSTALLED



Photographed after the inauguration yesterday of Mr. Fu Siao-en as Mayor of the City Government of Greater Shanghai. From left to right: Rear-Admiral Naokuni Nomura, Chief of the Japanese Navy Special Service Section, Mr. Chen Chun, Minister of Interior, Mr. M. Tani, Japanese Minister at Large to China, Mr. Fu Siao-en, Mr. Liang Hung-chih, President of the Executive Yuan of the Reformed Government of Nanking and Major-General Kumakichi Harada, Chief of the Japanese Army Special Service Section. The inauguration ceremony took place at the Civic Centre on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock.

when the root of the evil is found and treated accordingly, the bandits will gradually vanish without suppression, otherwise the more you suppress them the more they multiply.

Some, however, may say Japan has sacrificed so much in lives and in wealth in the present incident, that for her to return the conquered territories without compensation and without some form of control would be unthinkable. This question has been treated separately. What we must bear in mind is that Chiang Kai-shek, so to speak, is a youngster in our family, and the people are his elders. Now, for lack of supervision, this youngster offended our neighbour. As elders, are not the people also responsible? Suppose Japan makes it clear as to what she is going to demand as compensation and in what sphere of activities she is going to participate, then the requests, if not unreasonable, would be acceptable to China. And, in accepting them the people are not paying their fine on account of Chiang, but as a grateful gesture in return for Japan's magnanimity in the restoration to us of our territory. It does not seem unreasonable for Japan to make some demands, nor is it humiliating for us to accept them. Far-sighted people will readily see the truth. What is causing the people to fear is Japan's not stating what exactly she wants or in what sphere she intends to participate. For, those who understand Japan thoroughly, are able to discern that Japan only wants sincere co-operation and Sino-Japanese amity, and, as compensation, she wants only to open up China's natural resources for the benefit of both nations, but not to monopolize them in any particular form. And her participation also will not be in any one or two

particular lines but in a general way to plan for the revival of China as a whole to make both nations stronger without impairing the sovereignty of China. For those who do not understand the desires of Japan will naturally think that by not taking anything from China, she wants to take all, and, by not participating in anything in particular, she will try to control everything. Wherefore they imagine that the handing back of occupied territories is worse than for them to be occupied. With this idea as the basis of Chiang Kai-shek's propaganda, not only the Chinese people but also the foreigners will be fooled. This will give rise to more banditry and even international misunderstandings.

Enough is said about finding out the real cause for the existence of the bandits. In like manner we must, in all things in China to-day, seek out the fundamental cause in order to deal with them successfully. It is confidence that we need and it is suspicion which must be dispelled. Not to occupy the conquered territories and hand them back is a fact, so also the refusal to do the same, for it is a fact frankly stated, and truth brings confidence. On the contrary, suspicion is aroused when to say not to occupy, but not to return all, or to say occupy, but not occupy fully. When people do not know what is really to happen, suspicion is bound to arise. This suspicion gives support to anti-Japanese propaganda. Until suspicion is dispelled, officials will have difficulties to convince the people and still more there is no way to exterminate the bandits. School teachers are conscious that there should not be anti-Japonism, but they are unable to explain it to the pupils. So also the heads

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Chiang Regime To Collapse After Hankow's Fall

New Governments Established In Peking, Nanking Acquiring Greater Power Steadily

Just as a shot fired at Sarajevo marked the beginning of the World War, so unprovoked firing by Chinese on Nippon troops near the Marco Polo bridge—a place in the suburbs of Peking noted for its scenic beauty—at 11.40 p.m. July 7, last year, has led to the present armed conflict. The trouble, starting on a small scale, rapidly developed into a serious affair—spreading out like a fan. The reckless pulling of triggers by a few nameless soldiers has affected the life of millions of people. It has also resulted in the consumption of tremendous wealth.

The pre-emergency relations between China under the Kuomintang government and Japan, however, were so strained that just the firing of a single shot was all that was needed to give rise to a grave situation.

The administrative and the political activities of Chiang Kai-shek, side by side with the development all over the world of bloc economy during the past 10 years, had reached a stage where Japan had to seek a drastic readjustment of her relations with the Asiatic continent, prompted by the necessity of insuring the national industrial welfare. In other words, the Sino-Japanese conflict had become inevitable. And Japan would not retreat without risking a vital blow from the Chinese.

China Prepared For War

Chiang Kai-shek, in the course of the preceding 10 years, steadily prepared for the war. He incited anti-Japanese sentiment among the nation as a means of strengthening his political footing. China's then new nationalism could be described in three words: "We hate Japan."

Just as Germany was once unified by concentrating the national hatred toward France, and again, just as Japan made substantial progress because of national antagonism against Tsarist Russia following the three-power interference following the Sino-Japanese war of 1894-5, so Kuomintang China under the leadership of Chiang Kai-shek was united and reconstructed on the basis of anti-Japanese sentiment.

Under such circumstances, each and all the Japanese efforts to make any economic advance on the Asiatic continent were restricted. And Japan, in those days, was already being shut out of the world markets in proportion to the progress made by the formation of

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of families may know that they should not allow talk of anti-Japonism but they are at a loss to find reason to change the ideas of their youngsters. One doubtful man of to-day will add another to the list of bandits of to-morrow. The suppression of to-day is not over when the suppression of to-morrow has to start. If such a state of affairs exists there will never be peace, not to say economic reconstruction.

bloc economy. The Chinese measures to bar the Japanese, therefore, were of greater significance.

Japan's industrial welfare has always been dependent on successful foreign trade. This welfare was being exposed to constant uncertainty. There was no stabilization in the Orient. The unrest was so vital that it could no longer be readjusted through the known channels of diplomatic negotiations. The solution could be brought forth only by means of military operations.

The shots fired at the Marco Polo bridge, therefore, were nothing but the signal for the start of the accumulated troubles, liquidation. And, in the course of the one year that followed, Japan has devoted her entire attention to the creation of a new and practical regime in order to bring about the desired stabilization in the Orient.

At the time when the Marco Polo bridge incident occurred, the Japanese government took every available means not to enlarge the matter and also to seek the local settlement of the issue. But all efforts on the part of the Japanese failed. The Sino-Japanese relations were already so aggravated—as already mentioned—that diplomatic technique was of no avail to smooth out the issue.

In contrast to the Japanese efforts to check the spread of the trouble, the Chinese troops continued provocative action against the Japanese by causing new incidents one after the other, notably at Lanfang and Kuanganmen. So much so that on July 27, 1937, the Tokyo Government realized the necessity of taking recourse to self-defense measures against the Chinese troops. The "liquidation" thus began.

The period from July 27 to December 13, 1937 (or since Japan decided to fight it out with the Kuomintang) may be designated the first phase of the development of the present armed conflict.

The battles of the first phase started with the one that opened early on the morning of July 28, 1937, against the 29th Army. The Japanese speedily occupied such places as Nanyuan and Suyuan and the Chinese troops were driven from the neighbourhood of Peking within two days. The mopping-up operations in Tientsin were also completed within two days. On August 8, the Japanese forces made a formal entry into Peking.

Mention must also be made of the fact that on July 29 at Tungchow, the site of the East Hopei government, the peace maintenance corps there betrayed the Japanese trust with the result that many Japanese residents there were massacred. The Chinese responsible were speedily punished, however.

Hostilities Rapidly Spread

Once started, the armed conflict spread in all directions, with Peking as the centre, a series of battles was fought along the Peking-Suyuan railway in the

direction of Shansi province, fighting spread along the Tientsin-Pukow railway, and still more conflict developed in the Peking-Hankow railway zone,

As for the battles on the Peking Suiyuan railway, the Japanese troops which left Peking on August 11 occupied Nankow the following day. They crossed the steep mountains of Pataling and occupied Kalgan on August 27, taking Tatung on September 12, capturing Suiyuancheng on October 14, and Paotow on October 17. Meanwhile, another contingent entered Shansi province and captured Taiyuan, the provincial capital of Shansi, on November 19, bringing virtually all of Shansi province under Nippon's control.

On the Peking-Hankow railway front, the Japanese troops commenced a southward march about the middle of August. On September 24 they captured Paoting. Shihkiachuang fell on October 10 and Changte was taken on November 4. Hsinhsiang was occupied on February 1, 1938. Thus the areas north of the Huangho (the Yellow river) were brought under control.

On the Tientsin-Pukow railway front, the Nippon contingent marched south almost parallel with the troops in the Peking-Hankow railway zone. They captured Chengchow on September 24, Techow on October 3, and they effected the historic crossing of the Yellow river on the night of December 23, occupying Tsinan on December 28. After that, battles were fought in different parts of Shantung province. On January 10, 1938, Tsingtao was taken in joint operations of the army and navy.

While the Japanese expeditionary operations were making remarkable progress in different parts of North China, fire was exchanged between the Chinese and the Nippon landing force in Shanghai on August 9, 1937.

It appears that Chiang Kai-shek had made up his mind to fight an all-round war against Japan soon after the outbreak of the Marco Polo bridge incident. He concentrated nearly 300,000 men in the Yangtse valley, surrounding Shanghai.

Utmost Precautions Taken

Japan hoped to limit the military operations to North China and to seek an early settlement of the issue. Therefore, utmost precautions were taken not to cause the spread of the conflict to the Yangtse valley. Chiang Kai-shek, perceiving this, had planned to penetrate Shanghai by a push and to drive the Japanese from the Yangtse district altogether.

The International Settlement of Shanghai, especially the areas where the Japanese resided, was therefore in imminent danger.

When the Chinese forced the outbreak of a second Shanghai incident by murdering Sub-Lieut. Oyama and Seaman Saito of the Japanese navy on Monument Road, August 9, and also by wantonly firing on the Japanese section of the settlement on August 13, there were only about 3,000 men of the Nippon naval landing corps in the international metropolis, with only a handful of them at the foremost line of defense.

Pending the arrival of the Japanese Army at Shanghai on August 23, the naval landing corps there dis-

played brilliant activities in defending the Japanese foothold.

The landing of the Japanese Army at Shanghai braving enemy fire on August 23, and the subsequent battles at such places as Lotien, Tachangchen, and Kiangwan, stand out in the world annals of hectic battles.

The Nippon soldiers forced their way through the tight defense line of the Chinese by sheer determination. Meanwhile, another contingent landed at Hangchow Bay under enemy fire, attacking the rear of the Shanghai Chinese forces. The Chinese were thus routed.

The Japanese forces advanced in pursuit of the enemy, who precipitately fled and occupied Kunshan on November 15, Soochow on November 20, and Nanking on December 13.

The casualty list of the Chinese forces during the first phase of the emergency — since the outbreak of the conflict in North China until the fall of Nanking — reached well over 1,000,000, it is estimated.

The period following the capture of Nanking until the fall of Suchow on May 19, 1938, is generally designated as the second phase of the development of the present Sino-Japanese conflict.

This was a period during which the Japanese prepared for the attack on Suchow and also readjusted the existing state of affairs in occupied areas. Two major events were accomplished in the meanwhile. One was the establishment of the Provisional Government of the Republic of China in Peking on December 14, or the day following the fall of Nanking, the other was the establishment of the Wei Hsin Government in Nanking toward the end of March, 1938.

These two new political regimes have come into being as a step toward rectifying the maladministration under the Kuomintang government with Chiang Kai-shek at its head.

These governments have been established by men who are of the opinion that Chiang Kai-shek has involved millions of innocent people in the calamity of war, due to his failure to appreciate the actual state of affairs, that the Kuomintang regime carried on a selfish administration, and that the actual strength of China's neighbouring country — Japan — was under-estimated. They are convinced that the participation in the battles against Japan is source of misfortune for the Orient.

The characteristic features of these two new governments are that they accept the existing state of affairs at its face value and that they propose to establish a peaceful Orient in co-operation with Japan.

The men who are the moving spirit of the new governments — such as Wang Keh-min, General Tsai Sieh-yuan, Wang Yi-tang, Tang Er-ho, and Chu Shen (of the new Peking Government) Liang Hung-chi and Wen Tsung-yao (of the new Nanking Government), are all leading statesmen with practical views.

Two Governments Formed

These two governments, in spite of the fact that they are still new, have already accomplished much in the way of practical administration.

TOKYO RESIDENTS ARRIVE TO TOUR WAR FRONT



Arriving in Shanghai to make a tour of the Japanese front lines, this party of foreign residents of Tokyo includes, from left to right: Mr. S. Ueyehara, of the Ueyehara Brothers Tailoring Co., secretary of the party, Mr. Arvid Balk of the Hamburger Nachrichten, Mr. Percy Whiteing of the Australian Associated Press, Mr. F. B. Firminger, British Lecturer at the Tokyo University of Commerce, Mr. F. L. Hamilton, news cameraman and Dr. F. W. Hornabrock, Australian surgeon.

They have entered a political agreement with Japan and they have decided on the basic principles of economic co-operation with Japan for the purpose of the economic development of China by means of introducing capital and technique from Japan.

Admitting that they are not yet powerful governments there is no denying that they have begun functioning as fundamental organizations for the establishment of a new regime in the Orient and that as such they are doing well.

While the political readjustments in North China and the eastern area of the Yangtse valley were going on, the time was ripening for the major encounter around Suchow. The Japanese concentration of troops became more active about the middle of April, 1938, and the enveloping action was commenced on May 4. The Nippon operations were carried out speedily, inflicting severe damage on the Chinese force 400,000 strong. The Japanese troops entered Suchow on May 19.

The occupation of Suchow was the starting point for the third phase of development, the new goal being the capture of Hankow.

In the course of the one year following the outbreak of the present armed conflict, the Japanese forces have come to control 1,400,000 square kilometers, or an area almost three times as large as that of Japan. Included are: the whole of Hopei, Shantung, Shansi, Chahar, Suiyuan, and Kiangsu provinces; part of Honan and Anhwei provinces; and Amoy, Quemoy, Nam-ao and some other islands.

Viewed in the light of the progress of the battle situation alone, China has suffered immensely. More than 30 years ago, Japan delivered a severe blow to Tsarist Russia, qualitatively and quantitatively, but the damage done to China in the present conflict is many times larger than that.

In spite of everything, however, the Kuomintang regime with Chiang Kai-shek at its head is still putting up resistance against Japan. This is little short of absurd.

Chiang Kai-shek has assumed the attitude of one who does not care if all China is turned into a waste of smoking ruins and who likewise does not care even if millions of his countrymen suffer and a tremendous amount of China's wealth is destroyed—provided only that he remains in power.

This alone is sufficient to reveal that Chiang Kai-shek and his government are the incarnation of selfish ambition to maintain political power and that their egoism is such that they can utterly ignore the welfare of their countrymen.

As regards the outcome of the present conflict, everything depends on how long the Chiang Kai-shek regime can carry on the present madness of its anti-Japan resistance.

The policy followed by Chiang Kai-shek in his frantic efforts to reorganize the Chinese forces to meet the Japanese after the fall of Nanking is akin to that adopted by Lenin in 1918 when he undermined the Tsarist regime and came to control the whole of Soviet Russia. The ideology of the two is not identical.

Nevertheless, both of them based the "maintenance of political power" and the "continuation of war" on the foundation of supply of materials in the vast territory within the country.

Economic Organism Upset

At the time when Chiang Kai-shek had his government in Nanking, his administrative programmes were propelled by the activities of the Chinese capitalistic organism with the Chekiang plutocracy as its nucleus. This economic organism, however, has been destroyed in the course of the past one year of armed conflict.

If the Chiang Kai-shek regime had been established on the basis of the bourgeoisie, as a natural sequence of its political development, as in the case of other capitalistic countries, it would have been bound to collapse as soon as the Japanese captured Shanghai and Nanking, the respective economic and political centres of China. At the very least, it would have declined into an insignificant local government.

