

Vol. 7
第七卷

NANKING, September 15, 1941
Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a Newspaper

No. 1
第一期

VOICE of NEW CHINA

A BI-LINGUAL FORTNIGHTLY.
Incorporating the CHINA OUTLOOK.

Streamlining the Government

Japan-U.S. Rapprochement

The Deluded British People



Further Straining of U.S.-German
Relations

Eliminating British Control of S.M.C.

8

\$1 a Copy
每册一元

中華民國新報

\$20 a Year
每年二十元

刊月半聲新華中
Voice of New China

Incorporating the CHINA OUTLOOK
Established in 1935

Published by The New China Publishing Company
8 Drum Tower Villa, Nanking, China.

號八村新樓鼓 京南
Shanghai Address

P. O. Box 1522

二二五一箱信政郵 海上

L. K. Kentwell, B.A., (Oxon), LL.B., (Columbia University, N.Y.)
Editor-in-chief & Publisher

Y. Ikeda - - - Advisory Editor
T. Hsu - - - Chinese Editor
J. Y. Tong - - - " "
Pung Chun-kat - - - Contributing Editor
Henry C. Chen - - - Asst. Chinese Editor
J. M. Lee - - - Advertising Manager

Subscription Rate - \$12.00 per half year or \$20.00 per year
(Shanghai Dollars) in China. Yen 10 in Japan and Korea. £ 1.00 per
year in Europe, Africa, Australia, US \$5 per year in North and South
America. Postage included.

Advertising Rates may be had upon application to the Publisher.

Single copies may be obtained or yearly subscription made at the
following agencies in

China T. P. Lang 藍澤沛 35 Kirin Rd., 1st Special Area, Tientsin;
Evans Book Co., Ltd., 220 Nanking Road, Shanghai,
Chinese-American Publishing Co., 160 Nanking Road, Shanghai,
Hsin Chung Hua Book Co., 新中華書局 396 Taiping Road,
Nanking, San Tung Book Co., 三通書局 80 Taiping Road,
Nanking, Central Book and Newspaper agents, 中央書報發行所
Chung Shan Tung Lu, Nanking, George G. Telber's International
Book Store, 169 Chun Shan Road, Tsingtao, The
French Book Store, Grand Hotel de Peking, Peking; Uchiyama
Bookstore, Magazine Dept., No. 1 Scott Road, North Szechuan
Rd, Ext., Shanghai, International Booksellers, Ltd., P.O. Box
723, Shanghai.

Saigon Societe des Imprimeries et Librairies Indochinoises, 64-70
Rue Catinat.

Siam: Wu-chan & Co., P. O. Box 64, opposite Ham Hualampong
Station, Bangkok.

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

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

U.S.A.: F. W. Faxon Co., 83, Francis St., Black Bay, Boston, Mass.,
University Book Store, 4326, University Way, Seattle, Wash.,
Retail Dept., Charles Scribner's Sons, 397 Fifth Avenue, New
York City, G. E. Stecher & Co., 31-33 East 10th St., New
York City, San Francisco News Co., 657 Howard St., San
Francisco, Cal.; Y. Sakai, 104 N. Los Angeles St., Los Angeles,
Cal.; Mutual Subscription Agency, 602 Crozer Bldg., Philadelphia,
Pa., P.D. and Ione Perkins, 1620 Mission St., South
Pasadena, Cal.

England: W. H. Smith & Son, Ltd, Standard House, London, W. C.
2; Hoshine Book Store, 63 Bishopsgate Street, London, E. C.
2; Luzac & Co., 46, Great Russell Street, London, W. C. 1;
Simpkin, Marshall, Ltd, Stationers' Hallcourt, London, B. C. 4;
Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., Ltd., 38 Great Russell
Street, London, W. C. 1; W. Heffer & Sons, Ltd., 3 & 4
Petty Cury, Cambridge; B. H. Blackwell, Ltd., 50 & 51, Broad
Street, Oxford; East Asia News Service, 7 Victoria Street,
S. W. 1.

France: Librairie Orientaliste Paul Geuthner, 13, Rue Jacob, Paris
6e, Librairie d'Amérique & d'Orient Adrien-Maisonneuve, 5,
Rue de Tournon, Paris 6e, Department Etranger Hachette,
14, Rue de Jussieu, Paris 6e.

Germany: Hugo Strossend, Buchhandlung und Antiquariat, Berlin
W 50, Rankestr., 21; Otto Harrassowitz, Querstrasse 14,
Leipzig, C. 1; Koehler & Volckmar A. G. & Co., Abt. Ausland,
Hospitalstrasse 10, Leipzig, C. 1.

Italy: Emilio Laberti & Co., Via Giulio 20, Torino (109).

Switzerland: Naville & Cie, Agence des journaux, rue du Rhone
35, Geneve

Holland: E. J. Brill, Ltd, Oude Rijn 33 A. Leiden; N. V. Martinus
Nijhoff, Lange Voorhout 9, The Hague.

Canada: William Dawson Subscription Service, Ltd, 70 King Street,
East, Toronto 2, Ont

Manchoukuo: I. I. Tschunn & Co., New Town, Harbin

Java: G. Kolff & Co., Batavia-Centrum

Straits Settlements

The Federal Rubber Stamp Co., No. 35, Raffles Square, Singa-
pore. The Federal Rubber Stamp Co., No. 6, Beach Street,
Penang.

Federated Malay States: The Federal Rubber Stamp Co., 35, Station
Road, Ipoh, Perak; The Federal Rubber Stamp Co., Corner of
Roger and Market Street, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor, S. Sitham-
bara Nadar & Sons, News Agents & Book Sellers, Railway
Station, Ipoh.

India: D. B. Taraporevala Sons & Co., 190 Hornby Road, Bombay,
Chuckervertty, Chatterjee & Co., Ltd., 15, College Square,
Calcutta.

Australia: E. W. Cole, 255 Swanson St, Book Arcade, Melbourne
Angus & Robertson, Ltd., 89 Castlereagh St., Sydney

Finland: Rautatiekirjakauppa OY Koydenpunojankatu, Helsinki

To The Great Indian People

Now Is Your Only Chance To Drive Out The English Barbarians

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

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

Now is the opportune moment to act!

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

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

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

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

(4) May the great Allah punish treacherous
England!

JOIN THE ASIATIC LEAGUE TO OVER-
THROW BRITISH IMPERIALISM!

L. K. KENTWELL,
Hon. Secretary,

GURDIAL SINGH,

* Asst. Hon. Secretary and Treasurer

8 Drum Tower Villa, NANKING (CHINA).

VOICE OF NEW CHINA

Incorporating the CHINA OUTLOOK

Established in 1935

Published by The New China Publishing Company, Nanking, China.

Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a Newspaper.

Vol. 7

Nanking, September 15, 1941

No. 1

Editorial Notes & Comments

Streamlining the Government

In a determined effort to bolster its wartime structure, the National Government recently carried out a far-reaching reform of the structure of the various ministries and a drastic reshuffle of the personnel of government offices.

The reform proposal was put forward by President Wang and it was successfully passed by the Central Political Council at its 58th meeting held on August 16. Under the proposed reform, several ministries have been merged. The Railways Ministry has been incorporated into the Communications Ministry, while the Commerce and Industry Ministry, and the Agricultural and Mining Ministry will become one under the Ministry of Industry.

The Police Ministry has been dissolved and becomes the Investigation and Statistics Bureau of the National Military Council. The Social Affairs Ministry has also been dissolved and now forms part of the Central Headquarters of the Orthodox Kuomintang.

Reshuffle of the government leaders includes the following changes: Mr. Ting Meh-chuan, former Social Affairs Minister, becomes Minister of Communications; Mr. Mei Tze-ping, former Commerce and Industry Minister, becomes Minister of the enlarged Ministry of Industry; Mr. Li Sheng-wu, former Justice Minister, becomes Education Minister; Mr. Chao Yu-sung, former Agriculture and Mining Minister, becomes Minister of Justice; Mr. Fu Shih-yueh, former Railways Minister, Mr. Li Shih-chun, former Police Minister, Mr. Chu Ching-lai, former Communications Minister, and Mr. Chao Tsun-yu have been appointed Ministers without Portfolio and Permanent Members of the Executive Yuan, Special Rank.

The President has taken a step in the right direction in carrying out these reforms, which, we understand, are the precursors for further drastic measures to "streamline" the administration even more. The Government no doubt realises that useless appendages must be eliminated for its own healthy growth. There can be no favoritism or nepotism and relations and personal friends, unless men of ability and good repute, should not be given office by those in power.

In spite of the reforms which have been carried out, there is still room for further improvement and the motto for the Government should be "The right man in the right place." Care should, however, be exercised in the "streamlining" process, and the axe should not be wielded where it is not needed. We have in



President Wang Ching-wei... deserves congratulations for his reforms to "streamline" the Government.

mind the actions of a recently appointed high official who carried out several arbitrary measures which deprived a few menials in his ministry of their bare livelihood. Their dismissal could only affect the ministry's budget by a few hundred dollars monthly at the utmost. Such reforms are needless and despotic.

The Government's action is fully backed up by public opinion and it is realised that efficiency and economy in the civil services go a long way toward successful and popular government.

* * *

Japan-U.S. Rapprochement

Carrying the olive branch, the doves of peace have been fluttering over the dark horizon of the distracted Pacific Ocean. The omen is good.

Overshadowing even the news of the titanic Germano-Soviet struggle, the report that Prince Ayamaro Konoye, Japanese Prime Minister, had despatched a personal Note to the American President, Mr. Franklin Roosevelt, created a stir in world political circles. Prince Konoye has risen to the occasion and with the sagacity of a great statesman he has steered the ship of state out of a great and threatening danger. The contents of the Note have not as yet been



Admiral Nomura, Japan's Ambassador at Washington . . . striving to clear clouded Japan-U.S. horizon.

disclosed but the whole world awaits breathlessly for the outcome of this visible sign of goodwill on the part of Japan.

Meanwhile, great activity is being witnessed in Washington where President Roosevelt and Japanese Ambassador Admiral Nomura, class-mates in their youth, are holding conferences to try and find a solution for the present Japanese-American impasse. Prince Konoye's note was handed personally to President Roosevelt by Admiral Nomura on August 28, and a 45-minute conversation followed. Secretary of State Cordell Hull remained with the President for 15 minutes after Admiral Nomura had left.

The optimism over the situation, at least from the Japanese side, may be judged from the recent tone of the Tokyo press which unanimously expresses the opinion that there is undoubtedly room left for talks between the two countries. Regarding the American attitude, well-informed quarters in Washington, in interpreting the current Pacific situation, are inclined to believe that, although the United States will maintain her firm attitude toward the Far East, the present tension is not such as would defy alleviation.

On the presumption, evidently, that the Pacific crisis had been worsened by Japanese action in French Indo-China, the Tokyo "Miyako" stated editorially that some assurance could be found in the attitude of Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of French Indo-China, who declared that he could not understand why Britain and the United States should be so concerned over a matter decided solely between France and Japan for the joint defence of the French colony. The United States Government mistakenly construes Japan's actions in Indo-China as an act of aggression and fails to take into consideration the fact that British maneuvers in Malaya and along the Thai borders constitute serious menaces to the French colony as well as to Japan's plan for the establishment of a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Recent American economic action aimed at the further strangling of Japan cannot be considered as friendly acts, but if Japan can be assured that no further economic action will be taken against her the prospects of rapprochement will be considerably boosted. The United States Government and a certain section of American public opinion point to the fact that Japan as a member of the Axis constitutes a

menace to the peace of the Pacific, but these same quarters fail to consider that Japan's entry into the Axis only came about after the arbitrary action of President Roosevelt in abrogating the 1911 Japan-U.S.A. Treaty of Commerce and Navigation.

A very able analysis of the whole situation affecting the Pacific and more particularly the United States and Japan, as well as the general sentiments prevailing in America over the question of war or no war with Japan, was recently made by Senator Burton K. Wheeler, who declared that if the United States fights Nippon, it will be acting "to preserve British domination in Asia rather than helping the United States."

There is no sentiment in the United States for a war with Japan, he said, "although there are some within the Administration who apparently have been anxious for a war for some time."

Prime Minister Winston Churchill's address on August 24, Senator Wheeler continued, "indicated clearly to me that he expects hostilities to break out between the United States and Japan. It is laughable to hear Winston Churchill say that Britain will stand beside the United States. After all it is England that has vital interest in Asia. It is England that has dominated Shanghai for years and every American knows that."

Senator Wheeler, commenting on Prime Minister Peter Fraser's statement that New Zealand would permit the United States to use bases in the event of any trouble with Nippon, declared:

"Of course he would give us bases. Australia, too, would probably give us bases. They want American taxpayers' money to be used for policing their countries and if we go into war in the Orient, we will be in the war all over Europe."

He stated that masses of Americans repeatedly indicated dissatisfaction with the policies of Frank Knox and Henry L. Stimson.

"There is no sentiment in the country for war with Japan or that we ally ourselves with Russia and there is very little sentiment that we get into the European war. While the American people as a whole hate Adolf Hitler and everything he stands for, they also hate

Attention Subscribers and Readers!

The Publisher regrets that owing to the greatly increased cost of material and printing, and to the increased postage rates, the subscription rate for the "VOICE OF NEW CHINA" has been increased to \$20.00 per annum; single copies, \$1.00 per copy; 6 months subscription, \$12.00. Foreign subscription rates remain unchanged. New rates effective from this issue.

Subscribers who fail to receive their copies are requested to notify us immediately.

Premier Josef V. Stalin and everything he stands for. They have no particular love for the Japanese nor for those who control China, but there is no sympathy in this country with Britain's desire to keep the people of India in virtual slavery."

Mr. Wheeler said that he is unable to conceive of either the United States or Nippon "being foolish enough" to commit any acts against the other which would provide an excuse for "war makers" of either country to plunge them into war.

"Japan is one of our best customers for cotton and petroleum and we are one of her best customers. There is no reason why we should not live in peace with them. We did not go to war with Japan when she took Manchoukuo, Peking, North China or when she took control of all the ports of China. We kept on selling war materials on one hand to fight China with, and on the other hand we loaned China money to carry on the war with Nippon. Naturally, both the Nipponese and Chinese are suspicious of us.

"Only when the British possessions and interests are virtually affected does the Administration seem to be greatly concerned about the Orient."

* * *

The Deluded British People

As time rolls on and the lot of the common people in England grows worse daily, Churchill and his government find it increasingly difficult

to feed the population with mere promises of "victory" which seems to draw farther and away from their grasp.

There is no lack of evidence that the English people are showing more and more signs of desiring to make peace with the Axis. This desire is associated with the ardent belief that the sooner the country gets rid of W.C. Churchill and his incompetent satellites the sooner will England settle down to peace. From that eventful and tragic day when the aged tool of the Judaeo-Masonic cabal, Neville Chamberlain, plunged his country into World War II, the English people have never stopped bemoaning their terrible plight.

England realises today that unless the war can be brought to an immediate end through peace, inevitable defeat stares her in the face. These factors alone must have convinced the most optimistic Englishman of the hopelessness of the situation: (1) American aid has come too late to be effective; (2) Britain is bankrupt; (3) The shortage of food and raw material necessary for the prosecution of the war, and (4) England is far too weak to resist a powerful German invasion.

It would not be an exaggeration to state that Chamberlain must be writhing in his grave at the terrible consequences which have befallen his country and people as a result of his folly in



The late Neville Chamberlain . . . helped to delude the British people when he led them to war against the Axis.

declaring war against the Axis Powers. Accustomed as they have always been to follow the dictates of the aristocrats and capitalists, the English masses have once more provided a sublime example of what a handful of callous, irresponsible leaders can do to ruin their country.

If the English people had been told the truth in September 1939 it is quite certain that there would have been a national uprising against going to war. But their leaders deluded them then, just as they are deluding them now into false hopes for a victory which will never come to them.

Further Straining of U.S.-German Relations

The three incidents involving the torpedoing attempt on the U.S. destroyer "Greer," the torpedoing of the cargo vessel "Sessa," and the sinking of the American vessel, the "Steel Seafarer," seems to have strained U.S.-German relations to a dangerous point.

Two of the incidents, those involving the "Greer" and the "Sessa," occurred in the blockade zone near Iceland, while the third incident took place in the Red Sea, an actual zone of hostilities. The "Greer" was allegedly a near-victim of a torpedo attack by an unknown submarine, the "Sessa," a former Danish vessel which was in the process of being placed under Panamanian registration after having been confiscated by the U.S. authorities, was torpedoed — both these incidents occurring in waters off Iceland — while the "Steel Seafarer," undoubtedly carrying supplies to the British under the Lease-Lend Bill, was sunk in the Red Sea.

The news of these incidents caused a sensation in the United States and there was a strong clamor for action against the Axis, it being presumed that the alleged attackers of the three American vessels were submarines and a plane belonging to the Axis Powers. The loudest voices were heard in Washington, where the Administration and its backers did their best to fan the war fever.

Let us, however, analyze the situation in a sane and calm manner. There is no doubt that it is America who is courting a major disaster by the despatch of vessels to the various war and blockade zones, and the Axis Powers cannot be blamed if they can no longer expose

their very national existence to American whims and fancies. The United States has not officially participated in the European conflict, but can anyone deny that she has not morally and materially participated, on the side of Britain? America can no longer be regarded as a neutral in the eyes of Germany or Italy; in fact, the very opposite stand should be adopted by the Axis. The supply of war materials to Britain, especially in American vessels, constitutes just as great a danger as if American guns were pointed at the heart of Germany.

We see absolutely no reason why America should actively participate in the war to save the tottering British Empire. This is not *their* war, and, we repeat, it is not worth the life of a single American soldier or sailor to save Britain from the fate which she so richly deserves.

There is now only a slender thread which holds the United States and Germany together—the presence of the German Ambassador in Washington and the American Chargé d'Affaires in Berlin, as consular representation was severed some time ago. This slender thread may be insufficient to prevent the final breakdown in relations, and it is feared that the repetition of incidents such as those mentioned above will bring the two nations into open conflict. Wall Street has even ventured to predict the coming clash.

Our firm conviction is that America must stay out of the war to save the world from utter ruin and destruction. Her strength and power must not be dissipated in a war, the outcome of which is certainly doubtful, but should be reserved for the peace conference table where her unruffled vigor will constitute the greatest single factor in the settlement of the final and lasting peace which the whole world awaits.

