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No. 9

VOICE of NEW CHINA

A BI-LINGUAL FORTNIGHTLY
Incorporating the CHINA OUTLOOK

Japan's New Cabinet

Bright Future For New China

Allies Losing Ground

Germany's Colonial Claims Justified

Chamberlain and His Accomplices

Future of U.S.-Japan Trade

The Tsingtao Conference

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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,

NARAM SINGH,
Asst. Hon. Secretary and Treasurer

8 Drum Tower Villa, NANKING (CHINA)

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Editorial Notes & Comment

Japan's New Cabinet

The Cabinet headed by General Abe resigned on January 14 after having been in office only four and a half months. The pending abrogation of the U.S.-Japan treaty, the forthcoming establishment of a new central government in China, strengthening of the national spirit and national mobilization in Japan proper, were but some of the vast problems which faced General Abe and which caused the cabinet crisis.

Immediately after General Abe's resignation, rumors began to fly thick and fast in the Japanese capital as to the likely successor, and the name of Prince Konoye was freely mentioned, but the former premier, who is well-known for his famous Konoye Declaration to China, steadfastly refused to accept office. The name of the Abe Cabinet War Minister, General Hata, was then mentioned for the high post, but finally the Imperial choice fell on Admiral Matsumasa Yonai, thrice navy minister in former cabinets and former Commander-in-Chief of the Japan China Seas Fleet at Shanghai. The admiral, who is also a member of the Supreme Military Council, accepted the Imperial command and forthwith commenced preliminary work in the formation of a new cabinet. At the time of going to press, the only certainties were the war and navy ministers, the last incumbents being retained, while it is practically certain that Mr. Hachiro Arita, former Foreign Minister, will again take up the same post.

Foreign reaction to Admiral Yonai's appointment was favorable, especially among the democratic circles who consider that the admiral was mainly responsible for the failure of the army group to sign a military pact with Germany and Italy, in the spirit of the Anti-Comintern Pact.

In China, Admiral Yonai's appointment was received favorably also, and it is felt that the policies dealing with relations between the two

countries will follow those of the preceding cabinets under General Abe and Baron Hiranuma, that is, in the spirit of the Konoye Declaration.

* * *

Bright Future for New China

Auspicious signs of prosperity were evident everywhere in New China as the year 1940 commenced and after the storm of hostilities which passed over these parts there is a welcome and evident change which augurs well for the future.

A staff member of this journal took advantage of the recent holidays to make a tour of portions of Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei provinces. What he saw was a revelation. There have been many pitched battles fought in these provinces, and naturally the traveller expects to be greeted with a large number of ruins in the various cities he visits. War also lays heavy hands on the countryside. But, whatever the ravages that were caused by the hostilities and which were very much in evidence at the time, there is today in its place a calm and peaceful countryside, smiling villagers, busy and thriving towns, and a general air of recovery and new-found prosperity. The New Order in East Asia has already begun its benevolent and uplifting task and New China has responded gallantly after the past two years of hardships.

Among the cities visited by our staff member were Wusih, Soochow, Sungkiang, Hangchow, Wuhu and the districts surrounding Shanghai. Wusih, famous silk-reeling center, suffered greatly during the conflict from heavy artillery duels but chiefly from the "scorched earth" policy of the Chiang bandits. The recovery there has been amazing. Factories have been rebuilt, new ones have sprung up overnight as it were, shops are doing a brisk trade, schools

have full enrollments and cultural establishments are working in full swing.

Soochow, which fortunately escaped serious damage due to the quick action of the Japanese Army in driving off the Chiang forces before they could resort to any "scorched earth" action, has never enjoyed such prosperity in all its history. In fact, this city, known as the "Venice of the East," presented the most prosperous appearance of all the cities visited. It has also attained new importance as a center of distribution for various inland districts for products destined for the metropolis, Shanghai. Besides being served by the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, the Soochow Creek has proven to be an important means of water communication. From Shanghai to Soochow, our correspondent travelled by rail, but on the return journey he travelled in a comfortable house-boat, one of many towed by a launch of the Central China Inland River Navigation Company, which operates the various launch and lighter services in the Kiangsu hinterland. During this journey he noted the vast traffic on the Soochow Creek which at all times presented an animated spectacle.

Hangchow, the "City of the Lake," famed in the chronicles of the famous Italian traveller, Marco Polo, had lost none of its charm and beauty, and its famous embroidery, fan-making and other fine art industries were working overtime. The tourist trade, which prior to the hostilities was considerable, has naturally suffered, but in the near future when the Japanese Army extends its scope of influence across the Chientang River and the Chiang remnants have been eliminated, railway traffic will be increased and the tourist trade will gradually return to normalcy.

Here in the capital, the pre-hostilities population has practically returned to normal figures, and no one who saw Nanking in the days following its fall could possibly conjure up the picture which the capital now presents. All debris has been removed. Roads have been repaved, and new highways have been constructed. Damaged buildings have been repaired and scores of imposing new buildings have been constructed on the main thoroughfares. Medium-sized and small dwellings of a modern type have made their appearance in the residential quarters and there are hundreds of new shops, restaurants and business houses.

Living conditions in the cities of the occupied territory are far better than say in Shanghai, and the farmers, unfettered by vicious and exorbitant taxes, are putting their whole heart and soul into making their land more productive. Formerly, the farmers were content to produce just sufficient for their own needs, as all saleable produce was liable to seizure by greedy militarists or subject to such heavy taxation that it was not profitable for them to sell their produce.

Over the whole scene, the New Order is making its influence felt and besides individual productivity, there are immense undertakings sponsored by the new Chinese Authorities in co-operation with the Japanese Government. Communications, power, industrial plants, mining, forestry, agriculture, all have their place in the New Order's program.

And side by side with these epoch-making strides towards progress, the spiritual needs of the people are not neglected. Schools and colleges have been established, even in the smallest hamlets, children are given physical drill and taught hygiene, laborers are given fair treatment, and the public are given full opportunity to progress in all cultural spheres.

The New Order has only begun its task, but even in these small respects can be detected that power which will build up a powerful New China, able to take its place proudly in the family of nations on a footing of equality and justice.

* * *

Allies Losing Ground

As time passes, it becomes increasingly clear that in spite of their boastful claims, the Allies—Britain and France—are losing ground. On land, what is at present a stalemate, will soon, in the early spring, prove to a series of victories for the armies of the Third Reich. Adverse winter weather conditions prevent the carrying-out of a strong offensive, and Herr Hitler and his generals have wisely bided their time for more favorable conditions before launching their full might against the much-vaunted Maginot Line.

In the air, none can dispute the superiority of the German Air Force, and daily reports pour in of bigger and more deadly raids over Britain and against British shipping in the North Sea. British reports of such air encounters invariably

miss out the list of British casualties while bringing into prominence the downing of one or more German planes. To get at the truth, one must not only read the British or French reports but take the trouble of checking up on these evident falsehoods from neutral sources. Many reports emanate from such neutral states as Holland, Belgium, Denmark and the Scandinavian countries, but these reports are usually "muzzled" by the British and French propaganda systems before they see the light of day.

Such methods are useless, as nothing in the Allied camp can overcome Germany's powerful air force, mightiest in the world and most efficient.

On sea, Germany ever since the conflict began has carried the maritime warfare to Britain's very front door, and although handicapped by a small navy she has made up for this lack by an intensive U-boat warfare which has taken deadly toll on British shipping. Not a single day passes without several British vessels being reported sunk, and such reports are spread even by the British official news agency, Reuter. Attempts have been made, especially by the mendacious British First Lord of the Admiralty, Winston Churchill, to cover up the serious nature of these losses but in spite of all excuses the hard fact remains that Britain has already lost several hundred thousand tons of shipping and no matter what number of vessels fly the British flag, unless some miracle happens and the British Navy can overcome the U-boats, very soon the Union Jack will disappear from the seven seas.

* * *

Germany's Colonial Claims Justified

The British nation has at all times proudly laid claim to being a fair and just nation. In fact, this claim has developed into an obsession and today the British think that they have a monopoly on what they term "fair play." Unfortunately, "fair play" according to their standards means everything for Britain and nothing for the rest.

This standard, of selfishness and discrimination, has been unsparingly applied to post-World War Germany and is undoubtedly at the root of the present conflict in Europe. We will not argue as to the rights and wrongs of the

Versailles Treaty, but we will bring our readers closer down in history and discuss the situation from the advent of Herr Hitler. When the Nazis gained control in Germany and set about their task of reconstructing a new Germany, Hitler and his followers laid stress on the necessity of the former Allies' giving a reborn Germany full consideration to her just demands so that Germany could regain her prestige in the family of nations, and her people obtain the necessary outlet for vital economic expansion.

To all the German pleas, the Allies turned a deaf ear. At that time, and until the fateful September 3, 1939 when German action commenced against Poland, the Allies could have reached an agreement with the Third Reich on a peaceful basis, and there was nothing to show that Hitler intended to resort to a show of arms.

But, no, the leaders of Britain and France were too eager to retain for their countries the ill-gotten gains of the Versailles Treaty, and instead of assisting Germany through a "good neighbor" policy which would have insured the peace of Europe, these states did their utmost to keep Germany in a continuous state of subjugation. However, neither Britain nor France reckoned on the resurgent force which Hitler had developed in the German nation, and when it became obvious that the Allies would never disgorge anything they had grabbed after the World War, Herr Hitler planned a course of action which would give Germany back all territory which was formerly part and parcel of the Reich. In this manner, Hitler obtained the Rhineland, Sudetenland, Austria, Memel, Czechoslovakia, and finally Danzig, the Corridor and half of Poland.

The ostrich-like policy of holding on to Germany's former African colonies by Britain will prove to be a boomerang and a death-blow to the British Empire. Britain has preached the doctrine of "fair play" all over the world, but denied to Germany even her own colonies. Can a nation with an ever-growing population and one of the highest developed industries in the world be forced to remain within her own limited borders? Britain is a much smaller nation, in point of area and population, and yet she controls more than a quarter of the world, but Germany, twice larger, is obliged to sit quietly while her people are stifled.

Germany has morally been fully entitled to a return of her colonies, but as Britain has

chosen to deny her that right she must suffer for the consequences which will arise as a result of Germany's determination to fight for her rights.

* * *

Chamberlain and His Accomplices

The British press, official and semi-official, has recently been very insistent that Hitler and his "accomplices" must resign before the Allies would enter into peace negotiations with Germany.

Such methods of propaganda show a complete lack of understanding on the part of Britain of the solidarity which exists in Germany, and which is 100 per cent behind Hitler. On the other hand, it would be much more appropriate if the German press retorted that Germany cannot enter into peace negotiations with Britain before Chamberlain and his "accomplices" resign. Whereas in Germany there is complete unity backing up the leader, in Britain and her dominions there is a vast majority who are absolutely set against the present conflict and blame Chamberlain and his "accomplices" for the sorry mess in which Britain today finds herself.

However, there is no necessity of the German press even bringing up the question of peace negotiations. The final victory rests with Germany and there can be no such thing as an Allied victory. If there is any doubt as to the success of German arms, as seems most unlikely, it is almost certain that Japan, Italy and Russia will join in the conflict on Germany's side. Therefore, to save the British people further suffering, we suggest that Chamberlain and his "accomplices" immediately resign and other leaders, more capable and realistic, replace them.

* * *

Future of U.S.-Japan Trade

With the abrogation of the 1911 Treaty becoming an accomplished fact on January 26, the question of future trade between the two countries is now being considered by the leaders in Tokyo and Washington. So far, official and semi-official assurances denote that present trade relations will continue along the same lines, and no action will be taken by either side to clap on special duties, embargoes or boycotts.

A treaty-less situation, however, is at best fraught with dangerous possibilities and the least provocation may cause a serious crisis. Certain elements in the United States must take the full responsibility for any untoward happenings in the future, and in this category must be placed Senator Key Pittman, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. This senator has been violently anti-Japanese in his attitude, and it is surprising that his unjustified attacks have been allowed to pass without some sort of retaliation. Besides causing harm to Japan, Senator Pittman has obviously overlooked the fact that any disruption between U.S.-Japanese trade relations will also work great hardships on certain American industries, with resultant suffering on the persons employed in such industries.

Washington, in justification of its abrogation step, has accused Japan on several counts, but whether such accusations are justified or not, there can be no denying that Japan has always shown the United States the fairest consideration insofar as American rights and interests in China are concerned. American claims have been settled speedily, protection has been extended to American lives and property, and there has never been any agitation or propaganda directed against the United States.

Weighing the situation, it seems that the U.S.A., taking advantage of the European conflict, is bent on developing her war boom trade with the belligerent powers, orders from whom will be sufficient to more than cover up any losses caused by a disruption of trade with Japan. On the other hand, under the impression that Japan has been considerably weakened by nearly three years of conflict in China, the United States, through the pressure of the "Big Navy" group, wishes to take advantage of the situation to expand her influence in the Pacific. In other words, a new type of 20th. century imperialism is being developed in America, which in spite of her high-sounding championing of democracy is likely to develop into a prototype of the well-known British imperialism.

America is treading a dangerous path and does not seem to realize what her anti-Japanese actions may bring about. It is to be hoped, however, that the more sensible elements among the American leaders will take appropriate steps to curb those who seem bent on destroying the traditional American-Japanese friendship.

The Tsingtao Conference

Within a fortnight, Tsingtao will be the venue for an epoch-making conference, at which the basic principles for the establishment of a new central government will be discussed between Mr. Wang Ching-wei, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Reformed Kuomintang, Mr. Liang Hung-chi, President of the Executive Yuan of the Reformed Government and Mr. Wang Keh-min, leader of the Peking Provisional Government.

At this conference also plans will be discussed for the formation of a Central Political Council which will be entrusted with the actual work for the formation of the new government. Great importance is being attached to the forthcoming meeting between Mr. Wang and the leaders of New China, and in view of their unity of purpose, it seems likely that little delay will be experienced for the realization of all plans.

Preliminary negotiations with the Japanese Authorities have shown a keen desire on the part of the latter to assist Mr. Wang in realizing his peace movement, and with future cooperation and assistance from Japan assured the prospects for the new government are indeed bright.

Youths Distribute "Peace" Leaflets on Nanking Road

In support of Mr. Wang Ching-Wei's Peace Movement numerous societies and associations have been organized throughout China. In Shanghai, there is the Association for the Promotion of the Peace Movement organized a few months ago by intellectuals and educationists, and recently, a new organization known as the Young Men's Peace Association was founded. On the afternoon of Jan. 7 at about 3 p.m., several young men, obviously students, handed out colored leaflets in Chinese to pedestrians on Nanking Road. The following is a translated passage of a handbill picked up. "In order to realize peace, let us support Chairman Wang Ching-Wei! In order to destroy Communists, let us cooperate with Japan." Slogans printed on blue paper read: "Support Chairman Wang Ching-Wei to realize peace." and "Down with violators of Peace!" The leaflets all bear the seal of the Shanghai Young Men's Peace Association.

Long-Expected Conference At End of Month

The preparations for the long-expected Tsingtao Conference are nearing completion. It is learnt from reliable political circles that the Conference will take place before the end of this month. The chief aim of this projected conference is to make preparations for the establishment of the new Central Political Council which is the first stage of the formation and organization of the New Central Government

Chungking May Alter Foreign Policy

The foreign policy of the Chungking Government may be altered as the result of the pending Japanese and American negotiations for a new Commercial Pact, diplomatic circles in Chungking aver. Chungking is trying to influence the United States Government to bring pressure on Japan. A new Commercial Pact between America and Japan would compel Chungking to alter its foreign policy, it is stated

Shanghai Merchants Angered by Restriction

The recent order issued by Chungking restricting the import to the interior of manufactured goods has angered Shanghai industrialists and businessmen. Even after repeated appeals and representations made to the Chungking Ministry of Economics, goods transported to the interior are first reported to the Ministry, accompanied by certificates issued by the local Chamber of Commerce. Failing to observe this regulation may entail the detention or confiscation of the goods upon arrival in the interior. Local businessmen state that the time required to comply with this regulation requires at least six months.

