

Vol. 5

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VOICE of NEW CHINA

A BI-LINGUAL FORTNIGHTLY
Incorporating the CHINA OUTLOOK

Looking Forward to the Future of
Min Chuan Chu I

(Principle of Democracy)
By *President Wang Ching-wei*

Dawn of New Era for Japan and China

Straining of Nippon-American
Relations

British Empire Ceases to Exist

Open Letter to J. Benjamin Powell

Swaraj → The Cry of India

By *L. K. Kentwell, B. A., LL. B.*

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To The Great Indian People

Now Is Your Only Chance To Shake Off The British Yoke

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

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

Now is the opportune moment to act!

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

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

JOIN THE ASIATIC LEAGUE TO OVERTHROW BRITISH IMPERIALISM!

L. K. KENTWELL,
Hon. Secretary,

NARAM SINGH,
Asst. Hon. Secretary and Treasurer

8 Drum Tower Villa, NANKING (CHINA)

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Editorial Notes & Comments


Dawn of New Era for Japan and China

That both China and Japan are eager to bring about the immediate cessation of the present conflict and the conclusion of a lasting peace between them is hailed in all quarters as the most sensible course to follow. The two nations have never been and cannot be hereditary enemies and the conflict which broke out in 1937 and has lasted for over three long years is unnatural between two brother races, bound by ties of culture, religion and mutual aims.

Negotiations aiming to readjust the Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations were convened on July 5 ~~this year~~, and the Conference was concluded on August 31. In the sincere belief that China must work for Japan and Japan must work for China and that these two countries must respect the national character of each other to establish a Sino-Japanese Peace Axis so as to share the responsibilities for the establishment of a New Order in East Asia, representatives of the two countries have held sixteen meetings and fulfilled the historic task.

The final meeting which was held on August 31 ended the preliminary stage of the negotiations, signifying the successful termination of the conversations held between President Wang Ching-wei and General Nobuyuki Abe, Japan's Ambassador Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary. The terms and conditions for a permanent Treaty are now being studied by the two Governments and it is expected that the formal signing of the treaty will take place early in October.

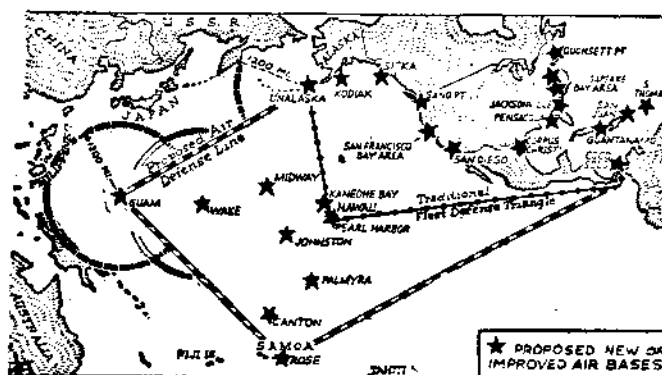
Following the final session on August 31, President Wang Ching-wei, to whom most of the credit for the successful outcome of the negotiations must go, issued the following statement:

"Prior to the conclusion of the treaty between China and Japan, we have negotiated for a  two months. Besides sixteen

formal sessions, many informal meetings were also held by the representatives of both parties in order to reconcile our views. Both parties have recognized that the dissensions between these two nations in the past must be weeded out and that friendship for the present and the future must be firmly established. Politically, China and Japan must respect the freedom and independence of each other, economically, they must co-operate on the basis of the principle of reciprocity and struggle jointly for the establishment of a New Order in East Asia in order to eliminate the new evil of Communism on the one hand and eradicate old evil of economic Imperialism of the past century on the other.

"In pursuit of this aim, both parties were very sincere in the course of negotiation and paid their attention only to the important problems of the future. This treaty has thus laid down a foundation stone for the new relations between China and Japan. What we call a foundation stone here, may, in another sense,

Pacific Ocean Holding World Spotlight



The present strained relations between Japan and the United States, the Indo-China problem, threat from Thailand regarding territory in the French Colony, recent movements of the Pacific Fleet of U.S.A. and general feelings that something is brewing in the Pacific, make this map of interest. It shows the general idea of what America believes is the natural plan of defence for the Eastern seaboard and the value of air bases on certain islands.

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be called a model. Why? Because the treaty concluded by China and Japan this time was not negotiated after the complete cessation of hostilities. We commenced the negotiation at the time when there were still a number of people voicing their opinion to fight till the end. Negotiations took place while the conflict was still in progress. This is the special character of the negotiations between China and Japan this time. Aware that the road for peace is open and the prolonged "war of resistance" must be stopped, we have devoted our whole heart and efforts to the conclusion of a treaty, which can be considered as the foundation stone of peace and which may serve as evidence for the people who are still in doubt. Complete peace can only be attained when all the doubts of our compatriots are dispelled. That is why we call this treaty a model.

"With foundation stone and model all in our hands, we should hereafter redouble our efforts to struggle on unanimously."

* * *

Straining of Nippon-American Relations

In her solicitude for the perpetuation of the tottering British Empire—an empire built on the exploitation of weak nations like China and India—the United States of America has assumed the most extraordinary role of a school-master, or policeman, to admonish Japan concerning the latter's movements on the Asiatic Continent, especially warning Japan not to disturb the *status quo* of French Indo-China and the Netherlands East Indies.

Apart from the warnings, America has placed an embargo on the export of gasoline, steel and scrap metals, aimed primarily against Japan, such action constituting an unfriendly, to use a mild expression, act.

Japan has repeatedly announced her decision not to meddle in the affairs of the Western Hemisphere, where the United States has established her "Monroe Doctrine," so it is only fair that the United States should keep her hands off the Asiatic Continent, where Japan is eager to establish a New Order aimed at the liberation of the Asiatic peoples from the yoke of foreign domination and aggression. President Roosevelt has personally announced his wishes in connection with the establishment of regional "Monroe Doctrines," which would have the duty of regulating the affairs of each particular continent, but the foreign policies followed by

Washington seem to be running counter to the President's wishes. Such a paradoxical situation can only serve to place Japan on her guard and make her more determined than ever to resist any American encroachment in this part of the world. Furthermore, in the event of any conflict between the United States and Japan, it must be borne in mind that Japan will have the full support and co-operation of China, such assistance being by no means inconsiderable.

Recent American foreign policy has been heading more and more towards involvement in world conflicts, and the recent "sale" of fifty so-called "over-age" destroyers to England in exchange for certain naval and air bases in British West Indies possessions marks another step forward towards America's entry into the European conflict.

Mr. Yakichiro Suma, the Japanese Foreign Office spokesman, in commenting on American neutrality, stated. "An infringement of the neutrality of the United States might occur from a legal viewpoint if the United States continues to sell belligerents the war materials mentioned in President Roosevelt's proclamations banning their sale." Reiterating the Japanese Government's protest against the aviation gasoline embargo on the ground that Japan is being discriminated against, Mr. Suma said the United States had been making agreements with belligerents for the sale of such war supplies. The spokesman hinted that Washington's action was a violation of the "peace program" of the Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, which is based on free trade.

American actions vis-a-vis the European war are deliberate violations of her neutrality, and her actions in East Asia are fast approaching a similar dangerous parallel. We have sounded several notes of warning in these columns to both Washington and the American people, not through a spirit of hostility but through a sense of the responsibility which the United States owes to the rest of the world at this critical juncture in world affairs. Failure to note the storm signals will precipitate the United States into a struggle which will involve the whole world and which will probably mark the end of the present order of things, leaving America in a sea of suffering of her own making. Recognition of Japan's just aspirations will at least tend to ameliorate the critical situation, and complete reorientation of her policy towards Japan and New China will definitely preserve peace in the Pacific basin.

British Empire Ceases to Exist

In spite of the display given in the world press to the sensational aerial battles now being fought over Europe, the most significant and extraordinary happening which has taken place—an event which has marked the most radical change in England's traditional imperialistic policy—is the “disgorging” by England of her Carribean possessions to the United States of America.

Under the cloak of a 99-year lease, England has practically parted with all her west Indian possessions, to enable America to build naval and air bases on these islands.

British and American propagandists will no doubt endeavor to nullify the significance of this move, putting it down simply as an ordinary “trade exchange”: American destroyers for naval and air bases in British possessions in the Western Hemisphere. But it is certainly more than that. The move itself met with stout resistance from the British die-hards and Imperialists in Parliament and there was considerable agitation among the imperialistically-minded British masses, against the surrender of “a single inch of British Imperial territory.” However, the exigencies of the moment and the determination of the Churchill Government to do its utmost to win American support in any form whatsoever, won the day, and the first brick from the British Imperialistic structure was definitely torn asunder.

Although this agreement between the United States and England may not strike the minds of most people as an important and significant event, still, for those far-sighted enough, it is easy to discern that the British Empire, as it has been existing for well over a century past, no longer exists. Can any sane person deny this?

Nearer home, the British Empire has been receiving such devastating attacks that it is now but a question of time before Germany deals the last blow which will spell finis to an empire which should have been destroyed long ago for the arrogance and discrimination which it stood up for. Only a few miles distant from Perfidious Albion's shores, Germany has occupied the Channel Islands, formerly part and parcel of France from whom they were filched many centuries ago. Today they form one of the powerful spearheads of Germany's offensive.

Following the course of the map southward and eastward, we come to the “Rock of Gibraltar,” by which England has been able to maintain mastery of the Mediterranean for many decades past. Spain, formerly inarticulate and practically a slave to British Imperialism, has now found its voice and under the leadership of the patriotic Franco regime has made known its demands to England for the immediate retrocession of Gibraltar. Failing retrocession, Spain will utilise force to retake this fortress and it is needless to conjecture as to what the outcome of such an action will be. Gibraltar will shortly return to its rightful owner, Spain, and English mastery in the Mediterranean will be dealt its first fatal blow.

Situated near the toe of the Italian “boot”, Malta, once the stronghold of marauding Crusaders in their expeditions to the Holy Land, has received so many Italian “kicks” that it no longer can be considered an English stronghold and its usefulness as a naval base has been destroyed by the terrific damage inflicted on it by continuous Italian air attacks.

British Somaliland, highly important strategically for the defence of Egypt, the Suez Canal and the Red Sea, has been occupied by Italian forces after a walk-away victory for the armies of Il Duce, the British troops making “strategic retreats according to plan.” (Readers, refer to Chiang Kai-shek's similar tactics, which have sent him scuttling to the wilds of Szechwan ')

The end of Somaliland and the imminent collapse of British resistance in Egypt, will result in the capture of the Suez Canal by Italy, thus cutting off Britain's lines of communications with Asia effectively.

In Asia, England is faced with the threat of open rebellion by the Indian masses, both Hindu and Moslem, and the assistance which had been forthcoming from this fabulously rich possession in the last World War is today denied England. The final loss of this colony will spell the doom of the British Empire.

English influence in China, which had always proven such a rich source of income for the British Imperialists, has waned to insignificance, and through her stubborn and foolish assistance of the discredited Chungking outlaw regime she has incurred the displeasure of New China and Japan. The Crown Colony of Hongkong and her last remaining concession in China at Tientsin

will soon go under the principles of the New Order, and with these last vestiges of her imperialism in Asia gone, there will be hardly anything left for them to call an "empire."

Thus, in the space of less than twelve months, what once was the most powerful em-

pire the world has ever seen, has been reduced to a shambles. And there will be none to mourn the passing of that empire! It had been built up on the sufferings and miseries of weaker nations, and by its very arrogance and discrimination it has caused its own downfall! The British Empire has ceased to exist!



Open Letter to J. Benjamin Powell:

My dear Benjamin,

When I sent you on September 5 my letter on "American Policy," I little expected to see it in print in your revered publication, so I am hastening to tender you my sincere thanks for the publicity.

My feeling of gratitude, however, turned rather sour when I noticed the "Editor's Note" following my letter, and I now realize that you published my letter merely to have the opportunity of taking a "crack" at me. You have known me for many years and I think you will concur with me when I say that I have always been frank and above board, and quite outspoken as regards rights and wrongs. We have attacked each other journalistically on many occasions in the past, but such attacks were on questions of policy and as far as I am concerned I left personalities completely alone. I therefore resented your veiled allegations in the "Editor's Note," and am taking this opportunity of correcting the various points raised by you.

In the first place, the "VOICE OF NEW CHINA" is not a Japanese-controlled publication. The publication is under my personal direction and ever since its first issue, over six years ago, not a single Japanese official or civilian has ever visited our offices. I have never been placed under any control and I have never been subjected to any censorship. If you wish to make any allegations regarding "control," it would be nearer the truth if you state that we are a Chinese-controlled publication, as I am working in full co-operation with the reorganized National Government at Nanking.

I am not in the least ashamed of my mixed English-Chinese parentage, but I am still wondering why you brought up such a personal item. Have I ever derided you by calling you "Benja-

min Powell, the Jewish journalist who operates the Chungking-controlled "China Weekly Review?" I have always been above that sort of thing, but it seems that as time flies on and as your own position becomes more and more desperate (due to your support of the Chungking outlaw regime) you are becoming more embittered towards others not of your *present* (you know, Benjie, you have changed *colors* so often in the past that I must specify this adjective!) political leanings, so that you are resorting to rather low tactics for a journalist.

