

Vol. 2

NANKING, June 1, 1939

Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a Newspaper

No. 18

VOICE of NEW CHINA

A BI-LINGUAL FORTNIGHTLY

Incorporating the CHINA OUTLOOK

National Library

~~Dissolution of Settlements~~
Kunming
and Concessions

More of Kulangsu

Wang Ching-wei's Efforts
for Peace

British Troops on Chinese Soil

Shanghai Settlement and the
Reformed Government

More Bunk from Chungking

40 Cents
a Copy

中 華 新 報 半 月 刊

\$ 10
a Year

刊月半聲新華中 Voice of New China

Incorporating the CHINA OUTLOOK
Established in 1935

Published by The New China Publishing Company
8 Drum Tower Villa, Nanking, China.
號八村新樓鼓 京南

Shanghai Agents
Chinese Commercial Publishing House, 304 Liza Bldg.,
346 Szechuen Rd., Shanghai, China.
二二五一箱信政郵 海上

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Subscription Rate \$6.00 per half year or \$10.00 per year
(Shanghai Dollars) in China, Japan and Korea, \$14.00 per year in
Europe, Africa, Australia, U.S. \$3.50 per year in North and South
America Postage included.

Advertising Rates may be had upon application to the Publisher.
Contributions on topics of general interest are invited and if accepted
will be paid for at current rates. Articles submitted must be original

not yet published anywhere. The Editor does not bind himself, however
in the matter of returning rejected manuscripts.

American Office World Wide News Association
20 West 43rd Street, New York City

Telephone Longacre 4500, Cable address: Worwidnews, N.Y.
Pacific Coast Office (World Wide News Association)
William C. Lyon, L. C. Smith Bldg., Seattle

Orders for advertisements and subscriptions in the United States may
be placed through the above office.

Hongkong Office South China News Agency,
2nd. Floor, 32 Hollywood Road.

AGENCIES IN

United Kingdom Capt. W. S. Toombs, (The Economic League
King's Ripton Huntingdon, England.

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Crescent, Kentish Town.

Germany Hans Ries, Kongsberg, Prussia, 14 Orseln Strasse

Japan Maruzen Company, Ltd., 6 Nihonbashi Tori-nichome, Tokyo

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Ausure Arthur Pon, 7, Ann Street, Surrey Hills, Sydney

Penang The Overseas Trading Syndicate, 2c, Burmah Road

Saigon Societe des Imprimeries et Librairies Indochinoises, 64-70
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IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

To The Great Indian People:

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

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

Now is the opportune moment to act!

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

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

JOIN THE ASIATIC LEAGUE TO OVERTHROW BRITISH IMPERIALISM!

L. K. KENTWELL,

Hon. Secretary,

8 Drum Tower Villa, NANKING (CHINA).

NARAM SINGH,

Asst. Hon. Secretary and Treasurer

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Editorial Notes & Comments

Dissolution of Settlements and Concessions

The day is fast approaching when all foreign settlements and concessions in China will be dissolved and returned to their rightful owners, the great Chinese People.

From the time the first white men entrenched themselves in this country, China has been regarded as a weak nation, to be thoroughly exploited for the benefit of certain predatory European nations, particularly Britain who has played the role of conqueror of China for the last eighty years. Beginning with the naval conflict at Chuenpi on November 3, 1839, between two English men of war and Chinese war vessels, the British have not ceased their imperialistic designs on China. The opium question and Britain's sole responsibility in this nefarious and condemned trade has been buried in the history of the dim past but this does not in the least whitewash Britain's guilt. A contemporary American merchant of that period remarked that the British Superintendent of Trade knew only how to condemn the aggressive measures of the Chinese Government against the British merchants, while his dispatches to his home government "contained not a word of the provocation given by the Britishers in continuing the condemned traffic (opium trade) under constantly repeated injunctions against doing so, and persistent warning to discontinue it."

There is insufficient space in these columns to go into a long dissertation of British actions in China, but all fair-minded persons, irrespective of race or religion, who know something of British relations with China since the Opium Wars, cannot but agree with us in condemning Britain for what she has done in China. The success of the British in India, brought about by the unscrupulous dealings of the infamous East India Company, evidently led the British Government to the belief that similar tactics in China might be successful in bringing this vast country within her imperialistic orbit as well. That she nearly succeeded in her schemes is no credit to the British escutcheon.

The weakness of the former Imperialistic regime and the dilly-dallying policy of the last regime, that of Chiang Kai-shek, nearly proved fatal to China. At the outset of the Nationalist Revolution of 1926, the Chinese people had hopes that finally the day of redemption for China had arrived and that the foreign yoke would at last be cast off

Instead of that the Chinese people only saw their country being further despoiled by the "Soong Dynasty" and their territorial integrity sold for English gold.

This sad state of affairs lasted until the present hostilities broke out. The traitor Chiang was driven out from his strongholds and sent scurrying to the mountain fastnesses of Szechwan, and with the assistance and cooperation of Japan a new regime has been established. The full importance of this new state can only be comprehended in the light of future events, but already today we see the establishment of a New Order destined to bring China of old out of the doldrums and create a New China.

This New China fully realizes the incongruity of the existence of extraterritorial rights for foreigners residing in this country, and the existence of foreign settlements and concessions. New China is all the more concerned when it considers that these foreign areas are hotbeds of intrigue and political activity aimed against the new regime. This situation cannot be tolerated by any sovereign state, and New China, with the cooperation and help of her neighbor, Japan, is determined to dissolve such areas and rights which were obtained from ancient China at pistol point.

The failure of the Chiang regime, during its decade of existence, to wipe out this national shame is more than sufficient reason for them to be condemned and driven out of office. They have failed China miserably.

Recent happenings in Kulangsu, Tientsin and Shanghai, are hastening the time for the dissolution of all foreign settlements and concessions in China, and the sooner the European powers realize that their rapacious hold on China has been broken the better will it be for their future relations with this country.

Due to their stubbornness and pride, it is doubtful whether such countries as Britain will realize the seriousness of the present situation and take the first step to relinquish what they wrongfully hold. Japan has championed China's cause, and with the full cooperation of New China, the two neighboring countries will resist all attempts to keep China in a continuous state of servility to the West.

National Library
Kunming

More of Kulangsu

The landing of "allied" naval units on Kulangsu, after the Japanese Authorities had notified the representatives of the Powers concerned of the Japanese intention to withdraw all Japanese units from the island, constituted a direct challenge to Japan, and aggravated a situation which had already shown signs of developing into a major issue.

By their joint action, the Powers thought to intimidate Japan, but Japan is ready to take up any such challenge, especially when it concerns the safety and well-being of her nationals and her national prestige.

In this incident the hand of Britain is again discerned, as it is doubtful whether the two other Powers concerned, France and the U.S.A., are so much interested in Kulangsu as to warrant the landing of naval units simply to aggravate Japan. To protect the now helpless British colony of Hongkong, France and the U.S.A. allowed themselves once more to play the role of Britain's cat's paw.

The action of these Powers must surely be regarded in the light of unfriendly and challenging acts towards Japan, as the issue simply concerned justified action on the part of Japan to undertake protective measures for her nationals residing in Kulangsu and for the Chinese officials of the new regime who are cooperating with Japan. Such Japanese action would have been duplicated by any other power in similar circumstances and there would have been no interference from Japan, in fact, it is more than possible that Japan would have been only too glad to extend her assistance to any other power in the suppression of lawless elements.

Furthermore, it must be remembered that Japan is one of the Treaty Powers in China and enjoys equal privileges to those of the other Treaty Powers and there should have been no objection to the action she took in Kulangsu. Britain, who is also one of the Treaty Powers, only recently gave the world an example of the rights she exercises in this country, by illegally despatching British troops to purely Chinese territory to protect British lives and property which she considered as having been endangered. We refer to the British action in sending troops to Pootung to protect the Lun Chong mills which were the scene of recent labor disorders.

If Britain considers that she is entitled to send troops for the protection of British lives and property in territory outside of the foreign settlements and concessions, in other words into purely Chinese territory, surely Japan is entitled, as one of the Treaty Powers, to despatch troops to a foreign settlement (Kulangsu) for similar reasons. But the analogy does not extend the whole way, as British action in Pootung was entirely illegal and contrary to the treaties.

And so it is all along in the present China situation. Whatever Japan does is wrong, but whatever Britain does is right. This attitude might have gone unchallenged a few decades ago, but today the situation has changed entirely. Britain now faces a

powerful Japan and a New China both cooperating to bring about a New Order and the suppression of unjust foreign domination in China.

* * *

Wang Ching-wei's Efforts for Peace

Knowing that further resistance would be futile and would only bring on more suffering and misery to the masses of the unfortunate Chinese people, Wang Ching-wei, former Deputy Executive of the Kuomintang, has come forward squarely and boldly to advocate peace with Japan — *peace with honor*.

Wang has been condemned unmercifully by the Chungking propagandists as a traitor, etc., but, as stated in a previous article in these columns, Wang can by no stretch of the imagination be accused of being a seeker of personal gain or high position, as he possessed both.

This journal is in possession of information obtained from a close associate and follower of Mr. Wang that confirms our belief that he is acting only in the best interests of the Chinese people. He fully realizes the folly of a useless resistance and the terrible suffering which the Chiang regime is inflicting on the country, and he has therefore cast aside the false trappings of the office which he held in Chungking to come forward as a savior of his country. He is not like Chiang who continuously deceives the people by false reports of imaginary victories on the one hand, and on the other exploits them cruelly to fill the pockets of the infamous "Soong Dynasty."

All true patriots and friends of China should wholeheartedly support Mr. Wang and his statements should be seriously considered if the welfare of the country is really and truly at heart. And the best way to do this is to ignore the discredited Chiang regime which makes a pretence at existence in far off Szechwan.

* * *

British Troops on Chinese Soil

The time has come when New China will not only be able to stop further landings of British troops on her soil, but she will also be in a position to demand and enforce the immediate withdrawal of all such troops now quartered in the foreign settlements and concessions. The billeting of British troops in Shanghai and Tientsin is a distinct violation of China's territorial sovereignty and such troops should be withdrawn without further delay. The continued presence on Chinese soil of British troops will only serve to intensify the present anti-British boycott and Britain's relations with New China will be strained to the breaking point.

Sino-British relations in the past have been anything but happy, and the supposedly amiable relations with the discredited Chiang regime can only

be put down to British hypocrisy as well as to the traitorous policy adopted by that regime

New China, however, has turned over a new page in the history of this nation, and what held good in the past does not hold good today. Britain should seriously consider this point and realise that the time for domination has passed, as New China is determined to exact a full recognition of her sovereign rights

* * *

Shanghai Settlement and the Reformed Government

Urging the authorities of the foreign areas in Shanghai to maintain "rational" and "legal" relations with the Reformed Government, Mr. Lien Yu, the Foreign Minister, in a recent press interview reiterated the necessity for the authorities of the foreign settlements and concessions to wake up to realities. He asserted that the settlements are Chinese territory in which the Chinese Government possesses full administrative rights.

In accordance with international custom, Mr. Lien said, the Powers concerned should maintain legal relations with the *de facto* government whenever international incidents develop. He expressed regret that political murders in which some of his colleagues and Japanese fell victims have been committed in the foreign settlements in Shanghai and that none of the culprits has been arrested, indicating the inability of the settlement authorities in maintaining peace and order.

He pointed out that since the withdrawal of the Kuomintang forces and officials from Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei more than a year ago, foreign interests within those three provinces have received adequate protection from the new Chinese Government. On the other hand, his colleagues have been assassinated in foreign settlements in Shanghai. If it is not because the Settlement authorities are hostile to the new government and therefore intentionally allowed the assassins to go unpunished then those crimes constitute a definite proof of the inefficiency of the Settlement authorities. This alleged inefficiency has caused the Nanking Government and the Greater Shanghai City Government and Japanese authorities to make the various representations.

Mr. Lien saw the "first step towards awakening" on the part of the Settlement authorities in Shanghai in the joint proclamation issued on May 11 discouraging political activities, but he took strong exception to the word "neutrality" mentioned in the document. He took pains to explain the status of the foreign settlements in Shanghai by quoting international treaties to which these settlements owe their existence, stating that the Settlements are neither "leased territory" nor a territory ceded to the Powers.

"Whether you judge from treaties or facts, the Foreign Settlements in Shanghai are Chinese territory within which the Chinese Government can perform administrative duties to the fullest extent. Now that the surrounding areas of the Settlements have been

brought under the control of this government, if the Settlement authorities wish to maintain their *status quo* and peace and order they must recognize new facts with sincerity by effecting *de facto* cooperation with this government and by giving satisfactory replies to all the five demands recently presented by Mayor Fu.

"If they still continue neglecting their duties and maintaining an unfriendly attitude, then this government cannot but take further appropriate steps based on the principle of self defence until the lives and property of all Chinese and foreigners living in the foreign settlements have been safeguarded." Quoting two international treaties signed between China and the Powers, Mr. Lien stated that Foreign Settlements such as those in Canton, Foochow, Amoy, Ningpo and Shanghai are merely areas marked out for foreigners to reside and the municipal administrations in those areas are the organizations commissioned by the Chinese government. Authorities of these Settlements must keep abreast with time and the reasons for the establishment of foreign settlements given more than 70 years ago are practically non-existent today.

Mr. Lien concluded by asserting that the administrations in foreign settlements should therefore undergo fundamental changes immediately. He

THE NOBEL PRIZE-WINNERS

and the Nobel Foundation 1901 — 1937

Edited by
T. W. MAC CALLUM, M. A., and STEPHEN TAYLOR, R. P. D.
with an Introduction by
Professor GILBERT MURRAY, Oxford University
Published by
The Central European Times Publishing Co. Ltd.,
ZURICH 1 Stadelhoferstrasse 26

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

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

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

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agreed to the various statements made by the Japanese officials in regard to this question and expressed the hope that the propaganda (by publications in foreign settlements) directed against his government and Japan be stopped

* * *

More Bunk from Chungking

A peculiar development of the present Sino-Japanese Incident on the part of the Chiang regime is the remarkable flair for dissemination of lying propaganda, which, if all of it were to be swallowed wholesale without the proverbial grain of salt, would have us believe that all the main cities and centers in Japanese occupied territory have been recaptured while Chiang troops are continuously registering brilliant victories, and millions of Japanese troops have been killed

Such propaganda is especially intense during periods of great stress and danger for the Chiang regime, and the public recently had a spate of Chungking inspired lies which actually influenced no-one except the ignorant masses in this unfortunate country. First of all, we were fed with the recent announcement of the recapture of Nanchang, the capital of Kiangsi Province, but this lie was issued no doubt to cover up serious Chiang losses in that area. Then the public was regaled with the startling information that "plans have been made for the recapture of Nanking." Next we heard rumors of the impending fall of Canton to victorious Chiang troops, and generally there was a crush of news relating highly fictitious Chiang victories, crushing Japanese defeats, and so on *ad infinitum*.

As regards the false story of the recapture of Nanchang, the "*North China Daily News*" of Shanghai related an interesting story of the fervid imagination of a British correspondent who had wired the story to his paper in London. The report, according to the "*North-China*," was an *exclusive* one with an *abundance of detail*. But, on the following day, a masterpiece of ingenuity to explain why the city was still in Japanese possession was revealed by the same correspondent. In the words of the "*North-China*" "It appeared that the Chinese had planned to capture the city, but the Japanese prevented the plan from materializing by the expedient of rushing up troops — which is what anybody would expect them to do. It is all very bewildering and adds burlesque to a bitter struggle which is costing thousands of lives."

Even Powell's "*China Weekly Review*," a well-known Chungking propaganda organ, gave the lie to the Nanchang story

Then, of course, we had the story of the impending recapture of Canton, but there seems little or no likelihood of such an eventuality taking place. It might have been only a coincidence, but just about the time this story was propagated, there leaked out

information that the Kwangsi group of generals, led by Generals Pai Chung hsi and Li Tsung jen, were keenly dissatisfied with General Chiang Kai shek over the course of present events in Chungking, and that they were planning to stage an independence movement in their own province

These and the myriad of other lies are being resorted to by the discredited Chiang bandit junta to give the outside world the false impression that it is still functioning and that it is putting up a grand resistance against Japan. This may hoodwink some, but the fact that the Chiangites are fast disintegrating is obvious to most.

