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VOICE OF NEW CHINA

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Incorporating the CHINA OUTLOOK

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The U.S. Court for China
and Extrality

Japan Continues Gains

Germany's Historical
Achievements

Politeness, A Japanese
Virtue

Tottering Chiang Regime

India Rejects British
Proposals

President Wang and
New Era

New Commercial Code

China Paddles Own
Canoe



ADOLPH HITLER

Fuehrer of Germany

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The Indian Manifesto

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE

March 1, 1942

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EDITORIAL NOTES & COMMENTS

GERMANY'S HISTORICAL ACHIEVEMENTS

PICTURED on the front page of this issue is Adolf Hitler, the man who has held the world spell-bound for the past two years. His indomitable courage and spirit of adventure vie with that of the greatest figures of world history and his invincible army has shattered forever British meddling in European politics and illusions of any more balance of power on the European continent.

Hitler's rise to fame was meteoric. The collapse of France was sensational and dispelled the myth of the impregnability of the Maginot Line. The retreat from Dunkirk of the British Expeditionary Force, a defeat which British propagandists attempted pitifully to turn into a victory, saw an end to the garrisoning of British troops in Europe.

The British naval reverses in Norway were another great achievement of epoch-making in its military importance and historical significance. This was followed by the defeat of Greece, the capture of Crete after the British forces made a final and hopeless attempt to gain a footing again on the continent.

Hitler is the man of the century. He has changed the whole course of world history and wrote finis to British imperialism and colonization. He has avenged the Versailles Treaty whose very imposition, denying to a great country the right to national existence, was an act of vandalism. The spectre of British despotism, and American hypocrisy, will no longer stalk the European continent.

JAPAN CONTINUES GAINS

AT every point the Japanese fighting forces on sea, land and air have continued their thrusts or consolidated their former gains in

the Pacific. The Island of Sumatra came under their complete control when 200 Netherlands East Indies troops surrendered on March 27, after a puny resistance in their mountain stronghold in north Sumatra.

Japan's war eagles are almost daily subjecting Darwin, Port Moresby to withering and devastating attacks from the air. A full dress war is expected to descend on the Australian Continent within a couple of weeks and even as this issue goes to press, such an event might have begun.

Australia's predicament is far from being an enviable one. The early fall of the fifth continent is a foregone conclusion. Its capitulation will remove forever Australia's so-called "White" policy which for long has constituted an intriguing challenge to East Asia. Only a timely divorce from the policy of "Australia for the British" and affiliation with the East Asia Co-Prosperity block, dissociating itself in entirety from all Anglo-American influences might spare the Commonwealth from the same fate which overtook Hongkong, Singapore, Malaya, and the N.E.I.

* * *

TOTTERING CHIANG REGIME

FOLLOWING a March of events which saw the capitulation of the Netherlands East Indies we have crossed the threshold of April, the month of fools and folies. There is much in that wise old French saying LE MONDE EST PLEIN DE FOUS. With the Burma Road severed and other arteries blocked or removed, the tottering Chiang regime continues to offer a pitiful and ignoble resistance. Satellites of General Chiang and the foreign-educated Soong clique who have refused to take cognizance of the true situation and blindly persist in the

President Wang Greets the Fuehrer

On the occasion of Chancellor Hitler's 53rd Birthday, President Wang Chung-wei wired a warm congratulatory message to the Fuehrer of Germany. Ambassador Heinrich Stahmer was the host at a Reception at the German Embassy at Nanking.

insensate folly of resistance will meet their Armageddon. Their days are numbered. These were made abundantly clear by the recent enunciations of Japan's leaders on the occasion of the recent celebrations of the Second Anniversary of the return of the National Government to Nanking.

Many of General Chiang's officers and soldiers have deflected and joined the banners of the Nanking Government. As a result of recent Japanese operations more than half of Chungking's 110 divisions in Central China have been annihilated or dispersed. The huge number taken prisoner exemplified the state of demoralization in the ranks of Chungking's armies. A more positive group in Chungking relish the opportunity to join Nanking. The only obstacles in the way as recently indicated by President

GENERAL CHIANG



Blindly persists through Soong influence in the insensate folly of resistance. Their days are numbered.

Wang Ching-wei in a press interview, are the communists and the Soong element.

Peace with Japan would not be difficult of attainment were it not for the Soong hindrance. It is lamentably to be regretted that the entire country and its vast population composed of a quarter of

the world's people should continue to suffer the untold privations of war simply because of one family—the Soongs. However, the handwriting on the wall has been seen and the complete extirpation of the malign Soong influence is now a matter of time.

PRESIDENT WANG AND NEW ERA

AN eloquent appeal to the Chinese people to follow the new "path" with sublime confidence, courage and enthusiasm was made by President Wang Ching-wei in an inspiring address in the National Assembly Hall on the occasion of the Second Anniversary of the return of the National Government to Nanking. The leader laid emphasis on two important developments in China viz: end of Colonialism and supersession of individual liberalism by a growing totalitarianism. He prognosticated an era in

which the evils of private capitalism and liberalism will be uprooted and substituted by planned economy and national capitalism. The system of planned and well-calculated economy will afford greater security for the masses.

The speaker urged his listeners to seek out those of their countrymen who have followed the wrong path and who even today are on the brink of hesitancy, to awaken to the realities of the national life and at the earliest opportunity, to join in the great procession.

Reading between the lines the appeal of the President was directed towards a vigorous awakening of the national consciousness of the people to an imperative need of changing an erroneous concept of nationalism followed by some in the past. For China to go forward in the race of national evolution it is of the utmost importance for every individual to realize that he is an important unit of the whole, which is the nation. To this end he must exert his best energies for the common weal. The people must emerge collectively from the labyrinth of chaos and uncertainty and follow the light.

CHINA PADDLES OWN CANOE

THE significant recent utterance of Mr. Toaro Kawasaki, Japanese Embassy spokesman that "China must learn to paddle her own canoe" affords much food for thought and contemplation. Reliance on outside powers like Britain and America has brought the Chiang regime to the edge of the precipice. These nations have only utilized China for their own selfish ends while brooking no good in East Asia.

Had the Chiang regime not accepted British and American gold the position of China today in the world might have been different. The nation as the individual must be entirely self-reliant in a world of unceasing struggle for the survival of the fittest. By participating in the imperial Anglo-American democratic dance China made herself their vassal state. This is true economically and financially.

Being wholly dependent on the outside world has cost China her self-will and power Mr. Kawasaki declared with impressive sincerity. The case of Japan is well worth a great deal of reflection. Striking out for her own and undeterred by the adroit machinations of outside aid she has emerged from comparative obscurity to take a leading place in world affairs, and is now engaged in the most titanic task of her historical existence—the emancipation of Greater East Asia.

In the imperishable words of the poet, China alone is the "captain of her soul, the master of her fate."

AMERICAN ROAD TO RUIN

AMERICA'S road to perdition is the ghastly failure of the United States to cajole the Latin nations of South America to align themselves with the Democracies. America however, has not given up the final hope of luring the Latin countries into the war against the Axis.

Indicative of the increasing gap in relations between the United States and Argentina and Chile is the resolute attitude of the latter which virtually ensure the failure of American dexterities in the south. The aim of Chile and Argentina is to maintain strict neutrality come what may. Their wise policy will result in the abject frustration of all the plans of the good old U.S.A. At no time in the past has the American "Gringo" from the north enjoyed the confidence of the people of the Latin countries who are ever mindful of the astuteness, sharpness and cunning of the U.S.A. citizen. He has a traditional repute for crooked and unfair dealing and his presence in the south is always looked upon with distrust and resentment.

The time has come for American sham, dishonesty and baseness to be bared for what they are. In other words the south is getting ready to call the American bluff as Japan did in the case of the Far East.

DECAY IN BRITAIN

THE gradual inner decay of political life in Britain is daily becoming more manifest. According to the "Daily Herald" the government is contemplating a plan for reform of the House of Lords. The planned new Upper House would include representatives drawn from all walks of life, not dissimilar to the American senate. The Herald states that the reform is tantamount to abolition of the House itself. Britain's landed gentry and plutocracy would be deprived of the basis which lent to their rule a historically established and therefore God-imparted character.

England's class system which is both revolting and despicable today deprives the country of the good-will of the people and will contribute to her downfall coming at a crucial stage in her history when every ounce of public collaboration is the prerequisite to victory.

GERMAN SPRING OFFENSIVE

THE much dreaded Spring offensive of the Nazis in Soviet Russia will soon be in the offing and according to latest reports from Europe, no less than 280 German divisions will be pitted in the fray—a titanic conflict eclipsing

EMPEROR AT ARMY ACADEMY



This impressive picture of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Japan was taken on March 27, when the Sovereign of the Island Empire attended the graduation ceremony of the Military Aeronautical Academy at Toyooka.

anything seen before. From the inception of the campaign last year Germany has shown a staunch resolve to utterly destroy the hateful communist hydra and liberate Europe and the world from the horrid nightmare of Bolshevism. No longer shall its poisonous tentacles be allowed in blind groping among peaceful nations to envenom and destroy as it comes into contact with.

Between Nazism and Communism there can be no compromise. One or the other must go down in absolute and ultimate defeat! When the Red hordes have been scattered and finally annihilated, the world shall be rid of one of the worst spectres of horror and repulsiveness which ever stalked the domain of man.

After its winter hibernation the Soviet hydra has emerged with two other heads in addition to its hated own—Britain and America whose desperation have thrown them into the arms of the very Communism against which they so vociferously warned their own people not so long ago, and which they characterized as a monstrosity par excellence. The hypocritical democracies now appear as the champion, the saviour of Bolshevism. A tempora! A Mores!

INDIA REJECTS BRITISH PROPOSALS

THE day is past when the vast structure of Britain's colonial empire can be held together by prevarication, makeshift and subterfuge. In perpetuation of her crimes of former days, Britain once more has resorted to a sub-

PORT OF COLOMBO, VITAL GATEWAY TO INDIA

A capital view of the harbour of Colombo, capital city of Ceylon and British naval port guarding Britain's communication line to India, which had its baptism of fire from raiding Japanese naval planes recently. Leading Tokyo newspapers, in their comments, have stressed the fact that the bombing of Colombo is a definite warning against British India and furnishes a fitting opportunity for Indians to free themselves from the British yoke.



terrestrial method of dealing with the Indian problem, adroitly promising something after the war, in return for India's full participation in the hostilities.

Britain's insincerity regarding India, as in the case of Ireland, resulted in the stock demand of India for a full and complete independence and



Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru

non-participation in the present conflict. The visit to India of Sir Stafford Cripps whose mission was to cajole the Indians into submission was doomed to end in a fiasco from the very beginning.

For many decades Indians like the Boers have been robbed of their birth-right by the British and have been ruled entirely in the interests of British imperialism.

The Viceroy, expressing the will of the British Crown, has arbitrarily had the final say in the government's policy, reducing the Indian assembly itself to a mere puppet power. Dancing to the British imperial war tune India was made a pariah and compelled even to take up arms against her brothers, the Afghans.

India's fate now depends on her decision to handle her vital problem wisely and avoid being trapped again by British deception according to Mr. Tomokazu Hori, Deputy Spokesman of the Japanese Cabinet. He declared that the proposal of Sir Stafford contains nothing new with any appeal to the intelligence of the Indian people.



There has emerged from the Indian parleys conducted by Sir Stafford, the British refusal to transfer control of the defence to India. There is every indication at the time of going to press that the British proposals would be turned down ignominiously and with finality. Meanwhile the strongest resentment has been aroused in India by Britain's unwillingness to place the defense of India in Indian hands.

For the first time, Colombo all-important British base in Ceylon was heavily bombed by Japanese naval planes inflicting considerable damages to various military objectives.

Mahatma Gandhi's main objections to the British proposals is India's participation in the war which runs counter to the non-violence principle.

India is Britain's last stand in the Asiatic Continent. Although in the throes of death her-

self Britain today, as in the past, cannot renounce her policy of aggression and arbitrary rule. It is our prediction that India will be the coffin constructed for the final burial of British Imperialism in Asia.

(Frontispiece) * * *

**CHANCELLOR ADOLF HITLER,
GERMANY'S FUEHRER**

CHANCELLOR Adolf Hitler was born on April 20th, 1889 in Braunau, Austria, near the German border, the son of a customs official, Alois Hitler. He attended the elementary and public schools of Linz and later studied architecture at the Academy of Arts in Vienna.

During the first World War, although an Austrian, he joined the German army as a common soldier. After advancing to lance corporal, he was wounded in action and decorated with the Iron Cross for Heroism. When the war ended, he led the crusade against communism in Germany.

In 1920 he founded the National Socialist German Workers Party. In 1923, he led the abortive national revolt in Munich and was imprisoned in the fortress of Landsberg where he wrote his famous book, "Mein Kampf". On January 30th, 1933, he was appointed by President Hindenburg to the chancellorship. After President Hindenburg's decease on August 2nd, 1934, he continued as Chancellor and Fuehrer of the German people.

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The



& EXTRALITY

By LEX

(Today we stand on the threshold of a new era ushering in the national independence of China and its divorcement from foreign domination. The accompanying article is timely. Now that Japan has promised an early abolition of extralimity rights, a shameful and humiliating yoke militating against China's sovereign rights for many decades. The question is asked whether the extralimity system has proved a success, even from a juridical point of view. In answering with a definite No! the author cites the case of the U.S. Court for China, recalls the scandals of its judges and official corruption and declares that this tribunal is a shining example and proof positive of the abject failure of the extralimity system as applicable to China.)

During the years of China's servitude under the foreign yoke, newspaper editors were committed to the hypocritical policy of "playing up" any little fault they could find in the Chinese judicial system and her courts, consigning to the waste basket the peccadilloes of the disreputable U.S. Court for China. It now can be bared for the edification of America's State department and those who believe in the myth that American jurisprudence and her court have brought enlightenment to the poor Asiatics.—Editor)

SOME years ago the "Oriental Affairs" published an illuminating article entitled the "U.S. Court for China" in which the scandals of the Court at the time of its first incumbent, Judge Wilfley, were exposed. This despite the attempt of the author to make his readers believe that the scandals were things of the past.

On July 4, (the Memorable Fourth) 1941, the defunct "North China Daily News" in a special "American Independence" number referred to the same scandals, but suggested that the court was passing through a stage of evolution with which more recent events in the time of Judge Milton Helmick, the last incumbent, offer positive contradiction.

Of the Wilfley scandals we shall not dilate as much has been written anent them. Coming to more recent years Shanghai judicial circles were shocked at the Hussar scandal. Hussar, the then District Attorney was tried and convicted after a disgraceful and sensational trial, of accepting bribe in an opium case affecting an American citizen. The evidence disclosed that Hussar had for an enticing sum of money, removed from the court the file of the case containing incriminating documentary evidence against the defendant who had bribed him.

Judge Lobingier posed as a great authority on legal topics and was associated with a Chinese law university in Shanghai. For some reason or other his legal work in China and activities were anathema to Judge Helmick, the successor of Judge Milton J. Purdy. While a federal judge is appointed to serve for a term of years and may not be easily removed from office, rumor went the rounds that Lobingier was pulling political strings in Washington to ensure the non-appoint-

ment of Helmick to the China or other posts after his term of office.

Helmick was an intimate and close collaborator of an American lawyer of 1941 vintage, one Charles Richardson, Jnr. When the District Attorney, Leighton Shields was away on furlough Mr. Richardson was appointed Marshal of the Court and in the celebrated Riley case he was special assistant to the D.A. The news appeared in the "China Press", inspired by Richardson that Shields would not be returning.

TRUTH OF RILEY CASE

The case against Jack Riley, American sailor, soldier-of-fortune who had amassed millions through his association with the Farren's gambling resort was to "catapult" Richardson the office of D.A. Friend Charles and the Judge daily lunched at the now defunct Shanghai Club instead of the American Club. Thus did the conspirators hold their sessions daily and discuss problems of mutual advantage. Again at the inspiration of Charles an article appeared in a local journal proclaiming the Judge and Charles as ideal jurists, most beloved of the Chinese. Charles bought 30 copies of the journal to show his appreciation of the efforts of the editor. The copies were astutely sent to the right quarters in dear old Washington.

As the Farren's resort was outside the Settlement, Charles enlisted the services of a reporter to secure the necessary evidence against the gambling tycoon and "big-shot."

Loaded with expense money and beatific promises the reporter took a number of witnesses to the den and after three months' work and continuous visits to Farren's furnished Charles with

exhaustive reports regarding the nocturnal activities of Riley at the crab-table. On the basis of these reports an information was filed by Richardson against Riley who subsequently was indicted on more than a dozen counts of conducting and participating in a gambling business.