Shanghai Japanese Population Trebles

According to a report issued by the Japanese Consulate-General in Shanghai, the Japanese population has trebled since the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese Hostilities. As at January 1, this year, the Japanese residents in Shanghai numbered 64,829.

Mr. Wang Ching-Wei's Appeal To General Chiang

United Peace Front Urged

The preparations of the much discussed Tsingtao Conference are nearing completion. The conference is to meet before the end of the month to discuss problems in connection with the establishment of Central Political Council which is to organize the new National Government.

On the eve of this Tsingtao Conference, Mr. Wang Ching-wei despatched the following telegram to General Chiang Kai-Shek urging him to put the fate of the nation before all other considerations and to form a united national peace front with a view to securing nationwide peace on the basis of honor and justice and facilitate the solution of such problems as the total withdrawal of the Japanese troops from China.

"On December 29, 1938, I proposed the readjustment of Sino-Japanese relations for the purpose of laying the foundations of permanent peace in East Asia and took as the basis for this readjustment the Konoye Declaration of December 22, 1938. Unfortunately, they did not meet with your acceptance. However, I and all those comrades who felt the same necessity for peace, in the face of many dangers and difficulties and regardless of the many sacrifices we were called upon to make, devoted all our efforts to the Peace Movement. We have had many frank and open-minded discussions with Japanese leaders, both in the Government and outside, with a view to arriving at an agreed scheme for peace. For the whole of the past year, we have done our utmost to compose the differences which divided us in the past and to bring about a new and brighter era. Under the existing circumstances, it was not an easy matter to arrive at a peace scheme satisfactory to all parties. Fortunately both sides, having in mind the future prosperity of East Asia, have been willing to make concessions and so have arrived at a mutual understanding. The foundation of peace have been laid, and China will secure terms which not only will not lead to national extinction but will also preserve her Independence and Freedom and enable the reconstruction of the nation on the basis of the *San Min Chu I* (Three People's Principles) to be completed. This being so, I

would wish, in all earnestness and sincerity and after full deliberation, to present to you once again my views for your consideration.

"With the internal condition of China as it is, and under existing international circumstances, there is decidedly no hope for the achievement of ultimate victory through a policy of fighting to the bitter end. This you well know and there is no need for me to say any more on this point. You also know quite well that the people of the whole nation wish for peace and there is no need for me to say any more on this either. It is necessary, however, that the whole nation be united in order that peace may be speedily and universally brought about. In regard to the evacuation of the Japanese troops, the Chinese people hope that this can be achieved as early as possible. Nor does Japan wish to have to retain troops outside her own territory longer than can be helped. If you however continue to advocate armed resistance, how can evacuation be talked about? Turning to economic reconstruction, it cannot be denied that the people are impoverished and the nation's resources exhausted. If the war were ended and peace negotiated right now, the task of restoring national strength and the vitality of the people would be all the lighter. If, on the other hand, war, with its inevitable attrition and exhaustion, is continued indefinitely the vitality of the people will be drained away, and the national strength will follow suit. Then it will be hopeless even to talk of economic reconstruction.

"I have long since determined to devote my life and efforts to achieve the salvation of the nation. Should you persist in your opposition I may be compelled to proceed myself with all my efforts to establish the foundation of peace. Until I have secured a nation-wide peace I will have no hesitation however persistent and unreasonable your opposition. If, however, you, putting the fate of the nation and the livelihood of the people before all other considerations would make a bold decision to end a futile war and to negotiate an honorable peace with Japan on the basis of the Konoye Declaration, then it

will be possible for myself and all the comrades to join with you in a united endeavor to secure the early and concrete realization of a nation-wide peace. In short, the fate and fortune of the State and the nation depend on this decision on your part. All the powers of the Chungking Government are centralized in your hands. To make peace or to continue to fight can be decided by one word from you. The responsibility laid upon you is very heavy, so is the hope placed in you very earnest and eager. Therefore, regardless of any fear of offending you I am sending you this message from my inner heart in the hope that you will give it your most serious consideration."

Tri-Power Far Eastern Policy Fixed?

Sir Archibald Clark-Kerr, British Ambassador to China, arrived in Hongkong from Shanghai on Jan. 4. No official communique has been issued concerning the Ambassador's arrival. Influential circles revealed that repeated exchanges of opinion have been held recently by the three envoys, namely Mr. Nelson T. Johnson, United States Ambassador to China, M. Henri Cosme, the French Ambassador, and Sir Archibald Clark-Kerr, the British Ambassador. It is understood that an agreement was reached whereby the three democratic powers will adopt a fixed policy in the Far East. Sir Archibald is proceeding to Chungking to discuss some important questions including the Tientsin Silver issue and the Reopening of the Yangtze. As the relations between Soviet-Russia and the Anglo-French allies have become worse, Sir Archibald Clark-Kerr may ask the Chungking Government, in view of the interests of all the powers concerned, to forsake its pro-Soviet policy, which, if agreed to, will enable the three democratic powers to determine their policy toward China.

British Ambassador To Mediate In Sino-Japanese Conflict?

Sir Archibald Clark-Kerr, British Ambassador to China and his party arrived at Chungking by plane on Jan. 5. It is reported that Sir Archibald Clark-Kerr apart from discussing the outstanding questions of the Tientsin Silver and the Reopening of the Yangtze, may propose measures for the settlement of the present Sino-Japanese conflict, though he denied reports to this effect when questioned in Hongkong. Should the truth of this report be later confirmed, Sir

Archibald's efforts at mediation would not be the first he has made during the last two years. Local diplomatic circles fear that as Chungking is strongly under the influence of the Communists, his efforts at mediation will not be considered by the authorities in question.

Reopening Of The Lower Yangtze Fixed For February 1

Since Japan's declaration that the Lower Yangtze will be reopened, foreign shipping circles have been hoping that the navigable area would be extended to Wuhu instead of Nanking, as there is direct railway transport still linking Nanking and Shanghai. After repeated negotiations between Anglo-American representatives and the Japanese authorities, it has been decided that the Yangtze will be formally reopened on February 1 as originally announced, the extension to Wuhu is being left in abeyance for the time being as the Japanese deem it too early at the present juncture.

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

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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.

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Announcement Of Establishment Of New Central Government

Broadcast Speech By Mr. Chow Fu-Hai

Mr. Chow Fu-Hai, Member of the Standing Committee of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuo-Min Tang, following the speech of Chairman Wang Ching-wei's broadcast over the Central Broadcasting Station on New Year's Day, went on the air on Jan. 2 night at seven o'clock over the Station. He took as his subject "Ways and Means in the Development of the Peace Movement" in the course of which he announced the speedy establishment of the new Central Government. The text is summarized as follows —

"The aim and meaning of the Peace Movement have already been explained in Mr. Wang's Peace Proposals on December 29, 1938 and his subsequent articles. Now the Central Political Council will soon be called in session after which the new Central Government will be established.

"It is important to realize however that the organization of the new Central Government is only one of the stages of the Peace Movement but not the aim of the Peace Movement. When we left Chungking, we did not have the intention to organize another government. We left Chungking for the sole purpose of breaking the deadlock in the Sino-Japanese relations and finding ways and means to reestablish peace between the two countries. We are convinced that the continuation of war would harm both China and Japan. Led by Mr. Wang, our aim was thus to propose peace to the Chinese Government. But Chungking flatly refused to negotiate peace and not only expelled Mr. Wang from the membership of the Party but made various attempts upon Mr. Wang's life. We felt however we cannot forsake our responsibilities in a vital issue on which depends the fate of China and the Chinese people, only because the Chungking regime for various reasons does not wish to have peace. For national salvation can only be achieved through Peace, and close Sino-Japanese co-operation on a basis of mutual independence and freedom in a spirit of mutual sincerity and reciprocity is not only the foundation of permanent peace between the two countries but will also give a new life to East Asia. To achieve

this object the organization of a new Central Government is essential.

"The efforts of the Peace Movement will henceforth therefore be directed to establishing, organizing, strengthening and consolidating the new Central Government. The Peace Movement has reached a new stage. This new stage requires new effort, new determination, and the proper ways and means so that we will march onwards towards the full realization of our aims.

French-Indo-China May Prohibit Arms Transportation

Semi-official circles intimate that in view of the intensified air-bombardment by Japanese air units along the Yunnan-Annam Railway, the French authorities in Indo-China may adopt prohibitive measures against Chinese ammunition and arms being transported through that line as soon as the projected measures are approved by Paris. An assurance to this effect will be communicated to the Japanese Government.

U.S.-Japan Treaty Will Intensify Chungking's Pro-Soviet Policy

A new Commercial Pact between Japan and the United States will drive the Chungking Government into closer relationship with the Soviet Union, diplomatic circles believe. To counteract such a pact, the Chiang government will negotiate with Soviet Russia through its representatives in Moscow. However, the government has not abandoned the hope that Anglo-French efforts may cause a breach in the pending American-Japanese negotiations.

Mr. Chen Li-Fu To Remain In Kunming

Mr. Chen Li-Fu, Chungking Minister of Education and special envoy to negotiate with General Lun Yung over the pending differences between the Chungking authorities and the Yunnan Provincial Government, was instructed by General Chiang Kai-shek to remain in Kunming until further instructions, it is understood that further important proposals are to be made to the Yunnan Provincial Government.

Central Military Corps Cadets Inspected



The cadets of the Central Military Officers' Training Corps at Kiangwan were inspected on Jan. 6 by foreign guests and correspondents upon the invitation of General Yeh Peng, Dean of the Corps, who is shown on the right of the top picture inspecting his cadets, accompanied by Dr. Tsu Min-yge. Lower picture shows an impressive line-up of the graduates of the Corps, against the background of their barracks.

How to Save the Chinese Dollar

New Currency to Counter Chungking Inflation

Mr. Tang Ching-Po, a member of Mr. Wang Ching-Wei's "brain trust" and former Secretary-General of the Ministry of Industry, interviewed on the present currency situation attributed the low value of the Chinese dollar to the inflationist policy of the Chungking Government. "To understand this," he said, "we must go back three or four years to the silver purchasing policy of the American Government. New taxation was too slow in operation and not sufficiently productive to be of any great use, the limit of borrowing was soon reached, and so to maintain its existence the Government had to resort to inflation."

"You really think this has been serious?" he was asked, and replied that it most certainly had been. "It is true of course," he said, "That in the first few months of the war, during which period it should be noted the note issue only rose from \$1640 million to \$1730 million, the value of the dollar was maintained. The first serious drop did not come until after June 1938, when it went to 8d., a rate that was maintained until June 1939.

"After that date," he went on, "came a further serious drop. While certain other factors may have influenced this, the note issue figures reveal that the main cause was inflation. Between June 1938 and June 1939 the note issue went up, according to official figures, 60%, i.e. from \$ 1730 million to \$2630 million, and informed inner circles place the increase at over 100%, i.e. to \$3500 million."

"Undoubtedly," he said, "the process has been continuing since," and he referred to the contract for 1000 million notes placed with two London banknote Companies. At a conservative estimate of half this number being dollar notes and the balance split equally between \$5 and \$10 notes a total of \$4250 was arrived. These were being progressively put into circulation, hence the present low value of the dollar at 4½d.

Mr. Tang was inclined to be pessimistic about the future. "There is nothing to prevent the dollar going lower and lower," he said.

Chungking showed no signs of ceasing the issue of notes, and as a result "the tragedy of the Mark after the first World War is quite likely to be repeated in China." He went on to state that the Peace Movement is definitely opposed to this disastrous policy of inflation and hopes that the nation will at the earliest moment stand up against it to fight against the disaster to come.

Mr. Tang then proceeded to draw a contrast between Mr. Wang Ching-Wei's attitude to the fate of the people in the occupied areas and that of General Chiang Kai-Shek. The latter, once an area passed out of his control, showed a complete disregard for the welfare of its inhabitants. He evidenced as proof of this the restrictions imposed on the withdrawal of bank deposits which was depriving industry of needed credits and capital, though any amount of money lay idle in the Banks. At the same time the strict limitations governing remittances to city ports prevented the native industries of Shanghai and the occupied areas from marketing their goods in the interior. This had been made even worse by the order of the Ministry of Economics at the end of November prohibiting the import into so-called "free China" of goods manufactured in Shanghai and other occupied districts. All this, Mr. Tang pointed out, was bearing very heavily on the people, and Mr. Wang, who had been largely influenced in his stand for peace by his concern for the welfare of the people of the occupied areas, is definitely opposed to the attitude of which it is a manifestation.

Mr. Tang was then asked what were the plans of the Peace Movement as regards the currency. "There is not the slightest intention," he answered, "of putting any pressure on the existing currency to which the livelihood of the people is so closely bound. If, however, Chungking refuses to abandon its disastrous inflation policy, then the new Central system must take steps to secure a stable currency."

He admitted that stability would depend largely on the balance of international payments,

and stated that in order to adjust this balance properly it would be necessary to regulate foreign trade and the international movement of capital and remittances to China. "Tariff authority," he insisted, "the right to regulate foreign trade, the control of foreign exchange, and the control of internal money markets, especially that of Shanghai, should all be absolutely in the hands of the new Central Government."

In Mr. Tang's opinion the lack of any reserve or the absence of a stabilization fund need not cause any anxiety once this balance of international payments has been properly adjusted. It would help, of course, if during the

period of adjustment friendly Powers would grant a loan or sign clearing agreements to prevent fluctuations owing to any temporary unfavorable balance. Asked whether there was any likelihood of such a loan being obtained he pointed out that a stable currency would be such a benefit to foreign trade that there would be every incentive for foreign Powers to help in establishing it.

"We have every reason to believe," he concluded, "that friendly Powers will grant a loan without hesitation, and, in fact, give all the necessary support to establish the new Government."

Warships for Nanking Government



Ceremonies marking the transfer of the 395-ton destroyer Yamazemi, renamed the Haisui; and the 96-ton torpedo boat Kawasemi, renamed the Haiching; from the Japanese Navy to the Reformed Government were held on Dec. 21 at the Kiangnan Dockyard in Shanghai.

Huge Profits Made By Hongkong Banks By Speculation In Foreign Exchange

Influential Banking circles in Hongkong revealed that all banks made huge profits last year due to speculation in foreign exchange. The Bank of China and the Bank of Communications are the two leading profiteers. The net profit of the former is estimated at \$20,000,000 and that of the latter \$10,000,000. Wives and relatives of Chungking officials residing in Hongkong have likewise made fabulous profits in the exchange market. A fairly large number of individuals and families made profits amounting to approximately ten million dollars. The recent currency disorders and the high cost of living are mainly attributable to these war profiteers.

Native Products Pour Into Shanghai

Vessels from Ningpo arriving at Shanghai are piled high with native products from the interior to meet the local demand this lunar New Year. These products include foodstuffs, charcoal, various kinds of paper, fruit, preserved meat, pickles, and other sundries used by the Chinese, particularly on this occasion. Dealers and coolies beamed with smiles on seeing such large quantities of supplies arriving in Shanghai.

Central Military Officers' Training Corps

Military Review and Reception

General Yeh Peng, Dean of the Central Military Officers' Training Corps, officiated on behalf of Mr. Wang Ching-Wei at a military review and a reception early in the morning of Jan. 6 at Kiangwan. The function was attended by representatives of the various Embassies and Consulates, and foreign Press correspondents and editors of local newspapers and magazines. General Yeh Peng made the following speech — "Ladies and Gentlemen.

