

Vol. 6  
第六卷

NANKING, March 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

Anti-Communism and People's Victuals  
*By President Wang Ching-wei*

The World's Super-Dictator

Matsuoka's Visit to Europe

Balkans Co-Operating with Germany

Terrorism Again in Shanghai

Cordial Nippon-Soviet Relations

Settling Scores With the S.M.C.



70 Cents  
a Copy  
每册七角

## 中 華 新 報 半 月 刊

\$15 a Year  
每年十五元

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 Agents

Chinese Commercial Publishing House, 304 Liza Bldg.,  
346 Sezchuan Rd., Shanghai, China.  
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

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 \$8.00 per half year or \$15.00 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 董澤沛 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 Inter-  
national 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; Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., P.O. Box 613, Shanghai.

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

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

Japan Maruzen Company, Ltd., 6 Nihonbashi Tori-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, 597 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., Philadel-  
phia, Pa.; P. D. and Ione Parkins, 1620 Mission St., South  
Pasadena, Cal.

England: W. H. Smith & Son, Ltd., Standard House, London, W. C.  
2; Hoshino Book Store, 83 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. Hoffer & Sons, Ltd., 3 & 4  
Pekky 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 Streissand, 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: Emilia Imberti & Co., Via Giulio 20, Torino (109).

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

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. Tachuna & Co., New Town, Harbin.

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

Straits Settlements: Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., Raffles Place Singapore,  
The Federal Rubber Stamp Co., No. 35, Raffles Square, Sing-  
apore, 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. Sithem-  
bara Nader & Sons, News Agents & Book Sellers, Railway  
Station, Ipoh.

India: D. B. Taraporevala Sons & Co., 190 Herby Road, Brimbay;  
Chuckervertky, Chatterjee & Co., Ltd., 15, College Square,  
Calcutta.

Australia: E. W. Cole, 253 Swanson St., Book Arcade, Melbourne,  
Angus & Robertson, Ltd., 89 Castlereagh St., Sydney.

Finland: Reutatiekirjakauppa O.Y. Koydenpunojankatu, Helsinki

## To The Great Indian People

### Now Is Your Only Chance To Drive Out The English Huns

If you are seriously desirous of shaking off the  
yoke of the English Huns 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"!

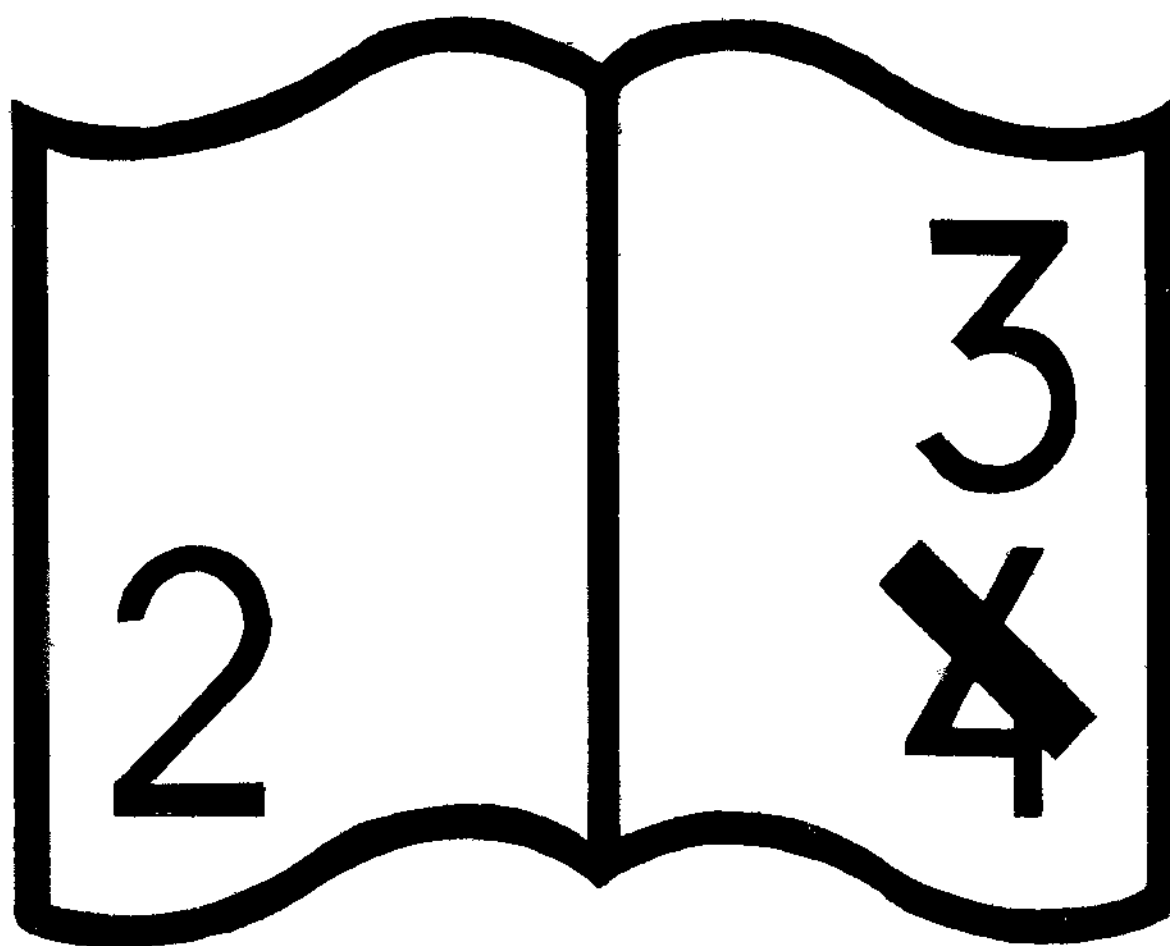
(4) May the great Allah punish treacherous  
England!

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).



应为P1-30

# 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. 6

Nanking, March 15, 1941

No. 1

## Editorial Notes & Comments

### The World's Super-Dictator

With the passing of the Lease-Lend Bill, the United States Congress has unwittingly or otherwise created a super-dictator for the world in the person of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

Congress' action is not only a momentous step, but a most dangerous precedent has been set, the immediate outcome of which will lead to a world conflagration threatening the very existence of civilization and the existence of the United States itself.

The passage of the Lease-Lend Bill was a stormy one and there was abundant proof that a large section of the American people were dead set against an act which is bound to involve the United States in the present life-and-death struggle in Europe. But "Third-Termer" Roosevelt won the day, — the American dictator, and the world's would-be "super-dictator," together with his Congress henchmen, carried the Bill through in face of fierce opposition, just as the President carried out the abrogation of the 1911 Japanese-American Treaty of Commerce and Navigation in the face of nation-wide opposition.

Roosevelt has seemingly thrown all sanity to the winds, in the vain hope that the United States in combination with the tottering British Empire will overcome the might and power of the partners of the Tripartite Alliance, and their numerous allies. The mighty American dollar is not sufficient to stem Germany's powerful onrush in Europe, while the much-vaunted Uncle Sam's navy will find a worthy foe in the invulnerable Japanese Navy.

The crisis which has been precipitated by Roosevelt's rash action defies pen-description and the most superlative epithets would be insufficient to condemn the American dictator's suicidal policy. There is only one thing left to

say: The United States, while still a neutral and non-belligerent in the light of international law, has committed herself to such an extent that she may now be considered as embroiled in the European conflict, and, furthermore, that by the very conditions of extension of aid to England she lays herself open to attack by the Axis Powers.

The involuntary surrender of British spheres of influence in the Western Hemisphere gave Roosevelt further opportunity of consolidating his "dictatorship" as well as of extending American influence from Newfoundland to the Falkland Islands. Such maneuvers naturally aroused suspicion and mistrust in the South



"Third-Termer" Roosevelt . . . claimant for the title of World's Super-Dictator.

960393

American republics where 20th century American imperialism has been at work for several years past. South America, prior to the recent surrender of British spheres of influence, could at least regard British activities with a certain amount of equanimity, such activities being confined mostly to the fields of finance and commerce, but with these fields being gradually encompassed in the American embrace and the hanging threat of American military and naval thrusts to back up American inroads, there can now be no question but that the South American republics will, in sheer self-defence, be forced to take active measures to counteract immediate and future American moves in the Western Hemisphere.

The question of American interference in the Pacific is quite clear-cut. Premeditated or casual action which will in any way disturb the situation in the Western Pacific will find Japan fully prepared to resist and drive off the intruders. Not only that, but any clash between the United States and Japan in the Pacific will find a powerful ally aligned on Japan's side — New China, rejuvenated and, with her tremendous wealth and man-power, ready to fight for the defence of East Asia.

Over a century ago, in 1823, President Monroe formulated the famous Monroe Doctrine which succeeding Presidents of the United States have consistently upheld as the fundamental factor in American foreign policy. This doctrine had, in fact, until recently, been elevated to the status of an unwritten law. Since its inception, the doctrine has been repeatedly assailed by the same offender, England, whose determination to prevent the adoption of this doctrine led to the present catastrophic conflict.

But national aspirations change, like the weather, and what for a century and more has been held as sacred by the United States Government is today regarded as a stepping-stone to greater power and world domination. The United States has definitely stepped into the shoes of Britain and the Monroe Doctrine no longer stands for the ideals which inspired its inceptor. What the present United States Government pretends to uphold for the Monroe Doctrine is merely a perversity of this doctrine, and the man responsible for this shocking change in American moral standards is none other than President Roosevelt, pretender to the title of "World's Super-Dictator."

## Matsuoka's Visit to Europe

It can be readily gauged that the departure of Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, Japanese Foreign Minister, on a visit to Europe, cannot be taken in the nature of a health trip, especially at such a critical juncture in world history.

Despite the *ballons d'essai* emanating from Washington and London, most of them in the nature of "wishful thinking," there is no doubt that Mr. Matsuoka, as Foreign Minister of a Power which is one of the most important partners in the Axis Alliance, is proceeding to Berlin and Rome on matters concerning the future policies of the Tripartite partners. In all probability, also, Mr. Matsuoka will undertake serious discussions with Colonel Joachim Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister, as to the future course Japan must take in the event of a war breaking out between Germany and the United States. This eventuality has become practical reality with the passage of the Lease-Lend Bill in the U. S. Congress and the announcement that American warships will be used to convoy British vessels conveying war material and foodstuffs to England.

Japan, Germany and Italy all face stark realities and their policies are shaped accordingly. To imagine that Mr. Matsuoka is simply



Japan's Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka  
...headed for the Axis capitals to consolidate  
the tripartite alliance.

going on a trip to discuss banalities or the weather, as some democratic quarters seem to think, is typical of the mentality which has brought ruin to Czechoslovakia, Poland, Norway, Holland, Belgium, France, as well as tottering England. Mr. Matsuoka has himself been face to face with grave crises. He was the intended victim of the wiles practised at Geneva by the Anglo-French dominated League of Nations, but circumvented all these intrigues by walking out of the League chamber with his suite after delivering a "hot blast" at the hypocrites who filled the League seats. He has kept in close touch with world events and he has felt the world's pulse-beat ever since then, bearing in mind always that, in order to make progress, Japan must adopt a firm attitude and re-orientate her policy away from the clutches of the Anglo-American bloc.

Japan's commitments under the Tripartite Alliance are quite clear, and if Mr. Matsuoka feels that a trip to the German and Italian capitals is necessary, it is simply for the purpose of getting first-hand knowledge of the future policies of the Powers who are partners of his own country. His trip will certainly result in far-reaching events, and there is no question that the alliance will gain by it.

### Balkans Co-Operating with Germany

The recent intense diplomatic activity in the Balkans has resulted in yet another Axis victory with the participation of Bulgaria in the Tripartite Pact. In attaining this victory, the German Foreign Office put over another defeat against British diplomacy, as represented in the recent visits of Mr. Anthony Eden to Greece and Turkey.

The inclusion of Bulgaria in the Axis, although not of very great significance from a military point of view, serves to show which way the wind is blowing in the Balkans. Turkey and Yugoslavia have so far preserved a strict neutrality, but the former deemed it advisable to conclude a non-aggression pact with Bulgaria, thus proving that she had no intention of being a British pawn by proving a menace to a power which had joined the Axis. The German diplomatic victory over Bulgaria may, therefore, be termed an indirect victory over Turkey as well. Negotiations are still in progress with Yugoslavia, but it is only a question of a few more days



*Herr Hitler greeted King Boris of Bulgaria two years ago . . . their hand-shake has borne fruit in the form of Bulgaria's participation in the Tripartite Pact.*

before this Balkan power also decides to throw in its lot with the Axis.

The Greek question still remains to be liquidated, and the difficulties which have so far faced the Italian High Command in Albania due to the lack of adequate communications and the difficult terrain are expected to fade away as soon as Germany is in a position to bring pressure to bear on the Greek rear. The first signs of German military activity against the Greeks will immediately hasten the collapse of their resistance on the Albanian front and the ensuing pincer movement will spell the speedy annihilation of the Greek forces.

### Terrorism Again in Shanghai

Terrorism again reared its ugly head in the foreign areas of Shanghai on March 14 when assassins' bullets inflicted deadly injuries on Mr. Seng Ming, Director of the Inland Revenue Administration, while two other appointees of the National Government at Nanking were severely injured.

Mr. Seng Ming had just emerged from his house on Yu Yuen Road in the International Settlement and entered his automobile when three men, one armed, approached him, the armed man firing two shots which lodged in Mr. Seng's chest and neck. The victim was killed outright.

The second Nanking official to be attacked was Mr. Pan Tse-tung, an officer in President Wang Ching-wei's bodyguard. At the time of



*Mr. Chen Kung-po, Shanghai's energetic Mayor... has strong views against terrorism which he is determined to wipe out.*

the dastardly attack, Mr. Pan was riding in a ricksha along Avenue Road, in the International Settlement, when a gunman sprang up within almost point-blank range and fired a shot. Not realizing that he was seriously wounded, Mr. Pan proceeded in the same ricksha to the Sinza Police Station and reported the incident. He later proceeded to the Paulun Hospital where it was found that he had received a serious wound in the neck, the missile being found lodged in the neck.

The third incident involved Mr. Wang Shih-an, Chairman of the Tao Li League, a powerful political organization supporting President Wang Ching-wei's Peace Movement. Mr. Wang was attacked at his residence in the French Concession, sustaining three serious knife cuts in the head, while his son-in-law, who came to his rescue, was shot in the leg.

