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VOICE of NEW CHINA

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Incorporating the CHINA OUTLOOK

Nanking's Role in World Affairs

First Anniversary of Tripartite Pact

British Financial Mission to Chungking

Reconstruction in Nantao and Chapei

East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere

Bolsheviks on the Road



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To The Great Indian People

Now Is Your Only Chance To Drive Out The English Barbarians

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

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

Now is the opportune moment to act!

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

(1) When India can no longer be exploited
by rapacious Britain, the British Empire will
perish forever.

(2) Vindicate what Macaulay said about the
Indians: "They (the English) had found no
people (Indians) so thoroughly fitted by habit and
nature for the foreign yoke." What an insult
to the Indian people!

(3) Emulate the Thirteen American Colonies
which gave John Bull the "Order of the Big
Boot"!

(4) May the great Allah punish treacherous
England!

JOIN THE ASIATIC LEAGUE TO OVER-
THROW BRITISH IMPERIALISM!

L. K. KENTWELL,
Hon Secretary,

GURDIAL SINGH,
Asst Hon Secretary and Treasurer

8 Drum Tower Villa, NANKING (CHINA).

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Editorial Notes & Comments

Nanking's Role in World Affairs

It might be paradoxical to talk of peace when the very spirit of war pervades the atmosphere and fills the universe, but, strange as it may seem, here in the capital of New China there are many whose thoughts are centered on peace, not only in this country, but throughout the rest of this topsy-turvy world of ours.

In these peregrinations into the realm of peace, a great deal of thought has been given to the question of Nanking's future role in world affairs and the importance of China in the period of post-war rehabilitation, reconstruction and development.

China's importance lies in the fact that she is one of the largest countries in the world; that she possesses an abundance of mineral wealth, such as coal, iron, tin, copper and tungsten; that, being an agricultural country, she will be able to contribute her share in the huge task of feeding a hungry post-war world, and, finally, her immense man-power, when eventually mobilized in the pursuits of peace, will form the greatest potential source of industrial production in the world, thus constituting a valuable asset towards the work of rehabilitation and reconstruction in war-torn Europe.

Turning back the pages of history, we find substantial backing for bringing China forward as one of the most important factors in post-war settlement and rehabilitation. Twenty-three years ago, following the termination of World War I, European and American Governments not only recognized the necessity of including China in the whole post-war scheme but called for active Chinese participation in the work of rebuilding a Europe which had gone through four years of senseless destruction.

Commencing with the year 1919, the flow of exports of Chinese raw materials and foodstuffs reached titanic proportions, and from that time

onwards the rest of the world has come to rely more and more on China for most of their necessities.

This same role awaits China after the present suicidal struggle is ended in Europe, but with this difference: After World War I, China had not reached full maturity and was still under the domination of western imperialism. This status nullified Chinese post-war efforts and she was more or less obliged to supply raw material to the various European Powers, who, in return, only treated China's munificent gesture as a purely commercial transaction, and failed to reciprocate in a political sense. New China will not permit such off-handed treatment.

China's role in world affairs at the termination of the present European conflict will be dictated purely by national considerations and a policy of *quid pro quo* with the Powers. To obtain China's assistance it is of primary importance that China be relieved of all "foreign shackles,"—concessions, settlements, extraterritoriality and all unequal treaties. To satisfy China's prerequisite it is obvious, therefore, that all the Powers desiring the co-operation and assistance of China in post-war rehabilitation must immediately take steps to relinquish the privileges extorted from China through the unequal treaties. China must also be allowed to have a place in the sun like the rest of the Powers.

The struggle against domination by the white race has been progressing since the turn of the present century, but up till the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese Incident the force of circumstances, coupled with internal dissension, has reacted against the aspirations of all true patriots and nationalists. The establishment of the reorganized National Government at Nanking last year, however, paved the way for an understanding between China and Japan, and the alliance which today exists between the two

countries and their common front against white domination of the Asiatic scene has given China the opportunity of pursuing to finality her long-cherished dream of full independence from western imperialism. This does not denote a birth of xenophobia on the part of the Chinese, but the rise of a real nationalistic spirit based on self-dependence.

Through the efforts of the National Government at Nanking, peace has already been established throughout a great portion of the country and the Peace Movement, initiated by President Wang Ching-wei and his followers, will in the near future pave the way for a complete elimination of those elements which still rely on the dubious assistance extended by certain Powers.

With peace measures already producing fruit in their own country, it but natural that the leaders of New China have turned their thoughts to peace measures abroad and the role of China towards bringing about a better world. It is for this reason that Nanking has an important and clearly-defined role to play in post-war Europe and that it is not premature for post-war schemes and plans to be discussed here, in the capital of New China.

* * *

Open Letter to Mr. H.G.W. Woodhead

Dear Mr. Woodhead,

On September 28 you addressed a letter to the correspondence columns of the "North-China Daily News," in which you accuse me of having forged your card. In the first place, there can be no such thing as forging a card, — it can only be duplicated or reproduced. Your love for strong epithets has, in this instance, led you to show your ignorance very poor form for a C.B.E., but I suppose age has begun to tell.

I admit that the article entitled "Greatest Fall in History" originally appeared in the "VOICE OF NEW CHINA," but don't you think you have stepped beyond the bounds by openly accusing me of having despatched the circulars through the post, without any definite proof to back up your accusation? Such false accusations are severely regarded in English Law, but as your C.B.E. does not imply any particular brilliance in questions of law, I will let you off lightly this time with a warning.

Yours very truly,
L.K. KENTWELL,
Editor, "Voice of New China."

First Anniversary of Tripartite Pact

Future historians will undoubtedly record the Tripartite Pact between Germany, Japan and Italy as one of the greatest instruments devised by human ingenuity to guarantee world peace and freedom for down-trodden nations.

On September 27, 1940, the Tripartite Pact or Alliance was signed by Germany, Japan and Italy, to counteract the ever-increasing pressure exerted by the so-called Democracies, led by Britain and the United States. In Europe, Germany and Italy had been waging a year-old war against the machinations of Britain and were successfully pushing forward the plan to establish a New Order in Europe. In the Far East, Japan had been waging a three-year struggle against the same forces which had precipitated the European War, and was also well on the way to accomplish her aim of establishing a New Order in East Asia. With her aims coinciding with those of the European Axis Powers, Japan took the only logical step to complete the harmony of ideas by entering the Axis as the third partner against the "Democratic" front.

Events since the signing of the Pact have conclusively proven that Japan has no reason for regret in throwing her lot with the Axis and her position has been greatly strengthened as a result of this alliance. While Germany and Italy have been registering one victory after another against Britain, and since June this year against Soviet Russia, Japan has also progressed in her campaign against the Anglo-American puppets in Chungking. Victory is in sight for the Tripartite partners and with the early collapse of Soviet Russia on the European front, and the imminent demise of the Chiang kai-shek regime at Chungking, the three Axis allies will have accomplished the first part of the program which they have outlined for the world.

Major-General Eugen Ott, German Ambassador to Japan, on the occasion of the anniversary of the signing of the Triple Alliance between Germany, Japan and Italy, declared in a statement that the tripartite pact, in the course of the year, has become the symbol and guarantee of the New Order, thereby presenting to Great Britain a danger of simultaneous resistance from all sides which she has been able to prevent by countless intrigues, and by cleverly exploiting the antagonism of one country or one continent against another.

Ambassador Ott declared that while in East Asia peace and order loving nations increasingly have expressed their adherence to the spirit of the three-Power pact, Great Britain and the United States have gained only one ally, Bolshevist Russia.

Fully aware of the necessity of destroying Russian Bolshevism, as the last continental platform for Anglo-Saxon efforts at interference and encirclement, Germany already has given devastating blows to the Red Army which is the

backbone of Soviet Russia, the Ambassador declared in the statement-

Japan, Italy and Germany, he declared, are now engaged in a tremendous military, economic and spiritual struggle. He declared in conclusion, "Believing that the fate of the coming centuries depends on the firmness and inseparability of their common front and the heroism of their soldiers, the three Allies enter a new year of the Pact proudly confident of victory, but ready for any sacrifice."



The above picture was taken on the occasion of the signing of the Tripartite Pact in Tokyo on September 27, 1940, with Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, Japanese Foreign Minister, shown standing between the German and Italian Ambassadors.

British Financial Mission to Chungking

Considerable publicity has been given to the impending British Financial Mission to Chungking, headed by Sir Otto Niemeyer, a director of the Bank of England. Commenting on the mission, a Chungking organ declared: "We hope the mission will not only strengthen China's resistance, but will pave the way for British, Chinese and American economic cooperation in post-war reconstruction."

Aside from the pretence at optimism, and the false hope of a victory with the aid of

Britain and the United States, Chungking's only hope in receiving such a mission is to prolong its own sordid existence for a little while longer. In the first place, it is clear that there can be no such thing as "strengthening China's resistance," seeing that the Chungking regime only speaks for a small portion of China, and that portion which is certainly the least important. In the second place, to pave the way for "British, Chinese and American economic cooperation in post-war reconstruction," certainly does not receive the approval of the masses in China, who have had bitter enough lessons in

the past to know what "British and American assistance" means. The only conclusion to be drawn is that Chungking is doing its utmost to prolong its existence by any and all means within its power, even to the extent of binding their country to those very Powers who have kept their nation in shackles for over a century.

The other fact which strikes us as extremely quixotic about this mission is that it seems incredible that a near-bankrupt nation like England, burdened with a daily war budget of over £15,000,000, is still in a position to assist a nondescript regional regime such as Chungking undoubtedly is. British diplomacy must indeed have fallen on evil days if the hope of a Chiang Kai-shek victory is still being entertained. Chungking is definitely a lost cause.

Whatever assistance Britain may extend to Chungking will only have a retrogressive effect on the Chinese people, as prolongation of the Chungking regime's suicidal policy of resistance will only bring about still further misery and suffering. Instead of pleading for British or American assistance, why does not Chiang Kai-shek give up his futile struggle, renounce his selfish aspirations, and surrender himself to the National Government at Nanking, for the good of China and in the cause of true Peace? Such action will bring about the immediate cessation of hostilities, and the Japanese Government will be the first to recognize the magnanimity and sacrifice of their erstwhile enemy. This initial step could be followed by a general reconciliation between the opposing factions in China and Peace will be a wholesome reality. Such soliloquising on our part, however, must be classified in the category of "pipe dreams" or "castles in the air," and we hardly expect traitor Chiang to repent at this late hour.

We have, unfortunately, Britain and America chiefly to thank for Chiang's recalcitrant attitude.

* * *

Reconstruction in Nantao and Chapei

A recent visitor to the formerly battle-scarred areas of Nantao and Chapei, important areas of Greater Shanghai, reports the amazing change which has taken place during the past twelve-month period. It will be recalled that both these areas suffered the most during the terrific Battle of Shanghai in 1937 when the Japanese Army and Navy undertook operations against a large force of Chiang Kai-shek troops,

estimated at over 350,000 soldiers. After a stern struggle which lasted nearly three months, the Japanese Forces were successful and towards the end of October the Chiang remnants started their inglorious retreat, in the course of which they pursued their "scorched earth" policy for the first time, setting fire to a large section of Chapei. This conflagration was probably one of the largest fires in the world's history and laid waste an important section of this Shanghai district. Nantao was the last area surrendered and it also shared a similar fate to that of Chapei.

For a long period these districts were "out of bounds," due to military necessity, but with the reorganization of the Shanghai Special Municipality, the Japanese Authorities relaxed the restrictions and even encouraged and assisted in the rehabilitation of these areas.

The task of rehabilitation and reconstruction was, however, an extremely difficult one, what with the lack of funds and the shortage of building material. But with his characteristic and untiring energy, the present Mayor, Mr. Chen Kung-po, after he had taken office last November, set to his task with a will and the results achieved today speak for themselves and for the man who made it all possible.

On every side, signs of building activity are to be seen. The shells of wrecked buildings and debris have been cleared away; the shell-hole strewn streets have been newly paved; new telephone and telegraph poles have replaced those destroyed; transportation has been reorganized on a very economical basis; all public utilities, such as water and electricity supplies, telephone, and gas, have been re-installed and now operate at the cheapest rates in the whole of Shanghai.

Side by side with rehabilitation, the Mayor has provided cheap rice and fuel for the people, with the result that both Nantao and Chapei can boast of a rapidly swelling population. Large-scale plans for the construction of huge residential blocks and apartments are being rushed to completion and in these two areas of Shanghai, at least, the housing shortage will not be felt.

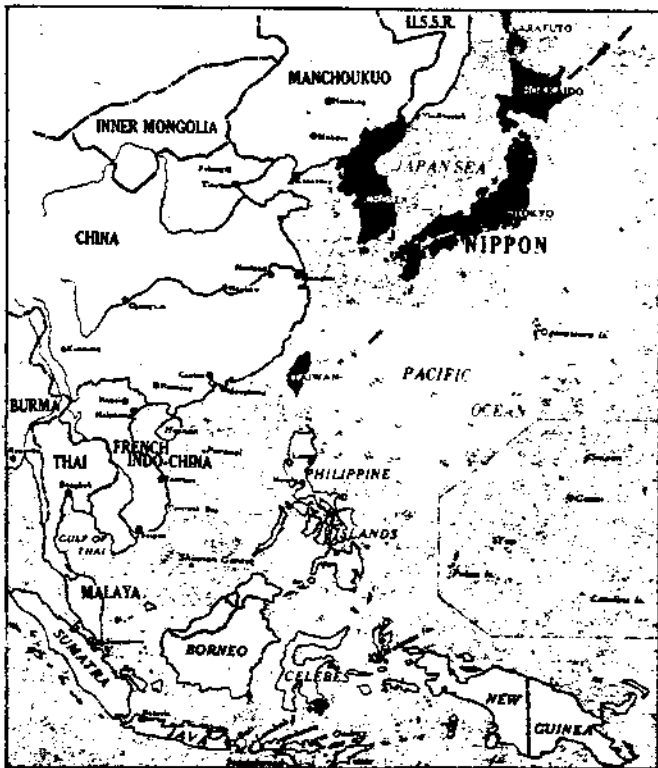
The return of normalcy to Nantao and Chapei has a great effect on the whole question of Shanghai's future prosperity, and it is a tribute to the Mayor's foresight that he has devoted so much effort in the reconstruction and rehabilitation of these areas.

East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere

The Occidental world must by now have a clear inkling of Japan's determination to establish the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. This determination cannot be checked or hindered by threats or actions of Third Powers and the sooner this is realised the earlier will the foundations of a lasting peace be established in the Pacific area.

The West must realise that Japan, being the most powerful Asiatic state, is entitled to form a co-prosperity sphere in the area which adjoins her own domains and lead other down-trodden Asiatic nations to a better existence. The time has come for Western Powers to relinquish their aggressive and imperialistic hold over those portions of Asia which Japan has designated as the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, and permit the nations included in this sphere to work out their own salvation, under the leadership of Japan.

Establishment of such a sphere does not connote exclusion of western influence altogether or western trade and commerce, but Japan's primary aim is to knit together such nations as China, Manchoukuo, Thailand, Indo-China, the Philippines, the Netherlands East



Map showing area included in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere advocated by Japan, extending from Manchoukuo to the Netherlands East Indies.

Indies and Malaya into one solid bloc, interdependent and promoting mutual trade and commerce, for the benefit of Asiatics primarily. Western Powers cannot hope to prolong the status by which they, and only they, have the right to exploit the riches of Asia for their own benefit. Those times have passed and the new era which has dawned demands a complete change in the status of the western-dominated lands, so that their peoples can work out their own salvation and work for their own prosperity.

It is logical for Japan to undertake the leadership in this gigantic task, and the rest of the Asiatic countries included in the co-prosperity scheme should acknowledge this leadership and work toward the common goal.

* * *

Bolsheviks on the Run

The capture of Kiev, all-important capital of the Ukraine, marks the last stage in the German campaign against the Bolsheviks, as rapid progress has also been registered in the siege of Leningrad and advance units have already penetrated far along the road to Moscow.

The Crimean Peninsula has been cut off from the mainland and the Bolshevik forces there are in danger of complete annihilation.

Side by side with these German victories, Britain and the United States are doing their best to preserve the Bolshevik morale by issuing promises of "all-out aid." What this really denotes, it is too early to define, but if previous Anglo-American promises are any criterion, then Soviet Russia will certainly be left to seek her own salvation. Even should the Anglo-American promises materialise, it is difficult to see how the small trickle of war supplies can assist the Bolsheviks from averting inevitable defeat. German arms have proved superior in every sector, so far, and it is unlikely that the Soviet forces will be in a position to improve their defense tactics.

At the same time, it must also be borne in mind that the Soviet may quite likely sue for an armistice as there have been many rumors, at present unconfirmed, of violent dissatisfaction among the masses over the conduct of the war against Germany by the Kremlin Dictator and his satellites.



Field-Marshal von Rundstedt . . . has registered spectacular victories against the forces of Budenny on the South Russia front, along the shores of the Black Sea.

The "allies" of Bolshevik Russia point to the slow progress of the German Forces and attribute this to the "magnificent resistance" of the Russian troops, but the truth is that on a front nearly 2,000 miles in length, extending from the Arctic Ocean to the Black Sea, it is hardly possible for even the best armies in the world to "waltz" into Moscow in double-quick time. The German High Command has admitted strong resistance along certain sectors, and to this must be added the numerical superiority of the Bolsheviks. However, the issue has never been in doubt and it is now only a question of days before the German Armies march into the Red Capital, to put to an end the most glorious campaign in German history, and in the history of the world.

First Area Army Gets Instructions

General Jen Yuan-tao, Commander-in-Chief of the First Area Army, has ordered all his forces stationed in Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei provinces to hold firmly to their belief in the Peace Movement and to do their best to exterminate the Communist bandits and guerrillas who are still fighting blindly for the resistance policy.

Latest Freezing Orders Render Business Impossible

More than 1,000 Japanese evacuees, mostly women and children, constituting the largest group to arrive from the Netherlands East Indies, returned to Japan on September 23, telling varied stories about conditions there.

Those remaining in the Netherlands East Indies were Japanese attempting to protect Japanese interests there as long as possible, the evacuees said, adding that "since the freezing orders issued by the Dutch, Japanese residents were unable to carry on business.

"Most of the Japanese residents are now trying to sell their rights as early as possible; however, according to new regulations they are only allowed to take 50 guilders out of the country."

Confirming the fact that many British and American, as well as Australian soldiers were taking up positions in the defence of the Islands under the pretext of staying there only for a short period, the Japanese evacuees said that the "N.E.I. Government is doing everything within its powers to strengthen military power there.

"However, most of the natives refuse to comply with the strict control placed against them as a result of the so-called emergency situation."