We are greatly honored by your presence here today, and on behalf of our President, Mr. Wang Ching-Wei, the members of the Training Staff and the officers and cadets under training, I take pleasure in welcoming you one and all.

The military review which you have just witnessed is but a rudimentary example of what this military institution is aiming to achieve. Our equipment and educational facilities are not yet up to the proper standard of a really modern army, and what you have seen today is the result of our efforts of only two and a half months of preparation and four weeks of training. Much still needs improvement but I hope that we have not been working in vain, for even the partial success which we have achieved in difficult circumstances is very encouraging for the future.

The establishment of this Institution and its future growth will not be due so much to our own personal efforts, they are primarily dependent on three things — the correctness of our principles, the greatness of our Leader, and the spirit of Sino-Japanese Cooperation.

1. The fundamental principles of this Institution are Peace, Anti-Communism and National Reconstruction, as expounded in the Manifesto and Revised Program of the Sixth National Congress of the Kuo Min Tang. The young officers and cadets have rallied joyfully to our cause, they have been arriving in such large numbers that the maximum numbers of candidates has long already been exceeded, and all late arrivals have been informed that they would have to be patient and wait for their turn. This definitely proves that the principles of Peace,

Anti-Communism and National Reconstruction are forcefully appealing to our people and are taking root in the Chinese youth of today, they are China's immutable and permanent national policies for generations to come.

2. The moral and spiritual power of our Leader is irresistible. For although the principles of Peace, Anti-Communism and National Reconstruction are correct, without Mr. Wang Ching-Wei's moral prestige and spiritual power, his initiative and guidance, I feel certain that this Institution would not have been able to boast of even a handful of officers whose duties it will be to uphold the only principles which will lead to the salvation of the nation.

3. Last, but not least, we must emphasize the spirit of Sino-Japanese Co operation which is turning two unnatural enemies into natural friends again. This Institution has enjoyed many courtesies from the Japanese authorities who have contributed to the success of this Institution. We are translating this spirit of cooperation into a living reality. Once Sino-Japanese friendship has ousted the hatred existing between the two nations and is re-established upon mutual sincerity, our friendship will be everlasting, to the benefit not only of China and Japan, but of the Far East and the world in general.

The officers and cadets of this Institution are patriots, young in years, but they have the experience of their elders. Have they not witnessed the ravages caused to their mother-country by Bolshevism? Are they blind to what Bolshevism has in store for the rest of the world? Can world peace remain permanently undisturbed after what Bolshevism has done to the Chinese Republic? These young true patriots of China are therefore not without reason antagonistic to Bolshevism. They are also aware that should the Sino-Japanese War continue to drag on, both China and Japan will just destroy one another with the result that the Communists will have no difficulty in tearing them to pieces with their rapacious claws. Consequently, they

ars convinced that Anti-Communism must be put into practice, but before this is possible Peace must be made. But in order to secure permanent peace in the world and the co-existence and co-prosperity of our respective countries, it is essential for us to join hand in hand to resist our common enemy and to uproot the menace to civilization as manifested in Bolshevik Communism.

Therefore all the staff members of this Institution, together with the officers and cadets, have joined together to carry out the Three People's Principles under the leadership of Mr.

Wang Ching-Wei. We are dedicating our bodies and souls to our Leader with the object of accomplishing our mission of Peace, Anti-Communism and National Reconstruction!

In conclusion, I wish to thank you for honoring us with your presence here today, and I hope you will be good enough to convey the goodwill which the true China is bearing your respective countries."

Mr. H. G. W. Woodhead, C. B. E. editor of "Oriental Affairs", and Mr. Kwok Shiu-Feng of the "Chung Hwa Jih Pao" responded on behalf of the guests.

Fourth Marines Commander



Colonel DeWitt Peck, new commanding officer of the Fourth Marines, inspected the regiment at the Race Course in Shanghai on Jan. 4. Above the Colonel is seen at (right) with Lieutenant-Colonel C. I. Murray, prior to the start of the parade.

Chungking Budget Passed; Deficit Of \$20,000,000

Chungking's Fiscal Budget for the year 1940 has been passed according to a statement made by General Wu Teh-Chen, former mayor of Shanghai and present Chungking Minister of Overseas Affairs. The current year's deficit, as per budget, for administrative expenditure is given at \$20,000,000. Estimates budgeted for Military expenditure have not been made known. However, the amount, it is learned, may exceed several times that of the administrative figure. This military expenditure will be met by the issuing of bonds and contributions from rich Overseas Chinese. General Wu's mission in Hongkong is to establish, on behalf of the Chungking Kuo-Min Tang, a branch office of the Ministry of Overseas Affairs. The sole aim of this new organization is to collect contributions from the Overseas Chinese. The office when established will be under General Wu's personal charge and direction for the time being.

Shanghai Community Cheerful About Peace

The Chinese and foreign communities in Shanghai are cheerful about the success of the Peace Movement and the pending establishment of the new Central Government under the leadership of Mr. Wang Ching-wei. With peace re-established in China and Japan, business will again enjoy normalcy and materials for locally-manufactured goods will once again be freely imported into Shanghai.

Old "Smoke-Eaters" Of Former Times



A picturesque parade of old time firemen, dating back to the feudal period in Japan, was revived on Jan. 6, by members of Tokyo's Fire Brigade Commemoration Society. Supplanted by the modern brigade, the society revived the ancient custom in all its picturesque phases.

Japanese Emperor Reviews His Troops



Fifteen thousand soldiers, cavalry, artillery and tank units, and more than 260 Army aeroplanes participated in the military review for Emperor Hirohito on January 8, in Tokyo. The review was one of preliminary observances of the 2,600th anniversary of the founding of the Japanese Empire. Emperor Hirohito is seen on this photograph on his favorite horse, White Snow.

China Must Be Saved From Communism, British Exploitation

These Are Major Factors In Establishment Of New Order In East Asia; Economic Constructive Work Is Important Branch Of Plan

Safeguarding the China continent from communism and the setting free of that vast country from the yoke of Western colonial exploitation, especially that of Britain, which has been going on for the past 100 years — these are the major factors in the proposed establishment of the New Order in East Asia.

The economic constructive work constitutes an important branch of the said new order campaign and here again the U.S.S.R. and Britain are in the way. The contact of the new order promoters with those countries will invariably give rise to trouble.

Coming to North China and then to Central China after an extensive trip in Manchoukuo and Inner Mongolia, the traveler realizes anew that it is not the Chiang Kai-shek regime any more but Britain and the U.S.S.R. that are the major opponents in the forthcoming economic war in connection with the new order campaign.

In Manchoukuo, the maintenance of peace and order as well as the industrial development are making smooth progress. The growth of the new state is so remarkable that it has already developed into an influential partner of Japan in the campaign to materialize the economic reconstruction in East Asia.

Meanwhile, in Mongolia, including Sinkiang, marked progress is seen in the operation on the underground resources such as coal in Tatung and iron in Lungyen, while a drastic improvement is also being introduced in the farming and livestock raising. All of these industrial activities are unified under the banner of state socialism. And so, these countries, too, are striving to offer influential support to the new order movement.

Money System Stabilized

Another thing of importance about the economic achievements in these countries is the fact that all the industrial activities there are based on the new monetary system, which is firmly linked with the Japanese yen. There are,

therefore, no such currency difficulties there as that now being experienced in North and Central China.

It does not follow, however, that these countries have no trouble to mar their prospects. There is a constant threat of Soviet invasion from northern borders.

As a matter of fact, the Red Russian forces have already trespassed in the border region, exchanging fire with the combined garrison forces of Japan and Manchoukuo. A war between the allies of Soviet Russia and Outer Mongolia and the combined forces of Japan and Manchoukuo has already broken out.

Under the present very strained situation, Manchoukuo has drafted a three-year plan calling for the investment of Y1,000-million in order to develop remote regions in the north, while in Mongolia, scores of millions of yen are to be spent to strengthen the economic foundation there, these plans revealing the enthusiasm of the rising nations.

Reds Are After Farmers

In the face of the projects now contemplated by Manchoukuo and Mongolia, the Kremlin maneuvers are being extended, not only via the direct attack on the border regions but also via Chungking. Bolshevization has been launched among the farming population in the districts under the jurisdiction of the Chiang Kai-shek government, the movement being extended thence to the Nippon occupied areas by means of what is called the economic guerrilla tactics with the object of disturbing local order and welfare. The loosing of the poison gas of bolshevism is not without results.

On the other hand, a traveler coming from the Mongolia-Sinkiang areas to North China cannot help but realize that the British influence is prevalent.

In the British and French concessions of Tientsin, the fapı (bank notes issued by banks of

the Chiang Kai-shek regime) is officially in circulation, irrespective of the fact that the Provisional Government of the Chinese Republic (in Peking) has prohibited their use. Not only that, the fapı notes are quoted higher than the Federal Reserve Bank notes (legal tender of North China) by from 10 to 20 per cent.

The very fact that the fapı notes are in circulation and that they are higher than the legal tender of the Peking government is a phenomenon which can have only one meaning. It is part of a plan to disturb the monetary system in North China as well as expression of hostility to the establishment of a new order.

Chiangsters Protected

On top of such economic antagonism, the anti-Japanese Chinese are being given special protection within the Tientsin settlement, signifying that political assistance is extended to the Chiang Kai-shek government.

It is only natural that the Japanese army authorities have isolated the British concession from the rest of Tientsin. One wonders, moreover, why the Japanese war authorities did not take such a step earlier.

In Manchoukuo and Mongolia, there is a constant threat of intrusion from the outside, but there is no fear of disturbance from the inside.

In North and Central China, however, the British authorities, on the strength of extraterritoriality and also on the basis of an interpretation that Britain and the Chiang Kai-shek government share the same interests, are actively maneuvering to disturb the economic enterprises of the new order promoters.

It is under such circumstances that the new order movement, especially that connected with the establishment of a new economic regime, come into collision on all sides. This trend is all the more marked in Shanghai.

In order that a new economic regime be established on the Chinese continent, it is essential that these two enemies—Soviet communistic activities and British economic antagonism—be conquered at any cost.

A study of the outstanding industrial structure of China proves a subject of unusual interest, especially as it is viewed in connection with the economic strife of the new order advocates against Soviet Russia and Britain.

No Industrial Revolution

All the modern civilized countries of the world have undergone an industrial revolution. China, however, did not have the opportunity to go through it fully.

For one thing, civil wars have been waged year after year. There was no unity in administration and military affairs. The vast country has been made the prey of the imperialistic exploitation of advanced countries. In addition, China's social structure has peculiar defects. So the country, without fully going through the industrial revolution, has entered the stage of political revolution. In the circumstances, the industrial development of the country is not only delayed but also is remarkably uneven.

In the agricultural domain, for instance, the primitive tenant farming system of the feudal days, as well as a special agrarian financing system (which is decidedly unfavorable for the borrower) are still observed. Such systems are, moreover, consolidated and deep-rooted.

In addition, there have always been the natural and man-made calamities—floods, droughts, and famines constituting the former and civil wars and bandit activities the latter.

It is out of the question, under such conditions, for farmers to attempt to introduce any improvement in the quality and variety of their produce. They have learned to be resigned to the fate whenever things do not work out well.

The repetition of such natural and man-made calamities, however, has inevitably caused the law of survival of the fittest to function, only the people who can withstand constant setbacks remain to carry on.

The farmers have lost susceptibility to hardship. On the other hand, they have developed the capacity to maintain their living under all conditions. The Chinese farmers have thus become like wild grasses, and strange to say, the "wild grass" farmers are amazingly hard-working!

By the simple process of looking over the farming conditions in the district adjoining a railway zone, one may surmise that the Chinese farmers are not at all lazy.

This powerful ability to live coupled with remarkable industry—these are the major strong points of the Han race. The majority of Chinese today are farmers and these farmers are tired. It is these innumerable farmers, the

tired people, who are made the target of the sovietization. The economic guerrilla corps of the U.S.S.R. are after them.

There is a limited number of educated men. They are either great landlords in the country or those who have gone to the cities to engage in business, in many cases becoming tied up with foreign capital. The latter are the brokers and the famous "South Sea" Chinese merchants. They are shrewd businessmen, clever at calculation and quick at grasping opportunities.

The fact that these sharp businessmen have carried on their enterprises under an imperfect and complicated monetary system for scores of years has given them training that makes them highly sensitive to any fluctuations in business conditions.

Their ability to transact business from A to B, B to C, and so on, always earning some margin of profit, taking advantage of the constantly fluctuating exchange rate of a number of different kinds of currencies, may well be described as masterly speculation.

To these people, the fapi, yen notes, cotton textiles, raw cotton, etc., are all alike in that they represent some value; they are currency and commodities at the same time.

While the Reds are watching for an opportunity to wield their influence on the tired farmers, the British capitalists have a strong grip on these commercial people, whom the Britishers regard as subjects for exploitation.

Under normal circumstances, between the farmers and merchants there should develop light and heavy industries based on the inexhaustible resources. China, however, has not had the opportunity to develop her modern manufacturing industries.

The immense richness of the underground resources has hitherto been in a state of hibernation. With the exception of some enterprises operated by foreign capital, there are hardly any Chinese undertakings worthy of mention.

Industrialization Started

As regards the underground resources situated in the Nippon occupied zones, projects are already under way to develop them by the promotion of industrial concerns which belong to two financial bodies, the North China Development Co., Ltd. and the Central China Development Co., Ltd. Some of these new companies

have started actual operation, while others are still in the stage of preparation.

This is a kind of obligation that has been imposed on Industrial Japan.

Coal, iron, raw cotton, and salt—these items which have a direct bearing on national defense—have been taken as the first group of industries to be promoted in North and Central China and the work is being pushed.

For the present, the industrial undertakings in North and Central China engineered by the new order group are geared to a role supplementary to the four-year plan of Japan and the five-year program of Manchoukuo.

When in the future the strict control over foreign exchange is alleviated and the supply of commodities is increased and when it subsequently becomes possible to export Japan's capital, technique, and commodities to the China continent, light and heavy industries will be founded there by Japan.

Success Assured

There is a plentiful supply of cheap labor in China which may be employed to exploit the inexhaustible underground resources and there is a potential consuming capacity of 400,000,000 persons. Japan is confident of success in the industrial undertaking on the China continent, in view of what has been accomplished in Manchoukuo.

It is fortunate, in this connection, that Occidental capital has not been extended to the domain of industries in North China—though the situation is different in Central China.

There is not much room, in North China, for Western financial maneuvers to mar the new order program where industries are concerned. And it will not be long before the "treasure box" of China—the underground resources that have hitherto remained untapped—will eventually be opened and utilized.

As far as industries are concerned, the prospects are thus bright. When it comes to commerce and financing, however, the new order group must be prepared to have a good deal of trouble with Britain. As a matter of fact, the battle has already started. The isolation of Tientsin is one of the skirmishes and the Tokyo parley is another. In Shanghai, the headquarters of the British activities in China, there is no knowing how things will turn out, all depending on the British attitude.

The British challenge to an economic war with Japan in connection with the current China Emergency was made clear for the first time when the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation started its exchange manipulations in order to support the fapi notes.

When in April, 1938, the Chiang Kai-shek government restricted the selling of foreign currencies, it revealed the vulnerability of the fapi notes, of which the rate subsequently tumbled down from the 1/2- to the 10-pence level on London, after it had long been supported.