You mention my "difficulties with the British Court authorities in Shanghai." This is quite correct, but as you fail to relate the circumstances surrounding these "difficulties," I think it would be appropriate to relate my story here.

My fight with the British Supreme Court in Shanghai began when I founded the "China Courier," the only English daily in Shanghai supporting the anti-British policy of the Nationalist Revolution under the leadership of Chiang Kai-shek in 1926-27. The "China Courier," edited by the late Mr. Francis Zia, a well-known Chinese journalist of the highest standing, was most vehement in its demands for the retrocession of all British concessions in China. This angered the Shanghai British Authorities. As a result, a conspiracy was hatched under the leadership of Sir Peter Grain (Chief Judge of the Shanghai British Supreme Court), who decreed my permanent disbarment in 1927 as a member of the Shanghai British Bar, under the pretext that I had acted "unprofessionally" in securing the registration of a Chinese citizen as a protege at the Spanish Consulate in Shanghai. But the real motive behind the permanent disbarment was due to my political activities in sponsoring an anti-British publication, as above-mentioned.

The ink was hardly dry on the disbarment decree, when I renounced my British nationality and became a citizen of China—my motherland

But why did I sponsor an anti-British publication, you may ask? The following facts will enlighten you.

As an undergraduate in 1909 at New College, my application to join the O.T.C. (Officers' Training Corps) was turned down by the London War Office on the flimsy pretext that I was not a British subject of "pure" European descent. One can well imagine how I felt at the time but after I left Oxford, in spite of such unfair and discriminatory treatment, I joined up with the "Oxford-Bucks," one of England's most famous regiments, in 1917 and was demobilized in May 1919.

Returning to Shanghai in the fall of 1919, I again set up my law practice, but found that my English brother barristers-at-law of "pure" European descent were putting obstacles in my way, and the golden threshold of the Shanghai Club was not to be soiled by my unworthy feet because I was not a British subject of "pure" European descent. However, in spite of these obstacles, I made a success of my practice. But the bitterness of the unjust discrimination rankled in my chest, and I was determined to do my bit to eradicate English arrogance and discrimination throughout the world and especially in Asia.

Finally, you stated that my paper "always has been anti-British, but recently—since the Tientsin and Burma Road deals—he has switched his animosities toward the United States." I would like to state that my publication is still anti-English, and will continue to remain so as long as English arrogance and discrimination exist. As regards turning my animosities toward the United States, I wish to state that I bear no ill-will towards the United States but if she tries to emulate the example of England my journalistic broadsides towards her will be just as vigorous as those which I have directed against England for the past fourteen years. Present American policies seem to indicate that I will have plenty of opportunity of directing a new offensive on a new front.

Farewell for the present, Benjamin, and if you wake up some morning and find yourself like one of the lost tribes of Israel, don't blame me!

Lawrence K. Kentwell,
Editor, "Voice of New China."

Nanking, September 15, 1940.

Reunion of Lingnan University Alumni

Under the sponsorship of Mr. Lin Pai-sheng, Minister of Publicity, about thirty former students of the Lingnan University, who are now participating in the cause of the Peace Movement as officials of the Reorganized National Government, gathered at a dinner party at the Association of Returned Students from Germany and Switzerland. Among those present were Messrs. Chen Chun-huei, Director of the Office of Councillors under the Executive Yuan, Tang Ching-po, Political Vice-Minister of Industry and Commerce, Hsu Liang, Political Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Wang Ti-hen, member of the Legislative Yuan, and many other prominent personalities.

Mr. Lin Pai-sheng made a short speech appropriate to the occasion.

Central Press Service Opens Training Class

With a view to training new workers engaged in journalism, a training class has been established by the Central Press Service. The opening ceremony will take place on Sept. 16 under the auspices of Mr. Chao Mo-jo, Vice-President of the Central Press Service of China.

Mr. Hsu Hsi-ching, Chief Editor of the Service, will explain the aims for the establishment of this training class and will report on the details of the preparatory work. Mr. Chao will deliver a short speech to encourage the students to seek for high technique and morals. Mr. Ying Tsai-wei, Chief of the Training Class, and Mr. Wang Chung-tao, Dean of the Class, and several tutors will also address the student.

The class will commence from September 17.

36 Chinese Students Sail for Japan

Thirty-six students sent by the Government to receive education in Japan left for Shanghai on Sept. 15. They sailed for Japan by the "Negasaki Maru."

Mr. Chien Huei-tsung, Vice-President of the Central University, summoned them to the University, and made an encouraging speech before their departure.

"VOICE" BANNED IN MALAYA

Numerous Readers and Agents Complain About Non-Delivery

THIS IS THE REASON "WHY"!

CHIEF

203
CENSOR

Em 163

FULLERTON BUILDING
SINGAPORE

2nd Sept., 1940.

Ref HTWO/EWT.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 12th August, I have the honour to inform you that the import and circulation of the "Voice of New China", is prohibited in British Malaya by Government Order.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

P. H. B. K. C.
CHIEF CENSOR.

The Publisher,
"Voice of New China",
8, Drum Tower Villa,
NANKING. China.

Looking Forward to the Future of Min Chuan Chu I (Principle of Democracy)

By President Wang Ching-wei

If a country does not have a central force to control and direct all activities, the country will find it not only impossible to have any progress but very difficult to preserve her own existence.

But will the existence of such central force have contradiction to the democratic form of political structure?

Let us see the modern democratic form of governments.

The modern democratic form of government is of two kinds. One is direct control of the government by the people and the other is the representative form of government. The first one is only applicable to such small countries as Switzerland.

Representative Government

A special characteristic of the representative form government is that the members of the Parliament are elected by the people and all the resolutions of the Parliament are adopted by a majority vote of the members. Is this kind of representative government a democratic government? Many doubtful questions have been asked for a long time. Parliament members are elected by the people. How can the people know that the members elected are good or bad? How can he know that the members elected are suitable for their jobs? Therefore, the people need a kind of organization. Such organization is the so-called political party. The political party will conduct election campaigns and will fight with other political parties in such campaigns. The best and honest way of such election campaigns is to make clear the policy or platform of the parties to the people. If the people are in sympathy with or in support of of this particular policy or program, they can elect members of this party as members of Parliament.

Political Parties

Apart from this honest and clear method of election campaigns, there are other dark and

dishonest methods such as bribery and others. Although the clear and honest methods are employed in the election campaign, it is still doubtful whether we can achieve the highest political aim or not. Why? Firstly, political program or policy is not easily understood. Not every person is political-minded and it is a very difficult task to force a certain person to make a decision and to say the policy of which party is right and which is not. Secondly, the programs of different political parties are different from each other. In the Parliament, when they cannot reach an understanding, they have to make a decision by vote and the resolution receiving the majority of votes will be adopted. As a matter of fact, what the majority want may not be right and what the minority want may not be wrong. On the contrary, a very good resolution is always advocated and insisted on by a few intelligent persons but at the same time opposed by a large majority of fools. Even if such small number of intelligent people can be patient and work persistently to awaken the majority of people, it is often too late to carry out this good resolution when the majority come to vote for it. These incidents can be seen repeatedly in history, especially at the present time when scientific inventions are reported all the time. For instance, the speed of a machine has been increased by tens of thousands of times. The speed of a sailboat or a carriage cannot be compared to that of a motor-car or a steamship. At the same time, the speed of a motor car or a steamship cannot be compared to that of an aeroplane. When the speed of material things increases, the speed of institutions organized by human beings must increase also. If you have a good idea and if you want to carry it out by obtaining the support of the majority of members of Parliament gradually, then the result is that when your idea is put into motion and accepted by the Parliament it has become already out-of-date. This will, at its best, make people realize the value of the good idea and regret that it is not put into force

earlier. It will not help a nation in her struggle for existence.

Speed and Efficiency

The above-mentioned two points are the shortcomings of the representative form of government. These were pointed out long ago by well-informed politicians and statesmen. At the present time, when every country in the world is engaged in a life-and-death struggle with another country, although their strength may be the same, it takes speed or rather efficiency to fight for supremacy. No wonder this process of obtaining the support of a majority will make people impatient, and even consider it as impracticable.

The French Parliament

The same representative form of government may have different systems. The French Parliament was composed of representatives of numerous small political parties. Not a single Cabinet in France had ever had the unanimous support of the Parliament and therefore not a single cabinet could exist without asking for the support of a number of political parties. This system is most unstable because at any time these political parties may be pulled apart and give no support to the cabinet. It is for this reason that the French cabinet has the shortest life. Sometimes, one cabinet is changed within a period of only 24 hours. Since the Third Republic, this elastic character has smoothed over internal disputes among all parties, but it has failed to do anything because of numerous implications and complications with foreign countries. This shortcoming was clearly revealed in the first World War, but her existence was still preserved because France was the victor of that time. However, after France was defeated in the present war, it is unavoidable that the country will collapse. A country without a central force to direct political activities may carry on in time of peace, but it will certainly crack up in time of emergency. Is it more difficult to carry on this system in such a time as this when every country of the world is fighting for her existence?

Two Major Parties

In Britain and the United States, there are two major parties. When the first party is in power, the second takes the position as super-

visor, watching closely over the government. In Britain, the political system has changed recently. As a matter of fact, there are more than two political parties. But there are still two large opposing camps, and there are no small political parties as in France. Therefore, political conditions in Britain and the United States are comparatively stable. Although it is difficult to say whether this system is the best of the democratic form of government, one thing must not be over-looked, and that is, this system has not a central force. If the foundation of a nation or a society is not stable, it is very dangerous to imitate this system of Britain and the United States.

The Meiji Reform

The Meiji reform of Japan was successful. Its success was brought about much more quickly than in the case of China's efforts towards restoration. There are numerous reasons for this phenomenon but the most important one is the fact that in Japan, there was a central force, centered in the Emperor. With the centralization of force, there is unity in the country, and everything can be carried out more easily. The Manchu Emperor failed to become China's center, so we had a revolution. After the revolution, no center was created as a substitute for an Emperor. As a result, time was wasted and nothing has been done, to the great regret of all the people.

Democracy is what we worship and believe in. Dictatorship is what we oppose. What can we do then to remove the shortcomings of the democratic form of government because it does not have a central force, and meanwhile keep away from the dictatorial form of government?

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We believe we should have a political party and a principle as our central force. We should join hands with other political parties to shoulder jointly the responsibility of the country and society. We adopt here the spirit of the democratic form of government. The minority must obey the majority and the majority must respect the minority. With one political party and one political principle as central force, we shall not be orderless and without organization, and, because of the training, organization and other efforts, discipline of a party can be preserved and the party principle can be popularized. Then we shall always have a majority support to carry out the political activities. Then we shall not waste time. Although other small political parties are allowed to exist side by side with the large party, their opinions are respected and there will be no danger of changing the government into a dictatorial form of government. Undoubtedly, this system is far better than that of a dictator, who allows no one to correct his mistakes and enjoys all the merits and fame.

China's Fate

This present world is a world of struggle for life or death of every nation, while China's fate hangs in the balance. We need a co-operative spirit and a political system which can adopt and carry out this spirit. To join hands with all political parties to shoulder the responsibility of the nation with one party and one principle as the central force, is comparatively rational.

This principle was taught us by Dr. Sun Yat-sen in his teachings. We must see clearly for ourselves this principle and march forward. We cannot repeat what we did in the second year of the Republic (1913) under the false democratic system nor can we allow the dark dictatorship of Chungking to continue to exist.

France Planning Restoration of Consulate in Nanking

With a view to restoring its Consulate in Nanking, the French Government has despatched a diplomatic representative to Nanking to make the necessary preparations.

Readjustment Conference at Nanking



The above photograph was taken at the historic conference in Nanking on August 31, when General Nobuyuki Abe Japanese Ambassador to Nanking, reported to General Toshizo Nishio, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China, on the completion of negotiations with China on the readjustment of basic relations. Seen in the picture, taken at the headquarters of General Nishio, are: General Nishio (left), General Abe, Lieut-General S. Itagaki, Chief of Staff; and Mr. S. Hidaka, Counsellor of the Japanese Embassy in Nanking.

SWARAJ — THE CRY OF INDIA

The True Story of Mohandas K. Gandhi, Hindu Prophet who Declares A War of Non-Violence Against the Most Violent Nation of the World, England

"You have been ruling India for more than one hundred and fifty years, and have failed to solve any of our problems, now give us freedom to work out our own salvation."
—The stand of the Indian National Congress in its declaration to England

"The alien British government in India can perhaps delay India's freedom, but it certainly cannot stop it." — M.N. Chatterjee.

By L. K. KENTWELL, B.A., LL.B.

The most mystifying political problems for England today are not the demands and ambitions of Herr Hitler but the seemingly utter illogical actions of Gandhi, the strangest creature on earth—a man, who, if he lives long enough, might be the undoing of the country that imprisoned and almost sent him to his grave. This man, more than any other, is the person responsible for India's refusal to join England in her war against Germany, with which India has no concern. England believes that she can throw the country into a war against a friendly nation without even consulting Indian opinion, but there is a statesman, a savior, a representative of more than one-third of the world's population, whom they have to contend with. This man is Gandhi, the most inspiring character that has ever stepped upon the human stage.