It is not so much the question of propaganda and its effects, however, that we are concerned with, but what is so callous and cruel in the strange policy being followed by the Chiang bandits. They seem to harbor no thoughts for the untold misery and suffering which they have brought on their countrymen, and by the widespread use of propaganda are leading the Chinese masses into the delusion that resistance against Japan can and must be continued. This is only a mirage in the desert of propaganda, and the sooner the Chinese people wake up to realities the sooner will peace and order settle on this harassed land.

Land for New Shanghai To Be on Market

Two hundred hectares of land, forming part of an ambitious plan for the development of a new Shanghai, between the present International Settlement and Woosung, will be put up for sale by the Shanghai Real Estate Company, a subsidiary of the Central China Development Company, late this month, the "*Shanghai Mainichi*" reported.

Property will be sold to Chinese, Japanese, and foreigners alike, "except to firms actuated by a profit motive which do not fall in line with Japanese national policies," according to the daily.

Lots in the projected industrial, warehouse, residential and the first and second business areas, under the new Greater Shanghai plan, will be put up for sale. Paved roads as well as public utilities, including sewerage, will be available in the areas, the "*Mainichi*" stated.

German Colonial Troops Hold Anniversary

On the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the German Colonial Troops on May 18, General Ritter von Epp, head of the Colonial League, dedicated six banners. Handing them over, General von Epp declared that they would wear the wreath of mourning until the colonies are won back.

A Word of Advice to Our Countrymen

By KOO YUN

The place of the government of a nation with respect to its people is just like that of parents to their children. The protection and care of a government for its people make them feel loyal and grateful. Naturally, they look to their government as children would to their parents. It was said in the Shu Ching "He who takes care of us is our king, he who oppresses us is our enemy." While the Book of Poetry said "Happiness be to our king who is the parent of the nation." But when the bandit Chiang regime came in power illegally, it exercised one party rule, it taxed the people heavily and unmercifully. In fact, it left no stone unturned in its thorough exploitation of the helpless people. During the last decade or so, there was a reckless issue of bank notes to the detriment of the nation's currency, while government loans were floated one after another and forced on the people to accept them. The whole nation was indignant, but no one dared to voice any opposition for fear of high-handed measures of Chiang who would not hesitate to put anyone out of the way who dared to raise a finger of dissatisfaction. The result was the country was deprived of its silver reserve, which the bandit regime shipped abroad in their own names for rainy days in foreign countries where they know they will be forced one day to live as refugees. It is generally known that the riches of the "Chiang Kung Soong bandit regime", consisting of bank deposits and properties in foreign countries exceed any of the richest man in the world. This sounds indeed surprising.

Chiang's treatment of the people was how to deceive them and squeeze out their life blood and sweat money. He is exceedingly clever at thinking out ways and means to achieve his ends. He would "crack the bone for its marrow, and drain the pond for its fish." What was left for the people to do was to mortgage their properties or even sell their wives and children in order to contribute to his insatiable greed and avarice. However, the wealth and resources of the nation have their limit. This ceaseless draining of the country's wealth has at last exhausted its sources and reduced the whole country into a state of dire poverty. Even if Chiang did not start the war against Japan, his regime would have to fall, for it is but natural that he could not stand long in the way he did. Moreover, he is fond of war, accepting enemies as his friends, he joined hands with the Communists leader by Chu Teh and Mao Tze tung, and recklessly started hostilities with Japan, thinking that he could surely come out victorious. However, as soon as hostilities began, he lost battle after battle and province after province. The newspapers subsidized by him disseminated false reports in his favor which could not stand verification. His soldiers would flee at the sight of the advancing Japanese army. They are defeated without a fight. After the defeats, he would carry out

his "scorched earth" policy or flooding the dykes without the slightest regard for the lives and property of the people.

It is now nearly two years since hostilities began, but it has never been heard that Chiang has contributed any relief for the suffering millions, either in money or in food. The people are simply left without shelter and subsistence. Thousands upon thousands have perished from starvation. But he is not at all moved by this pitiful situation. The number of deaths due to the cause of the war has exceeded one million at least. It affords nothing but a heart-rending tale to tell now.

With the Reformed Government things are entirely different. Ever since its inauguration, it has taken upon itself the relief of the suffering masses as its foremost duty. By either caring for them or sending them back to their homes, every one of the refugees, whether man or woman, old or young, is given shelter and food. Refugee hospitals are set up for the care of the sick. It feels its duty undone whenever a single man is found to be uncared for. Its love and care of the people surpass even those of benevolent rulers of old. Since the Reformed Government is so scrupulously and untiringly looking after the welfare of the people, the people are grateful, sympathetic and support it. With the Reformed Government, the people are provided protection.

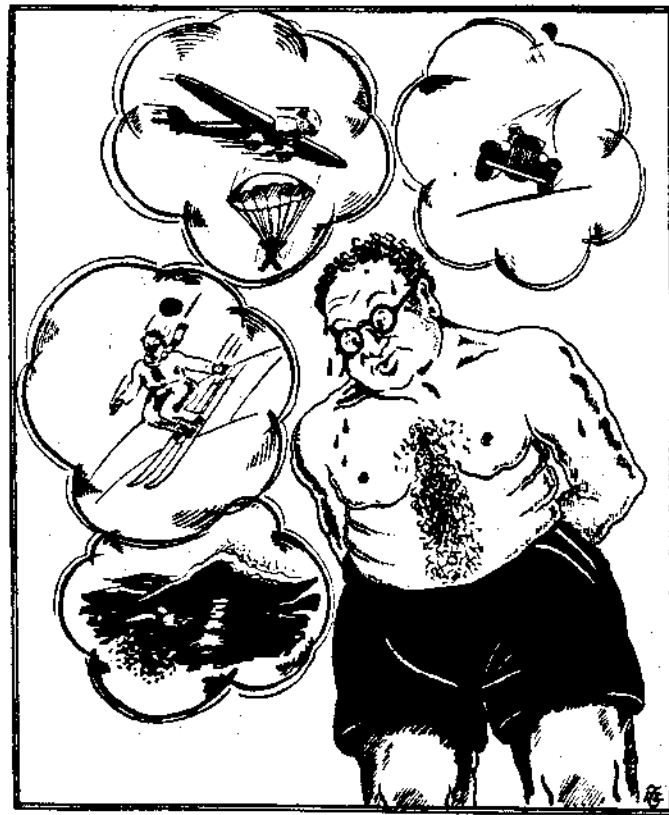
The consolidation of the Reformed Government will then mean lasting peace and security. No one should further allow himself to be fooled by false propaganda and listen to the lies of the slavish Chungking-controlled newspapers. They should bear in mind that the Reformed Government is their saviour, it is working for their happiness. They should wholeheartedly and devotedly support it. Only by doing so, they can expect to live, and what has been lost by the Chiang regime can be recovered. Through it, the New Order in East Asia can be established, and peace in the Orient can be long preserved.

It must also be borne in mind that for the Reformed Government to cooperate with Japan is the only way to save the country, not to ruin it. The people must make this clear to themselves, change their mind, stop supporting the bandit Chiang regime and come to the Reformed Government. They should also join together as one man to build up a strong New China, free her from any further exploitation by the white race and extract her from the position of a helpless sufferer of oppression. This will be the good fortune for the Republic of China in years to come. It is sincerely hoped that the people will thoroughly realize this, by being loyal to our five color national flag, and devote themselves to the establishment of the New Order in East Asia. The future of China will then be exceedingly hopeful.

SPORTS IN THE U.S.S.R.



RYTHMIC MOVEMENTS Bowing to the "boss" is good for loosening the spine



SPORTS LENGTHEN LIFE Ex-Foreign Commissar Levinof (alias Finkelstein-Wallach Apfelbaum), when interviewed by our special correspondent, stated that as he is now free from politics he has decided to take up some sport or other unless Stalin forces him to participate in one of the sports shown below



HUNTING In the USSR this is not the sport of a few privileged ones, and there the "game" is bigger and much more abundant.



TARGET-SHOOTING This sport in the USSR has become famous throughout the whole world, and there is always a plentiful supply of targets

IF ROLES WERE REVERSED

"Is it to be supposed that if in 1927 Britain closed the Yangtze and Pearl rivers to all neutral trade, virtually blockaded the Japanese concessions, the Japanese would have been satisfied with the explanation that their neutral resentment and objections were due to 'a lack of understanding'? Is it conceivable that the adoption of a grandiose British plan for a 'New Order in Asia' would have met with Japanese sympathy and approval, if the roles were reversed?"

Something to this effect (but, in fact, more vitriolic in temper) featured a speech delivered by the chairman of a British association at its recent meeting in Shanghai. This is probably what we might have expected to hear from any British gentleman these days in China who may be acutely conscious of the foundation of what he may consider the British prestige getting slightly shaky.

It seems fair on our part to voice our views to satisfy his curiosity as to whether or not the Japanese would have accepted Japan's explanation were they in the place of the British.

We would be satisfied with the explanation that Japan's "neutral resentment and objections were due to a lack of understanding," if once we were convinced of our lack of understanding. It is possible for any one to suffer from shortsightedness, but it is also possible for him to get over it and obtain a clear, correct conception of a given situation, unless he happens to be a hopeless megalomaniac and refuses to listen to reason.

In the first place, if the roles were reversed, Japan would not have been so provocative or petty, pinpricking annoying frictions because she would have had, it is hoped, the better capacity for foresight as well as insight to move along with the trend of time, instead of attempting to stem the rising tide single-handed.

Japan would not have given the British any ground to enforce drastic measures in dealing with the Japanese concessions. Appreciating as they would if the places were changed, of the true aims of the British action, they would never tolerate the idea of providing a haven for gangs of assassins in the midst of their concessions to carry on systematic anti-British murderous activities. If any illegal agents were found in the Japanese concessions, the authorities would take necessary action to see them rounded up speedily. They would never blame the British for protesting against dilly-dallying in clearing their concessions of all undesirable anti-British elements if they deliberately (or apparently) ignored such protests and went even to the length of seemingly extending some sort of protection over these law-breakers.

As a matter of cold facts, can the officials of the British and French concessions say as much, we wonder?

It is conceivable that Japan would sympathize and approve the adoption of a British plan of establishing a New Order in East Asia, were Japan in place of Britain. Japan would readily realize the benefit such a plan would bring about to all and would render all possible assistance to see it made a reality. Even if Japan made no aggressive help to Britain in that case, Japan would never be so stupid as to go clear to the other side, opposite to the British camp, and furnish the enemy of Britain with war materials and encourage him to carry on in the hope of seeing Britain embarrassed, weakened and in any way hampered in her work of establishing permanent peace in East Asia.

Much more could be said how things would have been to the better for mankind and world were Japan in Britain's place and had acted as Japan would. Maybe the Yangtze would never have been closed, or might have been opened sooner if it were closed, Chiang would have been finished long ago and the British Ambassador to China would have been relieved of the trouble of chasing round for the itinerant commander.

It may be idle to indulge in "ifs" in history or current events, but it would afford one quite nourishing food for thought once in a while. "If the roles were reversed" between Japan and Britain in the China Affair would prove a highly stimulating question for the British people whose time may profitably be spent in solving that.

Pressure on Powers to Be Exerted

The Government will hasten the establishment of a new order in East Asia by "bringing pressure to bear" on the international situation as a sequel to its decision on a fundamental policy regarding European affairs, the "*Nichi-Nichi*" predicted.

European events still held the attention of Government officials although a final decision on Japan's fundamental policy was reported to have been reached at a five-minister conference.

Following a joint conference of Cabinet Ministers and Counsellors, the Foreign Minister Mr. Hachiro Arata, gave a report on European developments to Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, the Premier.

Later Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, Navy Minister, and Baron Hiranuma discussed European affairs.

The "*Nichi-Nichi*" reported that Government leaders saw a necessity of formulating a definite policy in the construction of a new order in East Asia in keeping with political conditions in China and the internal situation in the Kuomintang Government.

Manchoukuo-Mongolian Incident



Planes were not the only machines of war engaged in the recent Manchoukuo - Mongolian border clash, as Japanese and Manchoukuo troops went into action against the forces of Outer Mongolia. Photo shows a machine-gun outpost supporting Japanese advancing forces somewhere along the front.



Shown here are Manchoukuo cavalrymen resting in camp. They cooperated with Japanese forces in dislodging Outer Mongolian troops from the Nomonhan area, east of Lake Buir and 180 kilometers south of Hailar. Though their equipment differs from that of the Japanese troops, they have adopted the "Hachimaki" or headband of their instructors. The "Hachimaki" was used by Japanese samurai "shock troops" as a distinctive badge in that they wore no helmets or armor.

Ciano's Work Evokes Praise Of Diplomats

Italian Foreign Minister Only 36;
Proves His Metal

Still holding the title of the world's youngest foreign minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano di Cortellazzo, Fascism's No. 2 man, soon will complete his third year in office — in itself almost another record in Italy.

In March, Count Ciano was 36 and in June he will have been foreign minister three years. He has traveled far in these years, and even his critics grudgingly admit he stands first in line as Premier Benito Mussolini's chief understudy.

From all appearances Mussolini is pleased with the record of his son-in-law. He has carried off successful diplomatic missions to Berlin, Budapest, Belgrade and has conducted himself skilfully in many delicate negotiations in Rome.

Foreign diplomats speak highly of Ciano. Those who on his appointment dubbed him a "glorified messenger boy" now admit their error. His boyish looking appearance was and still is misleading.



Count Ciano discussing the situation with General Guzzoni, commander of the Italian Expeditionary Force, during his visit to Tirana after the Albanian capital had been occupied by the Italian forces.

Fulfills Difficult Assignments

Ciano works hard at his job, and his three years as foreign minister have matured him considerably. Mussolini has assigned him some difficult tasks. It was Ciano who prepared the groundwork for the Rome-Berlin axis. It was Ciano who handled all the delicate negotiations connected with the Spanish crisis and the conclusion of the Anglo-Italian accord. It was Ciano who successfully negotiated an under-

standing with Jugoslavia which ended a long feud between the two Adriatic neighbors.

Nevertheless, Ciano has a good time being foreign minister. He likes to exchange stories with visiting diplomats. He loves posing and being photographed, although he photographs poorly. Like the Duke of Windsor he is a tie-twitcher. He wears his military cap at a rakish angle and has a hard time keeping his chin thrust forward in the Mussolini

fashion. Like many married men he has trouble getting his wife, Edda Mussolini, to leave parties early when he knows he must get up early the next morning.

Unlike Mussolini he is an indifferent sportsman. He swims well and likes to pilot a fast motorboat. On the beach he wears a pair of brown shorts which have seen better days. He speaks English, French, and German fluently.

Journalism His First Love

Count Ciano, like his father-in-law, was a journalist before he entered public life. Born in 1903, son of Admiral Costanzo Ciano, young Galeazzo studied law. Too young to fight in the World War he joined the Fascist movement at the beginning and devoted himself to journalism. He loved the profession and it only was on the express wish of his father that he went into the diplomatic service in 1925.

He served first in the embassies of Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires. He returned to Rome as a secretary in the Italian embassy to the Holy See when he met and fell in love with Edda Mussolini, the Duce's favorite daughter. He married her in April, 1930, and was transferred to Shanghai as consul-general, leaving there as minister to China in 1933.

His father-in-law then placed him in charge of the press bureau, elevated to the rank of ministry in 1935. The count was 32 years old when he entered the cabinet. At the outbreak of the Ethiopian war, Ciano, as a pilot, was mustered into service and commanded the "Disperata" squadron in its daring exploits in Ethiopia. He was the first Italian to arrive in Addis Ababa by airplane after the fall of the capital on May 5, 1936. Returning to Italy, he was made minister for foreign affairs in June.