On the contrary, the Chiang regime continues to present anti-Japanese resistance, maintaining its status as the central government of China. This is because of the fact that the Chiang government had developed into a powerful bureaucratic regime, it was so powerful that the activities of the Chekiang plutocracy had been restricted within this bureaucratic framework. In other words, the government orders, as well as the coercive system of the Chiang regime, had become absolute.

All the influence of the other financial circles, non-governmental organizations, and parties within the government was emasculated during the past 10 years, in contrast to the increasing despotism of the bureaucratic organization headed by Chiang Kai-shek.

Lenin came into possession of all the materials within Soviet Russia on the strength of a peculiar bureaucratic organization which was based on a firm combination of men. Chiang Kai-shek, after the fall of Nanking, had recourse to his peculiar bureaucratic organization to acquire man power as well as a supply of materials to carry on resistance against Japan.

The fact that Chiang Kai-shek can obtain things for nothing under the peculiar regime he had established is one of the fundamental factors that enables him to carry on.

Hankow is an ideal place for such a political regime. For Hankow is the distribution centre of the commodities of eight provinces of Central China. It is the main gateway by land and water to the inner provinces of China.

It was due to the above circumstances that Chiang Kai-shek was able to reorganize his military forces with some degrees of success and there is a possibility of his becoming still more powerful. Herein lies the necessity for Japan to hit Hankow and to hit it hard.

If Hankow Is Abandoned

Should the Chiang regime abandon Hankow and remove its actual political and military headquarters to such places as Yunnan, Kweichow, and Hunan, Chiang will be unable to find a city half so well favoured with geographical advantages as Hankow.

The five provinces of the Southwest, moreover, yield but few commodities which can be directly useful in modern warfare, although the territory is richly favoured with mineral resources. The Chiang regime, on the strength of its peculiar bureaucratic system, may endeavour to seize the commodities supply, but that will mean little for the simple reason that the supply is scant. The weakening of the Chiang regime, therefore, becomes inevitable.

In proportion to the weakening of the Chiang regime, such local powers as those of Kwangtung and Szechwan provinces will increase their respective influence. Furthermore, the complaint of the non-government circles, especially the financial groups, may then take definite shape, and the combination within the government, too, may be put to a severe test. This will increase the internal trouble and weakness of the Chiang regime.

In contrast to the wane of influence of the Chiang regime, the new governments already established in Peking and Nanking are acquiring greater power. Furthermore, the emergency economic system of Japan will in the meanwhile become better organized.

One may safely predict that the capture of Hankow will prove a significant turning point in the present armed conflict between Japan and the Chiang Kai-shek regime.

French Indo-China Neutral, Official Of Tonking Avers

Says Declaration Of War By Japan Preferable To Avert Trouble

Real intention of the French Indo-China authorities, is neither anti-Japanese nor pro-Chinese, Y. Chatel, Secretary-General of Tonking Province of French Indo-China, told a foreign correspondent at Hanoi recently.

Asked about the reported supply of war materials to the national Government through French Indo-China, the Secretary-General expressed regret that the press reports regarding the matter appear to have unnecessarily caused the Japanese irritation.

Declaring that the French Indo-China authorities are strictly maintaining a neutral stand, he said that the arms and ammunition transported to the National Government were those that had been ordered before the outbreak of the China Incident. No supply of them has been made recently, in the opinion of Mr. Chatel.

Admitting that some Frenchmen have been participating in the Chinese air force, he pointed out that they have no connection with the French Government.

Definite declaration of war against the Chiang Kai-shek Government on the part of Japan is preferable because no trouble will occur, Mr. Chatel opined, adding that merchants of other countries have often sold war materials to the National Government against the will of their respective governments.

Fall Of Hankow Will Disorganize China As State

With the fall of Hankow, disintegration of China as an organized state may come about with startling rapidity, says a recent editorial in the "Economist" of London. The editorial in full follows:

With the development of the Japanese offensive against Hankow, the war in China enters on an important and possibly decisive stage. Yet, as the struggle draws near to a climax, interest in it in this country appears to be diminishing. This is mainly due, no doubt, to the European crisis. But it is also very largely due to the general failure to appreciate the strategic and political significance of Hankow in the present great conflict in the Far East, and to acceptance of the false analogy between present and previous phases of the war.

Because the Chiang regime was not crushed by Japanese capture of Shanghai, Nanking and Hsuehchow, it is assumed that the fall of Hankow, if it is lost, will be equally indecisive.

There are good reasons, however, for expecting the campaign now in progress in the heart of China to be much more important in its effects than any previous moves in the war. If the Japanese are repulsed, if Hankow becomes a second Madrid, then Japan will have failed in her biggest effort to shatter China as an organized state, and her position will tend to become more and more untenable.

If, on the other hand, Hankow falls, the Chinese defense will be subjected to strain far greater than it has yet endured, and if no assistance from abroad is forthcoming, it is even possible that the disintegration of China as an organized state may come about with startling rapidity, in spite of the national unity and courage which the Chinese have displayed up to now. In one way, indeed, the Chinese propaganda has rendered a disservice to the Chinese cause, for it has been so successful in convincing foreign opinion that China must win the war, however many cities she loses, that hardly any one now seems to think that China is in a serious danger. It has become a commonplace that "time is on the side of the Chinese." But if the Japanese succeed in taking Hankow within the next month or so their strangle-hold on China may be more quickly effective than the slow attrition of their own economy by the "protracted hostilities."

Hankow is of vital importance because of its position as the hub of Chinese wheel,—as an essential junction of the main lines of communication by which the parts of China still free from Japanese invasion are held together under the central authority.

If Hankow were to fall to the Japanese, the system of communication on which the unity and the effectiveness of China as an organized state so largely depend, would be broken up. The northern provinces of Honan, Shensi and Kansu would be cut off altogether from railway communication with Canton, and Chinese forces operating in North China would no longer be able to obtain military supplies from the south. They would become entirely dependent for supplies on the Urum-

chi Hami Lanchow road from the Soviet Union, this route, which is merely a direct track, cannot compare with the railway as a means of munitioning, and, in so far as it sustained the North China armies, it would involve political orientation toward the Soviet Union rather than consolidation of Chinese unity under Kuo-mintang leadership.

Similar loosening of cohesion would result between Kwangtung and Szechwan. Apart from the main connection by Canton-Hankow railway and the Yangtze, Szechwan is in contact with the coast only by the inferior roads through the mountains of Kweichow and Western Hunan. Japanese capture of Hankow, especially if it were followed up by an advance to Yochow and Tungting lake, where the railway first approaches the Yangtze, would mean the virtual isolation of Szechwan and a dangerous separation of Chiang Kai-shek's main army from the Central Government. For whereas Chungking is Szechwan's reserve capital, and most of the government offices have already been moved there, Chiang's army cannot leave the railway by which it is munitioned, it must withdraw, not westward into Szechwan, but southward into Hunan.

Szechwan may be regarded as inaccessible to the Japanese forces because of the deep gorges of the Yangtze above Ichang, which form the gateway of an enormous defensive strength. But the province would be very susceptible to a blockade, because practically all its trade goes down the Yangtze, and with Hankow and Yochow in their hands the Japanese would be able to bring strong pressure on Szechwan, to break away and conclude a separate peace. If they were to be successful in thus dealing with Szechwan, the Japanese would have cut China in two along the line of the Yangtze, and they would have won the war as far as they can hope to win it.

Despite the exaggerated publicity given to the Chinese guerrilla units and the halo of romance which always invests exploits in this type of warfare, the experience of over one year's fighting in China does not suggest any need to revise the general principle that the guerrilla tactics may usefully supplement, but cannot be substituted for, regular military operations in a big war. If much is made of the fact that, even in Hopei the Japanese do not control the country away from the big towns and the railway lines, and this is quoted as evidence for the effectiveness of Chinese guerrilla formations, their failure in the strictly military task of disrupting the Japanese communications has been generally overlooked. "Measure of ineffectiveness of guerrillas," writes a correspondent in the "North-China Herald" of August 17, "was demonstrated during the Hsuehchow campaign. At their will the Japanese moved large reinforcements out of Shansi, Suiyuan and Hopei into Shantung to concentrate on the capture of Hsuehchow. These reinforcements were moved by rail almost without hindrance."

It is fairly clear that if the guerrillas have not had more success than this while the Chinese main army

Japan In Emergency Situation Manages To Keep Up Activity Despite Pressure

Bond Sales Encouraging, Money Situation Easy And Trade And Industry Suffer Little

Assimilation of national bond issues has made a favourable showing since the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese Incident. New national bonds issued after the outbreak of the hostilities amounted to Y3,130,000,000, of which Y2,400,000,000 is represented by national bonds in connection with the China Incident, Y355,000,000 by national bonds covering revenue deficits, Y251,000,000 by bond issues in connection with the Manchurian Incident and Y12,000,000 by others.

As for the method of issuing the foregoing national bond issues, it is pointed out that the Bank of Japan took up Y2,288,014,000, worth of bond issues for the one year after the outbreak of the incident, the bond underwriting syndicate Y100,000,000 and the Deposit Bureau of the Finance Ministry Y500,000 and sales through the windows of post offices amounted to Y241,986,000.

Last year, a strong "stock boom" was apparent for a time and demand for industrial funds was extremely brisk. As a result, assimilation of national bond issues was not so favourable as the present year. The sales by the central banking institution for the first half of the current year amounted to Y1,351,000,000 or more. This is about the same as the amount taken up by the bank for the period.

Post Office Sales

Sales of bond issues through the windows of post offices were also very favourable. The sales have been put into effect four times up to date. The first series of sales amounted to Y68,000,000, the second series to Y50,700,000, the third series to Y51,200,000 and the fourth series to Y72,000,000.

Issuance of national bonds has close connections with that of bank notes. The daily average for the Bank of Japan's note issues immediately prior to the outbreak of the China Incident was limited to Y1,450,000,000. During the two months after the outbreak (In August and September, 1937), the daily average increased to the level of Y1,500,000,000. It further swelled to the level of Y1,936,000,000 or more in November and December, such being interpreted as being due in part to seasonal factors. Yet it dropped to Y1,926,000,000 in January, 1938, and later declined further to Y1,700,000,000. In April, the daily average recovered to the level of Y1,800,000,000. It amounted

was still intact and fighting in strong positions, they are not likely to be more effective after the vital centre of the national resistance has been lost, and it would be unwise to expect miraculous salvation of China by such means, if Hankow cannot be held.

to Y1,790,000,000 in May and to Y1,850,000,000 in June

The figure for the daily average issues in June, this year, represents an increase of approximately Y400,000,000 in comparison with the year before. This gaining trend can be accounted for in the main by the fact the revaluation of specie reserve was enforced in August, last year, that fiduciary issues were expanded to Y1,700,000,000 from the previous Y1,000,000,000 in the Spring season of this year and that the central banking institution was obliged to take up a large amount of fresh national bonds in connection with the Sino-Japanese hostilities

A closer examination of the bank note issuing conditions shows that the issues at the end of June, 1937, were Y1,641,000,000 and the daily average in June Y1,453,000,000 at the end of July, 1937 Y1,580,000,000 and in July, Y1,474,000,000, at the end of August Y1,499,000,000, at the end of September Y1,709,000,000 and in September Y1,518,000,000, at the end of October, Y1,787,000,000 and in October Y1,631,000,000, at the end of November Y1,878,000,000 and in November Y1,667,000,000, at the end of December Y2,305,000,000 and in December Y1,864,000,000, at the end of January, 1938, Y2,049,000,000 and in January Y1,878,000,000 at the end of February Y1,927,000,000 and in February Y1,786,000,000 and at the end of March Y1,951,000,000 and in March Y1,777,000,000 and at the end of April Y1,986,000,000 and in April Y1,800,000,000, at the end of May Y1,955,000,000 and in May Y1,786,000,000 and at the end of June Y2,074,000,000 and in June Y1,854,000,000.

The national bond issues in the hands of the Bank of Japan at the close of May, 1937, were Y710,000,000, and decreased to Y550,000,000 at the end of September. The bond holdings later increased and hit the ceiling of Y1,387,000,000 at the year-end. The holdings ranged between Y1,000,000,000 and Y1,200,000,000 for the period from January to May. This signifies the smooth absorption of national bond issues.

Deposits Show Increase

The total deposits with all the commercial banking institutions throughout the country at the close of May, 1938, amounted to Y13,070,000,000, indicating a sharp increase of Y1,600,000,000 or more by comparison with the corresponding date of the preceding year. Loans made a gain of Y760,000,000 to Y7,800,000,000. Call loans, cash on hand and others swelled by Y60,000,000 and security holdings by Y710,000,000. Such being the case, industrial loans were Y500,000,000. It is pointed out that a stupendous amount of national bond issues caused a stringency in industrial loans.

CATERPILLAR WHEELS EFFECTIVE IN CLIMBING



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Hilly country is no deterrent to tanks, the caterpillar wheels of which have proved exceedingly effective in carrying these heavy attackers over some of the worst inclines during the Japanese advance towards Hankow. Photo shows Nipponese tanks operating in hilly territory south of the Yangtze, where fierce battles are taking place with the Chinese.

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Low money trends are now prevailing throughout the country. For meeting the monetary situation, revaluation of specie reserve of the Bank of Japan, expansion of fiduciary issues and strengthening of control over the money market were put into practice.

As for money interest rates, interest on call loans in June, 1937, averaged 7.5 rin per diem, on commercial bills discounted 1.3 sen per diem and on national bonds 4.2 per cent per annum, on call loans in July 7.2 rin, on commercial bills discounted 1.3 sen and on national bonds 4.21 per cent, on call loans in August 7.6 rin, on commercial bills discounted 1.3 sen and on national bonds 4.22 per cent, on call loans in September 6.8 rin, on commercial bills discounted 1.3 sen and on national bonds 4.27 per cent, on call loans in October 7.1 rin, on commercial bills discounted 1.3 sen and on national bonds 4.27 per cent, on call loans in November 7.1 rin, on commercial bills discounted 1.3 sen and on national bonds 4.24 per cent, on call loans in December 7 rin, on commercial bills discounted 1.3 sen and on national bonds 4.24 per cent, on call loans in January, 1938 6.6 rin, on commercial bills discounted 1.3 sen and on national bonds 4.23 per cent, on call loans in February 6.7 rin, on commercial bills discounted 1.3 sen and on national bonds 4.21 per cent, on call loans in March 6.8 rin, on commercial bills discounted 1.3 sen and on national bonds 4.2 per cent, on call loans in April 6.7 rin, on commercial bills discounted 1.3 sen and on national bonds 4.2 per cent, on call loans in May 6.4 rin, on commercial bills discounted 1.3 sen and on national bonds 4.2 per cent and on call loans in June 6.4 rin, on commercial bills discounted 1.3 sen and on national bonds 4.2 per cent.

An examination of the foregoing figures shows that interest on call loans made a decline for the first half of the present year. Interest on commercial bills discounted stayed at low levels for the past one-year period. Yields on securities also dropped. This is interpreted as being attributable largely to the fact that demand for funds for expansion of industrial productive facilities this year was not so brisk as last year. On the other hand, however, yields on stocks made a rise this year. According to a survey compiled by the Hypothec Bank of Japan, yields on stocks in June, 1938, reached 5.66 per cent per annum, which compares with 5 per cent or less in May, 1937 and with 5.1 per cent in June, 1937.