Ridiculed by British

Mahatma (the Great-Souled) Gandhi has been ridiculed by the English, British. He has often been called a pacifist. British propaganda has it that so long as the caste system remains intact there is no hope for national solidarity in India. Both these statements are wrong. What has the caste system to do with the solidarity of the Hindus? Has anyone ever heard of an inter-caste dispute which broke out in riot or massacre? Even Hindu history, written by Englishmen, has no record of such, but Britain's policy of "divide and rule" and "obtain and maintain by force" has been the dividing factor. As for Gandhi being a pacifist, it is safe to say that he is the most vigorous fighter alive today.

Gandhi a Fighter

Gandhi is a fighter. He is perhaps the greatest military genius in all history. The old

weapons of war such as submarines, bombing planes, battleships and guns are nothing but nursery toys in comparison with the new weapon he has introduced—the all-powerful weapon of nonviolence that has England dumbfounded. He has taught the world how to win battles without bloodshed.

Gandhi is even more than a fighter. All his life he has been an active crusader against injustice and the domination by the British. He trains his armies as rigorously as any general. "I cultivate in my soldiers," he tells us, "the quiet courage of dying without killing... I believe that non-violence is infinitely superior to violence, forgiveness more manly than punishment. Forgiveness adorns a soldier." These words are not in themselves original—they had been spoken by Confucius, Buddha, Jesus and Tolstoy. But he went a step beyond the all by putting these words in to practice to the astonishment of his cynical master and subjugator, England.

For Gandhi has already won a great victory, for he now has the English in India helpless. All the English in India owe their safety to Gandhi although they do not realize it. He is the guiding principle and is ingrained in his people. It would be doubtful whether so many Englishmen could, despite their bad manners and their very bad behavior, live in perfect safety and without molestation in most out-of-the-way places in India. No one now dare sneer at his campaign in India, although the English prophesy its failure.

Success Over England

But perhaps some of the English forget his similar campaign in Africa, which was an over-

whelming success over England. Having studied law at London University, he was rapidly building up a fine practice in India (1893) when he was called to Pretoria, South Africa, on an importance case. He was twenty-four years old at the time.

He expected to leave South Africa within a few months. But he remained there for twenty-one years. He found 150,000 of his countrymen in "British" Africa—a despised, oppressed and outlawed race of slaves. He welded them into a powerful unit and led them to victory in a bloodless revolution—the first of its kind in recorded history. He acted upon the principle that the enemy is not to be destroyed, but won over.

While the ordinary soldier mistrusts his opponent, Gandhi always trusted him. He, therefore, employed only three weapons against him: Non-cooperation, non-violence and non-resentment. He refused to co-operate in any way—that is, he refused to work with or to work for any man who tyrannized over other men. He induced all his people in South Africa to go out on a strike against injustice. He trained his soldiers to inflict no bodily injury upon their British oppressors, for their fight was not against the men but against the savagery that still lurked within the hearts of men. Finally, he disciplined his followers to help their opponents whenever they were in distress.

The Rebellion in Africa

In the midst of the rebellion in South Africa, a plague broke out in Johannesburg. Gandhi immediately suspended hostilities and organized his followers into a hospital corps and gave aid and comfort to their enemies. At first his adversaries did not know what to make out of this new and strange kind of warfare. They slaughtered the Hindus, they threw thousands of them into prison, and they persecuted Gandhi. At one time the British soldiers almost stoned him to death. Yet Gandhi and his men never raised their hands to strike back.

But it worked. Gandhi and his army of non-resisters finally shamed their enemy into defeat. One of the secretaries of General "Smuttty" Smuts, (the leader of the army that had been relentlessly fighting against the Hindus, and the present Premier of South Africa who has thrown that part of the country into the war against Germany at the behest of Britain) said to Gandhi: "I do not like your people and do not care to assist them at all. But what am I to do? You help us in our day of need. How can

we lay hands on you? I often wish you took to violence; we would then know how to dispose of you. But you will not injure even the enemy. You desire victory by self-suffering alone. And that is what reduced us to sheer helplessness."

Passive resistance had gained a complete victory over violence. General Smuts was forced to yield to Gandhi, and in 1914 the Hindus in South Africa became a free race.

In 1919 Gandhi undertook in India the same experiment which he had carried out to such a brilliant triumph in South Africa. He has organized an entire nation of three hundred million men, women and children in a non-violent revolt. India had contributed 985,000 men to the British army in the First War; and the British Government, in return for this loyalty, had promised home rule in India. But as soon as the war was over, the promise, like many others, was forgotten. Instead of granting more liberty to the Hindus, the government of "Great" Britain took away from whatever little liberty they had.

Deluge of Blood

An indignant revolt flamed up in every part of India (February 28, 1919). Gandhi led this revolt into non-violent channels and saved both the British and the Hindus from a deluge of blood. He called a *Hartal* (stoppage of all work and all business) in India. The Prince of Wales was just then visiting the country. When he came to Calcutta he passed through a silent and deserted city. Not a Hindu came out to greet him. There were wholesale arrests. Twenty-five thousand men and women were marched at the point of the bayonet into prison, and they sang joyously as the doors closed behind them.

Finally, Gandhi himself was arrested. He admitted the fact that in rebelling against the English masters he had deliberately broken the law. "I do not ask for mercy," he said to Judge Broomsfield, who presided at the trial. "I do not plead any extenuating act. I am here to cheerfully submit to the highest penalty. The only course open to you is either to resign your post or to inflict on me the severest penalty."

Judge Broomsfield, not to be outdone in chivalry, replied; "It would be impossible to ignore the fact that in the eyes of millions of your countrymen and others, you are a great patriot and a great leader. Even those who differ from you in politics look upon you as a man of high ideals and of a noble and even saintly life." The foxy, old British judge nevertheless sentenced him to a long term in jail. This was in 1922.

The Hindu Revolt

The cunning British thought the Hindu revolt crushed. Said Sir George Lloyd, the English Governor of Bombay, "Gandhi was the most colossal experiment in world history. We are lucky to have him out of the way. He came within an inch of succeeding."

But Gandhi was merely biding his time. After being released from prison he was too ill to take any active part in politics but by 1929 his strength had returned. Again he launched a revolt against the British Government, and again he was thrown into jail with sixty thousand of his followers. But these were merely a handful. There were close to three million others ready to take their place.

The tactics of the Hindus are now sweeping everything before them. Gandhi was released in January 1931, and the British finally promised him Home Rule for all India. But Gandhi, knowing English politics and promises, refused their "generous" offer. He wanted nothing short of independence—Swaraj. And why not?



Enlistment in the British army is known as "taking the King's shilling," and India seems to object to deferred payment for joining the colors.

The East Indian impasse is causing John Bull increasing concern and is fraught with dramatic possibilities which may have far-reaching and dire consequences.

The British have no more right to India than that of lawless aggression.

The Amritsar Massacre

Any reference to India or Gandhi does not make a complete picture without reminding the world of the Amritsar massacre which is still fresh in the minds of all patriotic natives of India. The world must know that English repressive measures were responsible for the murder of several thousands of patriotic Indians who demanded constitutional reforms and better social treatment. To these England turned a deaf ear. But the rushing tide of nationalism from Europe could not be stopped and it swept to the shores of India, splashing its people with the foam of national consciousness and pride. Renewed agitations for rectification burst forth following the close of the World War, and clamor for a change had reached such a stage that the British authorities passed the Rowlatt Acts which provided the machinery for the setting up of special tribunals and procedure for the treatment of revolutionary crimes and intimidation. The Indians characterized this measure as a grave insult and prejudice to their cause in the eyes of the world. There were wide-spread indignation and discontent especially in Punjab which led to the massacre of Indians by British troops at the order of General Dyer at Amritsar. The ill-feeling created by this criminal act of a British general could never be forgiven or forgotten by the Indian people. The day of reckoning for this and other crimes perpetrated on the Indian people is fast coming and Britain will be well advised to pull out of India before it is too late.

Vulgarity of the West

Gandhi refuses to take orders of the British, whom he regards as merely guests in India—nothing more. He meets the vulgarity of the West with the refinement of the East. By his patience, his suffering, his compassion, his forgiveness, his courtesy and his tact, he is yet destined to teach the Englishmen to become gentlemen and not savages. Although it is close, Gandhi may not live to see his victory. He is an old man, and his frail body—he weighs now only about 100 pounds—may drop by the wayside any day. But he has already proven in his sympathetic and unique way that the Englishmen are stupid and savage, full of spite and hypocrisy, aggression and greed. They have destroyed the liberty and richness of India—but who knows but that Gandhi may be the one man in the world who will yet cross out the word "Great" in front of Britain!

We Cross The Last Hurdle

By K. B. Vaidya,

Editor-in-chief, "Canton Daily Sun," Canton.

Today, September 2, we cross the last hurdle of the First Decade of our existence.

Exactly ten years before, "Canton Daily Sun" was born. Though its older weekly compeer the "Canton Truth" was born a year earlier, it took some time before the daily could make its appearance. The birth of these papers was not the result of the efforts of the present writer. They were brought into existence by a brilliant lawyer of known reputation in the Far East, Mr. Lawrence K. Kentwell, at present an honored member of the Legislative Yuan at Nanking and Managing Editor of the "Voice of New China". Amongst all Mr. Kentwell's merits or idiosyncracies, his love of journalism, his determination to expose the grievances of the under-dog and his intense desire to remove snobbery, oppression and racialism from human affairs, outshine his failings to which all mortal beings are susceptible. Imperfection is a quality of mankind, but if behind these imperfections, there lies a large heart, a spirit of personal sacrifice for the well-being of others and constant activity to right a wrong, then that life is well-lived.

It was these considerations that led Mr. Kentwell ten years before to found the two papers in the closing years of the twenties of the present century, so that thereby he could serve the public from this Southern Metropolis of China. This ancient "City of the Rams" had then only one official English daily which, owing to its official position, was not able to command that prestige and respect from the general public or foreign friends which an independent journal would do.

Our Policy

This was exactly where the "Canton Truth" (originally entitled "China Truth") and "Canton Daily Sun" stepped in and filled the much-needed want. They adopted an attitude of service to the public, full support to the

government in all its beneficent acts in the interest of the public, ventilating grievances of the people so that the authorities should be able to remove them. It is impossible to please both the authorities and the people at the same time, but the "Canton Daily Sun" and "Canton Truth" tried to do the impossible, and for the most part attained a considerable measure of success in their herculean task.

Brotherhood Amongst Men

Although this basic policy has been followed by the "Canton Daily Sun" almost throughout its existence, it was not until the year 1934, that a moderate reorientation of the policy was made when the writer first acquired the controlling interest and editorial position of the two papers. Mr. Kentwell then had honorably retired from here, and went up north to exploit his brilliant talents in a much larger field, as the narrowness of his original field of activities here did not suit him. The reorientation consisted mainly in synthesising the general conceptions and bases of policy into a few settled and definite lines on a more liberal foundation, from which bitterness was banished. Thus instead of bitter attacks on government or on some nationality or interest, wise counsels coated with sugar formed part of our criticism. Removal of racialism, of superiority complex, of snobbery, of injustice and oppression, was made the definite plank of the policy in our effort to establish brotherhood amongst men. Explaining China and the Chinese people to the foreign people and *vice versa* the foreign people and their point of view to the Chinese people have been one of the main items in our policy in an attempt to bring about understanding amongst nations. With this view, the "Daily Sun" had started a "Know My Country" series in 1934 and the various foreign Consuls in Canton were approached for supplying economic, social and political information about their countries. Some of them cordially responded to our appeal and consistently supplied us with varied information of the countries

which appeared in both of our papers from time to time.

China And Japan

And above all, both "Canton Daily Sun" and "Canton Truth" made their settled policy of promoting friendly relations between Japan and China as the basis of peace, prosperity and progress of the Far East in particular and of the East in general. China and Japan are the two wheels on which our policy hinges. It is our utmost desire to keep those two wheels in a mutually perfect working order for a harmonious effect. In this we have never failed despite several misunderstandings of our position and intentions by our friends or critics. In this attempt, we had often to assail not only those external disturbing forces which prevent the smooth relations between China and Japan, but we had sometimes to criticise, on some occasions even adversely, the actions of China and Japan themselves which would prejudice their mutual relations. China wants an honorable peace in which her territorial integrity and political sovereignty will be guaranteed, and Prince Konoye, the present Japanese Prime Minister, has guaranteed same as long back as December 22, 1938 in his now memorable statement on Japan's policy towards China. Mr. Wang Ching-wei, the elder Kuomintang statesman in China, took the threads from Prince Konoye, and has now worked out a frame-work even though the Prince had retired from the premiership. Prince Konoye has emerged again to the highest position under the Emperor and now there is the possibility of cementing those relations between China and Japan.

Move for Peace

The "Canton Daily Sun" looks upon Mr. Wang's efforts as a bridge between China and Japan, over which Tokyo and Chungking will ultimately build up a lasting bond of friendship, and remove the discord that has grown so bitter between the two brothers of the Yellow Race. It is therefore our immutable policy to promote every move for peace, so long as it brings honor to both the sides without loss of face to either. China is not unwilling for an honorable peace and Japan is equally willing for an honorable and lasting peace, and we take this as the starting ground for our efforts towards the Sino-Japanese amity. The details are to be filled, and we consider it as the function of every well-meaning and wise journalist to prepare

conditions so that the disposal of these details will also be attended with amity, instead of trying to embitter the feelings in a manner as would make agreement impossible. We believe that when a dispute arises between two parties, sane and sober-minded journalists' public duty is to emphasise the points of agreement and suppress the points of dispute, because once the parties come together on points of agreement, they automatically find solution for points where they disagree. It would be bad journalism if the journalist resort to partisanship and aggravate the situation, making agreement well-nigh impossible. The "Canton Daily Sun," however, will not fail in its noble effort, whatever the others do, and will fearlessly follow the path till peace between China and Japan is established.