British Unions Congratulate Red Army

According to the latest despatches from London, the newly elected President of the British General Council of Trade Union, Mr. Wolstencroft, has sent a message of congratulations to the Russian Armies. It is stated that on receiving this kind and very much appreciated message, the Soviet Generalissimo expressed his deep regret that the present status of Great Britain as a nonbelligerent ally precluded him from returning the compliment. He however stressed the fact that in view of the British aptitude of constantly decamping when the battle was hottest, this British non-co-operation was really very much appreciated. Well, even if this message was censored and did not go through in its original form, it is what was really in the minds of Timoshenko and Stalin, just as Brabazon-Moore denied having said that he hoped the Bolsheviks would also be exterminated in their fight with the Nazis!

Improvement of Feminine Education in China Advocated

By Wen Tsung-yao

President of The Judicial Yuan

To the "Verse on Family" in the Book of Augury, Emperor Wen Wang appended a remark, saying "it augurs well the chastity of women." While Confucius wrote about it, thus: "The proper place for woman is within the family and the proper place for man is without. For the men and the women to have their proper places is the way of heaven and earth. That there should be absolute patriarchy in the family means that the parents should strictly rule." The duty of woman seemed to be lighter than that of man. But Emperor Wen Wang thought otherwise, and with that as criterion he predicted the rise and fall of a family. As to the proper behavior of the woman in the family, Confucius went further to emphasize its importance and defined that it first requires woman to behave properly within the family and man can behave properly without. Should a woman be unable to put the family in good order and educate her children properly, though the husband be successful and prosperous, he will be despised by society for the disgraceful manner in which his family is brought up. His success will not last for life; he could not expect his prosperity to last more than a generation. If he lives, he will not be able to keep his good name in old age. If he dies, he will not be able to preserve the remains of his hard-earned success. All These are the misgivings of an indiscreet woman; thinking that as long as her husband behaves right, things are safe as the rock; and woman does not matter much. Indeed the evil power of a woman can to a large extent cause the downfall of a country or, to a smaller extent, the downfall of a town. Emperor Shuen Wang was able to resuscitate the Chow Dynasty because he had the wise assistance of the empress, while Wen Ti of the Sui Dynasty died at the hands of his own son, and brought the Dynasty to ruin within only two generations. It was because he had a bad woman for a wife. Such historical records as well as present day occurrences, all tend to prove that the rise and fall of a family are governed by the wise sayings of Emperor Wen Wang and Confucius. Shall not, then, the importance of female education be emphasised!

A Lenient Mother

The saying generally goes, "a stern father and a lenient mother," as if a father ought to be severe and a mother ought to be lenient. But Confucius considered that the austerity of parents in the family should be the same as that of the king in the kingdom; and that a father should not be tenderly kind, nor the mother. Why? Because when a son is born, and until he is old enough to go to school, he is under the care of the mother. The boy depends upon his mother's good care to build up a strong body and her teachings to develop a good character. With austere care of the mother during childhood and that of the father after reaching school age, the son, under constant strict supervision, though he be not very intelligent, would not dare to go very much out of the way. As for a boy of high intelligence, when taught the rites and morals in his younger days, he will certainly grow up to be a man of worth, or even a sage. We all know that Mencius owed the success of his learnings to his mother. Lee Shi-cheh was a noted official as well as a great scholar of the Sung Dynasty. The history of Sung says of his mother thus: "The lady of the State of Shen was strict by nature and very orderly. She taught her son along strict moral and etiquette-lines. At the age of ten he was taught to stand by the side of his parents all day long irrespective of cold or heat. Even in very hot days, when in front of his parents or elders, he was not allowed to bare any part of his body. He was forbidden to enter a wine shop or a place of ill-fame. Immoral utterances and licentious music never were permitted to enter his ears; nor were immoral sights allowed to meet his eyes. It was with such strict training by his mother that his character and personality were developed to a standard far superior to that of an ordinary man." There are many other famous officials and great scholars who own their success to their worthy mothers. If a mother does not know how to educate her son, she would spoil the child's health by pleasing him with sweets, and ruin his moral by permitting him to indulge in the pas-

sionate pursuit of music and beauty or horses and dogs when grown up. Should the father be as lenient as the mother, the son will have still less to fear. Whatever the father finds out about his son, the mother will try to hide it for him. Confucius said, "No man knows the evils of his son." A wayward son affects the standing of the father. Naturally no father would ignore his son's misbehavior, and tolerate him to bring disgrace to himself. There are cases where the father really does not know about his son's evil-doings. That generally is due to the efforts of the mother to keep him in the dark. Such a son usually tries to behave in front of his father and shows his real self in front of his mother. How would it be possible for the father to discover what the son is doing! When at last he does find out that his son is bad, it is too late to correct him. When Wen Ti of the Sui Dynasty was at his death-bed, his last regret was, "My Tuku empress has deceived me"; she was unable to stop her son Yang-kwang from doing evil. Truly, an unwise mother can cause the downfall of a country or the ruin of a family. Confucius knew this, so he never wanted a mother to be very lenient. But the common saying is for the mother to be lenient. It is by this unwise leniency of mothers that all the naturally gifted sons of the world are spoiled. These mothers having spoiled their sons by letting their bad habits go uncorrected in their childhood, then expect the schools to correct them. Is that possible?

Education of Boys and Girls

Nowadays, those who talk of education usually pay more attention to boys than to girls, thinking that duties toward the country and the nation rest on the shoulders of the men. They do not realize that the women are really responsible for the education and the proper bringing up of the children. When girls are not properly educated, they are naughty and playful at home, and vain and immodest when married. This then fills the school with incorrigible pupils. No matter how hard the school tries to make them good, their efforts will have very little chance of counteracting the bad influence already acquired at home. The teachers will spend much energy in vain, for imprudent mothers spoil whatever good the teachers are trying to instill. Therefore in order to reform the school, it is necessary first to reform the home. To educate the boys to bear the responsibility of the nation they must first educate the girls to fulfil their

duties as good wives and good mothers. Reform of the school and reform of the home are both necessary, but they must be carried out in different ways.

Woman's Character

At school, from primary to collegiate classes, except lessons in common knowledge which are useful to boys and girls, those that are not for the improvement of a woman's moral and character, or for the making of good mothers, should be cut out, while those for such purposes should be added. Since the duties of the male and the female are different, the lessons they are taught should also be different.

Positively speaking, time must not be wasted to teach girls things that have no use for them, while neglecting things they ought to know. Negatively speaking, not only must the girls be taught how to dress and speak properly in school but the school should also keep check of the girls' activities at home, to see that they do not do anything that is not allowed at school. The positive purpose is to make a girl docile at home, a good wife when married, and a worthy mother when she has children. The negative purpose is to prevent a girl from bringing disgrace to her parents at home, not to become the worry of a husband when married, and not to spoil her children when she becomes a mother.

Moral Teachings

The reform of the home should be done by the inducement of moral teachings as well as the use of punishment. The Ministries of Interior and of Education should jointly issue abundant literature pertaining to the reform of the home or lectures to advise the parents how to teach their children properly: how a wife should help her husband, and how the children should mind the instructions of their parents and do not do or say anything that is improper. This is but a matter of course, not necessarily officially ordered. It needs only inducement along goodwill and moral lines. Meanwhile, rules must be laid down for the women not to set foot in improper places or do things unbecoming of a woman. Breaking of such rules must be made punishable by the police. Such punishments are indeed unavoidable. Why such restrictions should be imposed on the women is because girls are future wives; a docile girl naturally makes a good wife; and a good wife makes a good mother. The kindly love of a mother is a natural instinct. It stands no disapproval. But

still it can be modified. The schools should be ordered to watch and report how a mother is able to look after her children in a strict way. If her ways are in keeping with the rules as set down, by the schools, the government should reward her. The mothers, when they are able to make a good name by being strict, why should they be unscrupulously lenient and spoil their children? Since the past thirty years all the events that have come to pass are but a repetition of history; only the change in the social activities of men and women have never been witnessed in the past five thousand years. To hope for a morally spoiled girl to become a good mother is like dyeing silk black and expecting it to become white again. In order to keep the future white, it is necessary to prevent the present from becoming black. Girls are future mothers; they will be the mothers of the coming male generations. To think that only male education is important is to deem that all mothers are born worthy, and that this will supplement the boys' school education. Otherwise, what the teachers succeed at school the mothers will render void at home. The schools, though not spoiling the boys purposely, will certainly never be able to make good man of them.

Women in Japan

If anyone thinks that the saying of Emperor Wen Wang and Confucius are out of date and impractical, then let him look at the women of Japan. Everything of Japan compares favorably with European and American standards. But the morality of the Japanese women is much superior to their European and American sisters. The Japanese woman has got the knowledge of an American or European woman. But the American or European women have not got the qualities of a good wife or a good mother like those of a Japanese woman. She has absorbed the good points of an American or European woman but avoided their shortcomings. The Chinese women on the contrary learn the bad points of the Western women but miss what is good in them. China and Japan both copied things from the West. But because of this difference, China has become weak and Japan so strong. Take a stroll in the street and we can see Chinese women with bobbed hair going about and vieing with each other in the style of their hair dressing. This cannot be seen in Japan. Going to their homes, we will find that the Japanese woman, although of noble family, attends to the household work personally. This is not seen

in China. Such is the difference between the Chinese and Japanese women, no wonder in the bringing up of their children the difference is so great. If China wants her people to be strong and intelligent, she must pay more attention to her feminine education. The best way to attain this is to look to Japan for an example.

U.S.A. to Feed Europe

The United States is drawing up plans for the greatest relief expedition of history—to feed and restore to health the undernourished hordes of Europe—after the war is over, it was learned, according to a U.P. report.

Plans include establishment of a huge store of foods and other relief articles to meet immediate problems and a longer-range plan to assure freedom of trade and an ample supply of raw materials for all nations.

The long-range plan is to be based on international trade agreements and, possibly, creation of a huge international bank to finance international transactions. A "Test-Tube" bank now is being formed as the inter-American bank for the Western Hemisphere Republics.

A hint of the post-war plan was given by assistant Secretary of State Adolph A. Berle, Jr., at a reception by the exiled Grand Duchess Charlotte of Luxembourg recently at the Luxembourg Legation.

"It is the plan of this government, when the first tide of barbarity shall be rolled back," he said, "to turn the full measure of its economic strength to bringing help, relief and sustenance to the tens of millions of families in many countries who are now hungry, cold, homeless, sick, separated or in prison by the ruthless act of a group of tyrants."

Small nations, he promised, will be able in the post-war world to "live in freedom." He asked for a general international accord "under which all countries are assured of participation in the economic life of the world."

Informed officials said the surplus producing nations of the Americas will play an important role in formulating the diplomatic policy whereby post-war plans will be carried out. They hoped that the other 20 American Republics will act as a bloc with the United States.

Fuller details of the plan are expected to be unfolded by leading officials in the future, both to encourage the resistance of conquered peoples, and to achieve national as well as international backing for the project.

A Reply to Mr. Chen Kung-po, President of the Legislative Yuan

By Isamu Ueda (植田勇), Kobe, Japan

Having belatedly read the article "*What I expect of the Japanese people*" by Mr. Chen Kung-po in the August issue of "*Voice of New China*," I venture to submit in answer my personal opinion on the subject. Although this is my personal view, it, I believe, concurs in principle with the policy of our Government.

To the first part of Mr. Chen's expectation, I would say that the leaders of New China, if not the people as a whole, must have in their grasp the significance of the modern world trend, if there is to be any sort of fundamental co-operation between our two countries for achieving a permanent peace in East Asia. In this respect, I believe, more Japanese are aware of the fact, on an average, than the Chinese in general, although my knowledge of the Chinese people is hopelessly confined to that which I have gained in contact with a few Chinese people living in Japan.

What is this modern world trend? With the tremendous advance of mechanical science in the last fifty years or so, we have undergone a drastic social change which might be called a mechanistic revolution whether one is conscious of the fact or not. As the result of this mechanistic revolution, the world has become narrower, the land and ocean were made less expansive, peoples in different parts of the world have become willy-nilly more co-related and interdependent. But in contradiction to all this social transformation, determined efforts of every nation to retain its sovereignty and integrity have been accelerated to such a terrific speed as never before known the world over. What, then, would be the solution to this paradoxical situation?

In my opinion, there is only one solution left. That is by regionalism. The forces of nature apparently prescribe its inhabitants to reorganize in larger units now than compatible heretofore. The regionalism is, as the term indicates, a formation of larger organic units among geographically adjoining countries than nations in order to counteract nationalistic economic entrenchment, preference, and mono-

poly of "have" nations and at the same time to form a joint defence for an imperialistic encroachment by outside powers.

In this organization, as in any other organizations, we must postulate certain amount of regimentation and centralized control. It also entails certain amount of sacrifices economically as well as politically on either side. And on whether or not both nations accept these regimentation and sacrifices, willingly and perspicaciously, depends the success of this organization. This, I believe, is exactly the question posed for China and Japan at this moment. This, however, is the only and inevitable alternative, if our two countries are to survive. In other words, this is the only recourse for nations in the East to free themselves from the domination of the rapacious Western powers.

This regionalism elicits my hearty support, not that Japan is in the leading position but that our long cherished dream of Asia for Asiatics can at last be made into a reality. Moreover, why I feel enthusiastic about this movement is that I can see a definite sign of possibility of its success, for, this regionalism in East Asia is based on the resemblance or the kinship of race, religion, morality, language, habit of diet, and various other social customs and these are bound to show their effect on the final co-operation of our own countries.

If the foregoing premises are correct and their meaning is thoroughly understood by our two peoples, mutual co-operation will come as the natural, if not spontaneous, result. No doubt, there is a great deal of difference philosophically as well as psychologically between the two peoples and minor difficulties, too, would arise politically as well as economically from time to time due to the novelty of the proposition but that, I am sure, can be ironed out, the former by education and the latter by friendly negotiations, for the issue is too vital and too fundamental to be despoiled by petty nationalistic squabbles and stubbornness.

Now, what are the beneficent elements that the mechanistic revolution contributes towards the success of this regionalism? That is the modern means of communication and transportation. By the radio, telegram; the aeroplanes, trains, fast steamers which can span space and time with such ease and rapidity, commodities can be easily exchanged and distributed; liaison between the central organ and outlying posts can be easily established; a remote rural rebellion can be easily suppressed by aviators and parachute forces; regional defence can be efficiently organized under one centralized command; education can be effectively coordinated; even a universal regional language can be promoted in time. In short, with those mechanical facilities, actual realization of a new kind of co-operative State can be glimpsed within the vista of the present generation and it would be a most advanced form of international orientation—a higher order of human development! It is, to say the least, far better than the peace by conquest or slavery such as seen in India or South Seas. It is far more enlightened and logical a measure than that which Messrs. Roosevelt and Churchill have proposed.

Is it then, asking too much of the Chinese people to co-operate for this glorious cause on the part of Japan? I should think it ought to receive the whole-hearted response of the Chinese people once the fundamentals of this regionalism and the mutual benefit that would accrue is properly comprehended. Although up to the present no such ambitious scheme of large scale international co-operation has been experimented with and only a man of broader vision and foresight can visualize. That is why it is a higher order of human development.

Needless to say, however, even after this new orientation has been accomplished, the restoration of *laissez faire* economy or the personal freedom of the *ante bellum* days of "Free China" is hardly thinkable. But that is apparently the decree of the coming world order everywhere and it is, in the final analysis, good thing for humanity as a whole that our unbridled greed be controlled.

As to the second part of Mr. Chen's anticipation, we need to reexamine the real position of North China. I think, however, the present local specialization is of a temporary nature under still unsettled conditions of the moment and as soon as the Government of New

China begins to function efficiently, I do not see why there would be any objection on the part of Japan to the elimination of this special zone, because it is against the greater aim of her aspiration to all intents and purposes.

I believe my answer to the first part of Mr. Chen's contention answers his third and fourth in principle. As to the subsistence of the Chinese people, it is our Government's pressing concern because there can be no nation without subsistence, be it East or West, but it can be said by the same logic that a government is no government if it cannot guarantee the subsistence of its people. The only trouble in this respect is that China is a vast country and no matter how hard the Japanese Government may try, it can not rescue the whole Chinese masses single-handed from their predicament, unless the Chinese people rely on their own proverbial resourcefulness. I know our Government is trying its hardest to improve the living conditions of the Chinese masses in at least the occupied zones, but it has, on the other hand, to take care of its own people at home under the abnormal condition now prevailing.

If this regionalism which we envisage as the most progressive and enlightened form of politico-economic orientation in the present chaotic world is to be a success in reasonable future, it is of paramount importance that we, China and Japan, should co-operate, hand in hand, and progress, side by side, and no unilateral progress or one-sided backwardness can usher in the true co-prosperity in our region.

It is a new order and therefore it should not be judged by the old Western standard. It is not a change of masters in China, old replaced by new, but it is an enlightened order to achieve an enduring peace among the nations of the East which is a far more intelligent arrangement than the so-called balance of power or the collective security which has conclusively proved itself that it was worse than the paper on which it was written.

Central Kuomintang Headquarters to Train Rural Pacification Workers

The Organization Board of the Central Kuomintang Headquarters is planning to open a class for the training of rural pacification workers for the second stage of the rural pacification campaign at Soochow, Wushih, Kiangyin and other districts in Kiangsu Province.

TACTICS OF THE FLIES

(A Special Article published in the "Central China Daily News,"
"Ping Pao," and "Kuo Min Hsin Wen" on September 29.)

We must all remember that when the Japanese troops occupied Yochow in November, 1938, although they were still far away from Changsha, Chiang Kai-shek issued an order to burn the city, before fleeing to Hengshan with Soong Mei-ling. Thus a scene of "scorched earth" policy was enacted. (1) After the city was set on fire, at all road crossings, machine guns were mounted to shoot all citizens fleeing from the fire who fell at once on the ground. (2) The wounded soldiers in hospitals, who could not get away, had to remain in bed only to be burned to death. Even those who fortunately made good their escape suffered hardships because they woke up at night from their sleep and fled without any means of sustenance. Some were starved to death, while others were drowned. At last it was found that the Japanese army was still a long way off. Chiang Kai-shek in shame and regret arrested one of his most faithful followers, Feng-ti, and sent him to the firing squad. It was neither a Szu Ma-chao, nor a Chia Chung but a Cheng Chi. However, it was said later that it was not Feng Ti, but a false Feng Ti, that was executed. The true Feng Ti is still living. But lately Tang Sheng-chih has proved that it was truly Feng Ti himself, not a substitute, that was shot dead.