Some Recessive Factors

A huge amount of national bonds were issued and convertible issues increased to a greater extent. As a sequel, bank deposits swelled. On the surface, therefore it is deemed possible to maintain the easy money tendency. But assimilation of national bond issues and capital control are forced to curb demand for industrial funds. Such being the case, it may be said that on the money market, there is not so abundant fund as expected.

Meanwhile, the recent stock trading sentiment continued to make an uninteresting showing. Increasing currency was utilized for absorption of national bond issues. In anticipation of capital increase, some shares had hitherto been bought. Big investors, on whom heavy tax burdens are imposed, are now refraining from making aggressive investments in stocks.

Strong bearish operations have taken place on the local bourse

An analysis of the average quotation on favourite stocks indicates that old shares (paid up in full) were priced at Y77.88 on July 1, 1937 and new ones at Y104.26, old ones at Y74.87 on January 1, 1938, and new ones at Y93.24, old ones at Y76.54 on February 1 and new ones at Y95.18, old ones at Y75.98 on March 1 and new ones at Y75.22 on April 1 and new ones at Y91.88, old ones at Y72.72 on May 1 and new ones at Y85.80 and old ones at Y71.18 on June 1 and new ones at Y84.71.

It is seen that old issues in June this year declined by approximately Y5 from July last year and new ones by Y20 or so. Strengthening of State control over the economic activity also cast a gloom over the market tone.

Commodity prices in this country after the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese Incident moved downward last year. But they have recovered since the beginning of this year. The index for commodity prices in June hit a high of 103.35. This year, the prices, both wholesale and retail, went up. For coping with the rising trend in goods prices, the government authorities have adopted feasible measures, such, for example, as the application of the official price system and the enforcement of domestic commodity consumption economization.

It is undeniable that advancing trends in commodity prices in general increase industrial profits. Attention should be paid, however, to the fact that so long as an available stock exists in the hands of industrialists such earnings increase. Some of the industries will have to suffer from a shortage in supply of raw materials. But the activity of the munitions and allied industries at the present time is very brisk. For meeting the present wartime economic situation and at the same time for achieving a stability in the livelihood of the masses at large, it is hoped that feasible measures for equalizing the earning position of the people will be pushed by the government authorities.

According to statistics compiled by the Commerce and Industry Ministry, the index for industrial production in this country averaged 169.6 in June, 1937, 172.1 in July, 165.1 in August, 165.7 in September, 175.8 in October, 177.0 in November, 175.8 in December, 160.6 in January, 1938, 162.8 in February and 178.0 in March. This reflects the briskness of the arms and munitions industries of Japan.

Production Indices

An examination of the production indices as compiled according to industrial branches shows that in the fibrous group cotton yarns in March, 1938, stood at 88, indicating a decline of 39 per cent from June, 1937, cotton textiles at 107, a decline of 22 per cent, raw silk at 92, a gain of 40 per cent, spun silk at 68, a decline of 14 per cent, silk textiles at 105, a decline of 6 per cent, woolen yarns at 105, a decline of 21 per cent, woolen textiles at 58, a gain of 7 per cent, rayon yarns at 380, a decline of 24 per cent, rayon textiles at 253, a decline of 27 per cent and foreign-style paper at 132, a decline of 22 per cent.

In the fertilizer and chemical industry group, ammonium sulphate averaged 233, a gain of 11 per cent, calcium cyanamid 213, a decline of 9 per cent, superpotas-

sum 164, a gain of 5 per cent, bleached powder 224, a gain of 13 per cent, soda ashes 256, a gain of 3 per cent and caustic soda 654, a gain of 39 per cent. Out of the provisions, wheat flour made an increase of 50 per cent to 113 and sugar of 56 per cent to 128.

Cement was 144, a drop of 8 per cent, glass plates 182, a drop of 28 per cent, gas 134, a rise of 24 per cent, electricity 182, a rise of 12 per cent and mineral products 170, a rise of 11 per cent.

It is found that a shrinkage was noticeable in the production index in the fibrous industry section in March, this year. The raw silk production alone gained, such being interpreted as being due to the seasonal factors. In the peace-time industry group, food and drink indices moved upward. While the peace-time industry production was down, the output index in the heavy industry group sharply advanced.

As for the nation's foreign merchandise trade conditions, the Yokohama Specie Bank's index for the amount of exports in June, last year, stood at 194, and due to movements for the boycott of Japanese articles on foreign markets, to the business depression abroad and to higher prices of Japanese goods, the index in January, this year, slumped to a low of 112.6, but it slightly rose to 136.1 in April. For the past one year, restriction over the import business was enforced by the Government authorities. The index for the value of imports in June, 1937, averaged 221.2, and in January 1938 dropped below the level of 100. Yet it recovered slightly to 140 in April. The index for the volume of exports in April, this year, made a contraction of 28 per cent from June, last year, to 178.2 and of imports of 31 per cent to 115.2. Arrivals from abroad of such important raw materials as raw cotton, raw wool and rubber made a decline in a considerable manner.

Detailed figures for the export and import indices are: (1) In amount: exports were 195.1 in June, 1937, and imports 221.2, exports 175.3 in July and imports 220.3, exports 132.2 in August and imports 194.2, exports 170.5 in September and imports 165.7, exports 165.3 in October and imports 140.0, exports 164.9 in November and imports 127.0, exports 156.8 in December and imports 127.1, exports 112.6 in January, 1938, and imports 100.3, exports 113.0 in February and imports 93.3, exports 133.2 in March and imports 109.2 and exports 136.1 in April and imports 140.9. (2) In volume: exports were 248.1 in June, 1937, and imports 167.9, exports 333.6 in July and imports 168.2, exports 169.2 in August and imports 138.3, exports 220.8 in September and imports 115.3, exports 215.6 in October and imports 98.0, exports 218.3 in November and imports 90.4, exports 207.9 in December and imports 92.5, exports 151.3 in January, 1938, and imports 78.9, exports 152.3 in February and imports 78.9, exports 172.9 in March and imports 88.7 and exports 178.2 in April and imports 115.2.

Barcelona Disbands American Volunteer Units In Ceremony

Republican Government of Spain on October 4 demobilized four companies of International brigade troops comprising the Washington and Lincoln battalions of American volunteers in ceremonies held between the Ebro front and Barcelona.

French Aid To China

A Gallic Pen Rises In Condemnation Of France's Recent Moves To Support Chiang And His Bolshevik Allies

(The following article appearing in *L'Action Francaise* written by M. Polonus, has been translated into English. Although the subjects dealt with may appear somewhat out-of-date, it is interesting reading since it comes from the pen of a French writer at a time when the attitude of the French Government is known to be decidedly pro-Chiang — Editor

An official communique from Hongkong regarding the floods in Honan province resulting from the breaks made in the banks of the Yellow River by the ruthless Chinese soldiers — an act applauded by the Chinese press, appeared in the June 15 issue of the *L'Action Francaise*. According to the report, 5,000 Japanese soldiers were drowned, however, what has been ignored, but what is clearly revealed, is the fact of the cruel and cynical nature of the Chinese. The same report has further failed to mention that the flood brought death to 150,000 of their own people, that 700,000 more peasants are starving because of the lack of shelter or clothing while others are fleeing before the rising waters of the river. None can dare to pretend that this frightful news from Hongkong emanated from sources of Japanese propaganda.

It is also strange that the French and English press which were so shocked and indignant over the reports of the inhuman Japanese bombing of Canton, as a result of which hundreds of innocent Chinese civilians were said to have been killed, seem to think nothing — or disregard completely — the fact that actually it was the Chinese forces themselves, acting under orders from the Chiang Government, which were responsible. The inundation in the Honan and Shansi provinces has already claimed the lives of nearly a hundred thousand Chinese people and reduced to misery close to 700,000.

Fertile Land Submerged

But this is not all. It will be another two months, which would include July, the harvest season, before the water will cease rising. It is needless to say that this vast and fertile plain of Central China, as well as Hankow, the present seat of the Chiang Government will eventually be submerged. The inevitable corollary of this will be a famine which will reap another grim toll of lives and leave nothing but chaos and sorrow in its wake.

Such a heartless act of destruction — a destruction of their own people — on the part of the Chinese Government portends clearly enough the ultimate suicide of the Chinese, both as a race and as a nation. That country has now been transformed into a vast cemetery, with the exception of North China, which, thanks to the timely intervention of Japan, has been res-

cued from the evil influence of Bolshevism and is now enjoying a state of peace and prosperity, hitherto unknown to her. The only danger threatening her at present is Soviet Russia, who is concentrating her strength in the East at Vladivostok.

The Hongkong report states that the Japanese army lost 5,000 men by drowning, but it has been proved that the news was exaggerated. It is to China herself to whom this inundation would deal the severest blow.

The great Powers, which hitherto have believed in the goodness of assisting China, will soon come to realize that she is a crumbling and hopeless nation and that Japan, unequalled in order and discipline, is bending her efforts to secure the peace and stability of East Asia.

Considering the criminal and harsh act of sabotage carried out by the Chinese high officials, it is reasonable to assume that the blame should be laid at the door of this government of bandits which will stop at nothing to satisfy their own selfish ambitions and give sanction to the devastation of their country. Is it possible to imagine a fate more dreadful than that which would inevitably follow if the Hankow Government were to emerge victorious? Or again, anything more tragic than the thought of sacrificing the wealth of China, including her people — the inevitable result of which would mean a catastrophe — to that criminal government?

Explosion Of Hatred

Japan has not considered the necessity of making a declaration of war, for at the outset, she thought only of condemning the Chiang Government for failing to live up to the terms of the Sino-Japanese Agreement, concluded in 1902, regarding the retrocession of Tientsin. According to its stipulations, Japan was given not only the right to maintain troops in that area but to hold military maneuvers as well. The firing upon a small Japanese unit which was engaged in field maneuvers by Chinese soldiers at Lukouchiao was nothing more than an explosion of the feeling of hatred against Japan, who had so long assisted Chiang Kai-shek and his colleagues to maintain their power.

There are a number of other instances in which Chiang manifested a breach of faith, the majority of them being violations of the terms of the Sino-Japanese armistice of 1932. There are not a few times also that these acts were the consequences of the patience exercised by Japan before she was finally compelled to take definite measures. It is unnecessary to dwell further upon this point, for it is a well-known fact that since the Sian Incident Chiang Kai-shek has allied himself

JOINT COMMISSION INAUGURATED



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The Joint Commission of the Reformed Government of Nanking and the Peking Provisional Government was formed on September 22 at Peking. In the above picture are some of the officials who attended the inaugural ceremony, (second from left) General Wang I-Tang; Mr. Liang Hung-Chi; Mr. Wang Keh-min and Mr. Wen Tsung-Yao.

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with the Comintern and launched himself upon an active campaign of anti-Japanese hostilities. The Soviet is waiting to interfere the moment the Japanese forces, scattered throughout China, indicate any trace of weakness. What Moscow desires is the bolshevization of China, but thanks to Japan's vigilance, this has so far been prevented, particularly in North China.

It would seem that by rendering this immeasurable service to mankind, Japan should be regarded as having embarked upon a punitive expedition, a step to be welcomed by other Powers, instead of being condemned as having instigated the conflict. Is the military support which the Western Powers are rendering China, who is but a tool of Moscow, a thing to be tolerated? Is not Japan within her rights to consider these exports of war supplies as acts hostile toward her? Should Japan be obliged to declare war upon such Powers who attempt to conceal their hypocritical attitude and render assistance to the worst enemy of their civilization as well as to the Chiang Government which has revealed themselves as a sub-government of Moscow, what tribunal of justice could condemn her?

Still another irrefutable proof can be found in communique No. 109 of the Chinese Embassy in Paris. It reads, in part as follows: "Hankow, June 16 — Rumors regarding the possible reorganization of the Chinese Government (in the sense of Anti-Comintern N.D.L.R.) and those concerning the difficulties existent in the co-operation between the Kuomintang and the Comintern are entirely unfounded."

What a despelling announcement this must be for those who are still unwilling to admit the close co-operation between Moscow and the Hankow Government!

Powers' Attitude Unjustified

To return once more to the question of military assistance, already dealt with in June 11 issue of this journal under the title of "Aufitur et altera pars," it seems that those responsible governments set forth their

opinions to the effect that they considered activities of such a nature as being perfectly legal, especially in view of the fact that China was not engaged in a war against Japan — a war as yet undeclared. But such a statement cannot be justified, either from the human or judicial point of view.

The Quai d'Orsay, following word received from the French Ambassador at Tokyo, denied categorically reports that a fresh shipment of airplanes and pilots to the Chinese forces had been sent by way of Indo-China. But this denial does not suffice, for it does not answer the question of the transportation through Hongkong of Soviet war supplies to China by French ships.

The complaints which Japan is lodging with the French Government is concerned with the increasing activities of the French on the construction of a new railway, to run from Dong-Dang in Indo-China to Nanking. The construction of this railroad was authorized by the Colonial Minister, M. Mandel, in a decree which appeared in the Official Journal of April 25-26, page 4,793. In collaboration with the Finance Minister, M. Mandel authorized four banks to finance the project, and even demanded that French military advisers be sent to China!

It is but natural that the augmenting of activities on the construction of this railway, particularly at a critical time, such as the present, should be regarded as a curious coincidence with the bombing raids carried out by the Japanese air force on the Hongkong-Canton and Canton-Hankow railway lines, used until now for the transportation of military supplies to the Chinese forces. The new railway could have no other use other than for that one purpose.

We cannot help but conclude, therefore, that this enterprise constitutes an act of glaring hostility toward Japan. She has every reason to be displeased and is furthermore justified in warning that should the construction of the railway be continued, she will be obliged to destroy it since it is clearly obvious what its exclusive purpose is. It is therefore wrong of certain news-

papers to accuse Japan of shifting her "quarrels with England" to France.

Only those who fail to understand and appreciate the Japanese people insist upon making exaggerated statements to the effect that Japan, who faces China, numerically ten times stronger than herself and Soviet Russia, whose formidable armies are closely watching Manchoukuo from her ports, would not dare to place herself on unfavourable terms with China's closest neighbour, the French colonial empire — that such a step would, indeed, be pure folly.

Law Courts Formed for Occupied Provinces

District law courts in China now are divided into first and second classes under a plan adopted at a meeting of the Reformed Government. The plan was drawn up by the Ministry of Justice.

Kiangsu province will have three first class district law courts and four second class ones. The cities where the first class district courts will be established are Nanking, Shanghai and Soochow, while second class district courts will be established in Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wushih and Changshu. Branches of district courts will be established in the other districts of the Province.

Chekiang province will have one first class district court in Hangchow and one second class court in Wuh-sing only, while Anhwei province will have two first class courts in Wuhu and Fenghuai, but will have no second class courts for the time being.

Each of the three provinces will have a high court. In Kiangsu it will be established in Soochow with a branch in Nanking. In Chekiang it will be in Hangchow, while in Anhwei it will be in Pengpu with a branch in Wuhu.

Japanese Carriages For Railways

Chinese passengers who hitherto have been allowed to carry only small parcels in travelling on the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow Railways because of a lack of rolling stock, will be permitted to carry bigger and heavier baggage henceforth.

This is made possible by the arrival here from Japan of a number of new freight and passenger cars for the two railways.

Chiang Denounced At Kiukiang Mass Meeting

Resolutions denouncing General Chiang Kai-shek's policy toward Japan, expressing gratitude to the Japanese Army and supporting the new Nanking Government were adopted at a mass meeting of some 2,300 Kiukiang citizens held at a primary school in the Yangtse port recently.