Americans should also bear in mind that as their country is a trading nation, the destruction of the British Empire, which today holds a practical monopoly of the world's trade, would eliminate a powerful competitor, and pave the way for a more balanced distribution of the world's wealth and markets.

Germany should also avoid all unnecessary pin-pricking of the United States. If American ships carrying war material to Britain and Russia must be destroyed, let it be done with scrupulous care so that there will be no loss of lives.



Will Roosevelt pursue his anti-German policy to the point of war? . . . The whole world awaits this momentous decision.

There should also be no unnecessary sinking of American vessels bound on neutral pursuits. But, we reiterate, the main issue rests mainly with the United States, and no American ships should be permitted to enter into the war or blockade zones of the European Conflict.

Eliminating British Control of S.M.C.

The National Government of China, standing on its rights as a sovereign power, should take effective measures to regain the control of the Shanghai International Settlement, which in fact is really a British colony operating under the guise of an international settlement.

The "Pivot Boys," drawing fabulous salaries, are all British, with the sole exception of the legal adviser, who is an American and merely a figure-head. The higher grade officials, after the "Pivot Boys", are likewise nearly all British, while the low grade posts are filled by Chinese, Japanese, Indians and a handful of White Russians.

The National Government should give its immediate attention to the outrageous state of affairs prevailing in the S.M.C. and demand the immediate reorganization of the Administration and the elimination of the British control. In view of the predominance of the Chinese population, it is logical and necessary that the post of Secretary-General should be given to a Chinese national, while for the sake of economy all other senior posts should also be filled by competent Chinese. In the case of specialists and technical men, of foreign nationality, their services should be retained only as long as required, and steps should be taken to train such technicians, or recruit them, from local Chinese and foreign talent, thus eliminating the expensive necessity of "importing" Englishmen of "pure European" descent to fill the juicy positions.

Another important prerequisite for the future prosperity of the Settlement is to have a majority Chinese representation on the Council, in proportion to the amount of taxes paid by the Chinese community, which amounts to no less than 85% of the total Council income. From this it can be truthfully be stated that it is the Chinese taxpayer who is supporting this miniature British colony and its "Pivot Boys." When it is remembered that the salaries of the Secretary-General and the Legal Adviser alone total more than half a million dollars—in these hard times when thousands of the Shanghai public are on the verge of starvation—then surely we have the right to express our righteous indignation at this shameful exploitation of the S.M.C. by the British.

C. R. B. Subsidiary Notes in Circulation to Relieve Shortage

The recent shortage of subsidiary bank-notes in Shanghai has been relieved gradually by the circulation of the small notes issued by the Central Reserve Bank of China. In addition, aluminium coins of one-cent and five-cent denominations will be put into circulation in this port by the Bankers' Association at the beginning of next month.

It is estimated that the total amount of subsidiary notes and coins in Shanghai is over \$44,000,000 including 6 millions issued by the Reserve Bank and 15 millions by the Bankers' Association.

France's Place

Indicating that the Hitler-Mussolini meeting will lead to further pressure on France to join the "new order," Signor Mussolini's newspaper "*Popolo d'Italia*" says, "There is a place for all peoples in the new Europe. Now is the time for France to assume responsibilities before European history in which she has so far participated."

P. I. Japanese

The Japanese Consul-General in Manila, Mr. Katsumi Nihro, denied a report from Tokyo to the effect that between 3,500 and 4,000 Japanese in Manila were awaiting ships on which to sail for Japan. He said there was no evacuation though about 100 were awaiting accommodation to return to Japan as a result of business decline due to freezing restrictions.

Inspection Air Trip

Mayor Tomejiro Okubo of Tokyo, accompanied by his two deputy mayors, and also Municipal Air Defence officials, made an hour's aeroplane flight over Tokyo's area. The flight was described as an "inspection" flight.

Broadcast on Air Defence Knowledge

The Joint Office for Practical Training in Air Defence, in order to disseminate elementary knowledge to the public on the significance of air defence, has obtained permission from the Central Broadcasting Station at Nanking to broadcast air defence information every day from September 8 to 17.

New Bank Opens for Business

The Shanghai Rehabilitation Bank, located at 303 Hankow Road, has been formally inaugurated. Six hundred prominent persons attended the opening ceremony. The bank received cash deposits to the amount of \$14,000,000.

Chungking University Closed

Dissolution of Chungking University is announced by the Ministry of Education, as a result of students' attempts to oust the newly appointed Chancellor of the University.

American Army 'Advances' to Chungking

The United States Government has decided to dispatch a military mission headed by Brigadier-General John McGruder to Chungking. The mission is made up of 12 experts of various military branches and is to be placed under the direct command of Secretary of War Colonel Henry Stimson and will function under him even while staying in Chungking. Unlike an ordinary mission of the American Government, the present one should be construed as an advance of the U.S. Army to Chungking, and must be considered in a very serious light.

President Roosevelt has announced that the task of the MacGruder mission is as follows: 1, a survey of the military situation and of the arms and other supplies required by the Chiang regime; 2, a survey of the types of materials required and of the extension of aid as regards transportation and transactions; 3, guidance in regard to the use of materials and the safeguarding of materials; and 4, the making of suggestions and hints regarding the necessary conditions under which assistance would be extended under the Lease-Lend Act in order to make the final result most effective in favor of Chungking and the United States.

In short, the United States has actively embarked upon the dispatch of military men and materials to Chungking in order to strengthen the military power of Chungking against Nippon. It signifies participation of the United States in the direct guidance of Chiang in his struggle against Nippon.

Needless to say, the results are limited. It is impossible for the United States to re-bolster the very weakened fighting power of the Chiangites, however great the American assistance in men and materials may be. American aid would be merely "water on the duck's back."

We fear that such short-sighted actions on the part of the United States will only lead to the creation of greater misfortune for the human race.

In recollecting the stages at which U.S. maneuvers to aid Chiang Kai-shek were intensified, we see that these have invariably been times when the Chungking regime was rocked by Nippon's drastic offensive drives. The present dispatch of the American military mission is

likewise aimed at a time when the Chungking regime is downhearted owing to the vigorous air raids by the Nippon Wild Eagles. But it serves no good purpose other than to prolong the unfortunate hostilities.

Without taking recourse to any realistic measure that will localize the ravages of war or put an end to it briefly and minimize the human sacrifice, America is aggravating the war by dogmatic and egoistic arguments based on a very narrow plane of observation. That is the attitude of the United States.

America is driving Chungking to continue resistance, notwithstanding the fact that Chungking is already knocked down. On the other hand, America is obstructing Nippon's efforts in securing war supplies. As a result, Nippon cannot help but go anywhere in order to preserve the Nippon race. That will raise a storm in the Pacific. America will have to bear the responsibility for this unfortunate occurrence.

— ("O. M.")

TOYO MURAKAMI

Objects d'Art - Shirt Makers

270 Kiangse Road. TA: Murakami

Shanghai - China

NEW ASIA HOTEL

(AIR-CONDITIONED)

N. Szechuen Road, SHANGHAI

Cable Address: "Newho"

Tel. 42210

320 Rooms—European and American Plan. The most modern Commercial Hotel located in the business and shopping center. Delicious cuisine. Foreign dishes, Chinese dishes and Sukiyaki.

Gen. Manager: G. A. SAKAKI

CHINESE PRESS COMMENTS

(Central Press Service of China)

Shanghai in A State of Economic Confusion

("Kuo Min Hsin Wen" — September 2)

"As we have pointed out, Shanghai is a theater of economic war," says the *Kuo Min Hsin Wen* in its editorial to-day. If the Chungking "legal tender" has depreciated to so low a level in Shanghai, its value must be even much lower in South-western China.

In view of their currency mismanagement, the Chungking "authorities" lose no time in organizing a "Commission for the Control of Foreign Exchange." In the meantime, due to the soaring of commodity prices a section of the people in Shanghai are busily buying daily necessities lest the "legal tender" in their possession might become "scraps of paper".

As things stand, the economic system of Shanghai, which is based on the "legal tender" of the Chungking regime, has fallen into a miserable state. Hence the soaring of commodity prices.

* * *

Japanese-American Relations

("New China Daily News" — September 2)

The editorial of the *New China Daily News* of today is summarized as follows:

In view of the negotiations now under way between Japan and the U.S.A., it seems that both countries are inclined to avoid hostilities.

Inasmuch as Japan is a member of the Axis, it is necessary for the U.S.A. to use Chungking to hold Japan from engaging in a war in the Pacific, with the object of safeguarding American interests in the Far East.

As for Japan, she is unwilling to make war with the U.S.A. prior to a settlement of the China Incident. Though Japan has decided to carry out her Southward Advance, yet the proposed move is not of a military, but political, nature.

In the circumstance, both Japan and the U.S.A. are seeking to avoid hostilities in the Pacific for the present.

How to Stop the Rapid Increase of Commodity Prices

("Central China Daily News" — September 2)

The increase of commodity prices in the past four years is closely connected with the current hostilities. The "war" impedes and destroys production. It obstructs free transportation and reduces the number of laborers. All these are causes for the soaring of commodity prices. However, the most important cause in the devaluation of the old *fapi*. The depreciation of the *fapi* is naturally reflected by the increase of commodity prices. Many people say that the increase of prices is due to the hoarding of commodities by unscrupulous merchants. As a matter of fact, if the old *fapi* were not devaluated, the merchants would obtain more interest by depositing their money in banks and why should they then hoard commodities? It is due to the slump of the old *fapi* and the lucrateness of hoarding that these people refuse to keep their money in the banks. If they keep their money in the banks, it will only result in the reduction of their property as time goes on. As properties are earned by the sweat of their brow and serve also as the guarantee of one's future livelihood, is it not natural for the people to do all they can to protect themselves? In order to protect their property, they have converted the old *fapi* into commodities because the value of *fapi* may drop but the value of commodities will not fall. The motive of the merchants in hoarding commodities is only natural and cannot be censured severely. The result of hoarding is the rapid advance of commodity prices. At first hoarding was the result of the devaluation of the old *fapi* and not the cause of the rise of commodity prices. This point is what we must realize first.

Why has the old *fapi* declined in value? Everybody knows that the reason is inflation. In 1937, the total amount of *fapi* issues was \$900,000,000. At the end of June, 1938, the figure increased to \$1,100,000,000; by the end of June, 1939, to \$1,500,000,000; and by the end of June, 1940, to \$1,900,000,000. The total issues

in 1940 amounted to \$3,400,000,000. The figure for 1941 has not been published, and there is no way for us to ascertain it. However, from the figure of 1940, we can infer that the total for 1941 must be considerable. The total issues in 1940 were more than three times those of 1937. With the increase in the total amount of the *fapi* issued and without any corresponding increase of cash reserve, as can be proved by the silver agreement of 1936 and the freezing of Chinese assets in America, the percentage of cash reserve has therefore decreased. Then, it is but natural that the exchange rate will drop, that is to say, the value of the *fapi* will fall in terms of foreign currency. This accounts for depreciation of the old *fapi*.

Ostensibly, it is America and Britain, who are trying to support the *fapi* by organizing the so-called "Currency Stabilization Board." As a matter of fact, it is also America and Britain who have tried to devalue the *fapi*. This shows that America and Britain are following the so-called "realistic" policy and that the old *fapi* has reached a hopeless stage.

Inflation has been necessitated by the war of prolonged resistance. It is also the cause of the sky-rocketing of the prices of commodities. In the light of this situation, it is necessary for us to halt this "war," if we want to stop the increase of commodity prices. The fundamental solution is therefore the promotion of the Peace Movement. At present, the Peace Movement has not attained final success, and we cannot overlook the problem of commodity prices, although all we can do is only to check the excessive increase of commodity prices. As to the attempt to reduce the commodity prices to the pre-war level, it can not succeed until nation-wide peace has been attained.

The main task for stopping the increase of commodity prices is to prevent the occurrence of any factors which may tend to boost the market. In recent months the American freezing of Chinese credits has stimulated the rise of prices. The embargo is another stimulus. The list of goods banned from import, as published by Chungking recently, is another stimulus. These three stimuli in themselves are something which cannot be fully carried out. But they have all contributed to the increase of commodity prices. Apart from taking steps to counteract such stimuli the most important task is to apply Shanghai's idle capital to useful purposes. Now that peace has been established in several areas

or localities, reconstruction is our principal task. Idle capital should be directed to the peace regions to finance such reconstruction activities. This cannot be carried out unless the capitalists have awakened. This needs also government encouragement. Then, another thing which must be done is to stop the merchants from hoarding commodities. If these three points can be carried out, the rapid increase of commodity price will be stopped. However, the prices will continue to mount steadily until the day when the "war" is brought to an end.

* * *

The Future of Japanese-American Negotiations

("Central China Daily News" — September 4)

The tense situation in the Pacific appears to have been greatly eased by the opening of Japanese-American negotiations. This indicates clearly that both Japan and America do not want to break off their relations and are willing to solve their problems by diplomatic means. Japan and America depend on each other commercially, and once their diplomatic relations are severed, both will be adversely affected. At the present time, neither of them are prepared to meet the consequences of such a contingency. This can be further explained by the effects of the freezing orders issued by both Japan and the United States and the attempts of these two countries to carry on their trade by seeking loopholes in the freezing measures.

This does not mean that the negotiations are merely attempts on the part of Japan and America to postpone the showdown and that behind the negotiations they are making preparations for war. If this is the case, war will break out as soon as the negotiations fail, and the present negotiations will have proved to be only a prelude to the war of the future. It is our opinion that the most cunning diplomatic and politicians will not adopt such tactics. However, it must be mentioned also that no matter what may be the outcome of the negotiations, preparation is necessary. Although both parties are sincere in their efforts to preserve peace, they have different viewpoints. Although they want to reach an understanding, they may not be able to find a common basis. This may aggravate the situation of the Pacific and lead to a war. For this possibility, the authorities must be prepared. It is wrong to say that the present

negotiations are only an attempt to postpone the final showdown and that the real intention of Japan and America is to prepare for a war. Those who hold this view do not know the real policies of Japan and America towards the Pacific and the relations existing between the two countries.

According to the State Department of the U.S.A., America will not make unilateral efforts to solve the problems of the Pacific, but will try to solve with Japan the problems relating to Japan and herself. This statement shows, perhaps, the scope and the nature of the present Japanese-American negotiations. That America may "take independent action" to solve these problems, indicate clearly that she refuses to accept any suggestions from London and Chungking.

Negotiations within this scope should be welcomed by Japan because the entire problem of East Asia should be solved only by the peoples of East Asia. There is no reason for trying to solve these fundamental problems of the Far East by negotiation with other Western Powers. If foreign interference is tolerated, the peace of East Asia can never be preserved.

If the fundamental and other problems of the Far East are left out of the Japanese-American parleys, there will be even more chance for success. According to the International News Agency, if America can restore the trade relations between Japan and the United States to normalcy by giving up her policy of encirclement and restricting the supply of war materials to Russia by way of Vladivostok, she may obtain the promise from Japan not to touch the American interests in the South Pacific. This shows that Japan's southward advance by military force is completely due to the unfriendly acts on the part of America and Britain. If America can desist from such unfriendly actions, Japan will abandon her policy of advance by force in favor of peace. It seems that America is afraid of the Japanese southward advance. As a matter of fact, Japan's peaceful advance towards the south is better than sending American and British traders to the Far East, and there is no threat to the American interests. Free competition is one of the fundamental principles cherished by the U.S.A. Why is it that America does not want free competition outside of American territory? Why does she want monopoly? She has gradually come to realize that American monopoly

only tends to encourage Japan's advance by force to the detriment of her own interests. She is therefore trying to open negotiations for the solution of the problems through other channels. If this is the case, it is to be hoped that some result will be achieved in the Japanese-American negotiations.

In the past four years, America has never been regarded as an enemy by Japan in her war in China. Neither has America in the past two years regarded Japan as her enemy. The objectives of the two countries at the present time are different, but there is no conflict. Therefore, for the interests of both countries, they should reach an understanding at the present time of international tension.

* * *

The Importance of Rural Pacification Work

(" Kuo Min Hsin Wen " — September 5)

The following is a summary of the editorial of the *Kuo Min Hsin Wen* of today :

The work of rural pacification now under way is of great benefit to both China and Japan. It is evident that the train from Shanghai to Nanking can travel in the evening and that all the factories in the neighboring cities or towns have resumed work. Since the commencement of the rural pacification work, no dispute has arisen between Japanese forces and Chinese officials, and no trace of guerilla units has been found.

Judging from the repeated declarations by Ambassador Honda and General Hata, it may be expected that the Japanese forces will withdraw from the area where the work of rural pacification is accomplished. Consequently, this work will pave the way for the restoration of Sino-Japanese friendly relations and for the realization of the Peace Movement.

Special Corps to Arrest Gamblers Created By Special Police

It is learned that a special corps for rounding up gamblers was organized on Sept. 1 by the West Shanghai Special Police Headquarters. The Corps is composed of the department heads of the Headquarters and chiefs of the Branch Headquarters under the leadership of Commissioner Pan Ta.

"THAILAND FOR THAIS"

Bangkok Seeking True Independence Without Dependence on Foreign Powers; Chinese Seek "Nippon Citizenship"

By Katsuro Sakata and Yunosuke Shoji
(Staff Correspondents of "Osaka Mainichi")

BANGKOK. — The British lion, foraying too deeply into the neutral hemisphere of Thailand, has just had its tail caught and squeezed hard.

Recently, all the journals of Bangkok carried on their pages almost simultaneously sensational articles to the effect that all officials with leanings toward either Britain or the United States, or even toward Nippon should be dismissed.

There were no direct repercussions from the British or American camps, since Nippon was also included in the announcement. However, indirectly, the repercussions were far-reaching for, in the 1st place, the numerous Thai officials who used to attend the lavish dinners given by the American and British Embassies stopped attending. It seemed that their sense of security was stronger than their appetites.

Foreign Govt. Advisers

Another group who are beginning to feel jittery are the foreign Government advisers. In the Finance, Economic, and Justice Ministries and educational organs, there are today nearly 30 British advisers. However, there are, incidentally, no Japanese in similar positions.

In a powerful local daily, a serial of articles, entitled "Can the British and the United States Guarantee the Independence of Thailand?" and signed Varavan, appeared to set the traditional lion roaring.

Of course, all knew that the signature on the article was that of no one but H.H. Prince Vanvaidyakara, who not so long ago led Thailand's successful peace commission to Tokyo to settle the Thai-F.I.C. border trouble, and who is respected in the country as the highest authority on the nation's foreign policy.