The three incidents all occurred within the space of two hours and showed that there was a premeditated plan of action to murder these important Nanking officials. Only one of the terrorists was captured, when the attempt was made on Mr. Wang's life, while all the others managed to make their escape, the police of the foreign areas failing up till now in making any arrests.

The recurrence of terrorism in Shanghai again brings to light the necessity of even greater co-operation between the foreign authorities and the Chinese municipal government at Shanghai. Up till the present only half-hearted measures to stamp out terrorism in the International Settlement and French Concession have been taken, with the result that this form of political weapon as wielded by the Chungking bandits is raised every now and again with tragic results to those who are working for the Peace Movement.

It is more than high time for the foreign authorities to go into action, and in full co-operation with Mayor Chen of the Shanghai Special Municipality, eradicate this evil. Failing strong action on the part of the foreign authorities, the National Government will be obliged to take the situation into its own hands to ensure the safety of its appointees.

\* \* \*

### Cordial Nippon-Soviet Relations

A great deal of conjecture has arisen recently as to the future course of Nippon-Soviet relations, especially after the recent amicable conclusion of the fishery agreement. Not much has been heard of the progress of talks between General Tatekawa, Japan's envoy in Moscow, and the Soviet Foreign Commissariat, but the solution of the fishery problem augurs well for the future.

There can be no doubt that it is to the interest of the two countries in particular and of the world in general, that they should get together and live like good neighbors. Perhaps the easiest way to reach this status, would be to conclude a non-aggression pact. Most of the irritants, like the Amur River navigation problem, the boundary question, the fishery agreement and the oil concessions in Saghalin, have already been smoothed over, thus proving that fundamentally there should be no bar for the two powers to draw closer still by mutual understanding and profitable trade.

The trip undertaken by Mr. Matsuoka to Europe will most probably lead him to Moscow, and a meeting in the Kremlin of Japan's Foreign Minister with Stalin and Foreign Commissar Molotov should pave the way for a more far-reaching understanding than has ever been achieved between the two nations.



*Josef Stalin, boss of the Kremlin . . . , will receive Matsuoka and perhaps discuss a non-aggression pact?*

### Settling Scores With the S.M.C.

With the passing of time, it becomes a greater source of wonder to us how such a corrupt and arrogant body like the Municipal Council of the International Settlement at Shanghai can exist or be allowed to exist.

Under suffrance on Chinese soil, and enjoying privileges obtainable nowhere else in the world, the Council has not even the fundamental decency to try to alleviate the lot of the Chinese Community. Without equality in privileges, completely disfranchised, and permanently shoved into the background, the Chinese of Shanghai are treated worse than the former slaves of plantations in the southern states of the U.S.A.

The Council has been repeatedly warned to change its ways, to better the lot of the Chinese Community, who supply more than 85% of the Council's income, but to both warnings and entreaties the Council has thus far turned a deaf ear. Hypocritically, they still carry on under the obsolete Land Regulations, meanwhile "making hay while the sun shines" by allotting exorbitant salaries to all the English "imported" employees.

The Land Regulations—as any sane and intelligent person will tell you—cannot by any stretch of the imagination form the basis of a constitution for any municipality or borough, be it in China or elsewhere, but the Council continues to imbue it with spiritual privileges and consistently refuses to hear of reforms. The Land Regulations belong to the dim, petrified past, and must be discarded if Shanghai is to attain full majority and its proper place among the other great metropolis of the world.

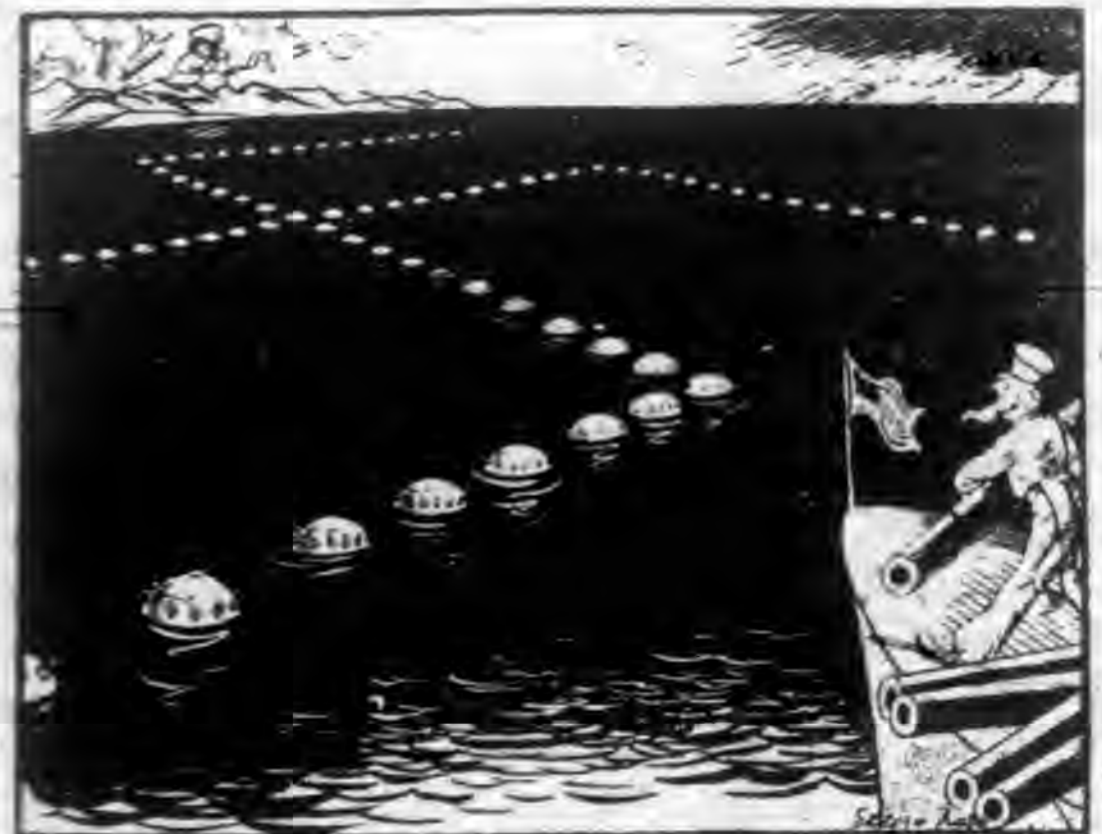
### British Lose 9 Patrol Ships

With the sinking of the two coast patrol ships, the "Remilo" and the "Codders," the loss of which is now admitted by the British Admiralty, the British Navy has lost no fewer than 9 patrol ships in the course of the last three weeks alone, according to information from competent quarters.

A large number of officers and men was lost with the ships, particularly in the case of the "Huntley"—with a crew of 73—and the "Ormonde," which was virtually torn to pieces by a direct bomb hit on March 5.

### Turkey Ousts British Railroad Workers

Foreign specialists and foremen working for Turkish railroads and rolling mills at Karnbuk have been replaced by Turks, it was reported in Jstanbul. The majority of these workers are Britishers.



*Aid or no aid from Uncle Sam, an effective swastika barrier stands between the U. S. A. and tottering England. (Drawn by Eturo Kato).*



## ANTI-COMMUNISM & PEOPLE'S VICTUALS

By President Wang Ching-wei

*In commemoration of the 16th Anniversary (March 12) of the Death of the Late Dr. Sun Yat-Sen*

At every anniversary of the death of our Party Leader, Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, I always recollect with mixed feelings of deep sorrow and great inspiration of his exhortation, "Since our revolution has not been completed, we comrades still need to exert our best efforts! Now let me say a few words on the subject of Anti-Communism and People's Victuals in the light of what our late Leader taught us during his life-time.

Our late Leader's last teachings were his Three People's Principles of which the People's Livelihood is the third and last doctrine. He completed this composition only before he went up north in November, 1924. In discussing the problem of People's Livelihood, he took great pains to criticize the theory of Marxism, saying, "It is impossible to solve China's social problem by Marxian methods as advocated by the followers of Marx".... "We maintain that for the solution of the problem of People's Livelihood we should not adopt any untimely drastic measures; instead, we should employ preventive measures so that troubles will be avoided." How clear and significant are these words!

What was the reason that Dr. Sun so strongly objected to strong and drastic measures? Because he always advocated during his life-time the union and fusion of Oriental morals and spirit and occidental materialism. That was why he advocated "universal love," "Ta Tung," ("Cosmopolitanism" and "Peaceful struggle for the salvation of China.") Accordingly, he suggested that political and economic improvements should be introduced by peaceful means whenever possible. He never wanted to take strong and drastic measures. The followers of Marx, on the contrary, always indulge in cruelties and find pleasure in destructive activities which seems to be ingrained in their nature. Violent methods agree with their instincts.

In 1923 and 1924, Dr. Sun perceived the intentions of the Marxians in China and repeatedly warned our countrymen of the danger

facing the nation. After his death in 1925, Marxian followers began to unmask themselves revealing their horrible features. From 1927 onwards they openly played the role of Communist-bandits and even discarded the name of Marxians. They had by that time already forgotten the principles of Marxism, and degenerated into a horde of bandits—successors to the notorious Huang Chao, Li Tse-cheng and Chang Hsien-chung. Since that time they have committed acts of violence with ever-increasing audacity. In Kiangsi and all the other areas where the Communists have traversed there are many burial grounds known as "Wan Jen Kang" wherein now lie multitudes of those who died at the hands of the Chinese Reds. China is a poor country, where violences cannot be used against the rich but only to the poor and where drastic measures cannot be taken against luxuries but only against necessities like foodstuff. The Communist-bandits have thus become the arch enemy of the people especially in the matter of food.

National reconstruction rests on people's livelihood which in turn depends upon food. Hence, Dr. Sun in expounding the principle of People's Livelihood, emphasized first and foremost the problem of food in the third lecture after setting forth the general principles in the two previous lectures. He said: "What we advocate in discussing People's Livelihood is that every one of our 400,000,000 countrymen shall have enough food and very cheap food." In these days when the price of rice is so high and the nation is in the grip of starvation, it gives us even more mental anguish to recall these words of our late Leader.

We read in the Principle of People's Livelihood that since the Opium War, foreign economic pressure has caused the food production in China to diminish steadily. If we can restore peaceful conditions in China and follow Dr. Sun's bequeathed teachings to emancipate farmers as well as his seven methods of increasing agricultural production, the food problem will

naturally be solved. Unfortunately, during the past few years we have been in the midst of an unprecedented "war", which has contributed both directly and indirectly to the soaring of the price of rice. It is even more unfortunate that in addition to the effects of the hostilities, Communist bandits have been taking advantage of the trouble to crush our national vitality and to ruin the people's strength by means of violent methods. The "scorched earth" policy has turned farms and fields into deserts and reduced agricultural implements to ashes. The production of rice has been reduced. The guerilla warfare has caused the interruption of communications and paralyzed the system of transportation. Consequently the relations between producers and consumers cannot be properly readjusted. Both the agricultural producers and the urban consumers have suffered tremendously. The depredations of guerillas have deprived the poor farmers of the fruits of their labor which they hoped to exchange for money. Thus the victims not only have toiled in vain but have lost all the capital for their future production. That accounts for the ever increasing price of rice everywhere.

In one of my speeches last year I likened the Communists to swarms of locusts. They were scattered all over the country by the Chungking regime. In the past few years the policy of scattering the locusts has been pursued so effectively by the Chungking regime that the situation is now beyond control. The recent disbandment of the "New Fourth Army" was something inevitable. However, the Chungking authorities are still trying to carry on with the Communists under some patched-up arrangements.

In addition to the locust policy, there is also the policy of currency inflation. Thus far note issues have reached \$11,000,000,000 which is seven times as much as that before the "war". As to the rate of exchange, the value of the dollar has decreased by 76%. As a result, the price of imported rice is soaring like a rocket while the prices of native rice and other commodities are also rising rapidly in the wake of imported rice. This state of affairs may be regarded as supplementary to the locust policy. As to speculators and profiteers they are just like rice worms aiding the locust policy.

Therefore, I say that Anti-Communism is an important measure for helping the people to solve their food problem. In other words, in

order to control the food situation anti-Communist measures are the only way to achieve good results, because that is the only means to eradicate all destructive forces which tend to interrupt the transportation of foodstuffs and ruin productive enterprises. In every place cleared of Communists the populace can enjoy at least a breathing space of peace and rest; in the villages, farmers can carry on their work and produce as much rice as possible. Thus gradually other places will come to enjoy peace also, and the system of transportation will be facilitated. So every body should understand the necessity for stamping out the Communists. Do not merely cry because you are hungry and do not merely shed your tears when you find people starve. Do something. Let us all get together to work against the Communists.

In conclusion, I have one more word to say. Our spirit of sacrifice is embodied in the sayings found in the Analects: "Of the two, which shall we discard first?" asked Tse Kung. "Food first. Death has been inevitable since ancient times. Without faith, no people can be independent." was Confucius' reply. Again, Mencius said, "Life is what I want, and propriety I want too. If you can not keep both at the same time, secure the latter by throwing away or giving up the former." That kind of spirit seems to regard life as valueless. But in fact the emphasis is laid on the value of human life.

Now the entire nation is suffering as if it had fallen into fire and water, groaning and crying for help. Not only those countrymen under Chungking's direct control but all others are suffering and groaning in grief and misery. If we want to save the people from their present miserable plight, we must show that spirit of sacrifice which is pure and enduring. It is the source of the anti-Communist movement and therefore also the means to solve the food problem of the people.

It is fitting on this day in memory of our late Leader to show even more of this spirit and our great enthusiasm.

#### U.S. Diplomat Calls on Ambassador Chu Min-yi

The American Ambassador at Tokyo, Mr. Grew, paid a courtesy call on the Chinese Ambassador, Dr. Chu Min-yi, and had a pleasant conversation which lasted for about half an hour on March 3.

## Chiang Kai-shek and the Communists

When Chiang Kai-shek decided to disband the "New Fourth Army", he issued a pompous official statement in which he spoke of "discipline" and other things. This statement afforded the Chungking propagandists, who usually behave like cheer teams, more material for their work. The newsboys in Chungking staged a demonstration against the Communist paper "New China Daily News" (Sin Hwa Jih Pao). These events indicated that Chiang Kai-shek intended to suppress the Communists.