We do not care whether this is true or not. Some have said that the "scorched earth" policy was an invention of the Soviets. Is it not true that the Soviet Union is now pursuing a "scorched earth" policy? This is not quite right. Take Leningrad, for example. The Soviet Marshal Voroshilov there is still deferring the "scorched" city, working from within. The Soviet people will become roasted pigs and the Marshal a roasted duck incapable of flying skyward. As to Chiang Kai-shek, he might have already fled to the summit of Hengshan whence he could smilingly watch the fighting with the help of a field-glass as if enjoying the sight of fireworks in the city. Satisfied with his observations, he might have executed a loyal and faithful follower as a *pourfoire* for those who were entertaining him with the bonfire. At the present time, there is not much left to be burned

in Changsha. It is said that before evacuation incendiarism was again committed. It was the huts that were burned. Whither did Chiang Kai-shek go? Much farther than the last time. He could only take Soong Mei-ling to Mount Omei this time, where he could see pyrotechnics from a distance.

If the Soviets have their policy of roasted pigs, Chiang Kai-shek has his policy of flies. The cunning policy of flies is found in this that if you do not swat them, they will spoil your food and spread disease germs. As soon as you try to swat them, they will fly away all at once. When you stop attacking them, they will return to resume their disgusting work.

Before the Japanese advanced towards Changsha, the soldiers there loyally executed Chiang's orders buzzing more loudly than flies.

As soon as Japanese troops arrived, the commanders and officials, "polished their soles with oil." Yes, oil! Motor cars and aeroplanes all need oil. What about the soldiers? They hated their parents who had provided them with no more than two legs for fleeing away like flies. How about the common people? They cannot run away and must be "scorched." Those with oiled soles could flee and stop at a great distance to watch. The flies laughed and felt no concern. They must have thought in this way, "Like Foochow, will return soon. The supreme leader's order can never be wrong. We must carry out his orders faithfully. Anyway it is only the common people that are to suffer. As to ourselves, the best traditional principle is to preserve our army. We live as long as we have a gun in hand."

Alas! What can we do? Let us all arise and start a movement to destroy the flies.

Police Cadre Graduation Ceremony Postponed

It is reported that the graduation ceremony of the 1st-term Police Cadre Special Training Class of the Central Police Academy has been postponed till October 15. It was originally scheduled to be held on September 30.

Commissioner Pan Ta Outlines Future Policy

Foreshadowing the initiation of intensive efforts to strengthen the Shanghai western Area Joint Police, Mr. Pan Ta outlined the future Policy of the Police Force in a press interview on September 29.

One of the first steps to be taken for augmenting the efficiency of the Joint Police, according to Mr. Pan, will be the introduction of an improved system of training for the members of the Police Force, who will be educated not only in the requisite knowledge of policing but also in such subjects as law, economics and natural science.

"The Police Force must be further strengthened so that all untoward incidents may be effectively prevented," the Police Commissioner averred. "As the Western district under the jurisdiction of the Special Joint Police is so situated as to render itself highly difficult for effective defence and in view of the inadequate

number of the policemen available in cases of emergency, the Police Force will be expanded as soon as circumstances permit".

The Police Commissioner also intimated that he would do his utmost to improve the firearms and other equipment of the members of his Force. He then expressed his hope to improve the detective work and the premises for the detention of criminals and the establishment of special departments to take charge of fingerprints, photographs and chemical analysis.

As to the illegitimate businesses in the Western areas, the Police Commissioner said that he would continue to exercise the utmost vigilance to prevent their revival and that he would launch a publicity campaign to educate the residents in those areas.

Finally he voiced his hope for the co-operation of the local public in the maintenance of peace and order.



Admirals Exchange Courtesies

Returning the courtesy call by Rear-Admiral Kakusaburo Makita, new Commander-in-Chief of the Shanghai Japanese Special Naval Landing Party, Rear-Admiral William Glassford, Commander of the United States Yangtze Patrol, on Sept. 29 paid a courtesy call on Rear-Admiral Makita at the headquarters of the Japanese Special Naval Landing Party.

REPEAL OF THE NEUTRALITY ACT

The Roosevelt Administration, through Senator Kenneth Mellor of Tennessee, has introduced a resolution in Congress calling for the repeal of the Neutrality Act, framed a few years ago to keep the United States out of European wars. In putting forward the measure, Senator McKellar declared that the Neutrality Act "is in direct conflict with our policy of freedom of the seas which has endured for more than 100 years."

"My reason for urging repeal," he added, "is that we made a mistake in passing the Neutrality Act, because it has done us no good . . ." The chief argument against the Neutrality Act, therefore, seems to be that it has achieved its purpose too well; it has kept the United States out of war despite Mr. Roosevelt's unremitting efforts to involve the United States in England's war. And for that reason, the Neutrality Act must be repealed!

There is little doubt that the Administration will have its way in the matter of repeal. There is so little left of the Neutrality Act, that to all intents and purposes it might just as well be repealed. Mr. Roosevelt openly has committed the United States on the side of Britain. Through his Lend-Lease measures he is financing England's war at the American taxpayer's expense. British warships are outfitted and repaired in American dockyards. United States warships are convoying war supplies to Britain; and the U. S. Navy has been given orders to shoot on sight at all Axis warships. Neutrality has ceased to exist except as a technicality. The only reason the United States is not formally at war is because it is beyond Mr. Roosevelt's power personally to declare war on Germany; and neither Congress nor the American people desire war.

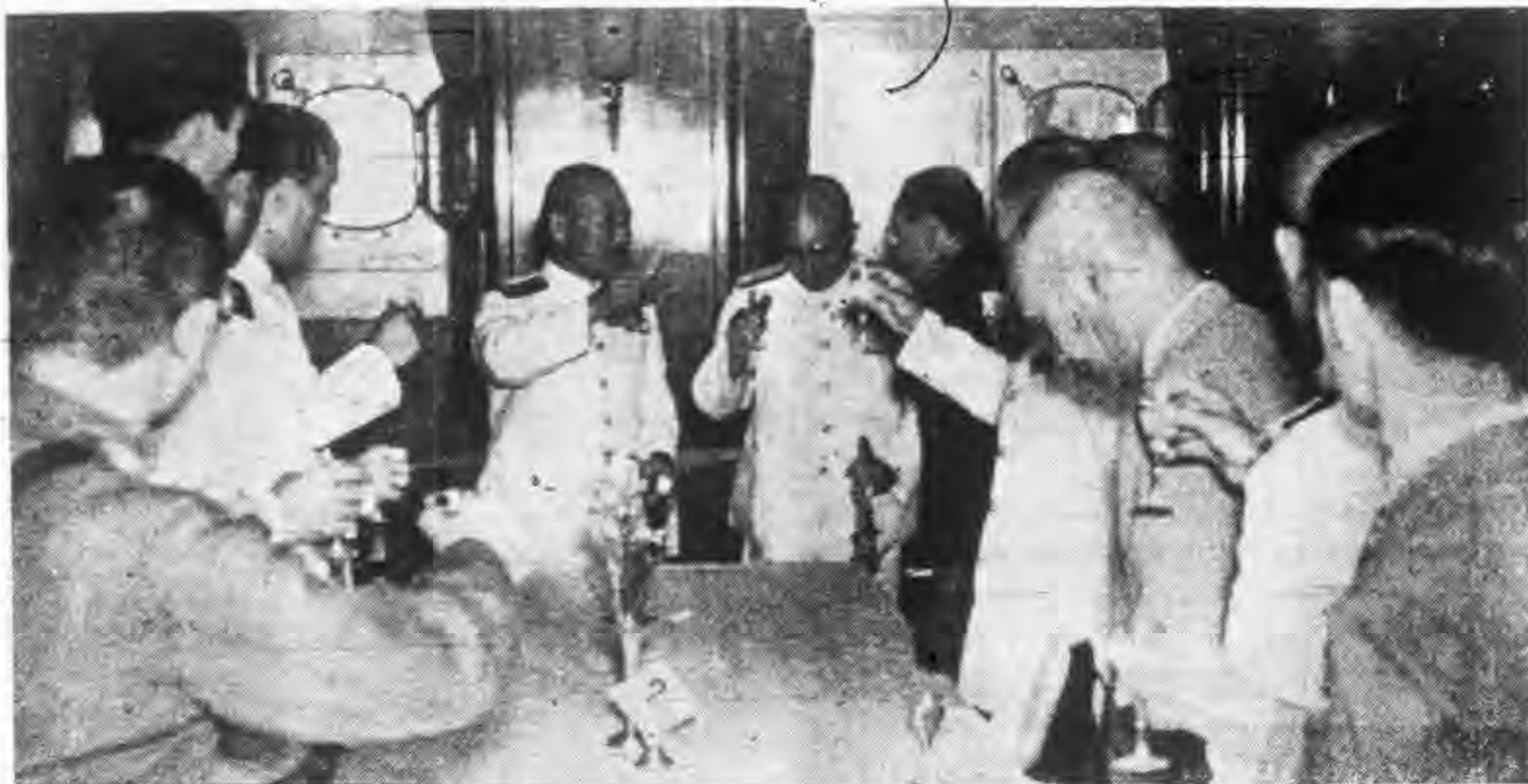
But Franklin D. Roosevelt, America's first third-term President, is determined on war; and in line with his policy of deceit and pledge-breaking, the Administration is advancing the specious argument of the "freedom of the seas" as the *casus belli* when and if war does come. Mr. Roosevelt's contention that Germany is seeking to drive American commerce off the high seas is sheer sophistry. It is neither Germany's inten-

tion nor in her interests to pursue such a policy. The Reich is merely following Britain's example in establishing certain war zones for blockade purposes. Just as Britain seeks to cut off supplies to Germany, so does the Reich seek to cut the line of supplies to the British Isles. The United States has recognized the validity of the British blockade, and has refused to send ships to German ports. But while recognizing Britain's right to prescribe certain sea areas, the Roosevelt Administration denies Germany the right to do the same describing such attempts as "piracy."

The Neutrality Act was framed to prevent any Anglophile U.S. President from committing acts likely to involve the United States in a war on England's side. During the first World War, President Wilson permitted U.S. merchantmen to sail for British ports, but prohibited commerce with Germany. American ships carrying war supplies to Britain were sunk, thereby giving Mr. Wilson his excuse for war. President Roosevelt is convinced that this same technique cannot fail to involve the United States in the current war; so he is now seeking authority to send American merchantmen to Britain, hoping that they will be sunk, and thus arouse the war feeling which he finds so sadly lacking in an American people much more intelligent and wary than those of a generation ago.

Let there be no mistake about it. President Roosevelt seeks but one thing; and that is a good excuse for war. Freedom of the seas has nothing to do with his desire to repeal the Neutrality Act. American shipping will go only to those ports approved by Britain and nowhere else. Germany has demanded no concession from the United States, and has received none. Britain, on the other hand, is virtually dictating American foreign policy. American mails are being censored by the British, even mails destined for the Far East from the United States. The British blacklist has been incorporated into an American blacklist framed at London's request. The repeal of the Neutrality Act is not a question of freedom of the seas. It is just a matter of a Roosevelt's desire for war.—("N.E.")

Naval Landing Party Head Given Big Send-Off



After almost two years in Shanghai as Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Naval Landing Party, Rear-Admiral Seiichi Takeda left on Sept. 25 for Japan aboard the Kobe Maru. Photo shows Rear-Admiral Takeda, in center, being toasted by Japanese and foreign officials, who came to see him off. The photo was taken in the salon of the Kobe Maru, shortly before the vessel sailed.

New Landing Party Head Calls on Colonel Howard



Rear-Admiral Kakusaburo Makita, new Commanding Officer in Shanghai of the Japanese Naval Landing Party, accompanied by members of his staff, called on Colonel S. L. Howard, Commanding Fourth Marines, at the Marine Headquarters on September 26. Photo shows Rear-Admiral Makita receiving the honors. Left to right: Colonel Howard, Rear-Admiral Makita, Captain Shibasaki, Captain F. B. Pyzick, Lieutenant Kawai and 1st Lieutenant R. E. Ruge. Rear-Admiral Makita also paid courtesy calls on the Italian Forces and the Volunteer Corps.

Guarding of Western Pacific Vital

Emancipation of Fellow Orientals, Assurance of Economic Resources, Two Aims of Greater East Asia Slogan

By Sueoki Asaka

Professor, Osaka University of Commerce

It was after the European influence momentarily retreated from the southern region, following the World War, that some of our far-sighted leaders expounded the southward expansion policy. Unfortunately this policy has not attracted as much public attention as the northward expansion policy, which includes the easily grasped continental policy.

Heretofore the southward expansionists invariably argued that the expansion should be confined to economic activities, declaring that to go beyond that would be dangerous, as well as disadvantageous. Their arguments were purely negative, since they maintained that the countries in the south had the power to control our economic activities.

Take, for instance, the advance of our merchandise. Any time Nippon merchandise made a creditable showing, or when our traders dealt in volume threatening to surpass that handled by merchants over on the other side, those countries never failed to take administrative measures to block our trade.

Yet those countries hardly ever would sell us enough of the oil or mineral ores which Nippon needs badly and would force on us sugar, which Nippon herself produces in a noticeable quantity, threatening not to buy Nippon merchandise unless we bought their sugar. In short, our economic activities seldom went beyond retaining bilateral trade.

Radical Change Seen

Of late, conditions have undergone a radical change, affording Nippon a chance to embrace the southwestern Pacific into her Greater East Asia autarchic sphere, indicating that the erstwhile purely economic southward expansion argument has assumed increasing political significance.

It is an ideal opportunity for Nippon now to re-examine the southward expansion policy,

grasping its significance and real value, so as to forge ahead. The urgent need of the hour demands not only the securing of economic rights and interests in those regions, but the elimination of the systematic extortion of the regions by the Occidental nations, which has been going on since the 16th century.

More than 100-million natives of the Malay archipelago have been exploited and squeezed to the limit by Occidentals for centuries under the name of spreading cultural attainments. Today these poor inhabitants can hardly maintain a bare existence. It is the mission of Nippon to release these peoples from age-old shackles.

The "Protect Southwest Pacific" slogan has two meanings:

First, to emancipate the inhabitants.

Second, to assure our supply of economic resources from those regions. These two items from the integral parts of the construction of the Greater East Asia.

I shall dwell first on the question of releasing the Southwest Pacific inhabitants from their age-old shackles.

In 1509, several Portuguese warships, led by the Albuquerque, appeared in the Strait of Malacca, breaking the centuries of calm in the Southwest Pacific. From that day to this, the Occidental nations have continued their relentless march of conquest and exploitations in the Far East.

The French colonial policy, supposed to be based on the principle of assimilation, has made an exception in the case of French Indo-China, where France considers nothing but the interests of the mother country, unmindful of the interests and welfare of French Indo-China.

Control of Indo-China

In 1858, a French fleet stormed Tourane in Annam and later captured Saigon. In 1862, the King of Annam, unable to keep up resistance, ceded three provinces of Cochin-China. It was not long before France acquired control of entire French Indo-China.

The French policy toward the inhabitants of F.I.C. has been extortionate and oppressive throughout. The native, accorded extremely discriminatory treatment, are in effect hardly more than mediums for French exploitation. They are, in fact, "slaves" serving the French.

Even those highly educated are given the pettiest positions. The successive Kings of Annam have suffered the most humiliating maltreatment. In 1883, King Sze Teh, fourth monarch of the present dynasty, died, his heart broken by French oppression.

The members of the Grand Council of French Indo-China are mostly French contractors, whose sole concern is to advance their personal interests. By far the greatest part of the revenue raised in French Indo-China is expended not for the welfare of natives, but for providing the living comforts of the few Frenchmen residing in the colony, according to a noted American colonial expert.

The French investments in French Indo-China are estimated at around 8-billion francs, only half of which amount is expended for developing resources, the rest being taken by contractors as commissions.

F.I.C. has one of the richest untapped natural resources of any overseas territory. Yet, despite the fact that the French have neither the enthusiasm to develop them, they are most unwilling for foreigners to touch their resources. As long as they themselves obtain enough from the land, they do not care a farthing how backward French Indo-China is.

In case industrial development does not net them enough revenue, they levy direct taxes on the natives. In Tongking, men above 18 are required to pay a poll tax of 2.5 piastres each. The natives are paid only from 7 to 10 cents for a day's labor of 12 hours.

For a married couple to pay a poll tax of 5 piastres is a terrific burden, because it means the wages of two months' continuous labor. When a family includes old people unfit for labor, the financial burden will be that much heavier, for the colonial government makes no allowances for the physically unfit.

For centuries natives have been accustomed to making their home brew, using the refuse as feed for pigs. The colonial government has established a monopoly liquor concern in Tongking where it has been forcing liquor of questionable quality on the natives, "Moonshiners" are severely dealt with.

The liquor monopoly policy may work in highly civilized countries, but not in a primitive colonial possession. It will have enough bad effects to offset a benevolent administration.

No matter how docile the French Indo-China natives may be, they cannot bear oppression indefinitely. Of late, they have risen against French rule in many parts of the country. As yet they lack horizontal liaison, but when they establish it, the French will find them more than they can handle. The French have been doing their best to hide France's capitulation from the natives. How long they can keep the natives in the dark remains to be seen.

We need not refer to the maladministration of the Philippines while under the Spanish rule. Spain's colonial policy was perhaps the most anachronistic in its extortion, a fact which proved her undoing as the leading possessor of colonies.

Spain's colonial policy was ostensibly for religious propagation, but save for a few sincere preachers, most of the religionists were allied with these in power in exploiting the colonial possessions. The situation in the Philippines was not an exception.

The history of the Philippines is replete with instances where politicians in the guise of monks extracted material gains from the Filipinos, while the authorities oppressed the people. At times there were uprisings of natives and Chinese against the Spanish oppressors, following which there were massacres by the authorities in retaliation, there having been no less than 70 bloody affairs.

Rizal and Aguinaldo

Late in the 19th century, a patriot, named Jose Rizal, led a revolution against the Spanish rule. He was captured and executed, but his death served only to intensify the Filipinos' determination to gain independence. Aguinaldo, who succeeded Rizal, achieved the goal with the aid of the United States through the Spanish-American war.

The United States, however, scrapping the the original independence promise to Aguinaldo, made the Philippines her colony. Assuming the control of the Philippines may be considered as the first American step toward imperialism.

Of course we are willing to admit that the Philippines in the American hands enjoyed greater prosperity and welfare than under the Spanish rule, but the Filipinos are not wholly satisfied with the American administration. President Manuel Quezon of the Philippines Commonwealth was quoted as saying that Filipinos would rather live in a hell governed by Filipinos than in a paradise governed by Americans.

The United States, upon placing the Philippines under American rule, declared that it was a provisional arrangement until the Philippines gained complete independence. The Democrats and Republicans slightly differ in regard to the Philippine policy. The Republicans, being more imperialistic, have tended to postpone the Philippine independence, whereas the Democrats have proved more faithful to the independence pledge.

The Jones measure, that gave an epochal impetus to the Philippine autonomy in 1916, and the Tydings-McDuffie measure for independence, enacted in 1934, were both realized while the Democrats were in power.