THE BUM'S RUSH

The remarkable mouthpiece of the court was J.B. Powell, who subsequently wrote the inside story of the Riley case in his "China Weekly Review" giving all the credit to Richardson whom he described as having worked "vigorously" on the case. Riley pleaded guilty but challenged the authorities to prove his citizenship. The plea did away with the necessity of having the reporter and his witnesses signing affidavits and subsequently appearing in court. Richardson having no more need for the services of the journalist gave him U.S. \$50 for his work. Riley, it will be recalled, jumped his U.S. \$25,000 bail, the largest in Shanghai court annals. The U.S. Government got the cash, the judge got the credit. Richardson prepared to step into the shoes of typed press report described him as a "Rogue."

However, the best schemes of mice and men sometimes go wrong. Shields suddenly returned to Shanghai. Richardson continued as Marshal, but there was no love lost between the two. Powell, a close friend of the judge subsequently recommended Sam Titlebaum who was appointed Chief Deputy Marshal. During the absence of Richardson from Shanghai, Sam stole everything he could lay hands on and denuded the armoury of the court. The Judge was also away with his friend Charles. Sam being a protegee of the judge and aide of Richardson was specially hateful to Shields who proceeded with the skill of an artist to weave a legal web round his victim. Before Sam had even entered a plea the D.A. in a typed press report described him as a "Rogue." The papers had more "savy" and skipped the word as a man is presumed to be innocent until found guilty in Anglo-American law.

In court it was shown that Sam had squandered his plunder on wine, women and song and had played fast and loose in Shanghai engaging in nocturnal orgies, the prodigality of which staggered the imagination.

JUDGES' ACHIEVEMENTS

Shields who conducted the prosecution was swayed with emotion towards the close of the trial, dramatically and almost in tears declared that the unblemished record of the court and the American Bar Association in China had been soiled by "this vile man". Shields apparently had not heard of Hussar, Wilfey etc. Anyway, his pretended ignorance regarding the activities of certain members of the Bar, about whose activi-

ties will be the subject of a subsequent article, was comical.

An amusing aspect of the extrality system was the zeal with which the judges of certain countries including America, tried to impress the home government of their achievements. Not always were cases decided strictly according to law in the broad sense. In playing politics the judges' decisions sometimes followed the trend of affairs at home.

During Judge Purdy's time he invariably held the opinion that local and Municipal laws should take precedence over American laws. The American Government then was complacently regarding the remarkable efforts of China's Codification Committee in codifying a complete system of laws within a short period of time.

With Judge Helmick it was different. There were rumblings in his time of the inevitability of the abolition of extrality. As the last judge of the court in China it would be to his credit if it were known at home that he was a staunch upholder of American laws. In the Doughty case, for instance, the defendant was charged with "Drunken driving" not under Municipal bye-laws, but the District of Columbia Code and received a staggering fine in gold dollars amounting to almost \$1,000 Chinese national currency. The judge's friend Richardson ordered the reporter of the Riley case to personally attend court to cover the case, "As he alone was able enough to interpret the judgment."

After being "ditched" in the Riley case the reporter kept away from the court when he received a peremptory order from Sam Titlebaum to see him at the Palace Hotel where Sam pointed out that inasmuch as the reporter was a brilliant young man that Richardson was an individual wielding much power in the community and unless he, the reporter, continued to play ball, a lot of unpleasant things might happen to him. Previously the reporter had been told by Richardson that he would not receive any payment for his work in the Riley case because the State Department had written stating that it would not agree to such disbursement. At the first meeting with Richardson, however, he was told that he would be handsomely paid. Even the U.S.\$50 he received was at his request and when he was in difficulties. We merely mention his story because it shows "the stepping stones to American success." He objected to becoming a stepping stone to no avail.

Judge Helmick was a pleasure-loving, foxy individual basking in the glare of social prominence in Shanghai's social firmament. In private life there were at least half a dozen Russian blondes who declared they have been escorted by him to the same nocturnal swirl for which Sam Title-

(Continued on page 23)



POLITENESS

A Japanese Virtue

THE essence of Japanese politeness is that we should respect, or behave with respectful manners toward, all those who are "above ourselves" (*kami*) in rank, station, age, wisdom or power. It is traceable to the spirit of piety, or the piety of Shintoism, that is, the state of great reverence in which Shinto priests wait upon the *kami* (the deities).

This quality was highly encouraged, or rather strictly enforced during the Tokugawa regime in which class distinction was rigidly upheld in order to maintain the inviolability of the Shogunal hierarchy. The people were tacitly taught that if a man's superior was "Excellent," his superior's superior was "Very Excellent," or that if a man must bow once before his equal, he must bow twice before his master, and that he must bow three times before his master's master, and so on till the ordinary plebeian, if ever he were presented before the Shogun—an impossible situation to conceive—might not look up and see him eye to eye but must squirm on the cold ground far below in a posture of trembling fearfulness.

Such conduct, encouraged under the rule of the Shogunate, was only a ridiculous burlesque of politeness, but real Japanese politeness pre-existed the Yedo days. It was coeval with the earliest known history. The old Japanese term "*oro-gamu*," the original form of "*ogamu*" (to worship) throws much light on this subject. It is made up for two words "*ori*" (to fold) and "*kagamu*" (to bend), and denotes the reverential attitude of "low bending," which our forefathers assumed, as we still do when worshipping at the Shinto shrine. This same reverential attitude has come in course of time to be adopted in the intercourse between equals because of their innate spirit of politeness or the fullness of their esteem or affection for one another.

In other words, the tribute of honour which they once showed to the *kami* enshrined in a sacred place has come to be paid to the living *kami*, that is, "those above oneself." All from highest to lowest, if they are humble at heart, must have objects of reverence—*kami*: servants their masters, juniors, seniors, students teachers, tradesmen customers, children parents. It is not the Japanese way, as it is the American, to regard one another as perfect equals. Everybody in Japan gladly cherishes his *kami*—be it in the lay

sense or the pietistic—to whom his obedience and reverence are due. It is the same thing as the Japanese politeness, so-called, with which one associates with another in this country. It is a visible index to the heart of loyalty, which in time of emergency must express itself in valorous acts of self-sacrifice. If your reverence or affection for any person is really sincere, you will not count it a loss, an inconvenience to serve him in time of his need, but would rather consider it a privilege to suffer pain and at the worst, death itself for his preservation or glorification.

The essence of Japanese politeness is therefore godliness, the same quality which in war makes one fight with all one's might against the forces of ungodliness. In time of peace it shows itself in manifold little acts and manners which one commonly terms "polite,"—helpful toward weaker and younger ones, solace-inspiring toward one's equals and deferential toward one's superiors. The only bone one may pick with Japanese politeness is that it may be carried to excess sometimes to defeat its own purpose. Take, for instance, the use of honorifics in speech and writing which has become a very difficult, if not impossible, art for ordinary people.

It is only proper that we should speak of other persons and of things belonging to them with a certain mark of consideration, even respect or goodwill, or refer to ourselves or our affairs with a fitting measure of self-depreciation; but when this is pushed to the extreme of meticulous observance, varying in the degree and measure of respectfulness and otherwise we must adopt toward others according to the rank and station they occupy in society, then it may become a source of vexation rather than pleasure, hindering instead of promoting the amity of social intercourse.

So frequent was the use of Japanese honorifics like "*O*," "*On*," "*Mi*," "*O-Mi*," etc., that in many cases the honorific prefix has merged into the body of the proper or common noun, as in "*O-ashi*" (money), "*O-tsuke*" (bean broth), "*Oshiroi*" (powder), "*O-mocha*," (toys), etc. Many nouns because of their peculiar sound do not admit of honorifics, and then there are numerous exceptions and special cases calling for super-honorifics or none at all; all of which is the very despair of those who are out to master the Japanese language. This is a matter to be re-

gretted in these days of growing popularity of the Japanese language among the ever-increasing populations constituting the inhabitants of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere whose borders are now expanding on all sides at such a phenomenal speed

It has been said that a certain famous romance of the Heian Period could be easily reduced to half its size if it were shorn of all the honorifics therein used. Similarly we may say that the average length of letters we exchange between friends and acquaintances may be considerably shortened if all the honorifics and honorifics and "honorific" sentences therein introduced are omitted. In the newspapers and radio broadcast, too, we find very many honorifics—"brave" soldiers, "unconquerable" armies, "unsinkable" ships, "patriotic" home-front fighters, "astute" statesmen—and also "dishonorifics" affixed to the enemy and their things and actions, all of which, if they were done without, would save a good deal of breath and space as well as time and paper.

Once more Japan has demonstrated its martial valor and its skill in the use of military weapons. That Japan is a strong military nation was no secret to the world: its wars with China in 1894, with the Boxers in 1900 and with Czarist Russia in 1904 had given convincing proofs of it. So universal indeed was the wonder evoked by this peculiar Japanese trait—its bravery in war—that many people came to regard the Japanese as a nation peculiarly endowed with fighting qualities.

A study of Japanese character, begun in Europe and America as soon as Japan's door of age-long exclusion was thrown open to the intercourse of the nations, was further stimulated and intensified as the Japanese reputation for warlike qualities spread far and wide in the world.

Such study or researches produced a curious result. It has been proved that the Japanese possess many qualities including such as are apparently incompatible with military prowess: gentle manners and politeness, modesty and self-abasement, loving devotion to pursuits of taste and fine arts, keen appreciation of beauty in nature, love of children and filial piety, chastity and self-denial of women, as well as fervent loyalty to the Emperor. Whereas martial valor is the quality that is displayed only in wartime, the other gentle characteristics are best demonstrated in time of peace and friendly intercourse. So have the Japanese acquired the reputation in peace of being a gentle, amiable, industrious people like any other civilized nation on the globe.

How is it that a people so devoted to peaceful avocations and so fond of art and pleasure should prove in war so invincible, so dangerously strong? The Japanese have been a source of perpetual wonder to the rest of the world.

As Japan's enemies, after the Sino Japanese war, started the legend that Japan was both a warlike and an ambitious nation, seeking the conquest of the world, we should not be surprised, now that Japan has again drawn its sword and is waging the land, sea and air battles in the South Seas in so spectacular a manner, if its adversaries should launch a mighty campaign of falsehood and vilification against Japan, trying to convince the world that Japan is the son of hell, possessed of all the baleful qualities of the devil. Nor can anyone doubt but that such propaganda would be conducted in a most telling and effective manner, seeing that our adversaries are Washington, London and Chungking, the three Governments most famous in the world for their skill in this new weapon of war.

The great majority of mankind are native and superficial folk, ready to take appearances for realities. Their gullibility is profound, almost unbelievable, as we can see by the numerous easy exploits and machinations of paltry criminals. How many persons, apparently sane and sensible, are constantly being duped and victimized, very often, by the most absurd or transparent tricks. No wonder that the common credulous people should mistake gallant exterior for true bravery, hypocrisy for virtue,

people like any other civilized nation on the globe. humility for cowardliness and gentleness for imbecility. But woe betide any country that is under the dictation of rulers no wiser than such persons.

For in their eyes bulk would be greatness, money wealth, the manners of a swashbuckler those of a valiant knight, and superiority in the number and tonnage of fighting apparatuses would be the determining factor of victory in war. They would take little account of the spiritual qualities hidden in the hearts of men and women of which one may see little telltale signs. And such indeed were the skin-deep prophets who in the wars of 1894 and 1904 had foretold that Japan was a country narrow in territory, poor in money and natural resources, and small in the stature of its soldiers, and therefore would fail. It is always very risky to jump to conclusions from outward or apparent symbols.

Take, for instance, the matter of Japanese politeness, generally acknowledged to be one of

(Continued on page 24)

Japan's Politeness Is
Manifested Not Only
in Daily Life But
Also in Grim Duties
of Warfare

THE CENTRAL TRUST CO., LTD.

(Incorporated under Special Charter of The Government of the Republic of China)

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Vice-Chairman: T. K. CHIEN

Head Office

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Authorised Capital: \$10,000,000

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TRUST FUNDS
STORAGE

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General Manager.

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Y. F. CHIANG } *Assistant General Managers.*

New Commercial Code of Japan

LAW ON BILLS

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

Issue and form of a Bill of Exchange

Article 1.—A bill of exchange contains

- 1 The term 'bill of exchange' inserted in the body of the instrument and expressed in the language employed in drawing up the instrument
- 2 An unconditional order to pay a liquidated sum of money
- 3 The name of the person who is to pay (drawee)
- 4 A statement of the time of payment
- 5 A statement of the place where payment is to be made,
- 6 The name of the person to whom or to whose order payment is to be made
- 7 A statement of the date and of the place where the bill is issued
- 8 The signature of the person who issues the bill (drawer)

Article 2.—An instrument in which any of the requirements mentioned in the preceding article is wanting is invalid as a bill of exchange except in the cases specified in the following paragraphs

A bill of exchange in which the time of payment is not specified is deemed to be payable at sight

In default of special mention the place specified beside the name of the drawee is deemed to be the place of payment and at the same time the place of the abode of the drawee

A bill of exchange which does not mention the place of its issue is deemed to have been drawn in the place mentioned beside the name of the drawer

Article 3.—A bill of exchange may be drawn payable to drawer's order

It may be drawn on the drawer himself

It may be drawn for account of a third person

Article 4.—A bill of exchange may be payable at the abode of a third person either in the locality where the drawee has his abode or in another locality

Article 5.—When a bill of exchange is payable at sight or at a fixed period after sight, the drawer may stipulate that the sum payable shall bear interest. In the case of any other bill of exchange, this stipulation is deemed not to be written (non écrite)

The rate of interest must be specified in the bill in default of such specification the stipulation shall be deemed not to be written (non écrite)

Interest runs from the date of the bill of exchange unless some other date is specified

Article 6.—When the sum payable by a bill of exchange is expressed in words and also in figures and there is a discrepancy between the two, the sum denoted by the words is the amount payable

When the sum payable by a bill of exchange is expressed more than once in words or more than once in figures and there is a discrepancy, the smaller sum is the sum payable

Article 7.—If a bill of exchange bears signatures of persons incapable of binding themselves by a bill of exchange or forged signatures, or signatures of fictitious persons, or signatures which for any other reason cannot bind the persons who signed the bill of exchange or on whose behalf it was signed, the obligations of the other persons who have signed it are none the less valid

Article 8.—Whosoever put his signature on a bill of exchange as representing a person for whom he had no power to act is bound himself as a party to the bill and if he pays, has the same rights as the person for whom he purported to act. The same rule applies to a representative who has exceeded his powers

Article 9.—The drawer guarantees both acceptance and payment

He may release himself from guaranteeing acceptance every stipulation by which he releases himself from the guarantee of payment is deemed not to be written (non écrite)

Article 10.—If a bill of exchange which was incomplete when issued has been completed otherwise than in accordance with the agreements entered into the non observance of such agreements may not be set up against the holder unless he has acquired the bill of exchange in bad faith or in acquiring it has been guilty of gross negligence

INDORSEMENT

Article 11.—Every bill of exchange even if not expressly drawn to order may be transferred by means of indorsement

When the drawer has inserted in a bill of exchange the words not to order or any equivalent expression the instrument can only be transferred according to the form and with the effect of an ordinary assignment

The bill may be indorsed even in favour of the drawee whether he has accepted or not or of the drawer or of any other party to the bill. These persons may re indorse the bill

Article 12.—An indorsement must be unconditional. Any condition to which it is made subject is deemed not to be written (non écrite)

A partial indorsement is null and void

An indorsement to bearer is equivalent to an indorsement in blank

Article 13.—An indorsement must be written on the bill of exchange or on a slip affixed thereto (allonge). It must be signed by the indorser

The indorsement may leave the beneficially unspecified or may consist simply of the signature of the indorser (indorsement in blank). In the latter case the indorsement to be valid must be written on the back of the bill of exchange or on the slip attached thereto (allonge).

Article 14.—An indorsement transfers all the rights arising out of a bill of exchange

If the indorsement is in blank, the holder may

- 1 Fill up the blank either with his own name or with the name of some other person,
- 2 Re indorse the bill in blank or to some other persons,
- 3 Transfer the bill to a third person without filling up the blank and without indorsing it

Article 15.—In the absence of any contrary stipulation, the indorser guarantees acceptance and payment

He may prohibit any further indorsement in this case, he gives no guarantee to the persons to whom the bill is subsequently indorsed

Article 16.—The possessor of a bill of exchange is deemed to be the lawful holder if he establishes his title to the bill through an uninterrupted series of indorsements even if the last indorsement is in blank. In this connection cancelled indorsements are deemed not to be written (non écrite). When an indorsement in blank is followed by another indorsement the person who signed this last indorsement is deemed to have acquired the bill by the indorsement in blank

Where a person has been dispossessed of a bill of exchange in any manner whatsoever the holder who establishes his right thereto in the manner mentioned in the preceding paragraph is not bound to give up the bill unless he has acquired it in bad faith or unless in acquiring it he has been guilty of gross negligence

Article 17.—Persons sued on a bill of exchange cannot set up against the holder defences founded on their personal relations with the drawer or with previous holders, unless the holder in acquiring the bill has knowingly acted to the detriment of the debtor

(Continued on page 23)

WORLD WAR II

THE PACIFIC FRONT

APRIL 1ST

The Island of Sumatra came under complete Japanese control when 200 Netherlands East Indies troops led by a major-general and a colonel, surrendered to the Japanese on March 27 after a short-lived resistance in their mountain stronghold at Koetatjane, in northern Sumatra.