Navy Day Parade In Tokyo



A massed band of 200 pieces took part in Tokyo's Navy Day parade. Eight hundred naval officers and men marched through the capital to mark the 34th anniversary of the Battle of Tsushima.

Worldwide "Open Door" Demanded

Instead of replying to the Notes of Britain, France and the United States which alleged that Japan was violating the Nine Power Pact and demanded observance of the principles of the open door and equal opportunity in China, the Foreign Minister, Mr. Hachiro Arita, has decided to issue a statement demanding the application of the open door principle the world over, the "*Hochi Shimbun*" said.

The journal pointed out that the United States had closed the door of the Eastern Hemisphere, including North, Central and South America, under the pretext of the Monroe Doctrine, while Britain also closed the door to Canada, India, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.

Those Powers wanted to reduce the Far East to a colonial status, the "*Hochi*" said. The Japanese Government has no intention to close the door of the Far East, as already affirmed from time to time, but on the contrary is pursuing a "fair and equitable policy to respect the rights and interests of third Powers in China and their commercial interests," the journal declared.

"It is unreasonable however, for Britain and the United States to demand the unilateral application of the open door principle to the Far East alone, whereas they closed the door to other parts of the world," the paper continued.

The daily said Mr. Arita soon will present a "bold demarche" demanding that the open door principle be observed throughout the world.

Questioned by a foreign correspondent regarding the journal's article, a spokesman of the Foreign Office said:

"I have no idea nor any knowledge about it."

Japan Should Purchase Guam To End International Friction

Writer Says Island Has Little Value From A Strategic Standpoint

By Masanori Ito

It seems that the day has finally come for the small island of Guam to burst into eruption in world politics. The writer of this article, foreseeing this some years ago, published a treatise on the subject, advocating the selling of the island as a means of solving the question peacefully and permanently.

Against the article, which was translated in the "Oriental Economist," several refutations were made by press circles in the United States. The "Chicago Tribune," one of the largest papers in the United States, responding to the proposal made in the article, stressed that, although there was no question that the proposed selling of Guam was one of the best means of solving the question peacefully, the United States, under any circumstances and whatever the price might be, would not accept any offer for the purchase of the island. The "Washington Star" published a similar article, while other papers also opposed the selling of the island.

Viewing the question both from diplomatic and strategic standpoints, the writer advocated the selling of Guam by the Washington Government and the purchase of it by the Tokyo Government, stressing that negotiations for this trade should be conducted when their national relations were peaceful. Incidentally, during two years following the departure of Secretary Henry Lewis Stimson from the State Department till the outbreak of the China Incident the Pacific Ocean was true to its name.

Race Anticipated

Although the writer never anticipated the outburst of the hostilities in China, he fully expected armament races among nations. An early disposal of Guam before the armament competition got into full swing, therefore, he thought would be profitable both for Japan and the United States and also emphasized that it would help greatly in removing antipathy likely to follow the competition.

Along with a ship-building race, a naval competition necessarily accompanies a race for the enlargement of both land and water equipments. Recalling that huge outlays were made for the enlargement of equipments during the Japan-American naval race between 1917 and 1921, the writer presupposed a similar phenomenon in the coming competition.

With this fear proving to be true, the enlargement of the Guam base, which was a grave issue just 20 years ago, again incites the public sentiment of Japan and, giving an impetus to competitive consciousness, it served to increase antipathy between the two nations.

Defense Of Guam

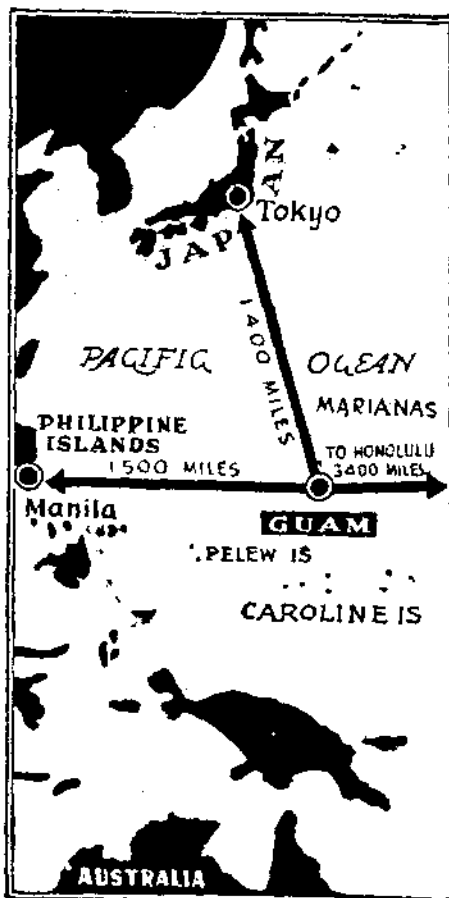
In its enlargement plans of land and water equipment, the U S Navy will undoubtedly make no exception to the defense of Guam, which has been consistently placed under her administration for the past 38 years. On this ground, the enlargement of the Apra naval depot should be regarded as a matter of course in her naval program and, from a purely strategic standpoint, it should be considered as a logical conclusion.

This logical matter, however, is quite disagreeable for Japan from the standpoint of her national defense. In 1920, even when no air force could reach the island, public opinion in Japan was quite disturbed as if a pistol was pointed at Japan's heart.

Without Walter Lippmann's remarks, it was obvious that the projected enlargement plan for Guam defense would provoke much ill-feeling among the Japanese. Even a small five million dollars enlargement program will give a feeling to Japan similar to the one she experienced when the "black ships" under Commodore Perry appeared off Kurihama beach more than 70 years ago.

Sentimental Question

The question thus is simply a matter of sentiment and, because of that reason, the writer of this article strongly advocated solving the question when international feelings were rather calm. The island occupies a geographical position which easily stimulates the competitive consciousness between the nations and this is the very reason we say that the



question is more sentimental than strategic. In other words, because of its geographic position, the fundamental value of Guam is much overrated as if it forms a great menace to Japan.

A small bomb of half a kilogram may never be able to destroy a ferro-concrete building, but its existence in front of the edifice is enough to create fear of great destruction lying ahead. This is exactly the case of Guam.

When Secretary Daniels planned the enlargement of naval bases, Guam island was planned to be merely a third base. In contrast with Cavite, Philippine Islands, which was made the second base, Guam was thought to be important enough as an advancing point.

Real Value Of Guam

The real value of Guam is not more than that. Although it became conspicuous in the world atlas when Hector Charles Bywater, noted British author on the naval question, called the island the Heligoland in the Pacific in his "Sea Power in the Pacific" in 1921 the writer of this article, on the contention that the statement was an exaggeration, unhesitatingly refuted Mr. Bywater's argument quite often in the past.

Guam island never did and never will possess the strategic advantage which Heligoland has for

Germany. Should the United States invest millions of dollars in dredging Apra port, the establishment of new docks and the construction of necessary equipments for a fortress, undoubtedly the island will play an important role in the strategy of the Pacific. As a matter of fact, however, no sensible statesmen will undertake such an adventure. No strategists will be willing to spend money for the lonely island of Guam than for Hawaii, Midway and Wake islands. The possibility of being exposed to an immediate Japanese offensive is 100 per cent greater than its actual menacing power against Japan.

It is true that even at present destroyers and submarines are able to make their stop at Apra and the main island of Japan is within 1,500 nautical miles of possible aerial attacks from Guam island. Undoubtedly it forms a great menace to Japan, but, simultaneously, chances of being assaulted by Japanese men-of-war and air force are quite equal for the island. Thus, it is obvious that Guam is quite vulnerable as an advancing base for the U.S. Navy.

Should Trade

Since it is located geographically between the main island of Japan and the mandated islands in the Pacific, without holding complete mastery over the sea, Guam is not able to maintain communications with the United States. It would be more natural,

Japanese Admiral Host To Foreign Commanders



Vice-Admiral Koshiro Oikawa, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese China Sea Fleet, was host to foreign naval commanders at a tiffin on June 1, aboard his flagship. Reading from left to right: Captain Catalano Gonzaga, Commander-in-Chief of the Italian Naval Forces in the Far East; Vice-Admiral Decoux, Commander-in-Chief of the French Naval Forces in the Far East; Admiral H.E. Yarnell, Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet; Admiral Sir Percy Noble, Commander-in-Chief of the British China Fleet; and the host.

in other words, if the island were a territory of Japan.

If the United States intends to adopt a strategy of sending a suicidal company into an enemy position, the defense of Guam island may have significance in an offensive and defensive battle on the Pacific. The island has the value of threatening other nations, but it will scarcely contribute to actual warfare.

The writer of this article cannot believe in such defense values of the island as were advanced by Admiral Leahy at the recent session of the naval committee of the Congress. It will be beneficial both for Japan and the United States if it were sold at a certain price. This is destined to be done so eventually.

The first opportunity for a peaceful trade for the island has already gone but the authorities of the two nations must in the future be watchful in order to find a second chance.

Ambassador Re-elected to Cultural Association

Sir Archibald Kerr, British Ambassador to China, was re-elected British President of the Sino-British Culture Association at the annual meeting held in Chungking recently.

The office of Chinese President of the Association was retained by Mr. Wang Shih-chieh, former Minister of Education.

Where Incident Occurred



Shown above is Lungtung Street, in Kulangsu, where Amoy's Chinese Chamber of Commerce chairman, Mr. Hung Li-hsun, was shot on May 11 while shopping in the Tungying drygoods store, marked with cross. This shooting led to the tense situation in Kulangsu which is still causing much concern to the Treaty Powers.

Widespread Graft in Salvation Body

Strenuous efforts to secure the rescinding of a recent dissolution order issued by the Hongkong Government against the local Chinese Women's National Salvation Association were under way, with Madame Chiang Kai-shek leading the agitation.

The order was issued recently when prominent Chinese women, who had taken an active part in the Association, tendered their resignations when the treasurer of the organization was alleged to have revealed that only one-tenth of the proceeds from popular collections for funds reached the Association's coffers.

Madame Soong Ching-ling, widow of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, father of the Chinese Republic, was chairman of the local Association in its more prosperous days. Madame Ho Hsiang-ming, a prominent Chinese Nationalist woman worker, was also a member.

The Association, whose membership was swelled last autumn when scores of wealthy Chinese women and wives of officials came to Hongkong following the fall of Canton, was active in various fields collecting funds.

It organized street collection campaigns, with local Chinese girl students taking part, charity fancy dress balls and theatrical functions. Wealthy overseas Chinese were heavy contributors to the Association.

Widespread graft was blamed for the difficulties of the organization.

Chinese Communist Stronghold Taken



Japanese troops recently occupied the former Chinese "Red" stronghold of Wutai, in the mountains of Shansi, where winter conditions still, prevail, troops encountering snow on many sides. The Japanese occupation took place during the middle of May. Photo shows Nippon forces in one of the cities where the definitely Mongolian character of the architecture may be noted in this picture.

Canton People's Volunteer Corps On Parade



Japanese-sponsored Canton People's Volunteer Corps on parade. Members of the corps are marching past the flags of the Reformed Government and Japan.

Mayor Fu Demands Reply to Notes

Replies to notes sent to the Shanghai Municipal Council and the French Concession authorities on March 10, requesting the enforcement of measures to control terrorism, were asked by Mayor Fu Siao en of the Shanghai Special Municipality in a letter addressed to Mr C S Franklin, Chairman of the SMC, Commander Luigi Neyrone, Senior Consul, and M M Baudez, French Consul General

Mayor Fu sent his secretary to call upon the officials and deliver the letters, which asked for early answers to the March notes and expressed the hope that the Settlement and Concession authorities would cooperate with the Special Municipality authorities in maintaining peace and order

Ban on Kuomintang Flags

The letters addressed to Mr Franklin and the Senior Consul recalled the five requests which were made by the Mayor in his notes of March. These were —

Enforcement of measures to control terroristic crimes, restoration of the police substation on Great Western Road, transfer of jurisdiction over the First Special District Court, return of the land office ledgers, and a ban on displays of Kuomintang flags. The letters pointed out that no replies had yet been received, although under date of March 28 letters from Mayor Fu were sent to the authorities calling their attention to the fact

Mayor Fu also recalled that in a conversation with Mr Stirling Fessenden, Secretary General of the SMC, on March 23 the latter had promised to give sincere consideration to questions involving extension road areas in the western district, but that nothing had been done. Mayor Fu in these letters asked that Mr Fessenden communicate with him concerning these matters

The Mayor stated that he had called upon Mr Fessenden after receiving a letter from him dated February 20

In concluding his letter Mayor Fu pointed out that the Special Municipality Government was the only one in the Shanghai area and expressed a hope that the SMC and the Consular Body would cooperate with it "in the interests of peace and order in the Settlement and the welfare of the people"

Control of Terrorism

A similar letter to the French Consul General declared that the Mayor deeply regretted the failure of the Settlement and Concession authorities to reply to his notes. It recalled that the March 10 note to the French Consul-General requested measures for control of terrorism, the transfer of jurisdiction over the First Special District Court, and a ban on hoisting Kuomintang flags.

The letter pointed out that a ban on flag displays was enforced "only once and was not thorough". The Mayor stated that he had seen no expression of the French authorities intentions with regard to the control of terrorism and the transfer of jurisdiction over the First Special District Court, and asked that an answer be given as soon as possible

He expressed the same desire as in his letter to the Settlement authorities, that the Concession authorities would cooperate with the Special Municipality Government

Ship Registration Is Ordered

Cancellation of navigation right and ownership is threatened in an order issued by the Shipping Bureau of the Reformed Government newly established at 55 Peh Sze Chwan Li, North Szechuen Road, Shanghai, if owners of boats in Shanghai fail to register with the new bureau before June 30

According to Chinese sources, copies of the order have been sent to various shipping firms which are required to petition the bureau to measure and inspect their boats in order to obtain registration. Upon the expiration of the registration period and if there is no strong reason, the Bureau will petition the Ministry of Communications to deprive the navigation right and to cancel ownership of unregistered boats

The order further says that transference of ownership of boats since the outbreak of hostilities will not be recognized by the new regime unless such transferees have been officially accepted by the Ministry of Communications through the petitions sent by the Shanghai bureau

A Chinese news agency report quotes shipping circles as saying that almost all Chinese boats have been transferred to foreign ownership and that they have been registered with the various foreign consulates in Shanghai. Some of the boats have been registered with the governments of foreign owners and the registrations have been referred to the Tokyo government

Eight Guerilla Chiefs Arrested in Shanghai

Eight important officers of the Loyal National Salvation Army with headquarters in the French Concession, were arrested by Japanese military police officers in Hongkew on May 25, according to the spokesman at the Shanghai Japanese press conference on May 29

Amongst the arrested men, the spokesman went on to say, was a battalion commander. The group operated behind Japanese lines and had only recently entered the Concession, the spokesman continued, and they were arrested just as they were about to enter Hongkew for the purpose of engaging in subversive activities.

Manchoukuo's 3-Year Plan

Ambitious plans for the development of Manchoukuo's border regions at a cost of Yuan 1,000,000,000 spread over the period of three years were disclosed by the Government.

The schemes will be executed parallel to the Five-Year industrial plan now under way on a national scale.

Featuring the new project will be the introduction of collective farming over an area of 370,000 hectares which will be opened up for agriculture.

In order to attract Japanese colonists, special facilities will be provided. These include the erection of bachelor dormitories at a cost of Yuan 1,000,000 during this year.

Highway Development

Provided for in the long-range plan are the development of highways, railways, airlines, telephone and telegraph facilities, the postal service and rural electrification.

The improvement in the means of transport will cost a total of Yuan 600,000,000 or more than half of the intended outlay over a three-year period. Seven thousand kilometers of motor highways will be laid, while improvements will be carried out on the 5,800 kilometers of existing roads.

Two thousand community radio receiving sets will be distributed over the border areas, where some new broadcasting stations will be erected. Telephone lines to be laid will exceed 40,000 kilometers, officials estimated. Three hundred new post offices will be opened.

Electricity Plants Wanted

The sum of Yuan 100,000,000 has been set aside for the construction of electric generating and distributing stations at more than 30 places to permit the electrification of the border districts.