In June, 1938, or immediately after the Japanese capture of Suchow, the exchange rate swiftly declined from 9- to 8-pence on London. It was about this time that the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation became openly active in support of the fapi notes. The bank began selling sterling actively at the rate of 8-pence on London.

The foreign exchange rate is primarily that of transactions between foreign currencies. Regardless of whether the fapi notes have value or not, the rate is inevitably supported in spite of heavy selling, provided that as much sterling as is desired is offered in exchange for the fapi notes. Moreover, once it is made known that Britain is backing the notes, the rate must of necessity improve.

The fapi notes were therefore firmly pegged at 8-pence on London until the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation some time ago decided to withdraw its support.

As a matter of course, it was in order to safeguard the British interests that the support was given to the fapi notes, for the British investments in China are by far larger than those of other countries.

According to report of the American economic mission to the Far East (New York, 1935), the foreign investments in China outstanding in 1935 were as follows: Britain, \$1,000,000,000, Japan, \$500,000,000, and the U.S.A., \$200,000,000. According to Prof. Lehmar, the British investment in China outstanding in 1931 were \$1,189,000,000.

At any rate, an enormous amount of money is involved in the British investments in China, especially when converted into terms of Japanese yen at the current exchange rate, the total ranging between Y3.500-million and Y3.800-million.

The fruit of such enormous investments in China of Britain is collected mainly in terms of the fapi. The sharp depreciation of this currency, consequently, has immediate effects upon the British financial welfare. It was in view of this disadvantage that Britain began giving substantial support to the fapi notes.

From the Japanese point of view, however, the depreciation of the fapi notes signifies the outcome of the armed conflict with the anti-Japanese Chiang Kai-shek regime. It is of great strategic value to deal an economic and financial blow to the enemy.

The British support of the fapi notes, side by side with the British supply of arms to the Chiang Kai-shek forces, constitutes open antagonism to the Nippon campaign on the China continent.

The fact that Britain and the Chiang Kai-shek government have common interests involved in the support of the fapi notes and the subsequent economic cooperation between them has eventually developed into political maneuvers.

The British settlements in different parts of China have become the headquarters of anti-Japanese operations. As time passes, the relations between Britain and the Chiang Kai-shek regime have become so closely interlocked that they are now inseparable.

Alliance Deep-Rooted

Speaking of the close tie between Britain and the Chiang Kai-shek regime, however, its origin dates far back.

When the anti-British movement, launched by the National Revolutionary Army of China, became active in 1926, Britain accepted the demand to return the British concession in Hankow. Moreover, the British concessions in Kiu-kiang and Chenkiang were also returned. The British then seemed to be ready to evacuate from China.

When the Manchurian incident broke out in 1931 and anti-Japanese sentiment was subsequently stimulated, however, Britain was not slow in taking advantage of the situation, fishing in the troubled waters. She established a strong hold deep within the Kuomintang government. What Britain lost by returning the concessions was more than made up for by her political advance.

To begin with, the monetary system was reformed under the guidance of Leith-Ross, British adviser to the Kuomintang government.

Under the new monetary system, the Kuomintang government came into possession of all the silver within the country, replacing the hard currency with paper notes issued by three government banks, namely, the Central, Chugoku, and the Communications Banks. (Later, the Chungkuo Agrarian Bank was included among the official note issuing banks) The notes issued by these banks were made the legal tender to be used in all official and private transactions, thereby prohibiting the use of silver. As for the foreign exchange rate the yuan was pegged at 1/2½ on London by means of permitting the conversion of notes into foreign currencies at that rate.

Origin Of Fapi

This was the beginning of the birth of the fapi which Britain is so eager to support at present. It is natural, too, that Britain cannot very well ignore the sad plight of the fapi in consideration of its origin.

Also in consideration of its origin, it is understandable that Britain should offer £5,000,000 in order to stabilize the fapi.

Be that as it may, however, Japan has suffered much from the British maneuvers to uphold the fapi.

Japan supports the Federal Reserve Bank notes in North China and the issue of the Huahsing Commercial Bank in Central China.—Britain has had recourse to various measures to disturb the smooth circulation of these notes. This, too, is understandable if only one realizes the "enemy character" of Britain in China.

Japan has hitherto regarded Britain as separate from the Chiang Kai-shek regime. This was a mistake. It reflects a serious lack of recognition on the part of Japan.

Britain today still has enormous interests in the Yangtse Valley with Shanghai as the center. The domestic and international trade facilities represent the bulk of the British interests there, followed by real estate, manufacturing industries, transportation facilities, banking, and financing in the order mentioned. It is estimated that Britain's property in the valley amounts to about 80 per cent of her U.S. \$1,000,000,000 investments in China.

Britain, taking advantage of her closely established relations with the modern Chinese merchants (who are, as already noted, remarkably trained in the ever-changing currency econo-

mics), is expected to launch maneuvers to disturb Nippon economic enterprises in North and Central China, especially in the field of financing and commerce.

The Yangtse Valley, with Shanghai as the center, will be the arena of the economic war between Britain and Japan.

It so happens that the navigation of foreign ships on the Yangtse is being prohibited by the Japanese army because of strategic needs.

This closing of the Yangtse navigation more likely than not has proved a blow as great as that resulting from the depreciation of the fapi notes, in view of the fact that two British shipping concerns, Jardine, Matheson & Co. and Butterfield & Swire, in the past operated 35 vessels, 68,000 tons in all, on the Yangtse River alone, investing an immense amount of money to build wharf facilities at all the important places along the stream, thus controlling the commerce in the Yangtse Valley.

It is not without reason that Britain has been making persistent demands that Japan reopen the Yangtse Valley navigation to foreign ships. This demand is being made while she is, at the same time, giving aid to the fapi notes. The Japanese consider this impudent.

But Britain enjoys the reputation of being an expert in diplomatic dealings. It was suggested in some circles that Britain may demand the reopening of the Yangtse Valley navigation at the Tokyo parley in exchange for a compromise elsewhere.

(To be continued)

Dr. Chu Min-Yi's Broadcast

Dr. Chu Min-Yi, Secretary-General of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuo-Min Tang spoke on Jan. 3 on the following four points over the Central Broadcasting Station in Shanghai (1) National salvation can only be achieved through the Peace Movement as International mediation is impossible: (2) Bolshevism is a public menace, peace cannot be secured without anti-Communism, (3) The aim of the Peace Movement is national reconstruction and the Peace terms obtained will be accepted by the entire Chinese people, and (4) The realization of Pan-Asianism must be jointly undertaken by both China and Japan.

Highway Communications In The South-West

Highways in the south-western provinces are numerous, according to a statement made by an important business man just returned from the interior. As these highways were constructed in a hurry, they are somewhat impracticable owing to their bad state. Moreover, there is an acute shortage of vehicles and petrol. Therefore although most of the interior cities have been connected by highways, the actual communication and transport facilities are not so serviceable as previously expected. Recently a plan was adopted by the Chungking Ministry of Communications to construct rubber-tired carts

drawn by mules and horses; these carts number about two thousand. The average speed of such a cart is about 30 kilometers a day and its average load one ton net. This means of transport is more expensive than the conveyance of goods by motor-lorries. It is estimated that the actual charge paid for one cart from Kunming to Suifu in Szechuan is about \$600. Therefore the price of goods imported from Shanghai is ten times higher than the original cost. Customers in the interior are not very keen in buying products from Shanghai and the consequence is that many goods are being stored in warehouses.

Sailors Parade Through Hongkew



After being reviewed by Admiral Oikawa, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese China Seas Fleet, at Hongkew Park in Shanghai, Japanese bluejackets paraded through the streets of Hongkew on Jan. 7.

Chungking's New Foreign Policy

Dr. Wang Chung-Hui, Chungking Minister of Foreign Affairs, intimated that the government's new foreign policy has been agreed upon and sanctioned by the supreme command, General Chiang Kai-shek. The policy in question will be twofold: on the one hand, it will be a pro-Soviet policy by which the government will take advantage of the Anglo-French entanglement in the present European crisis to force the two powers to render further assistance to China; on the other, the government will inform the United States that unless assistance be forthcoming from America for the Chinese cause, the government will be compelled to adopt pro-Soviet measures. Simultaneously, the government will approach the Soviet Government through General Ho Yao-Tsu to ask for ample appropriation of funds and large supplies of ammunition and arms to enable China to continue her anti-Japanese campaign.

Chungking Leaders Under Strict Watch

Reports that the new Central Government is soon to be established have greatly stirred Chungking political circles. Although General Chiang Kai-Shek outwardly remains calm, orders are known to have been issued to the police and military authorities to keep a strict watch over the movements of all government leaders. A tense atmosphere prevails at present in the Chiang capital.

請 看

消 息 靈 通 言 論 正 大
紀 載 翔 實 銷 路 最 廣

而 具 有 最 大 廣 告 効 力 之

新 申 報

館 址 上 海 乍 浦 路 四 五 五 號
分 館 上 海 南 京 路 二 百 三 十 三 號
電 話 一 九 一 〇 七 號

歡 迎 外 埠 分 銷 定 價 格 外 克 己

大 陸 西 餐 館 中 山 路 一 一 七 號 華 僑 路 口

西 菜 專 家

太 平 洋 酒 菜 館 夫 子 廟

中 西 筵 席

大 三 元 酒 菜 社 夫 子 廟

中 西 筵 席

北 平 馬 應 龍 眼 藥 南 京 朱 雀 路 八 一 號

鎮 江 中 山 路 三 九 二 號

專 治 沙 眼 及 一 切 眼 疾

功 效 奇 速

舉 世 共 知

南 京 大 戲 院 地 址 夫 子 廟 新 姚 家 巷

本 院 新 排 韓 信 出 世，由 乞 食 漂 母 起 至 斬 蕭 何 止，
全 劇 分 爲 三 本，請 注 意 公 演 日 期

中 央 大 戲 院 地 址 淮 海 路 十 五 號

(預 告) 連 臺 好 戲「樊 梨 花」公 演 在 即

國 民 大 戲 院 地 址 楊 公 井 地 點 適 中

開 映 世 界 名 貴 鉅 片

世 界 大 戲 院 地 址 新 街 口

按 期 排 演「火 燒 紅 蓮 寺」

首 都 大 戲 院 地 址 夫 子 廟

院 內 設 備，有 口 皆 碑。

每 日 開 演 世 界 聲 白 歌 唱 鉅 片

院部長官慶祝元旦行政院舉行團拜禮

行政院長親臨檢閱綏靖部隊

事變後南京，已過渡三個元旦了，在去年元旦日，較之今年元旦日，各方面情形更有良好之進步，此可在元旦日日本市各重要馬路上行人肩摩踵接看到，即各娛樂場所，亦皆利市百倍，而街頭國旗，到處可見，迎風招展，富麗壯觀，維新政府方面，元旦上午亦舉行慶祝團拜禮，各院部長官，於梁院長領導下，進行團拜，情況至為隆重。

市府元旦團拜

市政府元旦團拜：二十九年元旦，市政府於是日上午八時，舉行團拜典禮，儀式簡單隆重，隱寓國奢不儉之意，首由市長高冠吾氏領導行禮後，全體職員初向市長行鞠躬禮，繼為各職員行致敬禮，為慶祝起見，並備有酒麵，席間市長致獻歲詞，略謂一年為三百六十日，就縱的方面言，則南京周圍幾數百里，緬懷成績，雖不能盡如人望，然朝乾夕惕，無負良心，况本市處京畿首善之區，設不精神百倍，埋頭苦幹，不但為本人與諸同人之羞，抑且貽六十萬市民恥辱，差幸本府同仁，努力復興，一年之間，來歸益衆，市機日繁，宵小斂跡，不負上下期許之殷，是又不可謂非幸事也，自皇室以降，有黨魁，特使，市長議員，記者以及其他團體等，車轍所經，尚得相當好感，前後總計，不下四百餘人，是本市之任重負遠，實不容有斯須稍懈之心，此在諸同仁固能體察力行，然諺有之，「成功不驕」，將來還有將來，則今日為民國二十九年之元旦，亦即為我人努力之首日，請諸君暢飲一杯，倍加興奮，念茲在茲，程功不遠，抑元旦飲酒，原為居蘇古禮，而居蘇乃一藥材，有養生益壽之效，昔人以之為酒，而於元旦饗客者，於祝頌之餘，實有勸人事業千秋之意，今日一杯在手，能勿彌長思之，願與諸共勉旃。

華興商業銀行奉令造銅質分幣

維新政府前鑒於治下各省市縣缺乏分輔幣，人民頗感不便，除令

由財政局統盤籌劃救濟辦法外，並委託華興銀行鑄造銅質分輔幣，以資一勞永逸，分發各省市縣流通，以應社會需要，茲悉華興銀行受委託後，即積極從事研究式樣成色，重量等經數月來之籌劃，業已就緒該項分幣決先鑄一分五分兩種完全為銅質，其式樣正面為華興銀行行徽「華」字，上刻「中華民國二十九年」字樣，背面正中為「嘉禾」圖案，兩旁則刻一分五分字樣，並嵌以精細花紋，式樣頗為美觀精緻，業經該行八日在滬舉行之理事會議通過，交付鑄造，最短期內可望正式發行，該新分幣以華興券一元，屆時因分幣缺乏所引起之各種不便情形及商人零找而發生之糾紛，當可逐漸消除，同時各省發行之銅元券，或代價券，於新分幣發行後，將一律予以停止使用云。

杭州浙民銀行開幕

資本五十萬元董事長邵式軍

浙江省政府當局，為便利浙省民衆，及發展浙省各種建設起見，特邀集金融界及商業界有力人士，發起籌組浙民銀行股份有限公司，簡稱浙民銀行，經積極籌備，業已就緒，資本定額為華興券五十萬元，分二次繳納，現第一次二十五萬元，已全數收齊，第二次則定於明年四月間繳納，並已呈准財部註冊，定於本月十八日上午十時，在杭州新民路新址舉行開幕典禮，來邀各界參加，上海特別市政府財政局長周友常，亦為該行發起人之一，屆時將前往照料一切，該行監察人為許遜公，謝永康，董事長邵式軍，董事王汝宋，李鼎士，馮孔懷，李翰青，董光孚，汪殿長，經理為秦祖年，該行業務，除辦理各種存款外，並經營商業銀行一切應有之業務云。

華興商業銀行設蚌埠支行

在積極建設之蚌埠，久所期待之民衆金融機關安民銀行，前已開幕營業，此次華興商業銀行，又在該處開設支行，廿三日曾舉行開幕典禮，決定開始，金融外匯存款等一般銀行業務，該行為開拓維新政府治下地域通貨不足與金融梗塞同時預防民衆因法幣不安而受意外損失起見，故欲遂行健全之通貨政策，深堪重視云。

國，近衛首相與汪先生，均是兩國人士之真正愛國者之代表，其聲明又足為兩國真正親善之呼聲，吾人應一致竭誠擁護，而促其成功者也，春榮一介武人，本國家興亡匹夫有責之義，哀民生之摧毀，痛國本之搖動，不忍坐視蔣共聯合，倒行逆施，妄以國家民族利益，為博取私人地位，作孤注之一擲，且深恐赤焰燎原，勢將不戢，救國心切，悲憤填胸，爰組和平救國義師，在友邦協助，及和平運動最高領袖汪精衛先生領導之下，決以最大之努力，統率部屬，共向和平建國目標，勇猛前進，以促和平之實現，并奠定建國之基礎，希望全國同胞，一致奮起，共同擁護汪先生之王張，以發揮偉大之力量，促進建國大業之早日成功，謹此宣言。