More than one-half of the enemy troops captured were British and Dutch soldiers.

APRIL 2ND

Japanese Imperial Headquarters announced at 4.30 o'clock this afternoon that formations of Japanese naval aircraft on March 30 carried out a smashing assault on Port Darwin, destroying the airfield and military establishments there.

Fighter aircraft which accompanied the bombers, shot down nine of the 10 enemy planes which flew up to meet them, the communique stated.

On the other hand, the announcement said that another unit of Japanese naval warplanes, which raided Port Darwin on March 28, shot down four of the seven United States aircraft which sought to intercept them.

Heavy damage also was caused to military establishments, while three concealed enemy aircraft were set ablaze. The communique added that six enemy aircraft were shot down, and heavy destruction caused to the aerodrome, military barracks and anti-aircraft batteries, when Japanese naval warplanes conducted a series of raids on Port Moresby between March 24 and March 28.

APRIL 3RD

Japanese naval forces between March 24 and March 31 repeatedly carried out mass bombing attacks on the island fortress of Corregidor at the entrance of Manila Bay, destroying enemy anti-aircraft batteries, air-fields, barracks,

and other military establishments beyond repairs. Imperial Headquarters announced at 3.20 p.m. today.

Port Darwin had its first night raid last night, according to New Delhi radio quoting Australian reports. No details were available on the extent of damages inflicted to the raiders.

APRIL 4TH

A United States War Department communique admitted today that Japanese forces on April 2 made two heavy attacks on General Jonathan Wainwright's Filipino and American troops, who are desperately defending Bataan Peninsula, says a report from the American capital.

The announcement said that Japanese forces, supported by a heavy concentration of artillery fire, succeeded in driving a wedge in the main line.

Several daring air raids were also made on the Corregidor Fortress, inflicting damage on military facilities, the communique revealed, and added that Japanese shore batteries peppered Corregidor frequently during the day.

APRIL 5TH

An air-raid alert was sounded Colombo yesterday afternoon, somewhat longer than the previous ones. British planes were aloft but no incidents were reported.

APRIL 6TH

Australian Radio today, quoting New Delhi sources, reported that formations of Japanese bombers raided Cocanada, on the east coast of India, 400 miles north of Madras. The extent of damage and casualties caused was not revealed.

Blackout comes into force from Sunday night, April 12, in the Madras Fortress area, says a report from New Delhi.

APRIL 7TH

Japanese naval planes have been subjecting Colombo, British military base in Ceylon, to assaults since yesterday.

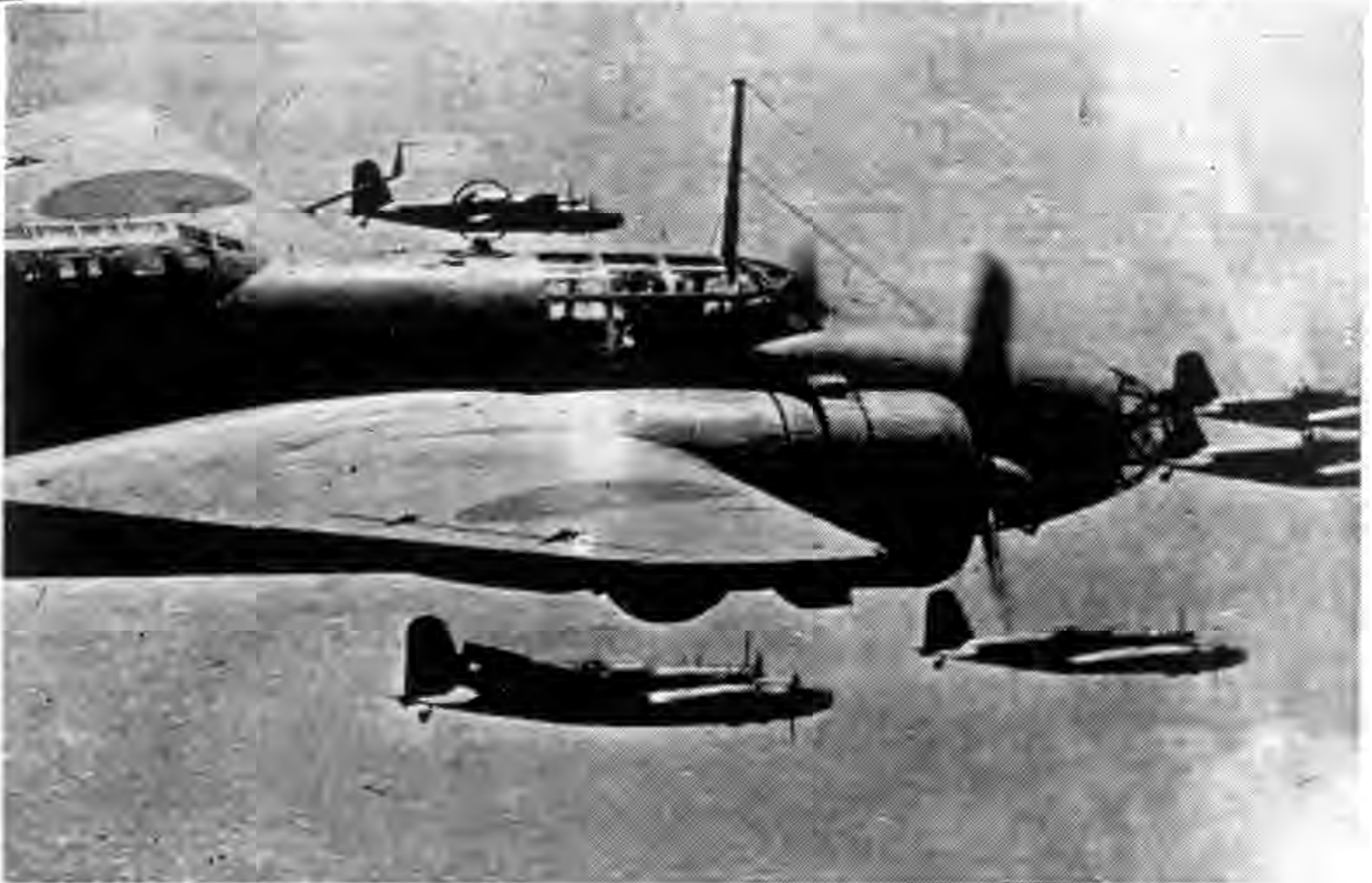
NIPPON UNITS CHARGE IN ANDAMAN IS. LANDING



Japanese naval landing party forces are seen charging enemy positions shortly after effecting a landing on the Andaman Islands in the Bay of Bengal. This photograph is reproduced through the kind permission of the Japanese Navy Ministry.

NIPPON WARPLANES ON WAY TO BLAST BATAAN

Winging their way over the positions of war-battered American forces in Bataan, formations of Japanese bombers like the one in the photo continue blasting U.S. positions while Japanese infantry make daily gains spelling doom to the American units. This photograph was reproduced through the kind permission of the Imperial Japanese Ministry of War.



inflicting heavy damage, Imperial Headquarters announced at 4 p.m. today.

The communique said the Japanese attacks were directed against enemy warships, merchantmen, air facilities, and principal military establishments in the Colombo area.

APRIL 8TH

The Japanese aerial bombardment on April 6 of Cocanada and Vizagapatam have thrown British forces in these areas into confusion, dispatches from India revealed. Strict blackout was enforced in Madras from April 6 and a two hour alarm was sounded this morning.

Meanwhile, it was reported from Calcutta that the State Government of Bengal yesterday issued an emergency proclamation for the transfer of all river boats to the upper reaches and the registration of bicycles and carriages to prepare for requisitioning.

APRIL 9TH

Substantiating numerous reports during the past week of the rising tempo of Japanese naval and aerial attacks in the eastern Indian Ocean area, Imperial Headquarters at 5 p.m. today announced that Japanese forces have sunk two British cruisers in the Indian Ocean.

The war vessels sunk included one of the London type, 9,750 tons, and one of the Cornwall class, 10,000 tons, the communique said, reporting that Japanese units additionally sank or damaged 44 merchantmen, and shot down 60 enemy planes up to April 7.

APRIL 10TH

An all out offensive on the part of all Japanese forces was instrumental in steam-rolling the opposition of General Wainwright's besieged Filipino and American forces on Bataan Peninsula in six days following the start of the full dress onslaught, declared a Japanese staff officer who supervised Japanese operations.

He revealed that the annihilating offensive against the enemy had been withheld until now, on orders by Imperial Headquarters to the Supreme Commander of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Philippines, that action temporarily be restricted to effectively bottling up enemy forces on the peninsula with the minimum of troops, to release other units to carry out the war on other fronts—Malaya, Burma, and the East Indies.

With the fall of the latter three fronts, instruction was issued by Imperial Headquarters to begin preparations for

an all out offensive, with the result that large scale operations were launched against enemy troops in Bataan on April 3 with a full attacking force including infantry, artillery, tanks, and aircraft.

APRIL 11TH

Hard on the heels of yesterday's announcement of the sinking of two British cruisers in the Indian Ocean, Imperial Headquarters this afternoon disclosed that Japanese naval and air forces in synchronized operations yesterday sank the British aircraft carrier Hermes, 10,850 tons, and another two cruisers.

The additional two cruisers sunk included a 9,100 ton ship of the Birmingham class, and a 7,500 ton vessel of the Leander type, while in the same operations off the British naval base of Trincomalee in Ceylon a 7,270 ton cruiser of the Leander class was badly damaged. This development brings to four the total of British cruisers recently sunk in the Indian Ocean area.

APRIL 12TH

An unpretentious small open car displaying the white flag, speeding along on Thursday morning in the direction of the Japanese lines in the vicinity of Limay, signalled the surrender of the beleaguered Filipino and American troops in Bataan within six days after the launching of the all-out Japanese offensive.

Japanese soldiers who hailed the car found an elderly American general attended by six soldiers. On being questioned, the American officer revealed that he was dispatched by American Headquarters to arrange for an interview between representative of the American and Japanese forces in Bataan.

The matter was immediately reported to the commander of an undisclosed Japanese unit.

APRIL 13TH

As Corregidor Fortress, only remaining citadel of the battered remnants of Filipino and American forces in Luzon, trembled beneath a steady hail of steel from Japanese warplanes and heavy guns, Mariveles, last American base on Bataan Peninsula, fell into Japanese hands at 9 o'clock Thursday night.

Knifing through the last feeble Filipino-American resistance, Japanese columns stormed into Mariveles and unfurled the Rising Sun flag over the former American base. Japanese forces entered the enemy stronghold close on the

heels of enemy troops in ragged retreat along the Bataan military highway.

APRIL 14TH

Summarizing Japanese naval and air operations in the Indian Ocean up to April 9, Imperial Headquarters in an announcement at 5 p.m. today revealed that at Colombo Japanese naval raiders on April 5 shot down 57 enemy aircraft, including Spitfires, Hurricanes, Swordfish, and Defiants, and either sank or damaged 14 vessels, as well as heavily damaged or set ablaze three hangars, one repair station and other military objectives.

In nearby waters two large PBY patrol bombers, and one Albacore torpedo plane were destroyed.

In Colombo waters two cruisers of the London, and Cornwall types were speedily sunk on April 5 when Japanese naval and air units spotted the vessels approximately 350 nautical miles south of the island of Ceylon.

Japanese naval units operating in the Bay of Bengal on April 5 sank 21 British ships totalling about 140,000 tons, and heavily damaged seven others, approximating 40,000 tons. The communique said that heavy damage to enemy

THE EUROPEAN FRONT

APRIL 4TH

"Between January 1 and March 31, the German army has taken more than 100,000 Russians prisoner and the Red Army lost more than one million men," an official communique of the German High Command declared today.

"From the beginning of the war on the Eastern front up to March 31, 1942, 3,916,000 Red soldiers were taken prisoner. It may be estimated that as a whole the Russians have lost more than 20 million men," the communique added.

"The Russians lost 23,712 tanks, 34,700 heavy and field guns and 20,476 planes. "It is to be noted," the official communique added, "that the figure of 34,700 guns is more than double the number of guns which the Germans had on the front in 1918.

"It will be absolutely impossible for the Soviet industrial plants to compensate these enormous losses and the tactics employed by the Russians this winter proved so costly that they will spell ruin for the Soviet this summer," the communique added.

JAPANESE TANKS ROLL ON SOMEWHERE IN PHILIPPINES



Of grim significance at the present time is the above picture of Japanese tanks operating somewhere in the Philippines war region, where the forces of the Island Empire are carrying on their attacks with tireless energy. A United States War Department communique admitted on Friday that Japanese forces on April 2 succeeded in driving a wedge in the main line of Filipino and American troops desperately defending the Bataan Peninsula.

vessels and military establishments was caused at Vizagapatam and Cocanada, key points on the eastern coast of India on April 5, when Japanese naval air units conducted a series of surprise assaults.

APRIL 15TH

The northern batteries of Corregidor Fortress were virtually demolished by the incessant bombing assaults by Japanese air units, it was learnt today.

Meanwhile, details of the devastating assaults launched by large formations of Japanese bombers against Corregidor on Sunday morning and afternoon reveal that large calibre bombs, rained on the northern artillery positions, caused terrific explosions and fire at six different places.

Large formations of Japanese Army bombers yesterday rained tons of bombs on Corregidor Island, causing devastating damage on military objectives. At the same time, Navy bombers also co-operated in carrying out effective bombardments on the island fortress.

APRIL 5TH

The High Command of the German armed forces announced at noon today: On the Eastern Front several local Soviet attacks failed.

In the course of our own attacks in the central sector, the enemy was ejected from 69 places after several days' fighting. Apart from hundreds of prisoners and dead, the enemy lost 47 guns, 27 trench mortars, 132 machine-guns and numerous rifles and revolvers.

Yesterday 46 enemy aeroplanes were shot down on the Eastern Front in air encounters or destroyed on the ground. Two of our own machines were lost.

Successful night attacks were carried out by the Luftwaffe against establishments of a Soviet aeroplane armament factory at Rybins as well as against military objectives in Moscow.

APRIL 6TH

The High Command of the German armed forces announced at noon today: Isolated powerful enemy attacks
(Continued on page 23)

MAYOR CHEN KUNG-PÖ

A SKETCH

ASKED what were the outstanding characteristics of the people's Mayor an associate of his recently declared unhesitatingly and with prompt candidness: "His fidelity, courage and forthrightness." The Mayor has a tradition for faithful adherence to his ideals in the sphere of politics and is a doughty warrior for his convictions and that of his party. His unwavering loyalty in the past has often proved his making and also unmaking. His is the courage and vision that assume unhesitating leadership at a time fraught with every personal danger resulting from the revolutionary political changes of his time. His forthrightness has been amply exemplified on innumerable occasions. He does not believe in mincing words, but frankly states his opinion on every problem no matter how intriguing it may be.

He has taken a firm stand on the grave issues of our times with a rugged integrity and unwavering obedience to his conception of what is right. Thus he helped to fortify the process of choosing the Nation's course by the thoughtful weighing of conflicting views. His complete frankness in the statement of his philosophy and honest convictions have commanded the respect of all who came into contact with him. He has been a powerful factor in the events of his time.

While hesitant to laud an official whose simplicity and conservatism are averse to praise, we are prompted to pen this sketch so that the good he has done shall not be "Interred with his bones," in the immortal words of Shakespeare.

One who knew the Mayor said that in his negotiations with a former British official of the Council over the intriguing Western extra-Settlement area the outcome was a "diplomatic" coup for the Mayor who emerged victorious after a long verbal battle. The foreign official was adroitness itself, a die-hard barrister steeped in the wiles of hedging and side-tracking. Because of his insincerity he proved no match for the Mayor who stood his ground adamantly. Today the foreign official who has outlived his usefulness, has passed into well-deserved oblivion while the fruits of the protracted negotiations have been gathered into the lap of China's national harvest, thanks to the sturdy and indefatigable efforts of the Mayor.

Ardently dedicated to the proposition that a better standard of living was the heritage of the teeming millions of China's vast population, the Mayor has always displayed a fervent zeal in promoting anything connected with social welfare. His work in this direction has been given prominence before in our columns.



TOYO MURAKAMI

Objects d'Art-Shirt Makers—

270 Kiangse Road. - - - - TA: Murakami
Shanghai - China

The 5TH CALUMNIST SHANGHAI

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

For years there was a stench on the Soongnai Buna The "Snooze" was disseminating its discharge of greeneries, lies, innuendos and unsavoury propaganda. It was grossly abusing its extraltery rights and was engaged in criminal activities subversive to the sovereign rights of China and holding its government up to contempt and ridicule. Now its presses are silent and the only thing that stinks is the name of the Morrisses who own the "Rag".