Other sums earmarked are Yuan 9,000,000 for the improvement of waterworks and Yuan 5,000,000 for street planning in urban areas.

Flood control and the improvement of waterways are also included among the public works projects.

British Property Guarded



Japanese sailors on guard outside the British-owned China Printing and Finishing Company premises in Pootung, where workers are on strike.

U.S. Congress Must Keep America Out of War

Senator Hiram Johnson, Republican of California, demanded that Congress remain in session "as long as necessary to keep the United States out of war." Senator Johnson told the Senate that the United States would have a dictator "if we go to war in an attempt to destroy those two dictators in Europe Hitler and Mussolini." His statement was made in reply to the proposal of Senator John H. Bankhead, Democrat of Alabama, who drafted a resolution providing for the adjournment of Congress on June 15. Senator Bankhead's move would scrap the pending neutrality, tax revision and social security legislation.

Senator Johnson shouted that the question of war overshadows all other national problems. "It is to Congress that the people look to keep us out of war," he declared. Meanwhile, the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee completed public hearings on proposed changes in the nation's neutrality legislation after hearing Mr. Irving Brant, contributing editor to the St. Louis "Star-Times" urge the adoption of legislation which would aid China and the Democratic Powers of Europe.

U.S. Neutrality Provisions Expire Amidst Uncertainty

The "cash and carry" provisions of America's neutrality legislation expired at midnight on May 1, amid national debate and uncertainty on most phases of United States foreign policy. The only points of foreign policy which appeared to have unanimous support were the President's \$2,000,000,000 rearmament program and the maintenance of the Johnson Act which forbids American loans or credits to nations which have defaulted in their debts to the United States.

The House and Senate foreign affairs committees have terminated public hearings on proposed revision of the existing neutrality legislation with little prospect of agreement. When a decision finally is reached, it must synchronize with President Roosevelt's views to become effective. Including quasi-defence projects, the rearmament program now being enacted by Congress will cost \$2,000,000 a peace time record for the United States.

Senator Borah Speaks Out

"It is none of our business to supply arms to Great Britain or any other nations," Senator William E. Borah, Republican of Idaho, declared in a commentary on the United States' foreign policy.

Speaking to the press, he stated that the problem of neutrality had boiled down to the question of knowing "whether we will or will not be neutral and, if we are not neutral, whether we will forbid the sale of arms to all nations."

He asserted in conclusion, "We will be involved in war from the moment that we start supplying arms."

U.S. Tariff Blamed

The United States tariff wall is driving other nations into war by depriving them of commodities they must have to exist, according to Dr. P. G. Haines, economist of Texas A and M College.

"Italy went into Ethiopia for agricultural land and agricultural products she once could get here," Dr. Haines said.

"The same is true of Japan, which has gone into Manchuria and China so she can raise her own cotton. When she has consolidated her position, she never will buy another bale here."

U.S.A. Going To Hell

"The United States before the World War, was a debtor nation, owing Europe some \$2,500,000,000," Dr. Haines continued. "After the war, the picture had changed and Europe owed us some \$19,000,000,000. The only way trade could be carried on under this set up was for Europe to buy our goods with gold, or to trade their goods for our goods. The United States has sixty per cent of the world's gold, so it was impossible for Europe to use gold. The American tariff shut the other door. So the rest of the world is going to war and we are going to hell," Dr. Haines said.

Japan Rejects Air Raid Protests

Flat rejection by Japan of the representations made by Britain, France and the United States against the Japanese aerial attacks on Chungking was expected in local well-informed circles.

The rejection, they said, would be based on three points. These were:

1. That Chungking, the seat of the Kuomintang Government was not an 'open' town as claimed but was defended against air attacks by at least 12 anti-aircraft machine guns as reported by the American *United Press* in a dispatch dated Chungking May 1.

2. That any damage sustained by foreign consulates in Chungking as a result of the Japanese aircraft had to return the fire directed at them from Chinese batteries mounted near foreign consular buildings to silence them.

3. That the foreign governments should demand that the Kuomintang authorities remove Chinese military establishments from the vicinity of foreign property in order to avoid damage that is "often concomitant to hostilities."

The Foreign Office spokesman admitted in reply to questions by foreign correspondents that the ambassadors of the three Powers had filed representations with Mr. Hachiro Arita, Foreign Minister, over the recent aerial attacks upon Chungking. The representations, he said, were along parallel lines but did not constitute protests.

Italian Legionaries Leave Spain

A thousand Italian Legionaries arrived from Spain recently aboard the *Toscana*. This is the first batch of Italian troops to leave Spain following General Franco's "Victory Parade" in Madrid.

British Aggression Charged

The speech of Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the British Prime Minister, in the foreign affairs debate in the House of Commons on May 19 "contains nothing which could contribute in any positive sense to the alteration of the present situation," declares an inspired statement issued in Berlin to the foreign press.

The statement adds that, in the opinion of Berlin political circles, the "aggressive tendency" of Mr. Chamberlain's policy, "which aims at the encirclement of the axis Powers," was again unmistakably manifested in the speech.

"The words of Mr. Chamberlain," the statement goes on, "are nothing but an expression of regret that the dexterity of the Foreign Office has not yet succeeded in incorporating the Soviet into the bloc of Powers directed against the totalitarian states which England is planning."

Mr. Chamberlain's policy, the statement concludes, "continues to work on a dishonorable basis, slandering Germany by insisting steadily on the theme of a threat to third states by the Reich."

Nine Ports Closed to Shipping

As from June 1, the Chinese Maritime Customs in Shanghai will not issue clearance papers to any ship for the following ports: Haimen, Chitung, Hsinhwa, Funing, Hsingyangkong, Kangkiang and Siuhsu in Kiangsu province, Chuangchow in Fukien province and Haimen in Chekiang.

Military reasons had forced the Japanese military authorities to ask the Customs to enforce the closure of these ports, as the Japanese authorities believed that guerillas stationed at these points were being supplied from ships operating from Shanghai.

Japanese ships would not be permitted to visit these ports, particularly in view of the fact that quite a number of them are not under Japanese occupation.

Tokyo Reconsidering Military Alliance

Japan is preparing a new study of the Rome-Berlin axis invitation to join the Italian-German military alliance, reports received by the French Foreign Office from Tokyo allege.

French officials expressed the opinion that Tokyo would remain out of the Italian-German military alliance as long as London, Paris and Moscow do not conclude a new triple alliance.

Opposition to a military alliance by the Japanese Foreign Minister, Mr. Hachiro Arita, and the Minister of Navy, Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, is believed to be sufficient to overcome the affirmative stand taken by Lieut.-Gen. Seishiro Itagaki, War Minister, and Lieut.-Gen. Hiroshi Oshima, Ambassador to Berlin.

Berlin May Day Demonstration



Storm Troopers carrying in their hands Swastika banners, parading in a May Day demonstration in Berlin.

Japanese Cenotaph at Nanking

Dedicated to the war-dead of the Japanese column which landed at Hangchow Bay on November 5, 1937, to march upon Nanking, a memorial will soon rise on Chuhua Hill, three kilometers outside the former Chinese Nationalist capital.

The site was chosen because of its association with the siege of Nanking in December the same year and it was on Chuhua Hill that Lieut.-Gen. Heisuke Yanagawa, commander of the column, who is now director-general of the Asia Development Board, established his headquarters.

The monument is expected to be completed by November 5, the second anniversary of the famous surprise landing that led to the collapse of the Chinese defence of Shanghai and the fall of Nanking.

White Paper Opposed In House of Commons

Declaring that the British Government's Palestine proposals were inconsistent with the letter and the spirit of the Mandate, and were not calculated to secure the peaceful and prosperous development of Palestine, Mr. Tom Williams, Opposition Labor member for the Don Valley division of Yorkshire, moved an official Opposition amendment to the Government's White Paper proposals in the House of Commons.

Parliament, declared Mr. Williams, should not be committed pending the examination of the proposals by the Mandates Commission of the League. He argued that the White Paper "destroyed the very basis of the Balfour Declaration." Clearly, he stated, Lord Balfour visualized the possibility of a Jewish state.

Tokyo Press Bitter

Japanese newspapers reacted sharply to the concentration of American, British and French naval units at Amoy which was followed by the landing of bluejackets from the three navies

The joint action of Britain, America and France, the newspaper "Kokumin" stated, was "nothing short of a joint demonstration" It was intended to exert pressure on Japan and constituted indirect assistance to the Kuomintang regime, the daily declared

The concentration of warships of three Powers, the "Kokumin" continued, had led to "a further aggravation of the situation on Kulangsu"

The newspaper urged the Government, in view of its virtual rejection of the British protest over the landing of Japanese sailors on Kulangsu, to seek a solution of the present situation with "extraordinary determination"

Tangku Port To Be Improved

Vast dredging operations whereby ocean going vessels will be able to berth at wharves in Tangku will soon be undertaken at Taku Bar by the North China Development Company at an estimated cost of Y 75,000,000 to be spread over a period of three years

When completed, these improvement works will permit the handling of 7,500,000 tons of cargo at Tangku harbor each year

Vessels up to 3,000-ton displacement are expected to be able to navigate the Pai River when the harbor works are completed

Mr Yukiyoshi Takamishi, director of the Osaka Engineering Bureau of the Ministry of the Interior, will be in charge of the improvement works

Japan Fighting Britain As Well As China

The war in China is a war between Japan and Britain as well as between Japan and China, in the opinion of Col Kingoro Hashimoto, commander of the Japanese artillery batteries which shelled the British gunboat H M S "Ladybird" on the Yangtze River in December, 1937

The "Kokumin Shimbun" reported that Col Hashimoto said in an interview to that paper after returning from the China front that Britain as well as China was Japan's foe in the present China War

Col Hashimoto was said to have urged Japan to sign an anti British alliance as soon as possible to avenge British aid to the Chungking Government

Meanwhile, the "Kokumin" editorial columns, which frequently reflect the views of the radical clique in the Japanese army, said opinion was strengthening in Japan in favor of Japanese adherence to the new Italo German military alliance

Dairen Harbor To Be Doubled

Work is well under way on Dairen harbor developments according to plans providing for a total expenditure of Y 85,000,000 to be spread over a period of six years starting with the current year

Dairen, gateway to Manchoukuo and North China, will have a harbor double its present size in 1944 when the six year plan is fulfilled Reclamation work has been half finished and enlargement of the fourth wharf is to be completed in August

Projects for the expansion of the Hamamachi pier and dockyards for junks are under way, while work on the fifth and sixth wharves will be undertaken next year The breakwater in the harbor will be lengthened 2,000 meters farther east doubling the present area of the harbor

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British Relations With Tokyo Worse

Relations between Britain and Japan are deteriorating fast and Britain is prepared to reinforce her fleet at Singapore if necessary to assure protection of British shipping in the Far East, authoritative Foreign Office sources in London are reported to have said

Meanwhile, British press reports allege that Britain is prepared to extend the new Triple Alliance, involving France, the Soviet Union and Britain, to include the Far East if Japan joins the new Italian German military pact

The British Foreign Office and Admiralty were drafting an important note to Germany regarding the Anglo German naval limitations treaty which Chancellor Adolf Hitler recently denounced

The new note to Germany is expected to be dispatched immediately after the conclusion of the new Triple Alliance. The terms of the note are being kept secret, but they are expected to reiterate Britain's willingness to settle outstanding naval problems with Germany

Diplomatic quarters said the note might even offer Chancellor Hitler a non aggression treaty in a new effort to assure lasting peace in Europe

Japan Plans Formosa, Shanghai Cable Link

The Japanese Ministry of Communications is considering the laying of a cable from Nagasaki to Formosa via Shanghai in order to accelerate telegraphic communications between these places, states the Peking "Yung Pao"

The Ministry, the paper adds, has set aside \$13,380,000 for the project, and the Nagasaki Shanghai section is expected to be laid during this year

Control of Shipping Firm in Dispute

Japanese authorities in Hongkong on May 17 filed a petition with the Supreme Court for the rejection of the appeal made by the China Merchants Navigation Company for the liquidation of the Cheng Kee Steamship Company. The counter action was entered by a local Japanese lawyer

The China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company is acting on behalf of the Chungking Government which ordered the liquidation of the assets of the Cheng Kee Steamship Company under the terms of a decision made by a Chungking court. Vessels of the Cheng Kee Company are now in Hongkong harbor

The case which was to have been heard will not come up for trial until early in July. Because of its political implications, the action is attracting unusual interest there

German-Italian Military Pact Signed in Berlin

Binding themselves to support each other militarily in the event of a conflict involving either of the two parties, Germany and Italy, through their Foreign Ministers, signed a military pact at the Ambassadors Hall of the new Chancellery building in Berlin on May 21

The pact states that the frontiers between the two countries are fixed forever at their present positions, and that the two peoples are determined to intervene in future side by side "to ensure their vital territory and the maintenance of peace"

上海 中華新聲半月刊

號二二五一箱信政郵上 號八村新樓鼓南
社版出業商國中 處理代海上
單 閱 定

美洲各國每年美金三元半
歐洲各國每年十五元
國內及日本每年十元半年六元

定閱價格

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功效奇速

舉世共知

款，以及賦稅收解，一切尤無法辦理，公私交困，官民俱引為憾事，反觀滬市各銀行營業情形，除一部份放款外匯等事務，戰後雖不免陷於停頓，其他如活存信託及房地產等事務，較之戰前，反有增加之勢，此種畸形發展之現象，為從來所未見，但江浙各省內地工商業，因與滬市銀行往來斷絕，一切主要事務均無從進行，自非設法調劑，無以收市面復興之效，財政部接受各省市府之提議，及各地商會人民之請求，早有設立新銀行之企圖，茲經數月籌備，始告成功，其資本總額定為華幣五千萬元，一次繳足，以經營對外貿易，金融事業，及其他銀行事務為最要目的，受政府之委託，得代理國庫，發行兌換券，與輔幣券，此項兌換券，可作為購買外匯之用，並規定兌換券之發行，至小須備有發行總額百分之六十外國貨幣生金銀及國外匯兌等為現金準備，其餘百分之四十得以商業票據，及確實可靠之有價證券為保證準備，比較昔日中交農之發行法幣所應備之現金準備，超過半數以上，但財政部為顧全市面金融，及人民持有法幣者，避免損失起見，並於佈告文內，慎重聲明，與舊法幣等價授受，是其發行部份之準備充實，及絕無歧視法幣或貶值之觀念，當為中外人士所共知，尚希上海銀錢業，予以合作，共同協助工商業發展，並望各界人士，深切認明該行設立之主旨，及將來業務進行之狀況，勿為外間謠言所惑，安定金融力，為政府後援有厚望焉。

建設新大上海計劃

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自政府遷入內地以後，滬近郊經維新政府及上海特別市政府之統治，秩序已見恢復，租界外之人民，乃得安居樂業，茲維新政府，決與日方協力經營，使滬近郊地方，成爲一理想都市，擬藉曩日成立中日合辦之上海恆產公司經理陳少嬌，副理荒木孟之積極進行，據其計劃將在黃浦江下流沿岸，擴充港灣，設施商工新都市，該項大上海計劃，將隨維新政府之進展而進展，需製作長期之建設案，並籌備龐大之經費，茲決依三月十五日維新政府上海土地計劃諮詢委員會之決議