Impartial Attitude

The "Canton Daily Sun" has, further, adopted an independent and impartial attitude consistent with circumstances, and is not attached to any party or interest. It gives scope for expression of the views of the people freely, oftentimes the views of both the sides to any dispute, and also expresses its own views freely, though sometimes couched in a palatable and

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farsighted manner. If we have ever appeared to offend someone, such offence, if at all must have been unintentional and we tender our unqualified apology for same. It may be that in the course of our efforts to establish general amity, we may have said or published something. But a single or a particular instance or even instances are no criterion of our intentions. The policy as a whole has to be taken into consideration. And the policy of a paper is to be judged from its editorial columns, and it will be found that beyond enlightened criticism of disturbing forces, the "Canton Daily Sun" has on the whole followed a policy of equilibrium and of "malice towards none and goodwill towards all" in the interest of racial amity and goodwill amongst men. It is a policy of the service of humanity. And the service of humanity is the service of God. For humanity is God manifest in this world.

Finally, after bowing reverently in all humility to our readers, supporters, sympathisers, and not forgetting to bow to our critics or rivals, if any, we feel ourselves profoundly

grateful to them, because, but for their help, sympathies and criticism, we would not have outlived the most dangerous period of the First Decade, and seen that wisdom and light which we shall utilise for the service of the ruler and the ruled, the people and their leaders and the public in general.

(Note: — In protest against English hypocrisy, intrigue and injustice, Mr. Kentwell renounced his British nationality in 1926 and became a citizen of China — his motherland.

Eradication of Illiteracy Ordered by Ministry of Education

With a view to eliminating illiteracy throughout the country, the Ministry of Education has issued a circular order urging various educational institutions to open supplementary schools and to take other measures to attain this end. The Education Bureau of the Shanghai Municipal Government is planning to open such schools in the near future, upon the receipt of instructions from the Ministry.

Envoy Departs for Batavia



Mr. I. Kobayashi, Commerce and Industry Minister left Tokyo on September 2 en route to Batavia as a special Japanese envoy to the Netherlands East Indies. Mr. Kobayashi is seen above saying goodbye to officials at a Tokyo railway station.

Best Laugh of the Week

Best laugh of the week were the passages in W. C.'s recent speech, that is, Winston Churchill, when he said that he had always been in favor of Bulgaria's and Hungary's claims against Rumania. After all, who was it if not Britain, who always supported the Little Entente and was against the slightest change in the status quo in the Balkans? And Churchill was not speaking as a private but as Prime Minister of Britain. For sheer hypocrisy this surely takes the cake and one with a lot of icing on it too.

South Africa Wants Peace

In South Africa the demand of General Hertzog for immediate peace was discussed in the parliament. 83 votes were against and 65 in favor of peace. This certainly cannot be considered as a vote of confidence for the war-monger General Smuts.

IN THE CAUSE OF HUMANITY.

"Suffer little children, and forbid them not, to come unto me :
for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

— *Matthew, 19, 14.*

(*"East Asia Review"*)

When the 11.45 local express pulled out of Shanghai North Station on Sunday morning, August 11, it carried an enthusiastic group comprising a large section of the Shanghai Japanese Christian community, bound for the little city of Quinsan, in the outskirts of Greater Shanghai. A sprinkling of foreign friends and newspapermen completed the crowd.

As the train sped on, the conversation naturally centered on the object of the excursion, and in the midst of the picnic-like atmosphere one could detect an undercurrent of excitement, for were they not going to attend the formal opening of Miss Kusumoto's orphan home at Quinsan was not Miss Kusumoto one of their fellow-Christians? and what was the home like and how many kiddies did the home care for and so on, ad infinitum.

Speeding through the green fields and over the numerous canals and waterways, which literally criss-cross this part of Kiangsu Province, our memory took us back to many similar journeys over the same route years back. The green fields had not changed a bit. There were the same neat little farmhouses, the smiling faces of the farmers, and the all-pervading feeling of vastness which impinges on the minds of all those who know their geography of China. It was like greeting an old friend, this familiar scenery, and one would hardly believe that over these very same fields a little less than three years ago vast armies faced each other in gigantic struggles. But that has all passed and peace has returned to the countryside where it belongs.

In less than two hours we had reached Quinsan, the first intimation that we had arrived at our destination being the glimpse of Quinsan's lovely little, lone hill, from which the city takes its name. Perched on the plains, without another hillock even for miles round, this hill is reminiscent of a lone sentry posted somewhere out in the very front lines.

As the train came to a halt at the tiny station men and women of all ages and a goodly representation of the younger generation came tumbling out of the coaches. Just outside the station compound, a long row of rickshas stood patiently by waiting for fares. Some of the older members of the group and the very young chose this form of transportation but the majority chose Shank's mare a golden opportunity for a good hike over a pleasant country road for some who had been tied down to office-desks just a bit too long.



The Main building of the Home.

A half-hour's walk over a broad, cobbled highway, and then through the winding streets of the city, brought us to the gates of the orphanage. (En route, we had noticed the unusually clean condition of the streets and alleys—unusual in most cities in China—and the quiet, peaceful and prosperous atmosphere of the city.)

Standing at the gate to greet their visitors were Miss Kusumoto in person, and her father, as well as a curious group of children, whom we had no difficulty in placing down as being the inmates of the orphan home—the boys all wore long, dark blue gowns, while the girls were dressed in clean frocks of western cut.

Introductions over, we entered the compound in which the home is situated. Gradually, as the crowd of visitors sorted themselves out, we had an opportunity of taking stock of the place. The compound itself is very large, covering an area of about two acres, with the buildings occupying about half of the space. There is a main building and three outhouses as well as an auditorium, all the structures being painted white, and although not elaborate were spick and span and served their purpose excellently.

As we wandered about the compound, we saw the orphans darting in and out of the crowd of visitors, evidently excited and evidently very pleased as they sensed that all these people had come from the Big City (Shanghai) just to see them and their Guardian Angel, Miss Kusumoto. The children, whose ages range from a few months to 15 years, were not in the least shy, as most Chinese children are, but came forward without termerity to greet the visitors. One tiny tot of a girl, who bore the cute name of *Shiao Mei-Mei*, insisted on being carried by some of the visitors, and when this was complied with she was "all grins."

Soon after our arrival, a satisfying "*bento*"* lunch was served, after which we were permitted to view the various buildings. Although the home now cares for less than twenty orphans, there is sufficient space in the dormitories for fifty or more children. There is a spacious dining-hall and next to it the kitchen. Lavatories, wash-rooms, store-rooms, guest-rooms, all were inspected and finally the auditorium—the latter, a unique building in the classic Chinese style with some fine carving in the interior woodwork. In fact, most of the visitors commented on the fine bits of ancient Chinese architecture visible throughout Quinsan..... quaint stone bridges, dragon roofs and moated walls.

The orphanage was first opened in February last by Miss Kusumoto. Only twenty-three years of age, this young American-born Japanese girl had come out to China to devote her life in the cause of humanity. With no knowledge of the Chinese language, the people or the country, she had ventured into the interior and commenced a work which is deserving of the highest praise. She had absorbed such ideas from her stepfather (Miss Kusumoto is also an orphan)

whose philanthropic deeds are well-known in California.

With nothing but her determination to succeed to commence the home, Miss Kusumoto has gradually built up the institution and today can truthfully say that she has attained part of her goal. She had to overcome the prejudices of the local populace, funds were not plentiful and the buildings were not what they are today. It has been an uphill struggle all along. But success has finally come her way.



Miss Kusumoto (center) and her two able assistants, photographed with Shiao Mei-mei.

It was only after her home had been firmly established that Miss Kusumoto decided to hold a formal opening ceremony.

As the time approached for the opening ceremony to begin, several local Chinese notables,

* Equivalent of the western lunch-basket.

including Mr. Wang Yu-chih, Magistrate of Quinsan Prefecture, and representatives of local women's organizations, arrived at the home. At 3.30 p.m. we were all seated in the auditorium . . . a hymn of thanksgiving was sung . . . several eulogistic addresses were delivered . . . prayers, and the ceremony was over.

Tea was then served, after which we had a further opportunity of getting acquainted with the little orphans. Besides Miss Kusumoto, there is a Chinese and a Japanese assistant, and between these three capable young women, the home is run smoothly and efficiently. Miss Kusumoto's aim now is to gather in another thirty or forty orphans, as there is more than sufficient space for them in the home. When this has been accomplished, she has even bigger plans to establish other similar homes in China's far interior. Her unbounding energy and enthusiasm and her determination to sacrifice her life in the cause of the fatherless and motherless children of China is truly an example of a genuine Christian and a good woman. It is not without reason that she is called Quinsan's "Guardian Angel."

At 6 o'clock we took our leave, and as we wended our way to the station we meditated on all that we had seen and our faith in the good side of humanity was renewed

7,000 British Planes Destroyed

During the first year of war Germany destroyed nearly 7,000 enemy planes. 3,000 were brought down in airfights, 3,850 by the Flak and destroyed on the ground.

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German Sub Sinks British Cruiser

A modern British auxiliary cruiser of 15,000 tons was sunk by a U-boat. Over 100,000 tons of British ships have been sunk by German submarines during the last 3 days. Kent and the Midlands were most heavily bombed on Saturday. 133 British planes and 74 barrage balloons were destroyed on this single day. 32 German planes did not return.

Italians occupied Buna in British Kenya colony, 90 km from Moyale, an important oasis.

Collection of House Tax in Nanking Again Postponed

It was at first planned to commence collection of the house tax in the Capital from June 1, but it was postponed to September 1 upon the request of local merchants and residents. However, the Nanking Municipal Government has, in view of the hardships of the common people, issued an order to postpone again the collection of the house tax for another month.

Executive Yuan Approves \$1,400,000 Budget for Irrigation

A budget of over \$1,400,000 for the repair of the Huai River banks has been approved by the Executive Yuan. The work will be started immediately on the north bank of the River. The Ministry of Finance was duly notified to make allotments to the Irrigation Commission for this purpose commencing from August.

Cold Storage Erected in Nanking

In order to extend its business, the Fish Market of Nanking has erected a cold storage at Hsiakwan recently. After a successful experiment in making artificial ice, the authorities of the Market have decided to dig a well for the supply of water required for ice-making. It is expected that in future 15 tons of ice will be manufactured daily.

Italian Sub Sinks 2 British Tankers

Italian submarines broke through the straits of Gibraltar, and sank two British tankers in the Atlantic. London is surprised that it was possible for the submarines to come through the most carefully guarded straits of Gibraltar.

棄孤立理論，而發生參戰意識，惟其敵愾同仇之最大對象，首推德之希特勒，次數俄之史太林，其對日本若干措施，雖亦表示不滿，然如欲對日一戰，則當以戰敗德俄為先決條件，然後再及於日本，此則不知尚有何年也，及至先決條件滿起美日瀕於交綏，其時美國民意或又轉變鋒頭矣，美日戰事既屬遙遠，而不可想像，則不如進行孫總理汪主席先後倡導之中日美共維太平洋之太平，俾有關各民族均得安息，繁榮於其間之名言議論也，林博士率直進言，闡明其對於中日關係乃至和運理論及其具體推進，亦叩詢其詳，經由林宣傳部長及覆剖解後，林博士極端滿意，對於林部長，一抗戰既有和解可能，則不應繼續抗戰之說，尤有衷心折服之表示，聞林博士現應美國政治學會之請，從事著作「汪精衛，蔣介石，與國民黨」一文，今次來華遊歷，目的即在為此文搜集材料也，該文將於本年十一月政治學會開年會時，提出向該會遠東研究組宣讀，林博士謂屆時將以若干份寄贈國府諸同志就正也，臨別時，博士頻向在座諸人之意見供獻，點首致謝，對於世交前輩部長之盛意招待，尤表示滿懷欣感，一場熱烈誠摯之學者討論，遂於握手言別互道珍重之和氣聲中宣告結束矣。

外交部恢復駐外使館

外交部為恢復我國在外使館，除派范漢生，仍担任京城總領事外，其餘如神戶等，均已派定，至於東京，在未正式恢復使領館前，則派孫理甫，為辦事處處長。

滬西設置特警問題即可解決

關於滬西越界築路設立特別警察隊問題，據中央社記者由可靠方面探悉，工部局對於市府之最後節略，確已經包文研究完竣，但對於節略中若干點，認為尚有共同研究之必要，故最近期內，負責該項問題折衝之工部局警務處長包文，副處長毛根，市警察局長盧英，及顧問等將再作一切會談，衆料經過此次會談後，各項問題可望迎刃而解，滬西警政詳細協定，亦可隨之而成，則特別警察隊之實現，當可不致多延時日。