WE UNDERSTAND THE MORRISS BROTHERS HAVE NAIVELY DECLARED SINCE THE MEMORABLE DECEMBER 3 THAT THEIR NORTH CHINA DAILY NEWS WAS A PRIVATE ENTERPRISE AND NOT A POLITICAL ORGAN IF SO PERHAPS THE OWNERS COULD KINDLY EXPLAIN WHY THE NOON BULLETIN OF THE BRITISH PRESS ATTACHE WHICH WAS PUT OUT BY GOVERNMENT MEN WAS MASQUERADING AS A NOON EDITION OF THE PAPER? IT WAS FOR LONG YEARS ABUSING THE HOSPITALITY OF THE SETTLEMENT TO LEVEL INNUENDOES AND INSULTS AT THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

Even if the claim of the Morriss sharks is true we can hardly believe that they were giving all the many valuable advertising space to publication of such trash as Uncensored News from Norway etc which occupied whole columns in the Snooze.

Talking about publications did you know that the man behind the now defunct Argus, a mushroom Allied propaganda magazine before December 8th was a Frenchman. It's such a shame that the so-called DeGaulists are not so outspoken now since their British and American friends are unable to "protect" any more.

There are countless thousands of people in America who have never seen an ocean and have no idea what lies on the other side. No wonder the good old USA is a deplorable failure in playing the part as a substitute for Britain mistress of the seas? The truth is that neither Canute nor old King Cole ever succeeded in ruling the waves.

THE SOVIET BEAR T IS SAID WAS HIBERNATING DURING THE WINTER BUT RECENTLY WAS AWAKENED BY A GOOD HARD KICK ON THE PANTS BY THE NAZIS AFTER THE SPRING CAMPAIGN. BRITAIN WOULD HAVE FOUGHT TO THE LAST SOVIET TAVARISH.

America was described as a country of mongrels. A more modern writer calls her an accident in history or may we suggest a misfit. Anyway the two Americas were discovered accidentally became independent by accident as a result of Franco-British conflict. Accidentally she became a world power as a result of being the dumping ground of Europe's Al Capones.

As a partner in the present venture to save the British Empire America is a country of bluffers who know nothing about the outside world. Being a self-contained and rich country she need not know too much of foreign domains. Britain however, certainly has chosen the most unqualified nation in the world as a partner in the present war.

Milton Helmick is soon following his old friend "Bob" Richardson into obscurity in "God's own country" we are told. They would be reunited with Sam "Tigerbalm" who we are told was formerly recommended by the judge and Powell of Palestine. Of course Bob took all the blame and the bagging, ignorant Shields had to make a separate case against Sam to get even with his rivals, "Bob" and Helm. The Riley case was to catapult Bob into Shields' job as D.A. while Shields was away we are told. Anyway the Government got the bail of U.S.\$25,000, "Bob" received a

lot of credit together with Helm, while certain others who did all the work were not even paid. They got the Bums Ruth. Anyway many Americans in these here parts would not mourn the passing of the disreputable U.S. Court for China and its cunning, astute but foolish judge. The record of the court makes a poor showing for the cause of extraltery and was redolent with official scandal and corruption, not forgetting the "Hussars" and "Titlebaums".

DESPITE THE UNSAVOURY RECORD OF THE COURT SUPPORTED BY THE CONTENTS OF ITS HISTORICAL SKETCH ON JULY 4 1941 ISSUE OF THE NORTH CHINA DAILY NEWS AND A 1927 ISSUE OF 'ORIENTAL AFFAIRS EXPOSING THE SCANDALS OF JUDGE WILFLEY SHIELDS HAD THE AFFRONTERY AND AUDACITY TO DECLARE AT THE TITLEBAUM TRIAL THAT A BLOT HAD BEEN MADE ON THE UNSOILED PRESTIGE OF THE TRIBUNAL AND ITS OFFICIALS. PERHAPS THE IGNORANT DA HAD NEVER HEARD OF THE HUSSAR AND WILFLEY SCANDALS NOW THAT HE HAS PLENTY OF LEISURE WE SUGGEST IN THE INTERESTS OF THE ABOLITION OF THE REGIME OF EXTRALTY ESPECIALLY AMERICAN 'BUNK' AND DEMOCRATIC HUMBAG THAT HE PERUSE THE ARTICLES NAMED OR PERHAPS HIS FORENSIC EMINENCE AND JUDICIAL IMPORTANCE ARE ABOVE SUCH TRIVIALITIES.

It is to the credit of the Japanese that the present S.M.C. has for once in its entire existence become a model municipal administration. The present financial adviser wisely slashed the pay cuts of all including the foreign White Collar boys. Likewise the administration of the Settlement only in the interests of British and American commercial vested business has become a thing of the past.

If we remember a right Cornell S. Franklin, the former Council chairman was the legal adviser of the Shanghai Power Company and protector of the Wing On Fed Inc which obtained American consular protection through him. Anyway Franklin, a once struggling lawyer, was able in a few years to build a palatial summer residence in Peitaiho and amass an enormous fortune. Both were not subject to surcharges.

N. F. Allman, another American lawyer did better. He obtained American consular protection for a Chinese paper of which he styled himself the Chief Editor. He abused the sanctuary of the Settlement and China's sovereign rights by heaping insults and calumnies upon the National Government at Nanking. He was also the Mexican Consul and local American "Big Shot" on the Council. Truly the exploits of these American lawyers are remarkable. Yet America boasts that its Constitution was the work of its legal giants and lawyers. The USA must be a very wonderful country indeed with mental giants of such calibre at the helm of affairs.

J. B. DAVIES ANOTHER LAWYER FROM THE YEWUNITED STATES TO MAKE GOOD IN CHINA WAS A FORMER NEWSPAPER VENDOR IN AMERICA. HE FOUND SHANGHAI AN ELDORADO AND WAS LAST HEARD WITH ALLMAN IN THE HOUSE RENT RACKET PLAYING THE ROLE OF REALTY OWNERS.

Since America does not know the world she is not fit to rule the world which is far too advanced for anyone to try to rule it anyway.

If Britain's predicament is worse than India's we do not understand why she still clings to the hope that she can successfully cajole the Indians into accepting Dominion status after the war. Her plight is like that of a drowning man clinging to a fragile branch fallen into the water.

SHANGHAI

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

April 1st.

JAPANESE CONSULAR POLICE STATION... opened in Yangtzepoo. RICE AND CRUSHED MAIZE... payments may be made in Chinese National Currency. MINISTRY BRANCH REORGANIZED... office removed from Hongkew to No. 307 Lane 668, Yu Yuen Road. FILM COMPANIES TO MERGE... Stars will help build New China. BARLEY... owners must declare stocks... MUNITIONS AND ARMS SEIZED... 30 men detained. REPATRIATION OF U.S. CITIZENS... Scheme under way. BOSE'S DEATH TERMED BRITISH PROPAGANDA... Spokesman Lieut. M. Matsuda declares at press conference. PROCLAMATION ON PASSES FOR FOREIGNERS... Consular passes abolished. ROMAN CATHOLICISM IN JAPAN... Position explained by Mr. Kawasaki.

April 2nd.

TELEPHONE SERVICE OPENS... between Shanghai and Sungkiang. THREE NEWLY ESTABLISHED JAPANESE SCHOOLS... Headmasters appointed. COMMODITY REMOVAL PASS OFFICE OPENS... in Hamilton House for issuance of permits. OFFICIALS TO AID IN MONEY EXCHANGE... to assist ratepayers in obtaining C.R.B. currency. REPATRIATED GRATIS... 484 persons living in poverty. CALISTHENICS EXHIBITION... Hongkew Park scene of special exhibition under auspices of the Education Bureau of Special Municipality S.M.C. GIVES LICENCES... many apply for sub-letting licences. CENSUS WORK UNDERWAY... Residents under S.S.M.'s jurisdiction receive forms. R.A.D. MARKS ANNIVERSARY... special service at Russian Cathedral. CHINA GIVES JAPAN RELICS OF CULTURE... 15,000 items donated. STREET UNION, NIPPON BOARD AMALGAMATED... to be known as Residents' Department of the Board. NEW REGULATIONS ISSUED... on storage records of goods under control. PUBLIC CO-OPERATION IN FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM... spokesman urges citizen to wipe out terroristic activities. KAWASAKI LECTURES... to Axis nationals with view of enabling them to enjoy understanding of things Japanese. ADDITIONAL ENEMY CONCERNS UNDER JAPANESE MANAGEMENT... 15 names given.

April 3rd.

MEDICINE CONTROL BOARD FORMED... composed of more than 30 manufacturers. LOCAL INDIANS HOLD SERVICE FOR LATE COMPATRIOTS... Four Indians who died in plane crash near Tokyo. COUNCIL PROHIBITS MOVEMENT OF SOAP... except to French Concession. NEWSREEL SHOWS OPERATIONS IN N.E.I. SECTOR, EAST ASIA BODY SETS UP NEW BRANCH... at 532/66 Yu Yuen Road. AMERICAN WAR PRISONERS

...given large assortment of food, clothing items. NANKING NAVY HEAD ADVISES CHUNGKING... to release itself from death-grip of Anglo-American Imperialism. JAPANESE COMMUNITY MARK NATIONAL HOILDAY... 100,000 celebrate anniversary of Emperor Jimmu.

April 4th.

HANDEL'S MESSIAH IN RADIO PROGRAMME... special Easter holidays presentation. ARTISTIC WORKS OF JAPANESE CHILDREN... to be shown in Nantao Model School for three days. FINE WEATHER AID EVACUEES... repatriation figures satisfactory. CHINESE YOUTH JOIN CHILDREN'S DAY... All public parks free to children. NEW FILM CO... Lin Pal-sheng made head. Chinese movie stars to visit Japan. FOUNDING OF GERMAN SCHOOL CELEBRATED... programme of German dances, folk songs and gymnastics presented by pupils of the Kaiser-Wilhelm Schule. LOCAL CANTONESE TO BE REPATRIATED... \$50,000 donated to 2,000 destitutes.

April 5th.

INDIANS HOLD MEETING... at Race Course for late Indians who died in plane crash near Tokyo. PERSONNEL IN TAX OFFICE READJUSTED... Mr. Chen Meng-lai appointed Director of the Nantao Office. INCREASES IN PRICES... meat and other commodities still quoted in "fapi." EXHIBITION OF KITES... prizes awarded. BANKS PREPARING CLEARANCE... April 30th fixed as day for the first annual settlement. PUBLIC SPEAKERS... instruct Chinese adults on how to bring children up.



POLICE COMMISSIONER'S PARTY

Chief Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr. T. M. Yao, standing second from left was host to senior officers of the S.M.P. at a Chinese dinner party held at the Police Club. Pictured with him are Mr. M. Watari, Commissioner, Mr. I. Kakigawa and Mr. H. Huruja.

April 6th.

OIL CONTROL BODY SET-UP BRANCH.... Japan Oil Control Company commence preparations. **TWO MORE SHIPS TO PLY CENTRAL, NORTH CHINA LINES.**... The Rakusan Maru and the Reizan Maru. **WATCHMEN GROUP TO BE FORMED**... 2,600 watchmen in city. **RICSHA FARES RAISED**... Shanghai Japanese Ricsha Co. Association set rate in Hongkew Yen 5, for whole day and 50 sen one hour's ride. **CHEAP FLOUR GIVEN CAKE STORES**... shops catering to poorer classes to apply for registration at 2, Lane No. 202 Kiangse Road. **CULTURAL BODY DEPARTMENTS MERGED.**... Chinese and Japanese sports departments of Sino-Japanese Cultural Association now named Physical Department of the Association.

April 7th.

PORTUGUESE HOLD SERVICE FOR WORLD PEACE.... High Mass held in conjunction with procession to take place in Lisbon. **SECOND BATCH OF CADETS LEAVE FOR JAPAN.**... for further training. **CULTIVATION OF SOY BEAN PLANNED.**... local Japanese select site near Civic Centre to launch a 10-day castor bean cultivation campaign. **HEALTH BOARD GIVES WARNING.**... not to buy unwholesome food in Summer. **NEW OVERSEAS BODY.**... divided into sections. **OPIUM WAR IN CHINA.**... to be first subject of newly organized Film Corporation. **SPECIAL HORSE FESTIVAL.**... 1,000 Japanese attend ceremonies. **PICKPOCKET INDUSTRY ON DECLINE.**... once profitable racket along the Bund.

April 8th.

CHOLERA BOOTHS.... to be set up in area South of Creek. **THAI AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN**

STRETCHER AMBULANCE FOR BEGGARS

According to Major George Walker, the plight of Shanghai's sick and tired beggars will be endlessly relieved with the introduction of the stretcher-ambulance, whose business will be to tour the streets and pick up genuine cases of destitution. Photo shows a beggar boy being taken into the Salvation Army Camp for treatment.

... guest of honour at Luncheon. **COMPLAINTS ON SUBLET ROOMS.**... to be written in. **FOURTH MONTH OF PACIFIC WAR OBSERVED.**... Japanese community hold services. **S.M.C. SEES THAT PRICE LEVEL KEPT.**... inspections made to check official price limits. **CITY GOVERNMENT TO CONTROL MATERIALS.**... a Materials Control Committee formed by the Government. **S.M.C. REPORT ON H.C.L. IN BOOK FORM.**... obtainable at book stores, price CRB\$10. **MEN HELD FOR SALE OF DOG RACE TICKETS.**... gambling in Settlement prohibited. **FALSE BAYER TABLETS.**... on sale by Chinese. **DARING HOLD-UP BY ARMED COUPLE.**... \$25,000 stolen from Hai Alai. **PERMANENT WORLD PEACE SEEN WHEN ASIA EUROPE CIVILIZATIONS FUSED.**... Japanese Embassy spokesman declares at conference. **HORSES PARADE AT HONGKEW PARK.**... Japan's love of nature exemplified. **NANKING TO SUBSTITUTE GAS FOR GASOLINE.**... cars to be converted.

April 9th.

MEDICAL EXHIBITION.... open to all interested. **NIPPON MILITARY SCHOOL.**... 20 Chinese youths to leave for Japan for entrance to undergo training. **NIGHT SPOTS IN WESTERN AREA.**... close at 11 p.m. **ART PHOTOS EXHIBITED.**... 1,200 photographs on show at Sun Company. **RICE SHOP FINED.**... for adulterating first grade rice. **FRENCH SHIP IN PORT.**... to sail with general cargo and passengers. **S.M.P. ISSUE PASSES TO CIVILIANS.**... Chinese residents to apply. **BREAD BUYERS.**... must register with bakeries. **PAO CHIA CIVILIAN POLICE.**... \$2,400,000 requested at meeting of S.M.C. **SHANGHAI NIPPONESE JOIN NATION.**... to mark fourth rescript day. **PREVENTION OF TB AMONG CHILDREN.**... Plan designed to exchange orphans. **FLOUR GUILD CHAIRMAN**... charged with fraud. **COUNCIL EMPLOYEES STUDY JAPANESE.**... special bonuses paid to those passing various examinations.

April 10th.

JAPANESE WOMEN TO HELP FIELD HOSPITAL NURSES.... will send representatives every Sunday. **BATCH OF JAPANESE FINISH POLICE TRAINING.**... will be added to the present staff of Japanese Consular Police Force in Central China. **REPATRIATION.**... still a steady stream of applicants. **T.B. CLAIMS VICTIMS.**... 53 Chinese residents in one week. **MAYOR PROBES PROBLEMS OF S.S.M.**... question of salaries raised. **COMMODITY PRICES SET IN NANKING.**... prices for 27 essential items fixed. **REGISTRY OF LOCAL RADIOS.**... new rules enforced. **CHARGES ON MESSAGES REVISED.**... telegrams and telephones rates increased by 50 and 60/80 percent. **BANKS NAMED TO DISTRIBUTE C.R.B. NOTES.**... 20 banks designated to handle exchange business at official rates. **10th ANNIVERSARY.**... of Central China Daily News will be celebrated in solemn ceremonies. **CULTURAL BODY TO MEET IN HANKOW.**... Ambassador Shigemitsu to be elected of Sino-Japanese Association. **RESISTANCE**

OF U.S. UNITS IN BATAAN OVERCOME... Major-General King to effect truce with Japanese Commander. SALVATION ARMY STRETCHER... makes round to pick up beggars.

April 11th.

NIPPON EMPEROR'S BIRTHDAY... big ceremony to be held on April 29th. NANKING MAYOR TO HOLD TALK... on work of rehabilitation. KAWASAKI SPEAKS ON JAPANESE SPIRIT... at the Italian Centre. MATSUBARA NAMED ASSISTANT NAVAL SPOKESMAN... introduced to foreign correspondents during press conference. NEWSREELS SHOWN... at Cocktail party at Catfay Hotel given by Japanese Consulate-General. TOTAL JAPANESE POPULATION IN SHANGHAI... figure given as 90,048. TRANSPORTATION PRICES OF RICE... maximum rate set by S.M.C. FOOD ISSUE... probed by City Government. FISH PRICES LOWERED... cut by 10 to 20 percent. CIGARETS



DIRECTOR

Mr. K. T. Hwang, who is the Vice-Director and Chief Editor of the National News Agency.