In a small paragraph of the journal's August 5 paper appeared the following note: "It seems that some people are inclined to

object to Varavan's article which appeared on these pages recently. If they will read closely what appears in the article, they will find that it has nothing objectionable. Perhaps, we could change the title for them if that is not to their liking."

Succession of Protests

Ever since the successful conclusion of the Thai-F.I.C. border conflict and the recognition of Manchoukuo by Thailand, which have gradually but surely worked to solidify the independent basis of Thailand, British Minister Crosby has been making a long succession of protests.

Another group affected by the growing incapacity of the British lion comprises the Indians, mostly merchants, who are making various preparations to pack up and go home.

Since most of the Indians are cloth merchants, the price of piece-goods has taken a marked rise with the growing panic among them. A certain article went up as much as 2 bahts per 12 yards within the short period of a week.

With the announcement of the British freezing decrees, another rise was anticipated, but instead, the prices actually fell. The explanation for this phenomenon was to be found in the fact that the Indians, scared by the entrance of the Imperial troops into French Indo-China, had suddenly thrown their properties on the market to sell at once, so that they could have some money to take with them when they left for home in India.

The properties placed for speedy sale included the homes of the Indians. In this connection, it may be interesting to point out that the Nippon residences are mostly rented on terms no shorter than half a year.

Chungking Agents Anxious

The British lion's tail seems not the only thing which is held in the new Thai's firm grip,

for the pig-tail of Chungking seems to be suffering the same fate, and already forlorn squeals are to be heard from certain quarters so involved.

The personage who became the most jittery with the recognition by this country of Manchoukuo was no other than the Chungking commercial agent in Bangkok.

He is said to have orders in hand today instructing him to pack up and return as soon as the local Government recognizes the Nanking Government of President Wang Ching-wei.

Others with their "pig-tails" caught are taking a more rational attitude. These include the local Chinese merchants, who in the past used to conduct various activities on behalf of the Chungking Government and detrimental to the neutral position of Thailand.

With the stiffening of the local Government's attitude lately, the Chinese, instead of packing up (for they have nowhere to return), have come to look frankly at realities. This, together with the necessity for dealing with the Japanese merchants if they want to continue their businesses, has come to cause many of them to go secretly before the Nippon envoy to seek Nippon citizenship.

The last stand of the British lion is being taken in the 2 largest theaters of the capital, where all the pictures shown are of British origin. And no wonder, since they are owned by British capital.

The pictures shown include newsreel shots of the British naval might, and of troops training in the jungles of the Malayan border. Japanese and German newsreels are not to be seen here.

Nanking Foreign Minister Vists N. China Head



Mr. Hsu Liang, Nanking Government Foreign Minister (right), who is on a tour through North China, exchanged courtesies with Japanese and Chinese officials. Mr. Hsu is seen above during his call on Mr. Wang I-tang, Chairman of the North China Political Affairs Commission. Mr. Hsu also called on Lieutenant-General Yasuji Okamura, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in North China, before leaving by plane for Nanking.

U.S. Destroyer "Greer" Attacks Unidentified Submarine

Is Roosevelt "Cooking-Up" An Incident?

The alleged attack on the American destroyer, *U. S. S. Greer*, by an "unidentified" submarine of "unknown" nationality bears all the earmarks of another of those theatrical stunts so dear to the heart of Mr. Franklin Delano Roosevelt. It comes at a significantly convenient time, for the President is preparing to go to Congress with a request for an additional five to seven billion U.S. dollars to finance Britain's war plus another one billion for a supplementary U. S. Army expansion program. Public opinion in the United States in recent weeks has shown a definite tendency toward letting England fight her war as well as she can with the help of her Bolshevik ally; while priorities, shortages, increased taxes and a rapidly soaring cost of living finally have awakened the American people to the fact that paying for England's war entails much greater sacrifices than had been expected.

The Administration's narrow victory in the House of Representatives in regard to the draft extension bill, which was passed by a vote of 203 to 202, also indicated to Mr. Roosevelt the growing non-interventionist trend in the United States. To counteract this "mind-our-own-business" feeling Mr. Roosevelt has found it necessary to offer the people something sensational; and what could be more sensational than an alleged "attack" on an American warship? Their so-called attack serves more than one purpose. If handled properly, it may overcome the strong opposition in Congress against further raids on the U.S. Treasury for the purpose of paying England's bills; it may give a little more support to the President's war propaganda campaign; and it may strengthen Mr. Roosevelt's dictatorial position giving him more direct control over the operations of the U.S. Army and Navy.

There is no doubt, of course, that Mr. Roosevelt has his heart set on getting America to fight England's war. His every speech, every utterance is against peace and in favor of war. He repeatedly has asserted that he does not want peace except on his own terms, meaning Anglo-American domination of the world, and

he never has once yet given up trying to stampede the American people into war by the constant cry of the so-called German "menace."

Mr. Winston Churchill's part in this alleged incident is not quite clear, but the frame-up also bears the brand of the Churchill technique for involving the United States in war. The *Athenia* case, when Mr. Churchill, as First Lord of the Admiralty, ordered this British ship torpedoed because it carried a number of American passengers, finds a significant parallel in the *Greer* case. A few score or a few hundred American lives mean nothing to the British Prime Minister if their sacrifice will drag the United States into the Empire's struggle for preservation.

The British press, meanwhile, is playing up the alleged fact that "this is America's war in the fullest sense of the term." No doubt the alleged attack on the *Greer* has revived British hopes of American intervention.

However, more sober-minded Americans are not likely to be stampeded by this alleged attack. It is too clear that the only people who stand to benefit from an attack on an American warship would be the British and the war party in the United States. Germany has shown the greatest restraint in the face of almost unbearable provocation from Mr. Roosevelt. If the Reich sought a war with the United States, it would not need to resort to such indirect methods. It could and would openly declare war. The fact that Germany does not seek war with America is abundant evidence that the *Greer* incident is a cooked-up affair for the benefit of Britain and the war mongers in the United States. ("N.-E.")

Swiss Consulates

Swiss consulates in occupied France and Norway have been closed at the request of the German authorities for military reasons, according to the Swiss newspaper "*Berner Bund*."

The measure also applies to the consulates of other countries, the paper adds.

NATIONAL NOTES IN BRIEF

President Wang Sends Message to Prince Teh on Anniversary of Mongolian Autonomy

On the occasion of the second anniversary of the establishment of the Mongolian Federal Autonomous Government on September 1, President Wang Ching-wei sent a telegraphic congratulatory message to Prince Teh, Chairman of that Government.

The telegraphic message is as follows:—

"On the occasion of the second anniversary of the establishment of the Mongolian Autonomous Government which falls on September 1, I hereby extend to you in my capacity as President of the Executive Yuan my sincere congratulations in accordance with the principles of racial equality and comradeship in peace and in trouble, and express my wishes for an early revival of the East Asiatic nations by promoting the welfare of both Chinese and Mongolians."

New Legal Tender Now Used for Payment of Taxes

It is learned that the public began on Sept. 2 to pay Custom duties, salt revenue, consolidated and other taxes to the government institutions concerned with the legal tender issued by the Central Reserve Bank, in accordance with the Order promulgated recently by the Ministry of Finance of the National Government at Nanking.

As a result, large numbers of people have called at the Central Reserve Bank to exchange old "fapi" for legal tender issued by the Bank. An approximate amount of \$4,000,000 was exchanged on September 2.

In the meanwhile, deposits with the Bank since last August amount to \$40,000,000 thus bringing the total amount deposited with the Bank since its inauguration to more than \$100,000,000.

New Chairman of Chekiang Calls on President Wang

Mr. Fu Shih-yueh, newly appointed Chairman of the Chekiang Provincial Government, went to call on President Wang Ching-wei, for instructions on Sept. 1. Mr. Fu was accompanied by Mr. Lu Yu, Committee Member of the Chekiang Provincial Government, Mr. Wang Chih-kang, Commissioner of the Reconstruction Department of Chekiang and Mr. Tan Shu-kwei, Mayor of Hangchow.

Education Ministry Organizes Solar Eclipse Observation Party

In order to make observations of the solar eclipse on September 21, the Ministry of Education has organized a Solar Eclipse Observation Party to be sent to Hoshengchiao, Paichou, Nanchang, Hankow, Nanlai and the East Indies. During the observations, photographs will be taken of the eclipse and problems of atmospheric changes and effects on weather, etc., will be studied.

The Observation Party has already sent representatives to Hankow to arrange with the authorities there for accommodation and facilities. Among its members are Messrs. Hsu Hsi-ping, Hsu Yu-hsiang, Takagi, Araki (adviser) and Morigawa (liaison officer). The party will leave for Hankow shortly.

Air Defence Practice on September 15-18

At a special meeting held in the Nanking Municipal Government Building under the chairmanship of Mayor Tsai Pei at 3 p.m. on September 3, it was resolved to form a joint office for air defences to be affiliated to the City Government with the Mayor as the head assisted by Mr. Su Cheng-teh, Police Commissioner. Besides the officials of the Nanking Municipality, the Japanese Gendarmerie, the National Guards Division, the First Area Army, the Youths' Corps, and the Metropolitan Police will be responsible for the vigilance duties. The Metropolitan Police will also assume the duties of the Fire Brigade, while the Central Hospital and the Bureau of Public Health will take charge of first-aid and ambulance services. It is decided to hold a four-day practice beginning from September 15.

Metropolitan Police Holds Autumnal Maneuvers

The Metropolitan Police Force held its regular autumnal maneuvers at 6 a.m. on September 2 in the Police Training Institute on the Chingliangshan Hill. All the policemen in the Capital turned out *en masse*.

It may be noted that the Police Force has two occasions for holding regular manoeuvres, one in spring and another in autumn.

"History of Chinese Culture" Compiled by Japanese Buddhist Authority to be Presented to President Wang

Dr. O. Tokiwa a well-known Japanese authority on Chinese Buddhism, of the orthodox Otani Sect in Tokyo, completed on August 15 after many years of research the "History of Chinese Culture" in 12 volumes with 1,500 illustrations. The famous author has consulted with Dr. Chu Min-yi, Chinese Ambassador to Japan, as regards his intention of presenting it to President Wang Ching-wei.

It is learned that Dr. Tokiwa started his monumental work about 22 years ago when the Anti-Japanese Movement in China was at its height. Ever since 1920 he has made extensive studies in his tours in Chinese provinces.

Central Kuomintang Party Headquarters Holds Memorial Service for Peace Martyrs

In memory of the Martyrs who died for the cause of Peace, Anti-Communism and National Reconstruction, all Government organs took a holiday on Sept. 1 for holding memorial services. Headquarters of the Central Kuomintang Party held memorial services and performed sacrificial offerings and ceremonial rites.

The program for the occasion was featured by special music. After paying homage to the Father of the Republic, all those present bowed to the "spiritual tablets" of the Martyrs where many floral tributes were also laid.

Chungking Persists in Inflation

It is learned from banking circles that from July 1, 1940, to the end of June, 1941, Chungking has issued banknotes to an approximate amount of \$9,000,000,000 and that, in addition to this figure, the "Provincial Governments" of the Chungking regime have issued provincial banknotes amounting to no less than \$10,000,000,000. As a result of this inflationist policy, the Chinese people are suffering acutely from the soaring of commodity prices.

Informal Talk on Peace Movement

The Shanghai Municipal Government has instructed the District Administrations to call a meeting of all village elders for an informal talk on the Peace Movement with the object of extending the Movement to the neighboring villages or towns.

Mr. Su Cheng-teh Assumes New Office as Director-General of Police Administration

Mr. Su Cheng-teh, newly appointed Director-General of Police Administration of the Ministry of Interior, assumed office at 9 a.m. on September 3 when several hundreds of well-wishers called on him to offer congratulations. In his first address to the staff members, he emphasized the importance of capabilities and qualifications as well as the habit of hard working.

It is also learned that Mr. Teng Tsu-yu, formerly Dean of Education of the Central Police Academy, has been appointed Principal of the same school. At 9 a.m. on September 3, the new principal formally assumed office in the institution.

Shanghai Public Works Commissioner to Invite Tenders for Repairing Work in City

In an interview with a representative of the *Central Press Service* on September 3, the Commissioner of the Public Works Bureau, Mr. Chang En-lin, stated briefly as follows:

"All the houses, roads, bridges and drains which have been damaged or destroyed, will be repaired so as to improve the appearance of the city. Tenders will be invited for the repairing work in order to ensure efficiency.

Ancient Cannon Discovered in Nanking

An ancient cannon has recently been discovered in a ricefield near Chu Hua-li, An Teh-gate, Nanking. This cannon is said to have been manufactured at the close of the Ming, and the beginning of the Ch'ing, Dynasties, weighing about 10 tons and measuring more than 10 feet in length. It is learned that the Nanking Municipal Government has taken over the cannon from the Japanese military authorities and has deposited it in the building of the Cultural Objects Preservation Committee.

Red Cross Society Donates Wheat

It is learned that the American Red Cross Society has, donated 10,000 sacks of wheat for the relief of the Chinese in Canton, and that another 10,000 sacks will be donated for the relief of the Chinese in the various districts in the Kwangtung Province. The wheat is at the disposal of the Kwangtung Relief Association at Canton.

Leading Exponent of Sino-Japanese Co-Operation

Yasuzo Ikeda, Old "China Hand," Joins Staff of This Journal in Capacity of Advisory Editor

A resident in China for over two decades, Mr. Yasuzo Ikeda, one of the oldest and best known Japanese in the Shanghai Community, has been a leading exponent of Sino-Japanese co-operation and friendship, and has devoted most of his time towards the realisation of this ideal.

Born in 1893 in Shimabara City, Nagasaki-ken, Mr. Ikeda was educated at the Meiji University, Tokyo. After graduation he spent two years in England. Returning to the East, he engaged in active journalism, being connected with the now defunct *Toho Tsushin-Sha* (Eastern News Agency) and *Shimbun Rengo* (now *Domei*) as Chief of the English Section of these agencies, between 1918 and 1929.

In 1930 he was appointed Editor of the Japanese Section of the "*China Press*," in which capacity he served till January 1931. He was then appointed Technical Adviser and expert to the Japanese Consulate-General in Shanghai, holding this post till 1938.

With a view to promoting genuine Sino-Japanese co-operation and cordial friendship between the two nations, he ran for Parliament in Japan on three occasions, representing his native district in the elections. In 1925, collaborating with several well-known Chinese leaders, including the late Mr. Tong Shao-yi and the Editor of this journal, he assisted in the organization of the Sino-Japanese Friendship Society, which existed till 1931 when the Manchurian Incident brought a temporary halt to its activities.

Mr. Ikeda has a large circle of friends of all nationalities and during the past three years has been engaged in promoting better understanding on behalf of his country. This journal has invited Mr. Ikeda to serve as Advisory Editor and considers itself fortunate in obtaining the services of such a good friend of China.

During his distinguished journalistic career, Mr. Ikeda naturally met with many interesting experiences, but perhaps the following incident,

which he relates in his own words, remains clearest in his memory:

"If my memory serves me correctly, it was some time in the year 1923 that the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Father of the Chinese Republic, sailed for Shanghai from Canton aboard one of the 'Empress' vessels. When the news of his coming was first made known in Shanghai, the '*North-China Daily News*' and other British papers, in their respective editorials, expressed their strong opposition over Dr. Sun's landing in the foreign settlement, for the ostensible reason that Dr. Sun was a person of strong anti-British sentiments. I was then head of the English Section of the '*Toho Tsushin-Sha*,' a Japanese news agency, and my attention was naturally drawn to the fuss created by the British papers.



Mr. Yasuzo Ikeda, well known member of the Japanese community in Shanghai, has been appointed Advisory Editor of this journal.

"When the vessel carrying the late Dr. Sun arrived off Woosung, I accompanied several leading members of the Kuomintang who proceeded down the Whangpoo aboard a steam-launch to greet their leader. I was the only Japanese in the party. The Kuomintang members gave Dr. Sun a great ovation and after greetings were over in the saloon of the vessel, I was granted a special interview with the great Chinese revolutionary. After pointing out the current attitude of the Shanghai British community towards him, I asked him for his opinion. Calmly and in a dignified manner, he replied that prior to his departure from Canton he had received reports about the fuss raised by the Shanghai British press and community. He then emphasized that it was because of this arrogant, selfish attitude on the part of the foreigners in Shanghai he was compelled to declare that all foreign settlements and concessions should by all means be retroceded. He stated: 'I am the landlord and all the foreigners residing in my country are my guests; these guests have no right whatsoever to ask the landlord not to land in his own territory.' In conclusion he announced that 'his revolutionary work cannot be considered as crowned with complete success until extraterritoriality and all foreign settlements and concessions have been abrogated.'

"While I was interviewing Dr. Sun, Mr. York, a British detective then attached to the Hongkew Station of the Shanghai Municipal Police, stood by listening to our conversation.

"Dr. Sun's statements caused a sensation in Shanghai and the various British dailies sent their reporters to Dr. Sun's residence in the French Concession to verify whether the report I had issued on the interview was correct or not. I was later informed by Dr. Sun's secretary that he had confirmed that the particulars of the interview which I had with him were correct. My interview was published the next day by the British papers under banner lines."

Canton Police to Organize Special Service

The Police Bureau of Canton will soon organize a Special Service to assist the Peace Preservation Corps in maintaining the peace and order of the city. The head of the Peace Preservation Corps, Mr. Li, will serve concurrently as the chief of the Special Service.

Legislative Yuan Holds 46th Meeting

The Legislative Yuan of the National Government held its 46th meeting on September 5 and 6 with Mr. Chen Kung-po, President of the Yuan, in the chair and Mr. Chou Hsueh-chang as General Secretary. There were 50 members present.

Following the approval of the minutes of the last meeting which took place on July 15, the Chairman reported, *inter alia*, the following matters: (1) The National Government has formally proclaimed the enforcement from July 15, 1941, of the amended Regulations governing Solatia for Army, Navy and Air Services in time of war and of peace and (2) The Legislative Yuan has notified the Executive Yuan to the effect that regarding the amended Law governing Organization of the Ministry of Police, the National Government has been asked to proclaim its enforcement and the Central Political Council has been notified to the same effect.

The following are some of the resolutions adopted at the meeting:—

(1) That the amended Law governing the Organization of the Social Movement Guidance Commission examined and approved by the Economic and Law Codification Committees be passed,

(2) That the amended Law governing the organization of the Ministry of Interior examined and approved by the Committee of Codification be passed.