請 看

大 正 論 言 通 靈 信 息
廣 最 路 銷 實 翔 載 紀

而 具 有 最 大 廣 告 効 力 之

新 申 報

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電 話 一 九 一 〇 七 號

歡 迎 外 埠 分 銷 定 價 格 外 克 己

暹羅華僑歸國擁護和平

海外各地之華僑，因受歐戰擴大影響，謀生困難，最近歸國者，絡繹不絕，茲有泰國（暹羅）華僑巨賈領袖信銀公會主席蔡欣銘，潮州會館委員陳煦芳，監事長李長虹，為表示擁護汪主席和平反共建國圖策，特於上月十五日由泰偕同日本旅泰居民猿渡格乘輪返國，於八月廿三日抵香港，於本月二日抵滬，除由華僑招待所妥為招待外，僑委員長陳濟成氏並派常委謝仲度赴滬照料一切，六日下午二時由謝委員伴同乘飛快車來京，當晚七時三刻安抵首都，僑委會當派員赴車站迎接，並在福昌飯店設席招待，旋往南京飯店下榻，代表團蔡氏並對中央社記者發表談話，略謂：「余（蔡氏自稱）等僑居海外對祖國素抱關切，自汪主席領導和運，國府還都，并恢復僑務委員會之原有法統，為僑胞解除窮苦，為僑胞謀幸福，向海外僑胞宣傳和運，僑胞莫不深為感動，此次返國參觀，亟願政府有所驅使，余等當竭力效忠祖國」，聞代表團等一行定七日晨九時晉謁陳委員長後，并當僑委會派員陪往謁陵。

褚外長款待美國學者林百樂

日前來京訪問國民政府首腦部之美國學者林百樂博士，原擬六日下午三句鐘乘機飛滬，轉輪返國，嗣因天氣惡劣，航機不能起飛，乃留宿於本京中央飯店，七日上午始改搭火車來滬，外交部褚部長乘林氏晚滯京之便，特於午後七時在部長官邸設宴款待，並邀各方有關人士作陪，在座者，有考試委員會吳委員長凱聲，憲政實施委員會委員張國威，外部顧問張超，美洲司司長胡道維，歐洲司司長黃丕傑，交際科科長王鑽祖諸人，一時觥籌交錯，議論風生，直至深夜十一時，始盡歡而散。

席次復特邀宣傳部長柏生，與林百樂博士相會，林部長於九時蒞禧公館，參加談話，頓時國際間問題成爲議論中心，一問一答，

▲確是劃時代的刊物

▲實爲新縣政之南針

縣政研究

▲有縣政而後有國是

▲能研究而後能實行

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一訴一駁，政家學人各以坦白態度，交換意見，席間各人精神抖擻，充滿和藹空氣，於相互探討結論之下，各人獲得關於世界政局之珍貴資料，此則爲國府還都後外籍學者，與我國冠蓋晤面傾談中初次發現之歡怡特點也。

據林博士之所言，美國人士對於汪主席領導下之和平運動，初不甚解其用意，遂致其猜測疑慮，然今已豁然體認，其解除中日仇恨，樹立東亞和平之崇高理想，深表渴望其成功之熱念，對於和運前途之艱難，亦甚具同情觀念，惟美人以中國傳統友人之地位終不樂見遠東偉大民族長此分裂，而實禱祝渝甯雙方及時言歸於好，而即有以善其後也，論及太平洋局勢之將來，林博士則謂美人百分之八五，現已厭

(三)商業銀行過多，實業銀行絕少，其有標名特種銀行者，而所營業務，仍偏重於普通商業，名不副實。

(四)各銀行營業方針，未從全國整個經濟建設着想，分別投資途徑，羣趨重於商業放款，忽略農工業之投資。

(五)普通商業銀行，資本不充，每籍儲蓄，吸收存款，經營不正當之業務。

(六)省市等公立銀行，多未能依照其銀行性質，盡其應盡之職責，現在國府還都，法統重光，一切經濟建設，亟待重新設施，而內地兵燹之後，金融事業，每多停頓。

本部擬趁此時機，計劃整理，循一定之方針，組成全國之新金融網，其要點有三端：

(一)確定銀行之性質，使各有其專營之業務，如農業，工業，商業，儲蓄，信託等金融組織，務求平均發展，不使畸重畸輕，並在可能範圍內，限制商業銀行之設立，提倡設立農工業之銀行。

(二)確立銀行系統，以中央儲備銀行為中心，設立省市縣銀行及農工商業銀行，並使其互相聯繫，形成有機體之機構，以收統一管理之效。

(三)平均地域之分佈，設法提倡省市縣地方銀行之增設，務使內地偏僻之縣市，最少有一金融機關，以期都市過剩之資金，返歸內地，發展農村經濟，本部今後即擬本此三大方針，逐漸進行，以期完成全國之新金融機構。財部發言人又稱，該部最近所擬之省市銀行暫行條例，其立法精神，即在使省市銀行之營業，完全注重經濟，建設，而不以牟利為目的，且不使與普通商業銀行競爭營業，該項條例業經國府明令公布施行，聞關於縣銀行暫行條例及信託公司暫行條例，該部錢幣司正在計劃起草中。

明年元旦召開國民大會

九日上午九時，憲政實施委員會，在國民政府立法院會議廳舉行第一次全體會議，出席常務委員汪兆銘，陳公博，溫宗堯，梁鴻志，褚民誼，江亢虎，李聖五，趙毓松，王熙和，委員周廷勛，諸青來，胡澤五，伍澄宇等廿二人，國民政府委員各機關長官溥侗，張永福，傅式說，林柏生，丁默邨等十八人，該會專門委員王羽中，楊鴻烈，姜廷榮等十五人，經各委員提出討論重要議案多件，決定向國民政府建議，定於民國三十年一月一日召開國民大會，並決定將各項提案交付全體審查委員會審查，於即日下午三時開始開會審查，并指定陳常務委員公博為全體審查委員會召集人，至正午十二時始散會。

渝要員金家鳳獻身和運

渝方抗戰，已陷絕境，救國大道，唯有和平，凡有識之士，無不深明此義，故近來各方志士來京參加者，日見其衆，茲又渝方黨政要員金家鳳亦已來京獻身和運，金氏江蘇人，對革命工作，具有悠久歷史，民國八年即參加歷史有名之五四學潮，旋即由總理召致，參加國民黨，十三年國民黨改組，金氏追隨總理參加改組工作，頗著勛勞，十五年參加北伐，並曾參加擴大會議，非常會議，上海會議，甚為汪主席契重，其後歷任黨政重要職務，均有特殊建樹，八一三事變後，隨渝府轉輾內地，任國防最高會議經濟專任委員，所有重要經濟計劃與方案，悉由金氏審議，自汪主席倡導和平運動以後，深時抗戰之不可取勝，和平乃救國大道，即秘密參加和平運動，留渝擔任重要工作，曾被藍衣社發覺，加以扣留，旋事體鬆弛，乃轉輾設法，歷盡艱辛，自重慶間道出走，於上月底抵京，即晉謁汪主席，並會晤陳院長，周部長，丁部長，林部局等，汪主席對金氏安然抵京，獻身和運，極為欣慰，現已提請中央執行委員會補選金氏為中央執行委員，另提請中政會任為社會事業專門委員會主任委員。

一五〇，〇〇〇或一八〇，〇〇〇公斤炸彈，德英兩國中之一國或已將隨其崩潰之日，但國社主義之德人，將不致有此，不幸而崩潰者必為英國」。

「今日戰爭目的，非為勝戰」，希特勒元首特鄭重述德國旨申趣，在於扶助建設新國家，故國社主義所為，別人或認為僅係對社會之讓與而已，渠稱，「今日吾人所奮鬥，乃為德人民之整個社會基礎而奮鬥，蓋唯有如此奮鬥，始能達到吾人之社會理想，而此次吾人之冬賑工作，亦即此種精神之有力的表現，冬賑為一重大之教育工作，由此每人可領悟國社黨精神之所在，故亦可謂此為再度教育之工作，現此工作在德國各方面，均充滿着國社黨精神，數年前雖經過艱難工作，但現在已獲成功，未來德國之幸福生活，自在預料中」。

元首對第一次戰時冬賑之有力人員，表示謝意，而對第二次冬賑之期待成功，極盼全國德人努力為之，曰，「世界可於此規知，所謂『大革命』之癡望，顯係完全神經之幻想作用，而德國之合力盡職，完成大業，可為世人所公見，總之，國社之精神，將使德國加強未來八千五百萬德人的幸運，德人將無疑的乘此同一標的與決心，向前邁進」。

美以巡艦五十艘易英屬紐芬蘭各島

據海通訊，英美談判協定，業於昨日正式宣布，美國以五十艘驅逐艦與英，而取得紐芬蘭之柏爾姆達斯包哈瑪斯牙買加，及的里德等海軍根據地，此外美又獲有桑道盧西阿安提古，及英屬奎納納等據點，美國對於獲得後列各據點，尤感興趣，蓋此為美國第一次涉足南美洲，獲有軍事根據地，又該協定已由羅斯福於昨日提出於國會，但據總統宣稱，紐芬蘭與巴哈瑪等據點之獲得，並非為五十艘驅逐艦之補償，而屬英國自語讓渡，羅斯福並稱，在紐芬蘭及柏爾姆達斯所設立之據點，係屬榮耀的讓與，而為欣然的承受也。

又訊：英美兩國政府相借西半球英屬島嶼及其他海空軍基地交涉

，最近細目協定已告終，英駐美大使樂相助爵，三日向美國國務卿致送公文，正式承認美國以陸海軍用武器及資材為代價，租借下列軍事基地，及軍事設施九十九年，其地名如次。

- 一，巴哈馬島東岸。
- 二，甲馬卡島南岸。
- 三，聖得魯西亞島西岸。
- 四，德利尼達特島西岸。
- 五，安的哥華島全部。
- 六，莫領加南，以喬治塔溫市為中心之八十公里地區。

財政部發言人談銀行政策

國府還都以來，當局對於民生問題異常關切，復興農村，改善國民經濟生活，載諸政綱，早具決心，中央為整理舊貨幣，調整金融機構，前曾明令組織中央銀行籌備委員會，刻正積極進行中，經過情形頗為順利，記者頃赴財政部，探詢該部今後銀行政策，據該部發言人稱，「經濟為立國之基礎，而金融為經濟之命脈，銀行雖為營利企業之一種，而其主要作用，乃在謀資金之融通，便利農工商業，發展經濟，故銀行制度之良否，關係國計民生，至深且鉅，我國銀行組織，發軔迄今，約四十年，據民國廿六年中國銀行經濟研究室調查，全國各種銀行，共為一百六十四家，分支行則達一千七百九十一處，事變以還，雖當有增減，為數仍頗有可觀，但因政府向無一定政策與一貫方針，完全聽其自由發展，故系統闕如，監督不易，究其缺點，約有六端。

- (一) 銀行之地域分佈不均，據民國廿六年之調查，各銀行設總行於上海及江浙兩省者，約佔全數百分之五十五，分支行佔百分之三十五，因此都市游資，乃日形膨脹，而內地農村，則呈枯竭之現象。
- (二) 銀行與銀行間缺乏聯絡，常不免發生業務上之競爭與衝突。

，藉副司令以下之親切與努力，良好的團結得以保全，其人數目下有二千餘人，有每月增加三百數十名之傾向，司令部為達成其目的亦已充分的整備，此外別有混成部隊，其隊長由彭濟華擔任，現在人員約三千名，裝備訓練皆良好，(十八)中央軍官學校自教育長李運一中將以降各職員，正在嚴格熱心的努力中，所收學生達一千人，政治訓練班，將近畢業矣，第二次學生採用試驗之應募者，達三百五十餘人，在採用試驗，當日教育長李中將偕教育處長，余少將，自晨刻起，到試場親自點名，極力銜衡善良人材，此事頗堪注目，軍醫處長等醫官，亦不厭暑熱，終始一貫，努力於檢查身體。

廣州市政府最近已完全整頓陣容，確立行政制度，各局之預算，亦已審議編妥，在市政成立以前，已設立公私小學校，收容七百餘名之小學生，但謀普及教育計，更進行大擴張計劃，廣州市政府，每月各種稅收額約達十一萬五千元，經濟狀況亦非常良好，並設立地政局以整理地稅，昨成立防疫工作人員二十班，分派市內各處，推行防疫工作，六月內已施行防疫注射者十二萬七千二百名，且對於赴香港旅行者亦須施行注射，共數目六月份內一萬〇二十三名。

希特拉演說一年來戰局經過

德元首希特勒於四日午後，在第二次戰時冬賑工作開始時，對於現時戰局發表演說，渠首先回憶第一年戰事甫行結束，而因全國上下合作一致，故能獲成功，「此事不但出於反對德人者意料之外，即許多德人也未料到有如是迅速的發展，過去十二個月，雖未有首次世界大戰時之駭人聽聞的犧牲，但現有一部分已被犧牲，在此第一次之十二個月之戰果，厥唯保衛德軍之廣長的三角防線，該防線軍至柏格河，北至克爾克金斯與那維克，南至西班牙邊境，吾人之三角防線，足以牽制敵人，使之如野馬之被繮絆，似此，英軍之如是與德人接觸或係為滿足其戰爭熱望，但英軍至此地步，除撤退外，則無途徑可選，同時德國之盟邦義大利，則已在東非洲發動攻勢，並已鞏固其地位而