AT FIXED PRICES... further 100 retailers appointed. KUOMINTANG HEADS... pledge loyalty promises, 1,000 loyalty promises, 1,000 ENEMY NATIONALS... to leave end of May. OUTER AREA FOREIGNERS ONLY NEED PASSES... those within the Settlement and French Concession need no passes.

current semester. CHINESE NEWSMEN TO TAKE PART IN TOKYO CHINESE BROADCASTS... 8 men left Nanking for Japan. PORTUGAL MEET GERMAN HOCKEY TEAM... at the Kiaochow Park. CONTROL MEASURES FOR VITAL COMMODITIES... regulations intended as curb on speculation and hoarding. NEWSREELS DEALING WITH PACIFIC WAR... screened at party given by Mr. Torao Kawasaki. MASS FOR WORLD PEACE... observed by Portuguese at Christ the King Church. MEDICAL EXPOSITION AT MUSEE HEUDE... M. Roland de Margerie officially opened the exposition.

April 13th.

INDIANS PAY TRIBUTE... to innocent victims massacred by General Byer in Jallianwala Bagh. JAPANESE TO HOLD CONTEST FOR BABIES... only babies born between May 1 to December 31 last year admitted. EXPOSITION OPEN-

ED IN SUN COMPANY... Madame Tseng's arts exhibited. MARINE CONTROL BUREAU ORGANIZED... to effect development of the fishery industry. PRICE INCREASES... new limit show increase in prices of mutton and apples in French Concession. JOURNALS TO BE PROMOTED BY BODY... Pacific Hotel scene of inauguration ceremony. SIX HISTORIC FILMS... in process of production. INOCULATION TO BE GIVEN PUBLIC FREE... For foreigners and Chinese to avail themselves of free inoculation at S.M.C. health offices.

April 14th.

FOREIGN COTTON EXEMPTED... from excess profit tax. AUTHORITIES IN HONGKONG OPEN DEPOSIT BOXES... all but hostile nationals allowed to draw out their deposits. NAVAL MEMORIAL TO BE DEDICATED... May 27th date of formal dedication. S.M.C. BANS INCREASE IN FOOD PRICES... permission to be applied in writing to the Shanghai Municipal Council Price Control Offices. TUBERCULOSIS TAKE SEVERE DEATH TOLL... influenza next on the list. \$10. ALLOTTED... to each Chinese repatriate. RELIEF PLANS PUSHED BY FILIPINOS... Charity Midnight Ball slated for April 25. SUSPENSION OF CHINESE BANK ORDERED... on the ground that the new firm is solely dealing in military yen notes. MANAGER OF SOAP PLANT ARRESTED... charged with embezzlement of \$10,470. REPATRIATION PASSES SAID FORGED... false passes sold at price of five Japanese Military yen, culprits apprehended. INSURANCE CO'S OF ALLIES LIQUIDATED... GISTRATION FOR SPECIAL TAXES... expires on business placed under control of financial supervisors appointed by Japanese military authorities. RE-April 15th.

April 12th.

LITERARY REVIVAL WEEK... planned by Sino-Japanese Body. TEXT BOOKS NOW READY... primary schools obtain new sets for use in cur-



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FROM THE CAPITAL

NANKING-PUKOW FERRY SERVICE INAUGURATED

An inauguration ceremony for the Nanking-Pukow ferry services was performed at the Chungking Wharf in Hsiankwan, under the auspices of the Central Railway Company.

It will be recalled that the ferry boat, which was damaged during the hostilities, had been undergoing repairs during the past year. The ferry boat has been re-christened "Ginling Maru."

The ceremony was attended by Mr. Ting Meh-Chuen, Minister of Communications, Mr. Chow Lung-Hsiang, Political Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Japanese Minister Hidaka, Lt.-General Jun Ushiroku, Chief of Staff to the Imperial Japanese Forces in China, Mr. Su Cheng-Teh, Commandant of the Metropolitan Police Force, as well as by representatives of the Ministry of Navy and of the Special Service Section of the Imperial Japanese Army in China numbering over 100 Chinese and Japanese officials.

Following the ceremony, the guests were taken on board the ferry boat where they were entertained to lunch.

MILITARY BAND ORGANIZED FOR CENTRAL ACADEMY

A military band for the Central Military Academy has been organized as a result of efforts made by Madame Wang Ching-Wei.

The members of the band are all consummate musicians engaged specially from Shanghai. The entire equipment was purchased at a cost of \$50,000 towards which a substantial contribution was made by Madame Wang.

It may be mentioned that President Wang Ching-Wei is concurrently Principal of the Central Military Academy and that the band was organized at the suggestion of Madame Wang Ching-Wei.

INDUSTRY MINISTRY HOLDS PRODUCTION INCREASE MEETING

The Ministry of Industry called a meeting of the officials concerned for the discussion of the problems of increasing agricultural productions all over the country yesterday under the leadership of Director Liao of the Central Agricultural Experimental Station.

During the three days session of the discussion, principles as well as ways and means for the increase of agricultural productions will be carefully studied and extensively discussed, it was learned.

MR. CHOW HSIEN-CHUEH APPOINTED PRESIDENT 3RD BRANCH KIANGSU HIGH COURT

The appointment of Mr. Chow Hsien-Chueh to become President of the Third Branch Kiangsu High Court was announced by the Ministry of Justice.

Mr. Chow succeeds Mr. Chiao Wan-Hsuan, who has been appointed Vice-Minister of Justice.

Fifty-two years of age, Mr. Chow is a native of Namhoi, Kwangtung province. He took his law degree at the Cambridge University, England, and has had a distinguished career in Government service, and was at one time the President of the Shanghai First Special District Court.

PUBLIC HEALTH CAMPAIGN IN NANKING

Compulsory anti-cholera inoculation has been started among the residents, under the auspices of the Bureau of

Public Health of the Nanking Special Municipality. A public health campaign is also scheduled to be launched shortly.

Residents in the city and living in the suburban areas are being inoculated by itinerant public health corps who go about in motor vans.

The public health campaign which will be started in due course will acquaint the general public with a better knowledge of hygiene. The residents will be warned against possible breeding places for flies and mosquitoes, such as dunghills and stagnant drains and pools, and instructed on the methods to combat this.

Meanwhile, the illiterate are being told that the anti-cholera inoculations are for their good, as very often the uneducated classes shrink from inoculations with inexplicable fear, due to their ignorance.

FIRST ALL-CHINA NAVAL CONFERENCE INAUGURATED

The first National Naval Conference was inaugurated under the leadership of the Navy Minister Jen Yuan-Tao in the Assembly Hall of the Ministry.

Those who were present at the first meeting of the conference included the Vice-Ministers of the Navy, Messrs. Chiang Hai-Yuan, and Sa Fu-Chou.

Mr. Hsu Chien-Ting, Commander of the Nanking Naval Force, Mr. Chao Kwei-Chang, Commander of the Canton Naval Force, Mr. Pao I-Min, Commander of the Weihaiwei Naval Base, Mr. Yeh Ko-Sung, Director of Waterways Surveying Bureau, Mr. Li Keng-Hsi, Commander of the Nanking Naval Base, Mr. Yang Che-Jen, Commander of the Kiangyin Naval Base, Captain Tsao Nan-Tien of the War-Boat "Hai-Hsing", Captain Ma Hsi-Sheng of "Hai-Hsiang", and other prominent officials of the navy.

APPROVED TEXTBOOKS FOR PRIMARY AND MIDDLE SCHOOLS NOW READY

Following some delay owing to printing difficulties, new sets of textbooks selected by the Ministry of Education for primary and middle schools have now come off the press and have been sent to various districts for use in the current semester, it is learned.

Other educational books for middle schools are in the process of printing and will all be ready for distribution very shortly, it is further learned.

MR. CHEN FU-LOU APPOINTED ACTING COUNSELLOR OF CHINESE EMBASSY IN ITALY

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has appointed Mr. Chen Fu-Lou as Acting Counsellor of the Chinese Embassy in Italy.

HUNGARIAN MINISTER TO CHINA TO PRESENT CREDENTIALS

The Hungarian Minister to China will leave Shanghai for Nanking to present his credentials to President Wang Ching-Wei, it was learned.

The Hungarian Minister is also expected to call on the leading officials of the National Government.

NAVAL ACADEMY CANDIDATES TO SIT FOR FINAL EXAMINATION IN SHANGHAI

Final examinations for the candidates of the fourth-term class of the Central Naval Academy who have success-

fully passed their preliminary entrance examinations in Nanking, Shanghai, Peiping, Hankow, Canton and Weihaiwei, will be held at Shanghai on May 12 and 13.

All the candidates for the final examinations are expected to arrive in Shanghai by May 10 and to register with the Central Naval Academy immediately after their arrival.

LIGHTING SYSTEM IN NANKING TO BE FURTHER IMPROVED

The strengthen the hands of the local peace maintenance authorities, the lighting system here will shortly be improved by the addition of 2,000 electric street lamps, the Nanking Special Municipal Government announced.

It is pointed out that insufficient lighting has been one of the factors which leads itself to night robberies, especially in out-of-the-way streets and alleyways. Since the return of the National Government to the Capital, however, the lighting system has been considerably improved, and Nanking today is far superior to any other cities in the peace areas in respect of its lighting system.

The Central Authorities is urging the various special municipal authorities to improve the lighting system in their respective areas, pointing out that this is necessary for the maintenance of peace and order, apart from removing the inconveniences experienced by the general public who have to go about in badly lit streets.

INDUSTRY MINISTRY TO REGISTER TECHNICAL MEN

With a view to enlisting the services of technical experts and personnel, the Ministry of Industry will shortly conduct a registration of such trained and qualified men.

The draft of the regulations for the registration of technical experts and personnel have been approved at the 103rd regular meeting of the Executive Yuan and has been forwarded to the Legislative Yuan for further study. As soon as the draft has been approved and confirmed by the Legislative Yuan the Ministry of Industry will undertake the registration of technical experts, whose services will be enlisted in the present reconstruction of New China.

SECOND BRANCH OF CENTRAL HOSPITAL TO HAVE NEW LABORATORY

Plans are being rapidly put into execution by the Central Hospital, Second Branch, for the establishment of an analytical laboratory.

Equipments are being steadily assembled and it is expected that the laboratory will be able to open before the end of this month. With the establishment of the laboratory, the facilities of the hospital will be further brought up-to-date.

Recently a new department of surgery was opened by the hospital.

FETE HELD TO INAUGURATE NEW TRAIN FERRY



Mr. Makoto Den, Vice-President of the Central China Railway Company, is seen in the top photo delivering a speech aboard the newly-built Kinjo Maru at the Hongkew Wharf recently, when celebrations were held to mark launching of the vessel which will inaugurate the first train ferry service from Nanking to Pukow since the China Incident. The lower photo shows the new train ferry.



1. Take as much as you please.
O iriyo dake o tori nasai.
2. Where are you going?
Dochira ye o ide de gozaimasu?
3. I don't know.
Zonjmassen.
4. Excuse me for having inconvenienced you
Kore wa, o yama wo itashimashita.
5. Where is your ticket, please?
Kippu wo chotto haiken?
6. Have you a vacant room?
Zashiki wa aite imasu ka?
7. I want two or three rooms
Watakushi wa heya wo futa mi ma irimasu.
8. Have you a larger room?
Motto okii heya ga gozaimasu ka?
9. How much do you charge per day?
Ichi-nichi no tomari ryo wa ikura?
10. Please make me some tea
Cha wo irete o-kure.
11. I have caught cold
Kaze wo hikimashita.
12. Please call a good doctor for me
Dozo yoi isha wo sagashite kudasai.
13. The doctor has come
Isha-ga miemashita.

14. Here is the medicine
Kore wa kusuri degozaimasu.
15. Good-bye Please come again
Sayonara. Mata irasshai.

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THE U.S. COURT FOR CHINA & EXTRALITY

(Continued from Page 7)

baum was caged and condemned (It must be borne in mind that we never want to be personal)

Richardson subsequently had to resign after it was brought out in court in the Titlebaum case by the D A Shields that he was derelict in his duty in allowing Sam to take his record card to be finger-printed by a substitute. Sam had a criminal record in the States and consequently did not wish his finger-prints to appear in the record. In this connection it was regrettable that Richardson got all the blame while the judge and J B Powell who recommended Sam emerged unscathed.

Anyway the story of the US Court for China is most eloquent testimony of the utter and abject failure of the extralality system. It excelled all other courts in this country in perversion, official corruption and as a tottering pillar of democracy in China was a shrine of hypocrisy, sham and subterranean dealing. During the thirty-six years of its shameful and inglorious existence, its judges, District Attorneys, from first to last had proved themselves utterly unworthy to be members of the ancient and honorable profession of lawyers.

If any example is needed by the people of Asia today of the humbug of American democracy and jurisprudence, the U.S. Court for China stands first and foremost as a temple of iniquity, hypocrisy and pretence. What was described by the defunct "North-China Daily News" as an evolution of the tribunal was no more than a reversion to barbaric practices in a period when Anglo-Saxon society in Shanghai attempted to hide its loathsome decadence, perversions and weaknesses in the swirl of the "high life in the Far East."

When Judge Helmick is repatriated we hope he will bring back, with him to "God's country" the disgraceful record of his court of which the people of these shores have no earthly use, because in their new era of enlightenment American falsehood and official corruption shall have no place. To squids of the ilk of the Helmicks, the Hussars, Titlebaums, Wilfleys, Shields, Richardsons, China can only say "Stay out."

NEW COMMERCIAL CODE OF JAPAN

(Continued from page 11)

Article 18—When an indorsement contains the statements "value in collection" (valeur en recouvrement), "for collection" (pour encaissement) "by procuracy" (par procuracy) or any other phrase implying a simple mandate, the holder may exercise all rights arising out of the bill of exchange, but he can only indorse it in his capacity as agent.

In this case, the parties liable can only set up against the holder defences which could be set up against the indorser.

The mandate contained in an indorsement by procuracy does not terminate by reason of the death of the party giving the mandate or by reason of his becoming legally incapable.

Article 19—When an indorsement contains the statements 'value in security' (valeur en garantie) 'value in pledge' (valeur en gage), or any other statement implying a pledge the holder may exercise all the rights arising out of the bill of exchange but an indorsement by him has the effects only of an indorsement by an agent.

The parties liable cannot set up against the holder defences founded on their personal relations with the indorser unless the holder in receiving the bill, has knowingly acted to the detriment of the debtor.

Article 20—An indorsement after maturity has the same effects as an indorsement before maturity. Nevertheless an indorsement after protest for non payment or after the expiration of the limit of time fixed for drawing up the protest operates only as an ordinary assignment.

Failing proof to the contrary an indorsement without date is deemed to have been placed on the bill before the expiration of the limit of time fixed for drawing up the protest.

WORLD WAR II

(Continued from page 14)

in the central and northern sectors of the Eastern Front were repulsed. In the Gulf of Finland Soviet attack on the island of Tytarsaari which is occupied by German and Finnish troops collapsed. The enemy lost 270 killed.

APRIL 7TH

The German troops in Russia today repulsed several particularly violent Soviet attacks north east of Kursk which is about half way on the railway line between Orel and Kharkov the Berlin radio announced.

Heavy losses were inflicted on the Soviet troops during the battle.

On the southern front the enemy launched large scale attacks supported by about a hundred tanks and large air squadrons against the Axis forces operating in the Donetz sector the Berlin radio continued.

The Axis forces consisting of German Italian and Rumanian troops launched strong counter attacks, killing over 600 Russians making 200 prisoners and destroying a great number of tanks the radio concluded.

APRIL 12TH

The total of enemy merchantmen sunk in the Atlantic since the US entry into the war has been brought to 214 aggregating 1 452 000 gross registered tons it was revealed here last night.

Among the enemy merchantmen sunk were 81 tankers aggregating 642 000 tons. Eight big overseas tankers sunk in the past few days included the American tanker Gulfride 12 510 tons the American tanker Muskogee 7 000 tons the Norwegian tanker Koll 10 000 tons, and the Dutch tanker Oceana 6 000 tons. The latter two were sailing under US charter.

APRIL 14TH

The High Command of the German armed forces announced at noon today. Following the severe losses suffered the previous day the enemy attacked only at isolated places on the Kerch peninsula with numerically weak forces and once again all attacks were repulsed.

In the remaining sectors of the Eastern Front local attacks made by numerically strong enemy units were repulsed.

In a surprise attack staged by a motorized German infantry division the enemy lost 650 men taken prisoner and 1 000 killed, besides three tanks and 40 machine-guns.

In the central sector of the Eastern Front German fighter bomber and fighter formations gave effective support to operations of the army. In Lapland the enemy suffered heavy losses in the past few days as a result of successful German scouting operations. Fighter bombers effectively attacked harbor installations at Murmansk.