Chinese Leaders Petition Chiang To Ask Armistice

Their Aim To Save Remainder Of China From War Devastation

That Japan is showing no signs of economic weakness, that the help from some Powers is becoming less dependable and that the fall of Hankow will render Chiang financially helpless, are cited among other reasons in a petition recommending an immediate armistice with Japan, signed by more than 50 prominent Chinese in financial, commercial, educational and social circles in Shanghai and Hongkong, and recently filed, under great secrecy, with Chiang Kai-shek, Wang Chung-wei and the National Political Council. The need for immediate negotiations for an armistice was emphasized, it is understood, as an urgent step to save what is still under the authority of the Chiang regime from irreparable loss, according to information received from very reliable sources.

The causes that prompted these leaders to take this step are understood to be as follows:

(1) Hankow and Wuchang are vital points, and once these places are captured by Japan, the loss, from both military and economic viewpoints, will be fatal to China.

(2) Now that the Chiang authority's revenues from maritime customs and salt gabelle all have been seized by the new regimes and it has only Hankow, Kowloon and Canton, the fall of Hankow will deprive the Chiang authority of its last sources of revenue;

(3) The Communists are carrying on agitation for a class struggle, in violation of their pledge. Their activities have recently become so outspoken that the Kuomintang Government was forced to dissolve, in the middle of August, 13 organizations that were formed to help Chiang carry on the fight against Japan but which have taken advantage of the situation to propagandize Bolshevism.

(4) Material help from some Powers has become gradually less dependable because of the unrest in Europe. In particular the attitude of the Powers toward Article 17 of the League Covenant at Geneva has been discouraging.

(5) Not only has Japan failed to show any indication of economic disintegration, but she is showing a more consolidated front than ever before.

(6) The fusion of the Peking and Nanking regimes is expected to take place eventually, and that before long, demonstrating the solidarity of the new authorities.

Whether the petition will be pigeon-holed or will influence Chiang and others is being watched with much interest by the quarters concerned.

THE PARACELS

A few chunks of rock projecting above water in the China Sea have become so many tons of international dynamite. They form the uninhabited, unimposing, and hitherto almost unnoticed archipelago of coral atolls and wave-swept reefs known as the Paracel Islands. A small detachment of French troops "occupied" them at the beginning of July.

Whoever controls the Paracel Islands becomes a neighbour of the United States. For they are the closest land to the Philippines on the west. An air base in the newly occupied archipelago would be about 600 miles from Manila.

Islands Near Territory

China assumed sovereignty over this handful of sub-tropical islets so close to her southern coast and her southernmost island appendage of Hainan, but neglected to carry out the formalities of occupying and claiming them. France, with a protectorate over Annam since 1886, claims the heritage of the Annam influence over these neighbouring isles 250 miles from the east coast of French Indo-China. In November, 1937, France announced a lighthouse on Pattle island, one of the closest to the French protectorate's coast and busy port of Tourane. In theory, the Paracels' greatest importance may be to France, to guard eastern approaches to the 22 million French subjects in Indo-China.

China Sea Lanes

Actually, proximity to interests of six nations makes the small archipelago, fewer than two score reefs and isles, an ideal stand for obstructing traffic on China Sea lanes. North of them flies the American China Clipper on wing from the Philippines to Portuguese Macau and British Hongkong on China's coast. Beyond lies Taiwan (Formosa), southwestern outpost of the Japanese Empire, West of the Paracels passes the accepted route for shipping rice, leading export of French Indo-China, to China, world's leading rice market. East of the islands lies the longer line of contact between Hongkong, Singapore, and India, foremost British strongholds of eastern Asia.

36 Neutral Specks

Until recently the Paracels have lain aloof and untouched by tempests of human politics—thirty-six neutral specks submitting only to the sea. Of the three dozen charted protuberances on this submarine plateau rising in the China Sea's centre, only 17 project far enough above high water to guarantee firm footing. The largest islands, Lincoln and Woody, are just over a mile long and just less than a mile wide. Each isle is a small portion of dry land served up on a broad platter of coral reef.

No Human Occupants

Scattered over 10,000 square miles, the Paracel archipelago had not before been considered worth gathering into a political unit. One handful forms the Crescent Group, named for its shape; another handful is the Amphitrite Group, imposing enough to be named

for the classic goddess of the sea. The calm impartiality of nature bowed their isolated palm trees in the northeast monsoon for part of the year, in the southwest monsoon for the other part. Fish-chasing sea birds, mostly camouflaged in businesslike plumage of misty gray and foam-white, covered several islands in screaming thousands for the annual domestic interval of hatching their young. These are the most prominent natives of the Paracels—sooty terns and pearl-gray terns with black napes, crested terns, smooth-sailing black frigate birds with 7-foot wing span, brown booby birds and red-footed white boobies. Among these burly winged mariners, 250 miles from any mainland, lives a small land bird that has no traffic with the sea, a rare variety no larger than a swallow.

Ordinarily the only human visitors to the Paracels are Chinese fishermen from Hainan, in shallow junks with leisurely matting sails. They venture cautiously around spots where the blue sea churns white against coral reefs, or dimples in sinister pale blue-green patches above the extensive hidden shoals of Jehangore Bank, Bremen Bank, and others. The islands are in the same latitude as Jamaica; and fishermen there seek such subtropical catch as large sea turtles, ultimately to become soup, sea slugs, and bulky mollusks of the giant tridacna variety, whose ruffle-rimmed shell—sometimes two or three feet long—is operated by a fleshy muscle highly prized for Chinese feasts. More intensive fishing by trawling is impractical because of reefs.

Woody Island and Robert Island were worked for guano for a while. Rains dissolving guano into the coral rock necessitated quarrying the rock itself for its phosphoric content. A Japanese company undertook these operations, and Chinese workmen laboured under Philippine overseers, scraping away the upper surface of the islands. Their departure left a few huts, a couple of brackish wells, a pair of rickety piers, and swarming colonies of rats.

Nanking District Court To Reopen Soon

Preparations for reopening the Nanking District Court are being made by Mr. Chun Hung-sheng, councillor to the Nanking city government.

Mr. Chun was instructed by the Reformed Government's Ministry of Justice to reopen the court some time ago but he abandoned his work as the buildings of the former district court and prison had been both destroyed in the hostilities.

Recently Mr. Chun again was ordered to reopen the court, the building of the former military tribunal being placed at his disposal. This building also has a prison which remained intact in the fighting. After being cleaned, this building will be ready for occupation by the court staff soon.

Hsinking Pledges Support To Organ Of China Regimes

Issues Statement Congratulating Creation Of Joint Commission

Manchoukuo is fully prepared to extend all the support in her power to the joint commission of the two new Governments of the Chinese Republic at Peking and Nanking in the latter's efforts toward the consolidation of peace in the Far East. This is part of the statement issued on Sept. 23 by the foreign office authorities of the Manchoukuo Government congratulating the creation of the joint commission at Peking.

The statement declares at its outset that the Chinese Kuomintang Government has plunged the 400,000,000 innocent Chinese masses into extreme distress by playing to the music of Communist elements and falling an easy prey to the machinations of capitalistic nations. Pointing out that the Kuomintang Government is on the verge of complete destruction before the swift advance of the Japanese forces on Hankow, the statement declares that it is a matter for deep congratulation for the consolidation of peace in the Far East that the joint commission of the two new Governments of the Chinese Republic has been formed. It then expresses the hope that the Federated Autonomous Government of Inner Mongolia and other bodies will take suitable measures to effect co-operation with the newly-created commission at Peking.

"The desire expressed by the new commission in connection with an early relief of the Chinese masses from the maladministration of the Kuomintang Government and the evils of Communism is similar to that held by Manchoukuo and the Government is fully prepared to extend every assistance and co-operation possible to the new commission in the latter's efforts toward the attainment of its lofty ideals," the statement concludes.

Compromise Plan for Palestine Shaped

Terrorist attacks continued unabated throughout Palestine resulting in many Arabs and Jews being killed.

Meanwhile, Arab and Jewish circles in Jerusalem are closely examining the possibilities of success of the new plan for the settlement of the question.

The plan, elaborated by the British authorities since last August, includes the ban on selling to Jews lands belonging to Arabs, limitation of Jewish immigration, institution of a legislative council the powers of which would extend to all localities, and a political amnesty.

The plan seems to be a compromise between the Jewish and Arab viewpoints but appears to be opposed by extremist elements on both sides.

It is rumoured that Dr. Weizman, chairman of the Zionist Executive Committee, is opposed to the plan but the Jewish news agency formally denied this information.

Matsui Boulevard Opened

Widened from an original 10 metres to 50 metres, Chimei Road, formerly extending from Dixwell Road to the Civic Centre, was thrown open to the public on recently. It is now known as Matsui Boulevard and runs from Kashing Road to the Civic Centre.

Named after Mr. Chen Chi-mei, a Kuomintang veteran, the road was designed to attract residents towards the Civic Centre, but up to the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities in Shanghai last year was only lined with squatters' huts.

The new route has eliminated the bottle-neck at Chimei and Dixwell Road intersections.

Reformed Government In Nanking

With the exception of two ministers, who were unable to leave Shanghai, leaders of the Reformed Government of the Republic of China arrived in Nanking in the afternoon of October 1. They were greeted by a large throng, including Nanking municipal officials, and a Chinese band.

The arrivals included Mr. Liang Hung-chih, chief of the Executive Council, Mr. Wen Tsung-yao, chief of the Legislative Council, Mr. Chen Chun, Minister of the Interior, Mr. Chen Lo, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Chen Chin-tao, Minister of Finance, and Mr. Jen Yuan-tao, Minister of Public Security. They were accompanied by their families. Major-Gen. Kumakichi Harada, chief of the Japanese Army's Special Services, also arrived in the same train.

Mr. Chiang Chieh, Minister of Communications was due to arrive by air, while Mr. Wang Tze-hui, Minister of Industries, was expected in Nanking in a few days.

The transfer of the majority of Reformed Government officials from Shanghai to Nanking was carried out in preparation for extensive activities by the new regime following the fall into Japanese hands of the Wuhan cities.

Officials indicated that the Reformed Government would observe the Double Tenth Festival, the anniversary of the founding of the Chinese republic.

Encoffinment of Mr. Tang Shao-yi

Last respects for the late Mr. Tang Shao-yi were paid when the body was encoffined at the parlour of the International Funeral Directors, Kjaochow Road.

As soon as she learned of the tragedy, the widow left Hongkong for Shanghai, arriving here on October 5. There was no funeral service here, it having been decided that the coffin be carried back to his birth-place, Chungshan, Kwangtung, at a later date.

Mr. Tong, who was assassinated at his home at 18 Rue Ferguson by several hatchetmen on September 30, left a widow, four sons, seven daughters and several grandchildren. The late statesman, who was the first Premier of the Republic of China, was 78 years old at the time of his death.

六 踐踏他人田園或牽入牛馬者
 (解釋) 踐踏係人所踐踏，牽入牛馬，踐踏外定吞食他人所種植之物，自應處罰。
 第五十三條 本法自公佈日施行
 (解釋) 此為本法發生効力，及對於違警者加以處罰之時期也。
 (完)

佈告

實業部佈告 (佈字第二號)

為佈告事照得絲繭一項為國家歲出大宗各地絲繭事業自經兵燹之後亟待規劃復興茲查各絲繭商或轉徙異地或意存觀望直至於今未見有急起謀劃補救情事以致完好者日就頹廢損毀者整理無從長此以往在商人營業上固為重大損失在國家資源上亦攸關開發大計亟應召集各該事業負責人共同商討以冀挽救用特通告知照自即日起仰各該負責人於十日內將同所有事業之證明文件送至本部登記以便統盤規劃復興方案倘有故意違撓逾期不來部登記本部認為甘心放棄當即代為處理事關各該商權益仰各格遵辦理毋延切切此佈

部長 王子惠

中華民國二十七年八月八日

財政部佈告

關字第八號

為佈告事照得本政府成立數月於茲各項規章均經分別釐訂頒行關於民國二十六年六月三十日修訂現行中國海關違禁品及禁止或限制運輸品表內各種護照自本年本月二十日起應以本政府及本政府所認可之各機關簽發之護照經該關監督加蓋關防為標準所有國民政府以前頒發各項護照一概作為無效除令行江海關監督轉飭該關稅務司遵照辦理外合亟佈告商民人等一體週知此佈

部長 陳錦濤

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 陳子棠
 南京事務所通告

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 產委托手續便利辦理迅速

事務所南京鼓樓新村八號
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洩，一則任意毀損，一則違反督促，抗不浚治，均應處罰。