擊敗英國，倘有人願聽英方宣傳，則德國決心之成功，每與英方所謂自認成功相混淆，但此「成功」並非正常頭腦清明之人士所願為者。

關於此事，德元首希特勒曾指出若干事實，痛斥英方宣傳之顛倒是非，「倘英人被逐於海中，彼等恐仍將稱此事為有價值，但是否為有價值，可從挪威之遭遇證明之，雖然聯軍在失敗之餘，尚作此豪語，故法國潰敗後，英國即稱以後英國可集中全力對付德國，並較前更為有效」希特勒元首復回憶自戰事爆發時，英人即準備三年之持久戰，但希特勒亦曾於彼時向戈林聲稱，一切應作五年之準備，以防任何事態，元首旋聲稱，「潰覆英國，不待他日，但英國之潰散並不在遠，德國在各方面之準備，自均已妥適，倘英人以德軍何以尚不到臨相詢，則余可確言，其期即將到來，世界需求自由，但一國家而企圖封鎖整個大陸，則絕不能如願，彼海盜國家，何時始將使吾人陷於窘困環境，吾人極願英國對吾人明示，究竟能作何事，是否能使吾人暢飲咖啡，吾人更可斷言，無論如何，亦不能忍受任何國家之處罰，余曾屢與英國謀獲諒解，此亦即為余對外之政策，但直至今日，惟有一戰始能獲得明白決定，此種明白決定，惟有德義二國使之促成，絕非行將崩潰之英國，或同盟國所能阻止，不論彼等如何準備，但吾人已為一切準備，並已決定任何時間均可行動，彼等不能以各種方法恐嚇吾人，吾國社黨人，當有冒險之經驗，任何事態均不足為驚」。

希特勒元首，旋對英國書謀所謂「大革命」「大飢荒」「大寒凍」等，足以征服德國策略嚴加抨擊，並對德空軍之每日轟炸英國之勳績，表示感謝，同時對國內人民在過去之努力，亦表謝忱，渠又稱，「在戰事爆發時，已有七〇〇，〇〇〇人民，從德國邊境各地撤退，而每人均能擔負勇敢無畏的責任」，希特勒繼論英機夜襲德國事，其言有曰，「邱吉爾現於夜間，遣派空軍到德國，向平民亂轟，此乃顯示英機不能於日間飛抵此間，以免為德方擊退，余不擬作任何答覆已三月矣，邱吉爾君想以此為一弱點，但君須知現在吾人每晚已以飛機作答矣，事實上英人投下二千或三千公斤炸彈，則吾人將於一夜間投下

豎起，而和運前途的障礙尚未撤除，前而和平的實現尚待今後的努力，汪主席本大無畏精神，挺身而出，不是為個人的關係着想，實在是為全國同胞未來的福利着想，大衆不可糊裏糊塗，等於隔岸觀火漠不關心，應該要發一點朝氣，在和平建國的立場上有相當之貢獻，還要一人傳十，十人傳百，得到全面和平的效果而後已。

第二楚則失矣，齊亦未為得也。中日戰爭是雙方受着損失，此次和平談判，日本並不自認爲戰勝國，又未視我爲戰敗國，比較法國投降德義兩國，辦法是絕對不同的，好在中日均是同種同文，閱曆之豐，一經解釋，儘可式好無尤，勸大衆不必認認過慮呀，第三，我們現在的痛苦，如通貨膨脹，物價飛騰，法幣貶值，交通壅斷，盜賊蜂起等等完全是無底抗戰造成的，但是見兔顧犬不爲遲，亡羊補牢不爲晚，果能認清目標，急氣直追擁護汪主席完成和平建國的使命，撥雲霧而見青天，正是易易，即有少數反對和平者，屆時大勢一去，自然也會趁風轉舵了，第四中日兩國的和戰問題，本不容第三國出來干涉，而重慶政府偏要向第三國請示，「圖窮而匕首見」，究竟第三國的力量如何，信用如何，當然不必贅述，但重慶政府又想去聯蘇聯美好像着單想患的毛病，希圖飲鴆止渴稱快一時了，願吾國人明白一點，趁此時機，一致從和平建國的立場上埋頭苦幹，與友邦互相聯絡，互相扶助，共同建設新秩序，而達到東亞永久的和平，不但歐洲各國，不能表示反對或許將來的世界和平，完全要把東亞的馬首是瞻啊！

粵省新政推進概況

在和平反共建國聲中，廣東省政府積極推行新政，一，廣東省政府業經在各縣設聯防隊，此聯防隊之主要目的，在於增強治安，防備盜賊，其組織有聯防總局，聯防分局，聯防辦事處，而以該地之縣長充總局長，聯防局之制度，實係準照保甲制度者，以住戶十家爲一保，以十保爲一甲，而聯防隊以三十人爲一分隊，以三中隊爲一大隊，各置隊長，隊員係招募各縣之二十歲至四十歲之優秀男子充之，據所

隊故，已能維持其治安矣，二，廣東省政府籌撥款三萬元，組織南東賑務委員會，自五月三十日以來，分七處每日對一萬七千人施粥，其後因貧困者多，更增十一處施粥，於十六萬四千七百人，三，關於防疫事，在廣州市內向居民實於防疫注射，在各縣亦制定防疫規程，以期衛生行政之完備，四，廣東省之國稅省稅，業已由廣州市財政局移歸省政府財政廳管轄，但對於火水油賣營稅，暫使廣州稅務局征收之，五，烟草與酒類之稅金，原係屬於省稅，由六月一日起，作爲省稅征收，六，當古補任事變前，資本金有頗大者，但事變後，大當因多未復業，故現正獎勵新開營業，七，省稅在最近一個月間之徵收額達到一千三百六十萬元內外，八，廣東財政特派員由廣東省徵收之國稅，在最近一個月，金額約在七百四十萬元左右，八，關於學校，因鑒於失學兒童之多，已設養成教師及調定教員之制度，現今共人員將及一千人矣，十，廣東大學，已達開學之數，又因中流以上階級市民之復歸，青年人數亦已達相當多數，故正急於準備使私立大學及中學校由澳門香港復回廣州，十一，在南海學宮已開設省立圖書館，將設在廣州市內之書籍，華南文化協會從前搜集之書籍，集合至數萬卷，已具備圖書館之規模矣，十二，對於日本東京及中國南京開會東亞教育大會與教育會議，各已派遣人員出席，十三，在治安方面，因聯防隊組織之完備，綏靖隊改編爲警察隊，及日軍之維持治安，三者相爲倚倚，犯罪數目，單在廣州市，亦每月減少數十件，觀此亦可知其成績之良，十四，廣州市之人口，惜戶口調查未竣完備，今市民漸漸復歸，自知悉失業者得日軍招充苦力以來，人口更陸續增加，目下推定人口已不下九十萬人矣，十五，警務事項屬於警務處，廣州市現設有警察署廿二所，分署一所，四欲提高警官之智識程度，已決定本年度以七千元之預算，派警官廿二名，赴台灣留學，更選此留學生中五名，赴日本留學，十六，關於保安事項，各警署對於公娼之營業，私娼之檢舉，茶樓女招待之品行取締，棄兒之處置等，正在收獲良好成績中，十七，就廣東省保安隊首，關於其團結，前以安民挺身隊改編合併

，還要相互合作，以護衛着這個集團組織，雖然這一種組織，具有有形式的，然而正因為精神上的需要，團結的力量，比任何其他要堅固確定。

亞洲是中日兩國做了主角，磨擦要鬥了三年，與其說是無聊的仇恨起衅，無謂謂為解決一世紀來的思想鬥爭，因為一方是要保守，維護舊的，而一方是要啓導，開發新的，由於兩種不同的思想，相互的衝擊，就發生這一個浩劫，現在經過汪主席的倡導和平，和日本方面折衝，從頭收拾，來解決三年來的糾紛，可說真的是一個劃時代的政治工作。

一切條約的內容，當然要公布的，現在是無庸推測，也不必推測的，至少在兩國大家覺悟到歐美勢力的脅迫，與和平的不可遲延上說，一定會互相讓步，締結公正和約的，並且我們也該信賴汪主席的政治歷史，他從清末刺攝政王以來，追隨着總理和軍閥奮鬥，總理辭世以後，他依舊乘着一貫主張，和共產黨等惡勢力對峙着，所以他是無時無地不為國家民族着想的，他決不願意毀壞他的過去歷史，給後世唾罵的，所以我們在這個時期中間，應該十分信仰政府，切勿聽信無稽謠言，搖動自己的信仰，並且在條約未公布以前，更用不到妄加揣測的。

至於這一次中日邦交的調整，和平的基礎，已經確立了，再進一步，便是要求全面和平的蒞臨，我們預料民衆在條約公布以後，一定要普遍地贊助和平，促其早日實現的，因為兵連禍結地下去，非但不是兩國人民的幸福，並且一切生產事業的進行，都將受到窒礙而停止，所以在公平的條約宣布以後，全面和平的空氣，將更要顯得濃厚了。

和平運動的機會切勿錯過

大民會

語云：「一寸光陰一寸金，寸金難買寸光陰」，不知者視為老生常談，無足介意，而知者應該觸目驚心，趕緊地鷄鳴而起，龍勉自立，

并且要向光明正大的路線上努力邁進。

自從盧溝橋事變爆發以後，光陰如箭，忽忽已逾三年矣，當初權威方面，格於一部份主戰派的劍拔弩張，積極地鼓吹抗戰，希望達到最後勝利之階段，視國運如兒戲，博孤注於一擲，結果遂構成燎原之火，不可遏遏。

在表面上觀察，主戰派堅執非戰即亡之論調，喚醒民衆，似乎有點振振有詞，但延至今日，喪師失地，生靈塗炭等痛苦和犧牲，已經打破吾國數千年歷史上最高之紀錄，試即以戰爭何以結束，勝利何日揭曉，恐怕是離裏之明，公輸子之巧，賁育之勇，張子房諸萬武侯之神機妙算，誰能夠下肯定之斷語呢。

現在重慶政府之環境，已經處於四面楚歌之中了，始而主張聯英辦法，以為一定是泰山可靠的，所以一方面效包胥秦庭之哭，希望遠水能救近火，一方面又暗暗裏送秋波，來煽惑我們的抗戰分子，「但聞樓梯響，不見人下來」，弄得胡思亂想，洵堪絕谷，今者歐戰再起，法蘭西不幸而一敗塗地，屈服於德蘇兩國鐵蹄之下，國且不圖，再無胃口來嘗試東亞的禁制，英吉利的曲線外交，又可稱勢利外交是有很價值的，但是現在已受到大戰上之威脅，恐怕自己的西洋鏡也要拆穿了，更談不到被髮纓冠，來救我們了。

汪主席組府還都之動機，是挽救中國的危亡領導民衆走入正軌，謀所以長治久安者，今友邦的近衛首相東山再起，與汪主席抱同樣之感想，雙方握手言歡，化干戈為玉帛，積極進行和平運動，尤其是劫後餘生，豁然開朗彷彿像黑暗地獄裏的罪囚，得到一個大赦特赦的好消息，但是實際上政府處於領導的地位不是一手包辦的，完全要依靠着許多民衆來共同幫忙的，第一，「天下興亡，匹夫有責」和平開始在民衆方面，應該自動覺悟，破除成見，開誠公布，把家庭方面，父詔其子，兄愛其弟的，一樣看待，又如馬負千鈞，蟻聚一粒，各以相當的能力，供人使用，絕對不能袖手旁觀，蹈從前成則歸我，敗則各人的惡習，現在新中央政府雖已成立，和平反共建國的旗幟，雖已普遍

斷傷幾盡，直到目前仍不能躋於現代國家的地位，溯本推源，租界是不能辭其責的，特別是自中日戰事爆發以還，租界的罪惡表現得更為具體，舉其最著者，如放縱重慶方面的特務人員肆行其對贊助和運的愛國份子瘋狂的大屠殺，包庇無聊無恥的文巧，施行其對國民政府的歪曲宣傳，優容共產黨徒散播抗戰的毒菌……等等，都是每個中國國民所痛心疾首，目眦髮指的，尤其是在最近，租界上的治安更陷於一塌糊塗，暗殺，搶劫，綁票，嚇詐等的案件差不多日必數起，這些罪惡的製造及暴徒這保護者，無疑的就是租界，當此中日和平已由理論進入實踐的現階段，我們必須舉其全力來復興中國，從而爭取現代國家的地位，而欲達到這個目的，誰都不能否認的，第一步的工作應該是收回租界，同時並廢止治外法權。

對此問題，日本在一九三八年十二月廿八日的近衛聲明中，尤予積極考慮取消在華的治外法權與交還租界，同時並保證協助中國，取消他國的在華治外法權與收回他國在華的租界，時至今日，世界情勢的變幻及英軍撤退的結果，已造成中國收回租界的良好機會，我們必須把握住這個良好的機會努力去爭取租界復歸於中國。

不過，租界的存在既有其悠久的歷史，則列強在租界上的潛勢力當然已是根深蒂固，要想收回，自然不是一朝一夕間所能辦到，縱然事實不是輕易的可以完成，無論如何，至少，我們對於租界應當有一種公允的要求，以作改善租界現狀和收回租界的初步，國際宣傳局局長湯良禮氏對此問題曾有極公正精確的條件：