Wang Pleased With Model Districts

President Wang Ching-wei, who has been inspecting conditions in the Nanking Government's model peace districts in and around Soochow, in Kiangsu Province, since September 6, returned here on the 9th.

Commenting on his trip, Pres. Wang told the press that he was highly satisfied at the progress which was being made in those districts, and expressed his thanks to the Japanese Army for its wholehearted support.

Pres. Wang revealed that more than 130,000 Chinese people had returned to the model peace districts during the last two months, and that they had expressed their willingness to co-operate with the Nanking Government in bringing about peace and order throughout China as early as possible.

JAPAN—U.S.A.

"A first class naval power" — A neutral Opinion on Japan

By Admiral G. von Schoultz—Helsinki.

N. B. — Admiral von Schoultz during the World War was liaison officer of the Russian Navy with the British Admiralty, and after the collapse of Russia he participated in the World War as a British naval officer. In 1919 he was appointed Admiral in the Finnish Navy. The author is a recognized authority on naval matters.

In the armament policy of the eastern Island Empire the navy takes first place. The brake which was put on its development by the Washington Treaty of 1922 was always considered in Japan as an especially bitter injustice, for in accordance with this treaty she had to break up 16 large warships and in addition was not permitted to lay down eight new units which had been planned already. Moreover the total tonnage of her navy was limited to 60 per cent of the British and American navies at the most.

All attempts made by Japan to cast off the shackles imposed on her were frustrated by the egotism of the Anglo-Saxon powers, until Japan in 1935 quit the League of Nations and approximately at the same time repealed the naval treaties of Washington as well as of London. Only then could Japan build up her fleet in accordance with her political and strategical situation.

Since that year, much to the chagrin of the other naval powers she has been intent not only on a rapid development of her navy, but also on keeping her shipbuilding plans absolute and closely guarded secret. Therefore, in Europe as well as in the United States one does not even know with certainty how many battleships Japan possesses today let alone cruisers and small types of vessels. On the other hand, one knows very well how systematically and clear-headedly Japan has built up her navy, how well trained and patriotic her crews are. And the American Navy? Its development since the beginning of this century has been irregular, arbitrarily directed; its crews have no experience in modern warfare.

How Strong Is Japan's Navy?

With a fair degree of certainty it can be supposed that Japan since 1933 has completed about 20 per cent more new war vessels than in the six years prior to that, since at that time she was still hampered in her construction activity. In accordance with this, however, she should have by now no less than 13 battleships, three of which are probably supermodern vessels of between 40,000 to 45,000 tons displacement; 14 to 14 heavy cruisers of 10,000 or more tons each, about 30 light cruisers, 8 to 10 aircraft carriers, 140 destroyers and large torpedo boats, 50 to 60 submarines as well as a large number of minelayers, transports and other special craft. The nucleus of the Japanese navy, namely the battleships, are either new or they have been recently modernized. As main armament they carry 14 or 16 inch guns. The cruisers may possibly comprise completely new types of vessels, and likewise the destroyers and submarines. This possibility has often been mentioned in the United States press, and it has also caused the British a lot of worry. However, more than vague rumors regarding Japanese shipbuilding and construction of warships have not become known.

Naval Air Arm

The naval air arm already at the beginning of the war with China comprised about six squadrons with about 10,000 men on the active list as crews. Since then it must have been considerably enlarged, because the Japanese Navy has continuously participated in the actions on the China coast, as well as in China's wide river estuaries and on her large rivers, where the air formations were especially active.

When comparing the Japanese fleet with that of the United States, one should not forget that the former was created chiefly for purposes of defence in the western part of the Pacific Ocean, and therefore had to sacrifice less tonnage for bunker space than its opponent, who has to negotiate very long distances. For the United States is gazing across the ocean towards China and India which also in future could guarantee to the United States the biggest market for its ever growing industry. The Japanese warships are either better armored and armed or possess a greater speed than their competitors in the Pacific Ocean.

During every political tension in this sphere large formations of the United States Navy are placed in an advance position at the Hawaiian Islands—since the beginning of 1941 even much farther afield, at the Philippines, Hongkong, Singapore and in the Netherlands East-Indies, where, however, they are dispersed and separated from their own main bases by the wide ocean. On the other hand Japan can keep her main forces in concentrated strength in her home waters, close to her own shipyards and bases. The risk which a split-up of the United States naval forces involves, is apparent to every expert. For the United States it is a source of weakness, the reason for which lies in the geo-strategical position of her adversaries.

First Class Power

Thus Japan represents a first class naval power for which also the most powerful opponent must entertain a feeling of respect, especially when his aims are directed towards the region of the Pacific Ocean or if his weak points are situated in this area. The only opponents, however, whom Japan has in this region, are the United States and Britain.

In every attack against overseas possessions of an enemy, the army must also play an important role. For after all, even the smallest base be occupied and held by the latter so that the navy is hampered as little as possible by its defence. Japan's army in most wars of this century has proved to be a first class, highly efficient force, which has come out of every war stronger and enlarged. Its foundations are universal conscription, a centuries old military tradition and a people of strongest national unity, whose inner discipline and readiness to sacrifice have become proverbial.

The question of raw materials and other economic sources may entail difficulties for Japan. The Chinese war, however, is the best proof that these difficulties are not insuperable. If everything is taken into consideration, it becomes evident that Japan does not have to fear a conflict with the United States.

Tokyo Antenna

By E. M.

America may be moving nearer and nearer to the war every day, but judging from the fact that she has been a step away from the war now for nearly a year, she certainly is not manifesting any sign of jumping right into the war as many try to impress us.

* * *

It was a couple of months ago that someone told us America already "has jumped off the diving board." Since she has not struck the water as yet and it is impossible to hang in the air for all this time, the man who told us that America is off the diving board must have been wrong.

* * *

If Britain really wants to beat Germany, now ought to be the grandest opportunity for Britain to start the offensive. If Germany ever was busy fighting in the present war, Germany is, today, in fighting Russia. If Britain wants to strike Germany while the latter is pre-occupied, now is the time.

* * *

If Britain cannot beat Germany without America's help, now is the time to give that needed help. If Germany's defeat is America's chief aim just as much as it is Britain's, why doesn't America grasp the present opportunity and enable Britain to make same positive moves?

* * *

For months and months, America and Britain have been working together. There should have been no lack of harmony as far as their common anti-German aim was concerned. If America and Britain both had been ready to grasp the opportunity accorded them by the opening of the Russo-German War, there should have been no need of that mysterious conference on the high seas by Messrs Roosevelt and Churchill.

N.E.I. Blind To General Trend In East Asia

Illegal Action Of N.E.I. Authorities

The anti-Nippon tendency of the Netherlands East Indies' authorities who rely upon Britain and the United States was vividly reflected in their attitude shown at the N.E.I.-Nippon negotiations since last September.

Especially since the advance of the Nippon forces into French Indo-China, the deliberate anti-Nippon attitude of the N. E. I. authorities has become increasingly apparent. The fact that they ordered the prompt departure of our correspondents from the N.E.I. is clear evidence of the foregoing tendency.

They have not clarified the reason for ordering the expulsion save that "the views of the Osaka Mainichi and the Tokyo Nichi Nichi (sister papers) are hostile to the Netherlands East Indies and they deem the contentions of the Osaka Mainichi and the Tokyo Nichi Nichi for the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere detrimental to the administration of the N. E. I." This is because the N.E.I. authorities are not, in our opinion, able to present a clear reason which justifies their own illegal action.

The Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere which we so fervently advocate is not at all an argument of our own creation. It is nothing but a plain representation of our public opinion and the general conception held by our people. It intends to vitalize the spiritual and economic combination of the countries in East Asia for the sake of the East Asiatics, and going a step further, it endeavors to liberate all the oppressed people in East Asia. If the N.E.I. authorities say that this conception and policy are "detrimental" to the administration of the N. E. I., they must further clarify the reason for the expulsion of our correspondents.

The natural resources of East Asia, in the first place, must be developed and exploited up to the maximum for the East Asiatics. By what reason and stand are the N. E. I. authorities going to refuse this? Speaking of the East Asia natural resources as they are, they are adequate enough to enable East Asia to establish

an autarchy. But as it is, all the important resources in Greater East Asia, especially the strategic materials that are indispensable for national defense, are monopolized by Great Britain, the United States, and the Netherlands.

As the method of monopoly, the aforementioned three powers are striving to keep no small portion of Greater East Asia as colonies or semicolonies, thereby making it the object of their everlasting exploitation.

There is no room for doubt that therein lies the chief reason prompting them to form the anti-Nippon encirclement. However, what the coprosperity sphere aims at is to release the East Asiatics from their servile position under the European and American states.

Now that the reason and conception of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere are such, it is only natural that the N.E.I. authorities, who possess the East Indies and oppress and exploit the 70-million Indonesians, should feel apprehensive about them. Their fear is but an inevitable result of their policy of oppression and exploitation, and is not due to the arguments for a "Greater East Asia for Asiatics" at all.

The direct objective of the Nippon-N.E.I. negotiations was to make more efficacious their "give and take" economic relations. Nippon is prepared to supply the 70-million Indonesians with low cost and high quality cotton goods and sundries which they sorely require. In the N.E.I. there are numerous raw materials which Nippon requires. Furthermore, there remains undeveloped in the N.E.I. vast natural resources and extensive territory which should be opened up for development through the use of Nippon's technical skill and capital.

In the insistence of the N.E.I. to monopolize these potentialities is found the reason why the N.E.I. consider the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere "detrimental to the administration of the N.E.I."

Leaving aside the years when it was considered that the power of fusion of the people of Great East Asia was unable to counter the pres-

sure exerted by the N.E.I. authorities or the Anglo-American camp which supports it, today, when the East Asian peoples possess a widespread and profound understanding of the conception and the policy of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere, it must be said that for the N. E. I. authorities to endeavor to play ostrich to this inevitable trend is nothing but an attempt to deceive itself.

The East Indies certainly forms a part of Greater East Asia. Will the Indonesians living therein deny the advocacy that natural resources of the islands be thrown open to the peoples of East Asia? We urge upon the N. E. I. authorities to stage a plebiscite to decide the issue. We make this proposal because we believe that as far as the N. E. I. is concerned, there is nothing so simple and sure to ascertain the justice or the injustice of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere ideology.

The attempt to emotionally exaggerate the Osaka Mainichi's contentions and its dispatches which candidly report the Great East Asiatic tendency and the ordering of the withdrawal of the Mainichi correspondents are actions that are too insignificant and jittery for a fullfledged Government. They are only evidence supporting the justice of the co-prosperity advocacy.

Public Functionaries Given Salary Increases

It is learned that a resolution has been passed at a meeting of the Executive Yuan to increase the salaries of public functionaries serving in the various government organs at Nanking. According to the resolution, an increase of 30% will be granted to those who receive a monthly salary of less than \$100; 20% to those who receive from \$101 to \$200; 10% to those who receive from \$201 to \$400.

Anglo-Japanese Naval Courtesies Exchanged



Commander J. B. Woolley, senior British Naval officer in Shanghai, called on the new Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese China Seas Fleet, Vice-Admiral Mineichi Koga, aboard the Japanese warship Asuka on Sept. 13.

Security of United States Consists of the Backbone of Her Great People

But Not in Warlike Entanglements

President Roosevelt's foreign political course will lead to a war between the new world and the world which would last for generations, Col. Charles A. Lindbergh told 15,000 listeners at Oklahoma city in a reply to the recent speech of the chief executive.

If President Roosevelt expresses the view that the security of the United States depends upon the control of islands outside of the Western Hemisphere, this exceeds anything in the ways of world domination that Chancellor Hitler has ever been accused of striving for.

Furthermore, if the United States Government adopts the point of view that America's frontier is the Rhine, then it would scarcely be surprising if Germany declared that its frontier was the Mississippi. Such a policy of force must inevitably lead to war between the two Hemispheres, the noted American isolationist said.

Britain's Call for Help

Lindbergh then discussed the hypothesis that a German attack would be launched on the

United States after the fall of Britain. "Such views undoubtedly indicate a greater defeatism than I have been charged with by the interventionists".

After enumerating many instances, he described the assertion made since the beginning of the conflict by interventionists a "complete misfire". The way that Britain would win the war as the war progressed had revealed an entirely different picture. After every British defeat, Britain's call for help had become more urgent.

"First it was sell us weapons and we shall win; then it was lend us weapons and we shall win; now it is bring us weapons and we shall win; tomorrow it will be fight for us and we shall win".

The security of the United States, Lindbergh concluded, did not consist in warlike entanglements but in the backbone of the people, who if given ample opportunity, would build up a democracy at home.

Women Want U.S.A. Out of War

Declaring that "instead of knitting, mothers should call for peace," Mrs. Benjamin F. Fairless, wife of the President of the United States Steel Corporation, is out with an organization program for World Patriots, Inc., aimed not only to keep peace in the Western Hemisphere, but to "restore peace to all of Europe and to the Far East."

With homes both in New York and Pittsburgh, Mrs. Fairless is promoting her peace drive from headquarters in the Hotel Blatmore. Her associates are Mr. George A. Burrell, whose husband is President of the Atlantic States Gas Company, and Miss Mildred Kearney, both of New York City.

"The United States is the light of the world in this dreadful time," Mrs. Fairless said. "In this wanton war of suffering and sorrow no side will be victorious. There will be no glory

for anyone in this horrible tragedy. Peace must come, if civilization is to survive, and why not now, thereby putting a stop to the slaughter and destruction?

"By staying out of this war the United States can hasten peace, and if the Americans who are shouting for war would only shout for peace, we would have it. Businessmen, both big and small, want war. And it is tragic to see mothers knitting every 20 years for sons and others engaged in wars that solve nothing and bring only death and destruction."

Mrs. Fairless' organization "to promote, establish and maintain peace for the United States and the American continents and to urge and seek to bring about a world harmony among the Nations of the earth," also includes a plan to persuade the United States Government to "send food to all nations who need it, favoring no nation over another."



NOTES ON INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS



On the eve of the second anniversary of the outbreak of the European hostilities, the newspapers "Kokumin" and "Yomiuri" declared that Japan must stand by her established East Asia policy, although the European war was certain further to effect the Far Eastern situation.

The "Yomiuri" editorial, asserting that Japan's firm stand so far had prevented the extension of the European war to Asia, said, "Japan must work out far-sighted plans to cope with future development . . . because the Soviet-German hostilities are causing serious repercussions in East Asia."

The "Kokumin" article declared "The European war, which has extended to Iran, now threatens to involve the prosperity sphere," adding that the China incident was growing more inseparable.

Japan must bolster her total war structure and pursue the policy based on the Tripartite Pact, as well as realize an ideal prosperity sphere without being dazzled by temporary changes in the international situation, the "Kokumin" concluded.

Five thousand parcels a week are being packed and despatched to Australian prisoners of war by the Canadian Red Cross on behalf of the Australian Red Cross. Each parcel contains one pound of whole milk powder, butter, jam, and pilot biscuits; half a pound of salmon, dried apples, prunes, sugar, and chocolate; twelve ounces of corned beef; ten ounces of pork lunch meat, four ounces of cheese and sardines or kippers; tea, salt, pepper, and soap. Seven vitamin tablets are included also.

A Government Bill abolishing the death sentence for murder and substituting life imprisonment and also abolishing flogging has been read for the first time in the New Zealand House of Representatives.

The Office of Production Management asked high-speed tool and steel customers to specify use of molybdenum instead of tungsten in their orders because supplies of tungsten from the Orient were dwindling.

Mr. Edward R. Stettinius, raw materials director of the O.P.M., said the Government would concentrate on obtaining supplies this year of 15,000 short tons compared to a possible increase in tungsten consumption up to 20,000 tons.

"The supply figure, of course, will be affected if imports from China are cut off."

Military observers in Ankara said that they understood that part of the great numbers of Anglo-American planes now arriving in Middle East would be diverted to Russia across Iran almost immediately.

Later, they added, regular units of the Royal Air Force would operate alongside the Russians.

They understood that considerable quantities of war materials and raw materials already were en route to Russia.

Moving to relieve the present congested conditions in Japan's railway system, the Railways Ministry will enforce from September 10, for an indefinite period, further restrictions on goods to be shipped by train.

The Ministry will abolish the handling of all cash-on-delivery packages, all baggages of coal, metals, charcoal, and stones, empty boxes, and garden, rocks plants, and trees except those deemed absolutely necessary.

A Japanese report from Batavia says 150 American airmen recently passed through Batavia en route to Chungking via Rangoon and 25 more passed through Batavia.

A special war communique issued in Berlin stated that German boats and warships sank overseas 25 freighters totaling 148,200 tons, including a British convoy bound for Gibraltar consisting of 21 ships totaling 122,000 tons.

One British destroyer of the Afridi class, one corvette and one guard ship were sunk, while 8 British ships only succeeded in reaching Portuguese waters, the special communique added.

Representative Melvin J. Maas, of Minnesota, ranking Republican on the House Naval Affairs Committee, in an interview, said that the United States would be able to protect the Pacific from the Axis.

Representative Maas, who is a colonel in the Marine Corps, recently piloted a bomber from San Diego to Honolulu.

Captain Fritz Wiedemann, Hitler's former aide-de-camp and until recently German Consul-General at San Francisco, arrived recently at Rio de Janeiro by air from Europe.

He was among the Axis consular officials expelled by the United States. His appointment as German Consul-General in Tientsin was recently reported.

Crew members of a British convoy which arrived at Lisbon said that 9 ships of the convoy, including a destroyer, were sunk during a German submarine attack off the Spanish coast.

Survivors of one of the vessels, which was sunk by a German torpedo, reported that German bomber planes aided the submarine.

The U.S. Office of Production Management announced that military aircraft manufacturers delivered 1,854 planes during August. The mark was the highest ever recorded and 394 planes above the July output.

Approximately 120,000 youngsters born between July 1 and December 31, 1922, were registered for National Service in Japan. They constitute the second half of the 19-year-old class, the first half of which was registered in July.

Admiral Francois Darlan, French Vice Premier, held a lengthy interview with the Japanese Ambassador. Subject of the interview was not disclosed.

The British Ministry of Agriculture has issued a call to farmers and their men to work seven days a week to get in their harvest.

Pointing out that food is munition of war, the Ministry says that since factory workers are working seven days a week to turn out weapons of destruction that will secure victory, farmers will surely be doing no wrong if they also work on Sundays under present conditions.