Islands Do Not Pay

The American psychology behind the recognition of the Philippine independence is not of humanitarian consideration, as Americans declare it to be. Instead it is purely motivated by the economic appraisal of the Philippine islands. In other words, Americans want to give up the insular possessions because it does not pay to hold them.

There is also immigration to consider. Despite the fact that all Asiatics are barred from the United States as the result of the 1924 immigration law, she has had to admit freely Filipinos as long as the Philippines continue to be an American possession. From 1920 to 1929 inclusive, 11,000 Filipinos were admitted into the United States on a yearly average. Americans consider this undesirable. The independence measure proposes to limit the Filipino immigrants to 50 a year.

The American investment of \$200-million in the Philippines, while it is exceedingly im-

portant to the islands, is rather negligible to the United States. Nevertheless, this investment does not yield enough return to cover the financial disbursement for the insular administration.

There is not a single commodity for whose supply the United States, than which there is no greater "have-nation" in the world, must absolutely depend on the Philippines. The only thing in the Philippines that attracted American financiers was the possibility of rubber plantations.

The United States consumes 70 per cent of the world's rubber production, which has long been controlled by Britain. For this reason, Americans have desired for some time to cultivate rubber within United States territory.

Realizing that Mindanao, the southernmost of the Philippine islands, is ideally suited for rubber cultivation and noticing that the islanders are friendly toward the United States, Americans contemplated dividing the Philippines into two, allowing independence to Luzon and retaining Mindanao as an American possession. A bill to that end was once submitted to Congress.

Due to the decline of rubber prices in the world market, however, this bill died a natural death. In any event, the Philippines, from an economic standpoint, is a burden and not an asset to the United States.

USA-PI Free Trade

Another source of worry to the United States is the fact that between the Philippines and the United States there exists free trade. That is, the Philippines' industry lives on the unlimited purchase of the insular products by the United States.

Before the days of the Tydings-McDuffie independence act the United States was importing annually a million tons of Philippine sugar, which prevented that much of Cuban sugar from being exported to the United States. Cuba's sugar industry represents a \$1-billion investment, the majority of which is American money, whereas Americans have invested practically nothing in the Philippine sugar industry.

The Americans cannot tolerate the free entry of Philippine sugar, in which they are not financially interested, and which has been retarding the advance of Cuban sugar, in which they deeply interested. The most ardent advo-

cates of the Philippine independence are America's sugar men.

One can easily see that arguments in America favoring prompt independence of the Philippines are inseparably associated with those favoring the restriction of importation of the Philippine sugar. I have neither the time nor space to go into detail on the proposed restriction of sugar importation.

Briefly, it provides for increasing gradually the tariff on the Philippine sugar during a 10-year transitional period until the same tariff as that on any foreign sugar will be levied on the Philippine product after complete independence, thus shutting out the Philippine sugar from the American market. Coconut goods and manila hemp from the Philippines will be subjected to similar maritime duties.

To levy duties on the Philippine goods will prove a fatal blow to the insular industries, particularly sugar, which comprises nearly half the entire exports. Many Filipinos favor deferring the complete independence on the ground that the time is not ripe. In the Philippine-American commercial conferences, efforts have been exerted to mitigate the economic terms of the independence.

President Quezon and many Philippine leaders apparently are determined to push through complete independence against objections at home. Americans are said to be striving to withdraw their Philippine investments on terms as favorable as possible.

Of all the countries in the southwestern Pacific, Thailand and the Philippines are most likely to join our East Asia autarchic sphere of their own accord, depending on the situation. The disposition of the Philippine-American military agreement will have a vital bearing on this question.

In the event free trade between the Philippines and the United States is discarded, it is quite possible that the Philippines may place on Nippon some of the economic reliance hitherto placed on the United States.

In any event, the decreased American pressure will mean a greater opportunity for Philippine development. It would be as well for Nippon to consider the Philippine policy side by side with that of the N.E.I. and French Indo-China. The first vital step is to restore South-west Asia to Asiatics.

German Victories and their Influence on the International situation

The changes on the Russo-German front have a great influence on the international political situation. This explains why the German armies are advancing very cautiously, taking every possibility into account. After a lull, new activity can be observed on the Russo-German front. It is an indication that Germany has completed all preparations for an advance and also taken into account the repercussions on the international situation.

America is now trying to reach an adjustment between herself and Japan because she thinks it would be more favorable to reach an understanding with Japan when the Soviet armies are not yet annihilated and so long as Soviet Russia has not concluded a separate peace. Japan does not expect important results from the negotiations and there is no need for Japan to bring the negotiations to a speedy end. The German victories on the Russian front make the international position of Japan more favorable. Britain and America must retire from the Far East according to the principle 'Far East belongs to the Far East' and acknowledge the establishment of the Co-Prosperity Sphere in East Asia.

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CHINESE PRESS COMMENTS

(Central Press Service of China)

Why America Continues to Help Chungking

(*"Central China Daily News"*—September 19)

The Japanese-American negotiations have reached another deadlock after the conclusion of the so-called "tacit standstill agreement." This is quite natural because in their present relations, both Japan and America must bargain and consider their domestic problems regarding these negotiations and avoid any serious provocation of the feelings of other countries. Whether the Japanese-American negotiations will be continued so that a final agreement can be reached and whether even the "standstill agreement" will come into effect or not, no one is in a position to predict. All Chinese must redouble their efforts for the promotion of the Peace Movement so as to be prepared for all contingencies.

There is one common obstacle to the Japanese-American negotiations and to the Peace Movement and that is American assistance to Chungking. By this action the United States is trying to thwart the Peace Movement in East Asia. This is the most unpleasant factor in the Japanese-American negotiations.

How is it that this assistance is considered most unpleasant by the United States while the American government leaders are talking of "positive" assistance to Chungking? How is it that America is sending arms and ammunition to Chungking while she does not like this matter of assistance? This anomalous situation is due to the fact that at the present time no one can see clearly the shape of things in the world to come.

With her strong resources, the United States wants to dominate the entire world. However, as the Axis Powers are trying to establish their New Order, they are certainly looked up as the most unpleasant factors in the world. She believes that Britain will be the assistant when she becomes the dominating factor of the world because only through the British Government can she extend her power over the British colonies. Britain is facing her

second most serious crisis and America will naturally do her best to save her future assistant. However, she fears that if she starts a war with Germany, she will find another enemy at her back, so she is helping Chungking to divert the attention of Japan. When the hostilities in East Asia broke out several years ago, the United States looked at the development only from a business point of view. However, following the outbreak of the European War when Britain and Germany became the two opposing camps, the necessity to divert the attention of Japan impelled the United States to help Chungking. In assisting Chungking, America has never given up her business point of view. Meanwhile, her professions of 'justice' has fooled a minority of honest people. Therefore, America is helping Chungking for political and economic reasons.

Now the European War has become very serious day by day. The time has come for America to join the war as Chungking's strength to divert the attention of Japan has been found by the American advisers at Chungking to be practically nil. Should Japan and America go to war, Japan is more or less in a position to use her full force against America. This is a cause for serious anxiety to America at the present time. As she does not want to risk a war with Japan because Chungking cannot give her the least assistance in this conflict, it is better for her to compromise with Japan.

However, a compromise with Japan cannot be reached easily and with full assurance of ultimate success. Therefore, she must continue her assistance to Chungking. She has fooled Chungking as well as her own people by such high sounding words as "justice." She cannot give up this "justice" suddenly. Economically, America must carry on her relations with Chungking. America does not want to see Chungking reach an understanding and negotiate for peace with Japan before the United States reach an understanding with Japan. Chungking may want to do so for fear that she herself may be sacrificed by America. How can America keep her hold on Chungking? The answer is by

negotiating with Japan on the one hand and on the other assisting Chungking and repeatedly "assuring" Chungking that it would not be "sold" out. If Japan and America can reach an understanding and if in this understanding Japan agrees to American assistance to Chungking, that will prove ideal for America. Thus she will be able to continue masquerading under the cloak of "justice" and remove all possible threat from Japan. Her assistance to Chungking will diminish and what does she care as only peoples of East Asia are sacrificed in the war of East Asia.

* * *

Good Opportunity for Peace!

("Kuo Min Hsin Wen" — September 21)

Commenting on the German-Soviet hostilities, the *Kuo Min Hsin Wen* editorially states, in part, that this war has world-wide repercussions.

The journal further states that should the German-Soviet war be further prolonged the action of Britain and U. S. A. towards Germany would be intensified to a greater extent than heretofore. It seems that U.S.A. will sooner or later wage war with Germany in the Atlantic. In these circumstances, the Chinese should avail themselves of this opportunity to restore peace between China and Japan for the purpose of national regeneration and Sino-Japanese co-operation. If we strive as hard as towards these ends, we shall share in the profits of the forthcoming peace conference to be called by the family of nations. It is therefore necessary for us to seek every opportunity to secure peace instead of carrying on the "war" with Japan.

* * *

Present Situation of European War

("Kuo Min Hsin Wen" — September 23)

Britain and U.S.A. are worrying about Soviet Russia's future attitude following the occupation by Germany of Kiev. They are afraid that Soviet Russia will conclude peace with Germany. It is for this reason that large numbers of bombers are being sent to Soviet Russia from U.S.A.

The journal further states that under present circumstances Britain is likely to launch an attack on Bulgaria by way of Turkish terri-

tory so as to check the German forces now stationed in Soviet territory. Apart from this action Britain is doing her utmost to render direct assistance to Soviet Russia.

It is anticipated that after the German occupation of Kiev, hostilities will break out in the Caucasus and the Black Sea. It is probable that Britain and Soviet Russia will jointly fight the Germans in the Caucasus. There is every indication that Germany will invade Moscow and the Caucasus so as to cut off the communication lines by which Britain and U.S.A. are sending their aid to Soviet Russia.

* * *

What Will Become of the Chungking Regime!

("New China Daily News" — September 29)

The 'New China Daily News' in its editorial today makes the following comments:—

It is a fact patent to everybody that a State must take its stand on three fundamental principles, viz., economic independence, political independence and territorial integrity. As far as can be ascertained, however, the Chungking regime places great reliance upon the support and assistance of Britain and U.S.A. in order to protract its "war of resistance."

America has repeatedly declared that she considers China to be her defence line in the Far East whilst the Chungking regime has openly confessed that it has been fighting the Japanese for Britain and U.S.A. It may be said that the Chungking regime has lost its political independence. As a result, Mr. Owen Latimore has for his mission the reformation of Chungking's politics. The Chungking regime has also lost its economic independence during the last several years; it has been relying upon British and American financial assistance to tide over its difficulties since the outbreak of the "war." According to a Reuter's report, Sir Otto Niemeyer, a Director of the Bank of England, is to leave England for Chungking at the joint request of the British Government and the Chungking regime for the purpose of reforming Chungking's economic activities. From all this, it is quite evident that the Chungking regime is under the complete control of the British and Americans. What will become of China even though she should win the "war"?

NATIONAL NOTES IN BRIEF

Central Political Council Holds 63rd Meeting

The Central Political Council held its 63rd meeting on September 18 under the chairmanship of President Wang Ching-wei.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The President reported (1) that the Executive Yuan has approved the plan of the Ministry of Publicity for the establishment of a broadcasting station at Ningpo and (2) that Mr. Chen Chung-fu, has been appointed Special Envoy for the memorial ceremonies to be held in Tokyo for the Japanese martyrs who sacrificed their lives for the cause of the Chinese Revolution.

Among the resolutions adopted were the following:-

(1) That the Bureau of Tea Transportation and Distribution and the Bureau of Silk Transportation and Distribution be amalgamated and be reorganized into the Bureau of Special Commodities Transportation and Distribution, and that the Agricultural Products Bureau, the Villages Rehabilitation Bureau and the Committee for the Re-adjustment of the United Silkworm Improvement Association be abolished before the end of September,

(2) That the appointment of Messrs. Wang Te-yen and Li Fang as Minister to Spain and Minister to Rumania respectively be confirmed,

(3) That Mr. Wu Kai-sheng be appointed Ambassador to Italy.

After securing permission from the Shanghai Branch of the Social Movement Direction Committee, the Shanghai Special Municipality Rickshaw Pullers Union is preparing for inauguration. The registration of rickshaw coolies doing business in the Shanghai First and Second Special Districts, as well as those in Nantao, Chapei and other places, commenced on September 11.

The National Government of China appointed President Wang Ching-wei on September 18 as concurrently Principal and Chairman of the Faculty Committee of the Central Military Officers Academy. Mr. Ho Ping-hsien was appointed Secretary-General of the Faculty Committee.

Hsiakwan Station Bombing Outrage

In connection with the bomb explosion which took place on September 17 at the Hsiakwan Railway Station in Nanking, it is believed that the outrage was perpetrated by members of Chungking's "North Kiangsu Loyal and Righteous National Salvation Army." The Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, in an interview with a representative of the Central Press Service, expressed his deep regret over this tragedy, and his determination to prevent similar tragedies in future.

Investigations have ascertained that 7 persons were killed and 39 injured. A reward of \$10,000 has been offered for the apprehension of the culprits.

It is learned that a number of terrorists were arrested recently in Kashing. These terrorists are said to have attempted to assassinate prominent Chinese and Japanese and to destroy railways, military installations and depots with time-bombs. They are believed to be spies working under the Chungking "3rd War Area Commander."

The Shanghai Municipal Government has flatly rejected the petition submitted by the Yung Sheng Club for permission to resume gambling business in Western District in Shanghai. With a view to maintaining peace and order, the Municipal Government has some time ago placed a ban on gambling, it may be recalled.

Owing to the coming shortage of gasoline in Shanghai, the Central China Development Board has decided to order 9 coal-cars from Japan through two Japanese car companies in Shanghai. If these cars prove to be successful, the Central China Omnibus Company will manufacture them on a large scale.

Mr. Wang Ching-wei, President of the Nanking Government, has donated \$5,000 to the Nanking Special Municipality for the relief of poor school children. Mr. Tsai Pei, Mayor of Nanking, has also donated \$2,000 for the same purpose.

**Japanese Authorities Return Premises
of Former Fu Tan University**

A ceremony for the restoration by Japanese authorities in Shanghai of the premises of the former Fu Tan University to China took place on September 20, on Hsiang Yin Road, at the Civic Centre. Participants in the ceremony included such prominent men as Mr. Chow Cheuh, Director of the Shanghai Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Yen En-tsu, Director of the Department of Higher Education of the Ministry of Education, Mr. C. C. Lai, Special Representative of the Ministry of Publicity, Mr. Hu Tse-wu, Mayor Chen Kung-po's representative, Mr. Chao Cheng-ping, Chancellor of the newly established National Shanghai University, Mr. Chen Chi-cheng, Chairman of the Overseas Affairs Commission and other high officials.

Among the Japanese present were Major-General Ochiai, Central China Deputy Liaison Officer of the Asia Development Board and representatives from the Special Service, the the Consulate-General and other Japanese organs.

Immediately after the opening of the ceremony Mr. Chow Cheuh and Major-General Ochiai made appropriate speeches. The formal transfer of the premises took place when both parties affixed their signatures to an inventory of the property restored.

With the object of stabilizing the livelihood of the people in North China, the Director-General of Reconstruction under the North China Political Affairs Commission has started the work of digging a new canal near Luan Hsien to irrigate the rice-fields in and around that district. Six hundred workmen are being put on this job.

The Executive Yuan has approved the proposal to observe Daylight Saving Time every year from April 1 to September 30. This resolution has been referred to the Central Political Council and all the Yuans, Ministries and Commissions have been notified to that effect.

The Tientsin Branch of the American Express Company suspended business on Sept. 26. Ever since the enforcement of the order for the freezing of foreign capital at Tientsin, the business of this firm has been practically at a standstill.

**Publicity Ministry Appoints Directors
for Central Press Service**

The Ministry of Publicity has appointed the following personnel as Directors of the Central Press Service of China: Chou Hua-jen, Kuo Siu-feng, and Tang Leang-li, of Ministry of Publicity; Chou Lung-hsiang, of Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Hsia Chi-feng, Kung Hsien-keng, Yeh Hsueh-sung, Chin Houng-pai, Chin Meh-hsin, Ku Yung-chin, Yuan Hsu and Hwang Ching-chai, of various papers in Nanking and Shanghai. Mr. Chao Mo-ju, Vice-President of Central Press Service, Mr. Hsu Hsih-ching, Editor-in-Chief of C.P.S., and Mr. Fang Li-hsiang, Chief of General Department of C.P.S. are Ex-officio Directors. Mr. Matsukata, Director-general of the Central China Branch of Domei as Exchange Director. Mr. Kuo Siu-feng has resigned his post as Treasurer of C.P.S. and Mr. Hsu Hsi-ching has been appointed as concurrently Treasurer in place of Mr. Kuo Hsiu-feng.

Dr. K. Honda, Japanese Ambassador to China, gave a lunch on September 26 at the Japanese Embassy in honor of Mr. Li Sheng-wu, Ambassador-designate to Germany, Dr. Wu Kai-sheng, Ambassador-designate to Italy, and Mr. Li Fang, Minister-designate to Rumania. The guests included Mr. Hsu Liang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ambassador Tang Leang-li, concurrently Political Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs and Director-General of the International Publicity Board, Mr. Chou Lung-hsiang, Administrative Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, and several other distinguished Japanese diplomats.

In a press interview on September 25, an official of the Shanghai Special Municipality gave a full account of the administrative measures recently instituted by the city government:

He pointed out among other things the regular inspection of cattle slaughtered at the Shanghai Livestock Market, the issuance of land ownership certificates, the establishment of public cemeteries and the promotion of education through the Literacy Movement.

It is learned that Mr. Chow Fu-hai, concurrently Chairman of the Social Movement Guidance Commission has postponed the announcement of the policy concerning the guidance of social movement. The policy was originally scheduled to be announced on September 26.

**Mrs. Wang Ching-wei Speaks at Inauguration
of Canton Pacification Commission**

At the inauguration of the Pacification Commission for Canton, Mrs. Wang Ching-wei, member of the Central Supervisory Committee of the Kuo-min Tang, was despatched by the Central Authorities to Canton to supervise the ceremony of oath-taking and the assumption of office by Mr. Chen Yao-tsu, Chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Government, as concurrently Commissioner of the Pacification Commission. She made an impressive speech in which she stressed the importance of implicit faith in the fixed principles of true knowledge and strong organization. She also praised the achievements of the Kwangtung army and Peace Preservation Corps who have contributed to the restoration of peace and order in Canton.

It is learned that the Ministry of Industry will be responsible for the distribution of coal for the use of various official organs in Nanking in the coming winter and that the Nanking Municipal Government will take charge of the storage of coal. The Committee for the Distribution of Coal has been dissolved lately.

Dr. Nakamura, professor of the Tokyo Imperial University, left Nanking on September 29 for Peiping. He will return to Nanking on October 3 to lecture in the Central University. It will be recalled that he made observations of the effects the solar eclipse on the earth's magnetic force in the Capital on September 21.