我國金銀十年來輸出數量驚人

國家精華損失無餘

我國自古以來素稱金銀富有國家，自淪黨政府蔣政權掌持十餘年來，不顧國本，塗毒人民，深入絕境，除濫事搜括民脂民膏外，復將國有之黃金白銀運往歐美，購買軍火，耗於戰爭之中，國家精華損失無餘，茲據中央銀行發表，最近十年來我國金銀輸出數量銀有十三萬萬餘元，金二萬萬餘金單位，茲特錄誌十年來至廿八年底止，金銀輸出統計分誌如下：

黃金輸出：民國十九年黃金二一，九七六，三六四，金單位，廿二年二七，三〇一，八九八，廿一年五九，四〇四，四三，二，廿二年三五，六七三，七四六，廿三年二六，二二二，三九九，廿四年二一，〇二六，〇九九，廿五年一九，〇六五，〇二三，廿六年二三，三七七，六一一，廿七年六七〇，九五五，廿八年一，三九二，八六四，合計二三三，〇八三，三九五金單位。

白銀輸出：民國十九年白銀五五，三九三，一七七元，廿年四七，四二九，六八一，廿一年一〇六，九三三，五五四元，廿二年九四，八五四，九一四元，廿三年二六七，五五八，五三一元，廿四年七〇，三九四，三九七元，廿五年二五四，三三六，七六三元，廿六

年三九九，〇八六，二〇三元，廿七年八〇，三一九六六五元，廿八年一，九四五，五六五元，合計一，三七九，二一二，七五一元。

胡鈞泰榮膺北京航空公司副總裁

朱履祿接充司法行政部長

我國唯一大規模之中華航空公司，在交長江洪杰等指導之下，業務突飛猛晉，該公司為商討本年度營業發展計劃，于去年十二月廿九日，在北京召開聯合監督委員會，結果頗圓滿，據政界方面消息，現任維新政府司法行政部長胡鈞泰，將榮膺華航空公司副總裁，遺缺由最高法院長朱履祿接充，聞胡朱兩氏，已準備交替，並聞最高法院長遺缺，由該院長陳伊炯代理，司法行政部最高法院暨檢察處同人，定六日設宴為胡部長慶賀，及餞行，又胡部長決於日內晉謁梁院長，請示今後服務方針，定本月七日或八日，由京赴滬，料理一切，然後再赴北京視事云。

宣傳局令各地舉行中日親善宣傳週

宣傳局孔局長，為使現地中日軍民真誠親善起見，特分函各省市縣宣委會，於本月十二日至十八日，規定為宣傳週，並定十八日各地同時舉行中日軍民親善大會，未成立宣傳委員會各地，由現地方政府及大民會聯組委員會主持，宣傳方法以行動宣傳為主，其程序為第一日各游藝場免費招待友邦軍人及僑民，第二日各茶館一律七折優待軍民，第三日舉辦中日軍民聯合競技大會，第四日聯合游藝會，第五日就地決定，第六日賽燈同樂會，第七日軍民親善大會，宣傳週內，並組演講隊，慰問隊，及張貼各種標語漫畫，(中日又合印)散發傳單，報紙出特刊，招待中日記者大會口號，一，中日親善，二，和平救國反共興亞，三，樹立新中央政權，四，建設東亞新秩序，至最後一日，各地應聯組中日親善懇談會，為永久團體，以圖打破隔膜，研究親善之具體辦法，中日各推主席一，每月開會兩次，並設申告箱，及爭論調解所，以期實現真誠親善，而奠定永久和平之基。

談話形式，發表聲明，闡明總辭職之理由如後，余於去年八月拜受大命，荷輔弼之重任，邇來閣員一致協力，以處理事變為中心，淬勵內外政務，但對嗣後具體實現既定方案，及遂行國務之方法，不能意見渾一，竊念時局重大之際，恐使政務之運行遲滯，不欲予目下入進行過程第一階段之處理事變，爰於本日伏身聖主闕下，捧呈辭表云。

湯淺內府，拜旨奏薦新總理大臣，於十四日上午十一時，邀請各重臣參集宮中，經聽取各方意見後，遂決定推薦海軍大將米內光政為日本新內閣總理大臣，乃派秘書長松平，乘下午二時三十分，由東京開出之火車至興津，該秘書於五時四十分抵靜岡，改乘汽車過赴坐漁莊，聽取西園寺公之意見，當將其結果用電話報告湯淺，湯淺內府乃於六時四十分覲見日皇，奏薦米內大將為新閣首腦，旋由百武侍從長，以電話召米內大將，該大將於七時十五分進宮，拜受大命，至八時○五分退出。

米內大將，拜受組織日本新內閣之大命後，於下午八時○五分退宮，逕赴海相官邸，着手組織準備，畑陸相，野村外相，及前任藏相石渡莊太郎，均已被邀至該邸聚會，最先到邸者，為西岡海軍政務次官，至八時三十五分，石渡前藏相與前警視總監小栗一雄，接踵而至，即與米內大將開始會談，此外陸相畑俊六於下午八時二十五分退宮，逕返陸相官邸云。

粵和平救國軍總司令部

呂春榮氏發表成立宣言

前廣東治安維持委員會副委員長呂春榮將軍，組織和平救國軍，自任總司令，任鳳清祥為副司令，王肇基為參謀長，總司令部設市內光孝寺，呂總司令於二十六日發出宣言如下：

中日戰爭，已逾兩載，雙方人力物力犧牲之重大，為東亞歷史上僅有之記錄，其在中國將士死亡枕藉，赤地千里，焦土之下，人民傷亡，流離轉徙，良號之慘况，尤為立國以來所未有，誰為為之，孰令致之，吾人於此，不能不加以詳察焉，此次中日戰爭，起於雙方之誤

會，其遠因，則為歐美帝國主義之侵入東亞，近因，則為西安事變後蔣共合作，聯俄抗日政策之具體化，在日本方面，感於歐美帝國主義，經濟狂瀾，奔騰澎湃於太平洋沿岸，風潮雲滅，促起其自衛，及保持其所賴於大陸之經濟命脈之思想，迫西安事變之後，蔣介石妄行容共政策，日本又感於共產黨主張與其國策根本難容，深恐其流毒之傳染，在中方面，則感於日本之所以為己是謀者過重，大受第三國際及中共陰謀之煽動，與感於依存歐美，遠交近攻之謬論，而東亞烽煙以起，戰爭為求達到國家目的之一種手段，目的未達到以前，戰爭為有意義，如其目的可以從和平途徑達到，而仍盲目以戰，則屬毫無意義，我國抗戰原出於國家領土主權危亡之恐懼，今日日本於戰爭中擅自反省，聲言出師係為建設東亞新秩序，對中國并無領土野心，證諸近衛首相聲明，對中國要求共同防共，經濟提携善鄰友好之原則，并不要求割地及索賠軍費之諾言，足以深信，春榮會於月前親赴友邦考察，會晤朝野各名流，均承披腹坦白相示，以兩國亟宜早日息戰言和，共結新親善關係，以維持東亞永久和平之吐露，過滬復承和平運動領導者汪先生指示和平建國方略，益堅個人對於和平建國不拔之信念焉，中日國土相接，文化同源，關係密切，有如唇齒之相依輔，而日本為先進國家，東亞繁榮，實為前驅，國父孫中山先生嘗言，「無日本則無東亞」，又謂中國革之成功，有待日本之諒解，其言深切著明，孫先生對於中日共存共榮之信念，在其「大亞細亞主義」演講中，更闡發無遺，當為吾人所服膺，春榮夙奉遺教，尤誓矢遵守，今中日之戰爭兩年有半，兩國人士痛定思痛，日本深知中國事變，不必以武力解決，若繼續戰爭，反留東亞久禍之根，中國亦深知抗戰不能取得最後勝利，若繼續抗戰，徒誤建國之時機，故兩國具有遠大眼光之政治家，與真正愛國之士，同深痛惜，亟思挽救，日本近衛首相發表聲明以前，我國汪精衛先生響應於後，此兩偉大政治家，在東亞烽煙瀾漫之際，國民理智迷沒於戰事狂熱之時，尚以國家前途，及兩大民族永久親善之道為念，其肯破除俗論，并肯冒萬難，竭聲以呼者，實為愛國心之所激發，夫人自愛其國者，亦愛人之國，愛人之國者，人亦愛其

就是新中央政府權力愈大，新中央政府責任愈重，因此非得特別慎重不可，最初日本方面對於汪精衛氏的新中央政府的觀念，是和維新政府方面不同的，他們以為汪精衛氏的新中央政府，一經組織成立，中日事變馬上可以解決，現在已知那是不可可能的，而和維新政府的意見，漸趨一致，至於維新政府在新中央政府成立的時候，固可全體無條件的退出，以讓賢能，萬一全體退出認為是不肯合作，那末維新政府全能也可無條件的加入，這總算是世界上最公允的處置了，新中央政府縱然成立，一般人都知道不是中日事變的結束但是更進一步的接近解決的階段，也是無可諱言的，梁院長發表談話的當兒，記者心中暗想維新政府的成立，是站在救國救民的立場，新中央政府的成立也是如此，兩者的立場，既然相同，自然是不難於合作的，記者鑒於談話已久，遂向梁院長告辭，梁院長親自送至內廳門前，一種偉大政治家的謙遜仁厚，和藹可親的態度，比較後進的一般政治家的傲慢，簡直不可同日而語了。

日興亞院首次在华開聯絡部長會議

決議援助新中央政權

日興亞院為根據政府所決定之基本方針，討論積極援助汪精衛氏設立中國新政權運動之具體方策計，特於昨日下午二時起，在南京中山北路東亞俱樂部，召集聯絡部長官會議，出席者東京方面，為甫於今晨乘飛機抵甯之柳川總務長官，石川政務部第一課長，吉野中佐，及板垣事務官，華中方面，為津田華中聯絡部長，楠本次長，桑原，高橋，渡邊各調查員，及田中事務官，華北方面，為森岡華北聯絡部長，太田書記官，柴田青島出張所長，朝田事務官，蒙疆方面，為酒井聯絡部長官，廈門方面，為水戶長官，中堂調查官，列席者為維新政府顧問部原田最高顧問，及岡田大佐，各代表雖均長途跋涉，亦無休息餘暑，按時蒞東亞俱樂部，受各新聞社之快鏡攝影後，即登樓入會議室，開始重要協議。

席上先由柳川長官，傳達由日本廟議決定之對新中央政權之根本

方針，繼由各在華聯絡部長官開陳意見，對於各種具體問題，作種種質疑問答後，最後議決，現地方面決傾注全力，一致援助中國新中央政府之成立，至四時閉會。

又二十三兩日，各代表將繼續與總司令部方面接洽，並討論要題，然後各就歸任之途。

本日興亞院聯絡部長會議完畢後，柳川總務長官，於下午五時，在南京飯店，接見記者團，發表談話如左：

關於汪精衛氏等組府運動，余已於本月六日之興亞院會議席上，聽取其具體情形，政府方面已決定予以最大協助之方針，興亞院為將中央之方針傳達在華聯絡部長官，今日在南京邀集各聯絡部長官，作必要的協議，各聯絡部長官，亦深體中央之意旨，故今後將傾注全力，一致協力而邁進，期毋負中日兩國國民之期望。

現地日興亞院聯絡部長官會議，根據日本廟議決定，日政府對中國新政權之基本方策，為慎重審議，日現地當局方面之對策起見，十一日下午二時起，於南京中山北路東亞俱樂部，舉行第一日會議，當日柳川興亞院總務長官，偕同石川政務部第一課長，及吉野中校，於上午十時四十分，乘中華航空公司洛克希德機抵達南京故宮機場，維新政府最高顧問原田中將等一行，日現地關係者，均在機場迎接，即端赴南京飯店，略事休息，嗣即赴東亞俱樂部，與先到之蒙疆聯絡部長酒井，華中聯絡部長津田，廈門聯絡部長水戶，及華北聯絡部長森岡等聚餐，迨下午二時始舉行會議。

為出席興亞院在華聯絡部長官首席會議而來華之柳川總務長官，石川政務部第一課長，及吉野中佐，於十一日上午十時四十分，飛抵本京後，即於下午三時半，會趨車赴行政院，訪晤梁行政院長，闊別重逢，暢談歡洽，聞各院長官，已定於十三日午刻，在行政院宴請柳川總務長官，暨此次出席會議之會員，為之洗塵，並資聯歡云。

阿部內閣總辭職米內大將奉命組閣

日阿部內閣，於十四日午前十一時五十分總辭職後，以阿部首相

梁溫兩院長訪問記

大地春回，萬象俱新的南京到處都是五色旗和日章旗交叉的飄揚着，各大公署的門前，多數都紮着燦爛奪目的五彩牌坊，以慶祝新中國的元旦居民熙來攘往，現出一種安居樂業的昇平氣象，夫子廟一帶行人擁擠，和酒樓菜館的座客常滿，簡直不亞於上海南京路的盛況，這種迅速復興的狀態，差不多出乎記者想像之外，無疑的，南京之有今日的繁榮，當然全是維新政府諸公的領導和日軍當局的協力所致，記者對於不顧一切誹謗，挺身出來救國家救民衆的維新政府，在中國新中央政府成立以前，奠定了復興中國第一步的基礎，雖然成績難以說是令人完全滿意，但是已經努力的功績，却也不能一概抹殺的，所以衷心仍舊懷抱滿腔的敬意，記者在三日上午完畢分內應盡的職務以外，特地抽暇前往拜訪維新政府的梁溫兩院長，是日上午十時左右，乘車抵達貫院街上的立法院的門前，投刺求見立法院長溫宗堯氏，先經傳達領至立法院外廳等候，院內空氣至爲平靜，戒備亦極鬆弛，稍遲傳達又來將我帶往立法院的內廳，由溫院長偕同了政言委員接見，首對記者垂詢瀛地民衆生活的問題甚詳，記者亦舉所知以告。

嗣由溫院長談及糧食問題，據謂米糧昂貴的原因，不外下列四種原因：

一，遊擊隊的阻攔，二，過一縣須繳一縣的捐稅，三，運輸不便，四，米商的操縱，這四種原因假使不能消除，民衆自然不免要受到生活的恐慌和困苦，民衆生活困苦，自然直接影響到國家的安甯，所以米貴可謂國亂之本，欲求國家能夠得到真正的安甯，在於使民衆生活安定，惟有調劑國內民間的糧食問題，始可達到這種目的，故而立法院現在對於民食問題，萬分注意，已在擬製設置調劑民衆糧食機關的條例，將來實施以後，民食問題就不難迎刃而解了，記者對於溫院長的關心民食，深爲感激，同時盼望這事能夠早日實現，得以早日解除些民衆所負擔的痛苦。

其次，溫院長與記者談到華中各中日合辦公司的情形，溫院長以爲中日經濟合作，決不是一般外人所想像的獨占，中國所有的就是富

源，不過缺乏技術人材，中日真正的能夠合作起來，自然各得其便，像華中振興公司總裁兒玉先生的以經濟平等待我的主張，表示十分贊成，但是既然在中國開發富源，一切最好是採取四六制，這四六制就是不論資金和用人等項，都應該日本占其百分之四十，中國占其百分之六十，所以，凡是損害中國權益過甚的地方，立法院都是不惜加以否決的。