The London "Daily Herald," Labor Party organ asserted that the Government would soon call millions more men to the colors as a result of vital new decisions reached on war strategy "arising out of the developments on the Russian front."

The Labor organ said that the "move involves a vast extension of the army which now is to be given effective strength far beyond what was originally intended."

No newspaper or periodical will be allowed to appear in France without the authorization of the Government, it was announced in a decree published by the "Journal Officiel."

The decree provided for the modalities under which the persons wanting to start a new publication are to submit an application to the authorities.

Admiral William D. Leahy, United States Ambassador to Vichy, will leave for Barcelona to meet Mr. Myron Taylor, President Roosevelt's personal envoy to the Vatican, to get special reports from Washington, it was learned.

Mr. Taylor is returning to the Vatican after a trip to the United States.

Mechanized troops which Signor Mussolini reviewed at an unknown locality in central Italy are understood to be fresh divisions destined for the Eastern front, according to a Rome despatch.

Mussolini is reported to have agreed to send these troops to the front when he saw Hitler at the latter's headquarters recently.

"Hitler has presented Mussolini with a great astronomical observatory which is being built near Rome and is to be completed this year . . . It will be provided with the best precision instruments." This was announced by the German Radio.

THE STALIN AGE IN SOVIET RUSSIA

Life in USSR Today is Multi-Phased; Upper Stratum Belated in Catching Up With Doctrine Engulfing Lower Stratum

By Kakuzo Maeshiba, "Osaka Mainichi" Staff Correspondent at Moscow

When night falls, and the cold Northern Star appears high above the wide plains of the Russian continent, then it is a revealing experience to stroll through the brightly lighted streets in the heart of the capital, Moscow.

Gay neon signs decorate the fronts of buildings everywhere, the lively pop-pop of corks being removed from champagne bottles float out of restaurant doorways, mingled with the merry notes of blatant jazz-music and perhaps the high nasal falsetto of some chorine singing sentimental blues.

Peeping into one of the restaurants, one would see a milling crowd of well-dressed men and women dancing with almost no room to pivot, in a room stenching with the odor of perfume and the perspiration of the dancers.

Visitors whom I guide to see only this phase of life in the capital, invariably exclaim, "Soviet Russia is better than I thought!"

Or they would say, "Why, this is no different than in the capitalistic countries!"

When I answer, "This only shows one phase of life here," they would then say with a puzzled expression, "I guess so."

Other Phases Also

In reality, there is no doubt that this is one phase of life in Russia today, but also, there are other phases, such as one sees in the freight cars bound for Siberia, jammed with laborers with almost no standing room, who are being compulsorily transported to work in the Far East under the strict surveillance of rifled guards.

Also another phase is expressed in the scene of peasants, clothed in almost virtual rags, leaning against sacks of potatoes to sleep on the street called "The Farmers' Home", which is not so far away from the gay center of Moscow.

When my at first enthusiastic visitors are shown these phases, their reaction is almost as sudden as on the previous occasion, as they

again express premature judgment that this is the true picture of Soviet Russia, and as they denounce the communistic system for allowing such conditions to exist.

If I may be allowed to criticize my critical friends, they, like most of the intellectuals in my country, have a vision of imperialistic Russia only as it was described by the great writers of the 19th century.

Furthermore, they are acquainted with socialized Russia only through the many pamphlets and literature of Marx and Lenin which, at one time, raged through our country like a highly contagious epidemic.

Devoid of Actualities

Therefore, their knowledge was merely confined to the idealism of the doctrines and to the extremely propagandized accounts of the Internationale, and was devoid of the actualities of the situation.

As for the picture of Russian city and rural life, which the masters of the 19th century presented, it only represents their humanistic philosophy, their romanticism, or their socialism as they wished expressed in the actual Russian society.

Therefore, neither society nor the people in their works are the actual people or situations that existed in that age.

Case of Tolstoy

For instance, let us take the case of Tolstoy. The peasants he pictured were those he had reformed to fit into the pattern of his humanistic philosophy, as he viewed the situation from a superior level.

His portrait, therefore, was not by any means one in which he had pulled himself down to the level of the peasants themselves to present a picture from the inside.

This criticism, I know, is a little insolent, and I am sure to receive the protestation, if not the ire, of those in my country who have made a deep study of that great genius.

But I feel that the truth of the situation requires a revaluation of the novelist by those who have led their enthusiasm to carry them too far astray from actuality.

Therefore, my friends of fickle enthusiasm are but victims of the romantic idealism fed them by the past masters of imperialistic Russia.

They are just as liable to become praisingly enthusiastic when they see one phase of modern Russian life as they are to become enthusiastically sarcastic when they see other phases of reality.

Incoherent Picture

Thus, the picture as seen by the recounting of their impressions by different individuals who have visited Russia is inclined to be as incoherent and crazy-colored as the wide differences in the many phases of life here today.

And finally, the impression becomes so tangled as to result in the nomenclature, "Mysterious Russia"

As Andre Zheed once said, "Until today, Soviet Russia has been distorted with much malice or else it has been misrepresented by too much friendship."

But even without either malice or friendship, an observer has a difficult time in grasping the real truth about Soviet Russia with an unbiased objective judgment.

The reason is found in the fact that the course which Russia has taken in developing from its basic communism into its present virtual capitalism fits in with no other course experienced by humanity in past history.

It is an entirely new, isolated development. Those who today live under a system of capitalism in Russia, those who have unknowingly little by little come to let the capitalistic life habits penetrate into their lives, and those who still cling to their former ideals of socialism which they fought so hard to realize — these two exist side by side today in a country as incoherent and irrational as any in the history of humanity.

The latter, moreover, look upon the existence of the former as an unfair existence in society, and this reaction is but a natural outcome.

Thus, society today in Russia is not only not communistic as the pioneers had visualized,

but is not even socialistic, as it might be expected to be.

The Revolution was able to abolish the exclusive, semi-feudal system of the imperial aristocrats, but its basic idealism is still in evidence in the country today.

Great Distance To Go

After the destruction, to build a communistic state was the basis on which the nation had pushed forward its construction program; but before Russia can arrive at a true socialistic system, it has still a great distance to go.

Of course, if we should study the situation in figures, which show the mass reform in the agriculture and production industries, we may get the impression that the nation is actually on the verge of passing from socialism to communism.

But the truth is that to balance the great communistic reforms of the lower stratum, there is nothing in the upper stratum which may be accepted by the doctrines of Marx.

There has always been a difference in time between the reforms of the lower stratum and those of the upper. By this I mean that the upper stratum, ever since the Revolution, has not been able to keep with doctrines of pure communism.

Especially in a country like Russia, with a retarded system of capitalism to start with, directing the stratum to fall in line with the revolutionized productive system, which occupies the lower stratum, requires a great length of time.

Furthermore, the situation in which Russia was placed after the Revolution — that is to say, her position with hostile capitalistic nations all around her — gave her no alternative but to dismiss many of the pet doctrines of Marx and Lenin.

For example, she had to follow such capitalistically inclined policies as the development of an independent national socialistic state, the enlargement of armed defense, the preaching of patriotism, and others.

If we were asked to give some name to the Russian system of today, we would probably be at a loss, to compromise eventually with such vague terms as "militaristic socialism of the old school" or more simply, "Soviet-style of socialism".

Distinguishing Characteristic

However, one thing definitely sets apart the present system from all others hitherto experienced by the human race, and that is the fact that the individual ownership of the means of production has been almost completely abolished.

Thus, as a result, today not a single capitalist exists, nor the scale of society that is found in the ordinary capitalistic state.

Profit and interest still exist as part of the calculation of an independent project, although under different terms, but their basis has changed in that they are now used merely as a reserve fund for the enlargement of industries or for continued production.

Such a reformation of the basic level of society cannot occur without having some repercussion on the directive force or the upper stratum of the nation, though gradually.

What happens is that the upper stratum is belated in catching up with the pure ideals of the doctrine, while the lower has long been radically shifted in line with it.

This is the reason for the name, "Mysterious Russia". Also, as another view, we may say that the mystery exists as much in the hearts of the citizens themselves as in those of visitors gazing at the whole panorama.

Russia, at the time of the Revolution, was a lowly developed capitalistic state, and the sudden change caused a great confusion among the people.

The new policy could not be assimilated by the confused people in its pure form, and today from time to time, we even see signs that they are dreaming of some sort of a feudalistic form society, or further, of some sort of capitalistic society.

This condition, with its clashing currents, makes the state one complicated mass of incoherencies, but if seen in its actuality, the problems of Soviet Russia are plainer than those in a capitalistic nation.

Mr. Wang Ta-chung Gets New Appointment

Mr. Wang Ta-chung, Secretary of the Executive Yuan, has been appointed concurrently Director of District Government Public Functionaries Training Institute. He will assume duties on September 4.

Satisfactory Voyage Made Between Shanghai and Ningpo

Thanks to the efforts of the authorities concerned, satisfactory trips have recently been made by water to and from Ningpo. The s.s. "Wan Chi" of the China Co., which started on a trip for Ningpo on August 30, returned on Sept. 3. She sailed on the afternoon of Sept. 4 on a regular trip to Ningpo, loaded with passengers and freight. The s.s. "Ta Hua" and s.s. "Hsi Tung" of the East Chekiang Steamship Co., will commence their voyages shortly.

Canton Press Association Holds First Dinner Party

On the eve of the Journalists' Day, September 1, the Canton Press Association held its first dinner party at Ta San Yuan Restaurant. Mr. Chang Pao-ying, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Association, gave an address. Present at the party were Chinese and Japanese journalists and officials from publicity and information organs.

UNZEN YOKO

Iwanaga and Takenaka

PEARLS and PEARL JEWELLERY
TORTOISE SHELL WARE

JAPANESE ART CURIOS, ETC.

Office hours . 9 a m to 6 p m.

Arnhold Building, 6th Floor

320 Szechuen Road Tel. 13767

SHANGHAI

FLOWERS for GIFTS

JAPONICA BLOSSOM ORCHID FLOWERS

REDBERRY PLANTS CYCLAMEN

LARGE PALMS DWARF TREES

MINIATURE GARDENS

THE YOKOHAMA NURSERY CO., LTD.

983 Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai. Tel. 34913

行 銀 備 儲 央 中

THE CENTRAL RESERVE BANK
OF CHINA



Head Office
1 East Chungshan Road
Nanking

Shanghai Branch
15 The Bund

Soochow Branch
189 Kwan Si Street

Hangchow Branch
Corner Tai Ping Fang and
Wei Ming Streets

Pengpu Branch
Er Ma Loo West end

行 總
號一路東山中京南

行分海上
號五十灘外

行分州蘇
號九八一街大西觀

行分州杭
角街民惠街大坊平太

行分埠蚌
首西路馬二

注意中國一般經濟問題者請閱
「中華經濟學會」編印

中國經濟評論

論著宏富 彙聞週詳

價目 零售 每册四角 半年六册
二元二角 全年十二册四元
發行所 南京如意里三十八號
總經售處 中央書報發行所
代售處 本京各大書局各地中央書報
代銷處及各書局雜誌公司

政治經濟文化綜合雜誌

新東方

南京新東方社發行

總經售處 分銷處 本外埠
中央書報發行所及各埠 三通書局 各大書
南京及各埠分局代售 店均有代售
零售 每册五角
預定 全年二元七角
半年一元二角

縣政研究

▲確是劃時代的刊物
▲實為新縣政之南針
▲有縣政而後有國是
▲能研究而後能實行

出版 縣政研究月刊社
時期 每月二十日
定價 每月三角全年三元
社址 南京內政部縣政訓練所
電話 二一四〇九號

請看

消息靈通 言論正大
紀載翔實 銷路最廣
而具有最大廣告效力

新申報

館址 上海西華路二八八號
分館 上海南京路三百三十三號
電話 一七〇一號
歡迎外埠分銷定價格外克己

周化人先生著

大亞洲主義論

大亞洲主義月刊社
叢書第一種

(版再訂增)

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

GINLING MOTORS

209 NORTH CHUNG SHAN ROAD,

TEL. 31940—NANKING

We undertake any repairs, general overhauling, duco and lacquer painting of cars, with guarantee to the complete satisfaction of customers.

All works are done under foreign supervision. If you wish to buy, sell, exchange or service motor cars, you will do well by consulting us.

We use only genuine parts.

Dunlop Tyres any size in stock at reasonable prices.

金陵汽車公司

代客修理，油

，漆，各種汽

車，用料道地

，工作可靠，

包君滿意。

貴客賜顧無論

買，賣，交換

一律歡迎，

並備有大批現

貨鄧祿普車胎

廉價出售。

中山北路二〇九號

電話三一九四〇

樂園飯店

三四二二三話電 號三〇一路雀朱 址地

本社專辦
應時筵席
改良和菜
各省佳餚
零折碗菜
隨意便酌
早晨細點
應有盡有
蘇滬秀妹
隨堂招待
如蒙惠顧
竭誠歡迎

雙葉閩菜社

四六三一二話電 號九十四路山中

閩菜首都獨一
極備福建風味
崔揚拿手之菜
常有各種海鮮
定辦大小酒席
和菜小吃均備
藉資宣傳營業
價目極力克己
各色福建名品
從早至晚常備
價廉美觀味好
送禮用此尤宜
定做壽麵壽飽
特有雅觀味美
務希賜顧便知

京南 吳宮飯店

地址 慧園街四號
電話 二二九二四

各界旅客注意

房間優美 器具摩登
禮堂富麗 佈置新穎
花園別緻 空氣新鮮
附設浴室 清潔衛生
茶房訓練 禮貌週到
開幕伊始 定價低廉

上海 萬利酒家

地址 夫子廟貢院街

中西酒菜 高尚筵席 堂皇禮廳
掛爐豬鴨 萬利和菜 四季時新

特備 維揚麵點 改良西餐
沙鍋餛飩 隨意便酌

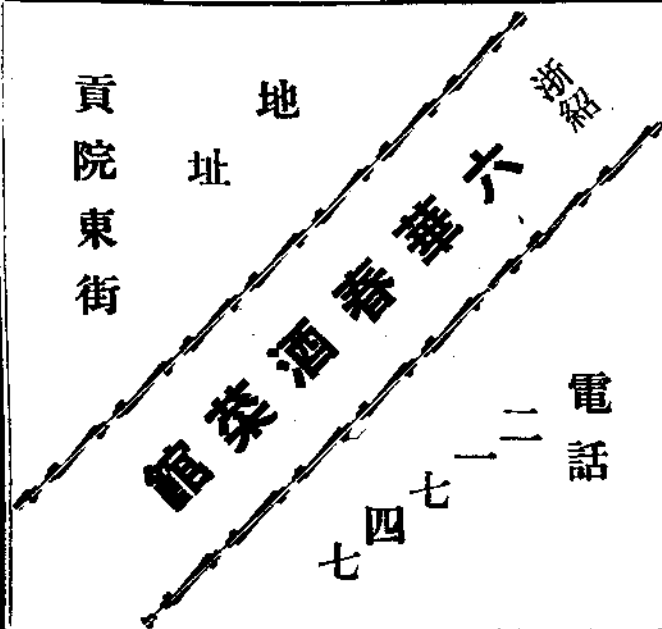
福昌飯店

全歐式美
房間浴室清潔
餐廳酒吧衛生
冬季備有火汀
交通便利適中
日金單位法幣通用

南京中山路五十七號

二樓餐廳 電話二二五七七
三樓旅館 電話二二三三二
五樓餐廳 電話二二三三七三

地址 貢院東街



電話

二二一七
二二四七

是以該行兌換處換新法幣者，絡繹不絕，爭先恐後，擁擠不堪，前日一天，共計兌出之新法幣，約有四百萬元之鉅。

存款激增營業繁盛 中央儲備銀行上海分行，成立已逾半載，因基金充足，頗受人民之信仰，營業日趨發展，上海銀錢同業，與該行往來者，已佔大部份，尤其德義等各國承認國民政府後，人民對中儲銀行信仰益堅，故將存入外商以及滬方「四行」之存款，紛紛提取轉存中儲銀行，甚至德義等國在滬銀行，亦向該行開戶往來，今政府又規定以中儲券完糧納稅，故人民已以中儲銀行為唯一國家銀行，莫不將資金存入該行為上策，中央記者，特向該行營業部探視，開戶往來者，擁擠不堪，其銀行業務之盛，實所罕見，在本年八月內，該行收到各戶新存款，如同業存款，定期存款，活期存款，數達四千萬元之鉅，自該行成立迄今半載有餘，各工商戶頭存款，已超達一萬萬元以上。

復興銀行開幕

上海特別市復興銀行業於前八日上午九時，在公共租界河南路漢口路口三〇三號，正式開幕，當時由董事長袁厚之，總經理孫曜東，在軍樂聲中，先後舉行升旗及啓門禮畢，本市政軍工業金融各界人士，紛紛前往道賀，共達六百餘人，由袁董事長，孫總經理，暨全體董監殷切招待，並款以茶點，情形殊為熱鬧，該行開幕後，銀錢行莊及工商各界人士，前往存款項者，絡繹於途，據中央社記者探悉，當日存入之款，共達一千四百萬元之鉅，足證金市各界人士，對該行之信仰。

袁氏訓詞 董事長袁厚之，曾於上午召集全體職員訓話，略謂，本日為上海特別市復興銀行開幕之期，全體同人，各負本行一部份責任，將來事業發展，端賴協力共濟，本人茲有所勗勉於同人者，一曰，辦事敏捷，銀行為金融商業機關，亦可喻之為社會經濟之總動脈，是以各同人平日辦事，務宜注意時間，效率兩點，處理一切手續，均當力求敏捷，二曰，注重禮貌，銀行職員，怠慢顧客，報端時有所聞，其慢怠原因，縱或不能完全歸咎於一方，然本行同人，務當切戒此

幣，對待顧客，應處處保持禮貌，古語所謂，敬人者人恆敬之，又商界習語所謂，和氣生財，實為處世良誡，營業要訣，三曰，忠誠服務，立身行事，首貴植品，而忠誠服務，即為植品之一端，本行同仁，務宜以四字時時省察，切實踐行，則將來本行業務之日臻發達，自可預卜，所望諸同人共勉之云云。

營業方針 關於復興銀行之營業方針，中央社記者曾叩諸於該行總經理孫曜東氏，據稱，本行創設宗旨，厥在穩定海上金融，協助市區建設，是以將來營業方針，除一切銀行應營業務外，尤注意於轉移游資，流通貨運，扶植工商農村合作等，至各項具體辦法，正在縝密規劃中，務期達成復興地方經濟，促進市面繁榮之重要任務云云。