- (一) 承認中國有權承認彼所不歡迎的外僑入境，即已入境之外僑中，苟有此等人物發現，亦可立即令其出境。
- (二) 外僑之活動，應限於經營合法之工商業範圍以內，不得藉租界為掩護，在政治上及宣傳上，作種種違反中國政府法令之活動。
- (三) 在租界以內，中國政府及其人民間之一切事務，不受任何干涉。

(四) 在治外法權未廢止以前，外僑均應遵守中國法律，外僑不得自居特權地位，違反中國法律而無罪，中當局應有權在各國領事公堂內起訴，並須切實保證，凡確有犯罪行為之外僑，均當受適當之處分。

(五) 外僑應一律繳納中國賦稅。

(六) 所有外國軍隊應一律撤退。

(七) 中國認為必要時，得在租界內駐兵。

上面湯先生的七個條件，可以說是中國政府的最低要求，這個要求不僅是合理的，而且也是應該的，因為租界本是中國的領土，中國在其領土上儘有權行使其領土主權，無論何人均不得加以干涉和置喙，否則就是對於中國表示不友好，對於此種對中國不友好的國家，中國儘有理由也以不友好的態度加以答覆。

時至今日，我們希望列強正視東亞當前的現實，而自動的歸還租界，以免引起不必要的磨擦，中國的外交方針，對於外國是以平等互惠的原則求共存共榮的，中國允諾尊重外人的合法權益，一如希望外國尊重中國的合法權利，如果列強仍是把中國當作殖民地看待，那末，此種不友好的行為徒足招致種種的糾紛，而與各列強的本身是有害無益的。

中日邦交調整之前途

時代的巨輪，跟着世界情勢，一天天向前推進着，如果默守成規，那祇有後退落伍，以至於淘汰消滅，我們默測這一個世紀的演變，由美洲門羅主義的先導，大家覺悟到非有更大的組織團結，不能立足於世界的危險，一方面由於英法經濟帝國主義者的沒落，而發動了總義軸心的反擊，一方面由於重慶政府的借助歐美，而鼓起了亞洲的戰爭，於是歐亞兩洲的舊秩序，經過這一次動亂，都有革新的期望了。

這一次中日變動，當然不是尋常戰爭，而是基於共存共榮的立場，不能消滅的鬥爭，經過這一次鬥爭，一切舊思想，舊論據，都成功廢紙堆裏的東西，不能存在了，亞洲民族，在相互尊重獨立自由之下

第三，他的撤兵，也可以說是對於美國的一種政治手段，並圖既自知其在中國的駐軍不得不撤退，但是又不甘如此的低首下心，示弱於人，在事前，必然會商諸美國，由美國來代替英國在遠東的地位，所以，在英軍開始撤退時，同時就有美軍七百名首途前來上海增防的消息，這樣一來，撤軍的作用，就是要把美國拉出來替他牽制日本，而自己則可專心對付德義。

如果我們的推測並沒有錯誤，那麼撤兵云者，不管是對華，對日，對美，都是英國外交一貫的狡滑作風而已。

三 英軍撤退後的接防問題

隨着英軍的撤退，成爲問題的便是接防問題。

照理，英軍防區本來是中國的領土，其被英軍強駐原是一種非法行爲，在條約上是沒有絲毫的根據的，中國政府自義大利參戰後，深恐各交戰國的駐華軍隊發生磨擦，而影響大上海的安甯秩序，曾於六月十三日由外交部以聲明方式，要求歐洲各交戰國駐華軍隊軍艦，自動退出中國，並禁止在華各國權益的私相授受行爲，這個聲明是極正當的，也是極應該的，各交戰國駐華軍隊如果正視當前的現實，就應該接受我政府的聲明而立即撤兵，而今英國已首先撤退，不管他的動機和目的何在，都是每一個中國人所深表贊同的，而他所遺留下來的防區，當然毫無疑問的應由中國政府所屬的軍隊接防，因爲中國軍隊接防中國領土，乃是任何人都無權置喙的天經地義。

然而，事實可遺憾的是，八月十五日，上海各國共同防備委員會開會討論的結果，多數所通過的辦法却是：

- 一，以「丁」區交與日軍。
- 二，以「乙」區交與美軍。

質言之，即是英軍撤退後的防區，由日美兩國的駐軍劃分區域分別接防，而日軍所接防的「丁」區，本是勢力已可伸展到的地方，而真正英軍防區的「乙」區，却給美國擱去，這種換湯不換藥的辦法，撤兵

於沒有撤，真不知置中國於何地，其後，因爲中國和日本的堅決反對，於是已決定交由美軍接防的「乙」區，乃暫由英國商團出而維持，最後的決定，據美國代理國務卿韋爾斯會見記者時，關於上海租界警備問題，所發表的談話是：「英駐軍撤退後，美駐軍即代替擔警備，關於上海公共租界二警備地區中，乃警備地區，在日美兩國間交涉未成立之前，已成立暫定的協定，將其警備暫時委託上海公共租界工部局義勇隊，……」由此可知，英防區的決定辦法是取決於日美間的交涉，對於防區領土主權隸屬者的中國，在其談話中，隻字也沒有提及，美國政府這種漠視中國主權的態度，無異是對中國全體人民給以極大的侮辱。

但是不管美國的態度究竟如何，英軍防區如果不能如願的歸還中國，而聽由美國支配，那決不是中國政府及其國民所能忍受的，除八月十四日湯良禮氏已發表談話外，全國人民仍是一致的反對這非法的行爲。

四 從英撤軍談到收回租界問題

於此，我們不能不聯想到關於收回租界問題。

租界的形成，原是列強一種曲解字義以武力爲護符的非法組織，其在條約上是絲毫無根據的自不待言，而租界的存在，迄今已有一世紀悠久的歷史，一方面是中國的心腹大患，一方面是列強侵略中國的根源，每個有識的中國人對於租界的存在，無不時刻感到「芒刺在背」，徬徨不安，因爲租界一日不取消，其所發生的種種罪惡就一日沒法根本剷除，其結果甚至於要影響到中國民族的生存，雖然租界區域在整個中國的領土看來不過是渺小如彈丸之地，但這彈丸之地却正處於中國的心臟部份，追溯一世紀以來租界存在的過程之中，其阻礙中國的發展與散佈顛覆中國的毒菌的種種罪惡表現，可以說是「擗髮難數」，其初是中國金錢資源的吸收和榨取，其後就一變爲文化政治侵略的大本營，近數十年來中國的內戰，民不聊生，使國家的元氣

滬及華北之英軍現將撤退俾服務他處，又稱：關於英軍撤退，英政府對於一九〇一年九月七日辛丑條約上權利，在各國簽定協定加以修改或廢止之前，仍加保留」。

伴隨着這個公告，最先是平津一帶的英軍開始南下，與駐紮上海的英軍會合後，分批登輪撤退，截止握筆起草本文時止，除了北京英使館尚留有極少數的衛隊外，其餘在中國的英軍，差不多已全數撤退完了，至此，英國對於中國才算結束了這幕長時期駐兵的不平等的史實。

這次英國的撤退駐華軍隊，其意義的重要，是不容我們忽略同時也是值得我們加以精密的研究的，我們知道，英國駐軍的根據是辛丑條約，但辛丑條約所指定可給外國軍隊駐紮的地方，僅有黃村，廊坊，楊村，天津，軍糧城，塘沽，蘆台，唐山，灤州，昌黎，秦皇島及山海關等處，駐軍的主要目的，也就是「保守京師至海通道無斷絕之虞」，由此可知，除了上面所規定的幾個地點以外，其它各處，是絕對沒有駐紮外國軍隊的根據和理由的，而且，自北伐完成，國府莫都南京以後，所謂「保守京師至海通道無斷絕之虞」云者，早已失去了它的意義，各國駐軍老早就應該撤退，因為這種駐軍於他國的行為，是一種極不合理而且又是極端侮辱他國的行為，一個號稱文明的國家固不應出此一舉，同時也是一個獨立國家所絕對不能忍受的，但是事實上，英國是一向把中國當作殖民地看待的，西方列強以武力侵略中國的開始也就是英國，自鴉片戰役到現在，已有一世紀的歷史，在這一世紀悠久的過程中，中國真是吃盡了她的苦頭，她不但於辛丑條約所規定的地點駐紮較之他國更雄厚的兵力外，同時更把這種駐兵權推廣到上海，這種非法的不可理喻的舉動，豈但漠視中國的主權而已，差不多已把中國目為她的保護國了。

可是，她這次居然發表撤兵公告而且見諸事實了，她的理由何在呢，實在是有研究的必要。

一般人以為英軍不得不撤的理由有四：

一，近來日英關係，因互捕僑民案而日趨嚴重，英國恐懼日本因此加入德義軸心，則更將使英國的地位發生困難，所以撤兵。

二，上海租界中國遲早必要收回，各國駐軍遲早必要撤退，與其到那時不得不退，何如現在自己先爽爽快快的撤退，藉此也可以討好中日。

三，爲了戰略方面的需要，兵力分散是於英國不利的，所以把駐華軍隊抽調到新加坡香港一帶去增強防務。

四，對於東亞新秩序已有相當的認識。

上面的四項論斷，都各有其理由，但由我們看來，英國的這種突然舉措，必然的，是有其不得不如此的苦衷，即是她的毅然撤兵，除了上面四項的論斷外還有着進一步的奧妙，這種奧妙是什麼呢。

第一，自歐戰爆發後，由於英國的步步失利，她的地位也就隨之而每况愈下，特別是在遠東，她在遠東固有的地位削弱得更是明顯，像最近天津白銀問題，緬甸交通問題，以及互捕僑民問題，都是他宣告全面屈服才能獲得一時的甯靜，但是日英間的關係並不會把這種一時的甯靜延長到久遠，以後的衝突是說不定的，所以不得不撤退駐華軍隊，把一個重要的衝突因素除去，更可以藉此來表示對日本妥協，或者說是對日本來一個政治攻勢。

第二，中日和平，由於兩國都有了澈底的覺悟和認識，和平的基礎已告確立，兩國將共同攜手努力建設東亞，而這種偉業的開始，便在不遠的將來全面和平實現以後，其時，對於外國對待中國的不平等條約及現狀，中國爲其自身的生死存亡計，自然要處之於斷然的處置，特別對於這次東亞浩劫幕後操縱者的英國，更是妥清算其罪惡而加以澈底的糾正，狡猾的英國人，是不會看不到此點的，當此自身處於多事之秋，對付德義已覺精疲力盡，更那有餘力來對付中日，這個眼前虧他是決不敢領教的，於是不得不撤兵了。

上述方法，墨索利尼也具備的，他說，「事事在國家以內，無事在國家以外，無事為國家之敵」，這些話好似有點「大邦維翰，以蕃王室」的意思，是一元主義呢，還是國家主義，大有問題，如果照集權原理推論下去，政治爭持，國家全能不能達到統一，那麼，橫斷社會那一切如：

- (一) 確定縣為自治單位，自治之縣，其人民有直接選舉及罷免官吏之權，有直接創制及複決法律之權。(對內政策第三條第一節)
- (二) 確定人民有集會，結社，言論，出版，居住，信仰之完全自由權。(對內政策第六條)

設法割開，簡直是「法西斯蒂」的徵象，這也不算是建國條件。

我們犯不着講絕對分權的「無政府」制度，也犯不着講絕對集權的「法西斯蒂」制度，留下了只要講的是分權集權互相為用的「三民主義」制度，有了這個條件，才能夠得上建國吧。

英撤退駐軍與租界問題

友蘭

一 英帝國之危機

納粹的德意志，一開始其疾風暴雨般的閃電戰術後，未一及月，荷比諸小國滅亡了，以馬希諾防線自豪的法國，也終因抵抗不住兇狂的砲火而致屈伏，於是，英帝國便成了歐戰中的一個最後掙扎者，老大的英國，震驚於希特勒超人的成就，事實擺在她面前的，已是一種只有鬥個你死我活，沒有什麼道理可講的局面，在這種情形下的英國紳士們，不得不咬緊了牙關，在垂死前來一次最後的掙扎，手忙腳亂的開始作她的生死戰的準備了。

我們這麼說，決不是以為英國以這次歐戰為契機，才開始其走向危機之途，事實上，素以太陽不沒相自詡的英帝國主義者，近十數年來，不管是在內或是在外表上，都處處表現出一種老態龍鍾的沒落的醜態，一種莫可救藥的沒落的醜態，她的本身已失去了統治世界殖民

地的能力，其所以尚能「抱病延年」，苟延殘喘的厥故，不過是在武力上還保持着相當的力量，同時在外交的運用也比較圓滑一點而已。

而這種危機表現得更具體的，便是這一次的歐戰，不贊嘆伯倫邱吉爾之流怎樣的大吹大擂，開口粉碎德國，閉口擊破納粹，但事實的反證却是德國在各方面的成就都超出在英國的理想之外，特別是在軍事方面，英國一向所誇耀的封鎖戰術，圖在經濟上和原料的供給上致德國的致命，無疑的是失敗了，反而給德國來一個反封鎖，英國其致於因此不得不採取糧食分配制度，而自法國屈伏後，德國的前鋒與英國的領土只隔一個海峽，一衣帶水，在今日科學的世界中，單憑這一「水」而要想阻越德軍的進攻自然是不可能的，長程砲的巨彈，已是隨時隨地都可帶給英國的「喪鐘」，同時，義大利在北非的進攻，更是一步步的猛進不已，肢解英國的戰略已獲得了初步的成就，更就外交方面而言，雖然說，黃金國的美國，已成為英國的一個最後唯一支持者，然而，德義德蘇的結合，便足可抵消而有餘，又何況在遠東的日本，自從近衛內閣成立後，其南進的政策益趨明顯，對英的態度更趨強硬，這更將使英國感到焦頭爛額，苦不堪言了。