(解釋) 二 裝置糞土穢物經過街道不加覆蓋或任意停留者

糞土穢物，臭氣四溢，裝置經過街道時，加以覆蓋，或可稍減，如任意停留，仍不免穢氣溢出，迅速通過，違者處罰。

(解釋) 三 於商埠繁盛地點任意停泊糞船者

商埠繁盛地點人口稠密，衛生攸關，不應停泊糞船，違者處罰，他如人煙稀少之處，停泊亦宜於深夜也。

(解釋) 四 以穢物或獸骸骨投入人家或舟車者

穢物禽獸骸骨，均為不潔之物，投入人家或舟車，無論是否妨害其衛生，即應處罰。

(解釋) 五 於道路或公共處所便溺者

近代各地多有公廁，為一定便溺之所，如隨地便溺，既礙衛生，又失觀瞻，應予處罰。

(解釋) 六 於河埠道旁擅設廁所糞坑或堆積穢物者

近來各地設立廁所糞坑者，在在皆見，即如堆積穢物之處，亦不擇僻靜處所，每為外人笑柄，自宜取締處罰之也。

(解釋) 七 污穢供人所飲之淨水者

所謂淨水，如河水池水井水之類，皆供人飲用，如使之污穢，即危及他人之康健，自應處罰。

第五十條 第九章 妨害他人身體財產之違警罰
有左列各款行為之一者處十五日以下之拘留或十五元以下之罰金

(解釋) 一 見第三十三條

(解釋) 二 加暴行於人或污穢人之身體未至傷害者

所謂暴行，如毆打是，所謂污穢，如糞便以外之穢物是，加諸他人，雖未至傷害，亦為違警犯，如至傷害，則為刑事犯矣。

(解釋) 三 以不正之目的施催眠術者

催眠術本可治病，如施術者有不正之目的，藉以斂錢，或為作奸之手段，宜處罰及之。

(解釋) 四 有左列各款行為之一者處十日以下之拘留十元以下之罰金
見第三十三條

(解釋) 一 解放他人所有牛馬及一切動物者

解放即脫離羈絆之意，他人所有之牛馬及一切動物，被其解放，不特易於走失，設或奔馳，尤易傷及行人，宜予處罰。

(解釋) 二 漏逸或間隔蒸氣電氣或煤氣未至生公共危險者

所用蒸氣電氣煤氣，如漏逸或間隔，雖非出於故意，令之發生，但如不即雇工修理，即屬違警，倘已發生公共危險，則為刑事犯矣。

(解釋) 三 解放他人所繫舟筏未至漂失者

解放他人之舟筏，即為故意行為，但以未至漂失為度，如已漂失，則為毀損，應受刑法處罰。

(解釋) 四 強行借貸或強行買賣者

借貸買賣係雙方之願意，不得強逼，否則易生衝突，或致有擾亂秩序之行為，應以違警論。

第五十二條 有左列各款行為之一者處五日以下之拘留或五元以下之罰金
見第三十三條

(解釋) 一 無故強人會面或追隨人之身旁經阻止不聽者

是否肯與人會面，屬諸自由，身體不許任人追隨，如無故強人會面，即違反本人之意思，追隨他人身傍，即屬不正當舉動，應論違警，惟所謂無故，凡託故者亦謂無故也。

(解釋) 二 無故毀損邸宅題誌店舖招牌或一切合理廣告者

邸宅題誌，店舖招牌，為識別之用，合理廣告，為宣傳之用，如無故或託故毀損，是為違警。

(解釋) 三 任意於人家牆壁或建築物張貼紙類或塗抹畫刊者

張貼紙類，有一定之所，須經公署允許，畫刊係屬美術，對於人家牆壁或建築物，均不許任意張貼或塗抹，違者以違警論。

(解釋) 四 在他人地內私掘土塊石塊情節輕微者

在他人地內私掘土塊石塊，本係刑法上之損毀罪及竊盜罪，惟為便宜處理計，屬諸違警，故以情節輕微者為限。

(解釋) 五 採折他人之樹木花卉或菜菓者

採折他人之樹木花卉或菜菓，雖似竊盜，然大都情節輕微，故屬諸違警。

(解釋) 見第三十三條

(解釋) 一 汚損祠宇及一切公衆營造物情節尚輕者
祠宇指宗祠寺廟等而言，公衆營造物指公園學校紀念碑塔而言，人人應尊敬之，如爲汚損，則其藐視可知，應予處罰。

(解釋) 二 汚損他人墓碑者

(解釋) 墓碑係識別坟墓之用，如僅被汚穢，固足以令其子孫感覺苦痛，或再毀損，則必致識別無由，自宜論以違警。

(解釋) 三 當衆罵詈嘲弄人者

(解釋) 罵詈他人，受者難堪，罵詈而專以嘲弄，尤足令人難受，如係當衆，則他人顏面攸關，或致發生不測之事，故應罰之。

(解釋) 四 於道路叫罵不聽禁止者

(解釋) 此與前款不同，係指對於不特定人之叫罵而言，如被叫罵者在後，或即發生衝突，警察爲預防計，應即禁止，不聽者處罰。

第四十六條

(解釋) 一 未經公署准售賣有毒質之藥劑情節輕微者

(解釋) 藥劑含有毒質者非一概不能使用，有時爲醫生不可少之藥，總之須經公署准許，如未經准許而出賣，苟無重大危險，可僅取締之也。

(解釋) 二 於人煙稠密之處開設糞廠者

(解釋) 糞廠臭氣四溢，鄰居衛生攸關，應開設荒僻處所，如違者應即處罰，並取締之，他如露天糞坑在人煙稠密處者同。

(解釋) 三 於人煙稠密之處晒晾或煎熬一切發生穢器之物品不聽禁止者

(解釋) 所謂晒晾，即將汚穢之物堆置晒晾而言，所謂煎熬，即能發生穢氣之物煎熬而言，其臭氣足害鄰居之衛生，應即禁止，不聽者處罰。

(解釋) 四 售賣春藥墮胎藥或散布此等廣告者

(解釋) 助長淫慾者爲春藥，墮落胎兒者曰墮胎藥，均足以危及身體，自宜處罰，即使非售賣之人，而代爲散布廣告者

第八章 妨害衛生之違警罰

有左列各款行爲之一者處十五日以下之拘留十五元以下之罰金

(解釋) 五 以符咒邪術醫療疾病者
疾病宜服藥醫治，如受行使符咒邪術者之愚民，捨醫藥而不用，反足誤以喪生，故應處罰也。

(解釋) 同第三十五條第二項

(解釋) 違犯第一項第二款勒令歇業
於人煙稠密之處，開設糞廠，宜即取締，以重衛生，故不限次數也。

(解釋) 有左列各款行爲之一者處十日以下之拘留十元以下之罰金

(解釋) 一 販賣腐敗食物者

(解釋) 腐敗食物，蒼蠅叢集，足爲疾病之媒介，無知小民，貪其價廉，每每購食，取締外應予處罰。

(解釋) 二 應加覆蓋之飲食物不加覆蓋陳列售賣者

(解釋) 食物應加覆蓋，以保持清潔，夏天爲尤甚，如不加以覆蓋，則易間接傳染毒菌，故宜處罰。

(解釋) 三 攪雜有害衛生之物質於飲食物而售賣藉牟不正當利益者

(解釋) 商人將本求利，本屬正當，倘攪雜有害衛生之物質，如酒中和入火酒等類，則有傷顧飲者之身體，自應處罰。

(解釋) 四 售賣非真正之藥品或深夜逢人危急拒絕賣藥者

(解釋) 假藥不特不能治病，反足以加病，深夜買藥，定係險症，倘以深夜而拒絕售賣，即係絕人生路，均應處罰之也。

(解釋) 業經准許懸牌行術之醫師醫士或助產士產婆無故不應召請者處十元以下之罰金其應人召請者無故延遲者亦同

(解釋) 醫師如西醫，醫士如國醫，助產士如醫校畢業者，產婆如未經醫校畢業者，既經公署准許行術，即應以救人爲懷，如無故不應召請，或故意遲到，均應處罰。

(解釋) 有左列各款行爲之一者處五元以下之罰金

(解釋) 見第三十三條

(解釋) 一 毀損溝渠暗渠或受公署督促不行浚治者
明溝暗渠，均爲流水洩污之所，一經毀損，勢必污水溢流，他如已經汗塞，不即浚治，亦必水污積滯，無從排

第廿四條 各項考試學生以六十分學員以七十份為及格

第廿五條 本校正科速成科學生修業期滿考試及格後由校造具成績清冊呈部分發實習實習期滿給予證書並由原實習機關任用之高等科學員畢業後由校呈部送回原機關服務其成績優異者併予記名升用

第廿六條 本校辦事細則另定之

第廿七條 本規程如有未盡事宜得隨時呈請修正之

第廿八條 本規程自公佈之日施行

違警罰法淺釋

(下) 張桐

第四十二條 有左列各款行為之一者處五日以下之拘留或五元以下之罰金

(解釋) 見第三十三條

一 於私有地界地當通行之處有溝井及坎穴等不設覆蓋或圍牆者

(解釋) 溝井坎穴不設覆蓋或圍牆，足以危及行人，惟以在交通之處為限，如並無人通行處所，即不受本款之制限也。

二 於公眾聚集之處或灣曲小巷馳驟車馬或爭道競行不聽阻止者

(解釋) 公眾聚集之處，或灣曲小巷，係人烟稠密，道路逼仄之地，行路不慎，即易肇禍，如再馳驟車馬，爭道競行，危險更甚，不聽阻止者，應以違警論。

(解釋) 各種車輛不遵章設置信號器或違章設置者

三 車輛是否須設置信號器，各地不同，由公署規定，如上海人力車照章不許安置號鈴，內地照章則須安置號鈴，違章者均以違警論也。

(解釋) 未經公署准許於路旁河岸等處開設店棚者

四 所謂店棚，係非瓦房之店舖，限於路旁河岸，且與交通市容攸關，故必經公署准許，違者論以違警。

(解釋) 毀損道路橋樑之標誌或一切禁止通行或指引道路之標誌等類者

五 所謂標誌，即示行人識別道路橋樑之記號，所謂標誌，即告知不能通行，或通行方向之指示，大都係防入迷途及免除危險而設，一經毀損，為害匪細，故屬諸違警。

六 渡船橋樑等曾經公署定有一定通行費類於定數以上私行

(解釋) 浮收或故阻通行者

近時公路建築發達，對於行駛之車輛，往往規定徵收相當費額，為養路之費，如車照等是，倘較定額以上收取，或故阻通行，即為違警。

(解釋) 前項第六款浮收之金錢沒收之

第四十三條 有左列各款行為之一者處五元以下之罰金

(解釋) 見第三十三條

一 於渡船橋樑等應給通行費之處不給定價強迫通行者

(解釋) 應給通行之費而不照給，即屬故違定章，自應處罰，惟因未攜帶金錢，或攜帶不足，請求通融者，即無強迫通行之狀態，故本款以強逼通行為限也。

(解釋) 於路旁羅列商品玩具或食物等類不聽阻止者

二 路旁係行人往來之處，如將商品玩具或食物等類，羅列其間，足以妨礙交通，警察得即時取締，違者處罰。

(解釋) 濫繫繫筏致損壞橋樑堤防者

三 繫指船隻木排竹排停泊時所用之繫繩而言，為力甚鉅，如因濫繫而損壞橋樑堤防，不特危及交通，或足引起水患，應在處罰之列。

(解釋) 於道路橫列車馬或堆積木石薪炭及其他物品妨礙行人者

四 本款所謂車馬，應停留何處，原則不得停於路中，例外如於路旁，警察因他種關係，亦得取締，至堆物道路中，斷然不許，即係暫時停置，亦在取締之列也。

(解釋) 於河流橫列舟筏或拋擲木石雜物者

五 舟筏停泊，不依次序，足阻交通，拋擲木石雜物，足以阻礙河流，並有碍衛生，應取締而處罰之也。

(解釋) 於道路溜頓車馬或疏於牽繫妨礙行人者

六 本款如溜頓車馬於僻靜之處，不致有礙交通，倘於人煙稠密之地，則足以礙及行人，此外如疏於牽繫而致奔逸，在在易生危險，處罰者應分別定之也。

(解釋) 並行車馬妨礙行人者

七 車本不能並行，馬則並行馳驟，定妨礙行人，警察應隨時取締，處罰及之。

(解釋) 並航水路妨礙通船者

八 河面遼闊，舟筏並行，似屬無礙，若較仄之河道，勢必碍及通船，故應處罰之也。

- 定 教授講師助教等員額視班次及員生之多寡由校酌擬呈部核
- 第四條 校長綜理全校事宜由內政部部长兼任之
- 第五條 校長秉承校長之命處理校務由部遴員呈請簡派之
- 第六條 校務處長事務處長承校長教育長之命分掌其主管事務由部遴員呈請聘任
- 第七條 教授講師助教承校長教育長之命教務處長之指導分任學科之教授及實施事宜教授由校呈奉部准後聘請專任講師由校聘請兼任助教由校派充均呈部備案
- 第八條 訓育主任承教育長教務處長之命負各班訓育及軍紀風紀之責由校呈請聘任或委任
- 第九條 總隊長隊長區隊長承教育長教務處長之命訓育主任之指導掌理軍訓及訓育事宜總隊長由校呈請聘任或委任隊長由校呈請委任區隊長由校派充報部備案
- 第十條 編譯主任編譯員承教育長教務處長之命分任編譯各國最近出版之警察名著並編輯本校各種刊物主任由校呈請聘任或委任編輯員由校呈請委任
- 由編譯主任介紹經教育長教務處長之許可者得由校聘為名譽編譯員
- 第十一條 課程主任承教育長教務處長之命掌理關於課程事宜由校呈請委任
- 第十二條 文書主任會計主任庶務主任承教育長事務處長之命分任各該主管事務由校呈請委任
- 第十三條 警衛長承教育長事務處長之命掌理本校警衛事宜由校派充報部備案
- 第十四條 事務員書記承各主管長官之命辦理所掌事務由校派充報部備案
- 第十五條 本校設校務會議事務會議其規則另定之
- 第十六條 本校設學生班學員班兩種學生班分正科速成科學員班分高等科講習科
- 第十七條 各科所授科目由校適應實際需要於各該科開學前妥切擬訂呈部核定施行
- 第十八條 本校考選員生以品行端正體質強健絕無嗜好為根本要件其各科應考之資格如左
 - 一，正科 本科學生應就年在二十二歲以上三十歲以下身高五尺二寸以上具有左列資格之一者考取之

- 甲，公立或已立案之私立高級中學畢業者
- 乙，各地警長警務繼續服務三年以上而有中學程度經主管機關遴選保送者
- 二，速成科 速成科學生應就合於左列兩項資格者考取之
 - 甲，年在二十三歲以上三十歲以下者
 - 乙，公立或已立案之私立法學校畢業者
 - 三，高等科 高等科學員應就合於左列兩項資格者考取之
 - 甲，年在四十歲以下者
 - 乙，警官學校軍官學校或政法學校畢業現任巡官以上警職且已繼續服務二年以上著有成績經地方主管機關選送者
 - 四，講習科 講習科學員應就年在五十歲以下合於左列兩項資格之一者考取之
 - 甲，警察學校一年以上畢業者
 - 乙，曾任警官二年以上並有確切證明者
- 第十九條 各科修業期限如左
 - 一，正科二年必要時得延長之
 - 二，速成科一年必要時得延長之
 - 三，高等科六個月至一年
 - 四，講習科三個月至六個月
- 第二十條 本校不收學費所有修業期間應需講義膳宿服裝雜費完全由本校供給
- 第二十一條 本校員生除高等科係各地保送修業期間一律保留原缺仍支原薪外正科速成科學生每月各予津貼十元講習科學員每月各予津貼二十元
- 第二十二條 本校考選員生之班別名額考誠日期應試科目由校隨時妥擬呈部核定
- 第二十三條 本校考試分左列五種
 - 一，入學考試由校組織招考委員會於入學前行之
 - 二，甄別考試由校組織甄別委員會於入校三月後舉行之凡甄別考試不及格者開除學籍報部備案但修業期間在六個月以下者得免甄別考試
 - 三，學期考試由校組織考試委員會於學期終了時舉行之
 - 四，畢業考試由校組織畢業考試委員會於畢業時舉行之並呈報派員監試
- 前項各委員會規則另定之

第十八條 特設警察局各項辦事細則由局擬訂呈由該管警務處轉呈內政部核定並報該管道尹公署備查

第十九條 本條例自公布日施行

縣警察所組織條例

民國二十七年八月十日立法院第十五次立法會議通過
民國二十七年八月二十九日維新政府公佈

- 第一條 本組織條例依各級警察機關暫行編制大綱第十七條訂定之
- 第二條 縣警察所直隸於各該省警務處兼受各該管道尹縣知事之監督指揮辦理各該縣警察事務
- 第三條 縣警察所為執行法律命令或依法律命令之委任於不抵觸法令範圍內得頒布單行警察章程但須呈報該管警務處核准轉報內政部及省政府備案並報該管道尹公署縣政府備查
- 第四條 縣警察所對於所屬職員之處分或命令認為違背法令妨害法益或侵越權限時得停止或撤銷之
- 第五條 縣警察所設所長一人兼任待遇由該管警察處遴選合格人員委用呈報內政部察核備案並報省政府及分別咨令該管道縣備查綜理全所事務指揮監督所屬機關及職員
- 第六條 縣警察所設總務業務勤務三組但事務清簡者不設勤務組其事務由總務組兼理之
- 第七條 總務組掌理事務如左
一 關於章制之規劃事項
二 關於人事及訓育事項
三 關於文書及印信事項
四 關於統計及裝械事項
五 關於會計及庶務事項
六 其他不屬於各組事項
- 第八條 業務組掌理事務如左
一 關於行政警察事項
二 關於司法警察事項
三 關於衛生警察事項
四 勤務組掌理事務如左
一 關於勤務督察事項
二 關於長官特交事項
- 第十條 總務業務勤務三組各設組長一人所員若干人其事務清簡者不設組長以所員分理之

第十一條 縣警察所得就該管區域分設警察分所警察分駐所警察派出所劃段分負職責

第十二條 分所設分所長一人所員巡官各若干人
縣警察所及分所因繕寫事務之必要得酌用僱員

第十三條 分所長由該管警務處遴選合格人員委任組長所員巡官由其主管長官遴選合格人員呈轉該管警務處察核委任僱員由所長分所長委用之

第十四條 前項組長所員巡官僱員之名額由該管警務處依照實際需要核定呈報內政部備案並報省政府及分別咨令該管道縣備查

第十五條 縣警察所所轄各所之設置與裁併應呈警務處核定之

第十六條 本條例自公布日施行

內政部警官學校組織規程

第一條 本校以統一警察教育造就警察人才調訓現任警官提高警政效率為宗旨

第二條 本校直隸於內政部

第三條 本校置左列各職員
校長一人
教育長一人
教務處長一人
事務處長一人
訓育主任一人
編譯主任一人
課程主任一人
文書主任一人
會計主任一人
庶務主任一人
編譯員四人至八人
事務員十二人至十五人
書記十人至二十人
警衛長一人
隊長每班一人區隊長每班三人至四人員生在三班以上者得置總隊長一人