The Revenue Administration of the Ministry of Finance has arranged with the Chinese Maritime Customs at Shanghai to levy consolidated tax on imported goods as from today. The tariff of consolidated tax for imports is the same as that for exports.

The "Asahi" in Tokyo carried an exclusive interview with Mr. Wang Ching-wei, President of the Nanking regime, in which Mr. Wang expressed confidence that Japan's "coprosperity sphere" will be firmly established in East Asia.

Mr. Chao Yu-sung, Minister of Justice, gave a press interview on September 26, when he outlined the policy of the Ministry of Justice.

**Minister of Industry Outlines
Administrative Policy**

Mr. Mei Sze-ping, Minister of Industry, gave a tea party to thirty odd Chinese and Japanese journalists on September 10, when he outlined his administrative policy for the future. The object of the National Government, Mr. Mei stated, is to stabilize the livelihood of the people. Accordingly, the policy of the Ministry of Industry is to improve and increase agricultural and industrial production with a view to bringing about self-sufficiency in Peace areas.

The Minister then suggested that the Government might help industry and commerce, during the time of the freezing of Chinese assets, by facilitating import and export business, and by reviving industrial enterprises in Peace areas through improved control measures on the part of Japanese authorities.

The Minister also stressed the necessity for improvement of sericulture and restoration of inland silk filatures.

All the Japanese Consuls who attended the Japanese Consuls-General Conference recently held in Nanking, have arrived in Shanghai for a sight-seeing trip.

Mayor Chen Kung-po gave a dinner in their honor on the evening of September 27.

Dr. Kumataro Honda, Japanese Ambassador, was host at a luncheon party in honor of Mr. Wu Kai-sheng, and Mr. Hsiang Fang, respectively newly-appointed Chinese Ministers to Germany, Italy and Rumania.

In view of the approach of the Double Tenth, Chinese National Day, authorities in Nanking are now making various kinds of preparations for the celebration of the occasion.

Dr. Chu Min-yi, Chinese Ambassador to Japan, who left Nanking by air on September 27 for Shanghai where he stopped over for a brief while, arrived in Tokyo on the same day.

The fourth party of Japanese evacuees from the Philippines consisting of 140, left for Japan on September 23rd by the "Taiyo Maru," after 4 days sojourn in Shanghai.

Soviet Russia's New Role in the Family of Nations

American Sense of Humor Can Appreciate Comrade Maisky's Words

A new champion of freedom, independence and the rights of man has appeared in the body of the Soviet Union, which Mr. Boake Carter, noted American radio commentator and journalist, describes as the "most undemocratic, terroristic, despotic government in the entire world, says the *Noon Extra*." The same government which last year carved off half of Poland, invaded Finland, sliced off parts of Rumania and gobbled up all of Esthonia, Latvia and Lithuania, has now declared itself a staunch advocate of all the principles of freedom and self-determination!

Soviet Russia's new role in the family of nations was outlined in London by Comrade Maisky, Red Ambassador to Britain, during a meeting of the newly created Allied Council of 11 nations fighting Germany. The purpose of the meeting evidently was to determine how best to involve the United States further in the European muddle, and great emphasis was placed on the need for the United States to assume a greater role in European affairs, even to the extent of extending a "benevolent protectorate" over Europe.

Comrade Maisky, drooling with virtuous hypocrisy that would have done credit to Mr. Winston Churchill and President Roosevelt at their best, declared that "the Soviet Government considers it imperative to declare with particular emphasis that all peoples which have recognized the necessity of smashing aggression to-day have one main take—to mobilize all economic and military resources of freedom-loving peoples in order to attain full and speedy emancipation of the nations groaning under oppression."

It is amusing to note Soviet Russia's great concern over "nations groaning under oppression" now that the Reds no longer are in a position to oppress others. The fortunes of war have a remarkable effect on Bolshevik virtue. Less than four months ago the Communists gleefully were oppressing Poles, Finns, Latvians, Rumanians, Esthonians, Lithuanians and millions of their own people. But the foreigners under Red rule have been delieved, and the Soviet government cannot oppress its own people now that it needs the people to carry on the war.

To make the London farce even funnier, Comrade Maisky added. "The Soviet Union defends the right of every nation to independence and territorial integrity of its country and its right to establish such a social order and choose such a form of government as seems opportune and necessary for better promotion of its economic and cultural prosperity."

Quite aside from the fact that the proclaimed intention of the Soviet Union, prior to the outbreak of hostilities between Germany and Soviet Russia, was world revolution and the establishment of Communistic governments in every country, Comrade Maisky's virtuous declaration can hardly be reconciled with Moscow's behavior in Poland, Finland, Rumania and the Baltic States. Had the Reds not been driven out by Germany, the aforementioned countries would still be groaning under the Soviet yoke, and independence and self-determination would be nothing but a distant dream. But having nothing to lose, Comrade Maisky is now generously promising freedom and independence to all.

The American people, to whom Comrade Maisky's words were primarily directed, are apt to take his words with a large dose of salt. They have a sense of humor, and can appreciate Soviet Russia's sudden change of heart. But they are hardly likely to embrace the Bolsheviks as the new defenders of freedom, independence, democracy, Christianity and the American way of living!

Shanghai Municipality Gives Instructions to Newspapers

The Shanghai Municipal Government has received a communication from the Ministry of Publicity stating that in accordance with the resolutions adopted by the Central Publicity Conference the Ministry has instructed all the newspapers in Nanking not to publish anything detrimental to the National Government or prejudicial to peace and good order. The Shanghai Municipal Government has issued similar instructions to the local press.

STALIN'S BLOODY REGIME CHALLENGED

Thirty Million Murdered Russians Calling for Vengeance

(*"Russian Times"*)

"Comrades! Citizens! Brothers and Sisters! Members of the Army and Navy! I appeal to you, my friends"

Thus did Stalin begin his appeal to the citizens, who for years did not know what the next day would bring them, who had been arrested and exiled and had suffered starvation and annihilation, to those "brothers" and "sisters" of whom millions had been sent to the Solovki, to those members of the army and navy among whom "purging" had been carried out two years ago which cost 60,000 officers their lives.

At present these lawless terrorized people have become his "friends" and it is to them that he is appealing while "terrible danger is threatening our country".

However this terrible danger is only threatening two million members of the Communist Party and 6 millions of their assistants.

Stalin is asking in his appeal: "How did it happen that our famous Red Army had to give up Russian towns and districts to the Fascist Armies?"

And we in our turn are asking: "How could one expect something else from an army without officers, the High Command of which is afraid to oppose the politruks (political leaders), with tanks made by the Stahanoffs and transports headed by Kaganovich?"

Forgetting the streams of blood shed by him and his followers, Stalin calls Hitler and Ribbentrop "cannibals" and forgetting his own seizure of Lithuania, Latvia, Esthonia, Mongolia, portions of Poland and Finland, and Bukovina, he calls Germany "a bloody aggressor".

However, the strangest point of his appeal is that, "the Red Army hand in hand with the Soviet people will defend our country". If Stalin inserted his appeal only in the foreign press he might be able to cheat someone, but it is nonsense to speak to the enslaved and starving Russian worker about his freedom.

Is he really expecting the Russian peasant as well as all the others to "rise" in order to defend his bloody regime?

Thirty millions of murdered Russians are calling for vengeance; their blood is on the conscience of Stalin and his adherents.

Justice will be done and no appeals to the "brothers" and "sisters" will help him.

Roosevelt's "Freedom of Seas" Theory

"President Franklin D. Roosevelt's theory of 'the freedom of the seas' is fraught with hypocrisy and evasions," Representative Hamilton Fish (Republican, New York) declared in a radio broadcast address recently.

The minority floor leader in the House of Representatives demanded that the President discontinue lying to the American people and intimidating them.

He charged that the last "fireside chat" of President Roosevelt was nothing more than an attempt to whip up war hysteria by means of false stories.

Representative Fish further asserted that since American troops had been sent to Iceland, Congress would consent to the sailing of United States ships to that island. But, he added, if American ships fire on vessels of the Axis Powers that would be a belligerent act.

Thailand to Participate in Tokyo Exhibition

It was officially announced last week that Thailand will participate in an exhibition due to be held in Tokyo from October 15 to 28 under the auspices of the Japan South Seas Association. The officials in charge will leave for Tokyo shortly.

It was understood that goods to be exhibited include painting materials used in Thailand, in addition to Thai works of art.

Annihilating the Communist Government on Russian Soil

(*"Shanghai Zaria"*)

The followers of Communism in Shanghai are arranging several charity parties and contributing money and presents to the Red Army. The press bribed by the communists is spreading fraud, provocation and defensive movement. All the moral scoundrels of society and all the moral scamps are working for the Comintern. And this is logical. Everything has become obvious in the Russian community these days. However, in a nationally healthy emigrant it is causing a feeling of disgust.

One has only got to look at the camp of the communist followers to understand that all those who are willingly taking Stalin's yoke are fit only for creeping in front of the scoundrels of society communists. All these Chilikin's men will be of no use for new nationalist Russia. With the annihilation of the Communist Govern-

ment on Russian soil they will become powerless and will be crushed to death by life itself.

It is our duty to warn those people who are taking the Communist lies for truth, and to save our youth. It is the duty of every anti-communist to avoid such people, to indicate them to the others, to drive them away from the community. Every anti-communist has to make a list of the names of those who are working for the Reds. "The movement of defence" which is born here has to die here too.

We are watching our community and entering the names of such people in a register which will be published. We are asking all the anti-communists to help us and to send their lists of names too.

Nationalist Russia is coming and justice has to be done to her enemies.

Big Attendance at Reception of Naval Spokesmen



A host of friends were on hand at the Astor House Hotel, Shanghai, on Sept. 15 to bid adieu to Commander Naoaki Hazama, for the past two years Chief of the Press Section of the Japanese China Seas Fleet, and at the same time welcome his successor Captain Shoichi Kamada. Prominent Chinese and Japanese officials and civilians as well as foreign newsmen attended the function. Photo shows Commander Hazama, at extreme left, his successor, Captain Kamada, and Lieutenant-Colonel Kunio Akiyama, Japanese military spokesman.



NOTES ON INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS



For one week commencing October 3, Shanghai Japanese will join their fellow-countrymen at home in observing "Home Front Week," the Shanghai "Mainichi" reported yesterday. October 3, it was recalled, is the anniversary day of the promulgation of the Imperial Rescript urging the protection of all servicemen.

Substantial aid given to Britain by refitting British warships in the United States has resulted in Britain promising to give reciprocal facilities to American warships at Singapore, says the "New York Times" in a leading article.

Agreement in formulating the Manchoukuo Budget for the fiscal year 1942-43 was reached at a recent conference of Vice-Ministers. The Budget, it was decided, will not exceed the current year Budget. There will, however, be considerable curtailment in expenditure. Significance of the 1942-43 Budget is said to be its elasticity in appropriation, enabling it to meet any sudden changes in the situation.

American aid to Soviet Russia is becoming more and more intensive every day, according to information from the United States.

American ships are constantly carrying all kinds of war material for Russia by way of the Atlantic and the Pacific.

This is why a ship loaded with war material formerly intended for the British forces, and being shipped by way of the Red Sea, has been diverted toward the Gulf of Persia, and unloaded in a little Iranian port.

This war material, which is composed of aeroplanes, field-guns and munitions, will be sent to the interior of Russia through the Caucasus, according to a London report.

The authorities in Hongkong addressed circular letters on the Sept. 23, to the different newspapers in the colony with instructions to reduce the size of their newspapers for economy.

Mr. Mitchell F. Hepburn, Premier of Ontario, predicted that Germany would defeat Russia and then attack the British Isles with full force.

He said that if Britain also would be conquered "Canada will face a war against the Germans and all the power of the European continent."

He urged Canadian labor to speed up war efforts and said that the situation in Canada was "much the same as in France when she fell — men will not work and politicians do not care."

The Lisbon paper "Journal de Noticias," commenting on Soviet Ambassador Maisky's request for tanks and other help from Great Britain, calls attention to the contradiction between this cry for help and the Soviet boasts that the German army is so worn out as being unable to achieve further successes.

A direct sea-route between Tokyo and Shanghai will be opened before long as Tokyo has already been opened as a port since May 20th.

The British people must not prove too optimistic regarding the war in Russia for the struggle there is hard and has not been won yet, Mr. Albert V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, declared in London in the course of a luncheon.

"Doubtless we are giving our Soviet allies every possible aid and will continue to do so but we must take into consideration the material difficulties, which are considerable," he added. "In any case, the British people may be convinced that we will stand by our Russian allies to the last and that everything humanly possible will be done to help them," he concluded.

Mr. Hamilton Fish, staunch isolationist Republican Representative of New York, revealed on Sept. 23 that he would place before Congress next week a resolution to declare war against Germany.

He made this announcement after earlier stating that President Roosevelt should present such a resolution to Congress.

Mr. Fish said that he believed that an "attempt soon will be made to put us in an undeclared war."

He then pointed out that it was "clearly the function of Congress, and Congress alone, under the Constitution to declare war."

Explaining the purpose of his proposal, he added, "The issue is crystal clear — shall we go to war or stay out." I want to bring the issue to a head . . . in a Constitutional and an American way."

He disclosed that he had already drawn up the resolution and if it were not acted upon by the House Foreign Affairs Committee he would seek to attach it as a rider to the forthcoming new lend-lease Appropriation Bill or some other legislation.

Mr. Fish challenged President Roosevelt to "do the only honest and honorable thing" and present a resolution to Congress asking for a declaration of war against Germany.

Representative Fish said the time had arrived when the country must face the issue squarely.

He also predicted that the war resolution would fail by a 2-to-1 vote in the House.

Representative Fish said that the President, unless he was ready to present the war issue, should clarify his "shoot first" order to the United States Navy so that it would not mean that American warships must sink Axis warships whenever they are found.

By a majority of only one vote, the Australian House of Representatives yesterday defeated the resolution submitted by the opposition disapproving of the manner in which certain secret funds were used.

The vote was 32 to 31. Thus the government, which is hardly four weeks old, escaped rebuke by a majority so small that it was almost equivalent to a vote of no confidence, according to reports from Canberra.

Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye was received in audience by the Emperor at 3 p.m. today, reporting to the Throne regarding various matters of state. Earlier, Navy Minister Admiral Koshiro Oikawa was received on audience for 20 minutes.

Mr. Anthony Eden, the Foreign Secretary, saw the Turkish Ambassador in London, and later the Greek Premier, who arrived in England with King George of Greece.

Mr. Eden has also arranged to see M. Ivan Maisky, Russian Ambassador to Britain, and Mr. John Winant, American Ambassador to Britain.

Mr. Yin Ju-keng, former head of the now defunct East Hopei Autonomous Government, arrived at Moji aboard the Fusan-Shimonoseki ferry. He proceeded to Tokyo immediately aboard the limited express "Fuji." He will attend the ceremonies to be held at the Sojiji Temple at Tsurumi, Kanagawa Prefecture, for Japanese who contributed to the Chinese Revolution.

The deputy director of the Selective Service, Brigadier-General Lewis Hershey, charged that the "United States had become soft and flabby and needed a crisis of the type we now are getting." He spoke before a defense forum, in New York City.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler, leader of the America First Committee, in a speech before 5,000 members of his isolationist group in Portland, Oregon, vigorously attacked war and British statesmen.

"War — what for? Because you can't trust Hitler? I agree you can't trust Hitler, but neither can you trust Stalin, Mussolini or Churchill," he said.

"I was denouncing Mussolini when Churchill said that if he were an Italian he would be a Fascist.

"I was denouncing Hitler when Halifax was hunting boars with Georing."

A heckler shouted, "What were you doing when Lindbergh (Wheeler's staunchest supporter) was over there getting a medal?" (Mr. Charles Lindbergh received a medal from Chancellor Adolf Hitler after he had studied the Russian and German air forces).

Senator Wheeler shot back, "I was in Washington trying to make laws to help poor devils like you."

Although oil shipments from the Netherlands East Indies and also from the United States were completely blocked as a result of the freezing order, Japan was continuing to import from Mexico, Mr. Koh Ishii, Deputy Spokesman of the Information Board, told foreign correspondents at a press conference.

Normal trade relations were existing between Japan and South American nations, he said, adding that accounts were now being settled directly instead of in New York as in the past.

An intensive campaign was begun to recruit a large number of the remaining 1,200,000 men between 19 and 40 years of age.

Twenty-five per cent of men of these ages already are serving in the army, navy and air forces, according to a Melbourne report.

"The situation on the Eastern front is darker than ever". In these words the London correspondent of the "*Dagens Nyheter*" characterizes the reaction caused in Britain as result of the large German victories and serious Soviet defeats.

To substantiate his statement the correspondent quotes the opinion of the "*Times*" military expert:

"The situation is darker than at any time during the German-Soviet war".

Other British papers, his report goes on, are fully sharing this pessimism. The demands are repeated to render a greater and more effective aid to the Soviet Union.

Quoting the "*Daily Mail*" the correspondent of the "*Svenska Dagbladet*" declared that many Britishers have rudely been awakened from their dreams that the Soviet Union is going to win the war for Britain.

Three hundred more names of firms and individuals were added to the official "blacklist" through which the United States was attempting to halt Axis-financed propaganda and Axis trade ties with Americans.

At the same time, 65 names were deleted from the original list of 1,200 firms and individuals in Latin America which was published by President Roosevelt on July 17.

The Burmese Prime Minister, U Saw, left by air for England. He will also pay a visit to the United States, when he will see President Roosevelt. It was announced on September 1 that he is bringing a message of goodwill to Britain from the Government and people of Burma.

Major William Dwight Whitney, personal assistant to Mr. Averell Harriman, leader of the United States mission to Moscow, speaking at a luncheon given in his honor by the English Speaking Union, made a strong plea for Americans to be given the facts, so that they could understand Britain's will to win.

Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of Indo-China, in an interview declared that French Indo-China was determined to adhere strictly to the terms and spirit of the Japan-French Indo-China pact, and will not tolerate any Chinese actions which might injure French Indo-China's interests, the "*Nichi-Nichi*" reported from Saigon.

Asked by a "*Nichi-Nichi*" correspondent what French Indo-China would do in the event the ABCD line-up took hostile steps, Vice-Admiral Decoux was said to have replied, "Suitable counter-measures will be taken, but only upon instructions from Vichy." He added that the ABCD camp has not shown "any specific acts of hostility" within the past several months.

Regarding the Japanese-French Indo-China trade agreements the "*Nichi-Nichi*" said that Vice-Admiral Decoux stated, "The true evaluation of the trade agreement will be possible when the inflow of Japanese goods needed by Indo-China becomes smoother and the agreement is carried out fully."