最後，談的是維新政府官吏的發言問題和挽回中國權益的做法問題，溫院長認爲維新政府諸公挺身出來的宗旨，是在救國救民，事實上當然要遵照這宗旨去做，不過做法却有軟做和硬做兩種，在職的官吏，身負重責，焉能隨便輕率的發言，辦事上也只好婉轉而採取軟做了，在野的名流，身既不當其衝，比較易於發言，目可不必受其拘束，記者聞之，也深以爲然，該時已到十點半鐘，記者就告辭出來，遂乘車到維新路上的行政院，只見院前門警站立，態度儼然頗爲森嚴，門內汽車數輛，整然停放，記者投刺求見梁院長，經傳達引進大廳，由傳達入內稟告，初傳達謂梁院長該時正與日本顧問談話，囑稍等待，記者不知要等待多久，當時就對傳達說院長既在談話不妨就秘書一見，以轉達記者趨前致敬的意思，此事經傳達進內言明以後，梁院長因爲記者遠道來此，特別在政務繁忙的時候，撥冗接見記者，這是記者認爲榮幸的，記者即由傳達領至梁院長會客廳，門外警備森嚴，和立法院內的情景大不相同，記者先對梁院長談及這二年領導維新政府在政務上的功績，表示敬忱，梁院長垂詢上海中日各方面對於新中央政府成立的意見如何，記者即據所知，將上海各方面過去和現在，對於現在新中央政府的一切奉告，記者嗣即詢問多事的民國二十八年，已經過去，前途無量的二十九年，又已開始，不知梁院長在這歲首有什麼新計劃否，梁院長答謂新的中央政府已近乎要成立了，我們維新政府方面已在着手的工作，當然要積極的繼續做去，至於什麼新的計劃和事業，目前還談不到，只能留待新中央政府來做了，其次講到維新政府和新中央政府的不同性，就是維新政府是地方的，暫時的，新中央政府是全國的，永久的，所以新中央政府遲遲成立的原因，無非

第一，辛亥革命的最高理想就是東亞的和平與自主興隆，不過是以中國自身的民族解放為初步的手段，這點意義，孫中山先生已經在大亞細亞主義表示得明明白白。

第二，近衛聲明與汪先生的豔電，無疑地能在東亞的進化過程上，激起一個劃時代的良好轉變，前者的中心意義以東亞新秩序為根幹，後者的中心意義以大亞細亞主義為根幹，而兩者共同的初步工作，則是促進中日目的和局。

第三，中華民族的最高理想是要以國民黨為主動力，去聯合各黨各派無黨無派共同去分力擔負實現的責任，事實上蔣介石一誤於獨裁，二誤於聯共，以致失去了擔負這偉大職責的能力與資格，現在唯一的領導者是汪先生，而汪先生在和平運動的過程中無疑的是需要日本之合作的，所以中日兩國共同負起建設最高理想的偉大責任，而互助推進和平運動，這種舉動在歷史上能抹殺掉它底意義嗎。

其次，我們要解釋，何以和平運動在今日有它的必然性呢，這裏又可以分兩點來說明：

第一，國共的合作，不是以道義作出發點，更不是以民族國家的獨立生存解放為目的，而是基於一時互相利用與以功利為目的的畸形苟合，這種組織在主觀方面說，決沒有永久合作與真正合作的道理，而且自然會被內部根本破裂的邏輯所摧毀，在客觀方面說，不是建築在真理與道義上的政治機構是絕對得不到民衆的擁護的，祇要根據以上兩點我們就能相信國共合作必將趨於失敗。

國共劫持下的重慶地方政府所標榜的口號是抗戰到底，而民衆經過兩年多來的戰禍痛苦，都一致明白抗戰到底就是抗到亡的烟幕彈，現在這種荒謬幼稚的欺騙術，甚至小孩子都瞞不過，所以汪先生冒最大的艱苦與危險，出來倡導和平必能獲得今日全國熱烈的擁護。

第二，國際現象昭示我們，東亞的事件必須東亞人自己來解決，來處理，才能實現我們既定的最高理想，捷克問題取決於英國的態度

，結果不免在慕尼黑會議中被人犧牲掉，波蘭的被瓜分，還不是相同的現象嗎，蔣介石在九一八的時候，向國聯乞援，在這次事變中，則完全順從英蘇的態度，照這樣盲目的幹下去，就是十個中國，也要被他整個地斷送掉，汪先生領導的和平運動，就是針對着蔣介石的誤點，以中日事變應由中日兩國自行處理為原則，進行東亞之和局，實現東亞之繁榮。

根據上面兩點，我們就明白汪先生的和平運動在今日是有其必然性的，國共延安會議破裂，內部暗鬥緊張與十四日渝方六中全會的冷落狀況是第一次表現的事實，汪精衛先生與西尾會談黃大偉將軍通電出任和平建國第一集團軍總司令是第三項表現的事實，自今和平運動在正統國民黨努力之下，在全國民衆擁護之下，在維新政府與日本頻通電贊助之下，已經如火如荼地展開了狂飈似的怒焰，新中央政府將要在和平運動達到相當成熟的現階段下很快地產生，毅然負起中日兩方最高理想實施的巨責。

新中央政權的機運已經展開在我們面前了，黃將軍的毅然出來擁護和平運動，代表了中國軍人已經發生了覺悟，這種現象是要逐漸更強烈地暴露出來的，在重慶政府威脅下的政治軍事工作人員，以及一般無辜民衆，都應當把抗戰與和平兩派的理論及處境比較一下，更在國際的變遷，與赤色的陰謀比較一下，更在中日協力於整個的東亞安全上比較一下，究竟那條路是生路，那條路是死路，此刻陷在重慶政府及共匪劫持之下的民衆已失去自由了，我們很同情於你們的遭遇而可憐的，也應當把目下的局勢看清，把自己的任務看清，不再為蔣共所劫持，或仍迷于官的抗戰，以共同聯合起來驅除蔣共，而歸附於我們的新中央政權之下，共為和平奮鬥救中國的大任，則和平運動的中心勢力，新中央政權，必能加速完成它偉大的成功，新東亞的明朗與繁榮的最高理想，也必定能在中日携手之下加快實現的，重慶政府下的政治軍事工作人員，以及民衆們，當知我們同情於你們所受的痛苦，希望你等快行猛醒自覺，以參加於中央新政權。

濟權益能夠予以維持，假使這點能夠保障，我們要英美轉變一向的援蔣態度亦並不是不可能的事，固然中日經濟合作與維持英美在華既得權益沒有直接關係，但是如中外商業新聞所說的：「我們對華經濟政策的輪廓和界限假使缺乏明確規定，第三國對於我們的對華經濟政策的誤解和疑惑，恐怕不易釋去」，這恐怕亦是難免的現象，關於兒玉總裁的談話，一般影響很好，不過這是一個現實問題，而不是理論問題，希望在最近將來能夠見諸事實，這是我們所殷切盼望的。

蘇聯對重慶政權的三要求

行 宣

蔣介石的抗戰，原來是由於他方面的唆使和誘逼而成，蔣氏爲的保全自己的生命和地位，遂上了他們的圈套，至於爲了國家民族的利益，不但是很少，而且可以說是完全沒有，在其初，蔣介石以爲自己受了莫大的犧牲，替他們去打頭陣，去拚命，一定可以得着他們慷慨的援助，可是實際上則完全不然，他們反假借這種機會大做其軍火生意，推銷那些陳舊不堪運用槍砲飛機，並且進一步的要挾，以奪取政治上的種種權利，而圖實現瓜分中國滅亡中國的陰謀，後來英法因爲歐戰的關係，停止對重慶的援助，而美國也因為重慶政權的勢力日益衰落，也不願意做這種毫無把握的投資，這時蘇聯更以爲有機可乘，而提出非常苛刻的條件，逼迫重慶政權接受，其最重大的當然是大家所注目的赤化中國的三要求了。

這三要求是（一）渝方不參加反共集團，（二）渝方須加入第三國際集團，（三）渝方軍隊實行共產主義化，關於第一二兩條，從抗戰以來，實際上蔣政權早已在實行之中，不過蘇聯提出這種要求，他的意思是很顯然的，不單要約束現在，並且要約束將來，是要把中國完全納入他的懷抱之中，可是外交自主乃是獨立國家的必要條件，外交政策的決定，必須根據國家的需要，如所謂國際上的反共集團，必須各參加國都有反共的需要，而後結集起來的，中國既不能容納共產黨，更不能實行共產主義，而要和蘇聯約定不參加反共集團，並且參加第三國際集團，不單是毫無意義，而且也是極端荒謬的舉動，實際上乃

是蘇聯強使中國成爲他的附庸而已，這種條約的締結，對於國家前途當有莫大的影響，可是蔣介石只知道個人的權利地位，而絕對不顧國家的利害存亡，只要個人的地位有補，雖犧牲國家亦在所不惜，這種條件，凡是稍有國家觀念的人都不敢接受，而蔣介石則並不把它當做是如何重要的問題，而坦然的允許了。

只有那第三條要把重慶政權的軍隊都變共產主義化，換句話說，就是要把他的軍隊，變成共產黨的軍隊，蔣介石素來知道他那地位的造成，關於軍隊的把握，乃是根本要素，一旦從他的手中奪去了軍隊，隨時就可以把他置之於死地，關於這一點，他認識得很清楚，爲他個人權利地位打算，自然不願意放鬆一步，所以也是他最不容易肯的一件大事，可是由於國際環境的日趨不利，蔣介石爲了應付目前的難關，聽說也要採納，付諸實施，並且共產黨方面，陳紹禹部下，和謝郁蘭部下，已分批到第五第九戰區擴張實力，同時和派遣到重慶延安各地的蘇聯軍事顧問，取得密切聯絡，並派大批幹部人員潛入薛岳，胡宗南，劉建緒，王縱緒，蔡廷楷等所有的部隊，更和蘇聯軍事專家以及隨軍記者發生聯繫，積極從事赤化工作，並在各省訓練之機械化部隊，教導隊，以及參謀部中配置蘇聯顧問，傳播赤化毒素，這已經在事實上實施對於重慶政權軍隊的共產主義化了，蔣介石的默認，就可以看出他屈伏的態度，自命爲三民主義信徒的蔣介石，當負有實行三民主義的責任，現在讓共產黨公然在軍隊中猖獗，可見他不單是誤國，而且也是賣黨了。

並且這三要求的達到，也就是蘇聯澈底消滅重慶政權，實行赤化中國的時候，這確是可注意的事。

促進中央新政權與和平運動的新趨勢

大 民 會

我們早就相信，和平運動是有它的歷史意義與必然性的，何以說有歷史性呢，這裏分三點來說明：

的時候，日本方面對於中國民衆會供給生活上所必需的食鹽，中國民衆很快樂地帶來他們所賸餘的米穀，從這個地方看來，經濟法則是千古不易的，把地方資本束縛起來，而講求經濟急速復興，且希望中國方面金融界同大衆的推戴悅服，這不啻是緣木求魚了。

關於解放地方資本，假使最初不能全部推行，不妨逐漸推行，又假使真正能夠實行合辦的辦法，中國方面資本的集合是可能的，但是中國民衆所最先希望的，就是要除去關於衣食住的不安，所以在中國，輕工業比重工業更爲重要，而輕工業中，尤以食料品工業同纖維工業的資本，應該視爲先決問題，所幸自英國以下列國的對華態度，好像與我國的動向並不違反，地方資本解放以後，對於列國的經濟攪亂，亦就無用杞憂了一。

總合兒玉總裁和朝日新聞的論調，他們的意思就是主張中日應該本着真正提攜的精神來合辦種種事業，兒玉總裁主張應該徹底調整在華經濟的過渡措置，朝日新聞則主張應該解放中國的地方資本，使中日兩國經濟，出於自動的合作，他們這種論調，很值得我們的同情，因爲中日兩國的經濟是具有互惠性，所以中日經濟提攜合作，不特是可能，而且是當然的趨勢，不過在中日經濟合作開始的當口，有一點確是值得注意，就是中國的資本應該要有自由獨立活動的機能，中國資本有了自由獨立活動的機能，那末中國的經濟才能夠復興，中國經濟復興之後，中國政府就可以成爲一個強有力的政府，而他才可以充分發揮與日本協力建設東亞新秩序的力量，關於這一點，是凡關心中日親善的人士不能不認清。

一方面我們應該認清中日經濟合作以及中國地方資本獨立自由活動的必要性，他方更須認清中日經濟合作同第三國亦有相當利害關係，第三國如英，美，法等國家，對於中日經濟合作問題，都表示非常關心，因爲他們在中國的權益是偏於經濟方面，假使中日經濟合作，與他們的在華經濟利益，並沒有衝突性，而有協調性，那末他們對於東亞新秩序的建設亦就沒有什麼理由可以反對了，關於這一點，東京中外商業新聞十一月二十四日的社論主張甚力，現在可以把他擇要介

紹如左：

「此次華中振興公司總裁兒玉所發表的聲明，就對中日經濟合作方面進一步指出他的具體目標和原則一點上，很值得注意，過去政府對於中日經濟提攜的根本方針，除了近衛聲明把原則大綱闡明了一下，而責任當局始終沒有表明具體的對策和目標，然而實際上對華經濟開發以及中日間產業貿易調整等各種工作，却正在進行中，關於指導中日經濟合作的政策和目標，都採取暫定的和過渡的性質，但是關於這種政策和目標，假使缺乏恆久的和具體的方針，那末對華經濟開發並中日經濟調整的合理進展將受阻礙，這是不可掩蔽的事實，且我們對華經濟政策的輪廓和界限假使缺欠明確規定，第三國對於我們的對華經濟政策的誤解和疑惑，恐怕不易釋去，這亦是一般的理由吧。

……但是我們對於政府並關係當局所希望的，就是既然明示了上述的原則和目標，不能僅見於口頭，關係當局自身應該首先實行互惠平等，責任分擔，對華投資的各種問題，應該根本根據中日兩國經濟實力而相互約束，可不待言，關於這一點，假使缺乏正確的認識，就不能談到東亞經濟集團，中日經濟合作亦將於空中樓閣，不能實現，由於新中國中央政府的產生，我們在華經濟工作將轉入於新的階段，際此機會，希望政府當局在名實兩方面須具百折不撓的信念來處理這個問題」。

在純正國民政府將成立之前，中日經濟合作這個問題的確具有相當的確重要性，不特是中國人民表示非常關心，就是國際方面亦是非常注意，中國人民所希望的當然是能夠在平等互惠的原則之下，來實施中日真正的經濟合作，近衛公爵所聲明的平等互惠中日經濟提攜，如能真正實現，我們敢斷定中國資本家一定願意同日本攜手，共同開發中國的經濟，在這種情形之下，中日提攜的前途是非常可以樂觀的，其次就國際情勢和第三國的態度來說，英國，法國，美國並不是絕對援助蔣政權的，現在蔣政權已陷爲地方政權的形式，對於三國的在華權益不能充分保障，這是很明顯的事實，英，法，美三國現在所希望的，就是日本和實際握有統制全中國權力的政府對於他們的經

中日經濟合作與第三國的態度

清 慮

近衛聲明裏的四箇原則，有「中日經濟提攜」的一條，據近衛公爵所聲明的內容，中日經濟提攜是站在平等互惠的立場，同時並不排斥第三國正當權益為條件，現在純正國民政府不日即告成立，中日關係亦將入於全面調整的階段，所謂中日經濟提攜問題當然很重要，本來政治同經濟是具有相當的連繫性，在經濟上中日雙方假使能夠紮下很堅固的基礎，那末，政治，文化各方面的提攜，亦就一瀉而下，絲毫不成問題，關於中日經濟合作問題，日本華中振興公司總裁兒玉氏在十一月二十二日發表了一篇談話，在他那篇談話裏，兒玉總裁主張應本平等互惠的原則來實施中日經濟提攜，對於由戰時下而釀成現有在華經濟狀態，乃為一時過渡的措施，應予以積極的調整，而達到真正的共存共榮的經濟提攜，兒玉這篇談話，就他現在的地位而言，當然有參閱的價值，所以我們不妨介紹他一下。