第十六條

普通市警察局因維持治安及業務之需要得編練保安警察隊（如保安警察隊騎巡隊車巡隊機器腳踏車隊）消防隊偵緝隊水巡隊各隊設隊長一人由局長比照前條之規定分別委用呈報其組織依實際之需要暫由該局擬請該管警務處核定轉報內政部察核備案並報該管市政府備查

第十七條

普通市警察局所轄署所之設置與裁併應呈該管警務處核定之

第十八條

普通市警察局應設警士教練所一切依部頒章程辦理之

第十九條

普通市警察局各項辦事細則由局擬請呈由該管警務處轉呈內政部核定並報該管市政府備查

第二十條

本條例自公佈日施行

特設警察局組織條例

民國二十七年八月十日立法院第十五次立法會議通過
民國二十七年八月二十九日維新政府公佈

第一條

本組織條例依各級警察機關暫行編制大綱第十七條訂定之

第二條

特設警察局直隸於各該省警務處兼受各該管道尹之監督指揮掌理各該轄境內警察事務

第三條

特設警察局為執行法律命令或依法律命令之委任於不抵觸法令範圍內得頒布單行警察章程但須呈報該管警務處核准

第四條

特設警察局對於所屬職員之處分或命令認為違背法令妨害法益或侵越權限時得停止或撤銷之

第五條

特設警察局設局長一人荐任由該管警務處遴選合格人員呈請內政部察核荐任之綜理全局事務指揮監督所屬機關及職員

第六條

特設警察局設左列各科
一 總務科
二 行政科
三 司法科

第七條

總務科掌理事務如左
一 關於章制之規劃事項
二 關於人事事項
三 關於訓育事項
四 關於文書及印信事項
五 關於編纂及統計事項

第八條

關於會計及庶務事項
其他不屬於各科事項
行政科掌理事務如左
一 關於治安及正俗事項
二 關於交通事項
三 關於消防事項
四 關於外事警察事項
五 關於戶口調查事項
六 關於保健事項
七 關於市政之協助事項
司法科掌理事務如左
一 關於審訊事項
二 關於偵緝事項
三 關於鑑識事項
四 其他司法警察事項
總務行政司法各科各設科長一人科員若干人
特設警察局因督察外勤勤務設勤務督察長一人勤務督察員若干人

第九條

特設警察局應就該管區域內分設警察署警察分駐所警察派出所劃段分負職責署設署長一人署員巡官各若干人

第十條

特設警察局督察長荐任由局長遴選合格人員呈由該管警務處核轉內政部察核荐任並報該管道尹公署備查署長荐任待遇由局長遴選合格人員呈請該管警務處核予任用轉報內政部察核備案科員勤務督察員署員巡官委任由局長遴選合格人員委用呈報該管警務處察核備案並報該管道尹公署備查員由局長委用之

第十一條

前項科員勤務督察員署員巡官僱員之名額由局依照實際需要妥切擬議聲敘理由呈請該管警務處核定之

第十二條

特設警察局因維持治安及業務之需要得編練保安警察隊（如保安警察隊騎巡隊車巡隊機器腳踏車隊）消防隊偵緝隊水巡隊各隊設隊長一人由局長比照前條之規定分別委用呈報其組織依實際之需要擬呈該管警務處核定轉報內政部察核備案並報該管道尹公署備查

第十三條

特設警察局所轄署所之設置與裁併應呈該管警務處核定之

第十四條

特設警察局應設警士教練所一切依部頒章程辦理之

第十五條

本條例自公佈日施行

第十六條

本條例自公佈日施行

第十七條

本條例自公佈日施行

- 第十七條 勤務督察員技士署員巡官委任由局長遴選合格人員委用呈報內政部審核並報該管市政府備案僱員由局長委用之前項科員勤務督察員技士署員巡官之名額由局依照實際需要妥切擬議聲敘理由呈請內政部核定之
- 特別市警察局因維持治安及業務之需要得編練保安警察隊(如保安警察隊騎巡隊車巡隊機器腳踏車隊)消防隊偵緝隊水巡隊各隊設隊長一人由局長比照前條之規定分別呈准任用其組織依實際之需要擬呈內政部核定並報該管市政府備案
- 第十八條 特別市警察局所轄署所之設置與裁併應呈內政部核定並報該管市政府備案
- 第十九條 特別市警察局應設警士教練所一切依部頒章程辦理之
- 第二十條 特別市警察局各項辦事細則由局擬請內政部核定並報該管市政府備案
- 第二十一條 本條例自公佈日施行

普通市警察局組織條例

民國二十七年八月十日立法院第十五次立法會議通過
民國二十七年八月二十九日維新政府公佈

- 第一條 本組織條例依各級警察機關暫行編制大綱第十七條訂定之
- 第二條 普通市警察局直隸於各該省警務處兼受該管市政府之監督指揮掌理各該市區域內警察事務
- 第三條 普通市警察局為執行法律命令或依法律命令之委任於不抵觸法令範圍內得頒布單行警察章程但須呈報該管警務處核准轉報內政部及省政府備案並報該管市政府備查
- 第四條 普通市警察局對於所屬職員之處分或命令認為違背法令妨害法益或侵越權限時得停止或撤銷之
- 第五條 普通市警察局設局長一人兼任由該管警務處遴選合格人員呈請內政部審核兼任之綜理全局事務指揮監督所屬機關及職員
- 第六條 普通市警察局設秘書一人承辦機要及審核文件事項
- 第七條 普通市警察局設左列各科
 - 一 總務科
 - 二 行政科
 - 三 司法科

- 第八條 總務科掌理事務如左
 - 一 關於章制之規劃事項
 - 二 關於人事事項
 - 三 關於訓育事項
 - 四 關於文書及印信事項
 - 五 關於編纂及統計事項
 - 六 關於會計及庶務事項
 - 七 其他不屬各科事項
 - 第九條 行政科掌理事務如左
 - 一 關於治安及正俗事項
 - 二 關於交通事項
 - 三 關於消防事項
 - 四 關於外事警察事項
 - 五 關於戶口調查事項
 - 六 關於保健事項
 - 七 關於市政之協助事項
 - 第十條 司法科掌理事務如左
 - 一 關於審訊事項
 - 二 關於偵緝事項
 - 三 關於鑑識事項
 - 四 其他司法警察事項
 - 第十一條 總務行政司法三科各設科長一人科員若干人
 - 第十二條 普通市警察局因督察外勤勤務設勤務督察長一人勤務督察員若干人
 - 第十三條 普通市警察局應就該管區域內分設警察署警察分駐所警察派出所劃段分負職責
 - 第十四條 署設署長一人署員巡官若干人
 - 第十五條 普通市警察局因事務之必要得酌用僱員
- 秘書科長勤務督察長兼任由局長遴選合格人員呈由該管警察處核轉內政部審核呈報並報該管市政府備查
- 署長兼任得由局長遴選合格人員呈請該管警務處核委用轉報內政部審核備案科員勤務督察員署員巡官委任由局長遴選合格人員委用呈報該管警務處核備案並報該管市政府備查僱員由局長委用之
- 前項科員勤務督察員署員巡官僱員之名額由局依照實際需要妥切擬議聲敘理由呈請該管警務處核定之

任命嚴家幹為浙江建設廳廳長此令

行政院長 梁鴻志
實業部長 王子惠
交通部長 江洪杰

中華民國二十七年九月十二日
行政院呈請任命陳量為內政部科員應照准此令

行政院長 梁鴻志
內政部長 陳羣

行政院呈請任命徐邦浩為教育部科長應照准此令

行政院長 梁鴻志
教育部長 梁鴻志

中華民國二十七年九月十四日
任命沈觀展為外交部司長此令

行政院長 梁鴻志
外交部部長 陳籙

中華民國二十七年九月十六日

法規

特別市警察局組織條例

民國二十七年八月十日立法院第十五次立法會議通過
民國二十七年八月二十九日維新政府公佈

- 第一條 本組織條例依各級警察機關暫行編制大綱第十七條訂定之
- 第二條 特別市警察局秉承內政部兼受該管市政府之監督指揮掌理各該市區內警察事務
- 第三條 特別市警察局為執行法律命令或依法律命令之委任於不抵触法令範圍內得頒布單行警察章程但須呈報內政部核准並報該管市政府備案
- 第四條 特別市警察局對於所屬職員之處分或命令認為違背法令妨害公益或侵越權限時得停止或撤消之
- 第五條 特別市警察局設局長一人由內政部長呈請簡任綜理全局事務監督指揮所屬機關及職員
- 第六條 特別市警察局設秘書主任一人秘書一人至二人承辦機要及審核文件事項

第七條 特別市警察局設左列各科

- 一 總務科
- 二 行政科
- 三 司法科

第八條 總務科掌理事務如左

- 一 關於章制之規劃事項
- 二 關於人事事項
- 三 關於訓育事項
- 四 關於文書及印信事項
- 五 關於編纂及統計事項
- 六 關於裝械事項
- 七 關於會計及庶務事項
- 八 其他不屬各科事項

第九條 行政科掌理事務如左

- 一 關於治安及正俗事項
- 二 關於交通事項
- 三 關於消防事項
- 四 關於外事警察事項
- 五 關於戶口調查事項
- 六 關於保健事項
- 七 關於市政之協助事項
- 八 司法科掌理事務如左

第十條 關於偵緝事項

- 一 關於偵緝事項
- 二 關於鑑識事項
- 三 其他司法警察事項

第十一條 總務行政司法三科各設科長一人科員若干人

- 一 特別市警察局因分路督察外勤勤務及承辦特交事項設勤務督察長二人至四人勤務督察員若干人
- 二 特別市警察局因業務之必要得設技正一人技士若干人
- 三 特別市警察局應就該管區域內分設警察署警察分駐所警察派出所劃段分負職責
- 四 署設署長一人署員巡官各若干人

第十五條 特別市警察局因事務之必要得酌用僱員

- 一 秘書主任秘書科長勤務督察長技正署長荐任由局長遴選合格人員呈請內政部察核荐任之並報告該管市政府備案科員

第十六條

循，久而不決，本人此次北上，參加中華民國政府聯合委員會，觀感所及，深覺北方情形，與南中各地，迥不相同，試舉一例，凡北京各機關公務人員，懸掛證章，夷然通過街市，人民對之，咸具欽敬態度，而南中各地之公務員，有少數人不明真象者，往往目吾人為漢奸，甚或面加警辱吾人做事，原不必使途人瞭解，而南北民衆之觀感，不圖差異至此，於茲亦足證南中人士對於新政權之信賴，尚不如北方民衆者多多，所謂應付環境之精神，可以四字概括之，曰不卑不亢，各位在未入本所受訓之時，皆已具備相當學力與經驗，此次來所，及本所以增益於各位者，并非純粹智識訓練，毋甯為一種精神訓練，精神訓練之主旨，即不卑不亢是也，在昔蔣政府時代，亦曾創辦各種短期訓練班，本人在廣東時，亦曾主辦過一次，但彼時之精神，與現在完在不在，今日受訓人員所負之責任，較昔日更為艱鉅，各位既在勞苦，毅然來此，自必與本所抱之精神，完全相同，將來應付環境，或不致發生何種困難，人縱至愚，未有不自愛其命者，吾人此次出租政府，不能諒解之人，自難免指摘我等，而加以種種謗議，即如本人，曾迭接友人信件，謂以參加國民黨活動多年之人，遽然改變方針，不啻自毀其過去歷史，實則所謂歷史，昨日如何，今日如何，後日如何，皆刻刻在變易之中，態度之轉變，未必即為毀滅過人之歷史，只要吾人行其良心之所安，罵漢奸也好，罵傀儡也好，暫時皆可不必置辯，徒辯固無益，辯亦未必人人相信，事實證明，實亦不必以口舌相爭，凡此所述，皆為建國困難之點也，各位於此次戰役，必皆目擊身受，然各位試一回想，維新政府成立之前，與成立之後，及近數月來，社會之秩序，是否較為安定，人民之生命財產，是否較為保障，必已有所認識，無繁稱引，抑，吾人建國之初，即聲明不高談政理，以欺吾九死一生之民衆，凡所設施，皆按步徐行，故於交通也，先將破壞者，加以修復，於民政之，先從事於綏輯工作，設或吾人不於此處着手，而任其殘破流亡，則華中一帶之慘酷情狀，恐必較今日為尤甚。

關於舊政府十餘年來施政情形，各位耳目所及，諒已早有所聞知其是非得失，各位必有相同之感覺，無待本人詳述，蓋中國之事，以中國人自己體認，最為清楚茲姑舉兩事以為例證，當張學良退入關中，此時政府之惟一對策，在先將張學良處以死刑，以明守土有責，賞罰嚴明，而蔣介石不特曲予維護，反加以尊寵，使全國人心，為之不快，又如此次事變，以蔣氏個人之不肯犧牲，而惹起全國之糜爛，此為謀國者至不合算之事，且當戰爭之始每號於國人，曰長期抵抗，日本必將不了，殊不知自己自始即在不得了之中，對自己估計過高，對

他人則估計過低，推源溯始，實在於蔣氏一人，至於外交方面，今後與日本關係，當為密切，本人夙有一主張，以為中日應當親善合作，在日本尚應作縝密打算，吾人亦應為自己打算，及為吾子孫打算，雙方皆能了解，然後兩國提攜基礎，始能鞏固，吾人持此信念，即前述之不卑不亢四字，甚為重要。

本人行年四十有七，生死兩字，久置度外，質言之，即生并不欲苟生，死亦非吾人所懼，前在滿洲事件發生之日，本人即主張從速解決中日問題，時人雖或罵為頑固守舊，本人則以為苟利國家，即或犧牲性命，毫不足惜，此次組織政府，本人參加任務，確經所守，仍係前念，而內地人士，或有不能見諒者，其用心所在，自與吾人不同，而就實質言之，吾人今日之愛國愛民觀念，并不後于人人，設彼譏罵者之易地以處，恐其措置事端，未必即較吾人為高明，吾人初亦不願自為粉飾，謂事事已入正軌，但吾人之良心，時時當為民衆打算，同時又為日本打算，事事求其圓滿，以維持目前之局面。

綜上所述，極形拉雜，但就中要點，則在說明建國事業，既鉅且艱，盤根錯節以來，自所難免，同時須認清目前環境，惟有持不卑不亢四字，方能應付一切，各位既經來所受訓，將來皆須在行政上負一部份責任，深望同體此旨，以為將來應付事件之標準。