To a question of whether the French Indo-China Government contemplates transferring the capital from Hanoi to Saigon in order to facilitate future Japanese-French Indo-China Government-General considers the present capital satisfactory.

In order to promote closer liaison and co-operation between Japan and French Indo-China, the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, at a meeting of its board of directors yesterday, decided to send identical messages of friendship to the Chambers of Commerce and Industry at Saigon, Hanoi, and Haiphong.

TOKYO ANTENNA

By E. M.

We have heard more than once from Americans that we are misinterpreting the Monroe Doctrine and misapplying it in East Asia. We are told the Monroe Doctrine as it is expounded by America is peaceful, while our "Asiatic Monroe Doctrine" is not.

* * *

It is argued also that America never has forced her Monroe Doctrine upon her neighbors as we are, it is alleged, trying to force our hegemony upon our neighbors. In other words, we are accused of using the ideal embodied in the Monroe Doctrine for the purpose of realizing something quite contrary to it.

* * *

We admit what we are aiming at in our neighborhood is not identical in every respect to the Monroe Doctrine. America's circumstances and ours differ, both historically and geopolitically. It is natural what we are trying to do has peculiarities unfound in what America has done and is continuing to do in her neighborhood.

* * *

Fundamentally, however, our aim to enjoy regional security and stability, unintervened politically by interests representing other sections of the globe, is identical with the basic aim of the Monroe Doctrine. This is why we occasionally use the term "Asiatic Monroe Doctrine" for the sake of convenience.

* * *

The principle of regional security and neighborly collaboration for a common regional destiny has never been so explicitly stated than as enunciated by America in 1823. The following are some of the words used in the famous Presidential Message:

* * *

"With the movements in this hemisphere we are of necessity more immediately connected and by causes which must be obvious to all enlightened and impartial observers... we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety."

* * *

Suppose the members of the Holy Alliance had opposed the Monroe Doctrine as America is opposing our regionalism today. Suppose the Kingdom of Brazil as it was founded in 1815 had alined itself with a European Power to oppose America's leadership in the Western Hemisphere. Would the history of the Monroe Doctrine, under such hypotheses, have been what it has been?

* * *

As long as some Powers are opposed to our claims which ought to be just "to all enlightened and impartial observers," we shall have to be self-defensively hostile to those Powers. The fact that we cannot be conciliatory to those against us, too, ought to be self-evident to all those enlightened and impartial.

* * *

If our course of action differs from the course taken by America, it is because others, including America, are treating us differently. We are not erring under any illusion. We only are reacting to circumstances.

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大亞洲主義月刊社

叢書第一種

(版再訂增)

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

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水路測量學員實習航海

海軍部所屬水路測量局，為造就專門人材起見，特設士官技術養成所，廣招優秀青年，從事教練，成績斐然，聞該所學生，因實習航海，於上月中旬乘海興艦北航青島威海衛，南航舟山福州，實地練習航海技術，茲以長江水道，極關重要，水路測量局長葉可松氏，奉令率領該所學生復乘海興練習艦，於本月十九日由上海啓航，溯流而上，廿日早抵達南京，廿一晨開往蕪湖安慶一帶，以資練習，聞海興艦將於廿四日晚返京，並定於廿五日晨由葉局長率領全體學員恭謁國父陵寢，獻花圈致敬，再赴國府晉謁汪主席聆訓，然後至海軍部及南京要港部參觀，由海軍部長任援道氏訓話，廿六日全體學生赴本京各處參觀，廿七日乘艦返滬。

京市府正式公布本月標準物價

已過半月餘之九月份物價，於（十七）日上午，由南京市政府公布，并發布告曉諭市民，依據該項標準於今日市價是否相附合，堪為一般市民所注視，爰將市府布告及價格表誌后，以為市民之購買日常食用品參考焉。

市政府布告 查本市抑平物價暫行辦法，業經公布施行在案，茲依據前項辦法，先就日常食用必需物品廿六種，送經南京特別市物價評議委員會，評定限價，凡各商人售買後例各項物品，在九月份內，不准超過評定之限價，倘有超過限額或有暗盤操縱者，一經查實，或被告發確有確證，定即依照罰則從嚴懲罰，惟自動在限價以下售賣者，則屬商人希望營業發展，當然在所不禁，至未經評定限價之物品，仍須依照抑平物價暫定辦法所定之標準售賣，不得任意高抬，合將評定九月份日常食用物品限價公告週知，此布，中華民國三十年九月十五日。

食品限價表 猪肉每斤一元六，猪油每斤二元二，水牛肉每斤一元二，黃牛肉每斤一元四，青魚每斤一元六，鮑魚每斤二元二，白魚每斤一元五，鱈魚每斤九角，鯽魚一元三，鮮魚一元五，青蝦每斤二元，公雞每斤一元八，母雞二元，雞蛋每個一角四，鴨蛋每個一角九，韭菜每斤一角四，酸菜三角，青菜一角，黃豆芽二角，綠豆芽一角五，毛豆三角五，扁豆二角，大椒四角，洋山芋三角二，芋頭三角二，豆腐每塊一角。

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渝方海軍將士傾向和平紛來歸

國府還都，倏經年餘，新海軍建設工作，在任援道氏領導之下，進展極速，海軍夙員，聞風來歸者，時有所聞，而對於十兵之收容，海軍部前曾設有委員會，負責辦理，自日軍佔領福州後，渝方海軍官兵多數均未撤退，海軍部特派部員曾爾泰，曾仰賢等，前往該地，辦理收容海軍官兵事宜，而渝方秘密工作人員，亦潛入福州設法迫令潛返渝方，但所有官兵，飽經憂患，傾向和平，相率謁職來歸，計有軍官十餘員，士兵百餘名，皆由曾部員等按照中央所頒收容條例，慎加遴選，不惟資歷甚優，且均年富力強，現已由海軍艦由福州馬尾運載抵達上海中央海軍學校，經過相當訓練後，即行分別委派職位，以補充各艦艇部隊實力，至渝方留閩海軍要員，有上校鄭沅，陸夷，王大焜，陳天經，萬紹先，謝浩恩，中校鄭貞椒，張岑，少校劉景篋等九員，咸鑒於渝方無底抗戰之非，毅然投效贊翎和運，亦潔同眷屬，一同乘艦來滬，至盤居華北方面之海軍夙員劉安國，李延庚，陳善啓等，亦來京投效，聞海軍部當局，以該員等均係海軍優秀份子，擬各昇以相當職位，以收相助為理之功，而為傾心和運者勸云。

滬市新聞銀行錢莊如雨後春筍

上海游資充斥，日形猖獗，處此國際情勢緊張，百業衰落聲中，生產事業日見狹窄，大好游資無法運用，迄難解決，各銀行錢莊，雖在減低利息，限制存款，但金融事業，表面仍呈興盛狀態，最近一月來，新開之銀行，錢莊，猶如雨後春筍，不斷產生，其資本總額，恆達一二百萬元，據記者向金融界探悉，銀行錢莊畸形產生之原因，蓋自歐戰擴大及遠東，南洋，形勢緊張後，海外華僑資金，亦大量向滬流入，更以國內各地財富之家，亦均攜其積蓄來滬存儲，但此積儲無

用之資金，外受減息之脅迫，而內以本金久無厚息收入，如向各行莊存儲，僅有五六厘之存息，易若互相集資，開設行莊，積金生息，至少可得一分以上，且可自主掌握，現實資金，不致被人倒閉，而致損失，况滬市工商業雖呈衰象，但在過去黃金時代，不乏獲得大量盈餘者，且當此貨價高昂，每一行號，其經濟上運用，動輒鉅萬，是則集同業之進出，已足專門設一金融機關，以處理之，藉使業務上之需要云。

新任駐義大使吳凱聲發表談話

自中政會第六十三次會議議決，特任吳凱聲氏為我國事變後駐義大利首任大使後，記者特於十八日下午，走訪吳大使，叩詢一切，承吳氏發表談話如下：

余自上次駐歐歸來，瞬已數載，當此國際風雲極度緊張之時，奉命赴義，深感責任之重大，查中義邦交，素極敦睦，當我 汪主席毅然倡導和平反共建國，率領同志還都南京之際，義國即首先對我國表示同情，其真摯之友誼殊令人不能無感焉，考諸往史，自十二世紀以來，義國即已與我國通商往來，如馬可波羅等，均曾與我發生密切關係，數百年中，兩國間之邦交，數好融洽，未嘗或斷，猶憶曩昔遊義時，見其國中政治之修明，工商業之發達，在在欽服不已，義首相墨索理尼，勇往邁進，治國之精神，尤使人崇拜不止，余既已受命，惟本諸國家既定之方針，秉承 汪主席之意旨，努力於中義兩國國交之敦睦，謀我國國際地位之增強，完成所負之使命。

吳氏略歷 吳凱聲，江蘇宜興人，年四十二歲，早歲留學法國，入巴黎大學最高國際法學院研究後，得里昂大學法學博士學位，在國外辦理國際新聞事業擔任上海申報與南洋星洲日報特約通訊員，民國十五年歸國，在上海執行律師職務，為我國出庭法租界會審公堂首先律師，同時擔任上海各公團法律顧問，及上海律師公會監察委員，民

(甲) 華中方面：(一) 軍管理工廠——共約一百三十廠，此一百三十廠中，經廠主備文向接收工廠委員會申請發還者，截至三十年八月十二日止，共七十餘廠，接收工廠委員會，據廠商申請與友邦洽商，已交還我方接收，計有下列五批，廿九年十月第一批，交還四廠，十一月第二批，交還四廠，三十年三月第三批，交還六廠，五月第四批，交還五廠，八月第五批，交還五廠，以上共計接收廿四廠，內染織廠六家，(上海二無錫四) 紡織廠九家，(上海三無錫四蘇州一蕪湖一) 軋花廠一家，(上海) 銅廠一家(上海) 橡膠廠一家，(上海) 襪衫廠一家，(上海) 製造機器廠一家，(上海) 水泥廠一家，(江甯) 教育玩具廠一家，(上海) 麵粉廠二家，(上海鎮江各一) 其他未發還各工廠，正在繼續談判中，(二) 中日雙方廠商於接收工廠委員會，尚未成立之前，合行協議解決者，及事實上已受管理者共計三十一廠，內紗廠五家，(常州四上海一) 漂染廠五家，(上海) 麵粉廠二家，(上海一，蕪湖一) 造紙廠二家，(上海) 印書局一家，(上海) 油罐廠一家，(上海) 軍裝廠一家，(上海) 榨油廠一家，(上海) 綢廠五家，(上海) 造幣廠一家，(杭州) 煉立廠一家，(上海) 兵工廠一家，(上海) 造織廠二家，(上海) 木廠一家，(上海) 煤球廠一家，(上海) 橡膠廠一家，(上海) 以上連同接收工廠委員會接收之軍管理工廠，共計五十廠。

(乙) 華南方面：經接收工廠委員會與友邦方面協商，交還我方者，計有電力廠一家，糖廠二家，紡織廠一家，飲料廠一家，硫酸蘇打廠一家，肥田料廠一家，士敏土廠一家，共計九廠，連同華中計算，實行解除軍管理由我方收回者，合計六十四廠。

(丙) 華北方面：(一) 友邦駐軍於本年七七紀念日，交還代管各地之紗廠，電氣廠，洋灰廠，打包廠，軋花廠，麵粉廠等，共計四十家，(二) 此外屬於華北行政區域內，山東，濟甯，河南，衛輝，徐州，東海等處，曾有電力廠，紡織廠，麵粉廠等，各廠商請向接收工廠委員會，申請發還，均因格于情勢，一時難於着手，現正由實業部與華北政務委員會協商，設立接收工廠委員會華北分會，或辦事處，以期

統籌兼顧，共策進行，凡軍管工廠尚未交還者，各該廠主，儘可依照前訂申請規則，向實業部呈請交涉發還云。

日大使本多召開全華總領事會議

日駐華大使本多於廿二日上午九時，在大使館召開全華總領事會議，出席者，如使館方面，為本多大使，日高公使，中村參事官，駐北京參事官土田，駐滿大使館一等書記官吉富，外務省東亞局第一課長太田，台灣總督府外事部第一課課長佐藤，並各地總領事，(內(上海) 高岡(青島) 渡邊(張家口) 高津(廣州)，有野(濟南)，杉原(南京)，石川(廈門)，矢野(香港)，北澤(北京)，潛水(石門)，田中彥(漢口)，田中正(太原)，各代理總領事，大熊(天津)，望月(厚和)，平田(海口) 等，由本多大使宣布開會後，首由太田課長代表豐田外相致訓，辭略謂，中日事變之處理，乃日本外交之根幹，國際情勢變幻莫測，政府仍以堅固之決心，求目的之貫徹，尙望今日出席各位，體政府之意旨，粉身碎骨求此目的之達成，更望將政府之方針及決意，轉達在華僑胞，求彼等合作，日政府對國府之約束，必須一一付諸實行，蓋日政府所祈求者，為國府之發揮其機能，分擔建設東亞新秩序之責任，深望各位在大使指導之下，與有關各方作密切之連絡邁進，完成使命，次為本多大使訓辭，先就目前與中國有關之國際情勢，第三國動向，暨駐華外交官應有之認識，有所說明指示，最後稱，在急迫之局勢下，日本政府處理事變之方針，絲毫未有動搖，已如豐田外相之訓詞所闡明，而國民政府之強化，又為處理事變必取之途徑，希望各位加倍努力，實行此方針，最後由各總領事及代理總領事，報告任地之近況，至下午六時半，第一日會議方告完成，(念三) 日，將由土田參事官，吉富一等書記官，宣讀報告，並舉行討論，廿四日，則與興亞院連絡部長官，舉行聯席會議，邀請陸海軍當局，講述作戰事項，會議日程乃告完成，又土田參事官，及堀內總領事，並代表全體，分別向 汪主席及外交部長致敬。

渝方之盲目抗戰，爲造成物價狂漲之主因，禍廣害深，不易挽救，然猶冀在可能範圍內，予以抑止，現在物資統制問題，業已獲得相當合理之調整辦法，今後當切實執行，以謀改善，務使運銷絕無困難，配給俱能合理。

此次物資問題之調整，政府當局與友邦關係機關，經慎重商討，然後決定，希望各地商民，仰體中日兩國通力合作之精神，恪遵規定，依法運銷，俾物資流通問題之改善，得以與日俱進，不獨商業繁榮，依賴至切，而民生安定影響尤大，茲特向全國各地民衆剴切曉諭，以冀共策事功，同時，對於友邦方面誠意之調解與協助，謹致謝忱。

日派遣軍當局發表物資移動取締辦法

本月廿六日下午六時，日方派遣軍總司令官及艦隊司令長官會銜發表，揚子江下流軍占領地域物資移動取締暫行規定，並就揚子江下流地帶物資統制事，發表談話，茲分錄全文如下：

日軍前爲阻止華中一帶援蔣之經濟行爲，及應付軍票之對策，實施物資搬出搬入之統制，自客歲六月以降，更加嚴密，其效果極爲顯著，日軍之積極推進及封鎖海岸棧，相輔相倚，頓使渝方內地之物資，陷於缺乏，於是物價飛騰，幣值大跌，予抗戰陣營以一大打擊，同時，軍票之價值亦逐步昇騰，但此項工作之結果，亦有使物資壅積於和平區內，致一部分產業陷於萎縮，使和平區域人民，感到不便不利者亦不少。

然目下對渝作經濟封鎖之重要性，毫不減少，於全面戰爭之見地，且有其加強之必要，復鑑於國民政府政治力之發展及和平地區人民生活安定之緊要，此次擬將物資移動管理辦法，加以適當及合理之改訂，以達其目的，其要點如次：

第一，由中日有關當局協同辦理，即在中央及地方，由中日軍政機關組成物資統制委員會，處理關於物資統制事項及審議，由上海搬往各地區物資之數量，中央物資統制委員會，第一次會議，廿六日在

南京舉行。

第二，管理物資移動之要點，在加強上海近邊之統制及對渝封鎖之徹底，在和平地區內部之移動限制，應力予緩和。

關於前線的隔絕，不但爲對渝封鎖之必要，且可以爲建設新國家之掩護線，故與國民政府協力而加強其作用，由其效力之增進，可以使占領地區內物資之疏通，恢復自由。

第三，現行取締物資移動之規定，根據上述意旨，加以修正，公告於衆，以取得人民之理解與合作，物資配給機構之合理化，及生活必需品，特別如食鹽之分配，並謀其杜絕流入非和平區域，爲此須尊重中日商人同等待遇之意旨，漸次進行必要之調整，同時，迅速於前線實行按票發鹽制度，或相類似之制度，以此而謀禁絕及阻止私鹽之橫行，及流入非和平區域。

此次調整之暫行辦法，未得謂爲完善，自不待言，於各項方策實施後，當更逐步進行調整。

於此並附加數言，即切願在和平地區內之中日人士，一掃平時觀念之殘滓，而發揚戰時意識，應深切自覺吾人現在爲建設新中國確立東亞新秩序，而與頑固執迷之反動勢力相激鬥，揮起忍苦耐勞之精神，以共同致力於新中國之建設，實所切望不置者也。

接收工廠委會併入實業部工業司兼辦

國府還部之初，日本駐華軍最高當局聲明，發還和平區域內，軍管各工廠，前工商部基於上述聲明，呈奉院令核准，組設一接收日軍管理工廠委員會，成立以來，迭經依據平等互惠經濟提攜之原則，與日本（陸海軍管理委員會），經過磋商，雙方推誠辦理，各軍管工廠之交接工作，尙稱順利，自工商、農礦兩部，改組爲實業部後，所有接收工作，由實業部繼續辦理，爲節省公帑起見，暫將接收工廠委員會，併入實業部工業司兼辦，茲將去歲迄今迭次接收情形，詳誌於後：

(第二問題)原則，仍須設法推廣外銷，同時，竭力獎勵並援助內地織網廠之恢復，務使發達，以期擴大絲織品之內銷，適應國人日常之需要，(四)問，對於今後清鄉區內之實業，如何振興，實業部已否策劃改進辦法，答，清鄉區域內之經濟建設，先着手於農事改良，救濟農村金融，次求物資供需相應，務使圓活，俾作復興農村之基礎，(五)問，前農礦部徵收之蠶絲改進費，為數頗鉅，將如何處理，以利蠶絲，答，改進費之征收，本係撥作指導農民改善育蠶之用，前農礦部業已創辦原蠶種製造場等事業，此後當以全部收入，於之於育蠶與製絲之改進，決不移作他用，(六)問，軍管理工廠之具體的實施狀況，並其方針如何，答，軍管理工廠之接收，經過相當順利，日內將有系統的報告，公開披露，(七)問，合辦事業及其他與日方間需要調整之事項，有何處理方法，華方對此，準備如何，答，中日合辦事業之調整，與處理問題，極為重大，本年六月間，汪主席東渡與日政府當局商談者，此亦為重要問題之一，現在中日兩方，正在積極準備具體的調整方案，預料意見頗易接近，但現在尚未宣布內容，(八)問，糧食對策及民生改善方案，答，糧食問題之根本對策，厥惟增加生產，本部成立伊始，正在集合專家，妥擬最易見效之計劃，在最近期內，即將實施，(九)問，與滿洲國及華北間之物資交換，有何運管方法，請問其方針，答，與滿洲國及華北之物資交換，現在尚未能有具體的比較合理之方法，但政府對此問題，甚為關切，(十)問，全國經濟委員會之活動狀況，及今後經濟建設之目標如何，答，經濟委員會，與財政，實業，交通各部，及水利委員會，實為一體，經濟委員會為設計機關，各部會為執行機關，各部會施政方針之總合，即為國民政府整個之經濟建設方案。