收還漢法界警權

漢口法租界越捕之殺傷日僑事件，已於本月十六日經日法當局圓滿解決，其辦法為法租界之治安維持工作，今後改由我漢特別市警察担任，今日市府已與租界當局辦竣接替事宜，越捕六十六人，已於今日全體離此赴滬。

中央決定普加遍薪

值此米珠薪桂，生活大感不易，一般薦任職以下之公務人員，所獲俸給，均覺不能維持，中央方面，已由周財部部長提議，經行政院會議決定，自十月份起，一律普遍加薪一二三成不等，此間省當局，以省垣密運首都，自當遵奉中央意旨實行，唯以省預算膨脹，省庫枯竭，殊難籌得良策，茲據董財廳長表示，為愛護一般低級公務人員，及增強工作效率起見，籌擬妥密辦法，決定遵照中央所訂加薪規則，予以實行，預計每月省庫支出，須增加十萬元，現廳方已擬妥此項提案，擬於下次省府會議時，提出討論，一俟通過，即於十月份開始辦理。

中華新聲半月刊

中華民國三十年九月十五日出版

第七卷 第一期

編輯人 甘德雲

南京鼓樓新村八號

發行所 同上

印刷所 同上

，中央黨部及各級黨部工作同志，中央稅警學校學員等，八百餘人，會場空氣至為壯嚴肅穆。

汪主席親自領導，由行禮如儀後，全體向和運殉國諸先烈靈位行禮，並靜默誌哀感，由主席獻花圈並沉痛致詞，略謂和平反共建國諸先烈，犧牲自己的性命，為的是要救中國，他們死了以後，責任便落在我們後死者身上，他們臨死的時候，沒有旁的掛念，掛念的是中國將來是否得救，我們現在要敬告諸先烈在天之靈，中國是得救的，我們誓必繼續先烈未竟之志，不怕艱難之下的困苦，努力奮鬥，來完成和平反共建國的重大使命，全場異常感奮，掌聲雷動，由主席領導高呼和平反共建國諸先烈精神不死，繼唱和運先烈紀念歌，由首都和運歌詠團合唱國府樂隊伴奏，音節悲壯，至十時餘，禮成散會。

國府在日建碑紀念友邦志士

國民政府，因為過去日本志士，曾贊助孫中山先生，完成革命，助勞卓著，今為表示追思敬仰起見，特在日本湘南鶴見總持寺，樹立追念碑，現正在着手進行中，本來預定於重陽節，即第一次革命紀念日完成，今因準備時期太促，改為九月卅日完成，並於是日舉行開幕式，國民政府特派陳中孚為專使，以示尊崇。

紀念碑高二丈，寬十尺，厚一尺六寸，台石高五尺，係大仙台石所製，汪主席親書「日本同志援助中國革命紀念碑」九字，並由陳中孚書五百字之長碑文。

又對於死者遺族，除設招待宴外，並分贈以孫中山先生的燒磁遺像與紀念章及錦緞等物，錦緞上並織有國民政府敬贈字樣，更對於孫先生之盟友宮崎滔天，及在廣東惠州攻城戰死之山田良先生之墓，除祭奠之外，更為之修理，以示追念云。

日興亞同盟向近衛首相進言

日興亞同盟，一日關於太平洋問題，對近衛首相有所進言，本日此間公布其內容稱，日本所祈念者，一如日德義三國締結同盟時，所

宣示者，乃在從速鎮定世界禍亂，促進和平，使萬邦各得其所，以期兆民悉享安樂，日本所以傾注國力，完成中日事變及確立大東亞共榮圈，亦不外欲基於首義之精神，為建設世界新秩序之先聲，詎美國竟歪曲日本之真意，漠視亞洲全民族之希望，阻害日本完成中日事變，復對日本南方共榮圈，與英國荷蘭等國，玩弄一切手段，欲阻止並攬亂日本之和平，此種企圖，為日本及日本國民所斷難容認者，加之美國不法強化對日經濟壓迫，不僅企圖阻止日本之活動，並對同盟國之敵性國家，供給軍需資材，以圖擴大戰爭，使其長期化，如斯舉動，吾人不得不極力予以排擊，美國向以國際法之權威有所主張，根據其見地，累以誹謗日本行動，但其所為，如恣意宣言擴大領水之範圍時，正當之交戰權，以中立國地位破壞中立法規，進行援英，且不法佔領格林蘭及冰島，更對於英蘇兩國侵略伊朗之舉，亦默然不語，採取矛盾恫嚇之態度者，實為吾國國民所不解，吾人不得不要求該國朝野，對美國政府所採取之態度，作深切之考慮，並加以猛省。

新法幣繳納國稅工商業一體遵行

國民政府財政部，以中央儲備銀行及蘇浙皖各地分支行處，均已相繼成立，半年以來，和平區內之金融，逐漸安定，工商經濟，復蘇有望，該行發行之新法幣，已普遍流用，茲為統一幣制起見，特規定自九月一日起，凡工商人民，繳納之關稅，鹽稅，統稅，均一律徵收中央儲備券，茲悉各稅務機關奉令後，即經分別布告商民人等遵照，(一)日)和平反共建國運動諸先烈殉國紀念日，各機關休假一天，前(二)日)江海關，蘇浙皖稅務總局，蠶絲建設特捐處，特區印花稅辦事處等稅務機關，恢復辦公，各工商人民等繳納統稅關稅，蠶絲特捐，印花稅，烟酒稅，均已遵照繳納中儲銀行新法幣。

商民踴躍換新幣 因財政部規定九月一日起，以新法幣繳納國稅後，前(二)日)適值實施第一天，故本市工商人民，因未先準備，故均先持舊法幣，向外灘中央儲備銀行分行兌換處，換取新法幣繳稅，尚有多數人民，因舊法幣價值低落，信心搖動，紛掉新法幣應用，

使金融機關之資金運用計劃與政府資金統制計劃相適合，得予以適當之調整，(二)對自由放任諸金融機關流動資金之貸出，予以適當調整，(三)便長期設備資金與短期流動資金，概受統制，實現金融計劃化之企圖，此外復制定實施貯蓄組合法，以吸收民間浮動購買力，使全部金融部面首先完成其計劃化。

(五)確保物資為繼續戰爭之必要條件，事變以後日本對此，曾制定各項法令，業經實施，已如上述，為確保國民經濟之運行起見，並將指定物品，加以輸出或輸入上種種限制或禁止，販賣，配給，使用等均有統制辦法，同時對戰爭必需品，已實施生產擴充計劃，按自昭和十三年度起始之四年計劃，已逐步推進，並樹立中日滿生產綜合計劃，制定各項法令方案，以資助成，除加緊中日滿物資交流之外，本年八月廿九日內閣會議並決定緊急勞務對策，促進並保障國民勤勞報國之意趣。

(六)我們從以上的敘述中，對於作為日本戰時經濟之中心的財政金融，物資各部門已略加論到，深知日本當局是從何等高邁的見地，以穩妥的步調來處理其戰時經濟問題，現在的國防範疇，北起滿蘇國境，南至越南一帶，蜿蜒至一萬數千公里，他巧妙的運用此廣大地域的資源，從事於國防力的充實與蓄積以此大事變為契機，其經濟機構已大加革新，僅四年間其生產力之飛躍發展，已超過平素二三十年間所能完成的程度，英美列強之經濟的封鎖，亦只有加速促成東亞共榮圈之配備而已，即於此期間，並有中日，日泰借款之成立，日本戰時經濟體制之強韌性，於此已可見其端倪，事實勝於雄辯，盲目抗戰，且期待日本經濟之必然崩潰者，至此可再加體味重新檢討一翻了。

中政會決議特任李聖五為駐德大使

中央政治委員會，於十一日上午九時，舉行第六十二次會議，通過重要議案，(一)確定中央及地方糧食行政系統原則，(二)特任李聖五，為駐德大使，未赴任前，仍任教育部長，(三)選任張國元，為國民政府委員，其餘議案當續發。

日軍撤離福州

日派遣軍報道部，暨駐華艦隊報道部，於本日正午發表，福州方面作戰中之日軍部隊，茲以完全達到截斷援蔣路線之目的，在海空軍密切協力下，於今日作順利之撤退，調往他處作戰，關於日軍之撤退福州，日派遣軍報道部長發表談話如下：福州方面之援蔣路線，自本年四月下旬以還，經日軍登陸駐屯，實施根本的覆滅工作，並作嚴密之封鎖及監視，茲於作戰目的已完成，且因日軍對於援蔣路線，具密切關係之越南，加強兵力，強化海上封鎖，故對該方面並無佔據之意義，乃自行撤退，此次日軍自動撤退福州，對一切設施，避免無謂破壞，對一般人民生活，作周密之肅清，日軍部隊，在海陸軍共同協力下，循閩江下航，淪軍亦無若何舉動，蓋彼等已毫無抗意矣，然今後淪軍，若有恢復此輸送路線之企圖時，則日軍早已有周密之準備，淪軍方為欺騙厭戰之人也，用其抹煞事實之一貫作風，對此次日軍之調動，勢將再作種種嚮壁虛構之宣傳，此可逆料者，然不日即有事實證明也，又駐華艦隊報道部長，亦發表談話如下，福州方面作戰中之陸海軍部隊，茲以作戰目的已達，乃自動撤退，調往他處，然海軍封鎖艦隊，仍留一部份繼續對福州方面嚴密封鎖。

和運先烈殉國紀念中央舉行紀念大會

一日為和平反共建國運動諸先烈殉國紀念，中央黨部，於上午九時，舉行紀念大會，到中央執監委員梅思平，林柏生，丁默邨，焦瑩，溫宗堯，陳羣，溥侗，張永福，顧忠琛，楊揆一，鮑文越，傅式說，鄭大章，樊仲雲，陳春圃，汪曼雲，李士羣，陳君慧，李聖五，彭年，戴英夫，顧繼武，周化人，徐蘇中，劉仰山，申聽禱，馬典如，何夏奇峯，曾醒，唐蟬，蕭叔宜，劉雲，陳維選，艾魯曠，周學昌，何炳賢，陳昌祖，戴策，馬嘯天，馮節，曹宗蔭，黃大中，陳允禧，蘇成德，暨各院會會長官，徐良，趙毓松，楊壽楨，林彪，張韜，李祖虞，李文濱，郭秀峯，沈其昌，富雙英，薛同會，王修等，各機關代表

說起，較為切實，雖則自昭和十一年的所謂二二六事件之後，日本的財政經濟已採取戰時體制了，但二二六與七七，在時間的間隔上也並沒有多久的。

七七事變爆發後十日（七月十七日）日本當局才決定向當地增派部隊，亦即於是時，開始就陸軍省所轄華北事件費中動支一千一百九十九萬餘圓，充作軍費。

七月二十三日東京方面召開第七十一屆特別議會，通過昭和十二年度追加預算第一案，計九千五百餘萬圓，復通過第四案，計四億一千二百餘萬圓，合計不過五億七百餘萬圓。

至八月間事變波及上海，局勢擴大，日本政府一方聲明採取斷然措施，一方於九月三日召開第七十二屆臨時議會，決定特設臨時軍費特別會計，增加臨時軍費二十億二千二百餘萬圓，同時發動大正七年度之軍需工業動員法，設置工場事業場管理會，制定臨時船舶管理法，並公布關於米穀應急措置，貿易及關係產業調整，輸出入品臨時措置等項法令，又修正外匯管理法，頒布臨時資金調整法，產金法，金準備評價法，金資金特別會計法等，完成了戰時經濟的立法手續，此等立法雖為臨時手續，但經數度修正之後，遂成為戰時的中樞法令了。

（二）歐戰勃發，援渝各國無暇他顧，固然予渝方的抗戰以嚴重打擊，但同時日本方面海外之供應，亦相對的減少，世界的物價也繼長增高，此種影響，是相當深刻的，此僅就依據國家總動員法而頒布之工資臨時措置令，公司職員薪給臨時措置令，價格統制令，地租房租統制令，佃租統制令等即可明瞭事態之緊迫，在此一時期可謂一面戰爭一面建設，為戰時經濟之具體的整備時期。

遂看歐洲戰時之擴延，日德義三國同盟於焉成立，並以此為契機，日本戰時經濟遂由具體的整備階段，轉入經濟新體制之確立時期，即：

「以中日滿為一環，包括全部東亞，確立自給自足之共榮圈，依

據圈內所有資源，確保國防經濟之自主，在政府人民相互協力下，以重要產業為中心，遂行綜合的計劃經濟，以對處時局之緊急，藉資完成國防國家之體制，並進而以對處時局之緊急，藉資完成國防國家之體制，並進而圖謀軍備之充實，國民生活之安定，國民經濟之恆久的繁榮」。

由於上述的經由，可知日本戰時經濟，在與整個世界動態相互關連的，階段的劃分當然亦當以國際局勢以為轉移，但自三國同盟而後迄於最近的英美資金凍結，其逐漸趨向於大東亞自給自足之經濟新體制的建立則最為顯明的。

（三）此次事變為東亞方面曠古未有之重大事業，故於財政部門，在支付方面亦特別鉅大，現軍費已達二百廿三億圓之譜，較甲午戰爭之二億二千五百萬圓，日俄戰爭之十七億二千一百萬圓，參加前次歐洲之九億圓，滿洲事變之十九億圓三千萬圓者，當然不可同日而語。

日本政府為適應此項鉅大支出起見，特自昭和十二年（民國廿六年）八月創設華北事件特別稅，以圖稅收之擴大，且發行公債以資調劑，計自事變迄本年六月，公債發行總額計為二百零五億六千一百五十萬圓，公債消化率為百分之八十二，五，半消化部份，則作為日本銀行之公債而保存之，此足證明日本國民之堅強信仰，公債消化率能平均保持百分之八十二，五，亦可謂難能而貴了。

（四）關於金融部面，外匯管理法本為昭和八年所制定，其後十二年九月，十四年四月，十五年三月，迭經修正強化，到本年三月殆已全年修正，此實為應付國際關係轉變中之金融界基本法則，如斯始可調整國內資金之移動，誘導之俾即流入戰時必要部面，臨時資金調整法本為七十二屆會議制定之臨時立法，唯於七十四，五，六各屆議會中更行修正強化，予民間資金之吸收，生產之擴充，資金之供給，以充分便利。

基於動員法第十一條之規定，於十四年四月復公布公司利益攤分及資金融通令，去年十月又制定銀行界資金運用令，其目的端在（一）

內容，則各國之投資數額，固有不同，即其目標，亦不一致，大抵多數國家，其在華之投資，均側重於工商業，以便發展其對外貿易，及原料品之購買等等，惟英美兩國，則別有懷抱，不特在工商業上，企圖獨佔中國之市場，並以其金錢之勢力，盡量運用其手腕，欲達到支配中國之野心，此種政治上侵略之舉動，在事變以前，已有其根深蒂固之勢力，迨中日戰事爆發，更進一步，以援華為號召，不斷借款於淪方，藉以支持其抗戰力，而達消耗日本國力，坐收漁利之目的，乃淪方不知自拔，甘心受其利用，遂致造成四年來之血戰，犧牲多數生命財產，以國家民族，作孤注之一擲，言念及此，實不能不令人深長嘆息也。

美國在過去數十年中，在華投資，約可分為三類，一為商業的投資，如上海，天津等處之銀行公司工廠等等，二為宗教上之投資，如各地之教會學校教會醫院等等，三為政治上之投資，即政府方面各種借款是也，總計過去之投資總額，據事變以前之統計，為二萬萬美元左右，其中商業上之投資，為一萬四千餘萬美元，宗教上之投資為五千萬美元左右，政府借款約三千萬美元，惟據美國密西根大學教授雷滿氏之統計，謂十年前美國在華投資總額，為一萬九千六百八十二萬四千一百廿四美元，其中商業投資為一萬五千五百一十一萬二千七百七十八美元，宗教投資為四千三百〇七萬一千二百八十九美元，其餘為政府之貸款，兩說雖稍有出入，然在事變以前之美國投資數量，在二萬萬元左右，固屬可靠者也。

雷滿氏之統計，係指十年以前而言，則在此十年之中，尙有加以檢討之必要，過去中國政府向美國所借之債款，約計四千萬美元，自民國二十年大水災之後，美國曾貸以小麥，以資救濟，此項借款總額為九百萬美元，次年又有棉麥借款之成立，總額為五千萬美元，其後又認購中國航空公司股票百分之四十五，故在民國廿七年一月份，美國商務部曾發表其統計，謂美國在華投資總額，已增至二萬〇二百萬美元，惟此項數字中，並不包括宗教團體及慈善團體之財產，依此而

論，在廿六年份止，美國在華投資，當不出二萬五千萬美元，已屬毫無疑義矣。

自事變以後，美國因援蔣之關係，先後借款已達五次，據去年底淪方之統計，美國在華投資額，包括四次借款，共達三萬七千六百萬美元，並謂抗戰以來，中國政府向美所借之款，達一萬七千萬美元，惟據最近之財政評論所載，本年英美兩國，與中國簽訂協定，由美財部與宋子文訂定，以美金五千萬元供給中國平準基金會，以安定法幣，英國亦以英金五百萬磅，供給該會使用，是則美國投資額，又已增加，且上年底淪方曾發美金公債五千萬美元，此項公債，是否在美發行，不得而知，但其中一部份，必在美人之手，可無疑義，依此推算，美國在華投資額，迄今已達四萬萬美元以上矣。

美國對華之經濟侵略，無所不用其極，其援蔣之行爲，自有其目的，固已舉世皆知者矣，就收買白銀一項而論，亦無非欲造成其金元國家經濟上堅固不拔之基礎，故不惜向中國購買白銀，造成我國今日幣值低落之現象，總計美國歷年所購白銀，不下十萬萬美元左右，在事變以前，自民國廿一年至廿五年，已有大量之出口，此固盡人皆知矣，至於事變以後中國白銀運美之數量，據美國商務部之發表，自一九三五年十二月十二日起，至一九三七年底止，美向華所購白銀，計四萬九千六百萬盎司，值美金二萬一千八百萬元，一九三八年份又購入二萬六千六百萬盎司，計值美金一萬一千五百五十萬元，一九三九年又購入三千三百四十萬盎司，計值美金一千三百七十萬元，以上共計達七萬九千五百四十萬盎司，共值美金三萬四千七百二十萬元，至一九四〇年一九四一年輸美白金，猶未計入，我人觀乎此次龐大的數量，即可知美國所以援蔣者，完全為攫得大批金銀，以完成黃金國家之迷夢，所以可惜者，我國大量現銀，盡入外人之手，猶不知自悟，以借款支持抗戰為得計，設再遷延，恐國家民族，益將不增設想矣。