However, realities have developed in another direction. The difficulties facing the "New China Daily News" were straightened out through the mediation of General Liu Cheh. Regarding General Yeh Ting's detention, an appeal for his release has been made by his wife to Madame Sun Yat-sen at Hongkong. Chiang Kai-shek attended a certain Soviet commemoration day in Chungking and was received and welcomed like all Communists.

### Chiang's Helplessness

On the other hand, the attitude of the Communists remained unchanged in spite of Chiang's strong demonstration and his efforts to establish closer relations with them. When General Yeh Ting was detained, the Communist headquarters at Yen-an issued an order appointing a new commander for the "New Fourth Army". This new commander, together with the men under his command and the commanders of other "red" armies, issued a telegram pledging their support to the Communist Party and announcing their readiness to fight against Chiang Kai-shek. In Hopei and Shantung, the Communists launched a "purification" campaign and as a result many of Chiang's men have been arrested. Chiang Kai-shek can do nothing about this except tightening the press censorship to prevent such news from leaking out. He has no other way to solve the situation.

The Communists know exactly how much Chiang Kai-shek can do. They presented demands to Chiang in Chungking. As these demands have not been accepted, the Communists refuse to attend the "People's Political Council" which is being held now in Chungking. Perturbed by this situation, Chiang is trying to utilize the

representatives of the so-called "minority parties" and those who have no party affiliations. Wang Yung-wu, Manager of the Commercial Press knows the general situation very well, and that is why the "People's Political Council" adopted a resolution to appeal to and to condemn the Communists. It seemed for a time that Chiang Kai-shek had the situation well in control. But the Communist representatives asked for "leave of absence" and persisted in their refusal to attend the meeting.

### San Min Chu I

Finally, Chiang Kai-shek resorted once again to his hackneyed argument of "discipline". He said that the Communists had broken their promises and failed to observe strictly the *San Min Chu I*. But the Communist philosophy makes no distinction between right and wrong and the Communists have never kept any promise at all.

This "disciplinary" action of Chiang Kai-shek made it necessary for the Communists to hold another emergency meeting at Yen-an. Sun Fo, who had visited Moscow several times, started to publicize about increasing Soviet assistance to China while Li Te-chuan, wife of General Feng Yu-hsiang, made a broadcast speech to Soviet Russia.

Chiang Kai-shek will continue what the Communists described as "struggle". However, what he can see and can understand of the general situation cannot put him on the right track and enable him to take the right action. While attempting to amuse himself with the phrase "national unification", to cheat Britain and America and to soften the attitude of the pro-Communist elements in Chungking, Chiang now can hardly muster up the same amount of courage as he had in the early anti-Communist campaigns.

The complicated international situation, the calm in the Pacific and the indecisive policy of Soviet Russia all tend to prevent Chiang from making up his mind. However, the policy of the Communists has already been firmly established. They want Chiang to listen to Moscow, not to London and Washington. Chiang is like a commodity for auction. As long as the relationship between Soviet Russia on the one hand

and Britain and America on the other is not determined and until Soviet Russia's attitude toward the current war in Europe and Asia is clearly defined, the minor clashes and struggles between Chiang and the Communists will continue. Chinese Communist are "stooges" to Moscow while Chiang Kai-shek is a "stooge" to Britain and America. The struggle between these "stooges" cannot be decided by Chiang or the Communists themselves, unless Chiang realizes the importance of the interests of the Chinese themselves.

#### Gibraltar Is Lost

We believe that once Gibraltar is lost, the British will be doomed and the British offensives on the northern and southern coasts of the Mediterranean Sea will be easily crushed by the Germans ("C.C.D.N.").

#### Nanking Issues New Currency Decree

Moving to prevent attempts to hamper circulation of the new currency issued by the Central Reserve Bank, the Nanking Ministry of Finance has promulgated a regulation against those who refuse to accept the new currency.

The regulation stipulates that violators will be subject from three to 10 years' imprisonment.

The new law further strengthens the Government decree issued on February 23, whereby persons refusing to accept the Central Reserve Bank's notes will be punished under the Penal Code for disturbing public finances.

#### Municipal Authorities Call Joint Meeting

Mayor Chen Kung-po called a joint meeting on March 3 to discuss the serious situation arising from the shortage of foodstuffs in Shanghai.

The Japanese authorities, the Shanghai Municipal Council and the French Municipality all sent representatives to participate in the discussion.

#### British Secretly Build Armored Train in Northern Malaya

An armored train is being built secretly by the British at Prai, northern Malaya, according to recent reports reaching Bangkok.

Four locomotives and 10 railway cars are under construction at Prai. Construction work is being rushed day and night, it was reported.

#### Hangchow Branch of Central Reserve Bank Opens Business

After several weeks' preparation, the Hangchow Branch of the Central Reserve Bank opened for business on March 3. Mr. Chien Ta-kuei, Vice-Governor of the Bank, presided over the inaugural ceremony.

#### Matsuoka Before Leaving for Europe



Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, Japanese Foreign Minister, is shown above (center) while paying his respects at Meiji Shrine on the morning of March 12, before embarking on his tour of the Axis capitals via Siberia.

## Soviet-Japanese Relationship and Japan's Southward Advance

(Translation of "Central China Daily News" Editorial of March 2)

Disturbances in the Far East are overshadowing the events in Europe. If Japan must use force in order to realize her southward policy, there are many conditions which she must fulfil. One of these conditions is the determination of her diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia. However, we do not agree with the American press opinion to the effect that determination of Soviet-Japanese relations is the sole condition for Japan's military expansion toward the South.

Since the establishment of Manchoukuo, Soviet-Japanese relations have been most abnormal. The relationship deteriorated after the conclusion of the Anti-Comintern Pact. After conclusion of the Soviet-German Non-Aggression Pact, the Japanese-Soviet border disputes came to an end simply because Soviet Russia was thinking of expansion in the west and meanwhile Japan was trying to utilize the situation to soften the attitudes of Britain and America so that she might terminate the China Incident.

The appointment of General Takekawa as Japan's Ambassador to Moscow and the conclusion of the Tripartite Pact between the Axis and Japan created new circumstances and imparted a new meaning to the Soviet-Japanese negotiations.

In the present international situation, there are three considerations which concern both parties in the present Soviet-Japanese negotiations:

- (1) Readjustment of Japan's wartime trade through the conclusion of a Soviet-Japanese trade agreement.
- (2) Japan's war preparations under a Soviet-Japanese non-aggression pact.
- (3) Termination of the China Incident through the cessation of Soviet assistance to Chungking.

At the time when General Takekawa was appointed Japanese Ambassador to Soviet Russia, the entire Japanese nation hoped that a Soviet-Japanese non-aggression pact would be signed and that Soviet assistance to Chungking would be stopped. The attention of the entire world was also focussed on these possibilities. How-

ever, further efforts must be made in order to bring about these desired results. The whole matter is closely related to the Soviet attitude toward the European war and towards the situation in Southeast Europe as well as Soviet's policy of establishing closer relations with the United States.

### Japan's Wartime Trade

Towards the end of last year, when the Soviet-Japanese Fishery Agreement was due to expire, this paper expressed the opinion that in all probability Soviet Russia would not enter into a long-term agreement as the Japanese wished and would instead conclude a provisional agreement under which she would bargain once every year with Japan. This spring, as we predicted, the Soviet-Japanese Fishery Agreement was renewed for another year. According to press reports, the present negotiations between Soviet Russia and Japan are still centered on the questions of a permanent fishery agreement and a commercial pact. As regards the first question, we believe Soviet Russia will continue to utilize the international situation and will not try to solve the problem once for all. As to the second problem, the maximum trade between Soviet Russia and Japan since the founding of the Soviet Union was Yen 46,000,000 in the year 1930. Later on, because of changes in the Soviet economic system and the rapid economic reconstruction in Central Asia and Siberia, Soviet Russia's demand from foreign countries was limited to products of heavy industries. As Japan's heavy industries have only just been developed since the outbreak of the China Incident, she is not in a position to supply the needs of Soviet Russia. At the same time, Soviet Russia cannot supplant America in absorbing Japan's exports and supplying her with the necessary raw materials. In the light of this situation, we believe that even if a Soviet-Japanese commercial treaty is concluded, it will not have any appreciable effects on Japan's wartime trade.

The economic implications and effects of a Soviet-Japanese commercial treaty deserve no special attention. However, we cannot ignore the political significance of such a commercial

treaty in connection with the entire Soviet-Japanese diplomatic relations. A Soviet-Japanese commercial treaty is the prerequisite for the conclusion of a Soviet-Japanese non-aggression pact and the cessation of Soviet assistance to Chungking.

#### A Non-Aggression Pact

While the American press declares that Germany is trying to persuade Soviet Russia to conclude a commercial treaty with Japan so as to pave the way for signing a non-aggression pact, it is not yet clear in what way recognition of the Tripartite Pact will help to facilitate the Soviet-Japanese negotiations. In the meanwhile the United States is steadily increasing her efforts to establish closer relation with Soviet Russia. Although Soviet Russia will not adopt a hostile attitude toward Japan as a result of the American overtures, it is reasonable to assume that she will utilize the situation to prolong the negotiations with Japan so as to bargain for more advantages. The world situation of today is very similar to that of 1939, which gave Soviet Russia an opportunity to reap benefits from different parties by adopting her present policy.

Japan does not have to wait for the conclusion of a Soviet-Japanese non-aggression pact in order to push southward. The fact remains however that if a Soviet-Japanese non-aggression pact is signed, one of the conditions for Japan to push southward by military force will be fulfilled. Japan is still negotiating for the conclusion of a Soviet-Japanese commercial treaty and therefore American propaganda and American diplomatic activities in Soviet Russia are still useful. Although war clouds are gathering thick and fast in the South Pacific, the prerequisite for a storm is still lacking, as far as Japan is concerned.

#### Mayor Chen Kung-po Orders Police Commissioner to Carry Out West Shanghai Agreement

As the date for the inauguration of the Special Police Headquarters is drawing near, Mr. Chen Kung-po, Mayor of the Shanghai Municipal Government has instructed Col. Lu Ying, Police Commissioner, to strictly suppress all illegitimate enterprises in the Western District of Shanghai in accordance with the agreement recently signed with the Shanghai Municipal Council.

#### China Foundation of East Asia League Starts Functioning

The China Foundation of the East Asia League which was inaugurated on February 1, has established its office at the premises of the former Ta-min Huei in Ninghai Road, and has started functioning.

According to reliable information, four sub-committees to be known as the Sub-Committees on Guidance, Publicity, Culture and Social Affairs will be created in addition to the Secretariat under the Head Office. The heads of the Sub-Committee have already been appointed and will be announced in the next few days.

#### Nanking Municipality to Increase Daily Allotments to Rice Merchants

With the approval of the National Food-stuff Control Committee of the Executive Yuan of the National Government, the Municipal Government of Nanking has granted the petition of rice merchants asking for increase of the daily allotments from 450 to 800 bags for sale to the public. In view of this there is now need for anxiety over the rice situation.

## 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

## Mr. T. Funatsu Fetes Mayor Chen

Mr. T. Funatsu, Liaison Officer of the Shanghai Municipal Government, gave a banquet at the Rokusan Garden on the evening of March 12 to Mr. Chen Kung-po, Mayor of Shanghai, Mr. Hu Tse-wu, Secretary-General of the Municipality, Mr. Maeda, Japanese Chief of Staff, Mr. Miyazaki, Chief of the Special Service, and other high Chinese and Japanese officials.

In the course of the dinner, the host made a speech, as follows: "Having been in China for about 50 years, I wished to return to my own country to help the Chinese students in Japan. However, circumstances have compelled me to remain in China. My main object has been to work for the restoration of peace between our two countries. What I have been doing is not only to maintain smooth relations between the Shanghai Municipal Government and the Japanese Special Service but also to try to develop warm and friendly feelings between the Chinese and the Japanese. I remember that

when General Huang Fu was Chairman of the Hopei-Chahar Political Council, he used to say that political and economic co-operation between our two countries should be developed as a matter of course and that he wished to be a "bridge" between China and Japan to promote the welfare and everlasting peace of East Asia. General Huang also declared, 'that bridge, though it be built of wood, will not collapse even when tanks and armored cars pass over it.' If this old gentleman were still living, the Lukouchiao Incident would not have spread to the city of Shanghai. I am now a 'bridge of decayed wood' which cannot bear the strain of heavy loads. I hope that all Japanese and Chinese comrades will step forward to assist me in my work.

Mr. Liang Hung-chih remarked that Japan should forget her victory while China should remember her defeat. If we bear this in mind, there will certainly be a great bright future for East Asia."

### Program of the First Anniversary of the Return of the National Government to its Capital at Nanking

- |                     |                      |   |
|---------------------|----------------------|---|
| March 26,<br>1941   | 2 to 5<br>p.m.       | Mass meeting of University and Middle School Students at the National Assembly Hall.<br>Speeches by prominent persons will be delivered and songs will be sung. Similar mass meeting will be held at the various primary schools to be attended by primary school students. |
| March 28            | ,,                   | Same as March 26.   |
| ,, 29               | ,,                   | Mass drill.   |
| ,, 30               | 8.30 to<br>9.30 a.m. | Celebration ceremonial in the Auditorium of the National Government.<br>The President to deliver a broadcast speech.<br>Students to gather at the National Assembly Hall to listen to the speech.   |
|                     | 9.30 a.m.            | Students parade.  |
|                     | 10 to 11.30<br>a.m.  | Review of troops. Foreign guests invited to attend. The firing of a salvo of guns by naval vessels.   |
|                     | 2 to 6<br>p.m.       | Concert at the National Assembly Hall, introducing the new song "Defend East Asia." Japanese singers will participate and prizes will be given.   |
|                     | 7 p.m.               | A variety show at the National Assembly Hall under the auspices of the Nanking Municipal Government.  |
| March 30 whole Day. |                      | Exhibition of Essays and Documents concerning the Peace Movement at the National Assembly Hall, under the auspices of the Ministry of Publicity. Art Exhibition at the Sino-Japanese Cultural Association under the auspices of the Nanking Municipal Government.           |

## Western Police Traffic Officers Go On Duty



The Western Area Special Police Force officially commenced to function at 11 a.m. March 17, when all the officers of the Bubbling Well Police Station, S. M. P., were removed from along the "Outside Roads." Sharp at 11 o'clock Chief Inspector J. E. P. Blenkinsop, Chief of the No. 2 Division, proceeded to place the New Force traffic constables along the district, taking over from S. M. P., constables. Upper photo shows Chief Inspector Blenkinsop, second from right, just after he had placed the new men on the traffic island at the intersection of Edinburgh and Great Western Roads. Lower photo shows some of the constables, the four on the left already in new uniforms. The constable, second from right still wears the S.M.P., uniform, but a Western Area cap, while the constable on the extreme right is in full S. M. P., uniform and is seen holding the new uniform, just issued to him, on his shoulder.