Politeness A Japanese Virtue

(Continued from page 9)

the characteristic Japanese traits, which has been a subject of much debate in the past, even of snares and pitfalls. It is shown in a thousand and one ways, in the very gestures of men, women and children in the commonest transactions of daily life. It is manifested in the deep and oft-repeated bows and kowtowings and good-natured smiles with which one person greets another anywhere anytime, in the universal reluctance of the people to say point-blank "No" to whatever propositions made by others, in their constant and redundant use of honorifics in speech and writing, in their timid shyness or their anxiety to please or to concede the right of priority to others or to avoid being thought too forward or boldly aggressive in company.

It is easy to misinterpret such politeness as obsequiousness, or even as pusillanimity arising from a self-conscious inferiority, especially by an intensively self-conscious and proud, arrogant people like the English or Americans who thought themselves the instrument of fate in subjugating the world. It is natural that such types as the English and Americans should misjudge Japanese politeness as a remnant of a feudal age in which a poor contemptible people should develop cringing and crawling manners peculiar to the debased slave. No less natural, though somewhat tragic for them, will be the process of disillusionment in reserve for them.



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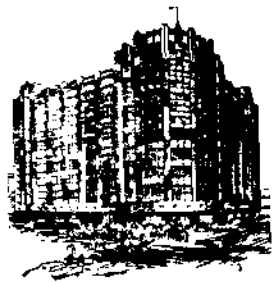
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大亞洲主義月刊社
叢書第一種

(增訂再版)

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面呈獻。凡有多金者，更須往蔣、孔等私邸拜訪。蔣、孔、宋三家既握統制之大權，在經營商務上，自無須求助於人。他們即可隨意轉運貨物，囤積商品，普通人民則無此種特權，他們與銀行界常常保持接觸，黑市外匯都在他們掌握之中，隨時可以不顧法令，購買外匯。電訊交通也在他們手中，買賣外匯僅須電報一通，交易即成。蔣、孔宋、三家的家屬都是經商能手，尤以孔祥熙的兩位小姐為最著名。孔宅的人員以及廚夫、娘姨、茶房、門房，都仗着孔財政部長的威風，經營普通人民所不准做的商務，在這二三年間，這些僕役也都變成富人了。參政員兼美豐銀行董事康某，也是一個大投機家，他的貨物能夠左右市場的價格。政府設有物價統制委員會，其目的無非是想制止投機，殊不知投機者，都是政府的大員。

小職員生活困苦萬分

雖然政府大員享樂如同王公，而那些老實的小職員則苦不堪言。夏天，他們則汗流如注，臉上汗珠常落公文紙上，此所以公文之上常常發現黃色斑點。冬日則手多凍瘡，每至不能執筆。戰時公事繁忙，辦公時間自由延長。他們及至頭昏腦脹，公畢回家，則見飢餓之兒童，哭迎索食，妻則忍痛傾箱倒篋，搜索剩餘破舊之衣物，典當易糧。他們無不亟盼和平，但又不敢說出口來。

作者有一朋友，每月薪水一百八十元，家有一妻三孩。光只食米一項，就須用去一百四十元之多，僅餘四十元作為柴、水、小菜，雜項之用。某次當日機空襲時，他們的衣服全被失去。所以在冬天裏，他的三個小孩必須整日躲在床內取暖，眼前只好過一天算一天。每當

空襲警報發出之後，他們情願坐在家中，不願去躲在壕內。他們告訴我，倘若有一顆炸彈擊中了他們，他們就感謝日人不盡了，因為他們認為過這種苦日子，倒不如吃一顆炸彈，一家人同歸於盡的好。

四川人憎恨下江人

有一次四川省軍囤積了一大批米糧，被蔣介石知道了，他打算以官定價格，把這些米糧收買歸公。川軍聞訊，預備在成都來一次兵變。幸而蔣介石的運道好，事先就給他發覺了，急謀對策，事纔平息。除省軍與渝府直系軍隊常常發生嫉視之事外，四川本地人也和下江人間互相憎恨。前曾盛傳來川之下江人吃食人肉，當時有一時期，甚至本地女孩，不敢到下江人家做奴婢。本地人相信四川百物之所以高漲，以及日機之所以來川轟炸，都是下江人流入四川境內之故。四川的水田多在山邊崗畔，全靠雨水灌溉，倘遇天旱，飢饉萬難幸免。遇難飢饉就無補救方法，因為由外省運糧至川，缺少交通工具，所以絕到實現。這樣一來，川人就只有暴動搶劫之一法，至於下江人當那飢餓之時，又將發生何種事端，那就沒人曉得了。

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編輯人 甘德雲
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有之財物，前往壕中避難。有時他們一天必須跑幾次警報，設若稍為遲延，全身必被炸彈炸得粉碎。每次炸死的人數頂多的，多屬於貧苦階級。至於貴人富紳，則又不同，他們自有別墅，自備防空壕，壕中設備則較公共的為優。樹蔭之下，他們必置舒適籐椅。在日機未至之前，他們可以安坐納涼，僕婢環侍，悠然自得，即或須入壕中，日機甫去，他們即可離壕，非如普通人民須在壕中待至十數小時者。因此，重慶方面，除達官、大商以外，無一不盼望和平者，尤其是一般在渝之下江人，他們最盼歸返和平區的家。他們都知日機之轟炸，將無停止之時，除全面和平外，他們的性命有隨時被炸斃之危險。

渝方之老飛機師多已戰死，現在都是甫從中學畢業的青年們來充飛機師。招募飛行師，應考的很少，他們都知這種飛行師無異送死。人民每謂「空中堡壘」多架，已於何時到達何處，實際從未看見這種飛機出現。又有謠傳說這種空中堡壘須有水泥做的跑道，纔能降落，中國沒有這種飛機場，故不能飛來，還有的說飛行堡壘都是舊式飛機，在滇緬路上運輸之時，就被日機炸燬了。

人民已不注意戰事消息

渝府距前線很遠，很少有前線正確消息到達，有之，也是「中央通訊社」獨家供給的。這些消息幾乎是刻板文章，千篇一律，如：「敵人已潰不成軍，正在退却中，不久即可全部消滅。」或，「我軍為戰略關係，已轉移新陣地。」等消息。人民恐慌的心理，仍然一樣，並不減於開戰之初時的狀態。

去年，張自忠所部被日軍圍困於大白山脈一帶，全部消滅。張氏

本人也拔鎗自殺了。他是渝軍中的中堅分子，最忠實，最勇敢者，自他死後，戰事消息，也不佔重要地位了。歐戰爆發，各報重要地位，都登載歐洲消息，於是中日戰事，反被登載於不重要之報尾。人民即刻也把中日戰事忘却了。這時宣傳部，中央社等都覺有改進新聞宣傳之必要，不過關於中日戰事實在沒有消息可供報紙登載，中央社於是以為偽造消息發給各報館，結果，人民仍覺是聽慣了的新聞，引不起他們的興趣。

公帑多飽私囊

渝府向美國借得大宗款項，到底是往何處去了？人人都曉得這些款子已往蔣介石、孔祥熙等大官的口袋中去了。僅有一小部份是用於向外購買軍火、彈藥，以及在國內提高生產，以便增強抗戰力量的。軍政部軍需署儲備司的某司長，僅任職三年，就發了一千萬元的橫財。接他的下手那個司長却是個守正不阿的人物，他所用的公款必定有涓滴歸公，從來不肯亂花一文。結果，還未滿三個月，就被人攻擊去職了。在「自由中國」內這等人物是決不能久於職守的，原因是他不准上司和部下撈錢。渝府是主以抗戰求團結的，不過實際上這種抗戰愈久，人民的性命被犧牲得愈多，外債愈舉得多，蔣介石、孔祥熙、宋子文等大人物的橫財也就愈加發得大。軍隊的器械糧食是常感不足的，打起仗來也就常常失敗，無怪報紙上沒有前線消息可登了。

政府大員附帶經商

各種商務既都由政府統制，於是軍政大員極易從中取利。大商如欲經營順利，必須時常攜帶「禮品」前往大員處作「社交」之拜訪時，當

搶劫死者的財物

防空隊的人們這時的工作，首先就是搶劫。他們不慌不忙的作有系統的洗劫，死人身上的金、銀、以及任何值錢的什物，概被搶劫一空。既而警察和防空隊的高級官員們也來了，竟不顧身份開始和士兵們分贓了，直至天將破曉時，他們纔將搶劫物分配完畢。於是各自回家，洗淨污手，脫掉泥沾衣服，換着淨衣，然後從容至司令部中，正式把出事情形報告給上級官長聽。這些上級官長們聽了，也帶了幾名衛隊到達了出事地點。於是令人把屍首一一搬出，仔細數一數，死者數目。並將死者留下物品收存。不久，醫生與看護婦等也來了，正式查驗屍體。即時用卡車九輛，載去屍身，往返工作，直至六日晚，還有許多屍體沒有搬完。

由政府名義所搜得之屍身上的金、銀、首飾等物，共達十二籃之多，據一般人估計，當值數百萬圓。這些金銀首飾，由壕門口搬往政府機關的途中，又復一部份一部份的不翼而飛了，及至到達公庫，籃中的金銀首飾僅剩一小部份了。

死者的屍體被其家屬收去的很少，這一則是有許多屍體已血肉模糊，不能認識了；二則是死者多已無家屬，因為他們已在壕中一塊兒死了，結果江邊碼頭上棺材高積無人認領。棺木板子很薄，棺釘已難於買得，因此棺木不能堅固，內中死者的手足等多已暴露於棺材之外，其中有一女屍，上身裸於棺外，兩手伸於頭上。

言論界的口被箝制了

關於六月五日的慘案，報紙上僅說死者共四百人之譜。這也難怪，因為報紙是須經過政府檢查的。政府為保持「面子」起見，自然不敢

公布實數，實則在壕中窒息而死的慘案，並不止這一次，不過這次死的人數較多而已。人民對此，固然怒不可遏，但他們並沒有一人敢說出口來。「自由中國」之言論自由，其實是一個空的名詞罷了。蔣介石覺得有平一平衆人憤怒之必要，於是偕同宋美齡親至出事地點查看一次。他把重慶衛戍總司令劉峙和市長吳國楨撤職留任，並成立一個委員會調查責任問題，委員們無非是朝野名流，毫無權力。後來事實與責任問題，也就漸漸被人遺忘，一件重大慘案，也被人束之高閣了。有人說這一萬人如不進入防空壕，聽天由命的由日機轟炸，或許不致死得如此之多。

天災與人禍交迫

在四川境內，每年九月至翌年四月是陰暗時期。除成都附近一帶以外，各地多是濃霧，把太陽也遮得沒有了，因此最易發生肺病。每有肺病已愈一、二十年者，一到四川，他們的肺病又復發了。某次在十八件肺病中，十六件是最近三年內復發的，而此十六件肺病，死者共有十一人之多。

夏季的天氣是沒霧了，但是晴朗的天氣又易遭日機空襲，這種天氣，四川人叫作「受難季」。每遇雨天，他們相見之下，每反說是好天氣。一遇晴天他們就很擔憂了。他們必坐待警報發出。有時連早餐也來不及吃，一聞警報，立即跑往防空壕中去了。商人也只得閉了店門，到防空壕中去避困難，壕中似可以免於炸死，但他們每一想到壕中的悶熱與臭汗氣味，也就有些不想去受苦。

貧富有別的防空壕

空襲警報一至，窮人也只得離開他們的茅舍，扶老攜幼的挾其僅

▲渝府內幕▼ (上)

——原文作者係蔣介石之侍從秘書，對於渝府內幕，知之甚稔，亟譯出，以供關心渝方最近之態動者參考——

蔣介石性情變暴戾

近來蔣介石的脾氣，忽然變為暴戾了，稍不如意，就動輒打人罵人；而那些常挨打罵者，還是他手下的司令、院長、部長等偉大人物！

有一次「青年將軍」陳誠發表了一篇「告民衆書」，措詞頗為驕傲，凡留意之讀者閱讀之後，頗有陳氏即為國家最高領袖的印象，因此蔣介石見了，頓時大發雷霆，立召陳誠前來，當面痛斥他說：「盡力做自己範圍以內之職責，無需汝過問他事！須知余尚健在。余死之後，汝行汝志，遂爾之意為之可也！」

還有一次，蔣介石與白崇禧騎馬作郊外之遊，蔣氏忽問白崇禧云：「余之後，承繼余之地位者，應為何人？」白氏略加思量後答曰：「應為何應欽。」蔣搖首說：「不行，他沒有資本家撐腰。」白又說：「那末，是陳誠了。」蔣說：「更不行，他太年青了，沒有經驗！」於是白崇禧皺眉說：「那末，我就猜不着了。」蔣氏至此乃微笑的說：「繼承我的地位的人，就在此地，就是你，除你以外，更無他人可以負此責任。」白氏回答說：「但是倘若我死在你前，那怎樣辦呢？」蔣又說：「不要瞎說了，如你不依我意，我寧願把我的地位交給共產黨首腦毛澤東！」

六五慘案人民敢怒不敢言

一九四一年六月五日下午五時，重慶市內八層樓的美豐銀行屋頂上，出現了一個三角形的記號，不久，三角形沒有了，改懸了一個紅球，市民久已習知這是空襲警報的預告，表示日本飛機已經飛入了四

川境內。隨即又加添一個紅球了，汽笛開始大鳴。告示牌上也寫着：「日本飛機已來襲四川了，市民應預備依次向防空壕中避難。」這是重慶市民在夏季裏每日例行的公事。

政府官員，富商紳士，都有他們的自備防空壕可躲。壕中人數既少，空氣新鮮，坐位又極舒適。普通人民和苦力工人等則無地自容，只有公共防空壕可往。公共防空壕很大，一躲就是幾千人，蜿蜒數英里，出入口僅十來個。出事的那防空壕，是日共躲有一萬餘人。那次的警報時間很長，直至深夜十二時半，警報始獲改除。加以是日天氣非常溼熱，入夜更甚。本來公家已花費了若干萬元來改善流通空氣之設備，結果未見若何進步。當時那一萬人之中，平苦人民佔了多數，他們多全身污穢，未曾沐浴，臭汗薰蒸，以致空氣非常惡劣，因此壕之裏層內的避難人民，經過長時間，即覺頭昏腦脹，漸難支持了，其中若干人竟至昏迷不醒，倚伏牆壁，甚有昏倒於地上者。既而壕中羣衆，忽爾嘩然亂奔。男女人等都如瘋狂一般，各出死力，想逃出壕外，結果，悶熱更甚，益發增加壕內之惡濁空氣了。力弱的婦女、兒童，這時多已倒斃於地上了，有力的大人們則從臥於地上之將死的人身上奔踏而過。防空壕官員中固不少知道此種情勢是很危殆的，他們此時應乘日機第一批已去，第二批尚未到達之前，叫壕中人出來換一換空氣，可是這些官員，此時正在自備防空壕中，悠然在那裏抽香煙，喝汽水，進點心，而當時照顧此壕的，都是些無知識之下級士兵。他們對於壕中紛亂之故，茫然不知，他們只曉得把鎗口對準那些壕中人，不準他們出外，把壕門關閉之後，竟掉首而去。壕中大衆於是高聲喊道：「開門呀！這裏許多人已經死了，有些也快要斷氣了。」但是呼有自呼，外面還是沒人答應。及至空襲警報已經解除，壕門還是沒人開啟。後來防空隊的人們來了，立即把壕門打開，可憐這個地獄中僅者少數人還活着沒斷氣。

爲甚麼要策進時局？時局不是固定的事物，隨時會發生變化，但當時局有變化時，不論其爲對內對外，必須要有縝密而於國家有利的對策，政府是代表人民的，政府的措施，不能由一人孤意進行，故此其有關人民切身關係的，必須由人民公意取決，時事之發生其不能等待人民取決的政府即應聯合其幕僚，共同商討，以謀得一妥善方法，而符合人民的公意，這在世界上，不論其爲君主國，民主國，總之政治昌明者都以此爲依歸。

中國要打破政治腐敗，首先要打倒獨裁政治，獨裁政治不過是一種「人」的政治，以一人之意爲意強迫人民實行，強迫幕僚實施，如果執政者，有政治的天才，還有推動國力的可能，但獨裁者未必都有天才，與有遠大的眼光，於是往往以己意爲意者，會弄出禍國殃民的事件。譬如七七事變，抗戰是未取決於全民的，即使抗戰是應該的，但也應該籌劃一妥善的對策，可戰則戰，可和則和，這關係於國家存亡絕續的事，不該以一個人的意思操縱。既以自戰局西移後，抗戰的意義已失，應該要和，但蔣介石偏不肯和，以至於拖延到現在，以至於大東亞戰爭。由此顯出，中國獨裁政治是不適合國情的需要的。

舉一個例，法國在二次歐戰戰敗，法國戰敗的原因，是因爲法國沒有準備充分就作戰，不讓人民知道政府的虛實，等到戰敗了，就推諉過失，這是法國執政者妄爲獨斷的過錯，是應該受法庭處斷的。