梅實部長談話調整物資統制問題

本月廿六日下午六時，實業部梅部長，為調整物資統制問題，發表談話如下，關於物資統制問題，年黨以來，政府當局會竭力圖謀合

理之調整，全國民衆，亦莫不一致期望物資之暢通與生活之改善，自去歲中日基本條約簽定，中日兩國之經濟提攜，乃隨整個邦交調整，獲得進一步之具體保障，今年主席及周副院長赴日，曾於增進兩國親善合作諸大端，作概括之申述，物資流通問題，即係其中重要之一點，日本朝野上下，基於東亞共存共榮之共同觀念，對於我國之經濟復興及民生安定，寄以無限之關切與同情，數月以來，關於物資問題，迭經政府當局與友邦關係機關，開議商洽，現已確定調整之具體方案，即將於最短期內，逐漸付諸實施，如有成效，並將逐步加以改進，今後對於各地物資需給，必能因此次調整，獲得不少之改善與便利。

過去因為戰爭狀態之存續，對於若干經濟設施，常不能滿足理想之期望，尤其內地物資運銷之阻滯，實為商人及一般民衆共同感覺痛苦之焦點，但此種普遍之民衆痛苦，實為盲目抗戰論者所賜與，蓋全面和平，一日不能實現，則一切經濟計劃，無不遭受牽制，固不僅物資流通問題一端為然也，此次友邦關係機關，毅然接納我政府當局之意見，對於和平區域內地各處物資移動之限制，決在最短期內逐漸撤除，故今後凡在和平旗幟下之商民，均能自由運銷各項商品，(違禁品除外)吾人對於友邦方面，盡力匡助我政府當局之改善人民生活之熱誠，表示十分之敬佩，惟物資之運出，運入上海地域，因關於對外輸出問題情形殊為重要，故仍不得不採取限制方策，以杜流弊，但對於各項管理取締之規定，必在可能範圍內，使一般商民透出了解，藉免隔閡，實業部現已設立特種商品運銷管理局，先將茶，繭，生絲，蛋，及其製品等四項物資之運赴上海地域者，實施管理，一俟辦有成效，再行徐圖推廣，至於內地各處物資消費量之配給，亦正積極設計妥善之調整方策，務使供求適當，民生安定，現在物資高漲，日甚一日，其主要原因，實由於舊法幣之通貨膨脹，幣值貶落，淪方人員不顧民族存亡，拖延戰爭，且濫發法幣，漫無限制，以致物價飛騰，民生聊生，言念及此，良堪痛心，我和平區內物價，較之淪方物價，固仍低數倍，但較之事變以前，則亦已增高甚多，政府當局，明知

給白種人創造了這末一個很富庶的都市，白種人還不是給他們一種很慘痛的生活，胼手胝足，僅獲一飽，雖然他們也曾有個團體的結合，愛祖國愛東亞，可是白種人禁止他們的活動，充其量，僅許共同拿出一些錢來，建築若干比較過得去的住宅，能決一般華僑的住的問題，但因為人多的原故，能享受的只數千人，其餘流浪街頭的，却還是佔大多數中的多數，中國平民的娛樂場所，有「新世界」「快樂世界」「大世界」等，華僑們工作之餘，化費了若干錢，就可以入內找尋一些調濟精神的趣味。

新加坡其他佔主要的人民是印度人和馬來土人。

新加坡的底層大眾，表面上雖似乎很容易駕駛，而實際他們對於當地統治者，常醞藏着一種不滿的情緒，反抗運動，尤其在華僑方面，曾經有過好多次的暴露，英人主持的事業，如公用車輛方面，因為屢次罷工的原故，損失相當鉅大，又英人的橡皮種植事業，印度工人也曾因為感到被業主剝削太甚，而發生反抗。

從貧民區的拉望達街以至銀行區的賴夫爾廣場，隨時可以表現，「低級民衆」對英國統治者的「不穩」現象，是正在滋長着，如果一旦有事新加坡的大衆也許會爆發革命。

英帝國當局在第一次世界大戰結束後，即已了解於新加坡在整個帝國中地位之重要，而加意準備，迄今二十餘年的慘淡經營，新加坡已成爲遠東最良的軍港，一切設備，都用最新式的器械，若于海軍軍事專家稱之爲「世界上最堅強的堡壘區」。

新加坡港沿岸，據說埋藏着十八吋的海岸防禦砲，射程遠達廿五英里，海港之大，尤無與倫比，是可容納整個不列顛海軍，甚至有若干觀察家說，即使再加上整個美國的艦隊，也還有餘，新加坡的船塢和軍艦修理設備，也極驚人，設有軍火庫，置有特殊防空設備，可以避免轟炸。

最近，新加坡是處於一個非常的局面下了，英帝國於是調集了大軍，進駐於此，以防制萬一的陸上攻襲，計首先開到的是由里比亞撤

退的澳軍，其次是印度軍，最後是在那扣克撤退的英本國軍，總計約不下十一萬五千人，現在都散佈在邊境的各個森林中，情形是非常的緊張，所以新加坡已全部的籠罩在軍事狀態中，在這多事之秋的今天。

實業部長招待中日記者

國府實業部長梅思平，於十九日下午四時，在該部會議室，茶點招待本京中日新聞界，到中日記者三十餘人，由梅氏親自接見，茲錄問答如次，(一)問，實業部成立伊始，請問梅部長將來施政方針如何，答，國府之使命，原在安定和平區域之民主，以期達到全面和平之目的，故實業部之施政方針，當以安定民生爲其唯一之標的，在此世界戰禍未戢熄，東亞和平尚未樹立之今日，欲求民生之安定，第一當爲糧食之充足，現在雖另有專管糧食問題之糧委會，但關於農業之改良，各種食糧之增產，則仍爲實業部之主要工作，此後當全力以求其開展，此外，則和平區域內工業之復興，甚至於手工業之復興，當爲本部之第二主要工作，鄙人之理想，擬於最短期內，能完成和平區內經濟之相當的自給自足，最低限度，必求日用品之能相當的自給，再次，乃使非和平區之工業，逐漸移入於和平區內，因之連帶及於金融與商業，亦擬本此原則以轉移，至於國外貿易，則完全視英美諸國對國府之態度以爲斷，現在和平區域之生產，亦儘有餘力，足以應付資金凍結之困難而不至竭蹶，以上所舉農工商三者，實爲一整個之系統而有一貫之方針，足以爲諸君告者，(二)問，英華凍結中國資產後，工商界貨品對外行銷，蒙受影響最大，政府當局，對工商界有無具體援助辦法，答，英美凍結資金後，政府對工商界之援助辦法，可分爲兩方面，(甲)以物物交換制度，仍設法使輸出入儘量暢通，(乙)設法使和平區內工業復興，並與友邦協力，改善物資統制辦法，使內地工商業逐漸繁榮，以彌補對外貿易之損失，(三)問，蠶絲爲我國大宗生產品，今後將如何積極改進，答，關於蠶絲事業之改進，依據前條

波蘭完了，芬蘭，荷蘭，比利時都通通完了，只有法蘭西懸崖勒馬，還保持得住半壁江山，大多數弱小國家，都因為參加帝國主義戰爭而犧牲了，我們有幾千年的歷史和文化，中華民族要為自己的前途而奮鬥，絕對不容許他人而供犧牲的，在這世界政局波瀾中間，拯救中國民族的危機，只有一條路，就是和平反共建國，重慶抗戰到底的路線，只有為英美帝國主義犧牲到底，是絕對沒有前途的，九國公約的規範下的遠東局勢，是帝國主義榨取殖民地的舊秩序，九國公約，我國不但不應該擁護牠，而且積極聯合呻吟於帝國主義的遠東舊秩序下的東亞民族去撕毀牠，九國公約一日規範着遠東，不但東亞民族永無解放的希望，即中國的獨立自由平等，也永遠是達不到的，英美為其本身利害打算，高叫維持九國公約，原是無足為奇的，重慶一方面口裏說為民族獨立自由要抗戰，一方面即隨聲附和擁護九國公約，這是最矛盾不過的，不過擁護九國公約，是英美帝國主義走狗重慶政府當有的義務，所謂為民族獨立自由而抗戰，不過是欺騙國民的口號罷了。

英美為保存其在遠東的利益，為阻止日本的南進，不惜施與小惠，使重慶盡其牽制日本的義務，這是不必說了，甘做英美帝國主義走狗的蔣介石及孔宋等，不惜驅使中國國民供英美帝國主義維持遠東權益之犧牲，這也是不必說了，在重慶政權壓迫下的同胞們，你們是愛國家愛民族的，你們處在重慶政權淫威之下，受蔣介石及一般英美帝國主義走狗的宣傳，對國內外的情勢，是不容易看得清楚的，我願借這電波的力量，很熱誠的告訴你們，中國民族的命運，要靠我們自己來決定，你們要認清國內外的情勢，爭取主動的和，歸到汪主席領導之下，與日本和平合作，共同保衛有亞的安甯，這是我們時代的使命，也是我們爭取中國獨立解放的義務。

汪主席發表豔電，倡導和平，你們是知道的，國府還都南京，和日本成立基本關係條約，你們也是知道的，我們看穿了英美的所謂援助，完全是為她們的利害打算，於他們有利的時候，她們可以資給你

一點軍火來牽制日本，於她們無利的時們，她們可以不管你的死活，我們民族是要生存發展的，我們不能把民族命運寄託於虛無縹緲的國際援助，我們民族的命運，是要靠我們自身創造和開拓的，我們要認定拯救中國民族目前的危機，祇有與日本於平等互惠原則通力合作，打破英美等帝國主義百年來支配遠東的舊秩序，建設共存共榮的東亞新秩序，這是中國民族自救的唯一路徑，也是共同保衛東亞應有的義務，我願全國同胞，共同站在和平反共建國旗幟之下，同心協力，向復興中國，復興東亞的大道邁進。

軍事要港之新加坡

曉風

新加坡在南洋是一個極重要的軍事據點，在這遠東多事之秋的今天，新加坡尤其為一般人所重視，講他的歷史，自經英人管理迄今已一百廿九年，它聯繫着英帝國主義在歐亞間的一個政治跟商業的連絡站，它是英帝國在遠東的一個最重要的軍事根據地，關於它的內層，還像大部分英屬領土的都市一樣，沒有多大時代的表徵，東方人聚居者約七十萬人，人口的密度，與年俱增，近數十年間，因為橡膠業和馬口鐵業的發達，相當富庶，但市容依然陳舊不堪，至多是半現代化而已，新加坡像上海和西貢一樣，沒有本地的文化，它僅是西方人帶來些西方文明，所以到處只是為着西洋居民們的便利着想，而形成一種畸形的發展而已。

實際上，新加坡是英屬馬來亞天然富源的總經理處，它的富庶，自當逐日增長通貨的地位，在遠東處于第二位，幣值之高，則略次于荷幣，新加坡的所謂「高等人士」，優游于舒適的環境中，他們的家庭和園州，是一個遠東最美麗最富麗的所在，新加坡的白種人有一條心理上的不成文法，便是每一個白人總以為自己是「高等人士」，是「紳士」，而自認為優秀民族，對於當地土人，或東方人，一向來是看不起的，甚且側目而視，羞與為伍。

新加坡的市面，統統是華僑，他們擁有五十萬的大衆，可是雖然

都使你們失望嗎，遠的不必說了，你們現在所希望得到是英美的援助，我們且把英美援助的真意何在，給你們說吧。

自事變開始以來，英美是借過一點小款子給重慶的，重慶方面在每次得到一點小惠的時候，好像是受寵若驚，可是，我們試細細的檢討一下，英美的所謂援助，何一不是利己的打算，拿美國來說罷，一千萬，兩千萬，連續的借款，那一次是疏財仗義救濟中國的困難，不是拿過剩的商品來換取中國的桐油，就是拿陳舊的軍器來換中國的鎢礦，名叫做援助，實則趁火打劫，結果呢，美國的軍政商人，是發財了，中國農民和工人的汗與血呢，一點一滴的白流出去，換來的軍火，還要用來無底抗戰，打敗仗了，還要將人民的財產燒個精光，將人民的生命，毀個精光，美其名叫做焦土抗戰，中國元氣的破壞，民衆的犧牲，在美國看來，是滿不在乎的，只要把中國的資源拿得手，她的過剩商品銷得出去，是不管你中國的死活的，這叫做援助重慶，叫做援助中國，你說痛心不痛心呢。

英美歷次的聲明，和他們的所謂援助重慶派的言論，常常說援助重慶的目的，是要「保衛亞洲的門戶開放」，「恢復遠東的均勢」，「門戶開放」呢，是說中國資源和利權，讓列強來共同分肥，「遠東的均勢」呢，是說列強要在遠東維持勢力均衡的局面，固然不許一國的獨霸，也不許中國獨立自強，這是九國公約的主要目的，也就是英美對遠東政策的金科玉律，因為近百年來，英國的勢力，伸入遠東最早，繼之而來的，是德，是俄，是法，美國是一個在遠東插足較遲的國家，所以在第一次歐戰結束後，召開太平洋會議，訂下九國公約，確立遠東均勢，目的就是便利她在中國勢力的伸張，九國公約的訂立，固然是美國為自身打算，現在還要維持九國公約，又何嘗是為中國着想呢，中國是一個獨立自主的國家，自己不能自謀生存，要賴人家來圖生存，已是可恥的了，還要開放門戶，讓列強來自由踐踏，把中國的資財讓列強予取予奪，以圖一日之苟安，實是可憐，說起九國公約，本來是中國外交上一頁慘痛的歷史，英美却要把這頁慘痛的歷史永遠

留存在我們身上，要使我們後代子孫沒有翻身的日子，而重慶的所謂抗戰派，還要沾沾自喜，跟着英美一個鼻孔出氣，把九國公約當作一度纏身的靈符，這是多麼可憐呢。

九一八滿洲事變以來，「遠東均勢」早已開始打破了，中日事變以後，英美在遠東的勢力，更發生根本的動搖，國府還都以來，中日訂立基本關係條約，確立建設東亞新秩序的軸心，更使英美百年來在遠東支配的勢力，快要改觀，英美觀了東亞民族的醒覺，當然是恐慌得手忙腳亂的，在這種情勢之下，英國因為忙於歐戰，本來是無暇再顧及遠東的了，美國却要代之而起，企圖攫取英國的贓物，所以不惜利用重慶和日本搗亂，索制日本不能南進，這就是美國援助重慶的心跡，犧牲中國民族生存，犧牲中國人民生命財產，來做其保護遠東勢力的前衛，在美國算是十分得計的了，可恨的是一班的所謂抗戰者，甘做英美帝國主義的鷹犬，置國家的存亡，民族的安危，人民的痛苦於不顧，試看蔣介石，孔祥熙，宋子文一班人，有那一個不是英美的走狗呢，中國民族的生存，他們可以不必考慮，只要他們的主子的勢力，永遠支配着中國，他們是可以高枕無憂，坐地分肥的，抗戰勝利，他們固然可做英美的特等買辦，抗戰失敗，他們也可以腰纏百萬，逍遙海外，事變以後，他們剝削人民膏血得來的美元英鎊，老早就匯到紐約和倫敦去了，他們生為英美帝國主義的走狗，死為英美帝國主義的忠魂，他們的一顰一笑，惟英美帝國主義者的馬首是瞻，是一點也不值奇怪的。

最近蔣介石看見太平洋的局勢，日趨於緊張，反乘機取巧，喊出所謂ABC陣線的口號，A是指美國，B是指英國，C是指重慶，希望把他自己放進英美的聯合陣線裏去，做將來太平洋戰爭的一員，這更是不配，連保衛國家的能力都沒有，那裏配得上參加太平洋戰爭的一員，將來太平洋戰爭，會不會爆發，即會爆發，勝敗屬於那一方，我們姑且不論，就令重慶是搖旗吶喊，跟着英美亂舞亂跳，不論戰勝戰敗，都是俯仰由人，有什麼資格來參加將來的戰果呢，捷克完了，

，其實是從中取利，遠的不必說，這幾年來，捷克上了挑撥離間的當而完了，波蘭上了挑撥離間的當而完了，希臘上了挑撥離間的當而完了，法國呢，懸崖勒馬，不肯拿自己的國家供他人的犧牲，不再上當了，結果雖敗猶存，我們亞洲民族，上了挑撥離間的當，有的已亡國了，有的幾瀕瀕於滅種，數十年來，中日兩國的關係，發生了不斷的紛擾，固然是原因複雜，有待於清理，而外來侵略勢力之挑撥離間，不但使這些原因無從清理，並且愈加複雜，這一場中日戰爭，本來是中日兩國自己打起來，自然應該由中日兩國自己去和，為什麼拖延到現在，中日兩國國民，明明要和，而未能和呢，也都是因為這些外來侵略勢力，從中作祟，然而到了今日，他們的猙獰面目，已經畢露了，我們再不會上他們的當，也再不能上他們的當，有了近衛聲明和主席電，中日兩國已經確立了一個中日合作建設東亞新秩序的共同目標。

有了中日基本關係條約，和中日滿三國共同宣言，東亞民族，已經確立了團結合作，共存共榮的基本原則，有了六月廿三日的共同宣言，對時局之推進，事變之解決，更有進一步的具體的決定了，東亞如此，歐洲也是一弱，換句話說，東亞新秩序已在建立之中，歐洲新秩序也在建立之中，歐亞新秩序的偉大力量，並且已在聯合起來，向世界新秩序而共同邁進了。

侵略勢力所恃以維持舊秩序的第二個手段，是所謂均勢，什麼叫做均勢呢，侵略主義的所謂強國，要避免利害衝突，要共同向殖民地厲行侵略，就採用均勢政策，所謂強凌弱，衆暴寡，這個政策到了盡頭了，在舊秩序底下侵略主義者志在侵略，志在損人利己，一切的一切，都是以功利主義為出發，講功利就有利害衝突絕不是什麼均勢所可消弭的反之，在新秩序底下無所謂強弱衆寡之分，凡是以道義精神為出發，以共存共榮為目的，以善隣友好合作互惠為手段，便站在一起，換句話說，凡是反對侵略的，凡是反對舊秩序的，便站在一起，所以在舊秩序一方面，就算他們都是所謂強國，永遠的同床異夢，在