## Thai-Indo-China Mediation Terms Signed



Terms of the mediation proposed by Japan for the settlement of the Thai—French Indo-China border conflict were signed at the official residence of the Japanese Premier on March 11, when this picture was taken. Thai delegates are seen on the right, French delegates on the left and the Japanese Foreign Minister, Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, is seen in the center.

## Concordia Association's Hsingking Headquarters



Hsingking is the headquarters of the Concordia Association (Manchoukuo Hsieh-Ho-Hui) which was organized on July 25, 1932, as an organ of the new State. The Government strives to put Wangtao, the fundamental principle underlying the State's foundation, into practice and the Concordia Association is entrusted with the task of diffusing the principal throughout the nation.

## South Seas Countries

### N E I Absorbed In Fortification; Has Exaggerated Ideas About Anglo-American Aid In Defense

By Ryosuke Watase

South Seas Editor, Tokyo "Nichi Nichi"

The positive aid accorded by Britain and the United States, as I have said before, undoubtedly constitutes the greatest factors toward making the N.E.I. voice opposition against Nippon's aspirations to consolidate the Greater East Asia co-prosperity sphere.

The lenient and benevolent economic aid extended by the United States, and the N. E. I. reliance on the Singapore base, whose strategic value is bound to be enhanced by the probable common use by Britain and the United States, have without doubt made the N.E.I. overestimate its defense security.

This has had a noticeable effect on the minds of Indonesians, who have unconsciously been driven into believing that the N.E.I. is defensively secure. This in turn has weakened their previous race consciousness, gradually obliterating their autonomous drive.

In time of emergency, the majority of the masses will hardly rally to the N. E. I. defense cause.

In the event they feel their land is in for imminent danger, they, with animal instinct, will probably flee to the interior.

According to a story I heard at Batavia, when Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura (now Ambassador to the United States) inspected Nippon's mandated Pacific islands, some one started a rumor to the effect that a Nippon fleet commanded by Admiral Nomura was about to attack the N. E. I.

This wild rumor spread like a house afire, causing the Indonesians to flee helter-skelter to the hinterland with all the household utensils they could lay their hands on, so the story goes.

The N.E.I. authorities have made it a point, in order to drive home the idea of military strength to the minds of Indonesians, to demonstrate the "security" of insular defense at every turn, endeavoring to make them believe that they need have no concern over the defense.

Frequently Caucasians troops, led by brass bands, march through streets of Batavia and Bandoeng. Anti-aircraft batteries maneuver at city plazas. Searchlights shoot skyward, and airplanes zoom overhead at night, the noise of which is enough to keep the citizen awake.

Such demonstrations apparently answered the purpose of the N-E.I. authorities in strengthening the Indonesians' reliance on the N. E. I., as indicated by the recent attitude of the islanders. At all events the Dutch administrators have been successful to a certain extent in taming the native islanders.

Casual observers are liable to come to the hasty conclusion that because of their racial similarity, the oppressed people in southern Asia would rise instantly and rally to Nippon's cause.

Such a conclusion is entirely erroneous. Powers like Britain, Australia, the United States, and N.E.I. flanking the Pacific basin, have been doing all they can toward utilizing natives in the event of an emergency against Nippon.

The emancipation of East Asiatics is no easy task.

The defense facilities of the N.E.I. are negligible.

Heretofore the N.E.I. depended almost entirely on the defense caliber of the Singapore base. The rapidly changing international situation made the N.E.I. authorities defense conscious. By purchasing many American planes, she is endeavoring to replete her air force.

From 1933 to 1936 inclusive the N. E. I. depended on planes purchased from the Netherlands and to a lesser degree on German and British planes. Since 1938 they have come to rely mostly on the American planes. In 1939 the N.E.I. imported 66 American planes.

#### N E I Air Force

The existing strength of the N.E.I. air force is presumed to comprise more than 250 planes,

including several Curtiss-Hawk and Martin bombers purchased from the United States in 1940, 53 Dutch planes, 26 British planes, 155 American planes.

The N.E.I. authorities are reportedly negotiating with the United States for acquiring 250 additional bombers.

They are exercising as much attention toward repleting anti-aircraft defense on land. Having recently acquired Vickers Armstrong anti-aircraft batteries, they are boasting that they can repulse any air-raiders.

#### N E I Navy

The N.E.I. navy is equally negligible. It is made up of a battleship, a cruiser, 18 submarines, and 42 torpedo-boats.

Advised by experts that submarines are the best weapon for a weaknavied power, the N.E.I. from now on is expected to devote much attention to repleting its undersea craft.

The N.E.I. coast is generally difficult for enemy access, consequently the authorities seem to depend much on submarines. Warships carrying planes are a source of elation for the authorities.

#### N E I Army

The N.E.I. army was formerly built around 50,000 troops. Of late authorities have amended the military service system, recruiting all able-bodied youths from 18 to 32. Quite recently they raised the age limit to 45. Those between 32 and 45 are placed on the reserve army.

Tourists to Batavia are amazed by the abundance of air defense shelters and sandbag positions. Such defense works are established in all principal cities such as Surabaya, Samarang, Bandoeng, Cherobon, etc. All along the coast are established elaborate pillboxes.

Elaborate defense facilities are confined to Java. Sumatra, Celebes, and Borneo are practically without them. Of course, in the event of emergency they may blast the Sumatra oil fields at a moment's notice.

In any event, the N. E. I. is madly rushing her armaments by following blindly the lead of British and American imperialism. Whether this is good or bad for the N.E.I. is problematical, but the Netherlands are simply eating out of British and American hands.

## Executive Yuan Approves Grant of \$50,000 to Railway Ex-Employees

The Executive Yuan at a recent meeting approved the granting of \$50,000 to relieve the former employees of the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow Railways who have lost their jobs since the outbreak of hostilities.

This decision is the result of efforts made by the Special Kuo-ming Tang Headquarters of the two railways with the support of Mr. Fu Shih-yueh, Minister of Railways and Mr. Ting Meh-chuan, Minister of Social Affairs.

Upon receipt of the news of the grant, the former railway employees have despatched a telegraphic message expressing their deep gratitude to Mr. Wang Ching-wei, President of the Executive Yuan.

#### Preparations Underway to Celebrate 1st Anniversary of Return of National Government

Forty-odd representatives of the Nanking Municipal Government, the local Party Headquarters, the Police Bureau, the Nanking Branch of the Social Movement Guidance Committee and many other public organs gathered at the Municipal Government Building yesterday afternoon to discuss preparations for a grand celebration for the 1st anniversary of the return of the National Government to its Capital on March 30. Mr. Sheng Kai-wei, Commissioner of Social Affairs, presided over the meeting and it decided that a special committee consisting of five sections be organized immediately to make preparations.

#### Shanghai Municipal Government Orders Daylight Saving

The Shanghai Municipal Government has issued an order to the effect that all official organizations and private citizens residing in the areas under its jurisdiction should observe the daylight saving program as from the midnight of March 15 by setting their clocks and watches one hour in advance.

This order will also apply in respect to office hours and curfew regulations. Meanwhile, it is understood that the Post Office and the Customs House will not observe the new time.

## HOW THE WAR BEGAN

By Wilhelm Ziegler

*The following is the second instalment from one of the most remarkable books written in Europe during the last year, by the well-known German author Wilhelm Ziegler. (Editor's Note.)*

*(Continued from last issue)*

### Foretaste of Polish Policies

A foretaste of the policies which the new Poland really had in mind, was afforded by the conduct of the Versailles Treaty plebiscite in Upper Silesia. This plebiscite was set for March 21, 1921. No sooner had this date been announced, than the Poles attempted to forestall a decision by the voters! Poland left no stone unturned to influence the outcome in her favor. She even resorted to illegal means. Before the Inter-Allied Commission arrived in Upper Silesia, Poland had organized the seizure of this territory from within. This was later called "The First Polish Insurrection." It occurred in July 1919 and was crushed by the German police. But this defeat did not deter the Poles for long.

In August 1920, they tried the same thing once more, and this time with greater success. In the meantime, the international army of occupation, consisting principally of French troops numbering 13,000 had marched in. This force, whose task it was to see that the plebiscite should not be interfered with, took the part of the Polish insurrectionists and made common cause with them. The insurrectionists were led by Moizech Korfanty, the Polish Plebiscite Commissioner. He was the man who was supposed to guarantee order and justice during the voting. But he it was who instigated this insurrection. He turned out to be the scourge of Upper Silesia in the years that followed.

### A Ceaseless Persecution

On August 19, 1920 he started out from his headquarters in Beuthen with his band of followers, armed with rifles and ammunition from Warsaw. To be sure, the great blow which was intended was unsuccessful, for the German Security Police remained master of the situation. With the assistance of General Le Rond, however, Korfanty succeeded at least in bringing about the disbanding of the German police. That cleared the way for influencing the plebiscite in any direction desired. By means of this influence

Korfanty hoped to be able to sway the result of the plebiscite as far as possible to the advantage of Poland. Especially in the industrial sections of Upper Silesia, the barriers which restrained his bands of terrorists were now removed. Since this August uprising a ceaseless persecution of persons with German leanings began in the districts of Pless, Rybnik, Kattowitz, and Tarnowitz. The nearer the date of the voting approached, the more intolerable became the Polish terror. An open admission of German blood, not to mention activity on behalf of the German cause, was practically impossible in these districts. Whoever, in spite of this, did not attempt to hide his German convictions, was subjected to maltreatment and injuries, and often forfeited his life for his courage. Even those members of the mixed committees who were under the special protection of the Inter-Allied Commission, were not exempted. On March 18, 1920, two of them, a committee member of the name of Ptachnik of Oberjatzemb, in the district of Rybnik, and another member named Janik of Stein-Leschczin, were murdered. Other members had to relinquish their positions, in order to escape the same fate. The people in these districts were intimidated by force. Adequate military protection was denied them. It went so far that Korfanty, the Plebiscite Commissioner, in a speech in Rosenberg threatened even the people of those parts of Upper Silesia which belonged to the Reich, with open force, should they dare to exercise their legal right to appear at the polls. This threat passed unheeded by the Plebiscite Commission.

### The Plebiscite

On March 21, 1921, the plebiscite in Upper Silesia took place. 707,393 votes were cast for Germany and 479,365 for Poland. Considering the tremendous pressure which had been brought to bear by the Polish terrorists, the result was most gratifying for the Germans. The German Foreign Office published proofs that in the districts of Pless, Rybnik, and Tarnowitz in

particular, thousands of voters were forced to cast their votes for Poland. The memorandum further reported that during the days preceding the plebiscite, the Poles showed their atrocious methods by sending to voters postcards, with pictures of people slain and mutilated in the August Polish insurrection, with the remark that those voting for Germany would meet with a similar fate.

But even the decrease in the number of votes for Germany, which was the direct result of this terrorism, did not satisfy Korfanty's longing for power. In fact, this desire was intensified, since it was now likely that the territory where the plebiscite was held, because of its German majority, might be awarded to Germany in its entirety. Korfanty set about opposing with all his might this solution that "threatened," but which was the only fair one possible. At this point he decided on the "Third Polish Insurrection," which, as far as law-breaking, acts of violence and infamy are concerned, put the two previous ones in the shade. With this uprising Korfanty confronted the Supreme Council entrusted with the fate of Upper Silesia, with a *fait accompli*. Moreover, as previously he enjoyed the more than benevolent "neutrality" of the French army of occupation.

#### Third Polish Insurrection

On May 1, 1921, Korfanty, who was still Plebiscite Commissioner, circulated the news throughout Upper Silesia, in a special edition of the "Oberschlesische Grenzzeitung," that the German big industrialists had decided at a meeting in the presence of the German Plebiscite Commissioner, to destroy the mines and foundries at once, and to blame the Poles for their destruction. Though every word of this report was the product of a diabolical imagination, it was none the less effective and fulfilled its purpose. It furnished the slogan for the "Third Polish Insurrection." Twenty-four hours later a number of miners, whose sympathies were with Poland, went on strike. Most of the concerns had to shut down. Train loads of armed rebels from Poland began to cross the border. In one single night, on May 2, hordes of insurrectionists poured over the entire industrial region. Regular military units who are known to have been sent to Upper Silesia from Poland, took command of the insurrectionists. It is likewise known that the Polish Government gave its support to the rebellion by delivering rifles, machine guns,

trenchmortars, artillery, and army kitchens. Thus equipped, this undisciplined insurgent army occupied the territory concerned in the plebiscite. People with German sympathies were mercilessly persecuted, horribly tortured, and in many cases even murdered with the utmost cruelty. In a number of instances, the eyes of the unhappy victims were gouged. It was a repetition of the bestiality which the German troops evidenced when they marched into West Poland in September, 1939. This was proved conclusively at the time by the testimony of foreign journalists from a great many countries. Pillage and plunder were the order of the day. There is a special White Book issued by the German Foreign Office at that time, with a series of photographs of Polish atrocities—a book that shows up this foul business in all its repulsiveness. In the city of Hindenburg alone, during the month of May, twenty-two Germans were murdered and more than six hundred carried off.

#### Polish Despotism

The French just looked on at this diabolical performance and shrugged their shoulders. Only the Italians had a sense of duty. There were only a few battalions of them, but they saved the honor of the troops in the plebiscite area. The Italian regional controller in Ratibor was not inclined to lay down arms to the Polish insurgents. As a result, there was bloodshed between the Italians and the insurrectionists. The Italians lost thirty killed, and some fifty were wounded. On May 7, near Rybnik, another engagement took place between the same Italian troops and the Polish terrorists. Again there were casualties—on the Italian side twelve dead and seventy one wounded. These events were so appalling that the English member of the Inter-Allied Commission, Colonel Percival, was unable to stand them any longer. He preferred to resign. Echoes of these conditions found their way to London. On May 13, Lloyd George, in an address in the House of Commons, expressed his views on Polish despotism. He said that the Poles had staged an insurrection, and that the Allies were now confronted by a *fait accompli*. This step was an absolute breach of the Treaty of Versailles. If the situation were not dealt with very justly, it would have fatal consequences for the peace of Europe. Poland should be the last country to attempt to violate the Treaty of Versailles.....Indeed, if Poland were allowed to overrun this German province, it would lead to a bad end.