，以白渡橋向東十五軒為半徑之圓周內為建設地點，除租界以外其第一期計劃，擬着手於二百九十萬坪土地之建設，將虬江吳淞兩碼頭，向上下流擴展，使成有良好之港灣，虬江碼頭之下流左岸，當時當可停泊沙船四十艘，吳淞江淨擴充為運河化用，以容納四千噸之船隻，陸地則作為以市政府為中心之官衙，商業及住宅區，以吳淞鎮吳淞江沿岸為中心之工業區，以虬江碼頭為中心之倉庫區，及以中央站為中心之雜居區，此種道路工程，將以寬六米至百米之大小道路，建設縱橫連虬江碼頭鐵道棧橋及市政府附近而成為四通八達延長至四百五十軒之路線，其水上工程，另可作將來大計劃之用，至大規模工事建設電氣有水瓦斯電信及電話，交通方面，擬與華中電信公司及華中都市汽車公司等合作，從事經營，並為顧全居民之健康及市容之美觀，決建設公園及樹木地帶鐵道工程，將由華中鐵道公司，在四週區域建築另條路線，並使虬江碼頭，及鐵道棧橋與黃浦江岸洲銜接，集中於中央站，向西延至南京，而接津浦綫一方又向西南延至杭州，接連浙贛綫，現在至飯田棧橋，即虬江碼頭之路綫，已告竣工，此期之計劃，已經着手進行者如下，一虬江碼頭，預定六月初旬，可容沙船進出，二使吳淞江運河化之工程，將於近日中着手，三整理道路附近為住宅區，至下水工程之初步建設，包含周圍吳淞江樹木地帶之治水工事，又關於此計劃之土地問題，上海特別市政府，因已往土地卷宗，工部局不許交還，殊感困難，乃出告示，命土地主權人自行報告，即依此報告，由土地評價委員會加以審議，實行買收，頗收功效，在總坪數之中，屬於黨府者，僅約百萬坪，其餘一千萬坪，則決全部收買，上海恆產公司，決自六月一日開始進行土地讓予之事務，第一步擬實行五條道路，附近六十萬餘坪之讓予現已有四千五百戶之家屋，業被申請，關於土地讓予規定，貸借期間，以廿年為單位，到年並可無條件延長，並以建屋為條件，在繳完租金後，對貸地人交予貨地權證，此種土地讓予，中日人以外，第三國人亦甚歡迎，又第一期計劃，預定六年間可以完成，共需經費工程費約八千萬元，土地收買費約四千萬元，共計一億兩千萬餘元。

物交易所之創設等或已籌備就緒或尚在籌備中，均為本部本年內之主要工作，其與農村復興相並而行者，即為水產之振興，如水產養殖試驗場之計劃，業經積極進行，而水產人員訓練所之設立計劃，尤與農業人員訓練所，同為速成專科之應急辦法，茲就農業人員訓練所之計劃概要略舉一斑，以概其餘。

農業專門人才，非短期間所能造就，然為回至田間工作及派往各縣担任鄉村指導及實驗起見，祇需授以農業上之必須智識及實用之技能，即可為急則治標之用，從前農業學校，每將學生之生活過分提高，而授以高深之學理，至學成之後，往往不合實用，並厭棄田間勞苦工作，轉致學非所用，故農業人員之訓練，必使異於一般學校注重實用智識之灌注及實地練習之施行，學成後，即分發至各縣服務農村，指導農家副業之生產，手工業之發展，以及農村水利道路之初步工程，均在必修之列，務使其有助於各縣建設之資而達農村工業化，資源高度化而後已，此則本部之所期望而將次第付之實施者也。

池田兵站舉行首次俘虜釋放典禮

司令官當場訓話勗勉

南京俘虜收容所經數次釋放成績優秀之俘虜使在維新政府管轄下各地方，就任警官諸職，此次池田兵站因鑑於尚有多數已深悔前非，而成績優秀之俘虜，故於前日（二十）午後二時，在南京俘虜收容所，舉行池田兵站第一次釋放典禮，聞此次出所者，約有十名，彼等均甚感激日軍之恩德，各矢志願於維新政府治下，就任警官，努事從事建設新秩序，茲將舉行釋放式時之兵站司令官訓話，附誌於後：

諸君，今日為宣告釋放之期，余茲（兵站司令官）略述數語，為諸君告，此屆事變之原因，係蔣介石謀阻止日本之發展，為某二三國甘言蜜語所欺，遂忘却東亞之中華民國，屢次誤擇抗日侮日政策，然為東亞和平隱忍自重之日本，為東亞前途計，不得已而與師討伐蔣政權，諸君前為暴虐之蔣政權所驅使，縱橫活躍，然不幸被捕，處此一年

有半，備受日軍之優待教育，諒諸君所熟稔，日本唯一之目標，為打倒蔣政權與共產黨，以增進中華民國民衆之福利，中日提攜，努力確立東亞之永久和平，余自就任南京兵站司令官以來，亦曾向諸君力言中日提攜之真正必要緣由。

余確信諸君此後將與日本共同為興亞而努力，目前蔣政權，僻居西南一隅，不久即將自趨滅亡，反之華北華南武漢各地，則新政權陸續成立，與日本及滿洲國，採取共同步驟，為東亞之發展而努力，本日余遵日、天皇之仁德並軍司令官之慈厚命令，使諸君在新中華民國之下活動，宣告釋放，思諸君不日即將在維新政府大旗下，為維持民衆之安寧秩序，就任榮譽之警官，並希諸君片刻毋忘日軍之厚惠，時對日本保持感激觀念，為新中華民國為建設東亞新秩序，在日本及新政府指導下効力，本日在此處宣誓 向正大光明之大道邁進，最後並祝諸君康健。

華興商業銀行籌設經過詳情

維新財部發表談話

華興商業銀行上月一日成立，十六日開始營業，維新政府財政部，頃發表談話，說明該銀行籌設經過，其內容如次：

華興商業銀行，於五月一日，在上海開創立會，業經維新政府將籌備設立之經過，及擬發行新通貨之原因，發表聲明刊登各報，而連日以來，外間不明真相，紛紛加以揣測，以為該行一經開業，勢必即發新鈔，或竟效法華北成例，使舊法幣在華中地方，逐漸禁絕，代以華興銀行新鈔，一般投機家乘此時機復捏造種種謠言，抬高物價，擾亂金融市場，以遂其從中牟利之目的，各中外記者遂紛紛到來，詢問該行召開創立會經過情形，茲特再將詳細內容，聲明如下。

查維新政府所發起之新銀行，醞釀已久，因政府成立年餘，秩序雖漸見恢復，商業仍未能發展，揆厥原因，實緣在管轄區域以內金融機關，完全停滯，以致市面枯窘，無法周轉，北京天津與上海間之匯兌，其差額每千元尚達數百元之距，至蘇浙皖各省匯兌，往還款項存

辦暑期講習會，召集各地校長教員聽講，會址決設於建鄴路教員養成所內，將於七月十八日起至八月十三日止，分兩部講演，講師亦已聘定日本文理大學教授文博檜崎淺太郎，日本東京高師主事佐佐木秀一，上海高女講師成田，日本文理大講師竹內虎士等擔任，茲將該會要項及經費預算，分錄如下：(一)日期，一，第一部，自七月十八日至七月二十七日，(十日間)，二，第二部，自八月四日至八月十三日，(十日間)，(二)會員各省市縣中小學校長及教育，(男)，(一)講習科目一，第一部，(甲)經學自七月十八日至七月二十七日十日間，每日一小時，(乙)教育學自七月十八日至七月二十二日，五日間，每日二小時，(丙)教授法自七月二十三日至二十七日五日間，每日二小時，二，第二部，(甲)音樂，(自八月四日至八月十三日十日間每日三小時)，(乙)體育，(同上)，(一)講習人員，一，第一部經學，教育學，教授法二〇〇名，(一人三科目)，二，第二部音樂五〇名，(一人一科目)，(體育)一〇〇名，(一人一科目)，(一)講習時間，一，午前三小時，正科，二，午後二小時，科外講演，(一)科外講演，一，維新政府教育方針，(教育部員)，二，維新政府政務一斑狀況，(政府員)三，防共思想，涵養，(特務機關本部員)，四，東亞協同，意義，(報道部員)，五，維新政府管下教育，現況，(教育部員)，六，日本事情，(領事館員)，七，大民會及其工作，(大民會幹部)，八，其他，(附)，映畫，(大阪朝日新聞社)。

(一)講師，一，經學中國著名人，(由部長決定後聘請之)，二，教育學日本文理大教授，(文壇檜崎淺太郎先生)，三，教授法日本東京高師主事，(佐佐木秀一先生)，四，音樂上海高女講師，(成田先生)，五，體育日本文理大講師，(竹內虎士先生)，六，科外講師中日兩方面著名之士，(一)通譯，一，日本人講師時有通譯助理之，(正科四人科外一人)，二，體育講師除通譯之外，附有日本人助手，或中國人助手一人，(二)，關於講習員之供給與其攜帶品，一，講習員全部寄宿本所，二，講習員之往返旅費及講習時期之伙食，由本所

供給之，三，講習員須帶行李，四，體育科受講習員，須攜帶運動衣，(一)講演雜件，一，講習員於開會前日午後三時止，須至會場登記，二，伙食由前一日晚餐供給至修業完了之翌日早餐，三，講習員每日須於出席簿加蓋自己圖章，四，講習員完全出席者，則授與修業證書，經費預算一，講習會經費，預算，一萬五千二百五十元。

實部招待記者發表工作概況

維新政府實業部，前(二十四)日下午三時，在部招待南京方面中日新聞記者團，因王部長甫由滬返京，略事休息，故由次長葉鼎新氏代表會見，報告該部過去工作概況，及未來施政計劃，頗為詳盡，中聯社記者錄誌於後，葉次長首稱「本部今日招待諸位記者，適因王部長由滬來京下車後須休息，故擬另日再與諸君親自會見，頃派本人代表報告本部過去及未來之工作情形，敬希指教，蓋實業部自成立以來，條已一年又二月，去年本部工作，努力於實業行政機構之完備及中日經濟合作事業之實現，故內則有茶葉食糧絲繭水產等產銷管理局及商標局商品檢驗局復興農村事務局之設置，外則有華中礦業水電蠶絲水產印書局都市汽車及上海瓦斯恆產內河輪船暨中華航空等經濟合作公司之成立至本部各局之及各公司之業務雖皆因創辦以來為日尚淺正在推行發展中，然其有資於兩國經濟之提攜及本國產業之復興，有顯著之成效，此為世人所共見，無待贅言。

本年實業部之工作計劃，一方謀上述各項經濟提攜事業在互惠條件之下，早日完成，與友邦駐華當局保持密切之聯絡，並督同各省市主管廳局促進順利之推行，一方對於本部附屬機關，仍隨時適應需要，續增設以期施政上之完善，如度量衡局，昆蟲局等之為當務之急者，均應提先設立，而尤注全力於農村之復興，對於農產收穫及流通，務期施以有效之建設，俾農村經濟漸次昭蘇，以期振興工商各業之基礎，此與本年原田少將對於本部之計劃提案，互相參證，頗多符合，如中央農業實驗所及各地農業實驗區之設立，稻作試驗場之着手辦理，棉花指導機關及指導介所之設立，農業人員訓練所之開辦，農業貨

求，係使租界爲民主的，則民主國家若加以拒絕，當爲事理所不容，英，美，法等諸國，如真爲民主國家，則應早日承認日本之要求也。

外交部長廉隅發表重要談話

各國應認識新情勢

滬租界機構應改革

緝新政府外交部長廉隅氏，於十七日下午三時，在成賢街外交部新官舍，會見南京方面中日記者團，發表談話，對於上海租界現狀，表示不滿，各國政府應認識新情勢，茲錄誌全文如下，廉部長稱：

按照國際慣例，凡前黨政府已失統治之區域，每於發生國際事件，時各關係國，自必向實際上已得統治該區域之新政府，保持合理合法之關係，今維新政府成立，已逾一年，蔣政權遠遁西陲，凡蘇浙皖三省，各外人之權益，皆在維新政府管轄之境，享受相當之保護，乃一年以來，一本政府所統轄境內之上海租界，竟有不幸事件連續發生，本政府所屬官吏人民，以及日本僑民，莫不屢遭殺害，須知此種暗殺事件，在政治上，則爲極卑劣手段，在法律上則爲人類公敵，而租界當局，始終置若罔聞，迄今並無一案破獲，任令暴徒兇犯，逍遙法外，吾人敢謂，租界當局，如非敵視維新政府，故作放任之處置，即是督飭無方，無力維持治安之鐵證，維新政府以職責所在，業由本部於上年七月七日，分函上海英法兩租界當局嚴緝兇犯，至本年二月十九日，本部陳前部長被害後，又照會英法駐華大使，提出抗議，請其轉飭，勒限緝兇，復以此類暗殺事件，與租界內之法院有聯帶關係，經派員接洽，接管第一及第二兩特區法院，並於本年三月十五日，分別照會各關係國，駐華代表，一面由上海傅市長，向駐滬領事團，及各租界當局，迭次提出嚴重抗議，並要求，(一)懲辦暴亂份子，(二)恢復大西路派出所，(三)移交第一特區法院，(四)交還舊上海市政府土地卷宗，(五)禁懸黨旗五項，尙無滿意之答復，茲英法兩租界當局，於五月十一日發出會銜佈告，取締政治活動，雖可認該二租界

當局，逐漸覺悟之初步，但該佈告內屢屢提及「中立」字樣，殊難索解，蓋租界既非割讓地域，亦與租借地有別，無論條約上，事實上，無不認爲中國領土，中國政府得在界內行使完全主權，今租界四週，均在本政府治權之下，該二租界當局，苟欲維持租界之現狀，及租界內之治安，惟有對於中國新事實，加以真誠的認識，速與本政府爲事實上之合作，將本部迭次所提抗議及上海傅市長之五項要求，迅予圓滿答覆，一面努力於界內治安之整飭維持，設仍如前放棄職責，繼續其非友好態度，則本政府基於自衛權之發動，勢不得不採取進一步適宜之措置，以使租界內中外人民之生命財產，獲得安全而後已，又查各國在華租界制度，肇基於一八四二年，中英江寧條約第二款，此後一八四四年，中美五口貿易章程第三款，及同年，中法五口通商章程第二款，均有相同之規定，准許英美法各國人民攜帶眷屬，在廣州，福州，廈門，寧波，上海五口居住貿易，是時中國海禁初開，人民之於國外事情，尙皆認識不足，且風尚人情，彼此各異，而各有約國人民又皆享有領事裁判權，以此種種原因，中國政府，乃於通商口岸，特開相當區域，種爲租界，以便外人居住，貿易，故租界工部局，只可視爲在一定區域內，受中國政府委託管理之機關，時時須適應環境，順應現勢，現在中國民智已多開通，法典編製，司法機構，亦臻完備，所有在七十餘年以前，可爲租界制度成立之原因者，今殆無一存在，故租界之機構，應加以澈底的改革，在今日已有刻不容緩之勢，余於日本澤田次官之通告，及三浦總領事之談話，具有同感，至於租界內，各種刊物，常有反維新政府或反日之言論，惡意宣傳，淆惑人心，影響治安，所關甚鉅，吾人並望租界當局，勿再漠視，亟予嚴厲取締，有以盡其應負之職責焉云，末後並款記者等茶點而散。

教育部籌辦暑期講習會

會社設教員養成所

教育部爲使各市縣中小學校長及教員，明瞭維新教育方針，暨東亞協同之意義，並爲防共思想之涵養起見，擬定於本年暑假期間，舉

評論復云，「日本之海軍飛機，本為預備在海洋上作戰而設，中國幅員無論其若何廣闊，終不過為日本在太平洋上防禦週線中之一小部耳」。

各報並極端贊頌該發言人向各國外交及其他機關所提出之警告，謂「此項警告為蔣政權及援助蔣政權之各國所當熟讀而深思者也」。

朝日新聞繼云，「蔣政權今次所遇之失敗，本為意料中事，蓋因其實際上為堅強之反日大本營也，並於其向列強狂呼乞援之中，可知其受驚之巨，受創之深矣，今則去列強醒悟其助蔣之非，為日當不遠矣」。