在這四面楚歌下的英國，不可承認的，已是蒙受了歷史上空前未有的危機，因地理關係，歷史上不常為異族侵入的英倫三島，現在宛然風前之燭，岌岌可危了，當然，素以狡猾著稱的英國，是絕對不會把這種危機等閒視之的，她知道她的生死存亡，已臨到最後的關頭，當前的事實只有如何去打開這個危機，從死中掙扎出一條生路，其它皆不成問題，於是，她把她的目標集中在德義身上，掉轉頭來，對於其它國家，不得不採取妥協政策，以求一時之安，俾能全力對付歐戰了。

二 撤兵的真義

英國陸軍部出人意料外的，於本年七月九日在倫敦發表了震驚世界的公告，內稱：「英國駐上海及華北之軍隊，現正全部向某地撤退中」，同時又據上海消息：「駐滬及華北英軍駐滬指揮，發表公告，謂駐

地，然後可以作戰，而欲得此根據地，則在目前勢必不能，故在軍事上及技術上，凡屬頭腦清者，皆知其為不可能。

加之一日英國戰敗，則英國所有非洲屬地，將盡歸德意兩國，開發此種屬地，將費德意兩國至少十年之努力，何況其他歐洲國家之戰爭損失者，尤須德意兩國之相助乎。

故侵略西半球，只可認為羅斯福及其同黨之搗鬼，或者乃華盛頓提倡大海軍者之設辭耳。

▲英國海軍何處去了▼

英國之不復能稱霸海上，殆已無可諱言矣，在北海方面，及法國西面，英國雖有極鬆弛之封鎖，英國海軍之在，乃近數月來全世界所疑難莫解之問題，所謂無敵之艦隊，究竟何在，則絕無所聞，在地中海之英國艦隊，已被封鎖於亞力山大，其惟一出路為奧蘭，該地即英國海軍對法國艦隊，施其不名譽之攻擊之處。

德意兩國強大之空軍，對於英國海軍之實力，可知已加極大之破壞，所有已經證實之消息，關於若干英國主力艦，航空母艦，巡洋艦，及大小商船之擊沉，可信英國海軍，對於近代戰爭之新武器飛機，已無能為力矣。

設無戰事初起時英法海軍聯合所得之勝利，則英國海軍，已不能與德意兩國之聯合艦隊為敵矣，在北海及英倫週圍之海面，英國之護航艦隊，已不能視為保護商船之安全辦法，德國空軍對於護航艦隊之轟炸，徒使英國船隻受更大之損失耳。

英國之失去其向來最可靠海軍之保護，已使之成為德意兩國組上之嚮，且每次英國海軍欲有所為以顯示其效用時，結果必受慘痛之打擊。

建國條件

黃天衡

目前的國際局面是錯綜複雜的，人類的意思是衝突矛盾的，前者因為經濟恐慌，逐漸造成，後者扭於政治爭持，越發緊張，這些端緒明白肯定了以後，一般人起來幹什麼建國工作，至少附帶着三個疑問

，第一個疑問 是不是「今為宮室之美，妻妾之奉，所讓窮乏者得我而為之」，第二個：是不是「跳火坑以求一死所」呢，第三個：是不是願念自身——國民黨黨員——的責任，繼承 孫總理遺志，實現「破釜沉舟」，要「摩頂放踵，利天下為之」，統統是成敗關繫了，假如第一個是恰當，那答案是：「腐敗之由，計不在已」，第二個是恰當，那就只如孟子說：「予不得已也」，第三個是恰當，我們應該做諸葛武侯的從政精神，鞠躬盡瘁……甚至以血去求其實現。

可是有人向我說，你們所得智識既是豐富，當然產生了許多新的觀念和新的經驗，其實建國這個方法，要同歷史相關連，纔能嚴切主觀的事實和避免客觀的批評，因此，這樣會像那麼簡單呢，恐怕還有別的條件吧，這話是不错，大學有這樣的教訓，「物有本末，事有終始，知所先後，則近道矣」，却是玄奧的話，也許確立了知與行的階段，但不甚涉及制度的機能，要是如 孫總理所明白昭示：

建國之首在民生，故對於全國人民之衣，食，住，行，四大需要，政府當與人民協力，共謀農業之發展，以足民食，共謀織造之發展，以裕民衣，建築大計劃之各種屋舍，以樂居民，修治道路運河以利民行。

(建國大綱第二條)

上述民生問題，就是人民生活問題，無論任何現代國家，鮮有輕視漠視的，然而馬克斯把這些問題看作純粹的社會經濟問題，他的基本觀念以為有了物質進化，纔有社會進化，並且承認一切生產力量，離開統治階級以外自由活動，這樣一來，如果照分權原理推論下去，經濟恐慌，工業社會不能得到自治，那麼，橫斷社會那一切私有，獨佔的，沒法切平，簡直是「無政府」的徵象，這不算是建國條件。

民國十五年，中國國民黨依於建國程序，實行軍政，不得已而從事北伐，一時忍痛破壞，結果把軍閥割據摧陷廓清，打破專制人情統治的舊有封建局面，「在軍政時期，政府一面用兵力以掃除國內障礙，一面宣傳主義以開化全國之人心，而促進國家之統一」。

(建國大綱第六條)

公共租界，或其他中國各地勢力之非法伸張，中國已屢有表示，願於商業方面，取得美國之合作，不過如美國之行爲，效法歐洲各國往日之對華侵略，則中國不得不對美國之企圖，立加制止。

此種態度，並非歧視，雖澈底言之，中國因美國政府對於中國人民所加之種種限制，大有對美歧視之理由，中國乃欲保持其自主之權利耳，國民政府欲使中國成爲完全獨立自主之國家，故而凡有阻礙其達到此種目的之行爲，必加抵抗。

美國今日在華，有陸戰隊將近二千名，多數駐紮上海，以法律言之，則美國並無此種權利，一九〇一年之拳匪協定，並未准許外國軍隊駐紮上海也，由此可見美國對華之永久故意侮辱，非常明顯，英國軍隊現已撤退，美國陸戰隊之撤退，此其時矣。

▲英國退出遠東▼

英國於去年九月歐戰發生後，由中國領海撤退其駐華之軍艦，及最近之撤退其駐華軍隊，已表示其由百餘年來在其統制下之遠東退出。

然而不至英國放棄其治外法權，天津租界，及交還香港，一幅撤退圖，不得謂之完全，英國已首先撤退其在華軍隊，其能否自動放棄治外法權及租界，以保全其顏面，則未可知，蓋設或不然，則國民政府，將以強硬態度收還此種非法權利也。

英國當知其在遠東方面，已佔盡優勢，大可及時引退，或者尙能保全其實力，與其鄰近本國之敵人一戰也，故吾人極勸英國明哲保身，在此最後之期限中，莫失不可補救之今後經商遠東之機會，英國之先例，他國必將起而尤效，中國對英雖無感謝可言，然而英國究不失爲最先放棄不平等條約所授與之權利者。

糾正其過去對華之控制之非，所許時間，已極短促，故爲英國計，當本其最近之舉動，積極前進，放棄在華其他權利。

▲意大利攻克英屬索麥利倫▼

英國放棄索麥利倫，對意作戰又一大敗，其退出此非洲屬地之時，且損失大量之軍用品，所失大砲不計其數。

英國此次在非洲之慘敗，可知英國對意之藐視，乃完全錯誤，在其對意一戰而敗之後，乃揚言作「戰略上之撤退」，及實現「消耗戰」計劃之一部，後竟被逼而退至埃敦，該地爲英國控制洪海之最後要隘。

意大利此次之勝利，已辟開切斷英國由地中海及蘇彝士運河而至遠東之生命線之路徑，印度之脫離英國，不久亦將成爲事實，故英國在非洲亞洲之最後一綫勢力，已開始消失，目前之種種事態，均不能顯示英國之能保全其不入於毀滅之途。

英國單獨作戰而無聯邦之助力，必將盡失其非洲之屬地，非洲之勢力一去，亞洲方面之勢力，必將隨之而消失，印度一失，則其經濟之最大來源，亦將斷絕，而可使之破產，目前之英國，乃憑其龐大之資源，以維其不致立時崩潰，然而事實已無可挽救，英國必不能單獨與德意兩國作戰，德意兩國有精兵數百萬，精神一致，而英國則無之，意大利之克復英屬索麥利倫，無乃爲此次歐戰中之又一極大過程乎。

▲侵略西半球▼

據最近消息，美國在英屬西印度方面，尋覓海空軍根據地，因恐獨裁國家，於戰敗英國之後，將侵入西半球，而預爲之備也。

此種消息，非羅斯福爲說選第三期總統而作之把戲，即美國若干領袖神經過敏之結果，蓋即使英國戰敗之後，侵略西半球，乃夢想之所不能及。

美國人民，當知歐美之間，有大西洋相隔，侵略西半球，爲理想上所不可能之事實，有欲實行之者，必須有極大之海軍，及運輸艦隊，尤須有大量之空軍，既有海軍空軍，尤須在南美或北美，有一根據

中華新聲半月刊

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▲中國外交政策不變▼

最近關於中國事態消息之沉悶，並非南京國民政府之政策，不能按步實現，反之，首都方面，曾有極端活動，重要問題，均在討論之中。

目前所研究之各種重要問題中，取消治外法權及收還在華租界，亦為其中之一，外交部曾屢次聲明國民政府之決定，取消外人在華根據不平條約而享受之種種權利，蓋欲使一國之政府而能名符其實者，當以此為根本之先決問題也。

國民政府深知非將不平等條約取消，則政府之地位，不能真正獨立自主，更深知直至現在，歷來中國政府之失敗，其原因大部份皆因中國之內政外交，受外國勢力之挾制也，一國之政治而須聽從第三者之指揮，必無前進之機會，尤不能予人民以謀其福利為前提之政府。

回顧近百年來中國之國際關係，則見自外人以武力侵入中國以來，中國惟有委屈從命，一任擺佈，而無法實現其自身之外交政策。

前此中國領袖之種種挽救努力，結果皆反引起外人方面之盛勢壓迫，蓋外人之欲在華實現其陰謀，固不惜採取任何手段也，久而久之，中國當然淹入深壑，難以自拔。

凡此種種，均為國民政府所痛切關懷，故而雖有當前種種困難，決以不屈不撓之毅力，取消治外法權，收還租界。

自日意兩國表示其願以放棄其治外法權及在天津之租界後，政府之努力，可謂已見成效，日意兩國對於中國民族運動所表之同情，已予國民政府以不少之鼓勵。

英國向來為侵華之領袖，對於中國恢復自主之努力，向主抵抗，但是目前其本國之戰事，已消削其海外之勢力，使之漸漸亦由中國方面退出，英國對華之挾制，已足有一世紀之久，其侵略行為，向為其他歐洲國家所效尤，然而此種事態，已屬過去，英國竟也開始撤退其在華之駐軍，此事已於八月二十五日成為事實，在中國歷史上，為當有紀錄之大事，是日英國在滬之駐軍，悉數由華撤退。

此則不過國民政府外交政策開始收效現象之一端，今後之繼續努力，不至所有外國駐軍盡行撤退，治外法權及租界以及香港一律收還不止。

▲美國陸戰隊必須撤退▼

美國向來以中國之友人自居，提倡民主，而對他國以公平見稱，結果乃為欺負中國者，實屬出乎意料之奇聞。

當英國政府發表決定撤退在華駐軍之後，中國人民，一致企望，以為美國將藉此良機，表示其對華之友好，繼英國之後而撤退其駐軍也，不料美國代理國務總理威爾斯，竟正式發表美國陸戰隊將繼續駐華，並表示美國政府，有決定加強美國在華駐軍之可能。

繼起之事態，乃證實英美兩國之間無疑地已有一種諒解，即英軍撤退後，所遺之防區，由美國軍隊接管也，此種狼狽為奸之協定，在上海各國防軍司令會議席上，乃揭露無遺，當時英美兩國代表，竭力提議英軍防區，由美軍接收。

美國以一俠義之士，一變而為猙獰之惡魔，由一所謂民主國家，不隔夕而成為帝國主義者，力之所及，盡情攫取，此則非中國所希望於美國者也，中國人民對於美國向來之義舉，未有不永誌感戴者，今日之美國政府，殆已投入英帝國主義之軌轍，而重演十九世紀英國之海盜行為乎。

中國對美，雖有表示感激之處，然而美國最近之舉動，中國不能漠然視之，蓋此種乃完全為敵對行為也，如美國對華政策，在最近之將來，不加根本改善，則國民政府將以嚴厲之手段，制止美國在上海



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第五卷

第一期

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