But all these moral demonstrations and protests bore little fruit. Korfanty won in the end, in spite of all his barbarism. He contrived to keep his insurgent troops in the industrial area proper, thanks to the indulgence of General Le Rond and his army of occupation. The fact that he did not swarm with his hordes over the whole of Upper Silesia was solely due to self-protection on the part of the Germans, who in the meantime had united and offered him a resistance he could not overcome. Just the same, with this "Korfanty Line" of his, Korfanty had stolen a march on the ultimate decision that was reached.

#### Ambassadors' Conference

When, on October 20, 1921, the Ambassadors' Conference in Paris announced its decision with regard to the disputed territory, it turned out that the idea of partition had won out. Poland received 33 per cent of the territory and 42 per cent of the population, a total of almost one million. The boundary line cut through the middle of the industrial area, though this district had become an organic unit. This decision of the Council of the League of Nations seemed like withering scorn for the principles of a just plebiscite, as set forth in the Treaty of Versailles, and seemed a reward for the methods of the new Polish State.

Korfanty himself never did enjoy the fruits of his victory, for a few years later he went to prison on a charge of swindling. Such were Poland's "heroes."

It is one of the saddest and most shameful chapters in the history of the first post-war years—a history which is all too full of blind excesses—, this suppression of human rights by Polish chauvinism at the time of the plebiscite. Or was it perhaps only growing pains, or the beginnings of adolescence of this undeveloped state? Or was it perhaps nothing but a reflection of the general war psychosis? And if this were cured would reason return to the Polish mind? Was there perhaps a hope of recovery?

Only the future could answer these questions. And the only answers were negative. Poland continued its policy of blind force unabated, and not alone in Upper Silesia. Anyone familiar with the history of Poland and her people could not be surprised. Polish history is adequate proof of the people's lack of self-discipline, which was never proportionate to that people's claims. The collapse of the Poland

thrice partitioned as she was between 1772 and 1795, was nothing but the logical result of the lack of restraint in Polish politics. After all, how can a people who are unable to rule themselves, be expected to rule others?

Now the era of Polish domination began. Poland had taken over a very sizable block of Germans—approximately two millions of them—in the so-called Corridor, that is to say, in the former provinces of Posen and West Prussia. As already stated, in theory they enjoyed the protection of the rights of minorities. But the story of their life under Polish rule is nothing more than one long tale of suffering.

On January 30, 1920, the Treaty of Versailles went into effect. A state of law and order should have been restored within the Corridor area by this date, at the latest. The Germans assuredly looked forward to this day. But their hopes were bitterly disappointed. Instead of instituting law and order, the Poles took pains to twist, distort, and sabotage whatever the Germans were entitled to, regardless of the consequences. But Poland was not satisfied with this policy of passive obstruction. Instead, she developed an active fight against everything German on a big scale. This fight extended to every walk of life—political, economic, cultural, and religious, even private life as well.

The battle began with the simple and straight-forward matter of the recognition of citizenship, in the attempt to sabotage it. Poland put up an incredible resistance against the necessary agreement between Germany and Poland on the question of citizenship. It took no less than four years, until August 30, 1924, before a proper settlement regarding this most fundamental prerequisite of any normal legislative and governmental order was established between Germany and Poland, and then only under weighty pressure from the League of Nations, exerted by the Belgian Commissioner Kaekenbeck. In the meantime, tens of thousands of Germans emigrated, because of the ambiguity of their rights and because of Polish trickery, which flourished in the fertile soil of this state of affairs. Simultaneously the crafty Poles schemed to rob the Germans of their land.

#### Poland Vs. Germany

As early as July 14, 1920, an Annulment Law was proclaimed. Poland was in more hurry with this than with the solution of the question

of citizenship. This law was known in German circles as the "Theft Law," since by it the Polish treasury was declared as outright owner of all real estate that had formerly been German public property. Germany's attempts to negotiate were fruitless, although even the Ambassadors' Conference in Paris recognized the necessity for an agreement between Germany and Poland with reference to the rights of those German settlers and farmers who were affected by this law. In October 1921, as a result of this law, 3600 settlers were ordered to leave house and home. All appeals to the League of Nations, in its course of law, were without result. The matter was even taken to the Permanent Court of International Justice at the Hague. The court decided unanimously, in a verdict that minced no words, both on the subject of annulment and that of citizenship, that Poland had violated her international obligations. And yet Poland herself had a seat in the League of Nations. But no one had the courage to see that justice prevailed. These decisions were but so many words. They merely encouraged Poland to continue her program of wiping out everything that was German.

## 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

## President Wang Feted by New Japanese Commander-in-Chief

President Wang Ching-wei and the heads of various Yuans, Ministries and Commissions of the National Government were honored at a banquet given by General Shunroku Hata, new Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces to China on March 14.

"Seeing the efficient maintenance of public order and the rapid progress of general reconstruction in Nanking," stated General Hata in a short speech delivered in the course of the banquet, "I realize that the people's livelihood has already been greatly improved since the National Government's return to the Capital. Conditions are now very different from what they were during my last visit to Nanking."

"In future," continued the new Japanese Commander-in-Chief, "I will do my best to strengthen the National Government and improve the friendly relations between China, Japan and Manchoukuo on the basis of sincerity and righteousness."

In reply, President Wang made the following speech:

"Since the return of the National Government to its Capital, some improvement has been achieved in various directions, thanks to the assistance of Japan and the efforts made by the Government and the people during the past year. However, as the work of rehabilitation and reconstruction is still in its initial stage, we are in need of further assistance from Japan. I have just heard with great pleasure that General Hata wishes to do his best to help us to strengthen the National Government and improve the relations between China, Japan and Manchoukuo on the basis of sincerity and righteousness. For this I would like to express my deepest gratitude."

## Shanghai Municipality to Establish Hospital in Nantao

A new hospital will be established in Nantao by the Shanghai Municipal Government at an initial cost of over \$13,000. A plan for the renovation of premises and purchase of equipment is under consideration.

It is understood that this is one of the steps to be taken to revive the prosperity of the Nantao district.

## Totalitarianism Triumphs in U. S. A.

The last citadel of democracy collapsed over the weekend, when the Senate of the United States—under heavy pressure from the Roosevelt Administration—signed away its right to government of the people, by the people and for the people—by passing the Roosevelt Dictatorship Bill, thereby creating for the first time in the history of the United States—an American Dictator.

Thus, Mr. Franklin Delano Roosevelt climaxed his spectacular bid for power by setting himself up not only as America's first third-term President but also as the nation's first dictator. And ironically enough, he secured that power under the pretense of fighting dictatorship throughout the world. He also proved that he is the most adroit politician ever to occupy the position of Chief Executive.

The course of events clearly shows that Mr. Roosevelt had been planning his campaign for maintenance and extension of his supreme power in the United States since the outbreak of hostilities in Europe in 1939. At that time sentiment in America definitely was opposed to any involvement in European affairs. The President paid heed to this feeling by securing enactment of the Neutrality and Johnson Acts, which, if observed, would continue to act as a safeguard against American participation in Britain's war. It was necessary for Mr. Roosevelt to recover the confidence of the American people—a confidence badly shaken by the workings of the New Deal, rising unemployment and recurrent depression. The European war served to distract the attention of the people from their own worries because of a greater worry over possible involvement in European battlefields. Mr. Roosevelt won the people back to the fold by providing legislation guaranteeing the continued peace of the United States. The people were grateful to him for keeping them out of war.

They rewarded him by returning him to the White House for an unprecedented third term. His re-election, of course, was considerably facilitated by his adeptness at manufacturing emergencies to emphasize the inadvisability of changing Presidents during a time of "crisis." Accordingly, he suddenly "discovered" that the course of the Sino-Japanese war was vital to American security, and because of tension be-

tween the United States and Japan, it was necessary to advise American nationals in the Far East to return to America. A good war scare was cooked up. Smart propaganda made most people forget that the war in China was almost four years old, and that previous incidents between the United States and Japan had been even more serious without necessitating evacuation advice.

Mr. Roosevelt's strategy proved sound. He secured his third term election. As his power grew, so did his ambition. The next step was dictatorship.

The President's campaign for dictatorial powers was as cleverly handled as his third-term program. England suddenly became America's first line of defense." Germany overnight became a "menace" to the security of the United States. Britain was fighting not for the preservation of the British Empire but rather for "democracy" and the American way of life. "Invasion" was threatened—almost a certainty should England go down in defeat. Congressional procedure was too slow to safeguard America. The President, *much against his will*, was compelled to ask Congress to abdicate, to vest in him the supreme authority.

In Congressional debates on his Dictatorship Bill, Mr. Roosevelt found opposition too strong and too articulate. Through his spokesmen he threatened "purges." Senator Burton K. Wheeler, opposition leader, publicly was threatened with a Presidential purge by a Roosevelt floor leader. The Bill was steamrolled through Congress after two months' of bitter fighting. Mr. Roosevelt had won, and American democracy perished.

How jealously the President intends to guard his power may be seen from a *United Press* dispatch stating: "Administration forces defeated by a vote of 53 the Danaher Amendment guaranteeing that no section of the Lend-Lease Bill would be construed as authorizing the President to establish censorship over the radio and press." Thus, freedom of speech appears to be doomed, and with its passing goes the last vestige of democracy in the United States of America. Totalitarianism has triumphed in America; and this was brought about not by Hitler but by that champion of democracy, Franklin Delano Roosevelt. ("S.N.E.")



## Great Britain, the Patron of the Shield and Protector of World Democracy

### Finds Herself Overwhelmed and Deserted

Great Britain declared war upon Germany because she was determined to uphold the existing world-sovereignty of the British Empire besides increasing the predominance of the British nation throughout the Continent of Europe.

Great Britain, the patron of what is termed liberty, the shield and protector of world-democracy, the ruler of the oceans of the earth, these were the clarion calls that heralded the unleashing of England's war against National-Socialist Germany. There is no noticeable admittance of the fact, but the puffed-up arrogance and self-glorification that claimed the right to play the part of governess and policeman of the world have considerably diminished, and only some glib utterances coming from the Prime Minister together with strangely tortuous statements from other official quarters give hints of the process of attrition that is gradually wearing down England's statesmen. The climax came with that speech of Churchill's in which he calmly announced Great Britain's "spontaneous decision" to lense to America Great Britain's most important naval bases in return for fifty destroyers. He thereby proclaimed to the whole world that the mighty Empire had begun to crumble. For those who had ears to hear, the conclusion of the speech was decidedly informative. Mr. Churchill namely spoke of the necessity of vivifying mutual relations between the Empire and America: "somehow or other in some one or other of their affairs." And his concluding words will become historical utterances. Germany at any rate will not forget them! "This process", he said, "may undergo further development. I could not check it even if I had wanted to. No one can check it. Like the Mississippi in the well-known song it continues on its course. May it continue in the fulness of its strength and irresistible force leading us to better days."

Now most likely such plain speaking means nothing more nor less than that the old ruling caste is now making preparations to forsake the

Island and depart for America should the worst come. The children and thoroughbreds belonging to those people went there long ago. Such a move can only be interpreted as flight.

#### An Anglo-Saxon Block

Churchill has not only already renounced Great Britain's right to be an independent World Power, he has in addition renounced all her rights to be a Power at all. Apparently his wishful thought is a prolongation of this war for years to come. This he hopes to achieve by setting up in the place of the so-called British Empire, an Anglo-Saxon block of nations to include the United States of North America and all the British Dominions except the British Isles, for people will have to reconcile themselves to the idea of Britain's coming subjection to German rule. The outcome of the war has been practically decided as far as the Islands are concerned; and Mr. Churchill knows fully well that the pontical power of this Island Kingdom has come to an end, at any rate with regard to the Continent of Europe. Mr. Churchill is fully aware of this fact and is in the midst of preparations for conducting the war against Europe on a larger scale from the impregnable Continent of America, to whose policy he will submit.

Thus with regard to the British Isles, he must act as he did in the case of his ally France; that is to say, he will refuse to allow the 47 million inhabitants of Britain to be supplied with food and other commodities necessary for their existence, in case the Germans could benefit by them. In other words Churchill, in order to continue the war, will be compelled to declare a blockade against England and Ireland, that is to say, he will turn against his own people. When this takes place, Churchill's "policy" and that of his accomplices will have reached its culminating point.

#### Deserting the British Isles

Churchill and his accomplices basing their hopes on their last move, namely, departure

from England after what they would call a heroic fight, in order to conduct the war from America not only against Germany but against the whole of Europe, have badly miscalculated. In that case Churchill and his men would arrive in America as refugees and not as political equals or partners. Neither would America fail to seize this opportunity to ensure her supremacy in places beyond her frontiers. At the most she would look upon the British emigrants as mere camp-followers in the great "amalgamation" Churchill had begged for, and which, to quote his own words, was approaching with the irresistible force of the Mississippi River.

The plan hatched in Churchill's brain is simply the relinquishment of the Mother Country in favor of a distintegrated "Empire" whose parts will be scattered over the world, an "Empire" which, losing its sovereignty, will be fated to serve the purposes of a wider non-British combination of interests.

This terrible account has now to be rendered by Churchill to his people. He started by eulogizing England's world-supremacy and by prophesying Germany's defeat. In one brief year he has had to sacrifice these Islands from where Englishmen once set out to conquer the world.

Surely the British people must have realized by now that they have been deceived by their own rulers just as the French by their Reynauds and Mandels, and the Poles by their Rydz-Smigly. They must know that Churchill and his clique in their unlimited greed and lust for power have renounced their own people and are now preparing to give the British Empire new rulers, to leave the 47 million inhabitants of England proper in misery and distress and finally to subject them to a famine-blockade such as they had previously attempted in the case of Germany and France.

This is the political and psychological situation at the moment. Few people perhaps have been able to grasp it, but at any rate it is a plan that has long since matured in Churchill's brain. The success of this venture, however, depends on whether the English people possess sufficient energy to reject this shameless outrage not only upon their past but upon their present national life, that is to say, whether they are strong enough to overthrow Churchill's government.

Only by eliminating such types of people as those now governing England, can the nation hope to create conditions essential to the establishment of a new social order. Under these circumstances Britain might even once more become a part of Europe, and under the new European law continue to represent the white race in various parts of the world. The decision rests with the British people who are allegedly "free" to determine their own destiny. A terrible awakening is not far. There is still time for the British people to reflect upon what we have said and to draw their own conclusions with regard to the traitors of Downing Street.