日本對中國民衆所受之痛苦，則表其同情，但朝日新聞評論中則云「重慶一日不醒其迷夢，則日本一日不停止其報復」。

「今日國民政府所應為者，為放棄其容共抗日政策，而加入反共陣線，以挽救其國運也」。

▲揚子江禁止商航▼

日本海軍部發言人宣稱，揚子江祇能為日軍運輸艦運送糧秣軍需之用，其他商輪一概不準行駛。

華中日軍在揚子江南北有百萬之衆，其給養全恃揚子江一路水道，於此可見揚子江上日運輸艦之忙碌，况供給百萬人之衣食彈藥，實非易事云。

▲日三浦總領事要求完全禁止懸旗▼

日本三浦總領事，為完全禁止懸掛黨國旗，向英法兩租界提出嚴辭要求，反對租界所許之每年懸旗八日。

三浦總領事稱，此項許可，無異兩租界承認失去統治權力遠避重慶之蔣政府，而同意中國人民之反日情緒也。

此次要求中所提出之理由云，有以保持租界之平安與秩序云。

日總領三浦昨返滬對租界發重要談話

改組租界實為合理要求

上海，鼓浪嶼，天津各地租界問題之解決，為建設新東亞之緊要事務，中央與當地俱欲急于根本處理，然為商討關於上海租界處理方針起見曾赴東京之三浦總領事，與外務省之間意見完全一致，廿七日下午歸任，關於日本對於公共租界改組之方針，先由澤田外務次官通告英美駐日大使，三浦總領事亦對英美上海總領事，力言新事態下之公共租界，必須改組，期望其善為處理，日方欲使租界舊態依然之現狀，根本改組，以適應新情勢之方針，今後亦無變更。

關於具體的方針，中央決全面的付諸現地辦理，租界並非外國之領土，不過使中國的主權陷於不活動狀態，現在租界，既在日本之支配下，則對於抗日恐怖行為排日言論宣傳等，被視為中國之軍事行動之行為，直接以武力排擊，實為當然之措置，又日本既為構成公共租界之一份之，則要求改革於七十年前制定之土地章程為基本法之公共租界，由上海之新現狀視之，乃極合理之事，日方今後之租界對策，始終強調此合理性，而向貫徹既定方針邁進，關於此點，三浦總領事，於歸任之際，以談話之形式，發表如左：

日本關於租界問題，將合理的而且合法的要求，於最合理的，最合法之方法下進行之，對此置之不聞，可謂不合理，不合法，若公共租界，始終固執如此見解，則租界將成黑暗狀態，四百萬租界住民，將達到不幸之結果，但英法法以及其他余之同僚，俱為極合理之人物，故希望今後善為商議，俾使租界趨於明朗，同時余之同僚，亦深知余為合理的擔負責任之人物，從而亦十分知悉拒絕以余為對手而交涉，乃失去租界安全之辦法，現行租界制度，太形不適目下之新形勢，參與市政之權利，依然僅以財產為標準，此種事情世界未有先例，租界當局須承認人的要素，以作制度之改正，即日本對於租界當局除財的要素外，並要求加進人的要素，以改組租界，日本之此種要

香港織造業之前途，殊非淺鮮，據可靠方面消息，統計截至月底止，港中公司商號之向日商行廠訂購棉毛織品及人造絲織品等正頭定單，價值港幣竟達約三千餘萬元之巨，中尤以某某等公司佔最多數，照情形觀察，香港市場，似不能消納如是大量正頭料訂購者，除在港大量傾銷外，復將之改裝為國貨，向南洋方面推銷，以圖達其獲巨利之目的云云。

租界當局應與維新政府合作

大民會滬支部播音演說

諸位，本月十七日下午三時，維新政府外交部長廉隅氏因租界方面恐怖事件，疊有發出，庇護抗日份子之活躍，在南京方面中日記者團發表談話。

「按照國際慣例，凡前黨政府已失統治之區域，每於發生國際事件時，各關係國自必向實際上已得統治該區域之新政府，保持合理合法之關係」。

從上面一段談話中，上海的租界當局，是應該抱如何的態度，才能夠符合國際慣例呢，我們可以顯然地指出，租界當局是應該和維新政府保持合法關係，和維新政府密切合作才對，如是租界的安全，當可鞏固了，然而如廉部長所說，「一年以來，一本政府所統轄之境地內之上海租界，竟有不幸事件連續發生，本政府所屬官吏人民，以及日本僑民莫不屢遭殺害，須知此種暗殺事件，在政治上，則為極卑劣手段，在法律上則為人類公敵，而租界當局，始終置若罔聞，迄今並無一案破獲，在這裏可以看出租界當局不與維新政府合作，同時對於擾亂租界的恐怖份子，並不嚴勵處置，以致造成如是之局面，這種錯誤行動，誠百思不得一解。」

我國自清朝遜位，至今政變已有數次，而租界當局，每次都認識新情勢而與新政府合作，清朝遜位，民國成立，租界當局即與攜手，以後十六年黨政府成立，租界當局亦不分其皂白而合作，需惟此次維

新政府應人民之需要而產生，是民國以來惟一的民意政府，而租界當局，非但不與合作，竟視為敵人，此亦不得其解。

上海租界是向中華民國所租借的，不是向黨政府所租借的，所以租界當局，不能以政府作談話的對象，應該以中華民國為談話對象，現在中華民國的政府，不是黨政府，黨政府已經變為不足道的地方政府，照國際慣例講，黨政府已失去了代表中華民國在國際間談話的資格，而目前代表的是維新政府，以此而論，租界當局是應當和維新政府合作，是無異議的事了。

▲南京不滿意懸旗問題▼

上海每日新聞，以極大標題，登載南京維新政府反對上海法租界準許每年懸掛八日，青天白日旗不因國民黨之遠匿內地而消滅，懦弱之法租界當局，反因重慶之抗議而準其每年懸掛八日。

此舉也，可見法租界行政之傾向，亦可謂對南京之不善意，蓋以其不理南京關於懸旗問題之真誠要求也。

法租界已曾一度禁止懸掛黨國旗，以為有礙治安，今則重行改變態度，準許其懸掛八日，實無南京政府所不解。

該報云，上海之公共租界，充滿抗日之色彩，五月一日黨國旗及反日標語，滿佈租界。

反日最厲者，為報紙之論調，某某兩華文報，竟抨擊三浦總領事以租界之平安秩序為由，而向工部局提出關於懸旗之要求。

每日新聞又稱，日人方面對工部局于五月一日祇許西捕及華捕上差，而不許日捕巡街，恐其干涉懸掛黨旗及反日運動，極為不滿云。

▲朝日新聞評論重慶之迷夢▼

最近朝日新聞組之報紙，一致發表評論，喚醒蔣政權抗日戰爭最後勝利之迷夢。

其評論中提出日空軍襲擊重慶後，日海軍發言人報告，謂「日本空軍能至任何中國城市轟炸在逃之蔣介石政權」。

共產黨勢力日益膨脹

中蘇協定成立共派更形跋扈
蔣介石被挾持幾形同傀儡

中國有識之人，對於共產黨之勢力日就膨脹，無不引為隱憂，蓋中日戰爭，迄今尚無解決之期，和平前途，日趨暗淡，人民痛苦，亦日益加甚，此其一也，而因中日戰爭之故，惹起共產黨之潛滋暗長，一旦羽翼既成，勢必將奪取國民黨之地位而代之，即有弄致全國赤化之虞，國家前途，將更不堪設想矣，此其二也，然此兩大問題，解決至難，實有息息相通之關係，原來中日戰事，解決本不甚難，近頃兩國人士，俱有主張和平，結束戰事者，苟雙方當局，俱能開誠佈公，則立止箕豆相煎，化干戈為玉帛，亦殊非不易也，無如中間有一共產黨為隔，煽動戰爭延續下去，極力反對和平，故兩國有識之士，雖已盡其最大之努力，斡旋其間，和平亦不獲實現，職是故也，查共產黨入寇國民黨之初，勢力原甚薄弱，所謂第八路軍，不過僅得數萬人，迨後國軍屢戰失利，為日本逐漸擊散，實力日漸減縮，而共產黨則於此時，退處一隅，利用環境，在其西北根據地內，積極擴充，一面煽誘各地青年，及農工羣衆，參加組織，一面吸收蔣氏敗殘部隊，加以整理補充，故其勢力，乃日益增加，至今乃擁衆達六七十萬，共黨勢力既日趨膨脹，於是遂進而爭取政權，目今國民政府中，各院部會長委員，表面上雖仍為國民黨人，居其首要，但共產黨之潛勢力，遍佈要津，在暗中活躍，把持操縱，殆與太上王無異，國府凡有措施，非得共黨同意，均不能實行，自最近孫科飛俄，訂立中蘇協定後，西北邊區設立特別政權，名義上為共產黨主持，實際上一切軍政大權，均操諸俄人之手，不啻將西北數省，斷送與蘇俄，而共產黨於此，因獲得蘇俄物質上之援助，實力更為充足，對國民黨，更加緊逼迫，飛揚跋扈，氣焰咄咄逼人，大有目空一切之概，蔣介石之地位，於是頓被挾持，大權盡落共黨之手，蔣氏本人，幾於形同傀儡，據可靠消息，

共產計劃，現正考慮逼蔣氏將軍政大權交出，由朱德毛澤東分補其職，最低限度，亦須多設一副委員長，名義上由蔣任正委員長，朱毛副之，俾便發縱指使，一俟勢力充足，時機成熟，即實行赤化全中國云。

日貨佔領香港市場

香港因戰事影響，居民數字，突增至百三四十萬，一般日用品物之需求，亦隨人口而增加，因之港中百行商業，皆呈畸形發展，在此種特殊情勢下，經已一落千丈之日貨，在港市場，遂突趨回蘇活躍，益以其賤價傾銷政策之積極推進，演進至今日日貨在港銷場，已日呈尖銳，所接觸於吾人眼簾者，無非日本貨物，幾佔領整個香港市場，在數月前，港中英美行商，鑒於日貨在港銷售，開展迅速，英美貨品市場，漸遭擄奪，曾起而亟謀應付對策，縝密考慮，以日貨之暢銷，其唯一條件，則基于賤價傾銷政策，乃一方注視日貨銷售市面情況，一面向其本國廠家接洽，訂製價格低廉之正頭等貨品，運港推銷，藉以與賤價日貨抗衡，同時更進行與一般華商作密切之聯繫，彼此互相合作，力圖拓展英美貨品市場，此外更從事於廣告宣傳，俾港中外人士，對於英美廠商出品，有深刻之認識與分別，詎正當英美行商，此種工作積極推進之下，而日貨已如江河倒瀉，湧湧而至，棉毛織品與人造絲織品等正頭之運來，月逾數百萬，而海味罐頭食品，兒童玩具，日用盜鐵器皿，士敏土等，亦莫不有鉅大數字，因其價格低廉，於英美出品兩三倍，無論批發與零沽，都有雙當厚利可獲，而以錫銖是謀之商場中人，遂多樂為推銷，致整個香港市場，日貨堆積，滿街滿巷，隨處可見，英美出品之正頭及各種日用品物市場遂被壓倒，大半為日貨攪奪而去，尤有進者，則香港各織造廠出產之土布等織品市場，亦大受壓迫，銷路日形奇縮，據織造行商中人宣稱本年度港中廠家出品之在港銷售，其疲弱情形，實為多年來所少見，其原因一因當受日正頭賤價傾銷之打擊，而南洋市場，亦遭同樣命運，其影響

次會議，黨員最多不得超過數名，俾免受其他機關之注目，於農村救國會之指導時，尤須訓練優秀份子，招為黨員，並規定支部委員會，設書記一名，組織委員一名，宣傳委員一名，武裝委員一名，農會委員一名，查中共從來為廣募黨員故，向在都市工人階級間，進行積極工作，而此次竟改變其策略，以國民黨勢力底下之地方農村為中心，由此可知其欲與國民黨爭取黨員，固甚為明顯也。

國民黨總章第八十三條第五項規定，凡被開除黨籍之黨員，向例不得服務於黨政府機關，自抗戰以來，此項除名黨員，悉被共產黨所吸收，而其他國民黨員，亦有因意見不合，自行脫黨，及死亡者日衆，以致黨員日減，並因各地方黨部，工作人員不敷，常為共產黨所逼，以致黨之勢力，日就削弱，國民黨中央執行委員會，為挽回此種頹勢計，因於第三十次中央執行委員會會議時，提出討論，決將總章第八十三條第五項之規定，予以修正，並由中執委會密令各地黨部云，根據第三屆第一四一次中常會決議，凡被開除黨籍之黨員，對於一鄉鎮自治實施法第七條一所規定之公民權，及區鄉鎮長之被選舉權，原被革除，同時根據中央監察委員會第四次常務會議議決，凡被開除黨籍之黨員，原被褫奪選舉參議自及被選舉權，然在此抗戰時期，正需用各種人材之際，現特將此項規定，加以修正，根據中常會第一一二次會議議決，均得暫時予以任用云云，此舉純為國民黨對一般除名黨員之懷柔政策，蓋恐一般黨員，漸為共產黨所吸收也，由此更足見國共兩黨，明爭暗鬥，日趨劇烈也。

蔣介石積極宣傳反攻內幕

意在挽回國內外已失之人心

乘機發行公債再事收刮

關於華軍南北各戰場同時向日軍反攻一事，近月以來，各地報章，宣傳甚盛，而尤以國民黨所主辦之中央社及各報，為宣傳最力，繪

形繪聲，說得淋漓痛快之至，一若華軍已真在南北各戰場，向日軍大舉反攻也者，惟是究其實際，所謂反攻，大半是紙上空談，既非真正大舉反攻，且亦並無若何成效，試觀華軍宣傳反攻以來，迄今已有數月矣，華軍究竟收復若干重要城鎮，獲得若何戰果，而予日本以重大打擊耶，然則所謂反攻云云，由此可知其不過係一種有計劃之宣傳，另有用意所在，而蔣介石實在並無此種決心也，查自中日戰事發生後，華方軍隊，因不敵日方之優勢火力，重要城鎮，相繼不守，平津陷後，繼而京滬，又繼而徐汴，只有節節敗退，並無反攻能力，海內外各地華人，對蔣氏之支持戰局，能否戰勝日軍，恢復失地，早已發生懷疑，迨廣州不戰而退，武漢又不支而失，對蔣氏之信仰，更為一落千丈，所謂「最後勝利」，益覺前途渺茫，表示失望，因此結果，對蔣之經濟援助，遂幾陷於完全停頓，此為予蔣氏以最大打擊者也，蓋平津滬各地，向為國府經濟命脈所在，均已次第失去，捐稅收入，大部斷絕，所賴以維持軍政費用者，只靠華僑捐助之一途，今華僑之捐款，亦告匱乏，則將何法以支持抗戰耶，故此舉實為蔣氏之最大打擊也，蔣氏為此，真是徬徨無策，迫不獲已，乃出於詭騙一途，於是遂宣傳向日本大舉反攻，以為挽回國內外已失去之人心，及乘機騙取華僑繼續捐款之法，果也，由於蔣派黨徒，四出運動，利用宣傳之結果，海內外各地華僑之捐輸現款，與援助物資者，一時又復風起雲湧，陸續而來，蔣見其計劃得售，於是又乘此機會，發行建設及軍需兩種公債各三萬萬元，共六萬萬元，此兩種公債，其銷流情形，雖不得而知，但在此民窮財盡之今日，相信其推銷又不易也，凡上所述種種，均為蔣氏宣傳反攻之用意所在，實則虛張聲勢，以小戰化為大戰，極力誑染其真實戰況，信其一半，已嫌過多，蔣派下之報紙，所刊戰事消息，俱不可靠，中國人民，幸毋受其蒙蔽可也。