環繞在中國當前的時局，是一個紛亂混雜的時局，東亞正在從事大規模之保衛戰爭，國內尚未達到全面和平，中國隨時有爲國家生存而參與保衛東亞戰爭的可能，也有爲全面和平之達成而採行種種手段，這樣，時局之策進是很重要的。

中國之時局策進委員會係在國民政府之下，故並不算是一個決定的最高機關，不過就其組織來觀察，其組成係以行政院長爲委員長，

立法院長行政院副院長爲副委員長，內政，外交，宣傳，實業，教育，司法各部長，僑務，社運，糧管各委員會委員長，上海市長，及由軍事委員會指派委員若干人爲委員，故此組織實是國府之大部份力量，其決議即成爲國府的行動。

時局策進委員會是有多多少與日本大政翼贊會類似的，因爲日本大政翼贊會是爲推動政治的一種新體制，在大政翼贊會草創時，由近衛首相全體閣僚以及民間委員二十六人構成，此二十六人係代表貴族院，衆議院，學界，財界，外交界，愛國團體，自治團體等各方面人物，在大政翼贊會成立時，近衛氏曾申述：

「我國現在際會於一大轉換期，以致外則加強善鄰之盟約，內則樹立國內新體制，以期確立大東亞新秩序，更進而邁進於世界新秩序之建設。政府鑑於今日之國際情勢，自應建設高度國防國家，在政治，經濟，文化等各部面，拋去一切舊殼，一意一心邁進於新的目標，現內閣成立以來，國內咸對新體制之實現，寄與絕大之共鳴與協力，殊爲吾人所感激，今日爲大政翼贊會發會典禮，而大政翼贊運動立足於最高理會之上，開始其發足之第一步」。

由此宗旨看來，日本之大政翼贊會爲日本之時局策進機關，雖其爲代表新黨，但與中國之時局策進委員會性質有相類似之處。

時局策進委員會之內政，外交，宣傳等各部與僑務，振務等各會，及軍事委員等爲委員，是頗爲得體的，這是表明，時局之策進係屬於各方面，尤其重視軍事，故軍事委員會有軍事委員若干人參加，至於另設上海分會，是因爲上海爲一國際情勢複雜的都市。

時局策進委員會是深具重大意義的，它將是國民政府的一個智囊團，同時是一個公議的策動機關，在和平建國的途程上，我們見到政治的開展日益明朗，益發增加建國的勇氣。

英國由於政治組織的腐蝕鬆懈，人民的養尊處優，在南洋戰事中的潰敗竟超過了數世紀來英國戰事史中所有的敗績。由於日本海空軍閃電攻勢的東至夏威夷，南達澳洲的達爾文港，西迄印度洋的孟加拉灣，不特英國在南洋的勢力完全被逐，抑且近年來稱霸世界的英國海軍在太平洋上竟無立足之地，日軍攻勢的無限膨脹，已威脅了英帝國主義海外殖民事業的大部；由仰光陷落的日泰聯合軍隊的向西閃擊，被英國統治百年的印度亦在搖撼中，蘇彝士運河到紅海的通路也有截斷之危，由南洋羈業的衰落漸次及於近東與澳大利亞政治經濟勢力的消退，將使近世紀來稱爲海上之王的英帝國主義走向崩分離析內外交迫的途徑。

軍事是政治進攻的反映，政治進攻的目的在經濟領域的爭奪，一觀英帝國主義諾大南洋經濟領域的喪失，其內部機構漸趨瓦解與乎戰爭資源的貧困，英國顯然已是大戰中被清算而失墜於非常貧困的苦難中。從英國戰時軍火工業原料來源中，就可看到英國戰時的經濟危機；根據英國國家統計局的調查報告，戰時重要物資如煤，鋼鐵，石油，硫黃，鉛，錳，以及橡皮，毛革等英國本土完全沒有生產，過去完全是仰求於澳洲，馬來，印度，緬甸各殖民地，英國如果將東南亞洲與澳大利亞喪失殆盡，則英國將陷於動彈不能莫可奈何的狀態中。今後的戰爭形勢，要是德義在非洲作戰成功，從印度洋到太平洋的海運完全置於軸心國之手，那末英國的厄運無疑的將墮入覆亡的境地。其次示嚴重的是英國戰時食糧問題，據英國皇家國際問題研究所的統計，各種食糧的自給率爲：肉類百分之五〇，魚類百分之八八，牛乳百分之二〇，油脂類百分之一，馬鈴薯百分之九六，從這些統計數字中，可見在平時英國能自給的食品僅馬鈴薯與牛乳兩項，在戰時特殊情形下，因家畜飼料及各種肥料輸入的斷絕，馬鈴薯與牛乳也不能自給了。英國雖於歐戰開始以來，實施各種食糧統制辦法，規定物價

，施行券票制，但因澳大利亞的危殆，南洋殖民市場的盡失，肉類，小麥，油脂類的運入英國，全部斷絕，英國的食糧危機，非特阻撓了國民的戰爭力量，而且直接使國民生活陷於極度紛擾的形態中。

再就英國海外投資與各種企業的損失，也使英帝國主義陷入有史以來空前的貧困絕境，據亞歷山大，拉德氏的統計，英國在馬來，婆羅洲，荷印，澳洲，新西蘭與緬甸等地的投資總額有十六萬四千萬磅之鉅，佔海外總投資額的百分之四四，所以今次英國在南洋戰敗，各種工業原料品及食物的供給均產生了困難，英國在第一次大戰後的經濟地位亦由此而完全剝奪。這次歐戰開始以來因軸心國家的海上攻擊而被擊沉的英國船舶，據估計約有一千萬噸，現有的船舶僅剩二千萬噸，但在這數目有一半須用於運送軍隊及輸送物資，所以現有船舶數充其量不過一千萬噸而已；英國在敗戰中所受各種經濟損失，顯然將使國內經濟趨於崩潰危境。現在英國國內不但因南洋戰敗而引起英倫的政潮，同時因經濟的貧困而引起通貨膨脹與日用品缺乏，將逐漸造成社會的不安與人民的厭戰。物價問題，勞資問題隨着經濟的非常貧困而一天天地加深危機，英倫一帶物價在歐戰開始後五個月中騰貴百分之四〇，工人的要求增加工資與勞資案件的到處發生，已反映着英帝國主義經濟的陰暗面。如果日軍果而繼荷印的陷落而進佔新幾內亞與澳洲，德義在非洲與西亞方面擴大戰果，那末幾世紀來雄視世界的大英帝國主義無疑地將向全部瓦解的厄運上宣佈覆亡了。

▲時局策進委員會設立之意義▼

中政會第七十九次會議，決定設立時局策進委員會，以行政院長爲委員長，各委員以院部會爲單位，並設上海分會。

中國之設立時局策進委員會，以此次爲嚆矢。本來在增進政治效能上，這是應該設置的，中國之設立此機關，正可表現中國的政治，漸漸已確立「事」的政治，以「事」爲中心而採取前進行動，這是值得全民欣慰的。

起建設新秩序的責任。我們從這一個方向奮鬥，正是本着「國父領導革命以來的一貫精神，一方面實現三民主義，求中國之獨立自由平等，同時，在國際大變亂當中，求中日間之深切瞭解，及時實現大亞洲主義之理想，更進一步聯合世界上以平等待我之民族，共同奮鬥，建立大同的世界。兩年來，幸賴全國上下一致的努力，及友邦日本推誠協助，我們的工作得順利推進，改組後的國府已日益發展而臻於強化。尤其是由互相諒解互相尊重而產生的中日合作——熱誠的合作，一天一天在增加着事實，而益形密切。今後，我國復興建設之最大障礙既除，國人宜加倍努力於建國工作，使我們的力量迅速培養起來，與友邦日本共同建設東亞新秩序，實現大亞洲主義！」

▲日蘇漁業協定的延長▼

假使英美蘇在歐洲的軍事同盟關係，能一日發展到遠東來，這是英美所求之不得的特別是在英美在太平洋上節節敗退的今日，所以過去有蘇聯赤軍東開的謠傳，前日又有北滿邊境日俄衝突的傳說，這都是英美在遠東一貫的製造空氣，謀使日蘇衝突由傳說而發展到行動的毒辣政策。

但是蘇俄自有其蘇俄的獨特的國策，當英法德開戰之前夕，斯大林嘗聲明蘇俄決不願為他人任火中取栗，同樣，當英美在太平洋上所處地位日趨險惡的今日，蘇俄自亦不願輕易代人受過，甘冒不韙。

我們知道第一，蘇聯在西疆尚未脫離險境，而況不久冬季將逝，德軍的春季攻勢將臨，對之，蘇聯自將出以全力應付，因之，決無餘力能再在遠東樹立另一戰線，第二，蘇聯的一貫政策，是謀全世界的赤化，英美日諸國同為其鬥爭對象，而無所用其偏愛，英美在遠東的沒落，使它一則以懼，又一則以喜，記得英國某記者嘗說過：「假使一旦英美勢力果從遠東退却，則蘇聯東疆亦將無法獲得安全」，但

是我們也可以說，「假使一旦英美在遠東獲得勝利，則其赤化亞洲的任務，恐亦不易達成」，所以假使英美日戰爭能趨於長期，而一旦同歸於盡，這又是蘇俄所求之不得的了。

據斯丹埠廿一日海通電，一昨晚庫比希夫官方宣稱，蘇聯外交副委員長維辛斯基昨在庫比希夫與日本駐蘇大使建川簽訂草約，延長一九二八年之日蘇漁業條約在一九四二年，同時雙方舉行換文「這已足以證明前述傳說的謬誤，蘇俄在短期內決無在遠東掀起戰爭的用心，日蘇的互相不侵犯今後將仍為蘇俄在遠東方面的所取政策的基幹了。」

▲各國之橡皮消費量▼

(單位：千公噸)

國別	一九三五年	一九三六年	一九三七年	一九三八年
美國	四六、五	四八、七	五九、一	四九、七
英國	六、五	九、七	二四、六	二七、〇
德國	六、〇	七、八	九、二	九、〇
法國	三、〇	五、八	六、〇	五、〇
日本	七、〇	六三、〇	六五、二	七四、一
蘇聯	三、六	三、〇	三、五	二六、〇
加拿大	二七、四	二七、九	六三、一	二六、〇
意大利	二四、四	一九、〇	二四、〇	二六、〇
比利時	八、一	九、六	一五、〇	二一、〇
總計	六四、〇	一、〇三六、七	一、〇九六、三	九二一、〇

▲英國在戰爭中的貧困▼

大東亞戰爭爆發到現在為時祇三月有餘，英帝國主義在這短促的時間中大半失去了香港，馬來半島，婆羅洲等地，殆至最近仰光的喪落，緬甸已去其半，新幾內亞日軍的登陸，澳洲的危機也日益加深。

波蘭及捷克兩國之被英國強行指定為戰時之根據地，尤屬滑稽之甚者。英國先行代彼等組成一受英國收買之政府，隨後以武器要挾，以借款為管理內政之香餌，此類款項彼完全獲自美國，而又從不歸還美國，結果波蘭即無條件成為英國之陸軍根據地，而捷克則為海軍根據地矣。

此次戰爭之導因

在舉行民衆投票決定西利西亞上流區域應歸德國抑波蘭時，英國派遣若干軍隊駐紮當地，名為保護，實則監視投票民衆之態度及自由。投票結果七十一萬餘票贊成歸於德國，而祇有四十八萬票贊成歸於波蘭，英國於此時際，老羞成怒自作主張，以該區最富庶之百分之七十五之土地，包括礦產地帶，劃歸波蘭，而以餘剩之一小部份土地歸諸德國。

以上為此次英德戰爭之真正導因，世界人士鮮有知之者，美國什雜誌編輯及電台宣傳員，對於上項事實則絕口不提，殊不知希特勒元帥所要求之波蘭領土，自有其法定之應得權也。

接管津粵英租界行政權

友邦日本為積極援助我國強化，并順利復興計，此次特將津粵兩地的英租界行政權交還我國，已於昨日正式舉行廣州方面的交還儀式，天津者日內也即舉行，此不特表示中日合作之深切與真誠，即中國革命途中之最大障礙亦得於焉廓清。當此國府還都二週年到來之際，我人在慶祝情緒中實不禁充滿無限之興奮與快慰。

夷考我國對待外國僑商，夙極優厚，為保護及便利其居留營商，在唐宋設有蕃坊，明代租出澳門，清代立有夷館等，可謂恩禮有加，無所不至。迨清朝中葉國勢中落，方英人駢力向東方發展之時，利用其商民運烟土入華非法肆行。卒釀成鴉片戰爭，簽訂江甯條約於城下

強迫開設廣州福州廈門甯波上海五處為商埠，且獲得在華居住貿易權，劃定租界，遂開不平等條約之先例。而列強紛紛引為先例，在英人之率領下，紛至沓來，強設租界，并將租界行政權，也剝奪以去。惟租界設立的意義，僅為便利外僑生活習慣，且加以保護而已，行政權固未喪失，既設立租界復破壞我國主權，實為任何一國所未曾有之奇辱。

英人在我國設立租界以後，野心日彰，惡念益熾，舉凡對華之侵略行為，均以租界為大本營，如操縱我國貿易金融，搜括我國錢財物資，使我國數十年來努力工商業振興一無成就；而政治陰謀，外交威嚇之製造，對我國之統一與革命進程上，更不乏破壞行為之事實，他如推動文化侵略，與誘導國人於烟賭淫奢盜匪罪行等卑劣手段，更使國人思想改變，習於墮落而不克振作。故我國有租界之設立，國民革命即遭遇中外所未有之阻礙，致使數十年猶不能底於成功，我人認為欲中國獲得自由平等，則先須廢除不平等條約，廢除不平等條約，則首先須廢除租界，不為無因。

在近衛聲明中，已經鄭重說明日本政府尊重中國領土主權之完整，并進一步考慮交還租界及廢除領事裁判權，俾中國得完成現代化國家之建設云云。在國府還都後，友邦對我國復興建設之協助，已不僅是誠意之流露，實際上的明証也頗不乏。此次，日軍在大東亞戰爭爆發初夜，即將英美在我國各地租界佔領，而予以肅清，今復將津粵兩租界交還我國，其善意真誠，誠當感激！

自國民政府改組還都以來，對內領導民衆，集中力量，淬勵於一切政治，軍事，經濟，文化等整頓革新，漸致建設復興，完成革命；對外則力謀實現中日全面和平，在平等互惠之原則下，講信修睦，以恢復國際地位，更為保障國際信義和平，與亞歐大陸各友邦同志，團結一致，努力推翻英美帝國主義侵略勢力，共同防止赤禍蔓延，担負

我不想更暴露我們缺點了，就這樣笨笨大者，我們非自省自責，實在不能建樹很好的人格，人格不能建樹，國家必無由復興，我們在大東亞戰爭展開以後，責任更益加重，本來我們在今日的國際羣裏，應該奮發自勵，然後才可圖存，何況今日協力於大東亞門爭的展開，我們那可以不發揚優點，革除缺點，盡我們應盡的責任！

末了我更鄭重述我個人主要的意見，大聲疾呼於親愛同胞之前，復興中國，從做人起，建樹人格，從立志起。

◎特著◎

▲英國乃最大之謊話家▼

在一九一八年後，英國繼續以殘暴之戰鬥行爲，加之於非武裝之德國人民，以致造成現今德國人民仇視英人之堅不拔之心理，此種心理係極普遍之自然表現，並無絲毫背景或煽動在內。英國人及一部份被收買之美國記者，一向大言不慚，誇稱英國人爲世界上民主國之保護者，實則英國人乃民主主義之最大敵人焉。

一七九〇年英國派軍隊往法國，即係反對當地革命政府之成立，其後二次爲美國國內之革命事件，不惜遣兵遠涉重洋發動戰爭。

英國自稱其干涉他國之自由及內政之理由，爲該國內政竄敗，人民墮落，亟須一老成自重之國家如英國者爲之保護，此項托辭不啻爲一極大之笑話與謊話，彼既屠殺阿剌伯人及印度人於前，復於第一次大戰後掃射愛爾蘭人民，並撲滅其獨立運動，在不知次數之壓迫其他民族之流血行爲後，蒙上面具又自稱爲狄克推多制之反對者矣。

在拿破崙勢力伸張歐洲時，英國之宣傳家謂，拿破崙之野心乃在征服全世界及各民族，實則此言並無充分之證明，英人每次需要其他民主國家之協助時，即發出如此之口號，實則彼懼怕拿破崙一旦使法國

強盛後，則彼所奪得之法國殖民地，將有被收回之虞矣。

壓迫民主國家

英國之壓迫民主國家之行爲以數見不鮮，受其受害者有美國，與倫自由國，脫倫斯凡國，及法國等。反之其與狄克推多國家之狼狽爲奸之勾結，亦大不乏例，前有土耳其山頓及帝俄，今則又與獨裁之史太林，互通聲氣。