### New Japanese Commander-in-Chief Arrives in Nanking

General Shunroku Hata, newly appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces to China, arrived here on March 8 by air. Mr. Hsu Liang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Pao Wen-yueh, Acting Minister of War, Mr. Chen Chun, Minister of Interior, General Jen Yuan-tao, Acting Chairman of the Military Advisory Council and concurrently Minister of Navy, General Nishio, ex-Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces, and many other Chinese and Japanese high officials were present at the aerodrome to welcome him.

After taking a short rest in his official residence, General Hata granted an interview to a group of local press representatives. Beside emphasizing that reconstruction of East Asia rests on mutual goodwill between China, Japan, Manchoukuo, the new Japanese Commander-in-Chief also stated that the task of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces will remain as it was under the command of General Nishio.

### Vice-President of Central Press Service Visits Tokyo News Organs

Mr. Chao Mo-ju, Vice-President of the Central Press Service of China accompanied by Mr. Liu Shih-ke, Editor-in-Chief of "Central China Daily News" and Mr. Yen of the Overseas Chinese Commission, inspected the Tokyo Branch of the Central Press Service on March 6. Later, Mr. Tan Chueh-chen, Manager of the Tokyo Branch of Central Press Service, led the visitors to visit the offices of the Domei News Agency as well as the "Nichi Nichi" and "Asahi" newspapers.

## The United States Suffocating in Gold

### Changing World Economy

Wars have always had a great influence on the structure of national economies. In the Great War, debtor countries became creditor countries and primary producing countries, under force of circumstances, developed domestic industries. At that time, however, peacetime economy was considered to be the only one worth while, and wartime economy a noxious necessity to be done away with as soon as possible. This time one will have to reckon with fundamental changes in the international economic structure. For the methods in vogue hitherto have led to a dead end.

Everywhere stocks are mounting up. The United States are suffocating in gold. British Dominions and colonies find it difficult to get rid of their wool and cotton, hides and grain; in South American countries producers are left with their coffee on their hands and in Argentina supplies of maize have reached 8 million tons, of which 6 million are now to be burnt. Even if it is argued that this stoppage in primary producing countries is a consequence of the war, it is overlooked that for years before Brazil had to destroy a third of the coffee grown there, and America fell to storing cotton, so that stocks of the latter have now reached an alarming size and serious plans have already been ventilated what to do with them. One suggestion was that cotton should be used for manufacture of bags in place of jute, which would only have meant that India would be left with stocks of jute.

#### International Conference

There is something radically wrong with the structure of world economy if such a state of affairs can have come about as in recent years. The problem can be reversed by setting up under-consumption against over-production. There is no saturation point for the consumption of goods, but purchasing power is lacking. Millions of people, for instance, would be only too glad to drink coffee but have to go without because they cannot pay for it. The blame for these strained conditions is the rule of money, for which England is responsible. For England was never concerned about an inter-change of goods but only regarded them as a means of making money. If no profits were to be made out of an

article it was dropped, no matter whether thousands were thereby deprived of their daily bread, or whole countries even suffered economic decline; international conferences were convened, it is true, but usually they disbanded without having achieved anything constructive. Attempts were made to bring about conference agreements in respect to certain commodities, but only with the aim of saving prices, a method of doubtful benefit since production had to be throttled and actually the producer was no better off than before. Germany who took to guaranteeing her supplier-countries the purchase of fixed quantities, making planned production at long sight possible, became thoroughly unpopular, particularly when she agreed to pay prices above those ruling on world markets; for this queered the pitch for the free play of forces which allow of such undue profits.

#### Times are Changing

Times are changing in Europe and a new order is taking its beginnings. Already there are signs of individual economies becoming mutually adapted, and production being guided accordingly. The Netherlands, Belgium and Italy, likewise Switzerland, have made agreements with the North, and South eastern with Western Continental countries. There has been a rendez-vous at German Fairs when it was seen what each had to offer in the way of economic efficiency and intellectual effort. The ground was sounded and many unexplored trade possibilities were revealed. These are now to be developed and the respective governments will lend a helping hand by directing trade into those channels along which it should in future flow. Goods will be traded against goods, and prices will not be the determining factor in giving preference to this or that supplier country. In this way one vast economic community will come about in which individual well-being grows through mutual ties. The purchasing power of the public will increase and commensurately the absorptive capacity for oversea goods.

#### Plutocratic Fetters

Dr. Funk, Reich Minister for Economics recently showed that there was a big difference between autarchy and self-reliance.

Naturally Germany will not allow her fibre industries to dwindle after the war. She will also maintain arrangements with the countries of South Eastern Europe for at least a part of their surplus agrarian products to be taken up by the Reich, as this traffic cannot be upset by other Powers. On the other hand, Germany has not the least desire to go without tea, coffee, coca or spices, but her aim is to rid the world of those plutocratic fetters which have been imposed in the past century through English domination. Capital is no longer to do the dictating but working capacity, and a new changed division of labor will begin through which key products, no matter which, will be differently and more appropriately valued. Then primary producing countries will also experience real and lasting prosperity without the uncertainty of markets failing from one day to the next simply because the trade does not happen to suit the plans of a small coterie. And it is just as little Germany's intention to lay down the law for individual countries. Goods that are traded in exchange are for consumption and not for re-selling, so that there is no fear, as with American trade manipulations, that they should be stored to be used at some future time as a weapon against the producer. Naturally the details of future international trade are not yet worked out. But it is bound to have new forms, and this much is certain even now, the world economy of yesterday will not be that of tomorrow.

#### General Li Chang-kiang Arrives in Capital

General Li Chang-kiang, Commander-in-Chief of the First Army Corps who recently joined the Peace Movement and exterminated the Chungking troops and Communist bandits in North Kiangsu, arrived in the Capital on March 6. He was accompanied by his family and Mr. Miao Ping, Vice-President of the Legislative Yuan.

In the afternoon, General Li visited President Wang Ching-wei in the latter's official residence and made a report on the recent successful campaign against Communist guerillas. At 6 p.m. the President invited the General to a banquet which was attended also by Mr. Miao Ping and other high Government officials.

According to a statement issued by General Li to the *Central Press Service*, there are now eight divisions and four independent brigades comprising 32,000 men under his command.

#### Chinese Organization in Japan Wires President Wang Respects

A cablegram was received on March 1, by President Wang Ching-wei from the Hsin-min Huei organized by Chinese residents in Saita-maken, Japan. Besides paying respects to the President the message also expressed the earnest hopes of the overseas Chinese for the rapid development of the Peace Movement.

## GENERAL SHUNROKU HATA IN NANKING



Newly appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China, General Shunroku Hata, paid a courtesy call on Mr. Wang Ching-wei on March 12, after his arrival in Nanking from Tokyo. General Hata is seen on the right, Mr. Wang on the left side of the picture.

## AID TO BRITAIN

*(Note. To those partisans of Britain who fondly believe the United States is sending England unending streams of war supplies with which to fight Germany, the following article reprinted from the Jan. 10th issue of CURRENT HISTORY & FORUM, authoritative American political journal, undoubtedly will be quite a revelation.)*

Chief among the problems facing the nation is that of aid to Britain. All America had already familiarized itself with the idea in the sixteen months since World War II got underway. Indeed, many Americans believed that U.S. aid in the form of war materials was already flowing to Britain in a highly effective stream. But it was becoming clear that this entire issue required a thorough re-stating.

Actually, to those willing to see, U.S. aid was still largely a myth. If rhetorical pats on the back could win wars, Britain truly would soon be victor. But as it was, the situation was beginning to resemble that of Finland, in which friendly sentiments proved inadequate to stop Russian tanks and artillery. Truth was, the material aid Britain received from the U.S. in the closing weeks of 1940 was more of a trickle than a stream—and a rather uncertain trickle at that.

Moreover, the very phrase "aid to Britain" conveyed an inaccurate impression. In everyday life, "aid" by one man to another usually means an actual gift or loan of money, materials or efforts. In the case of Britain, U.S. "aid" meant nothing more than permission granted to Britain to finance expansion of private manufacturing plants in the U.S. in exchange for a share of the war materials produced in those plants—again for cash on the barrelhead. It meant prices which in all cases were ample to cover costs and profits, including premiums for extra shifts, overtime and early delivery. "Aid" to Britain meant furthermore that British ships had to come and get materials, U.S. vessels were not permitted to enter the war zone.

In the everyday sense of the word, the only aid the U.S. was actually giving to Britain was its refusal to sell a similar share of its products to Germany. But then, Germany was not in a position to send her ships to U.S. ports anyway—and to Japan, Russia and other allies of Germany the U.S. was still selling many important materials.

—The greatest immediate need of Britain is still a steady supply of bomber and fighter planes. Since early this year, estimated German airplane production has rarely been less than 3,000 planes of the types each. Britain's production, according to British figures, has never been higher than 1,500 planes, and the ceiling of British production had nearly been reached by December. In fact, increasing damage by German bombs was actually threatening to reduce this capacity.

Thus, even if Britain's figures of comparative losses in the air were accepted as accurate, and even if German high-speed methods resulted in frequent construction defects, British strength in the air apparently is falling behind at a rate of perhaps 1,000 airplanes a month. That many planes, at least, must go to Britain from the U.S. if Britain is to hold her own—more if there is to be a British victory. Some months ago there was talk of supplying Britain with 1,000 planes a month by early 1941. Actually, monthly plane shipments to Britain are roughly 300 a month, with no prospect of materially boosting that figure for some time to come. To-day, the total airplane production of the U.S. is still considerably below a reliable 1,000 per month.

There have even been doubts concerning the fighting quality of the planes themselves. Ralph Ingersoll, editor of the new New York daily newspaper PM, returned to this country from Britain in mid-November and reported that, in British eyes, most American planes are inferior to the British and German types. For this reason, he said, few U.S. planes actually saw service in the air battles over Britain; most were used as trainers or in the Near Eastern war. . . . His statements were denounced by U.S. Army men. But in the public debate which followed, some Army authorities admitted that American planes delivered to Britain lacked the firing power required of modern planes, and did not have other necessary improvements, such as self-sealing fuel tanks, armor protection for

pilots and gun turrets in the tails of large bombers. . . .

Another British need, second in urgency only to that of warplanes, involves ships of every type, especially fast, modern freighters and speedy destroyers and cruisers. England needs planes to fight off the Germans. . . . But she needs freighters to bring her the planes along with other materials. Destroyers are needed to convoy the freighters, and cruisers to safeguard the sea lanes.

With more than 45,000,000 inhabitants crowded into 94,000 none-too-productive square miles (Oregon State: 95,000 sq. miles), the United Kingdom's economy is like that of a large manufacturing plant, surrounded by a few meadows and truck farms. In peacetime, the country was barely able to grow one-fifth of its requirements of grain and fruit, one-half of its meat, egg and dairy supplies, two-thirds of its produce and fish. Wartime measures, such as the tilling of normally unproductive land — including golf courses and private hunting estates — may have brought a slight increase in food production. But the bombing of storage houses and depots may have reduced Britain's food reserves.

A majority of Britain's inhabitants thus depend on imported foodstuffs. To pay for these, they work in factories and workshops, in mines and on ships, and trade in all the world's goods. But their factories too need imported raw materials, for Britain has only iron and coal in large quantities. All Britain's livelihood, one way or another, is therefore dependent on shipping.

When the war broke out, the British merchant fleet totalled some 14,000,000 gross tons. British losses since then have amounted to roughly 3,000,000 tons (Britain's own figures). Some of this loss is offset by Britain's "inherited" shipping from Norway, Denmark, Poland and other countries conquered by Germany. But the rate at which losses occur has increased as Germany conquered new bases in Norway and France, from which even small submarines and short range bombers can operate successfully in British shipping lanes. The present rate of losses, according to Britain's own figures is something like 4,000,000 tons annually — and is still growing. Britain's capacity for building new ships is only 1,000,000 tons annually. Clearly, Britain cannot maintain her supply routes for long, unless she gets new ships from other countries.

In the U.S., since the war began, Britain has ordered some 130 merchant ships, totalling about 1,000,000 tons more or less. But American shipyards already are strained to capacity in an attempt to build up this country's own merchant fleet under the Merchant Marine Act of 1936. *Some of the 60 ships Britain ordered here during December may not be ready for years. And as for warships the U.S.'s own naval rearmament program will keep every naval yard occupied for another five years at least.*

Running through the whole story of British needs and the ability — or inability — of the U.S. to fill them is the recurring question of payment. Britain's reserves in this country — about \$5,000,000,000 at war's beginning — will be exhausted when shipping and armament orders now placed here are filled. Yet Britain, unless a near-miracle helps her, has not yet ordered more than a fraction of all the equipment she will need to beat Germany.

In World War I, a similar situation brought large U.S. loans to the Allies, including some \$6,000,000,000 which Britain still owes this country. But such loans seem out of the question to-day — even if the Johnson Act prohibiting them were repealed — for in all likelihood Britain could never repay them. . . .

The problem of speeding and expanding the lagging arms production of the U.S. cannot be solved simply by legislative or executive action. Just what is needed to call forth the full, tremendous production capacity of the U.S. is not clear. But certain it is that, at the end of 1940, the U.S. did not present the picture of unified industrial activity that one might expect of a nation embarked on an "all-out" defense plan.

### Legislative Yuan Holds 36th Meeting

The Legislative Yuan held its 36th meeting on March 8 with President Chen Kung-po in the chair. Forty-Six members were present.

After the minutes of the last meeting were read and passed, several matters were reported by President Chen. The Amended Regulations governing the employment of police officers and the Amended Law governing the settlement of conflicts between laborers and capitalists were then brought up for discussion and passed.

## The Decline and Fall of the British Empire

By Robert Briffault

(Continued from last issue)

### (CHAPTER FIVE)

#### Gentlemanly England

That scholarly perfection, prized not so much for its own sake as for providing a certificate of an Eton and Oxford upbringing in the company of the scions of the nobility, is nowise inconsistent with a complete and phenomenal ignorance of the rudiments of science or any form of concrete knowledge. It is indeed accounted good form to parade that ignorance with some ostentation. Any incidental reference to an elementary scientific fact should, in the best tradition of English public-school and university education, be accompanied by a modest disclaimer of any knowledge on the subject. England, whose most eminent cultural contribution has been her share in scientific advance, is in its general culture the most unscientific of countries. A wide range of ignorance is indeed as much the mark of perfect English education as a priggish acquaintance with scholarly tradition. Cultivated Englishmen pride themselves upon their ignorance on any matter that may be recognized as outside the orbit of English tradition, and at the mention of, say, an American author or a geographical name, even that of a place within the British Empire, will take pleasure in the triumphant tone in which they will declare: "Never heard of it."