「新中央政權的成立，聞已為期不遠，我們在經濟提攜方面所須聲明的，即認為中日的繁榮須根據兩國經濟的互相依存和分擔責任的原則，來建築東亞經濟安定和飛躍發展的基礎，但是我們所期待不已的，就是中國本身應該根據了這種自覺，把東亞經濟有力構成者的責任擔負起來，就主要的事業確立互相依存的關係。

其次，為促使戰爭地域的復興，日本方面的努力和熱意，完全為排除抗日政權的妨害，防止經濟機構的潰滅與混亂，救濟遭受戰禍的窮乏人民，這是很嚴格的事實，新建設的基礎工作，比恢復舊狀的工作，更為困難，這亦是不用解釋的，所以關於中日經濟提攜的事，應該要等到新中央政權的成立，並隨着戰爭事態的平靜化而來的中國方面的資本家，經營家或是技術家同工人的復歸，又由於中日經濟真正的提攜，敢信站在中日共存共榮之上的真正和平基礎將愈益鞏固，至今日為止，在復興建設的過程中，日本方面提供大部分的資金和技術的事例很多，然而在戰時應急的措施中，由於治安恢復及其他情勢的變化，當然不能不有過渡和暫定的措施，今後由於情勢的轉變，這種

過渡措施應予以必要的調整，決不能徒然拘泥於現在的情勢，而把將來更高的經濟合作發展的道路予以封鎖堵塞。

但是這些問題，須待新中央政權成立，中日國交正式調整，方能逐次解決，最後須知中日經濟提攜，決非排除第三國的正當權益，反而為第三國方面確立比較從前更為確實公正的條件的基本，而希望其踴躍參加，這是已經再三闡明的了。

總而言之，在純正國民政府行將樹立，中日關係將入於全面調整的階段之前，中日經濟合作，的確是箇很重要的問題，假使中日雙方能夠本着平等互惠原則，來實施經濟上的合作，這一種力量是非常偉大，換一句話說，就是日本資本家假使能夠同中國資本家真誠地攜手起來，歐美國家亦就沒有辦法再來破壞東亞新秩序的建設，所以眼光遠大的人士主張在經濟合作開始的時期，應該特別慎重，務使日本的經濟力和中國的經濟力能夠併合起來，互相發揮作用，在這箇中日經濟合作的基礎上，其他關於政治，文化各方面合作，亦就可以很堅固地樹起他們基礎了，關於這一點，東京朝日新聞十一月二十一日社論，題名「汪政權與財的根據」，竭力主張中日經濟真正合作，解放中國地方資本，現在把他擇要介紹於左：

「新中央政府成立後，最重要的就是財力和兵力兩點，關於怎麼樣獲得財力一點，應該要出以特別慎重的必要。

確立新中央政權經濟的根據，除日本方面提供充分資金以外，這有誘發中國地方資本，俟其活躍，地方資本的誘發，在新政權的監督下，許其自由獨立的活動，同時最好須根據真正中日合辦的方法，促成兩國資本自動的協力，過去由於事變下的混亂，雖亦難免有不得已的事情，但是關於現地資本的運用，尚有不少遺憾，國家犧牲財力，國民犧牲血肉，努力新東亞的建設，而內地一部分資本家自旁進出其間，做些拘束地方資本，壟斷利益的事，假使真有的話，是不是應該要受嚴格的批評，這是一箇對於國家和國民不能辯解的錯誤，因為他違反了向中外宣明不以領土權益為目的國策。

……據東久通宮殿下對本社記者的談話，在武漢大別山戰爭

，價來永久的和平，做一個代價，我勉我們的國民如此，期望友邦人士亦是如此，至第三個期望，是將從前兩國的舊賬，一筆勾銷，從新做起，以前中日兩國的當局和人民是一個時代，到現在又是一個時代，以前的錯誤，固然是各有各的錯的，今日應如昨日種種，譬如昨日死，今日種種，譬如今日生，將這種心理，宣傳到民間去，使一切隔漠，可以消除，一切障礙，可以打破，從新建築一個永久的和平，尚有第四個期望，是在以後兩國當局，謀兩國經濟軍事的合作，各存一個設身處地的困難，互相推誠，相互諒解，就是我嘗說的，人人愛國，亦要尊重他人愛國，遇到困難到來的時候，縈想到東亞共同的安危利害，和友邦所倡的東亞協同體的意義，必如此，才可以打破種種困難，兩國的政治，向光明之路邁進的。

上面所說的四個期望，很望友邦人士了解，由了解到實現，那麼東亞和平，可以永久而澈底的。

三，是對於世界各友邦的期望：

我在弱冠之年，從事於中國革命運動，所懷抱的，不是封建思想，是以世界觀為出發點的，所以我在一九一〇年，居美洲金山大埠，為少年中國報發刊著論，有「弭列強之瓜分，以促世界之和平」一文，痛駁梁啟超氏之瓜分詆革命論，同時認定中國革命之成功，遠東之和平，可以解決，而世界之和平，由此邁進，我的革命論，是由破壞到建設的，不料中國辛亥迄今，二十九年了，破壞的事業，軍閥肅清了，又有官僚政治，官僚肅清未了，又有新軍閥，新黨閥，循環不已，始終未有踏上建設之途，所以總理北上，最後告訴我們的話，「革命尚未成功，同志仍須努力」，也是由破壞到建設完成了，才可以說中國革命成功，倘使中國革命成功，達到自由平等，那就是一個獨立國家，焉有今日東亞烽火的事，關於中日在東亞的和平，上面已經說了，我們由中日兩國合作的模範，是可以做世界和平的提倡，必要如此，我們所倡的東亞新秩序，方與遠東第三國的權益，沒有衝突，因此我在此地元旦，期望世界各友邦的願望很多，現祇分兩段，說之於次：

第一是願望世界友邦人士，了解我們中日兩國共同奮鬥的新秩序，是世界和平的導線，我為什麼這樣說法呢，因世界和平問題，向來學者研究，國際的糾紛，可分近東和遠東兩個最大的問題，倘若我們兩國，將國家的生存解決，互相提携，混了水火，我們遠東，是世界各國的大市場，沒有再發生的禍變，彼此在遠東各本他本國的生產，以有易無，以優競劣，經濟的協調，政治的平等，豈不是世界各國人士願望的麼，況我們提倡的東亞新秩序，一是睦鄰友好，二防共協定，三是經濟提携，第一義是國交上應有的認識，第二義是防共產禍亂及於遠東，那更與各國人士在遠東經商有密切的關係，第三義是謀兩國經濟的合作，並不是排斥第三國，有了這種經濟上的互助，對於世界經濟，亦多所貢獻，是與世界各邦有利無害，與從前的九國公約，亦沒有相反的，實言之，第一是政治的安定，第二是文化的安定，第三是經濟的安定，東亞的安定，是世界和平的曙光，世界人士明白這個意義，是我在此元旦期望者一。

第二是願望世界各邦的立國，以人類共存為出發點，以調協弭爭為解決辦法，這個意義，是世界新秩序，在此不能詳盡，我祇簡單說幾句，這回歐洲的大戰，為何發生，從前經過第一次世界大戰，沒有不談虎色變的，我相信無論那一個國家，他的當局和國民，也不願意戰爭的，因此迫不得已出於一戰，也是各有相當的理由，像第一次大戰的結果，產生的凡爾賽條約，簡直是將德國束縛得很利害，因為此次發生歐戰的主因，倘使人人拿人類共存的觀念，由己推人，德國的生存存在什麼地方，應該怎樣去救助他，德國的民族澎漲到什麼程度，應該由國際會議來疏解，他立國之旨，在求民族的生存，有了生存，自然消滅戰禍，這種方案，應由世界各邦學者集合研究，提出方案，務使實行，我信人類好和平而惡戰爭，必沒有再燃歐戰烽火之理，所以我趁此民國廿九年歐洲的戰爭未息，期望各邦了解這個人類共存的意義，有了隔閡，儘可由調協弭爭，在此年內快的結束，免了汝死我活的惡念，這是我所期望很切的。

上所述我在民國廿九年的期望，雖是簡單，望我們中日兩國及全世界的人士，互相勉勵，這是我寫本文的徵旨的。

對於今日國家，弄到如此田地，我很慚愧的對於從前死難的同志，我很慚愧的對我追隨信仰的領袖孫中山先生，所以我時時刻刻感到這一點，怎樣才可以完了我對國家的義務，仰不愧於天地，死不愧對同志於地下，適值今年中華新聲半月刊我的老友甘德雲先生，要我作一篇文章，發表我的意見，又正值元旦那一天此將我對民國廿九年的期望，拉雜寫在這裏，很望閱者和我一樣的期望，而且促他實現，這是我寫本文的目的，現在可分別我的期望有三個階段，言之於次。

一，是對於我們中國的期望：

我們中國，現在被軍閥獨裁者，和赤色的共產黨，釀成彌天大禍，斷送了國土三分之二，鑄成了東亞中日兩國戰爭的流血，這話不必說了，現在和平運動，已由近衛首相的宣言，由汪精衛先生代表我們中國響應了，到今做和平運動，也有了一年，這一年當中，由言論到實行的時候，已經不遠，最近的將來，新中央政權組織，可以告成功了，但我們要達到中國和平的實現，並不是一件簡單的事，第一須要使全國民衆，了解中日共存共榮的原理，我們的抗戰，是求民族之自由平等，今日既有近衛首相的宣言，與友邦歷次的表示，一切懷疑猜忌掃清了，憑信仰力幹去，由未了解者宣傳到了解，下了決心，把已往的種種障礙，重重打破，團結和平力量，第二須要所說的和與所行的事實相符，譬如中日親善，從前也提倡多年，總是要有事實表現，這個事實表現，是在當局和國民努力幹去，如何可以使友邦了解，如何可以使友邦援助，由所言的事，做到事實，不畏艱難，不怕險阻，才有成功，第三須要自己團結，努力向建國之途邁進，我們要知道友邦所倡的東亞新秩序，是對於東亞之安定，要我們分擔責任的，倘使我們的國家，還像從前年內戰，不是說復辟，就要破壞約法，這樣的亂象，配得上來負分擔責任麼，所以我們以後要集中人才，各盡其才其力，每一事，要經過一個研究，每遇事，要忍耐苦幹，才達到建國的目的，第四要了解我們的和平反共建國，是有循環的理論，我們中國這次的禍變，全在共產份子的搗亂，重慶方面，有很多是受威脅的，也有為私慾所蔽的，故我們要和平，必先反共，反了共，才可

以建國，共產份子，是把我們的國家，出賣於第三國際，這真是亡我國家的敗類，現在我們根據東亞新秩序來實現和平，領土不失，主權獨立，正是重新建國的一條大路，我們對於反共所以下大決心的是在於此。

上面所說的勉言，我很期望實現，在今年完了，免使中國同胞，日日在水深火熱中，想閱者對我很表同情的。

二，是對於友邦日本的期望：

我是為革命而加入中國同盟會，做中山先生的信徒，所以我向來服膺總理的遺教，在同盟會最初的標示，民報（同盟會機關報）六大主義第五條，即為「主張中國日本兩國之國民的聯合」，（民報第三號）追總理晚年，最後的演講有大亞細亞主義之提倡，中間因前次歐戰，總理在中國存亡問題，論述中日關係的話，一則曰：「日本與中國之關係，實為存亡安危兩相關聯者，無日本即無中國，無中國亦無日本，為兩國謀百年之安，必不可於其間稍設芥蒂」，再則曰「日本以同文同種之故，其能助我開發之力尤多，必使兩國能相調和，中國始蒙其福，兩國亦賴其安，即世界之文化，亦將因以大昌」，其論之懇切，比現在提倡中日親善者百倍，因此我認定服膺領袖的遺教，為建國的外交睦鄰方針，同時認定重慶政府的國民黨，不能脫離了共產黨的挾制，尙拿總理的名義號召，當然是一個冒牌的商標，毫無錯誤的。

上面我說明我的立場，同時汪先生由河內通電到現在，也是為秉承總理的遺教去實行的，我很期望友邦日本人士，明瞭我們根據上開的論據，來做和平運動的基礎，我們今日主張中日提攜，並不是因戰敗而求降的，更不是朝三暮四毫無主張的，由此種意義，了解清楚，才對我們的和平運動，是有價值的，此是我對友邦人士第一個期望，第二個期望是在友邦人士方面，勿存戰勝觀念，現在中國土地，在重慶政府支配下，還是很大，就在已為友邦軍隊支配中，游擊隊常常活動，可見征服中國，是不容易的，此種鐵的事實，排在前，戰了兩年，友邦的經濟，犧牲很重，前途的困難很多，是無可諱言的，由此我期望友邦人士，了解和平需要，是兩國共同的心理，有此次的犧牲

跌，當時與會代表一致反對，孔氏之提案完全失敗，不得已乃提出辭職，重慶所傳宋子文將繼任財政部長之說，使孔氏非常痛心，故在財政會議席上，孔宋兩氏每有熱烈之爭執，蓋孔氏以為反對其提案之通過，必為宋氏所主動，宋氏在港所作不問政治之說，乃所以表明其不願繼孔氏而為財政部長也。

和平說

溫宗堯

將求和平，必先識和平兩字之意義，和字從口，口之於味也，酸鹹皆有刺激，辛與苦之刺激尤烈，口之所最樂者，甘也，五味不能偏廢，辛苦酸鹹，皆所不免，然必調之以甘，使人忘酸鹹，且忘辛苦，而惟覺其甘，是乃所謂善於割烹者也，不善割烹者，則足使人忘其甘，而但覺其酸鹹，且不堪其辛苦，不惟下箸之難，且望而去之矣，平字，篆文從亏從八，說文云，語平舒也，從亏，指其氣，從八，分也，分其氣使平也，衡所以平一切之不平，兩端各一斤，則衡平，一端重，一端輕，則衡不平，一端為一斤，一端為半斤，則衡傾危，事無獨立，必有兩方，兩方之所以無爭，分之使平也，所以爭之不已，則分之使不平也，大學言平天下之道曰「絜矩」，說絜矩之道，則曰「所惡於上，毋以使下，所惡於下，毋以事上，所惡於前，毋以先後，所惡於後，毋以從前，所惡於右，毋以交於左，所惡於左，毋以交於右」，約言之，則恕而已矣，「己所不欲，勿加於人」而已矣。

和平之義如此，求中日兩國以後之和平，必先求以前所以不能和平之因，而後得其病之源，而後可施治療之術，在九一八事變以前，日本人渴望與中國提攜合作，蔣介石則或拒絕之，或遷延之，日本人欲得甘之味，蔣介石則必進之以酸鹹，雖未敢以所不欲者加之日本，日本之所欲者，則決不予之，因是而激成九一八之變，九一八以後，蔣介石苟能予日本以甘，使日本忘其前此所受之酸鹹，則事變亦可縮小，而蔣介石不能，事變乃以擴大，是蔣介石之罪也，日本之出兵，本為對蔣介石箇人，加之以誅戮，非與中國人民為敵也，兵事既起，雖日本國民，不能不受極辛苦之刺激，中國人所嘗辛苦之味，自較日

本為尤烈，因是不感謝日本為我誅討民賊蔣介石之厚意，反誤認日本為侵略中國，而對日本不平，決長期抗戰之心，日本政府有鑒於此，故一再聲明決無侵略中國領土之野心，不要求中國賠款，尊重中國主權，所以一再聲明之意，乃求調之以甘，而平中國人不平之氣，日本政府之用心，亦至可感矣。