日本戰時經濟分析

(一)要剖析日本的戰時經濟，在階級的劃分上，應當從七七事變

表現得最爲真切。

但這裏也有商店此櫛的所在，街道較寬，房宇較高，懸着形形色色的商招，間雜着塗抹得花花綠綠的標語，則商品方面，只陳列着些破舊的衣帽器皿和其他粗劣的東西，但是他們能夠以竹竿和泥土構造如此整齊的市街，真可謂「國防工業」的大進步呢。

重慶的市街多半是立於岩石之上的，所以在空襲期間，無須像武漢時代那樣向郊野奔避，即在街市的所在儘有許多防空的山穴可資收容的，更加以人工的力量便作成豪華的防空洞了，有的裏邊附有防止震動的裝置，防止水浸的裝置，換氣裝置，電燈裝置，衛生設備等，且有印刷所及放送局等整個遷移到防空壕中工作的事實，同時三十餘萬的重慶市民，警報一發的時候都能夠在防空壕內找到存身之地，規模是相當宏大的。

不過，日機的每度空襲，都給予重慶市面以莫大的損毀，物資方面，是不用說的，即人員的殺傷也並沒有空過一次，尤其今年六月五日某大防空壕竟悶斃數千之衆，演成「大隧道窒息慘案」，當局雖則通電文非但現在一般市民都認防空壕爲不祥之地，不像以前那麼安心了，當六月五日下午七時至六日正午日機連續施行四次轟炸之時，那真是給予重慶的致命打擊，重要的政府機關幾已潰滅殆盡，尤其嘉陵賓館附近，火焰最烈，防空壕內的死傷悶斃者，不可數計，哭聲震天，慘絕人寰，報警的「喪鐘」似在告訴全市居民，重慶的命脈已危在旦夕了。

羅斯福總統，曾以「中國爲美利堅的國防前線」的種種說辭，巧妙的縛住重慶當局的手足，在拌演着長期抗戰的傀儡戲，但在困苦絕望之中作爲戰爭源泉的經濟，已瀕於崩潰的地位，以抗戰初期的形勢以爲估計，作戰一年是需費四十億元的其中二十八億充作軍費，一般政費只不過十二億，佔全額十分之三而已，但是主要收入的關，鹽，統等項稅收已爲南京國民政府所接收，這四十億元的籌措實在是在無限困難的，即提高所得稅，田賦等稅額，並增設戰時所得稅，遺產稅等新

稅，但仍不能適應戰時龐大支出數額，結果，便不能不發行大量公債以爲補救，但民間消化公債的能率又非常低弱，於是大部份便發交中，交，農四行負擔，而通貨膨脹的惡果於焉發生。

在重慶方面的宣傳，只是一味強調發行四十幾億的法幣並不成問題，於是各省地方政府也便濫發零角紙幣，同時蹂躪西北的所謂第十八集團軍（八路軍）以及新四軍等各於其所在地區，發行共產系銀行的紙幣，至各鄉區遊擊股匪也都上行下效的發行起來，結果是有八九十億的通貨數額了，以此鉅大數額的紙幣流通於生產停滯的內地，同時復加交戰雙方的物資統制，其惡性膨脹是勢所難免的，於是物價飛漲的程度即販賣商人也咋舌不止了，內地人民生活，尤其重慶市民生活之困難，實在是沒法想像的。

（四）內地尤其重慶市面的經營，恐慌的潮浪，已竟把整個抗戰壁壘摧毀殆盡，雖則抗戰當局一味宣傳內地工業在如何飛躍進展，但是在當地居留的人民，并沒見到一點兒經濟建設的痕跡即有屑許的煤，鐵等的礦區，但是開發的器材尚有待外國的輸入，然而，現在輸入的路線，已全部被日方封鎖監視，即有一點空隙，則軍事必需物品且供應不足，尙有何餘力輸入生產工具呢。

由於勞動力之不足，運輸工具的缺乏以及運費保險費等之高昂，奸商輩遂乘機活躍，他們與政府官吏相互勾結，暗無天日的剝削着生活於內地的善良人們，同時俾給生活者的命運也操縱在他們的手裏，即運輸，配給的各個部門，也被他們所把持了，在武器的運輸不如販運消耗品更爲有利的場合中，他們當然有方法達到發財的最高目的。奸商才是重慶的最高權威，但是事實告訴我們，奸商也逃脫不了重慶之崩潰的命運。

在華美國資金

炳勳

總數三萬七千六百萬美金

各國在華投資，自清帝以迄現在，爲數已極可觀，惟詳細研究其

作，我們與其責備別人去做，不如責備自己去做，危險所在，以身先之，艱難所在，以身勞之，感動的力量，不但比強迫命令的力量大得多，並且變責善的力量大得多，至於一般人民，在清鄉開始的時期，感覺不方便，這是不能免的，全靠我們時時刻刻，不要忘記人民的痛苦，不要忘記為人民解除痛苦，那麼，自然漸漸得一般人民的諒解，這是從事清鄉工作的最要注意的地方。

今日初到此地，沒有什麼具體的話，向各位同志說，謹貢獻這一點點的意思，以相勉勵，並祝各位同志的健康，祝清鄉工作的成功。

汪委員長巡視清鄉區

汪委員長視察清鄉區，返京談話，「自從清鄉工作開始以來，余因政務關係，直至本月六日，始得前往視察，初至吳縣，繼由吳縣沿公路，及水道以至常熟，並由常熟至支塘鎮，該處二年以來，淪為匪窟，清鄉工作開始以後，始告肅清，復由支塘鎮，至白茆口，然後折向原路，沿途目擊各種設備，如電線網，竹籬等，甚為周密，各種檢閱所，開辦之始，人民一時雖覺不甚方便，惟兩月以來，已漸知此為清鄉要着，而辦事諸人，復力求簡易，避免煩苛，人民遂亦能習而安之，其最可忻慰者，吳縣，常熟，崑山，太倉等處，自舉辦清鄉以後，境內安謐，無一匪跡，行旅闐闐，得所保障，因之頓呈安居樂業之象，予在常熟城內，逗留兩宿，目擊各界民衆，熙來攘往，且有活躍進取之氣，支塘鎮以共匪根據地著稱，今已如出水火，余對於友邦軍事當局，以絕大助力，襄此偉舉，成此良績，謹掬滿腔之謝意，對於從事清鄉工作諸同志，踴躍奮鼎，日夜努力，於短期間，深為喜慰，清鄉為和平反共建國之實驗場所，余曾再三言之，今第一步有此成績，不惟鄉土之幸，中日兩國互相信賴，互相愛護，實已於此植其基礎，其關係東亞大局，實至深且鉅也，余於感恩之餘，唯有與諸同志益加勉勵，以務使此救國救民之偉大使命，底於完成。

汪兆銘九月九日

重慶現況紀實

(一)重慶，這個古老的地方，民國而後一向是四川土著軍閥的朝廷，吸吮着四川人民的膏血，裝點出畸形的軍事繁榮，雖然在剿共期間也會有「中央大員」幾度光臨，但是，終以兩相猜疑，一切是在特殊形態中個別存在，和其他省市甚少往還，至於外方人的足跡實在也難於光顧這種地方，不過事變而後，它命運注定了「抗戰」的「陪都」，不但所謂軍政人員，麇集此間，即各省市都會的販夫走卒也都相率而來尋覓出路，同時各黨各的政治掮客，形形色色的「抗戰幹部」，也無不前來「出張」，在這個「政治市場」之中作種種活動，於是古老的土氣的重慶，不但成爲國內人心關注的所在，同時在國際場合裏，它也成了衆目睽睽的所在了。

在世界的新聞電訊之中，數年以來，從未有一朝一夕遺漏過它的，在煽動家的筆下它不是和當年西班牙的馬德里一樣地受着分外的垂青嗎，是有多少無辜者的鮮血，多少亞洲兒女的生命，爲他作了犧牲，同時在我們東方大地上又有幾許孤兒寡婦在對它寄着幽思作着幽夢呢，「一將成名萬骨枯」重慶的地位也便是在此種慘酷的意義之中長成起來的呵。

但是「好花不常開，好景不常在」，重慶一時的喧嘩，並沒有逃脫了它潰滅的命運，現在我們且就住在該地的人們所提供的材料，公開的呈顯於幾千萬關心重慶的讀者之前吧，我們雖幸未身受，但也可從此體味到生活彼地的人們是在怎樣的情況下打發他們日子了。

(二)日本空軍的轟炸，已將重慶市民暴露於瓦礫之中了，他們已無所謂房屋住處，只有從附近的郊野中砍伐竹竿，編造成籬笆式的帳蓬，然後塗抹泥土，以爲遮掩這也就是他們日常起居的所謂「家」了，但是這個泥竹之家，也並不能常久樹立，警報一來，它的命運則又在不可知之數，所以街市之間一天到晚有人在修繕布置他們這種泥竹之家，已成爲男女老幼的日常工作了，所謂全體動員，只有在這件事上

，在消極方面，在掃除障礙，積極方面，在完成中華民國之建設，所以清鄉工作，消滅共匪不過是第一步，組織民衆，訓練民衆，使向於三民主義及大亞洲主義之光明大路而進行，這才是終極之目的，所以清鄉是建國的實驗場所，也毫無疑義的。

各位同志爲從事清鄉工作，實盡艱難辛苦，無非想完成和平反共建國之大業，繼承諸先烈之遺志，我今日在這裏與各位同志相見，想起本月一日在紀念大會的說話，覺諸先烈的精神面目，如在目前與各位同志的精神面目，合而爲一。

關於清鄉工作的辦法，我已接得李部長及各位同志的詳細報告，此次在這裏與各位同志見面，有種種具體問題與各位同志商榷，如今不及細說，只想概略的舉出兩點，以自勉勵，並互相勉勵。

第一點，清鄉工作，要有革命的精神，我常時聽說，和平反共建國道理是對的，可是我們不夠力量去實行，我以爲這種說話，不是革命黨人所應有的，革命黨人不曉得什麼，只曉得信仰，由信仰一個真理，便把周身的精神氣力爲信仰的真理而發揮，所以 國父孫先生說，主義是一種信仰，一種力量，這是說了信仰就有力量，自從國民革命由 國父領導以來，到了辛亥，告了第一個段落，這其間革命黨人毫無憑藉，全靠信仰，來發生力量，不顧什麼艱難，不顧什麼危險，勇往直前，才能創造出中華民國，國父逝世以後，革命黨人本於這種精神，繼續努力，那時候，革命根據地不過廣州一隅，以言憑藉，真可謂微乎其微，然而由信仰發生力量，兩三年間，便已完成北伐，統一中國，由此說來力量的真實估價在真理，在信仰，在精神，精神不是替代物質的，而是創造物質的，和平反共建國的真理，係三民主義及大亞洲主義一脈相承而來，我們只要確認了這個真理，堅定了這個信仰，不愁不發生力量，我們從事和平反共建國之始，完全是赤手空拳的，還都以來，力量已漸增長，這是誰也不能否認的事實，固然這點增長，我們絕不能滿意，但我們只有繼續努力，使之增長，絕無悲觀的餘地，我盼望各位同志，每逢遇到艱難困苦的時候，便將革命

的精神，提高起來，克服一切，我們需要樂觀，需要蓬蓬勃勃的朝氣，需要純潔的勇，需要緊張，需要毅力，這是我們的本來面目，也是我們增長力量的不二法門。

第二是建設的精神，清鄉的最大意義，不只是消極的掃除匪共，而是積極的完成中華民國之建設，上次已經說過，中國以前的歷史，孟子說得好，一治一亂，其實亂是真亂，治却不是真治，中國是以農立國的，農村破壞，農地荒廢，以至農民失業，挺而走險，是一切的亂源，等到亂得民窮財盡了，所謂成則爲王的，已經少數人爲王了，所謂敗則爲寇的，已經有不少人爲寇了，雖欲再亂，已無可能，只有大家休息一回，這只能叫做休息，如何說得是治，由秦末而至漢初，由元末而至明初，都不外這一個例，可是到了最近世紀，國家生存競爭，十分劇烈，已沒有一個國家容許有休息的餘地了，不用看別的，只看法國，自從上次大戰以後，存了一個休息的心事，便種下今日一損塗地的惡果，由此可見，一個國家如果想生存，只有努力建設，努力進步，這建設與進步是不息的無休息之可言，可憐這個道理，今日國內，不但舊式士大夫不明白，恐怕連新式學者也不明白，一般民衆更不容說，拿和平做個例，他們以爲和平不過戰敗之後，苟求休息，拿清鄉做個例，他們對於清鄉最大估價不過是安居樂業，全沒有想到和平是要聚集全國的心力，物力，來分擔東亞新秩序建設之責任的，不如是，絕對得不到和平，他們也絕沒有想到清鄉是所以完成中華民國之建設的，要救一鄉，不可忘記救一國，要救一國，不可忘記救東亞，我們只有不斷的努力於建設，不斷的求進步，如果存了消極的心事，則和平與清鄉都全然失却意義了。

以上所說，係極其抽象的，但我認爲極其扼要，我自己勉勵，盼望各位同志各自勉勵，並互相勉勵。

末了，還有兩句話，清鄉的工作是艱難困苦的，我們要擔任這艱難困苦的工作，第一不可忘記對人的態度，第二不可忘記對人民的態度，子路問政，子曰，先之勞之，請益，曰無倦，一件艱難困苦的工作，

秩序，故德國作戰第一步計劃，務求先將英國歐陸兵力逐漸消除，然後再作英本土登陸之舉，另一方面，由義大利在地中海積極活動，可以隔斷英本土與近東連絡也，然而事實並不能如是簡單，彼英國者，究屬現代一個強國，德國在征服法國以後，對於多維爾海峽兩岸之英本土，欲謀一舉而安登其陸，多少帶有顧忌，適值其時，義大利在巴爾幹及東非兩面不能得勢，於是德國改變作風，務將英國關於地中海部份克服，庶可對英本土進攻易於為力，既而德國果然傾全力征服巴爾幹及克里特島，滿望一帆風順，直向大不列顛島進逼，到達當年羅馬愷撤成功之地，孰知英國另翻花樣，一面開始攻取近東諸國，一面聯合蘇聯，德忌土耳其不假道與德以攻近東，惹起德蘇戰爭，英國既將伊拉克及敘利亞先後壓服，復與蘇聯協謀中東之伊朗，照此局勢看來，德國當初所豫定英本土登陸計劃，如今離題已遠，現階段戰事之發展，業將重心由蘇境再轉移到中東地帶，若更推演下去，大有構成第二次世界大戰可能，此次德義兩巨頭前線會談尚未終了之時，伊朗已於先一日屈服英蘇夾擊之下，驟增英國許多優勢，此際美國又在展開遠東及近東各方面強外交攻勢，所以德義協商今後繼續對英作戰方針，如無確實力量將英本土與其東方殖民地之連絡線切斷，轉見英美蘇強化合作，完成印度洋大西洋兩面外圍陣勢，足令軸心受脅不少。

目下德義勢將盡力奪取烏克蘭及外高加索，連帶而及於近東及中東諸地，或德軍由保加利亞方面出動，義軍由愛琴海向韃靼尼爾海峽方面進取，共同以土耳其為作戰目標，同時德義又向北非蘇彝士方面猛攻，連帶而及於東非，力保法屬索馬利蘭不見併於英，由是而衝出紅海的亞丁灣，乃可粉碎英美蘇之連絡，而使英國本土與屬地感受肢解痛苦，但上述種種辦法，欲在最短時期內收效，亦難有把握，總之，德義兩巨頭前線會談而後，希特勒倘不作立時進攻英本土之想，必將改變一向之閃電戰略，準備對英戰爭長期化，務從經濟及軍事各方面採取最穩健方法以謀制勝矣。

在清鄉會蘇辦事處汪委員長訓話

李部長及各位同志：自從清鄉工作開始以來，兄弟因各種政務關係，不能常常在此與各位同志共艱難困苦，今日始能來此視察，對於各位同志之熱心努力，工作緊張，十分感慰。

本月一日首都舉行和平反共建國諸先烈紀念大會，我在大會演講中，特別提出清鄉工作，為什麼呢，諸先烈當殺身成仁的時候，心中最放不下的是和平反共建國的事業，是否有人繼續，我們在紀念大會裏，提出清鄉工作，這是對諸先烈說和平反共建國的事業，已在繼續進行了，因為清鄉工作是和平反共建國事業進程中最緊要的一個階段，我們盡力於清鄉工作，就是繼承諸先烈的遺志，安慰諸先烈在天之靈一個最好的方法。

我在紀念大會中，並且鄭重提出，從事清鄉工作的每一個同志，絕不當清鄉是一隅之事，而是看做和平反共建國的實驗場所，為什麼呢，就和平而論，我們所謂和平，不是姑息苟安，而是中日永久清睦，東亞永久和平，要達到這一個目的，最要的是，中日兩國互相親睦，共同努力於東亞復興，日本軍隊為什麼這樣的援助清鄉呢，這完全是為的是中國，為的是使中國早日能夠恢復治安，充實國力民力，以分擔建設東亞新秩序之責任，我們常時說愛中國，愛日本，愛東亞，這種意念，日本軍隊於援助中國清鄉已充分的發揮了，中國軍隊以及人民受了這一番感動之後，知道中日兩國互相親睦，共同努力，不只是一種理想，而是一種顯著的事實，就清鄉區域裏，因共同努力而益發互相親睦，所以能夠在這兩個月的期間，就有這樣的成績，這豈不是和平的實驗場所，再就反共而論，這次清鄉工作，最顯著的，是以肅清匪共為對象，匪共的目的是借抗戰來擴張自己的地盤，擴張自己的勢力，使中華民國淪為蘇聯之一部，他要達到這個目的，是不僅以中國為東亞而犧牲的，所以共匪不滅，一切無從說起，這次清鄉工作以反共為實驗場所，明明白白，毋待煩言的，再以建國而論，所謂清鄉