#### "Manufactured" Gents

The scholastic aspects of English public-school education are, however, of trifling importance. The English public schools are institutions for the manufacture of gentlemen, a process which they carry out with admirable efficiency. The social revolution necessitated that tradesmen's sons should be converted into gentlemen. And so successfully has the alchemical operation been effected that a gentleman has come to be definable as the product of the public schools. Were some cataclysm to abolish English public schools, the race of gentlemen would become extinct. The manufacturing institutions became carefully adapted, and brought into closer harmony with the spirit of

their new burgher patrons, that is, they became more religious, as well as more snobbish and exclusive. As expressed by Dr. Arnold of Rugby, whose writings offer a matchless storehouse of solemn silliness, the aim was no longer to produce gentlemen merely, but Christian gentlemen.

The keystone of public-school education is the game of cricket, a rite quite unintelligible to mere foreigners, which consists in throwing balls at stick and winning the battle of Waterloo. The sporting spirit and teamwork which the proceeding is reputed to foster is nought else than the esprit de corps of the old English ruling classes, whose whole collective action and interests had been centered on the preservation of their entrenched privileges against encroachment. In much the same manner as youthful playing at soldiers reproduces military discipline, the English public schools reproduce the cohesion and freemasonry of English gentlemen upon which the unique power of the rulers of England was founded. The playing fields of Eton are the grounds where the game of playing at being the ancient English ruling class is practiced by young gentlemen. They acquire the all-important knowledge of what is "done" and what is "not done." The unwritten code of things "done" and things "not done" extends, and indeed has reference chiefly, to mental activities. A synonym for things "not done" is the term "ideas." The vocable serves to refer politely to indelicate matters. The whole of public school education is expressly designed to exclude "ideas." The grammatical study of extinct language ingeniously combines the acquisition of literacy with the complete elimination of any ideological content which letters might be prone to convey. So that literature is never taken too seriously, in England. Reading is discouraged because books are occasionally liable to impart "ideas" to the youthful mind. The game of cricket, and the cult of sport generally, avowedly achieve

the purpose of combating the germination of "ideas." The English popular press, especially during grave political crises, is careful to subordinate politics to divorce court proceedings, breach of promise cases, street accidents, murders, and above all, sports, thus minimizing the danger of people entertaining "ideas." During an acute European crisis in which, for a day or two, peace hung in the balance, the London newspaper posters carried in huge letters the words "ENGLAND IN DANGER." But the alarming announcement had reference to the score of the English cricket team playing in Australia. The much admired coolness of the English in a crisis, a characteristic not shared by other members of the Anglo-Saxon race across the Atlantic, is mainly the result of the solicitous care with which their cerebral organs are protected against the impact of "ideas." In the public schools, "ideas" constitute, like "sneaking," a disloyal departure from the mental standardization which is a condition of the solidarity and esprit de corps on which the gentlemanly pattern is founded, and which is incompatible with cerebral disturbances that would open the way to the dangers of so-called natural inequality. That all-important esprit de corps, currently known as "the old school tie," is further promoted by the practices of monito-

rial tyranny, of "fagging" and "ragging" and of corporal assaults on the younger boys' backsides. "The segregation common to our public schools," which inculcates by such means the sharp distinction between a public schoolboy and a cad, is, as the headmaster of Felsted recently explained, "all that St. James meant when he used the words 'unspotted from the world.'"

(To be continued)

### "Airblitz" Against London Resumed

The recent raid by the Luftwaffe on London is characterized in reports from the British capital as a "re-opening of the Blitzkrieg against London."

According to these reports, the raids began shortly after dark and lasted incessantly for several hours. It was stated that the bombs dropped many of heavy caliber.

An official communique issued by the British Air Ministry characterized the raid as "temporarily heavy", admitting that casualties were heavier than during the two last preceding raids on London and that considerable damage was done by the high explosive bombs to houses in several districts.

### Sino-Japanese Lady Artists to Hold Joint Charity Exhibition

For the purpose of promoting Sino-Japanese cultural relations as well as for the relief of war refugees in Shanghai, a charity art exhibition will be held at the Shanghai Art Gallery, 212 Nanking Road, from the 5th to the 10th of April for six days. The exhibition is sponsored by the Sino-Japanese Children's League under the auspices of Mayor Chen Kung-po, Chief of Bureau of Social Affairs, Mr. Tung Ling-wen and the Shanghai Mainichi. Miss Ling Chin-hsue and other Chinese lady artists will represent the Chinese side, and Miss Wada Seika supported by others will represent the Japanese side. Both Miss Ling and Miss Wada are famous lady artists. Miss Wada hails from Kyoto, the center of Japanese art culture, and is a well known Japanese artist. All the pictures on exhibition will be for sale and the proceeds go to the relief of the suffering war refugees. The art loving public is cordially invited to visit the exhibition of the hundreds of exquisite paintings

from the ladies' brushes and do their bit towards the relief of refugees.



Painting by Miss Wada Seika.



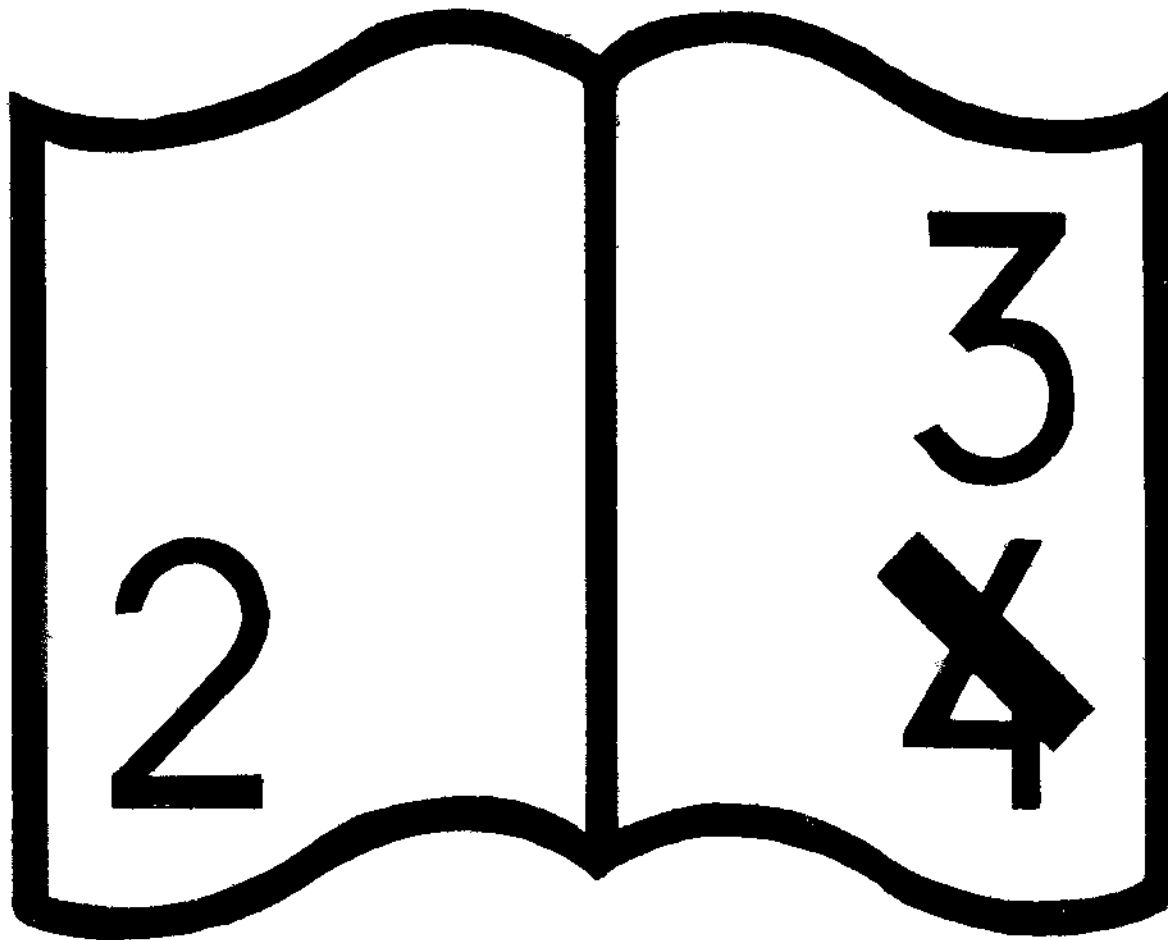
THE  
CENTRAL RESERVE BANK  
OF CHINA



HEAD OFFICE:

The Central Reserve Bank of China,  
1 East Chunshan Road,  
NANKING.

Shanghai Branch: 15 The Bund



应为P14-1



# 華興商業銀行

(納繳已業額全) 元萬千五金本資  
元萬十五千四金積公種各

號五十六路匯老百海上行總  
(九六三九)“鑽”號掛報電文華 號三九二六四話電 號三九二三第箱信政郵海上  
號二至〇八四二二話電 角路雀朱路康建 行分京南  
號一至〇〇三話電 號六七一街前觀 行支州蘇  
號二至一〇七一話電 號九三三路民新 行支州杭  
號一三一話電 號四十二路馬二 行支埠蚌  
號五至四一一話電 路華中處專 辦江鎮

## THE HUA HSING COMMERCIAL BANK

Capital (fully paid up) C.R.B.\$50,000,000  
Reserve Funds C.R.B.\$40,500,000

CABLE ADDRESS: "KAKOH"	HEAD OFFICE: 63 BROADWAY SHANGHAI TEL. 46293	POST OFFICE BOX 3293
Soochow Sub-Branch: 176 Kuan Chien Street Tel. 300-1	Nanking Branch: Corner Chuen Kang and Chu Chiao Road Tel. 22480-2	Hangchow Sub-Branch: 339 Sing Ming Road Tel. 1701-2
Pengpu Sub-Branch: 24 Erh-ma Road Tel. 131	Chinkiang Agency: Chung Hua Road Tel. 114-5	

### 請 看

消息靈通 言論正大  
紀載翔實 銷路最廣  
而具有最大廣告効力之

## ◀ 新 申 報 ▶

館址 上海西華德路二八八號

分館 上海南京路二百三十三號

電話 一九一〇七號

歡迎外埠分銷定價格外克己

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

第四條：凡銀行，銀號，錢莊，典當，及其他公司行號，有第二條第三條情形者，除犯人依各該條治罪外，並吊銷其營業執照。

第五條：凡公私團體軍民人等，知有第二條至第四條犯罪情形者，應立即報請當地警察機關逮捕，移送法院訊辦。

前項情形，經法院訊實判處罪刑確定後，應通知原送案機關，轉報財政部，對原報告人酌給獎勵，但藉故誣陷者，應依刑法誣告罪處斷；第二項之獎勵辦法，由財政部另定之。

第六條：對於新法幣犯刑法偽造貨幣罪章內各條之罪名者，均依刑法處斷。

第七條：本條例施行期間，定為兩年。

第八條：本條例自公布日施行。

# 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

## 政治經濟文化綜合雜誌

新東方 第三卷 第三期

三月號 業已出版

### 要目

一年來之新東方社紀念特稿 蘇成德

東亞聯盟之基調 蘇成德

禮讓與時人經濟生活 蘇成德

德國之戰時人口問題 蘇成德

蘇聯之戰時人口問題 蘇成德

世界大戰與農村經濟之商榷 莊仲華

復興中國農村經濟之商榷 莊仲華

西園寺公良與日本老制度 莊仲華

現階段華僑應有的認識 錢仲華

國際危機與英戰事行動 錢仲華

論加拿大之英戰事行動 錢仲華

華北中國之共產黨之現況 魏都

我的北中國共產黨之現況 魏都

貝當上將訪問記 魏都

英國首相邱吉爾 格陵蘭奇觀(續完)

漫話與漫畫(續完)

黑天堂之素描(續完)

論戲劇藝術(藝術講話)

古城夢(新聞小說)

詩式(六首)(雜文)

新名和標榜(雜文)

好名和標榜(雜文)

煙景的(小品)

陰鬱的(小品)

文學家的(雜文)

病外(小說)

弦外(小說)

新年夜(譯作)

夜景(譯作)

混沌(長篇連載)

讀者園地

心的波動

雪之 余草

馬午 官門

濼 官門

上 官門

黃 官門

李 官門

東 官門

野 官門

平 官門

南 官門

風 官門

關 官門

平 官門

玉 官門

盧 官門

木 官門

非 官門

小 官門

知 官門

乙 官門

思 官門

陳 官門

華 官門

草 官門

## 南京新東方社發行

總經售處 分銷處

南京 中央書報發行所及各埠

南京 三通書局及各埠分

南京 局代售

本外埠 各大書店均有代售

零售 每册五角

全年 五元

半年 二元七角

預定

# 出版法

三十年一月廿四日修正公布

## 第一章 總則

- 第一條 本法稱出版品者謂用機械印版或化學之方法所印製而供出售或散布之文書圖畫
- 第二條 出版品分左列三種
- 一、新聞紙 指用一定名稱其刊期每日或隔六日以下之期間繼續發行者而言
  - 二、雜誌 指用一定名稱其刊期每星期或隔三月以下之期間繼續發行者而言但其內容以登載時事為主要者仍視為新聞紙
  - 三、書籍及其他出版品 凡前二款以外之一切出版品屬之
- 新聞紙或雜誌之號外或增刊副刊等視為新聞紙或雜誌
- 第三條 本法稱發行人者謂主辦出版品之人
- 第四條 本法稱著作人者謂著作文書圖畫之人
- 筆記他人之演述登載於出版品或令人登載之者其筆記之人視為著作人但演述人予以承諾者應同負責人之責任
- 關於著作物之編纂其編纂人視為著作人但原著人予以承諾者應同負責人之責任
- 關於著作物之翻譯人視為著作人
- 關於專用學校公司會所或其他團體名義著作之出版品其學校公司會所或其他團體之代表人視為著作人
- 新聞紙所登載廣告啓事以委託登載人為著作人如委託登載人不明或無負民事責任之能力者以發行人為著作人
- 第五條 本法稱編輯人者謂掌管編輯新聞紙或雜誌之人
- 第六條 本法稱印刷人者謂主管印刷事業之人
- 第七條 本法稱地方主管官署者為各地警察機關
- 第八條 出版品於發行時應由發行人分別呈繳左列機關各一份