命令

中華民國維新政府令

兼督辦南京市政任援道請辭兼職應照准此令

派高冠吾督辦南京市政此令

綏靖部次長高冠吾另有任用高冠吾應免本職此令

任命黃其興為綏靖部次長此令

行政院	長	梁鴻志
內政部	長	陳鴻羣
行政院	長	梁鴻志
綏靖部	長	任援道
行政院	長	梁鴻志
綏靖部	長	任援道

南京市新舊兩督辦舉行就職典禮

任督辦援道致詞

今日是援道奉命解除南京市政督辦兼職，同時高督辦舉行就職典禮，承政府梁院長各部部長次長民衆代表諸位先生友邦海陸外三省諸位閣下參與典禮，不勝感激，鄙人於奉政府任命兼任南京市政督辦第二日就來接事，本署當督率各區公所各警察局努力工作，但毫無成績可言，幸蒙特務機關長憲兵隊長和海陸外諸省先生協助，本市秩序已全恢復，現救濟難民乘約一千餘人，且本市市民對於新政府有相當之認識，對於政府之艱難苦衷，此點應向特務機關長憲兵隊長道謝，本人因兼綏靖部部長職務，故過去不能時在南京，對六月來工作經過，略爲簡單，向各位長官報告，(一)本京自兵災以後，滿目瘡痍，本署成立之後，即注重難民救濟，(二)掩埋路屍，(三)道路橋樑之修理，(四)預防疫病，關於防疫，承同仁會小林博士之協助，收宏大之功效，(五)創辦學校救濟失學兒童，(六)創辦農具廠，分散耕牛，舉辦小本貸款，(七)籌設數處工廠等等，至於財政稅收復在最初每月祇有八千元而開支方面，即警廳警士餉額，月需六萬元，故負欠甚鉅，經竭力整頓，化私爲公，五月份增至月收八萬元，在署內經常費竭力節省，截止移交高督辦時止，共存現款二十餘萬元，連同特務機關所存之食鹽三千包，及廢銅舊鐵二千餘噸，總存約四十餘萬元，至賑務費收，政府十五萬元，賑委會雖有組織，但均義務工作，故此鉅款需用於賑務，至於用人方針，大半都是自治會職員，新添者甚少，關於體力從前不到四百人，現已增至將近一千人，高督辦與鄙人相處甚久，先後約有三十餘年，其才學能力人格，均爲鄙人所深知，今後對於南京市政，定能爲南京市民謀幸福云云。

高督辦冠吾致詞

今天冠吾奉命就南京市政督辦新職，承維新政府行政院梁院長及各部次長蒞臨，深爲感謝，督辦南京市政公署自四月下旬成立以來，經任督辦之苦心孤詣，基此牢鑿之堅決，尤如像木工建築扶梯一樣，前人費事造就，後來者拾級而登，向恢復京市舊觀大途而進，深爲感謝，南京是中華民國的首都，對於市政之復興，關係頗爲重要，如歐美各國對於市區亦甚重視，今後對於南京市政，當盡竭力，努力進行，以符政府各長官之期望云云。

行政院梁院長訓詞

今日爲新任市政高督辦就職典禮，本院長前來參觀良用忭慰，

南京爲維新政府所在地，關於市政一切設施，比任何一市較爲重要，任督辦辦理數月，成績斐然可觀，高督辦與任督辦，平日相知最深，自能蕭規曹隨，積極推進，無庸本院長贅述，惟是本院現已正式駐京，所有市政上責任，尤爲繁重，因此本院長今日所希望者，第一要廣集市民，查本省市民，在任督辦任內，招集來歸者，已不在少數，然在本政府未正式到京以前，猶不免一部份意存觀望者，若輩類皆資產階級，或智識階級，今後宜如何出示曉諭，使其早日回京，庶免流離失所，此爲今日急務之一，第二要盡量維持本市治安，查市內治安，爲市民安居樂業之原素，心負維持治安之責者，厥維警察，任督辦過去警政之成績，固甚顯著，今後宜如何推行盡利，端在高督辦之兼顧統籌，此爲今日之急務二，第三要趕速回復本市教育，教育爲培養少年人才，固不容一日中斷，計自亂後以至今日，莘莘學子，失學者數月於茲，今後宜如何預籌的款，使市內原有各學校，回復戰前狀態，此爲今日急務三，第四要積極整理市容，京市市容爲中外觀瞻所繫，尤以商民生計，息息相關，現查市內各馬路，雖有創痕，尙易修復，然市上建築物，受焦土政策之摧殘有不在少數，今後宜如何逐漸建設，使市面日即繁榮，此爲今日之急務四，以上但就其舉大者言之，至於百廢俱舉，端賴賢勞尤需時日，高督辦心精力果，勇足以任事，智足以應變，務力矯退，惠長縮之風，以副政府重畀，今日視事之始，本院長實有無涯希望，期與到會諸君，觀厥成焉。

軍特務部部長原田少將訓詞

今日是任督辦就職，高督辦就任典禮之日，本人得參與盛典，非常榮幸，剛在任督辦報告職務經過，對於南京市政，頗著赫赫功勞，中國各位先生，我深信必定非常感謝，而我亦當表示萬分的敬意，至新督辦高督辦學才人格，均頗高尚，此爲任督辦之推荐得人，南京市民，又得一好市長，以後市政當能與任督辦在任時一樣的一天一天的進步，任督辦在任之時，對於特務部等各機關相當聯絡，高督辦接任之後，望亦時常聯絡軍特務部，當在可能範圍內，盡力協助云云。

內政部部长兼縣政訓練所所長陳羣勛勉

縣訓所學員

不卑不亢爲處世惟一方法

本人由滬來京，事務繁忙，迄今始得與各位相晤，而所欲爲各位告者，即吾人今後將持何種精神，應付當前環境是也，蓋吾人生於此時，復長於是土，既無法離開，必將確定所以應付之，方不容游移徘徊

力進行，然吾市民，亦須與本局協力合作，誠心信賴吾政府，則不勝企盼者也。

各國在華租界之將來

柵

觀夫目前歐洲風雲之緊張，似已臨到第二次大戰之前夕，設若戰端一啓，則各國在華租界之命運，定有不可預測之轉變，再觀戰事如果爆發，歐洲列強之陣綫則一方爲德意，另一方爲英法蘇俄，日本與德意兩國有聯合防共之協定，衆意戰事開始之後，日本或將佔領現在所有各租界，如屬英國者，有上海之公共租界，及天津廣東（沙面）之英租界，屬法國者，有上海天津廣東（沙面）之法租界，據近日市上謠傳，如歐戰發生，則上海之公共租界，將交美國保管，法租界則交比國保管，以滌免爲日本所佔領，謠傳雖無從證實，但自最低限度言之，大戰一旦開始，租界立場之變更，或不可避免，各關係國雖有一種轉託之預謀，然而此種計劃之不能爲中日兩國所接受，更屬明顯無疑。中國於前次歐戰之中，已失却收還租界及治外法權之良機，此後雖屢次提出修改不平等條約之議，均無若何結果，而英國之從中反對，實爲屢次失敗之原因，在目前之機會似爲收還租界及治外法權以及取消不平等條約不可多得之良機，事實雖然如此，但歐洲各國莫須以中國於歐洲風雲緊急之秋，從事宣傳而利用此機會爲非也，蓋良機一失，或不再至，已往各國對華之遷延虛委，中國已深誌不忘矣，至於租界立場之變更，吾人雖難作不成熟之預測，然而歐戰發生與否，可以以不問，其變更則不可免，租界中中外之歧視，及英國與英國以外之外人間之歧視，深克太甚，勢難任其滋長也。

上海一埠之命運，雖有歐洲戰雲之彌佈，亦將爲世界各國注視之集中，吾人所願望者，爲上海之改善，務使成爲人類共同企望之友誼和平，與和衷共濟之實驗地，蓋頻年騷擾，所謂友誼合作等幻夢，始終未能實現也。

王正廷之被召回國

露

王正廷之被召回國，與胡適博士繼任駐美大使消息之傳來，不免令人回憶關於二人頗有趣味之往事。

兩位大員之在已往，均爲極端反蔣者，王正廷會屬馮玉祥之幕下，馮於一九三〇年倒蔣時，王正廷爲其右臂，其時尚有一段神史，足資記述，爲馮玉祥接收北方海關時，曾有英人華博森強佔津海關，而爲暴徒四人所槍殺，幸氏向於中國之著述頗多，每以筆名北乃維威爾發表之。

王正廷博士，又有「條約專家」之雅號，計其在南京外交部長任中，與各國簽訂之條約，不下五十餘通，一九三一年之下半年期，王氏曾經宣稱，一各國在華之治外法權，雖有條約之束縛及各國之反對，誓必取消而後可，後因南京學生向之動武，去職優遊，至學生對之用武之原因，大概爲其誇下大口，能說不能當也，在野多時，始繼施肇基氏爲駐美大使，此次被召之動因，據說因未能爲蔣政府向美國辦到借款之故，又有一說，爲王氏辦理中國飛機誤炸美國商船胡佛總統號一案，未能使美政府滿意所致云，美聯社九月一日新聞一則，證實中國應付之賠款迄今未付也，王氏既爲蔣政府大員之一，照例同屬富有市房外，復有宮殿式之住宅。

胡適博士之被任爲駐美大使，堪稱一鳴驚人，胡氏之反蔣，曾有相當之公開性，在其主編之「新月」及「獨立評論」中，都可見到，其論調之激烈，一度曾受警告，如不停止其攻蔣攻黨之言論，頗有被捕下獄之可能也，胡博士之在美國，頗受彼邦人士之歡迎，杜威博士，且曾尊胡博士爲全世界，博學者十人之一，胡博士爲哲學家，以哲學與政治洽治一爐之成績，吾人當拭目視之。

行政院院長紀念國慶頌辭

民國二十七年十月十日爲我

中華民國國慶之辰溯自辛亥建國迄今蓋二十七年矣黨人誤國國命垂危維新政府應時誕生會逢盛典欣載歌以永言其辭曰

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 舊邦維新 | 與民更始 | 五色比象 | 文物斯紀 |
| 燦爛風前 | 有衆皆喜 | 溯往追茲 | 告爾百揆 |
| 人生實難 | 國甯異是 | 帝制稱雄 | 復能繼起 |
| 日尋干戈 | 南北同軌 | 一黨專政 | 排斥異己 |
| 邪說惑人 | 烈于洪水 | 抗日稱兵 | 土焦寶毀 |
| 決河潰防 | 巨浸千里 | 民兮何辜 | 哀權瘡痍 |
| 凡有小人 | 痛逾敵髓 | 匍匐救之 | 不待納履 |
| 親仁善鄰 | 義同唇齒 | 鱗萃冠裳 | 揖讓尊篚 |
| 撫輯流亡 | 掃除奸宄 | 復我舊都 | 上下安救 |
| 農者歸田 | 商者歸市 | 復興之期 | 指日移晷 |
| 龍蟠虎踞 | 江水泚泚 | 政通人和 | 悉臻上理 |
| 會逢盛典 | 釀酒擊象 | 中外騰歡 | 賓主盡美 |
| 永奠邦基 | 作民福祉 | 年年今日 | 頌揚無已 |

劃，尚未籌備就緒，僅將草擬今後施政之方政數項，以告吾全市民衆。

(一)復興戰區計劃，復興戰區，首重建造房屋，本局擬於租界毗連之處購地建造房屋若干間，此項計劃，事前先行通告，凡戰區之地主，有欲將地產出售者，可來局聲明，否則本局將於適當之地點，圈地若干，而備價收買，然欲住此新屋者可於通告頒佈後，來局登記，並預繳保證金若干，一俟足額，即可興工建造，此項建築費，將由本局向銀行商借，而以房屋之租金分期償還之。

(二)改善工人之待遇以減少反動之勢力，我國工人，向受資本家之壓迫，幾無掙扎之餘在，以勞苦竟日，而所得之代價，尚不足獲一溫飽，更何有仰事俯畜之可言故年來時有工人要求提高待遇，與罷工等之風潮發生，我擁有數十萬工人之滬市，自戰後多相繼失業，近日雖有少數之工廠開工，然僅可容少量之工人，失業者仍佔多數，此多數之失業工人，爲解決自身之衣食問題或不受人誘惑墜入非法之途，故欲謀社會之安定，救濟失業工人，與改善工人之待遇，實爲至急而不可稍緩者也，本局擬對工人方面有相當之組織，更將成立一大規模之上海市工人俱樂部，選舉工界之素質聲者爲正副社長，並董事數人，俾負統制之責任，凡俱樂部關於興榮之事宜，均須來局呈請核准後，以施行之，各廠之工人，亦須於俱樂部登記，以便於調查，俱樂部更須澈底清查工人中之不良份子，以防反動之行為，茲擬定救濟失業工人與改善待遇之辦法數項，以備飭令俱樂部施行。

(甲)救濟失業工人，除飭令俱樂部，與戰區之各廠主協商，查其未遭全毀者力謀復工外，本局更擬向銀行，或資本家商洽，請其投資，另爲增設工廠若干家，以便容此大量之失業工人。

(乙)改善待遇之辦法，(A)增加工資，由俱樂部通令各廠主，照原工每日增若干，以維持其最低限度之生活，(B)縮短工作時間，確保三八制度，以便其於工作之餘，仍可受相當之教育，與充分之修養，(C)設立工人學校，我國工人類皆知識簡陋，甚且目不識丁，今擬令俱樂部設立工人學校數所，使一般工人皆享受免費就讀之機會，授課時間當求與工作時間不相抵觸，如此則非但可增高國民之知識，且可增進其對政府信仰之觀念。(D)建築工人宿舍，本局擬令俱樂部於工廠附近之適宜地帶建築工人宿舍若干間，凡工人有携帶家屬，或自身居住者，均可酌量略收租金，以償此項建築費。(E)工人儲金，各工廠於每次發薪金之時，每人可酌扣若干，作爲儲金，由俱樂部代存銀行，以備其一旦失業或患病等情急需時提用，如此工人之衣食

住均不致發生問題，則反動之勢力當可隨之而減少矣。

(三)團結商人之組織，社會經濟之發展，實賴於商業之盛衰我國近年商業不振，故經濟亦感莫大之恐慌也，究其原因，不外商人之組織不能團結，而造成劇烈之商戰，僅以滬市而言，年來以市面蕭條，各商家減價折扣之花樣，亦日新月異，此少數奸商固可從中漁利，然大部份則均虧累不堪矣，今本局商會已歸本局完全接管，爲調整商業計，今後務謀此組織之團結，以求物價劃一，凡全市大小商號，均須一律入會，一切章程概由商會規定之，各商號宜切實遵照，本局仍可建議減低商家之稅收，以期商業之發展，而爲吾政府經濟之後盾。

(四)戰後農村分期計劃恢復，自滬戰爆發後，農民相繼逃亡，農村之生產，已入於完全停頓之狀態，今雖已陸續歸還，然第此浩劫之後，自感生產乏力，苟不設法予以救濟，農村之破產，恐永無恢復之希望矣，本局擬定恢復戰後農村之辦法數項，將分期施行之。

第一期，澈底調查戰區農村損失之數目以備存案。

第二期，設立農民借本處，凡戰區之農民，有房屋被毀或無力耕種者，本局可酌借資本若干，然須覓有股實之保證，並以房單地契作爲抵押，於借期之內，亦須出最低之利息，借本則可分期償還。

第三期，興辦肥料廠，及改良農產種子，近年農村以經濟拮据，故亦無力購買肥料及選擇良種，致生產力日趨薄弱，今本局擬將肥料廠及農產種子，歸爲官營，每年可廉價售與農村，則生產力當可逐年增加，而農村之恢復亦不難實現矣。

(五)增加難民之生產，滬市之難民，迄今猶有廿萬，此大量之難民，竟日坐食，而不謀生產，非但將來之衣食發生問題，即於其本身亦將養成懶惰性，本局爲謀難民之生產計，將設立難民工廠數處，每月可訓練難民若干人，女子並可授其各種手工藝，一俟熟練後，即可予以介紹工作，以其所得薪金，百份之七十歸其已有，其中百份之五十給以現金，百份之二十，代存銀行，以備其返里時提取，所餘百份之三十，則充其膳宿等費，如此則難民既可自食其力，且可造成社會有用之人才。