巴斯拉方面向伊朗進發，俄軍則自高加索方面進攻，伊朗首相，情勢極爲嚴重，傳伊朗已動員兵力有四十萬，并具有飛機一百架，準備抵抗英軍之進攻。

近數週來，德蘇戰爭之重心，已由中路和北路移向南路，德軍進攻之目標，是烏克蘭的蘇聯要港敖德薩及蘇聯最大之石油產地特尼茨盆地，據德軍司令部發表，烏克蘭戰況，最爲劇烈，隆斯台特將軍所統率之德軍，沿布格河推進，羅軍則向敖德薩圍攻，德軍業已佔領烏克蘭之大半，又德軍已渡過亞柏河，烏克蘭蘇軍，已作有史以來最大之撤退，茲與德蘇戰事有關的，爲本月十日英蘇的共同照會土國，聲明英蘇必予援助，蘇仍忠於蒙得婁條約，同時英蘇兩國，因對伊朗提出要求，限一星期內，須驅逐在伊之德僑三千名而遭拒絕，於是近東戰事，遂因此而爆發。

目前德軍之行動，俟烏克蘭全部佔領後，德軍即可經高加索南下，當德軍南下時，必須派別動部隊，而假道土而其向巴庫進攻，以圖確保該地之油田，頃聞駐在羅馬尼亞之利斯特之德軍，並編成一軍團之部隊，該軍團中配有石油技師，並擬定九十月間，開始進攻高加索，英國政府有鑒於此，爲預防高加索油田落入德軍之手，英軍必須假道伊朗，開入蘇聯境內，而與紅軍會合，共同對德作戰，同時美國爲了援蘇，亦須假用伊朗之橫斷鐵路之必要，因爲目前美國援蘇之路線，不外有三，一爲海參威路線，此係與遠東局勢有關，故美國雖欲利用此線，亦須慎重行事，而竭力避免刺激日本，二爲大西洋路線，由大西洋至蘇聯北部茂曼斯克或亞爾于日爾，經倭羅格達而至莫斯科，但因芬軍之參戰，及德潛艇在北冰洋異常活躍，故利用此線，亦甚困難，三爲西亞細亞路線，即在波斯灣，巴斯拉卸貨，而利用伊朗鐵路，此線較爲便利，美國欲利用此線，必須向伊朗提出軍需品通過之要求，在此種情形之下，英蘇爲了先發制人，於是聯合類向伊朗施用壓力，同時英軍沿着伊朗，伊朗克邊境，集中者已達五六師之衆，另有印度軍三師，并令旅伊若干英僑撤退，以圖威脅伊朗就範。

英蘇聯合向伊朗要求驅逐德僑，伊政府已對英蘇兩國答覆謂，伊政府并無延長或再予發給德人居伊之許可證，但將目前所居住於伊朗德人立即驅逐出境，則有引起德蘇外交關係破裂之可能，而非確守中立政策之意也，但經英蘇大軍壓迫，終不能不宣言停戰，而告屈服。

今日英蘇聯軍侵略伊朗，則德軍爲援助伊國計，亦將開始進軍，此時德國勢將要求土國，允許德軍火之通過，此舉土國能否允准，頗堪注目，因爲土國向來保持中立地位，但以最近局勢來觀察其處境，實屬困難，法國以前即與英國有互助公約，對蘇有不侵犯條約，對德也於本年六月締結不侵犯條約，又土耳其曾於六年前，與伊朗，阿富汗間，亦締結互相援助條約，并規定任何一國如遭受第三國之攻擊時，他國即須加以援助，故土國目前鑑於局勢之緊張，已將平時兵備七十萬而增至二百五十萬，佈防國境一帶，以備萬一。

總之，英國看到蘇聯軍事失敗後之危機，同時爲了確保援蘇之路線，不得不趁機侵略近東，可是德國之目光，亦重視近東局勢之發展，而英蘇兩國之不顧一切，侵犯伊朗，吾人相信此舉，是使近東之戰亂，有擴大之可能也。

德義今後之戰略

德元首希特勒與義首相墨索利尼，既於本年六月上旬舉行布倫納山隘會談之後，乃有同月下旬德蘇戰爭之爆發，今者，兩巨頭又在八月廿五日至廿九日五天之間，會談於德軍前線司令部內，是項會談，顯然針對最近羅地海上會談與未來之英美蘇莫斯科會議而發，結果對於當前國際情勢，究將展開何種新局面，此時尙未可斷定，惟我人根據客觀條件加以批判，認爲此次希墨兩氏會談日期，恰值英蘇協力進攻伊朗之際，同時美國亦正謀從波斯灣方面輸送軍用品接濟蘇聯，可知希墨會談必然要深切檢討英美共同宣言要點，以及關於英蘇軍攻入伊朗內幕，由此統籌一個適當對策，質言之，加強軸心駢肩作戰機能，企圖擊散英美蘇連絡陣線耳。

本來今次歐戰，德義兩國旨在推倒英國舊勢力，從而建設歐陸新

特市區內的和平秩序，與租界中的紛亂工潮，適成對照。

當然人民今日尚在生活高漲之下掙扎，此乃四年來全面戰爭的直接影響，不過一切情形已納入控制之下，而人民究未入於戰爭中的「最難」階段，況陳市長關懷民生的努力，正在逐步收效，今有大上海的人民，誠抱有極大的樂觀。

▲英國爲日本之真敵▼

英國在美國烟幕之後，最近竟敢對日本的南進提出警告。

英國藉美國之援助，步入危境，而挑激日本，幾至引動公開戰事，約翰牛無非備賴山羊叔的無限援助，敢與日本一戰，不過山羊叔未見能爲其從兄所慮也。

日本此時，當對英國採取堅強不屈的政策，而置其從美國幕後的激惱於不理，日本當知其今日之真正敵人乃爲英國，日本之與美國，乃傳統之友，而非傳統之敵，英日之間，果有一度同盟，然而同盟之目的，乃爲英國之利益，日美間之衝突，可用和平手段解決之，至於英國則已無和平談判之餘地。

在今日之世界情勢中，日本當拋棄情感而面對事實，英國之仇日乃事實之一，故日本非以全力相抗不可，如是者，日本庶能實現其理想的政策。

▲給上海美國總領事

佛蘭克洛卡脫的公開信▼

洛卡脫先生：

上海的前程，可說是全在足下掌握之中，足下又有美國第四陸戰隊堅利槍刺的支撐，故而或許在無心中是發揮着與帝俄極盛時代柴皇相等的權力，足下的習性，正與前國民政府外交部長陳友仁氏所稱爲柴皇男爵的前英國領事，雪泥巴登爵士相同，關於柴皇巴登的故事，過於沉長，茲不重敘，所論僅以足下的一切爲限。

據人所知，足下已將上海英國總領事喬治的一切權力，取而代之，換言之，喬治君已學着他的上司邱吉爾的榜樣，低身來服從美國同僚的命令，——在此言之，即是足下的命令——，足下現今的態度，似乎將日本總領事，視若無視，亦似乎將後者的發言，以爲不足輕重。

足下身爲美國總領事，得有美國陸戰隊與兵艦的待命防護，與英國總領事之不復有軍隊兵艦來指揮，適成對照。

足下已表演柴皇式的專制手腕，干涉公共租界的行政，尤其是足下的反對將公共租界中的中國法院交還合法的中國國民政府，國民政府已得十一個歐洲國家的承認，有充分管轄這中國法院的權力。

上述的中國法院，是純粹的中國立法機關，而足下乃越限干涉中國的內政，足下與工部局勾結，將不再保護這些法院來恐嚇，又慫恿租界警務當局，使於法院交還南京政府之後，不再與之合作，足下亦揚言如現在法院放棄其（因足下的共謀與援助）受重慶政權的管轄，則租界將法院易地重設。

本問題的解決，全在足下之手，前工部局的美籍總董樊克林已經辭職，至於繼任總辦費信惇所遺的「美籍」缺位者的工部局法律顧問博良，亦不過是一有名無實的主腦，其他兩美籍董事，亦僅徒有其名，而對交還法院問題，無權過問，所以此事之解決，非待足下不可。

足下須知國民政府對於此事，將不容再有躊躇，足下能從早決定，則對於租界的「康健」必大有裨益。

在此情形之下，需要有相當的自察，更要將以前上海領事的經過，加以參考，尤其是柴皇巴登，彼因過份干涉中國的內政，而遭「左遷」，柴皇式的專制，當然不能助足下來解決這個問題。

敬祝民生健康！

中華新聲半月刊主筆 甘德雲

近東局勢之檢討

中央社

近來隨着德蘇戰局之開展，英美積極援蘇，於是近東戰事之重心佔之伊朗，卒於本月廿四日夜半，已告爆發，目前英軍正由巴格達及

到印度之間的國家都獲其益，這些國家當然得了警告，非與英國合作不可，尤其是荷蘭。

▲英國革命在醞釀中▼

英國內部的實情，無可爭辯的指示出一種醞釀革命的情況，此說並非無因，英國內情的緊張，明顯的證實革命情緒的日益高漲。

英國在戰事上的屢次失利，使國內人民，困苦日深，民心亦日益搖動，來自英倫三島的消息，都可以證實其人民將對現在惡境揭起革命。

計口授糧辦法的普遍，不但麵包，牛乳，雞蛋，肉類，蔬菜等，受其限制，衣服鞋類亦不能免，婦女的徵調，英人所持美國股票有價證券的被迫交出，均將民情激怒至嚴重程度，致邱吉爾政府非用武力來維持法律與秩序不可。

英國人民之對美國投資而持有美國股票者必須全部繳入國庫，以作最近美國對英貸款四萬二千五百萬元的抵押品，損失所及，無有豁免，英國在美的工業投資，如考爾特合組的聯支事業，均已脫售，得資以作英國龐大戰費的一部分。

八月六日，英國糧食部，用樂觀的口吻發表自八月二十五日起，每人購買牛乳酪之限制將增加至三兩，同時則發表人民必須多用外國罐頭牛乳，可見鮮牛乳的缺乏，其他食品之購買，無一不有限制，雞蛋蔬菜已極稀少，魚肉更難得到，此種事實已在英國著名經濟雜誌「金融新聞」中有了證明，人民不但滿意食品供給的情形，更反對糧食部的嚴厲限制。

今冬人民已在預期煤荒，深知今日之煤已如金鑽石之可貴，而稀少正與金鑽石相等，數百年傳統下來冬日焚焚的爐火，今冬將不復可見矣，可靠的消息，指出英國的煤產，已不能供給必需的用途，即在夏季，需要亦已超過供給甚鉅，政府為補救這危急的情形，將解除自二十五至五十歲鑛工的兵役，俾得從事採掘。

財部大臣金史萊伍德爵士八月六日發表，政府不再繼續發行戰債，這理由極明顯，人民既無力維持其生計，又安有餘資購認戰債。英國人民表面上雖有民權法的保障，但是數百年來，却是在貴族資本家鐵蹄之下，換言之，英國人民的俯首受命，已成習慣，失去反抗的能力，但是今日的情形，大非昔比，尤為在上次世界大戰結束之後。

愛國的熱情早已消失，今日之英國人民，將歷數其所受之痛苦，用明顯的智理應付其當前的困境，對於邱吉爾之置人民於戰禍，忍受無限之犧牲，毫無救濟在望，況覺邱吉爾如不改其政策，則英國惟有滅亡而已，故不滿之情緒已難遏止，一到忍無可忍之時，將無法防止其革命，羅氏談話發表之後，美國未能對德宣傳，英國的希望已絕，英國已種其革命之因，不久將獲其果矣。

▲上海特別市之政績▼

陳公博市長就任以來，上海特別市的進步，異常良好，在陳市長賢能指導下，上海特別市已有極大之成就，恢復從前的「模範」美名。肅清罪惡運動已有非常的成功，今日除少數「育行的」機關，偶而發現之外，所有特別市區內的賭窟烟窩都已禁絕，此點已堪讚頌，何況更有其他的成功。

市內民生問題，向為市長所特別注意，糧食問題，經市長的努力，已大致改善，非陳市長之功，今日上海人民安能以合理之代價購得食米，而免囤積牟利者的剝削，據聞限制米價成功之後，上海特別市正在設法平定其他物價，以挽民生，當然首先注意者，為煤斤與燃料問題，此類價格均已漲到駭人的高度。

特別市對於戰區復興的建設，亦大可引以自榮，斷垣殘壁則拆除之，以築起新屋，道路破壞者，修築一新，教育方面，除原有之學校多數恢復外，又新設大中小學數處，衛生方面，不但人民的康健大有進步，防疫工作亦顯然成功。

▲新東亞的曙光▼

和平運動的迅速進展，與國內各處和平根基的奠定，已使戰前狀態漸漸恢復，重慶政權終於崩潰，而新東亞的曙光從地平線上照耀出來。

對於外國向世界此部侵略的恐懼，因為有日本與新中國的團結而消散，中日兩國將肩作戰以抵抗亞洲民族的真敵，——盎葛羅薩克遜集團，在日本領導之下，而有新中國無限的人力財力，整個東亞可以形成一個自給的大集團，其中更有印度，泰國，與其他自主的，與在歐洲帝國主義鐵蹄下的，亞洲民族。

兩年前，美國作者史脫萊德發表一篇文章，題目是：「現在團結罷」，引起了全世界的興趣，史氏所唱的團結，正是與現在邱吉爾一類英國宣傳者的聲嘶力竭向「老天」（就是現在的美國與羅斯福）呼救相同，史氏的宗旨是要將所謂泰西的「民主國」團結起來，他在有意或是無意之中，竟爾沒有顧到整個亞洲與日本，中國，等強大國家，可見像史氏一類的人，連英美兩國的領袖在內，是沒有把握着世界的實際情勢，而且他們看亞洲還是「十九世紀的亞洲」，是西方帝國主義侵略的園地。

新中國與日本的領袖却不像歐美領袖的毫無意味，譬如對於英美的狂放政策，已知如何不睬，而決心依照「亞洲是亞洲人的亞洲」的原則，規劃自己的前程。

實現國父所倡的亞洲主義，在目前世界情形上是不可能，不過日本已經走了趨向目的的初步，就是與新中國團結，而在東亞建立共榮圈，包括滿洲國，南洋，與荷屬東印度。

計劃的初步已經有汪主席和平運動的實現而成功，第二步也因為法屬安南的加入共榮圈而局部實現。

破壞的論調雖多，但是公正的觀察家不能否認上說之確係實情，也不能不承認計劃的完全成功，僅是時間問題，而且「亞洲人的亞洲」這種精神並非潛臥，乃是蓬勃的火焰，非數百年來歐洲列強的壓制所

能撲滅。

我們說新東亞的曙光從地平線上照耀出來，並非虛事張揚，近數月來明朗的進步，都是這不可變更的局勢的明證。

▲伊蘭被侮▼

伊蘭乃一愛好和平的亞洲國家，並且盡力迴避英美與蘇聯的勾結，不料八月二十八日，英，蘇聯軍向中立的伊蘭進攻，澈底顯露了英國傳統的無義，與蘇聯的殘暴狡猾。

英國的侵略本性，藉口伊蘭不當收留英國所認為過多的德人，又充分的發揮其目的，乃在征服一個和平的國家，這國家的惟一過失，是她的富源向來吸引了許多帝國主義饑餓的猶太人，英國政府的假仁假義，在這次無恥的侮辱伊蘭中，暴露得不能再明顯了。

邱吉爾於八月二十七日宣布說，要一個一個的對付他們，次日，星期一，英軍從南面蘇軍從北面就開始侵入伊蘭，炸燬城市，擊沉船隻，用這種方式就來保障伊蘭的完整與安全，進攻之前，經過長時期的預備，但是必須要有一種藉口，假使沒有發現數百名德人及其他歐洲人在伊蘭做着科學上，工藝上，文化上，的和平工作，就非另行找差不可，進攻伊蘭乃是英國近東作戰順序的一步，也是英國帝國政策中的一份心願，就是要築起一座從埃及到印度的旱橋。

伊蘭的態度，與伊蘭的君主政府，都無間可乘，但是他們雖然像天使一般的純潔，也是無益，不得不做了英蘇侵略的犧牲者，不但英國，就是蘇俄，也是顯着歷史上遺傳下來的榮息，與英德式的帝國主義，他們見伊蘭弱小可欺，不由的就在世界政治組織形將崩潰的時期中，復萌舊態。

世界對於今日的伊蘭，可以看到一個竭力避免戰事，尊重第三者的權利，與盡力從事自身和平建設的國家，如何受狂暴的攻擊，果然他的命運，最近英國艾登外相，已經赤露的宣布了，英國在遠東的兵力已經增強，預備再行進攻，他的進攻，不但英國，就是蘇蘇士運河

資本金 法幣 五千萬圓(全額繳足)
各種公積金 法幣 四千五十萬圓



華興商業銀行

總行 上海百老匯路六五號
行 電話 四六一九三

分支行處地址

南京建康路
蘇州觀前街
杭州新民路
蚌埠二馬路
鎮江中華路

營業種類

存款，匯款，放款，國外
匯兌，其他一切銀行業務

南京興業銀行

甲乙 種活定兩便存款

此類存款

活定兩便

利息優厚

提取自由

甲乙兩種

任聽選擇

手續簡便

敏捷迅速

臨時行址 南京朱雀路一一號

營業時間 (上午九時至下午三時
中午不休息)

電話 二二三三五三號

電報掛號 〇〇八一號

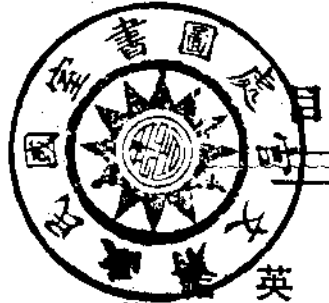
中華新報

中華民國三十年九月十五日

國民政府宣傳部登記誌字第十號

第七卷

第一期



要

新東亞的曙光

伊蘭被侮

英國革命在醞釀中

上海特別市之政績

英國爲日本之真敵

上海美國總領事

佛蘭克洛卡脫的公開信

農商銀行

BANK OF AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE

行址建康路二〇一號

電報掛號六八二九

營業室 二二三三
經理室 二二三三

電話

定期存款

三個月四厘
六個月六厘
一年八厘

活期存款

分支票與存摺兩種
收支便利

活定兩便存款

享定期之利息
有活期之自由

特種約定存款

辦法臨時約定
利息特別優厚

匯款

分信匯 票匯
電匯 電話匯
手續簡便
匯水克己

信託

代理買賣各種外國
貨幣內外公債股票