此次之英德戰爭，推其原因無非因爲英國堅決反對歐洲民族之自決有以致之。彼自知但澤人民及波蘭走廊人民之投票結果，定將投入德國之版圖，換言之英國之所戰者，即係阻止歐洲人民之自由意志之發展耳。

可能之統計謂英國自一九一八年以還已屠戮二十餘萬人民，目的在揭制彼等之民族自決及自由，而此項事實，又與彼在歐洲方面所宣傳之解放歐洲人民，大相逕庭。

殘暴之殺人事業

英國利用其所僱用之美國謊話家，在美國出版之雜誌及無線電中，抹殺事實，圖掩飾其殘暴之屠戮行爲於什一，是以受愚之美國人，亦未見其對英國之集團殺人行爲，流過多量之眼淚。

自一九三九—四〇年之蘇芬戰爭後，英國又轉移其仇視於蘇聯，對蘇聯所提議之芬蘭屈服條件，表示大大不滿及忿怒。實則蘇聯之條件，祇獲得芬蘭百分之六之土地，而三十八年前，英國在南非洲擊敗荷蘭國時，曾奪獲其百分之百之領土，又於二十二年前，土耳其戰敗後，即被迫割讓其土地百分之八十與英國。

經濟封鎖政策

在歐戰後英國對澳洲所採取之經濟封鎖政策，致令百萬澳洲人民受其荼毒，此事件之經過情形，美國人民鮮有知者，惟中歐人民之稍注意史實者，頗能道之。

有他的優點和缺點，學校教育和訓練就是要對人類的優點發展，對於人類的缺點革除。一個學校對於學生這樣，一個國家對於國民也是這樣。我們都讀過四書的，我們還記得『既庶矣，又何加焉，曰富之。既富矣，又何加焉，曰教之。』一個國家對於人民應該教育訓練，否則必將成爲組織鬆懈的國家，由鬆懈而衰弱，由衰弱而滅亡。

我們國民自然有極大的優點，因爲一個國家有四萬五千萬的人口，有數千年的歷史，如果沒有優點，我們決然不會存在到今日的。我們的優點即是忠、孝、仁、愛、信、義、和平，這都是幾千年的教條，孫先生曾在三民主義講演中，屢屢昭示我們要保存，更要我們發展。我們有這些教條，所以在歷史上屢經困難，屢經危險，而迄然存在到今日，我們這些優點誰也不能否認的。

但是中國爲什麼這樣衰弱呢？也自然有他缺點存在的原因，那就是數千年來閉關自守，沒有其他國家接觸，所以國家的觀念很淡薄，而歷古以來，中國又停滯在農業階段，所以社會的組織很鬆懈，國家觀念既然淡薄，而社會組織又那樣鬆懈，加之百年以來，海通以後，所接觸的都是強大的國家，堅固的社會，我們自難適應而缺點更暴露了。

我們今天不必拿我們的優點自豪，專檢討我們的缺點罷。我以為我們的缺點，都不是先天生存而是由優點的過度變態的，虛矯是由於自尊過度的變態，卑怯是由於忍耐過度的變態，遷就是由於大度過度的變態，懶惰是由於知足過度的變態，敷衍是由於謙讓過度的變態。有了這些過度的變態，近代國家的進步，是很遲緩的，而近代社會的生存，更難適應了，我很想把這些過度遷變而成的變態，都指出來，給大家一個借鏡。

第一，自尊本來是好的，中國數千年閉關自守，和別國很少接觸，以爲世界除了中國。便都沒有國家，進步是最進步，文明是最文明，

所以久而久之，便養成自尊心理。可是自尊與自大并不相同，所謂自尊，要尊重自己，而且同時要尊重人，然而自尊的過度，便養成了自大，祇知有己而不知有人，及至和別國或別人接觸，人家比自己進步，人家比自己同樣文明，自大結果一變而爲虛矯，一個人到了虛矯便不肯承認事實，一味浮囂，甚至於雖然知道自己不行，也不肯求進步，以維持虛矯的面目，這是我們缺點之一。

第二，忍耐也是好的，世界的一切成功，完全由於忍耐，可是忍耐的極度慢慢便變了卑怯，我們所知中國之所以能存在，是由於國民的忍耐，而中國之所以衰弱，也是由於國民的卑怯，見義勇爲的德性漸漸爲忍耐所消磨，由消磨而變爲卑怯，我們所知忍耐是合理的，而卑怯則是變態，中國國民的卑怯，差不多爲世界所週知，助長歐美人對中國的壓迫，我們卑怯的惡德實負最大的責任，這是我們缺點之二。

第三，大度也是好的，然而遷就也要有理由，不是遇事盲目去遷就，我今天找不出適當的名詞來闡述我所謂遷就，實際就是馬虎，中國的傳統教條，都教國民應該豁達大度，大度是國民應有的態度，但極度的變態，轉而爲隨便，轉而爲馬虎，一個人過於馬虎，必至不求真理，不求進步，我們難於踏入近代國民和社會組織，都壞於遇事馬虎，這是我們缺點之三。

第四，知足也是好的，人們知足便不會破壞法紀，而且更會克盡責任，然而過度知足，便成了懶惰，我們所讚美的知足是要人明廉恥，負責任，及至過度變成懶惰，便反面的變了之廉恥，避責任了，懶惰是世界人類最壞的惡性，這是我們缺點之四。

第五謙讓也是好的，然而謙讓是要求知，人們非虛心研究和討論，必無進步，但國民對謙讓太過度了，因此變了敷衍，謙讓本爲美行，而敷衍轉爲惡德。因爲敷衍，人家誤會爲不誠，因爲敷衍，自己也變爲苟安，中國之不進步，完全壞於敷衍，這是我們缺點之五。

彼英美在東亞之據點，固已由日軍奪還，復歸於東亞矣。英美之惡勢力，固已盡予驅除矣。此後保衛之責，建設之力，皆惟我兩國是賴。日本爲東亞最強之邦，領導於前，中國爲東亞最大之國，協力於後。凡以扶植弱小，共濟艱辛，非兩國合力，無以底於成，而環顧我兩國之努力，果何如者：

言乎日本，則所謂上下一心，軍民一體，以齊一之步伐，向建設大東亞之前途，勇往邁進，不游移，不撓懼，必達其最後之目的，斯真能盡其本職者也。

吾人迴首而內視己國，則赧顏愧對而不能自己。我最高領袖汪公提倡和運歷三四年，還都迄今亦歷兩載，而頑固不化之重慶政權，猶倚英附美，阻撓全面和平，行見其外援既斷，內部竄敗而不能自存，終必歸於消滅而已。

雖然，淪方之頑梗者，特少數耳，大部分仍爲我親愛之同胞，不過處淪蔣之惡勢力下，羈絆而不能自拔。我今不惜詞費而正告之曰，同胞速醒覺！今日者全面和平之時機至矣！何也？南洋各處，多數已復歸東亞之版圖，西方惡勢力，已驅除於東亞之外，此後復興建設之大任，厥爲我兩國國民共同擔負。願君等棄前此閱牆之嫌，悟歷年抗戰之非，翻然改計，以追隨我最高領袖汪公，致力於全面和平。在此策勵進行之期間，我國內必先團結一致，使全國生產能力得以增加，人力物力，循序漸進，然後抱定同甘共苦共同合作之決心，以協力於共同之目標，共同開發東亞之新資源。譬之兩人共同曳木，前者呼邪後者喚許，必須兩人同時努力，其所曳之木，始能前進，使其他一人，不與合作，未見其能前進也。今中日兩國，共負保衛大東亞戰爭之責任，而我國乃有從而頑梗之人，一方面爲虎作倀，一方面牽制友邦日本，使之不得盡全力於對外作戰，減少其作戰之能力，而結果適足以自取滅亡，其愚陋誠不可及。日本之期望我國，有如兄弟之邦，今

既已向外發展，當然希冀中國之共同協力，我國民政府推行和運，不遺餘力，惟以淪方阻撓，難有長足之進步，今後倘能放棄抗戰，言歸於好，使全面和運，得以早日實現，庶幾中國與日本，互相協力，提攜共進。

東亞之困於白種人惡勢力久矣，茲幸有此機緣，業已將此惡勢力掃蕩於東亞之外，此種時機，至爲難得，中國而不欲奮發圖強，則亦已矣。苟欲圖強，當急起直追與日本真誠合作，以鞏固大東亞共榮圈之基礎，以消除西方東侵之餘孽，則復興東亞，在此一舉。

且祇就我國本體而言；民國成立，三十一載，多逢災難，罕覯安寧，今苟願言和平，立罷兵戈，使破產農村，得稍蘇息，經濟機構，藉以調整，殘破之山河，稍復舊觀，敗頹之元氣，獲得休養，則二十年之後，我中國或尚有雄飛於東亞之日。詩云：「民亦勞止，汽可小康，惠此中國，以綏四方。」吾誦此詩，百感交集，嗟我同胞，時機難得，稍縱即逝，願世之讀大阪每日者，三復斯言，吾不獨爲復興東亞稱慶，吾尤爲復興中國稱祝也。

▲國民之優點與缺點▼

陳公博

——二月一日向全國廣播詞——

親愛的同胞們：

這一個星期是新國民運動宣傳週，我很想趁這個機會和我們同胞們說幾句懇摯的話。我對於新國民運動的主要意見，是「復興中國，從做人起，建樹人格，從立志起。」可是我們要做新中國的國民，最要緊是反省，換一句話說，我們應該檢討自己的優點和缺點。要是優點，我們應該保存，不但保存，還應該發展；要是缺點，我們便該修正，不但修正，還應該革除。

我們平常爲什麼屢屢對於國民要教育和訓練呢？因爲一個人類總

於德國方面對歐洲新秩序之責任將愈益加重，自為必然之事，蘇聯末日之喪鐘，於今春德國大規模之攻勢中將聞其錚錚之聲矣。

▲克利浦斯與跑狗場▼

英國之清潔內部程序，往往遲緩與落後，較諸上海即可見之。

自從英國之社會黨領袖克利浦斯入閣後，英國之左傾色彩愈益濃厚，而其內部之磨擦亦愈演愈烈，所謂共和黨及保守黨，無非為自己利益及投機行為所形成之組織，對國家毫無貢獻可言。克利浦斯上台後，第一砲即為「內部清潔運動」，其目的在將腐化及老朽之英國，加以藥水之洗滌，惟將傾之大廈決非獨木所能支持，克利浦斯之工作，徒見其心勞日拙而已。

克利浦斯於譴責英國金融黑市之投機行為時，特別提出跑狗場之存在，實為戰時所不應有之現象，彼稱英國之有跑狗場，乃一極大之汗點及恥辱暴露於世界人士之前，而以上海居民為尤然，蓋上海一埠之跑狗場現已不復存立，而在法租界之逸園跑狗場，僅為上海唯一存之跑狗場所，不久亦將受國民政府之禁止命令矣。

目下倫敦一埠共設有跑狗場五所，即辟開其罪惡不言，對此五處跑狗場所蓄巨大數額之賽犬，其食糧之供給，亦為一極大之問題，非少數人之損失所得以補償者。

英國每一跑狗場，至少須養犬二千頭，方足敷用，包括乳種及病犬等，即以倫敦一處而言，五處跑狗場已有十萬只額外之口須以食糧供給，而供給之食物，尚須以最佳之牛乳麵包肉類及藥料等，較諸普通人類之食糧，尤見豐盛。試以英國一國而言，跑狗場之總數不下數千所，其食物供給之來源，即最愚笨之政治家，亦知其為自英國人民身上節省所得。

同時略述上海之情形，正可作一極妙之對比。在十年前上海工部局特准頒發賽犬場之執照，於是明園及申園相繼而設，為時不久，經前國民政府向英美等國提出抗議後，工部局即下令取締賽犬場之設立，但在法租界之逸園跑狗場，仍繼續公開博賽，吸引成千累萬之中外墮落者，於是國民政府一方面繼續向法國當局交涉，一方面即通令上海海關，禁止賽狗之入口，於如此情形下，賽犬場當局祇能自行畜養犬種，以維持其「營業」，至於食糧供給問題，逸園雖曾一度要求工部局以碎米供給犬食，但亦為局方所堅決拒絕。

賭博場所之設立，其為害尤甚於毒蛇猛獸，無數之中國人民已為之而犯罪破家，中國之法律亦有明文規定，禁止一切公共場所聚賭之行為，如有故意違犯者處以罰鍰及監禁，惜乎過去之上海租界因中國法令有所不及，與夫英美之包庇及暗昧，造成罪惡之淵藪，今則吾人正在進行清潔工作，似此害人之陷阱及侵犯國家主權之組織，吾人應大聲疾呼，促當局之注意而消滅之。

▲論全面和平之時機▼

溫宗堯

(轉載華文大阪半月刊第八十二號)

華文大阪每日社，以將發行國民政府還都二週年紀念特刊，徵文於余。余雖自中日事變演變燿化，而發動保衛大東亞之戰爭，自去年十二月八日我友邦日本，開始發動此戰爭，二旬而佔領香港，三旬而攻佔馬尼刺，未逾七旬，而歷來英美特為侵略東亞之軍事根據地，宣傳難攻不落之新加坡，又入於友邦日本之手。猶歎盛哉！此歷史上偉大之奇蹟，曠世所罕觀者也。我國民政府與友邦日本，邦交親厚，敵愾同仇，聞此捷報，共深喜慰，舉國上下，莫不慷慨鼓舞，奔走相慶，以稱祝大東亞解放之實現。嗚呼！此有識之士，於同歡共慶之餘，慨然自引以為應須繼續努力，以期底大東亞秩序於完成者也。

▲社評▼

▲日本皇軍繼續進展▼

在海陸空前線之每一點，日本皇軍繼續其勝利之進展，蘇門答臘島之荷印守軍二百餘，於三月廿七日無條件投降日軍，至此荷印全部，已為日本皇軍所控制矣。

日本鐵鳥繼續猛烈轟炸達爾文港及瑪爾俾城，澳洲之火藥線已被燃著，火焰之爆裂一發將不可收拾。此第五大洲之清除工作，係不可避免之事，行見英美之勢力將一掃而空，而澳洲人民亦得以一吐自己之意念，如香港新加坡及荷印等人民之共為東亞共榮圈之一份子，而努力進求自身之解放。

▲汪主席與新時代▼

國民政府慶祝還都二週紀念之日，汪主席特發表演說，其大意注重於二點，一為殖民地政策之推翻，另一點為個人自由主義之應予制止，彼聲言將努力於此二項目的之實現而另行建設一新時代，以安定一般民衆之生活及經濟狀況。

汪主席之誠懇演說，打動每一聽衆之心弦，彼以寬大態度，希望國人之拗固不靈或誤入歧途者之幡然覺悟，自動放棄以往之錯誤主見，共同來歸中央政府之旗幟下，協力進行全面和平運動及促成大東亞建設之使命。

▲印度拒絕英國之要求▼

英帝國廣大殖民地之喪失，已引起其內部極度之混亂，其僥倖不安之態度，於克利浦斯游說印度一舉暴露無遺。英國對印度歷年來每以強暴之政策，壓制其人民之自由與政府之獨立，此番屆彼末日將臨

之時，復思利用印度民族之人力物力，使展其狡猾之陰謀，犧牲印度之一切，以挽回其末運，聰明之印度民族，當然不會隨其奸計，受其一時之哄騙而蹈愛爾蘭之覆轍。

英國政府不願將保衛印度之責任交還印度之手，是可見其尙無充分之誠意，更何論其所巧言允許之獨立與自由耶。英國條件擬驅使印度參加戰事，更為甘地等輩所反對，印度之堅決拒絕，實為最穩妥之辦法，行見英帝國將自食其惡果，而印度之不合作態度將為英帝國覆亡之預告矣。

▲美國走上毀滅之路▼

美國拉攏南美拉丁國家之手段已告失敗，而彼仍不放棄其奸詐之陰謀，思煽動拉丁民族加入反軸心之戰爭，最近阿根廷及智利等國宣佈之純粹中立態度，實為羅斯福當頭之棒喝。在以往之時期無論在政治上及商業上，美國每以其欺詐及虛偽之手段，矇騙南美之人民，故南美人民之心目中，對美國人民之卑鄙與刁猾，已有一不可磨滅之印象，今則時代之進展，已將美國之紙老虎拆穿，南美等國當然不會受其壓力所利用，而招自身之危險性也。

▲德國之大規模春季攻勢▼

根據歐洲可靠之情報，德國對蘇聯之大攻勢，即將於五月之中旬開始發動，預計此次之戰況將較去年之春季攻勢為尤烈，有二百八十師團以上之德軍，將參與此偉大之掃除工作。德國之堅決意志，將為歐洲共產主義之最後清算，使以後之世紀中歐洲和平之民族，永不再受赤化之威脅，納粹主義與共產主義水火之不能相容，蓋非如此則歐洲大陸所受赤化之威脅，將永遠不能解除也。

英美素以反對共產為標榜。對其人民亦一再曉以赤化為害之烈，而今則反投入蘇聯之懷抱，是無異置自身於陷阱之中而不思自拔，至

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