(六)增設施療所，大戰之後必有凶年，我滬市自戰後，人民之疫病叢生，而尤以一般貧苦民衆，患病無力醫治者，更不可勝數，本局早已有鑒及此，前已先後設立醫院四所，施療所十六所，現每月診療之人數，不下五萬人，今當本此初衷，調查本市居民較多之村鎮，均將設立施療所一處，以便貧民之治療，總之以上數點，僅具目前之急待興辦者，以貢獻於我市民，今後應興應革之事業，當不遺餘力，努

能消除也，權衡利害，則保存中國而親善扶植之，於東亞實為有利，日本者，東亞盟主之國也，興滅繼絕，為王霸之大政，以此觀之，則日本之屢次宣言，殆非虛偽，要問吾人是否能篤實奉行其耳，詩云，無德不報，語曰不逆詐，吾人今日舉措，當問其應做與否，不當論其效果如何也，且玉碎瓦全之說，尤為擬於不倫，國家之大，土地之衆，人民之多，財產之重，千秋百世，永遠存在，非一玉之可比，借使一瓦，倘能保存，尙當保存之，亦何必粉碎而後快意耶，今明知蔣氏之必亡中國，而不思所以挽救之者，或知之而不敢為，豈蔣氏個人為重，而中國四萬萬人之性命，甘餘省之土地，數千年之文化為輕，今蔣氏未亡，共黨未滅，南方未定，兵革未息，生民無從安居，善後無從進行，外交無從解決，此皆由於國人不明是非利害之理，若能一旦幡然覺悟，驅逐蔣氏與其黨，則金甌雖缺，尙可返我河山，其在蔣氏之兵十親信，亦應知蔣氏大勢已去，不可扶持，執若去之，另圖建樹，來日方長，何患無立功之地，挽救危亡，尤賴於此，若能聚全國明哲之士，羣策羣力，共赴國難，雖作城下之盟，但求能保存土地主權完整，則些少委曲損失，勢所難免，孟子曰，若藥不瞑眩，厥疾不瘳，易曰，其亡其亡，繫於苞桑，吾愛吾國，吾憫吾民，吾悲同種之爭，吾傷閭閻之門，吾懼漁人之收利，吾憂黃種之滅亡，吾不能已吾言也，吾國人其亦能聽之歟。

書溫院長漢奸論後

傳

溫宗堯院長，前在滬濱，即曾解釋漢奸與非漢奸之區別，昭告國人，以解羣疑，邇來移節都門，不惜苦心婆口，重申前旨，撮其要點，則禍國殃民者係真漢奸，救國拯民者，乃具悲天憫人之懷抱，憂國愛民之志士，不得妄加誹議，致惑羣疑，茲就溫氏之意，再引而論之。中國政治哲學之基點，在以民為本，子輿氏論政，謂王者之為民，仍係出于其不忍人之心，以不忍人之心，發為不忍人之政，即王政也，此王政者，純為民衆而設，故盡心章謂民為貴，社稷次之，君為輕，是故，得乎丘民為天子，得乎天子為諸侯，得乎諸侯為大夫，王既為民衆而設，故治人者所以存在之理由，完全在其能得乎丘民，如所謂君者，不得乎丘民，則失其所以為君，即非君矣，梁惠王章謂賊仁者謂之賊，賊義者謂之殘，殘賊之人謂之一夫，聞誅一夫紂矣，未聞弑其君也，民本主義之特點，論列甚詳，然則如何而可以實現民本主義，曰以採納輿論，為不二法門，語所謂史載書，韓陳詩，工誦箴諫，十傳言，庶人謗，皆輿論機關也，鄭人游于鄉校，以譏執政，或勸子產毀校，子產曰，夫人朝夕退而游焉，以議政之善否，其所善者

，吾則行之，其所惡者，吾則改之，是吾師也，若之何毀之，此等尊重民意之精神，亦為我先民所以立國之要道，今者舊政府抗戰失敗，沿海各省，民怨沸騰，亟亟焉若不可終日，有人焉，本利濟人民之旨，撫輯勞徠，期登衽席，吾人方推誠感戴，何與誹議。

仰自國民黨主政以來言之，阿黨比周，無所不至，以黨舉官，多生姦倖，正如劉師培復古論所謂一私議成俗，名器雙假，授位乖越，畧用非次，詆訐之民，寧通要契，賂納之政，更共飭匿，出入踰侈，犯太上之節，溪壑靡厭，饒大半之賦，民萌之命，危于累卵，刑屋之凶，生于喜怒，民神痛怨，億兆悼心，是也，夫臨政願治，莫如更化，甚者必改弦而更張之，乃可治也，今維新政府雖機構未密，而規模粗具，今後果能依所訂政綱，對外敦睦邦交，樹立國與國間之和平，進而鞏固東亞和平，更進而謀世界和平，對於條約，除應盡過去各締約國在法上繼續有效之條約義務外，并即咨文布邦，申請重訂各項互惠條約，以資信守，對內刷新庶政，澄清吏治，一掃過去庸夫誤國，積重難返之弊，實行遴選各方俊傑之士，量才錄用，俾人盡其才，共維報局，所云創業垂統，並包兼容者是也，倘更進而竭力與友邦經濟提携，藉以保護吾工商業，穩定金融，杜絕危機，對外奠定邦基，對內買遷有無，若是天祚有聖，允宜作民之主，萬姓廓然，蒙慶更生，彼妄加誹謗者徒，真妖言惑眾者流也。

社會局今後之施政方針

凌啓鴻

社會行政之良否關係國家之強弱，與民族之優劣，故歐美各國，對於社會事業，無不擬有精詳之計劃，及周密之處理，日謀改善，銳意進行，其視社會行政之重要，不啻為國家存亡之命脈，無怪乎其國勢蒸蒸日上，而入強國之林，返觀吾國社會，因處於軍閥壓迫之下，其黑暗賈達極點，當重者於社會事業，匪但無若何之改進，而祇知自私自利，日以搜括為能事，而不稍顧人民之痛苦，以致造成近年來農村之破產，工商業之凋敝，而影響全國經濟之恐慌，所幸今日軍閥黨閥已日趨於沒落之途，吾新中國建設之誕生，猶如東昇之旭日，使我全國民衆重見天日，僅以上海市政府行政區域而言，已具顯著進展之成績，如種種建設，減低稅收，與救濟戰後災黎等，此不能不銘感吾今日當道諸公，素負愛民利民之志願，與百折不挫之決心，啓鴻上蒙督辦之重託，下承市民之熱望，濫充斯職，而自愧才力弗如，尤以職責之重，實不敢好大自誇，今後當本諸救世救民之素願，以安定社會為宗旨，在職一日，即盡責一日，竊以蒞任日淺，一切改善之計

救亡論

公言

天日昏昏，大地慘慘，砲彈烈烈，洪水湯湯，良我生民，國亡乎，家破乎，宋之亡，明之滅，其慘不過是，吾人何不幸而遭此時也，彼蔣氏者，不知自咎，據權不捨，逞其一己之淫威，殘害四萬萬人之生命，其亡其亡，復何足惜，但不知吾人將隨蔣氏以盡亡乎，抑另有救亡之善策也，今我國戰爭一年以來，失地數省，喪兵百餘萬，精華之區，國都之要，盡皆喪失，聞諸軍隊中人所謂，宋哲元白崇禧閻錫山張學良韓復榘各人之兵隊皆盡，川粵湘滇黔甘陝之兵隊實力喪失過半，現在前綫各方支持者，僅剩雜牌軍隊三四十萬，而蔣氏嫡系親信之軍隊亦不過尚存二三十萬，彼擁以自衛，盡置後防，若共產黨軍隊，則本無多大實力，且其人素奸狡，惟善奔逃，非真熱心抗戰，空軍則已隻機不存，故腹心內地，皆受轟炸而不見抵抗，財政則數年來所搜括全國之白銀亦十用去八九，蔣氏者執中國政權已十餘年矣，其整軍經武，已非一日，使其能戰，亦何至奔北敗走，而急急於遷川邊滇，蔣氏雖善宣傳，每失一地，必自稱誘敵深入，妄謂最後勝利，吾恐川滇亦不能久守，若在數十年前，吾國必與印度安南同其命運，今幸國際形勢尚多複雜，而強鄰對我之心，又非有土地之慾，觀其屢次宣言，在去蔣氏國共之政權，非與我國人為仇，譬如有人為淫婦所毒，幸賴隣人以武力驅淫婦而去之，賜以靈膏，返其魂魄，若病者拒而不受，仍戀戀其淫婦，則鄰人必怒而魂魄不能返矣，今國人拒不肯與日本合作者何以異是，此真可為太息者也，夫醫者之治病，當察其得病之本源，或瀉或補，或割或灸，勢急者當先治其標，徐圖培其元氣，則危可較而為安，弱可轉而為強，今中國之病，病在蔣氏之專橫，病在共產黨之傳播，不知善鄰之道，錯用遠交近攻之策，謂國際為可恃，其症若是，則番脈處方，當去其致病者，則倒蔣則共聯日防俄實為醫治中國今日之聖藥，挽救危亡之良方，吾人前劫於庸醫，雖有聖藥，不能自食，今則庸醫已遺大謫，吾人幸遇醫王，若不痛改前非，迷飲聖藥，自是甘於死亡也，夫蔣氏之不可倒，非蔣氏之力能為之也，共產黨之不消滅，亦非共產黨之力能為之也，皆由吾人無真知卓識，誤信其宣傳之說，一切盲從，加以擁戴，為之犧牲，若將其十年來所言之事一一覆案審查，則蔣氏之惡，共黨之毒，何能隱藏，民衆之力，既能助彼等以成功於前，民衆之力又何難加彼等以摧毀於後，患在吾人不為之，况彼等所謂外援者，皆空言，無實事，國人尙欲望其支持殘局，以待國際之變，而失強鄰之歡，坐送土地，可謂不智之甚，若明知其無能而不敢驅之逐之去之，可謂不勇之極，不智不勇，

焉能挽救危亡而生存於世界之上耶。

吾在廿年前已力主與日本合作，共保東亞，在東京見大隈侯及大養毅亦以為言，不幸微言，不為世用，中日親善，變為仇敵，今則當前治標之藥，只此一味，更無仙丹，服此則猶有生機之望，不服此，則必陷於死亡，自非至愚之人，安能見死不救，夫一人救之執若天下人共救之，天下之事大矣，國家之命重矣，不忍一時之恥，而招萬世之憂，此正夫正婦之見，世人每愧於漢奸二字，不敢大聲疾呼，挺身而出，此國事之所以愈不可為，孔子許人行權，此正豪傑行權之時，又况真漢奸者，乃在蔣氏共黨，彼等出賣中國，出賣民衆十餘年，今始交其貨物，百世之後，水落石出，吾見漢奸之名在彼而不在此也，凡為人類，皆有好名之心，愛國之名甚美，漢奸之名甚惡，彼蔣氏者，利用朕即國家之策，極力宣傳，反蔣氏即反中國，反中國即為漢奸，以蔣氏與中國合為一體，其計甚巧，吾國人竟墜其計中，至今不悟，間有知者，不敵衆多之口，此蔣氏所以屢敗失地喪師辱國而猶能縛東天下也，夫蔣氏不愛國家，吾人不能不愛，蔣氏不愛民衆，吾民衆不能不自愛，蔣氏宋朝可遠走歐美，渡其富豪之生活，而吾人不能，焦土洪水，於蔣氏無所損失，所損失者亦為吾人，吾人不自救，將無有救之者，蔣氏之計雖巧，當不能敵吾人愛國自救之心，今北平臨時政府與南京維新政府既已聯立，而組織中華民國政府聯合委員會，在國際及統治上必取國共蔣氏政權而代之，時間即有遲速，成功必無疑，中國之亡，機在於此，善後之策雖多，而其要尤在正人心，明善惡，使國事之是非非非，大白於天下，如明鏡高懸，妖怪盡匿，則蔣氏不攻自亡，共黨不剿自滅，救中國，挽危症，莫急於此，而綏靖地方，安集流亡，使遭難之民，能各歸其鄉，安生樂業，實為當務之急，而新政府必能厲行之者，若戰事一息，民反其居，中日提携，向共存共榮邁進，必能收富強之効，又不獨救亡而已。

或者曰，子之論中國致病之源與所開治病之方信可行矣，然日本其真不欲我土地耶，其真不以吾為傀儡耶，無亦以甘言騙我，俗語有之，甯為玉碎，不作瓦全，蓋知其早亦亡，遲亦亡，故不羨此須臾之生也，夫為此言者，似是而非也，夫日本之政策，固已明白告我，願吾國能誠意接受與否而已，雖然有一可慮者焉，則吾國地大人衆，與歐美強國發生關係日久，中國之事，非中國不能自了，世人往往蘊以大併小則易，以小併大則難之見，而思藉國際外力，或竟冀同歸於盡，則彼此之間，不能和洽，方今東亞危機，間不容髮，兩國交惡，固非中日之禍，即兩國合而為一，其加重於不安者，非三五十年所

中華民國政府

聯合委員會成立宣言

自黨府專權，輕開戰釁，帥徒收績，日不絕書，臨時政府維新政府，應時勢之要求，後先成立，皆所以緩和戰禍，恢復邦交，救中國垂死之遺黎，兼以樹東亞百年之大計也，數月以來，兩政府悉心體察，覺對開兩府，固感政務之不易推行，即樹立中樞，亦須各方之詳加考究，幾經商榷，而中華民國政府聯合委員會，遂於今日產生，本共進之精神，求方來之効率，責任綦重，不特入會政府，當努力從事，誓踐此言，即未隸兩府版籍之朝野諸賢，亦望其深懷民艱，保全國脈，參加組織，共策進行，其民衆之誤信宣傳者，亦宜力戒盲從，急圖覺悟認明安危利害，而自造於福利之途，至於共產主義不適於國情，國民政府以前之秕政，盡人皆知，勿待復說，惟昔之以黨禍國，今之容共入黨，操縱之者實惟蔣介石一人，今雖勢蹙技窮，猶以國家爲孤注，又復出爪牙，肆爲簧鼓不講立國之道，專惑在遠之人，國中有識份子，亦不免受其威脅利誘，墮入彀中，蔣氏遂藉此負隅，延長戰禍，以造成今日之局，須知我兩政府同人之抱負，聯合委員會會務之所進行，皆不願中國受悲慘之犧牲，華人增無窮之苦痛也，果使中國安定，即東亞立現和平，則世界舉蒙其福，然則聯合委員之設，非徒爲中國而已，世界人士，若能共鑒此誠，即向來通好之國家皆吾素友，皆吾弟昆，自當履行以往條約尊重既得權益，其有陰助蔣氏，假託旁觀，而冀收漁人之利者，則當以仇敵視之，非欲開罪於操縱時局之列強，實不忍國內同胞之如水益深如火益熱也，謹此宣言，用告中外。



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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) 切實防剿共產使赤化不致危及東亞以定國本而消亂源
- (三) 外交以平等為原則以不喪權為主旨促進中日敦睦以鞏固東亞和平並順應世界現勢確保締約各國之永遠睦誼
- (四) 各省災區難民宜速遣還鄉復其故業並在非戰區域設立保安組織剿匪清鄉
- (五) 救濟失業開發資源工業之振興農產物之改善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發達增加國富
- (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精粹體力強健之國民從前之矯激教育怪誕學說皆須根本廓清
- (八) 財政謀收支適合以減輕人民負擔節省冗費以增進全國福利從前不急之建設苛細之捐稅凡為民害者悉罷除之
- (九) 人才登進使學者得充分效力國家言論公開使國人得隨時批評政治
- (十) 嚴懲官吏貪污厲行考績黜陟裁併駢枝機關以肅吏治