既知日本政府之意，宗堯乃敢敬告中國人，中國人固飽受戰事之痛苦矣，雖然，日本人所受之痛苦，未必遂輕於我，戰事雖不自我發端，然日本政府既舉其佔領之地，還之中國，且不侵犯我之主權，如此厚誼，中國人在不傷害我主權範圍之外，宜對日本有相當之酬報，日本人既以甘解我之苦，我亦當以甘解日本人之苦，是之謂和，亦是之謂平，日本不忍我之過苦，而調甘以慰我，我乃忍視日本之苦，而不調甘以慰之，是之謂不和，亦是之謂不平，中國政府，不得中國人之同情，不能化其不和之氣，則決不能導之使向於和平，日本政府，不得日本人之同情，不能化其不和之氣，則亦決不能強之使向於和平，日本人當念中國政府之困難，中國人亦當念日本政府之困難，是恕之道，即求和平之道也。

又敢敬告日本人，中國人誠知日本人所受戰事之痛苦，誠願予相當之酬報，以解除日本人之痛苦，雖然，此酬報者，惟當在不傷害中國主權，不傷害中國人民生計之範圍內求之，非中國政府有所吝而不肯予也，人民所不堪者，政府即強以許日本，中國人民一怨中國政府，中國政府即不能指導其人民，倘中國人民移其怨以怨日本，則兩國之和平親善，尚可望其實現耶，何事為中國人所能忍受，此不必問中國人而後知之也，如味然，日本人但先自嘗之，果為甘而日本人所樂受者，中國人亦必樂受也，苟為辛且苦，日本人嘗之而口餐者，中國人亦必不能餐其口而強咽也，是恕道也，即求和平之道也。

我對民國廿九年的期望

伍澄宇

民國建立，忽忽已到了廿九年的元旦，「光陰似箭」時序如流，少不免有撫今思昔之感，而且我的個人，從前是曾于建國效過微勞，

此點詳見下文。

大美晚報對於「C」之投稿之評論，則大作巧言密語，不着實際，但貝芝博士與大美晚報之不能目圓之說，已盡人皆知矣，「C」說明無論貝芝博士所說之南京烟毒情形為何，不足以與南京之實地情況，及蔣政權統治下之中國作爲比較，今日南京烟土買賣，與遠東各大城，甚至世界各地之情形不相上下，維新政府之實行鴉片專賣，與荷蘭東印度，法屬安南，及英屬馬來之烟土專賣同出一軌，蓋以鴉片專賣，爲逐漸禁絕之良好方法，至於日本，則此法已在高麗，台灣，滿洲國實行而收效矣，當日之蔣政府則不然，假統制爲名，而實行遍種罌粟，使「宋朝」坐享其利，親信之軍人官吏，亦得分潤其收穫。

至於貝芝博士之動機，吾人敢說其爲國聯拒毒會美國代表富勒之走狗，富勒氏在過去幾年中，極力以鴉片問題破壞日本之名譽，每遇討論鴉片問題，則絕對避免以蔣政權與之並提，蔣政權既以極大之代價，保全其在日內瓦之名譽，則富勒氏於其優厚之國聯俸祿外，又何獨不欲稍作額外之收入，事有巧合者，富勒氏於其在國聯作其定期報告時，必提及此南京教士貝芝之名，最後一次於去年五月，國聯拒毒會第二十四次會議中，富勒氏之報告，竟全部採用貝芝博士之資料。

既有上述之情形，則以貝芝博士爲與國聯拒毒會間接有關，或與富勒氏直接有關，不爲無因，既欲表示其職能勝任，乃不惜假造事實，揭穿其病態心理所想像之毒物情形，此外吾人亦當明瞭重慶爲保全名譽，及破壞日本所浪費之金錢之魔力。

貝芝博士之所爲，不過又是一種惡意之宣傳，對其本人之作者及宗教地位，均極不利，其欺詐之行爲，實非一教徒或知識份子所當有。

▲小報主筆侮辱南京▼

上海大美晚報，不惜採用卑鄙之新聞方式，專事混亂黑白，其主筆倫特爾爾耳，在南京作極短之勾留後，即作南京之印象若干篇，分爲三期，于十二月二十二，二十六，三十日，在該報評論欄內，以主

筆之遊記爲標題登出。

吾人對於遊記一類文字，向不反對，惟遊記而帶評論，意在侮辱某一城市及其當局者，則吾人誓必力爭，况所指之城市，爲吾人之所在地。

顧耳君雖曾享受特別通行及旅行之便利，似乎未能見到一事一物，足爲南京及其管理之當局道者，雖在其由飛機降落之前，彼即見有「被壓迫之情況」，其所作三篇大論亦即根據此種心理，吾人對於顧耳君之文字，不欲從長分析，不過所欲指出者，乃此博學之新聞專家，似乎忽略一種事實，事實惟何，乃維新政府接受南京之時，該城一片焦土耳，此一片焦土，非維新政府所造成，乃與顧耳君非常友好之蔣政權所造成也，蔣介石於其退出南京之時，其軍隊到處縱火，實行其焦土政策，可怖之大火熄滅後，南京全城所餘無幾矣。

在此「所餘無幾」之南京城中，維新政府及市政當局，乃開始其艱苦之建設工作在極端困難之中而有如此之成績，已大非易事，在迷信重慶之顧耳君筆，眼光中當然不見任何成績，反之顧耳君乃絕不放棄一點小節，爲重慶大吹抗日勝利，莫非爲供自己之欣賞乎。

▲宋子文將不問政治乎▼

中國銀行總裁宋子文，與行政院副院長兼財政部長孔祥熙博士，發生激烈之爭論後，于十二月三日乘機飛往香港，當日宋氏即語其同儕云，今後余將致力於銀行事業，不問政治，孔宋兩氏雖爲郎舅，然自數年前宋氏以財政部長之職移交孔氏後，屢向孔氏大施攻擊，最近傳揚孔氏夫婦利用官職，操縱匯兌，獲利六百萬鎊之消息，不但在重慶政商兩界轟動一時，即蔣介石亦非常震怒，故重慶領袖在某次政議中，曾有提出正式懲查某大員舞弊之舉，此輩領袖，有指摘宋子文爲有參與獲取戰時利益者，因此宋氏聞已致電孔氏大施咆哮，最近在重慶之財政會議，孔氏重新提出改組外匯統制委員會，宋子文爲該會三常務委員之一，同時且欲通過發行八萬萬元外匯法幣之決議，如此項提案通過後，則中國銀行之基礎，勢必大受影響，法幣之價值亦將大

野村外相所通知各國之決議，引起反對各方之抗議，其理由爲第三國在揚子江航行之船隻，爲破壞中國之主權，不但使各國享受經濟上之利益，且將使之能對中國實施其政治上及軍事上之壓力，所以第三國在中國之航行權利，有取消之必要，所提各點自有相當之理由，本刊亦曾論及之，但此類問題，暫時均不能提出，非謂關於第三國之權利問題，將永不討論，乃新政府成立以後，其首要之任務，乃不平等條約之取消，及統治外法權與各國租界之收還也。

▲凡爾賽條約之罪人▼

人工所造之事物，決無永存之可能，凡爾賽條約正復如是，此不名譽之條約，訂立於世界大戰之後，其目的乃欲永久奴化德國人民，英國及其當時同盟國，實爲凡爾賽條約之罪人，且當負起由此條約而發生種種惡果之責任。

結果因此條約，德國乃產生其偉大之領袖希特拉，其領導德國出水火而登衽席，以達文明大國之地位，則幾係受之天命。

凡爾賽條約簽訂以來，迄今已逾二十年，此所謂和平之不公平工具，其不良之結果，於今乃爲全世界所共見矣，凡爾賽條約，不但未能使歐洲得到和平統一，且使割自德奧兩國土地所立之各小國間，以時時發生紛擾與不滿，在國聯高談闊論掩護之下，聯盟國擴張其挾制全歐之勢力，對德之箝制，尤無一刻之鬆弛。

天將明而愈暗，德國在希特拉登台之前亦然，彼時之德國，正受赤色惡魔之恐怖，人民面對飢荒，國家頹於破產，既無任何之援助，復有英國及其聯邦之下井投石，希特拉一出，整個情形爲之一變，不經流血，希特拉與其少數從者，祇以堅決之意志，開始在戰後紛亂之德國創造新秩序。

德國之進步，一日千里，不久已恢復其戰前之尊嚴與地位之一部，工商民生亦見提高，不久而德國乃要求戰前德國之土地，及在非洲之德國屬地，此種要求，雖屬正當，然而英國乃置之不問，德國雖忍耐一時，但民族之生存問題，日益迫切，希特拉乃決定舉事，與國首

被合併，梅墨爾與捷克斯拉夫相繼歸德，然後希特拉乃要求收還但澤，但澤在歷史上本屬德國，且其居民都爲德人，乃非法保管此自由市之波蘭，迫於英法兩國之勢力，竟而反抗德國之要求，應波蘭之衝突，乃使英法兩國對德宣戰，於是歐洲乃重入一九一四年之糜爛狀態矣。

今後列論公正之著史家，於其記載此葉世事之中，將不免以此次歐戰之責任爲英國應當負者，德國經若干年之侮辱侵佔而作此合理之要求，自屬無辜，更不能視之爲侵略者，德國並未要求戰前之不屬於己者，而此次又被逼而作戰，德國之貪戰與否，姑且不論，其不容第二次凡爾賽條約之產生，已具下決心矣，縱觀事態，此種條約，亦無產生之可能，最後之勝利必屬德國，英帝國之崩潰，亦有同樣之必然性。

▲教士與烟土▼

金陵大學某美教士貝芝博士，因其「轟動的」揭穿南京鴉片爲害之情形，聞名一時，貝芝博士開始其自任之工作於一年之前，以其所得，由（重慶之喉舌大美晚報）公開發表。

最近於其初次發表一年之後，貝芝博士又在該報投稿兩次，登出以南京之烟毒情形生動寫出，並以大量數字及統計，證明現在南京政府與日本當局之公賣毒物，情形如何可慘，若不速加改善，則南京人民將盡成烟鬼。

如貝芝博士所說而爲可信者，則將見南京街市，盡皆面黃肌瘦之鴉片毒物吸食者矣，事果如是乎，非也，讀者如有入京之機會，儘可親加考察，即知貝芝博士之說是否可靠。

十二月六日，大美報忽然在評論欄內反駁貝芝博士之文字，投稿者隱其名而自具「○○」，吾人雖不知此君爲何許人，既爲南京政府及日本當局有所効勞，吾人即當向其致謝，在其論文中，「○○」完全迴明貝芝博士所說之不確，事實上此文根據有力之實情，及可靠之調查，已證實貝芝博士之不過爲一無能之宣傳者，及某方之傀儡耳，關於

中華新聲半月刊

社址：南京鼓樓新村八號
總主筆及發行人：甘德雲

▲新中央政權▼

際此歲序更新，新中國有汪精衛先生主持大計，前途自更可樂觀，况數月來關於組織新中央政府之計劃，已大有進展矣。

一年前汪先生鑑於繼續抗戰之必致失敗，開始和平運動，在過去之十二閱月中，和平運動之聲勢日益伸張，最初人所以為不可能者，今日已為創造新中國之基礎矣，汪先生與日政府密切合作，其計劃已大致就緒，少數問題得到解決後，組織新政府之實地工作，即可着手，汪先生在其與日方達到現階段諒解之努力中，無時不以中國立國基本需要為懷，且在任何方面，均不失其為一真誠之愛國者。

在淪陷區域之內，對於汪先生和平運動之忠實擁護，已有公開之表示，復有維新臨時兩政府之合作，新中國之基礎，已非常堅定，將來之成功可預祝也。

新中央政府成立以後，中日間之戰事，或者即此停止，然後新政府之領袖，將致力於建設方面，領導人民，重復繁榮，至於蔣政權，則自甯甯與安南間之交通被切，而雲南鐵路又為日軍所炸燬，事實上必然消滅，在新秩序之下，重慶黨人自無立足之餘地，第三國之不改其頑強態度，而以物質或精神上之援助，以維持自命為代表全國之所謂國民政府者，新中央政府必將以相當手段應付之。

▲日美繼續通商▼

日美友好關係之推進，殊為兩國同有之願望，最近美國方面之消息，尤足為此說之明證。

一九一一年通商航行條約之取消，事起倉卒，使日本全國上下震驚，實大憾事，然而觀察事後之情形，則可見華盛頓偏面之行為，不

足代表全美人民之心理，尤不足以代表美國之商界，政黨間之鬥爭，以及取悅英國之一種奇異心理，無疑的為羅斯福此舉之原因。

以公平為懷之美國人士，以及頭腦冷靜之美國商人，則皆不以羅斯福之政策為善，而以保守與日本之友好關係，與推進其有利之商業為目的，蓋自美國潘利維長率其「黑艦隊」，叩開日本門戶以來，日美之友誼，未有間斷，至於美國之為英國監視其在遠東之權利，則實非美國人民所願也。

吾人希望日美間之友好，能永久不變，同時亦願美國人民，明瞭新中國成立以後，將與日本攜手，共創光榮之新東亞，美國如欲增進其對華之貿易者，則尤須培養中日兩國之好感，蓋兩國之前途，有密切之關係，華盛頓對於改善日美之關係，已作印象不甚良好之開始，且其以日本之「改善其行為」為談判新條約之先決問題，尤願美國不能了解日本之心理，日本對於此種高壓政策，不能同意，但有任何公平之討論，則必樂於接受也。

日美兩國，富有目光遠大，愛好公正之人士，能調正兩國之關係，吾人深願此輩之忠言，不久即能收效也。

▲開放揚子江▼

十二月十八日，日野村外相與美大使在東京談話之聞，發表日政府開放南京以下之揚子江，同時日政府以其決定，通知英，法，意，德駐日代表。

消息傳來，第三國均表歡迎，且以之為日方對各國友好之表示，揚子江自被封鎖以來，已有二年，最初蔣介石軍隊潰退之時，在此重要水道之上築障礙物數處，並置水雷，然其時則未聞有第三國向蔣政府抗議者，及至日本因軍事上之需要，禁第三國船隻之航行，則以之為日本之壟斷行為，而紛紛抗議。

揚子江下游之情形，最近已漸趨良好，游擊隊之擾亂已漸次消滅，軍事上之需要，亦不復十分重要，故日本當局乃同意自南京以下之長江，實行開放。



華興商業銀行

(納繳已業額全) 圓萬千五金本資

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(九六三九) 號掛報電文華 號三九二三第箱信政郵海上

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Objets d'Art

Shirt Makers

270 Kiangse Road

TA: "Murakamito"

SHANGHAI - CHINA

中華民國二十九年一月十五日

中華民國維新政府政綱

- (一) 實行三民主義之憲政制度...
- (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辱土為促進中日親睦以鞏固東亞和平為總目標現勢確保通商各國之永遠睦誼
- (四) 各省災區難民宜速遣還鄉里其故業亦在其範圍內妥為安置保其祖產無虞
- (五) 救濟失業開辦救濟工業之振興農產物之改善各國家指導之下以吸收國外資本並與友邦經濟力謀提攜
- (六) 扶助已成之工業企業及金融組織使其穩固發達增加儲蓄
- (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為強健之國民從前之場教教育任其荒廢皆須根本掃除
- (八) 財政課收支適合以減輕人民負擔而省冗費以增進全國福利從前不急之建設亦應予撥款凡為民生者悉能除之
- (九) 人才宜速使學者得充分致力國家之公共事業而不得隨時批評政治
- (十) 嚴懲官吏貪污腐敗之官制與政府長官機關日趨完善

本期要目

- 新中央政權
- 日美繼續通商
- 開放揚子江
- 凡爾賽條約之罪人
- 教士與烟土
- 水報主筆侮辱南京
- 宋子文將不問政治乎

中華新聲半月刊

第三卷 第九期