內戰，即將爲國人所唾棄，乃首先通電發起，要求國民黨停戰議和，聯合對外，當時國民黨亦知共產黨此舉，別有用心，然自己既已闖下大禍，在此情勢之下，若不與共產黨講和，則必須一面內拒赤軍，一面外禦強日，不特力所不能，且亦前後受敵，陷軍事上之大不利，故明知門前拒虎，後門進狼，亦不能不於容納各黨各派之下，更接受共產黨之要求矣，然國民黨之容納共產黨，原亦有其策略，不懷好意，即欲利用日本之優勢兵力，以圖消滅共產黨，故每有戰爭，輒驅令共軍站於最前一線，此種借刀殺人計劃，蔣介石對其他雜牌軍，亦恆用之，而其自己之嫡系軍隊，雖亦有參加，但俱處於最有利地位，與日軍稍一接觸，即行後撤，保存實力，以爲鞏固其個人權勢，苟有質詢之者，則曰「此爲戰略上預定計劃，或謂已向對方取得相當代價，該地已無固守之必要，或又謂已達消耗對方相當實力之目的，該地已無軍事價值，故轉移有利之新陣地，繼續抗戰」云云，其措詞之巧妙，不知者，輒爲其所蒙蔽而不覺，苟有傲而行之，向後撤退者，則作戰不力，臨陣畏縮之罪名，隨而加諸身上，不容於死矣，蔣氏自施用借刀殺人之政策，以剪除異己後，國內之雜色軍隊，爲其犧牲者極多，但共產黨人素機警，對蔣氏之陰謀，早了了於心，亦效法蔣氏所爲，日軍來攻，稍戰即退，以保存實力，一面則於其佔領區內，建立穩固基礎，積極擴充，並向一般農工民衆，施行其威脅利誘手段，爭取民衆，羅致黨員，樹立廣大勢力，故共產黨之紅軍實力，不因對外戰爭，而損失分毫，且藉抗戰之機會，由五、七萬人，而增至六七十萬之衆，共黨實力，既日漸強大，於是遂進而把持政權，凡國民政府一切措施，無論對內對外，均須得其同意，方能發號施令，否則即遭劇烈之詰責，謂其違悖國共合作之原則，蔣氏容共之初，以爲自己擁有如此實力，必可將其制服，殊不料己之勢力，日勢退減，而共產黨之實力，與日俱進，飛揚跋扈，竟至於此，以算人者，反爲所算，大權旁落，竟無如之何，殊出蔣氏意料之外，蔣氏爲圖鞏固自己地位，挽救將來，乃不得不急謀應付之法，深知共產黨之得有如此勢力，實爲蘇俄所暗中幫助，已欲與爭，亦非有外援不可，更非挽回已失人心，爭取民衆

不可，於是派遣黨徒，分頭活動，一面向某某等數國拉攏，許以某項權利，進行借款，利之所在，人爭趨之，某某等國以蔣能許以利，當無不允，蔣氏借款成功，遂以一部大購軍械，其餘一部，則爲擴軍之需，大舉招兵買馬，將所部軍隊，擴充若干個師，並編練新軍若干師，一面則放出總攻空氣，以挽回國內失望之心，並同時發行建設軍需等公債六萬萬元，復又派遣黨徒，搜羅民衆，吸收黨員，以與共產黨爭衡，俾免日趨沒落，然共產黨亦不甘示弱，對一般同情共產主義之國民黨要人，大施拉攏，如馮玉祥等，以素來傾向社會主義之人物，亦被其籠絡，爲所利用，益以周恩來等在內活動，鼓其如簧之舌，四出煽惑，國府中人，遂不解同情共產黨者，因此乃有孫科飛赴莫斯科，與蘇俄訂立新協定之事，該協定內，係由國府允許共產黨在西北區域成立特別政權，及允許中蘇在西北合辦航空公司，蘇俄派設西北軍事商務大員等等（已見前訊），所謂西北設立特別政權，是無異將西北區域，完全赤化，受中國共產黨之支配，而無形中則將西北變爲蘇俄國土，受俄國之統治，而合辦航空，則無異允許蘇聯在該區域設立空軍根據地而已，蔣介石對此，曾劇烈加以反對，無如共產黨羽翼已成，軍政大權，均被操縱，且礙於孫馮等爲之左袒，故卒亦反對無效，聞周恩來當時曾與蔣作劇烈舌戰，謂蔣能許某某等國以某某權利，獨不能許共產黨助蘇聯，若謂此爲賣國，則汝能賣我亦能賣，汝且居首，而我實居其次而已云云，蔣竟爲語塞，垂頭而去，因此之故，國共兩黨競爭之烈，愈爲深刻，將來演變，正不知至如何結果也，茲附錄兩黨競爭黨員之新聞二則如後，由此亦足窺見其明爭暗鬥之一斑矣。

據確息，中國共產黨大會最近議決方案，爲適應目前中國之情勢，特將各縣地方支部之組織活動，加以強化，俾積極向農村方面，吸收多量黨員，其授與各地黨部之密報，內容有云，此後中共之活動，應以國民黨勢力底下之地方農村爲重點，選黨員三名以上者，即可設置支部，每個支部，至少限度，應按月於七日至十日間，召開支部會議一次，指定秘密連絡事宜，若一村之黨員過多，則亟分設支部，每

日軍以牽制，復且免除內顧之憂，故明知「前門拒虎，後門進狼」，亦不得不暫行飲鴆止渴，希冀其真能翻然悔悟，或藉自己之實力，可以駕馭之，詎其結果，竟適得其反，不特不能將其黨駕馭，且反為其黨所操縱耶，至國民黨之所以為其黨所乘，亦自有其弱點在內，所以為其黨乘虛而入，將國民黨原日所擁有的青年學子，與廣大民衆之信仰同情，及其潛在之一切勢力，逐漸奪取過來，使之站於赤色旗幟之下，如果國民黨仍不從速設法補救，恢復其在社會上之信仰，爭回其青年及廣大民衆之信仰，恐怕在不久之將來，其地位將更愈趨低降，其潛勢力將更日益消滅，而其前途之暗淡，將愈不堪設想矣，蓋國民黨之內部，組織散漫，品流複雜，良莠不齊，均為無可諱言之事實，而近年以來，益為志氣銷沉，鬱鬱無生趣，致國民黨員，共數二百餘萬，固不能不謂為國內唯一偉大之政黨，其勢力在國內亦可謂獨一無二，莫與倫比者矣，然以內部組織不健全之故，黨員中如少數真為革命為國家而加入之熱血者外，此輩亦可謂之真革命者，其餘黨員，份子至為不一，有官僚政客，有軍閥及其爪牙，有投機份子，亦有視此為職業之一種而加入者，亦有因職務關係而被迫加入者，此輩對黨原無甚深之信仰，且有不知三民主義為何物者，不過因飯碗問題，不入黨則不能吃飯，所以不得不加入以求解其生活問題而已，故此輩亦可謂之不革命者，由於內部分子之複雜，所以一般官僚政客，軍閥及其爪牙，與一般投機份子，乃得藉黨之名，行其個人發財之實，於是賣官鬻爵，貪贓枉法，營私舞弊，賄賂公行，尤其甚者，更有假借勢力，作威作福，勒迫索詐，巧取豪奪，欺退鄉民者，凡此種種，均已成為極平常之事，幾於無時無地，不有發生，所謂澄清吏治，剷除貪污，為社會謀幸福，為人民解除痛苦，免除苛捐雜稅，減輕人民負擔云云，均是一種欺人之技倆，試問國民黨專政以來，對於上述種種，何嘗有一實行，政治上有何改進，建設上有何成績，其所宣言於衆者，雖備極動人，然會而不議，議而不決，決而不行，其所昭示於人民者，俱不過為一不付兌現之支票而已，一般人民，頭腦雖極簡單，初雖受其欺騙，然欺騙之技倆，日久即被拆穿，所謂「圖窮匕現」，所謂

「勒法不遇打羅」，人民受騙過多，日久自必對之不生信仰，共產黨於是乘此弱點，一面向國民黨進攻，一面吸收民衆，擴張勢力，定然事半功倍，蓋人民對國民黨既失信仰，現在國內除去共產黨比較有希望外，更無較好之政黨，可寄託，於是遂不得不移其向日期望國民黨之心理，以期望共產黨，以期獲得較好之政治，出水火而登衽席矣，況共產黨又向來善於宣傳，善於利用機會，對此千載一時之機，又豈有不充份利用之理，今既獲得時機，加入國民黨，更於加入國民黨後，獲得公開宣傳之機會，自必陽奉國共合作，一致對外之名，陰行自利己黨之工作，乘時吸取民衆，擴張勢力，預為將來發展之基礎，凡事彼消則此長，是為一定不易之理，故國民黨日益消沉之結果，自必造成共產黨茁長之機會，蔣介石今日雖已知容納共產黨，實為一極危險之事，苟不能茲力圖掙扎，則國民黨將來恐必有為共產黨消滅之虞，故亦暗令其得力黨員，力謀振奮，所以肅清貪污之令，一再嚴申，並發動全國精神總動員運動，以圖轉移國民心理，免使一般思想之人日漸傾向左轉，務求吸收回一部份民衆，一面則對於所部軍隊，在質與量上，積極整理，補充訓練，俾成勁旅，備為將來國共再次分家時，足以應付一切，故近日國共兩黨，鈞心鬩角，競爭極烈，而互相磨擦，日趨深銳云。

國共兩黨互爭出賣祖國

雙方互爭賣權競尋買主

兩黨競羅黨員暗鬪極烈

國民黨與共產黨之合作，雙方原無若何誠意，彼此同床異夢，貌合神離，其所以能聯系一時者，不過因環境關係，互相利用而已，查自民國成立以來，年年內戰，一般人民，身受其苦，對於戰爭，均具萬分厭惡之心，國共兩軍，在相持，近十年之久，早為國人所疾首蹙額，雙方俱已知之，迨中日事變發生，對國共兩軍，尤望其能立止內爭，移師對外，共產黨向善利機會，深悉人民此種心理，苟不停息

遂使會議陷於停頓，英美法當斯遠東新局勢展開之前途，應知其權利之保障，決不能從現狀之維持中求得，如此種對現狀維持之固執態度，不思改弦更張，則他們自不難以歐洲之往事為殷鑒，試問昔日凡爾散和約所造成之現狀，他們今果有何種力量加以保持，現狀之維持，不過為造成亂源之代名辭而已。

況今日日本何論對鼓浪嶼或他處之租界問題，所求於英美法各國者，不過使其現狀能適應目前之新情勢，不使成為恐怖和抗日之源泉而已，英美法三國政府當局應知他們今日所取之對日行動，不但對其權益之保障毫無補救，抑且有為黨政府利用而造成對日不友誼行為之可虞，他們應知日本決不對列強之武力有所畏縮，反之適能激成不可測之事變，今日列強在華之租界，其主權固仍屬諸中國，而非為列強之領土，日本在目前之情勢下，對此非列強領土而為租界的中國領土，固負有隨時干涉和保護的義務，此種義務豈能為列強聯合的武力所畏懼耶。

列強取得租界之權利，既受過去中國政府當局所許條約之賜，則他們此種權利之維持和廣續，自應力謀與中國新政府當局妥開談判之不暇，何得背道而馳反為黨府恐怖根據之保護，故在此四國艦士會議停頓之際，我人不得不慎重再為列強作此桑榆之勸告，否則恐今後之海波，果非常此平如鏡面也。

共產黨操縱下之國民政府

國民政府自容納共產黨，遷都重慶之後，本來面目已告全非，在外表上，國民政府雖仍居國府重要地位，蔣介石任國防最高會議主席，軍事委員會委員長，國民黨總裁等要職，坐第一把交椅，總攬全國軍政黨的大權，然實際上，一切對內對外措施，均必須與共黨首要周恩來商議，取得周氏同意，然後方能有效，若不得周之首肯，貿貿然發號施令，事後必遭周之反對，指為專擅獨裁，有失國共原來合作之本意，故蔣介石之地位，幾於形同傀儡，大有「政由蔣氏，祭則寡人」

之概，蔣氏對此，雖老不自在，心中極為不滿，但以共產黨之勢力，日就膨脹，國民黨之勢力，則日益減退，雙方適成一反比例，相形見絀，自難與共產黨對抗，莫奈奈何，只得忍氣吞聲，徐圖機會，脫離共產黨之支配把持而已，至國民黨內一般黨員，對於此種現象，自然不滿，尤其是江浙派中人，平日彼等心胸，最為狹隘，一切黨務政治，俱由彼等把持，絕不欲他人之過問，蔣介石對彼等，亦向來言聽計從，不啻天之驕子，今忽共產黨取其地位而代之，以其人之道，還治其人，一切軍政大計，均不許其置喙，彼輩從前對於非江浙之人，向來氣傲不可一世，慣於頤指他人者，今受此挫折，自必更比別派憤激，圖謀報復之心更切，不過國民黨在國內，已失國民信仰，潛勢力日就衰減，勢非共產黨之敵，故雖欲反抗，亦恐有所不能，不度德，不量力，徒為自取其辱，反為共產黨人所竊笑耳，查共產黨人最善利用機會，又善於宣傳政策，能把握民衆之心理，當共產黨在贛省失敗，北走川陝時，屢為蔣軍所厄，殘存實力，已屬無幾，恰巧中日戰事於此時爆發，乃給予共產黨以一個絕好機會，於是宣言於世，願與國民黨通力合作，共同抵抗日本，此時全國輿論，對於共黨此舉，均認其翻然悔悟，能以國家民族為重，毅然決然，犧牲私見，共挽危機，無不大加贊許，一致予以好評，實則共黨此舉，係屬另有企圖，其一，乃一種緩兵之計，當時共黨為蔣軍追擊，勢將全部瓦解，恰好中日戰事突發，正是天假機緣，乃借一致團結，共同對外之名，緩和蔣軍之過迫，免被徹底解決，俾得苟延殘喘，徐圖再舉與發展的機會，其二，籍聯合起來對外之名，乘機侵入國民黨，擴張勢力，果也，其計得售，一紙宣言，竟得意外之收穫，且因此而建立發展之基礎，取得穩固而廣大之地盤焉，當時不特一般國民被其蒙蔽，向之表示同情，即聰明如蔣介石，亦入彀中，無亦因環境之造成蔣對共黨之陰謀詭詐，豈不知之，且從前亦曾受其愚弄，幾經艱阻，始獲掙脫，今茲共黨利用機會，欲引入寇，蔣亦知容納共黨，等於引虎自衛，只以當日情勢，實不容再事內爭，否則日軍攻於前，共黨亂於後，中國不亡者幾希，且戰爭既發，在在需人，共黨素有善戰之名，亦欲利用其力，予

件者，其採取之手段，必然與日本今次無異，可斷言也，證之往事，英美法之作同樣行動者，不無可據，如一九二七年英美兵艦之炮轟南京，而日本不預也，即其一端。

事件雖為日本所能予以便宜之解決，而不使複雜之情形更加嚴重，但此三個所謂民主國者，則仍不惜以種種牽制加之日本。

日本現已堅持其立場，不致再作退步，最後之結果，必致予鼓浪嶼之工部局整個改革，及匿居租界中之蔣氏走狗，全部肅清而後已，蓋於外人當局，無法解決此項問題之前，若輩之非法行為，決不能終止也。

總之，此類租界如繼續為各國磨擦之根原，則為鼓浪嶼租界當局計，不若以此一片領土，交還中國人民，使得物歸原主也。

▲上海禁懸重慶「族旗」▼

上海之懸旗問題，與租界之中立問題，其關係之密切，終於使事件不足為奇的在租界方面及日本與特別市府間，達到取決階段。

兩租界中時常懸掛國民黨旗，在一般人民心理上，無疑地感覺其真實意義是欲在中立區域之內，引起日本及外國方面之磨擦。

懸旗之目標，若固在此者，則不能視為一種愛國行為，負責當局即宜切實禁止。

再則以旗誌而作此種用處，似屬太不尊敬，尤足奇者，乃現在之黨國旗已不啻為蔣孔宋三權政治之「族旗」，而人民不察，依然盲從，以之為真正之國旗，此黨國旗為可恥之旗誌，蓋「宋朝」家室所以之為蔽護而實行其專政者也，此三頭政治，每以國父孫中山為號召，但於國旗一事，已不能遵照先總理之遺訓，蓋中國之真正國旗，為五色旗，其他種種均乃國賊之標誌耳。

經上海特別市傅市長向租界當局交涉後，租界當局則與重慶方面洽談，每年於八次紀念日，得仍準懸旗，此項洽談，實難令人滿意，抑且使人痛心，上海之外人當局，應知國民黨黨徽，乃日本之敵，茲

再任其在日軍佔領區域內出現，顯然為欲以日軍後方，充作蔣政權之宣傳根據地，加之大上海現在，以事實上言之，新政府實際上管轄此帶區域，兩租界自當予以承認，其不承認市政府之政權，即為不顧事實，此慘痛之情態，不久必將更形顯著。