新秩序一方面，即使強弱懸殊，衆寡不同，求遠的是同心協力，同床異夢的必然覆滅，同心協力的必然成功，是可以斷言的。

各位同胞，九一八到了第十個年頭了，在這十年之中，世界大勢，東亞現狀，發生了很大的變動，然而無論怎樣，我們的前途依然是國父孫先生所指示給我們的大道，最可痛心的，國父孫先生訓示我們要打倒侵略勢力，求中國之自由平等，而少數叛徒，却要把國家民族的生存獨立為英美侵略勢力而犧牲，孫先生訓示我們要實現大亞洲主義，中日合作共興東亞，而少數叛徒却要拖延戰禍，陷中國於萬劫不復的泥犁地獄，陷東亞於相斃以盡的悲慘境遇，我們對着國父在天之靈，對着革命以來諸先烈在天之靈，更無他言，我們只有奉遵國父遺教，號召全中國的革命民衆，號召愛國的海外僑胞，恢復革命的本來面目，一致起來，為救國，為興亞，而努力奮鬥，為建設新中國，為建設新東亞，而猛向前進。

英美援渝的真意

宣傳部次長郭秀峯對重慶民衆廣播演詞

自中日事變發生以來，全國民衆有一個很普遍的心理，中國軍備比較日本落後，要以武力戰勝日本，是不可能的，但只要繼續打下去，遲早總有某一個國家見地不平拔刀助，出來干涉，這樣中國便可轉敗為勝了，於是把中國民族的生死存亡，寄託於縹緲的國際援助，這種心理的錯誤，經過種種事實之證明，大多數是很明白的了，但是還有一部份在蔣介石獨裁淫威符制下的同胞們，還像蒙在鼓裏，做着希望英美援助以獲得最後勝利的大夢，你們愛國家，愛民族，這種熱情，是值得尊敬的，可是你們被獨裁者的欺瞞蒙蔽，你們愛國家，愛民族的熱情，倒被利用到害國家害民族的路線上去，這是最可憐不過的，在盧溝橋戰事發生之後，你們不是曾希望過九國公約會議開會嗎，開會之後，你們不是又希望對日本有所制裁嗎，張鼓峯事件發生之後，你們不是也希望過蘇聯對日打起仗來嗎，結果怎樣了，不是條件

慶政府的沒落，已成為註定的命運，我們對它本來已無所希望，倒也不必再說他，我們所希望的是我們的和平陣營中，不要也發現這種毛病，如今，竟不幸發現了蔡洪田的被控案件，實在覺得有無限的遺憾，雖然是否蔡洪田確實勒索賄賂，抑是江都縣長的捏詞誣告，還有待於當局與法院的偵查，不過空穴來風，當不致完全無因，誠不勝其惋惜。

和平運動是一個出生入死的運動，大家為了解救國家民族的危難，奮身而起，所以自始都抱了犧牲小我的精神，認為國家有辦法的時候，個人才有出路，如今中國在戰敗之餘，全國瘡痍滿目，國家的生命，真是繫於一髮，在此危急存亡之秋，如果我們還要專為私人的利祿打算，不能為國家民族着想，那末前途真何堪設想。

如今，蔡氏被控案件，既已交由法院依辦處理，是非屈直，不難水落石出，在此我們所欲表示的，便是希望大家都要為國家的前途着想，不要專打個人的算盤，記着，國家有辦法，個人才有辦法。

東亞新秩序建設之前途

林柏生

各位同胞：自從戰事發生以來，在世界極度動亂之中，各位聽到了許多新名詞，什麼民族統一戰線啊，國際民主陣線啊，獨裁陣線啊，打破現狀派啊，維持現狀派啊，「無」的國家啊，「有」的國家啊，真是名詞愈多，頭緒愈亂，共產黨明明是目無祖國的，怎麼也說起國家民族來呢，他們天天在陰謀割據地方，篡竊政權，惟恐中國不亂，又怎麼說是統一戰線呢，蘇俄是一個獨裁政治的老祖宗，怎麼和所謂民主的英美合在一起，叫起民主陣線呢，近百年來世界現狀是帝國主義者侵略下的現狀，也就是殖民地，次殖民地，以及一切被壓迫的民族被侵略的現狀，英美為維持他們橫行侵略的霸權，當然要維持現狀，殖民地次殖民地以及一切被壓迫的民族，為爭取獨立解放，應該是打破現狀，為什麼以打破現狀為出發的中國國民革命，忽然的改變了方向，反而要拿中國人民的血肉，為英美維持現狀而犧牲呢，日本雖強

而物資缺乏，處處受着外來勢力的宰制，是一個「無」的國家，中國雖大，而產業落後，時時受外來勢力的侵略，也是一個名雖「有」而實則「無」的國家，正是應該同心協力，向「有」的國家算帳，把失掉了的東西拿回來，把沒有的東西要回來，又為什麼竟然相爭相打起來呢，不要說了，愈說愈亂，這些名詞，不是侵略主義者愚弄我們的口號，便是共產黨徒欺騙我們的策略，照着這些名詞，是永遠不能夠認識清楚世界的大勢，東亞的現狀和國家民族的前途的。

世界的大勢，東亞的現狀和國家民族的前途，究竟怎樣呢。

是由舊秩序崩潰轉到新秩序建設之中，什麼叫做舊秩序呢。

以功利主義為出發，以損人利己為目的，以挑撥離間，殘殺侵略為手段的，便是舊秩序。

什麼叫做新秩序呢：

以道義精神為出發，以共存共榮為目的，以善鄰友好合作互惠為手段的，便是新秩序。

整個世界，整個東亞，在舊秩序的勢力殘酷的侵略和支配底下，已經一百多年了，百年以來，凡是被侵略的國家民族，凡是要爭取生存獨立，要爭取安全發達的國家民族，都在奮起和舊秩序的勢力搏鬥，為打破舊秩序建設新秩序的而努力，日本的明治維新，是為着這一個目的，中國的國民革命，也是為着這一個目的，可是目的雖同，而努力的方法和步驟，還未能一致，因之外來的侵略勢力，使得以乘間抵隙，挑撥離間，流他人的血，來維持其殘酷無情的舊秩序。

然而這個時候，已經過去了，舊秩序已到了最後崩潰的末日，新秩序已在邁步建設之中。

侵略勢力所得以維持舊秩序的第一個手段，是挑撥離間，一個民族碰到他，他要你永遠內亂，永遠不能統一，幾個安危相關的民族，碰到他，他要你永遠分離，永遠不能合作，臨到動亂不可避免的時候，他躲在幕後，用盡陰謀，挑撥別人的仇恨，於不知不覺之中，相爭相打，相斃以盡盡，這時候他還戴起紳士的假面具，說什麼居間調停

德美關係的不斷，僅剩一線，目前只有駐美德大使，與駐德美代辦，雙方領事，早已撤退，此種微弱的聯線，或許不能保持兩國國交的不斷，若再有上述的事件繼續發生，兩國必致公開作戰，華爾街已作大膽的預測矣。

吾人深以為美國當竭力避免戰事，使世界不致根本毀滅，美國的力量，不當用於結果莫測的戰事，而當保留以用於和平會議之上，來決定全世界所期望的永久和平。

美國尤當着意自身是個商業國家，今日操縱世界商業的英帝國的毀滅，乃是為美國去一有力的競爭者，而使世界的財富，市場，得到平衡的分配。

德國亦當避免對美的無為刺激，如美國船隻運送軍火於英國俄國必須擊沉者，則當小心出之，不使傷及生命，美國船隻之從事中立工作者，更不當擊沉之，但是，茲再言之，問題的中心，全在美國，美國船隻務必不使駛入歐洲戰事區域，或封鎖範圍之內。

▲消滅工部局中的英國控制力▼

國民政府在獨立自主的立場上，必需以有效方式，收還上海公共租界的統治權，公共租界表面雖是國際的公共租界，實際乃是英國屬地。

工部局當權者，支領駭人聽聞的薪金，都為英國人，僅有一法律顧問為美國人，但是毫無實權，當權者以次的高級職員，同樣都是英國人，下級職員中才有中國人，日本人，印度人，及少數白俄。

國民政府當立即對於工部局的不法情形，加以注意，要求改組，消滅工部局中的英國勢力，租界中國人民，既佔多數，總辦一缺，當由中國人任之，從經濟方面着想，主要職位亦當選任有才能的中國人，至於專家及技術人員，凡是外籍者，亦當視需要的久暫，定其去留，並須積極訓練國內中西人才，使不必「輸入」純歐種的英國人，來任這些肥缺。

關於租界未來繁榮的又一個先決問題，是工部局的應當有多數中

國代表權，以中國人所付租界捐稅收入百分之八十五為比例，從這一點上，可以說維持這難型的英國屬地與當權者，乃是租界的中國納稅人，想到現在上海民衆一般饑寒貧困的情形，而工部局總辦與法律顧問二人的薪水，每年已達五十萬元之鉅，吾人當然要對於工部局中英國的無恥侵略，表示合理的忿恨。

澄清吏治的實際表現

自從陳公博先生揭不了建設廉潔政治這一主張，以迄汪主席在中央黨訓團中鄭重闡揚「廉」字的意義以後，澄清吏治，建設廉潔政治的呼聲，便迷漫全國，隨後又公布了一個財務人員舞弊千元以上即處極刑的法條，行政院又特為制定公務人員宴會及送禮限制辦法，前者在防止財務人員的舞弊，是一種治標的辦法，後者則在杜絕奢靡，厲行節約，所謂儉以養廉，乃是一種治本的辦法，標本兼治，當局對於澄清吏治，建設廉潔政治的精神，於此可見。

一年餘來，尙未有懲治貪污案件的發現，因此不免有人懷疑於政府的表示，只是一種裝點門面，欺騙老百姓的官話，這實在是一種錯誤。

前日報載江都縣長潘宏器向行政院呈控江蘇民政廳長蔡洪田，派科長徐光祿，王春元，向其勒索賄賂，汪院長據呈後，當即先令調查統計部長李士羣查辦，並提出本週行政院會議，將此案交首都地方法院依法處理，且將蔡洪田先行停職，雷厲風行，可見當局對於澄清吏治建設廉潔政治的主張，絕對不是裝點門面的官話。

貪污是腐蝕政治的一種最大的力量，一個政府如果患了貪污的毛病，它的前途就斷送了，這在歷史上的先例真是多到不勝枚舉，如今重慶政府一般所謂抗戰的英雄們，他們在抗戰的招牌底下，極盡其搜括之能事，以充私囊，經濟學專家馬寅初因為主張向這般發國難財的人收取特別捐稅，暴露了重慶政府的貪污政治，觸怒了蔣介石，而遭受看管，這種情形，我們當然感到痛心，不過抗戰已經到了末路，重

有利益的是英國，英國若干年來統制上海，是每個美國人所曉得的事實」。

威勒對於新錫蘭首相允許美國在日美戰爭中利用新錫蘭根據地的言論云，「當然彼將以根據地給我，澳洲也許將根據地給我，他們需要美國的金錢去警衛他們的國土，所以美國在遠東作戰，便是在全歐洲作戰」。

據威勒氏云，美國人民對於諾克斯與史汀生的政策，已屢次表示不滿，「美國並無對日作戰或聯合蘇俄的情緒，參加歐戰的意向，亦甚微弱，整個美國人民，怨惡希特勒與希特勒所代表的一切，亦怨惡史大林與史大林所代表的一切，對於日本既無特殊的好感，對於統治中國者亦無特殊之好感，不過對於英國的奴視印度，則絕無同情，彼不惜美日將惡至有敵對行為，使兩國的好戰者，藉辭而使兩國捲入戰禍」。

「日本為美國棉花石油最大的主顧，美國亦為日本最大的顧客，究有何種理由，使兩國不能和平相處，日本取得滿洲國，北京，華北，甚至佔領中國所有口岸，美國亦未對日宣戰，美國一面以軍火售與日本，一面對中國貸款，助之抗日，當然中日兩國對美都有懷疑，僅至英國的領屬利益受了影響，美國政府才對遠東表示極大的關切」。

▲受愚的英國人民▼

年長月久，英國一般人民的困苦與日俱增，邱吉爾政府欲以虛偽的勝利諾言愚弄人民，亦日益困難，英國人民與軸心國談判和平的願望，亦不乏明顯的表示，這種願望，連帶着邱吉爾一日不去，英國一日不得和平的堅強信心，自從猶太種規矩會信徒張伯倫，將英國拖入第二次世界大戰的一天起，英國人民無日不在呼號痛苦之下。

英國今日已知若非戰事立刻結束，英國的失敗無可幸免，這幾點事實，已經使最樂觀的英國人士，對於局勢失望（一）美國的援助已來遲而失効，（二）英國已經破產，（三）作戰需要的糧食原料的缺乏，

（四）英國兵力的薄弱，不足以抗禦德國的進攻。

張伯倫死在九泉之下，或許為了一時之錯而使英國對軸心宣戰，猶感不安，此非過甚之辭，英國人民向來順從貴族資本家的一言一動，至今乃又有了一個成例，可以看出如何少數的殘忍之輩，能使全國蒙其禍殃。

英國人民如在一九三九年九月，能有人對其說破真情，必定全國一致，反對參戰，但是當時的領袖，正與現在的領袖同樣的愚弄人民，使人民誤信永遠無望的勝利。

▲美德關係更形惡化▼

美國兵艦葛利亞，貨船山薩的被轟擊，與鐵水手號的被擊沉沒，似乎已將美德關係，惡化到極危險的程度，葛利亞與山薩的被擊，乃在封鎖境內的冰島相近處，第三艘的沉沒正在紅海戰事區域之內，葛利亞據說幾乎被潛艇的魚雷擊中，山薩乃前丹麥國的船隻，正欲向巴拿馬共和國註冊，被美國沒收，不久即遭魚雷射擊，此兩事件出現在冰島領海，鐵水手無疑的係在租借法案之下裝載軍需赴英，而被擊沉在紅海。

此項消息，一時轟動了美國，極有主張因此即向軸心國開戰者，當時皆以為攻擊此美國船隻者，均為軸心國的潛艇，華盛頓方面的呼聲尤高，政府的支撐者，盡力煽動戰事。

但是若將情勢作一個平心靜氣的分析，美國的遣派船隻駛入戰事及封鎖區域，無疑的是追求戰禍，軸心國不能再將他們民族的生存問題，受美國幻想的支配，美國未曾正式加入歐戰，但是在道義上與物質上尚能有人否認美國的已經參加戰事，助英作戰乎，在德意眼中，美國已不能視為中立國，軸心國理應與之對抗，美國對英的軍火供給，尤其是用美國船隻運送，與美國砲口的瞄準德國，正是同樣危險。

美國的積極參戰以救崩潰中的英帝國，真是毫無意義，戰事與美國無關，雖費一兵之力即能挽救英國，亦不值得。

▲國府流線化▼

國民政府最近決定刷新戰時機構，將各部門的組織，人員大加變動，改組的議案，由汪主席提出，通過八月十六日第五十八次中政會議後，實行將若干部合併或改屬，如鐵道部的併入交通部，工商部與農林部的合併為實業部，警政部的改為軍事委員會調查統計局，社會部改為正統國民黨中央黨部的一部，人員的調動，有前社會部長丁默邨改任交通部長，前工商部長梅思平改任實業部長，前司法行政部部長李聖五改任教育部長，前農礦部長趙毓松改任司法行政部部長，前鐵道部長傅式說，警政部長李士羣，交通部長朱青來，及趙尊嶽氏，均特任為行政院政務委員。

汪主席此次之革新行政機構，乃積極強化國民政府的先聲，政府無疑的明瞭非將無用的駢支裁撤，本身不能健全，私人親友，非確有才能信譽者，不當循情援用。

此次改革之後，尚有繼續改進的餘地，總之政府當以「人地相宜」為目的，但是，在將政治流線化之中，必須斧削得宜，最近受任的某要員，曾經武斷地裁撤了小職員若干人，此種裁員，對於行政經費所省每月不過數百元，而使小職員失去了生計，這樣的改革，既非必要，又屬殘酷。

政府的舉動，完全有輿論的同情，並均瞭解政治的効率與經濟，對於政府的成功，與民心的傾向有極大的影響。

▲日美關係的調整▼

象徵和平的鴿子，銜着橄欖樹枝，在緊張的太平洋上黑暗的天邊飛翔，這是一個好兆祥。

日本首相近衛文磨公致美國大總統羅斯福的親筆書函，使世界的政局受了極大的興奮，幾乎將轟動的德蘇戰事消息蓋置了，近衛公當

事善斷用大政治家的機警手腕，使國事轉危為安，書函的內容，尚未發表，但是整個世界都等待着這次日本善意的具體表現的反響。

同時在華盛頓羅斯福總統與日大使野村大將，同窗老友，正忙着商議解決目前日美的僵局，近衛公的親筆書函，由野村大將八月二十八日親呈羅斯福總統後，有四十五分鐘之談話，野村大將退出後，國務卿赫爾又與總統密談一刻鐘。

對這情勢的樂觀，至少在日美方面，可以從是近東京報紙的一致聲稱日美尚有談判的餘地上，可以斷定，至於美國的態度，華盛頓消息靈通方面，凡是議論太平洋上目前形勢者，都認為美國雖對遠東保持強硬的態度，然而當前局勢，並非沒有和緩的可能。

日本某大新聞評論云，太平洋上的局勢，顯然因為日本在越南的行動而惡化，但是從越南法總督特古的態度中，可以尋出一種保障，特古謂，彼不能瞭解何以英美兩國對於事關日法兩國的越南共防，如此關心，美國政府錯解日本在越南之行爲為侵略，而不思英國在馬來與泰國邊境的動員，乃是對越南與日本的建設東亞共榮圈的一個嚴重威脅。

最近美國約束日本的經濟行動，不能視為友好，但是如果日本能夠得到不再有為經濟行動對象的保證，日美談判必將大有進展，美國政府與一部份輿論，以為日本的為軸心國之一員，乃是對太平洋上和平的威脅，而不思日本的加入軸心，乃在羅斯福總統斷然取消一九一一年日美通商航行條約之後。

最近美國上議院威勒，關於太平洋局勢，尤為日美關係與和戰問題，作極有見解的分析云，如日美開戰，則直等於「保持英國在亞洲的霸權，而非有益於美國」。

美國對日並無作戰的情緒，「雖政府人士，有一部份曾經表示願與日本一戰」。

威勒繼云：邱吉爾首相八月二十四日的演說，「余以為顯然表示希望日美開戰，邱吉爾所云英國將從旁助美，更屬可笑，究竟在亞洲

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