因此吾人勸上海租界外國當局，重行考慮與重慶之懸旗治定，而對於黨國旗之懸掛，立即加以永久之禁止。

為鼓浪嶼事件告列強

秋波

日軍因了本月十一日廈門總商會會長洪立勳氏，為鼓浪嶼恐怖份子受了黨政府之指使，竟於日艦隊司令長官在鼓浪嶼巡視之際，突被狙擊，日海軍始根據此種保護艦隊司令長官之權，登陸作根除恐怖暴行之行動，當時英國政府對日海軍陸戰隊行使此種自衛權，因該島係公共租界，故亦並不視為違反任何國際條約之舉。

事後日海軍陸戰隊在鼓浪嶼搜查得確實的抗日陰謀，但為保全鼓浪嶼公共租界之國際性起見，正將陸戰隊逐漸撤退，不料英美法三國海軍忽於日前亦驟然在鼓浪嶼登陸，於是和平之時局遂急轉直下，形成目下不必要的緊張狀態，當英美法三國海軍登陸之前，雖日海軍陸戰隊留鼓浪嶼者尚有四十二人，但此乃在恐怖份子活動中維持和平秩序之必要手段，英美法三國將相等數目之海軍陸戰隊援例登陸，實有聲援島上抗日份子不法行動之嫌疑，蓋此次事件，乃純因中國黨政府當局欲以該島在租界掩護之下，造成抗日中心而與大陸上游擊隊作聯絡根據之故，始促令日本海軍當局不得不以洪氏被刺而有根本肅清亂源之舉，日本方面毫無輕視或甚至侵犯第三國之權利，此種事實可謂彰然明甚，英美法三國政府竟昧於此種事理，作此輕舉的登陸攻擊，吾人直不知其用意所在。

連日來，日本海軍當局猶忍耐從事，不惜委曲求全，參加所謂四國的艦上會議，冀在此緊張局勢之中，消弭爭端於無形，不料英美法三國，非但不認識日方目前所處的地位，抑且漠視日方正當的要求，

▲不列顛之腐化▼

腐化之不列顛，於其不能應付其他新興民族之中，竟不惜與共產黨連手，以謀保持其危墜之帝國之不至崩潰，英國之反對共產黨，固為不數年前事耳，但因其已往之安全地位，於夫自尊及威信之喪失，乃而連絡蘇俄，與之共謀對抗獨裁國家。

英國現在眼見有全部崩潰之憂懼，今日之英國，已非二十五年前之英國矣，其在地中海之地位，已受意大利之威脅，直布羅陀因西班牙之在其四週築起炮台，加以夾江有馬洛哥之炮台，已不能稱為攻不破之「巖石」矣。

香港為英國在遠東之前哨，然因日軍之佔領廣東，已至束手待斃之境，結果此英屬殖民地，必至破產而後已，至於印度，則革命情緒非常高漲，隨時有一舉而擺脫英國桎梏之可能，使英國毫無辦法，故英國不惜鑿斧子鐮刀（共產黨標誌），以防其自身之沉溺，然而事之尤可（為英國）痛心者，莫如此斧子鐮刀之猶不願為英國助也，史太林或非健忘者，猶能記憶數年前英國對俄之不義也，吾人皆曰此報應也。

▲工部局之改組▼

公共租界改組問題，曾在本刊篇幅中屢經提出，吾人雖不欲過作露露，使讀者聞之而生厭，但不免覺得有再作慎重申言之必要，以為此久當改革之問題，目前實為推動改組最相宜之時機。

在一般愛好公正者之心目中，不論中外人士，均以目前之公共租界為腐化偏蔽之淵藪，且也雖非英國人士所樂聞，實乃英國失業界之天堂樂土。

試執途聞外人之非英籍者而問之，無有不極力以公共租界英國當局對之之待遇為不平，在工部局無論任何一部份中，此種不平等之待遇，雖非老經世者亦能顯易明察之，再言問題之尤較嚴重者，則為租界中國居民，在人數上及納稅上皆超出外人甚遠，而英國當局，則

反視若無之也，一切公用事業，皆在便利外人處着眼，中國居民不得享用也，在工部局董事會上，多數董事皆為英國人，或為美國在上海之擁有鉅大資業而願為英國人所利用者也。

自經日本方面極力抗爭後，工部局對日方之要求，始有稍微而不情願之讓步。

此中古時代不合時宜之廢物，地皮章程，訂立已將百年，歷來公共租界則奉之為「憲法」，茲則必須首先廢除而重行訂立適合現有狀態之新章程。

工部局除警務之外，其他部份，息以英人為首腦，警務處因日人之力爭，已有少數日本高級人員，而工部局之總辦，則為一前美國律師，彼固為願與英人狼狽為奸，共攬租界之漁利者也，此人現已辭職，將于六月中退職，吾人極願以此要職予一負職華人，反對此缺永歸英人遞補之定策。

茲者日人以為公之精神，首先提倡公共租界之改組，凡為中外有識人士，皆當一致援助，俾在華租界問題，得到一勞永逸之清算。

▲佔領鼓浪嶼引起各方騷動▼

自五月十二日，日海陸軍因廈門中國商會會長××被刺，而佔領鼓浪嶼公共租界後，各國與日本間之情勢，一時異常緊張，且於日海軍在鼓浪嶼登陸後，英美法同時派各該國陸戰隊四十二名，在該處登陸，以匹抵四十二名登陸日軍之數。

在討論本事件之際，需要明瞭兩點事實，其一即為被刺者為一親日者，亦即為重慶主使之走狗所欲置之死地之原因，其二在事件發生之時，日本海軍艦隊總司令及軍官數人，適至該處視察。

因之日軍之登陸，亦有兩層作用，一則為保護日本高級官員，以防匿居鼓浪嶼租界中不良份子之襲擊，二則為行施日本在該公共租界中為一份子之權利，及盡其一份子之義務，所以日方之舉動，純係出自之自衛，各國因之而發生如許騷動，實乃令人不解，他國之遇同樣事

行爲也。

××出版公司，爲大美報及大美晚報之出版人，因其爲美商在美國治外法權下所有之財產，向租界當局抗議最烈，吾人對於此點，固無異議，不過所欲指出者，爲其傾向重慶及莫斯科之政策耳。

吾人於討論封閉上述報紙之中，不免欲提出英文大美晚報及密勒氏評論報所發表之反駁論文，內容涉及親日之宣傳，在兩報發表之文字中，並均提及本刊，尤爲本刊所載對印度人民之緊要啓事。

大美報之論文，出於英國在華新聞界領袖伍德海君之大筆，伍氏爲遠東時事月報之主筆，亦時爲大美報撰稿，伍氏以爲最近日方反英宣傳因當制止，吾人茲欲爲伍氏進一言者，如伍氏及其邦人欲制止此種宣傳，英國當停止其對重慶之援助，尤當以平等待遇黃種人民，本其一向宣稱和平自由之宗旨，放棄其侵略世界所得之土地，尤當解放印度。

各國自中日事變發生以來，不但不能保守中立，且始終採取反日態度，甚至公然以經濟物料，資助重慶政權，至於報紙之宣傳，則日本政府能提出英美法三國不可否認之反日言論爲證據，各國之自辯，每以報紙爲自由言論機關，非國法所能箝制爲辭，固如是者，則吾人可曰新中國報紙亦有言論自由之權，故在維新政府統治下之報紙均有自由發表輿論之權利，而本刊亦然。

以言吾人之提醒印度人民，使之擺脫英人之桎梏，則英國政府本其自由平等之宗旨，能乎認印度獨立之要求乎，英國之永久把持印度，固於今世之文明能符合乎，吾人皆知失去印度，爲英國致命之傷，然則英國何以不能起而創造世界新秩序，以爲其失去印度之補救乎，能如是者，則英國不難復爲世界之領袖也。

密勒氏評論報爲美國新聞家鮑爾所主編，其論文中亦曾提及本刊，吾人之與鮑氏，本無任何惡感，且密勒氏評論報，爲吾人素所欽仰之報紙，不過吾人所欲向鮑氏指明者，爲彼所屬者爲一方，而吾人所屬者爲另一方耳，鮑氏如言吾人乃受有某某方面之津貼，則吾人可

言鮑氏受有另一某某方面之津貼，至言吾人之反英態度，則吾人之反英也，乃爲其政策之錯誤，不得不隨時加以抨擊耳，况以密勒氏評論報而以反英爲討論之標題，則將無以自白，蓋在已往南京蔣政府反英之際，密勒氏評論亦曾極力反英也。

茲者吾人再度聲明吾人不願以報紙爲攻擊個人之工具，尤爲對吾人素來景仰之知交，不過如彼而欲開始舞弄其筆墨者，則吾人惟有如法反擊之耳。

▲虹口不能交還工部局▼

在中日事變未達最後之結束時，凡有以蘇州河北之租界交還工部局問題，提起討論者，必爲無益之舉，蓋租界一日包藏恐怖份子，則日本當局一日不能開放虹口區域，爲自由經商居住之地，不加防範而無限制也。

各國因虹口楊樹浦之管理問題，屢向日本抗議，而事件已在討論之中，但日本所持之正當理由，爲現在工部局管理區域之內，日人生命財產，尙無十足之保障，並指出直至現在工部局尙無十足忠誠之合作表示，最近與國民黨協定之懸旗問題，已可爲工部局不合理政策顯著之表現。

外國居民，因此問題亦時作高聲之呼喚，吾人以爲若輩應置身日本之地位，以不滿日本之心，移向其各本國當局，而責其不當在租界本身之中，容納抗日情緒之滋長也。

如虹口而將交還於工部局者，則必須附有條件，而日本當局必須保留若干特權，莫忘在租界之此一段中，有日本居民四萬之衆也，此大量日僑之安全與保護，直接由日本海軍負責，彼固不能以此重任交之不能制止自己勢力範圍內恐怖行爲之工部局也。

解決問題最簡易之方法，莫如以此帶地域，交還中國，蓋其來也，本爲以武力而取自中國者也，各國如能同意此點者，則不但可免未來之種種糾紛，且在與中國之友誼上，必能獲得順利之進展也。

和平救國之呼籲與企圖

滄 粟

自前年戰事發生以來，展轉兩載，地方糜爛，生靈塗炭，流離載道，十室九空，長此以往，國將不國，蔣氏暴虐無道，聯共抗日，施其焦土決堤之卑劣手段，陷吾國人民於水深火熱之中，倒行逆施，恬不為怪，發滬戰起，迄漢口陷落止，彼云為第一期抗戰結束，此後為第二期開始，不知結束又在何時，揆而至於第三第四，以次遷延，恐四海困窮，民無噍類矣。

邇者人心厭戰，渴望和平，一唱於前，百和於後，日本近衛首相之宣言，與黨國汪精衛氏之通電，適合民衆心理，一致贊同，人人皆知非和平不能救國，非從事滅蔣反共，真正和平，不能實現，此時最要關鍵，全在民衆澈底覺悟，勿再為蔣氏最後勝利之言所愚弄，勿再為蔣氏虛偽宣傳，諱敗為勝所蠱惑，蔣氏禍國殃民，已達極點，為自古及今所罕見，此諒不亡，是無天理。

目前維新政府，愛民如子，視民如傷，安輯_後，無微不至，撫我則后者，維新政府也，虐我則仇者，蔣介石也，民衆當一致傾向維新政府，努力建設新秩序，斬達和平救國之目的，希望各地明達之士，從事宣傳和平救國工作，俾家喻戶曉，人人知和平二字，為當今救國最急先務，吾知人同此心，心同此理，同聲呼籲，一致響應，則戰事自可望有結束途徑，外察國勢，內審輿情，惟和平乃能救國，不和平必致速亡，此急應熱忱呼籲，刻不容緩者也。

進而言之，吾國元老耆舊之在野者，當以國事為前提，出膺鉅艱，領導民衆和平救國，樹立中央最高政權，俾吾國不致四分五裂，羣策羣力，鞏固國基，其次吾國將領，不乏英明之選，從前為蔣氏所威脅利誘，盲從抗日，此時當幡然覺悟，及早脫離蔣政權，棄暗投明，與維新政府綏靖部，竭誠合作，肅清萬惡之共產黨，消滅和平障礙。

再進而言之，吾國與日本，同屬東亞民族，同文同種，唇齒相依，非彼此協同合作，互相提攜，不能奠定東亞秩序，亟應明瞭親仁善

鄰意義，與日本攜手，相親相愛，無詐無虞，兩國人士，從事於新秩序之建設，謀東亞永久之和平，使我大東亞兩國，固如金湯，莫如磐石，彼輩異色人種，自不敢妄生覬覦，藉收漁人之利，中日兩國，團結一氣，和平之景象，自然實現，東亞萬世無疆之祿，基於此矣，此為和平救國工作所企圖者也，邦人君子，盍興乎來。

▲上海外商註冊之華文報紙▼

最近因租界當局禁止宣傳抗日之某某外商註冊華文報紙之出版，一時議論紛繁，被禁之各報，為英商註冊之文匯報及譯報，與美商註冊之大美報及中美日報，因此數種報紙之被禁，同時連想到與重慶有關之財產，假外商名義為護符之整個問題。

自一九三七年十月，上海淪陷後，華文報紙之藉外商名義，紛起為重慶政權作宣傳工作者，幾如雨後春筍，英美人之抱金錢主義者，不惜假以名義，代為向英美領事館註冊，文匯報，力報，新聞報，華美晚報，大美報，大美晚報，均為此類非法報紙。

此種報紙於其為重慶宣傳之中，幾無日不大言日軍之失利，及華軍之大勝，其受有津貼無可諱言也。

最近兩租界之停止各報出版，及法租界之封閉美商大美報，可見租界當局，已有若干覺悟，而以容納此類宣傳作用之報紙之繼續存在，為危及租界之中立立場也。

設使此類報紙而非為受有重慶之大量金錢資助者，其偏護重慶政策果何為哉，代表此類報紙出面之外人，如克明，孫特司貝資，勞合特，海登佛理脫，司脫哥而特，彌而司等，其所為者，非為與重慶有特別之交誼，而為欲得重慶之戰時資金，實其個人之私囊，可斷言也，此輩出版人及新聞家之中，能以個人之資力購置一架印機，以為其出版大量報紙之用者，無一人也，以至各領事館之許其註冊，而助成其事者，亦不能辭其咎，蓋實際上終為對日本及維新政府為不友好之



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LLOYD TRIESTINO

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中華民國二十八年六月一日

中華民國維新政府政綱

- (一) 實行一權獨立之憲政制度取消一黨專政
- (二) 切實防範共產化不致危及東亞以定國本而消亂源
- (三) 外交以平等為原則以不喪權為主旨促進中日睦睦以鞏固東亞和平並順應世界現勢確保締約各國之永遠睦誼
- (四) 各省災區難民宜速遣還鄉復其故業並在非戰區域設立保安組織則匪清鄉
- (五) 救濟失業開發資源工業之振興農產物之改善在國家指導之下得收收國外資本並與友邦經濟力謀提攜
- (六) 扶助已成之工商企業及金融組織使其穩固發達增加國富
- (七) 本中國固有之道德文化吸收世界之科學知識以養成理智精神體力強健之國民從前之腐敗教育怪誕學說皆須根本廓清
- (八) 財政課收支適合以減輕人民負擔節省冗費以增進全國福利從前不念之建設苛細之捐稅凡為民害者悉能除之
- (九) 人才登進使學者得充分效力國家言論公開使國人得隨時批評政治
- (十) 嚴懲官吏貪污厲行考績黜陟裁併贅枝機關以肅吏治

本 期 要 目

- 和平救國之呼籲與企圖
- 上海外商註冊之華文報紙
- 虹口不能交還工部局
- 不列顛之腐化
- 工部局之改組
- 佔領鼓浪嶼引起各方騷動
- 上海禁懸重慶「族旗」
- 共產黨操縱下之國民政府

中華新聲半月刊

第二卷 第十八期