- 一、宣傳部
- 二、警政部
- 三、地方主管官署
- 四、國立圖書館及立法院圖書館

改訂增刪原有之出版品而為發行者亦同

院政機關之出版品應依前二項規定分別寄送

## 第二章 新聞紙及雜誌

- 第九條 為新聞紙或雜誌之發行者應由發行人於發行前填具登記申請書呈由發行所在地之地方主管官署於十五日內呈轉省政府或行政院直轄市政府審查
- 省政府或行政院直轄市政府於接到前項登記申請書後應於十五日內連同審查意見轉請宣傳部核定發給登記證宣傳部於發給登記證後應將核准登記經過咨達警政部
- 登記申請書應載明左列事項
- 一、新聞紙或雜誌之名稱
  - 二、刊載稿件之種類及性質
  - 三、社務組織
  - 四、資本數目來源及經濟狀況
  - 五、刊期發行新聞紙者並載明其版數
  - 六、發行所及印刷所之名稱及所在地
  - 七、發行人編輯人印刷人之姓名年齡經歷及住所
- (未完)
- 妨害新法幣治罪暫行條例** 三月十三日公佈
- 第一條：本條例稱新法幣者，謂中央儲備銀行所發行之紙幣。
- 第二條：故意妨害新法幣之流通或破壞其信用者，處五年以上有期徒刑，得併科五千元以下罰金。
- 犯前項之罪，備狀其他罪名者，從一重處第一項之未遂犯罰金。
- 第三條：拒絕使用新法幣者，處三年以上十年以下有期徒刑，得併科五千元以下罰金。

各部一事，實屬刻不容緩，爰經屢次派員視察積極進行以來，業已大致就緒，並派該部上校科長楊哲人，担任司令，開楊司令擬於本月下旬，前往籌備一切，至司令部址，已勘定前江陰電學學校原址，於下月底即可正式成立，從此長江下游防務，當可更臻強固。

## 北平將慶祝國府還都紀念

國民政府還都，華北政務委員會成立，到三月三十日還都整整的一年，一年來的奮鬥，都很有可歌可泣的價值，到這歷史的紀念日期，的確應該盛大慶祝的。

華北政委會對於慶祝國府還都及本身成立的紀念日，已經在開始擬具妥善辦法，惟關係方面傳稱，慶祝大會的地點已經規定在懷仁堂及太和門兩處，懷仁堂是舉行莊嚴肅穆儀式，及招待外賓，太和門則舉行市民大會，屆時全北京市市民將全體參加，分四路遊行北京全市，各公園遊覽處一律開放，並有大部中西畫家擬聯合舉行畫展，街市中之彩牌及電車之紫花，固皆在計劃之中者也，王揖唐委員長美髯飄洒，老當益壯，對於這慶祝事宜，逸興甚豪，曾與政委會情報處林文龍處長數度研討，自己擬出來慶祝辦法數則，故日來之情報處已頓成忙碌，據說預備撤送的小宣傳冊子，竟達六七種之多，王委員長在慶祝大會那天決定在廣播電台開向全華北民衆作廣播講演，題目傳爲「甦生的第一年」屆時南京同胞可以聽聽捍老的論調，華北各省市亦均奉到政會命令，屆時一體舉行，華北的慶祝情形，在大會終了後，華中的同胞是可看到的，因爲年來的華北電影公司，的確作出了許多成績，如王揖唐委員長訪日經過，華北的建設情形，幾次大會的實況，差不多都有很齊全的底片，在這次大會中，他們的活躍當然更是無於平常了，又據，關係方面傳稱，華北防共委員會，經積極籌備結果，擬於此慶祝日時正式成立，苟無其他原因，屆時約可實現，至華北防共委員會之人事問題，除王委員長自任委員長外，原定之各總署督辦任委員職，係因種種原故，已有變更，結果或各總署分別派一前任要員參加工作，又新任政會政委冷家驥將在防共委會中担任要職云。

## 中央儲備銀行杭州支行開幕

中央儲備銀行杭州支行，於三日上午八時，舉行開幕典禮，總行總經理由柳汝祥氏，特親來杭主持，中日各長官，暨各團體代表，紛往道賀，參與盛典，八時正，典禮開始，由總行總經理柳汝祥致開幕詞後，即由沈代表主席，王建設廳長，傅市長，省黨部欽委員，暨特務機關長渡邊，駐杭領事道明，先後致祝詞，未由杭分行長簡金培致謝詞，即禮成，九時開始營業，今日一日間，各界存款，共達九十餘萬元，亦可見杭市各界對於中儲銀行信用之一班也。

## 中日女流畫家合作慈善展覽會

中日兩國女流畫家爲鼓吹中日文化合作並救濟滬上難民起見，由中日女子親善會發起，於四月五日至十日止，假座上海南京路二三號



畫士女雪今林

上海畫廊，舉辦中日女流畫家合作展覽會，上海特別市市長陳公博，社會局局長丁凌文，及上海每日新聞等爲之贊助，參加展覽者，中國方面有林今雪女士及其他女畫家若干人之作品百餘件，日本方面爲和田青華女士及其他女畫家爲人之作品五十餘件，在展覽之六日間，全部作品公開義賣，所得之款，悉數移作救濟難民之用，林今雪女士爲中國現代少數之女名畫家，花卉鱗毛爲所特長，和田青華女士，爲日本京都畫伯，尤工仕女，此次合作展覽，各出精品，互相爭輝，屆時定必琳瑯滿目，美不勝收，愛好美術而慈善爲懷者，定必先睹爲快，既可購得名畫，而施慈又及難胞也。

身不遂之狀態，不能發揮其機能，最後之對外交通線香詔路線，又完全爲日軍所切斷，且由獲軍需品無算，故渝軍之狼狽情形已甚，渝方雖受日海軍之沿岸封鎖，及日陸空軍切斷其輸送路，此次又於作戰之地方，開闢新路線，暗中努力運送物資，豈知因此次之作戰，其運送據點及要衝，已爲日軍所佔領，日軍海上封鎖之嚴，勢爲鐵壁，因此渝方輸入之抗戰物資，不僅已不可能，即獲得外國貨幣之輸出路，亦悉已喪失，例如其對美借款，結果已屬名不符實，此次之斷絕重慶對外輸出，實爲最後之一大打擊。

### 蔣介石密令肅清「新四軍」

據可靠消息，蔣介石於本月十二日，密令衛立煌，顧祝同等，徹底肅清大江南北之新四軍，開渝方所以取此措置，因最近分散於安徽，蘇北及江南等地之「新四軍」到處向渝軍挑戰，且與魯、豫南之共產軍（徐向前林彪等）沆瀣一氣，擬自皖西衝入豫省，故渝方擬先將該方面之共產軍解決，除其後患，再對付「第十八集團軍」之共產軍，因該軍始終伺機突破渝方之封鎖線也。

### 總理十六週年忌辰

本月十二日爲先總理孫中山先生逝世十六週紀念，全國各地，一律下半旗，並舉行隆重紀念儀式，中國國民黨中央全體執事委員，由汪主席領導，齊赴總理靈臺舉行紀念典禮，行禮如儀畢，主席領導繞靈柩一週，茲將情形誌之如下：

是日風和日麗，七時四十分許，汪主席率車抵陵前，下車後拾級登靈堂，靈前燈光輝煌，氣象莊嚴，八時正於肅壯之樂聲中典禮開始。

(一)奏樂，(二)主席就位，(三)全體肅立，(四)唱黨歌，(五)向總理陵寢行最敬禮，(六)主席恭讀總理遺囑，(七)默念，(八)獻花圈，(九)恭聆總理遺訓(十)主席致詞(十一)唱總理逝世紀念歌(十二)主席領導全體委員繞靈柩一週(十三)禮成(十四)奏樂行禮如儀，主席獻花圈畢，即由汪主席致詞，略謂

「總理逝世十六週年紀念日，在總理陵寢前恭聽總理遺言，是非常有意義的，總理說，「中國國民黨的精神在犧牲」想到這句說話，使我們生出許多感想，因爲一件事業的成功，他的先決問題，便是要有「犧牲」的精神，譬如說精神團結，就非先犧牲自我成見不可，現在和平運動正在開展，我們唯有本着總理所說的這種犧牲精神，爲和平反共建國盡最大的努力」。

### 烟大將歡宴汪主席

日新任中國派遣軍總司令畑俊六大將自本月八日抵京後，業於九日正式視事，十四日下午六時假座東亞俱樂部歡宴國民政府汪主席以下各院部會長官，席間畑大將懇切致詞，後由汪主席起立答詞，一時航籌交錯，賓主盡歡至八時許始散，茲錄畑大將致詞及汪主席答詞大意如後：

畑大將致詞：略謂「本人此次來京，目睹南京社會秩序之安甯，建設進步之迅速，深悉國府還都以後，人民生活已有極大之改善，致本人上次來京時，情形大不相同，本人對於今後國府之強化，中日滿三國友好關係之增進，願本於誠意與道義三大觀點，盡最大之努力」。

汪主席答詞：國府還都後，各方面雖略有進步，然皆得日本之協助，及近年來上下努力所獲得之一點一滴之結果，今後復興建設正待開始，所望於日本之協力者猶多，適聞畑總司令官謂，願本於誠意與道義兩大觀點，對國府之強化與中日滿關係之改進，予以協力，本人對此，深致感謝之意」。

### 海軍部決在江陰設司令部

海軍部長任援道，自就任以來，對復興新中國海軍，推遷不遺餘力，除積極訓練幹部人才，陸續設置艦艇外，並於南京無錫，吳淞，閔行等地，及華北之威海衛，先後設立基地司令部，以固江海防務，茲以長江下游之江陰，地區衝要，爲長江咽喉，江防要地，對設立司



備有清大德親王聯一副，聯名，「妙機其微備拾即是，生氣遠出精健為雄」，聯下兩側，分置佛架兩個，放置小銅佛像多尊，褚大使之神志超然，公餘之暇，手不釋卷，左邊隔壁，為陳公使辦公室，該室內，正中置文案，斜放沙發，瓶花立於一端，有「九思齋」橫畫一幅，懸於壁間，聞該「九思齋」之意義者，原係德川賴貞侯爵書齋之名，右隔壁，即為隨從秘書辦公室，在大使辦公室之對面，為大使私人之會客室，該室之佈置，與樓下之特別會客室，形式相若，轉廊而入，右邊即為顧問辦公室，再右轉，便是大使臥室，談話室，閱書室，小餐室，連接四間，陳設簡雅，臥室內，置彈璜木床兩乘，談話室內，置沙發一套，書室置書桌一張，擺置陽光透進的前線，窗外林風拂拂，寓意綢繆。

大使之理髮室，洗澡間，設備亦甚完全，穿走廊而橫過者，為圖書室，圖書分三大類，一為中文，一為英文，一為日文，聞原有圖書約五千冊，現新添置者，亦有五千餘冊，據陳公使云，對圖書事項，擬設法多量添購，以備館中人員參考之用，過此而再轉者，便是各館員辦公室，其間甚大，桌案文具，全部一新，在此大使辦公室之下面，為暫作辦理留學生事務之用，自七七事變後，我國留日學生監督處，早已停止，遲至今日，尚未恢復，聞我教育部對留日學生監督處，未設立之前，所有留日學生監督事務，悉請褚大使館暫代辦理，在樓下該辦理留學生事務室之外面，即為本大使館之運動場，現正布置運動上之設施，褚大使為我國運動界之領袖，對運動一道，素具熱心與提倡。

大使館全面積，為十五畝，樓房七十餘間，最前面，為鐵欄間，前面有正門，中門，及事務所出入口，後面有後門，房屋相當高大，且經此次刷新，堂皇雄偉，以現價格而論建築物費，需五十萬元，土地亦值五十萬元，據云，為我國駐外使館之中最大最合理化的大使館舍，此次隨褚大使到館之全部人員，名單如次：

特命全權大使褚民誼  
公使兼參軍官陳伯善

一等秘書孫混 孫理甫

二等秘書耿善慶

三等秘書陳讓如 余超

隨員徐義宗 楊元亮 蔣祿

顧問譚覺真 張超 田守成 沈留聲

由上情記實看來，館舍油漆一新，室中陳設一新，人員陣容一新，陳公使深富外交經驗，館員諸公辦事認真，在褚大使領導之下，秉承中央政府和平反共建國之國策，將對中日國交，當有一番新貢獻也。  
民國三十年二月二十日記於東京

## 日外長遠聘德義

日外務省發表，日外務大臣松岡洋右，為日德義三國同盟條約成立，躬與德義兩國當軸互道賀意，且舉行會談起見，預定日內往訪德義兩國，又松岡外相此次旅行，於三國條約簽訂當時，三國政府間業經協定，後因公務忙碌，致迄今未曾實現，又外相擬乘便觀察歐洲情勢，此次隨往歐洲者，外務省方面，計有外務省歐亞局長阪本玉男，外務大臣秘書官加賴俊一，外務事務官法服普作，外務省調查官谷川進一，外務官補野口芳雄，外務屬草間城吉，船越先五郎，外務省囑託中西敏憲，西園寺公一，陸軍方面，有陸軍大佐永井八次，海軍中佐藤井茂，又使節顧問窪井義道，同盟通信社特派員岡村二一人。

## 外國軍火無從輸入繼續抗戰勢不可能

日華南軍報述部長談，日軍此次作戰，於四百公里之廣大華南沿岸各處，保持緊密之聯繫，奇襲登陸，立刻將淪方輸送策源地之要衝，加以佔領，誠為戰史上無此先例之大規模劃期大作戰，因淪方之大部份軍火，及其他重要軍事器材，如不能由外國輸入，則其繼續抗戰，已屬不可能，如淪方之廢棄時排斥日貨政策，發表准許運輸前所禁運日貨，由一切方法，企圖獲得日貨一例，可見其資源窘困之一般，又越南撥淪路線切斷後，滇緬路線，因遭日空軍之轟炸，已陷半

大使，剛到達大使館時，突逢九一八事件，事告平定後，蔣大使對大使館之庭院佈置開闢，略有建樹，民國廿四年，改任許世英為駐日大使，許大使在任時，既無新改進，且有損舊施設，七七事變之當時，許大使先行返國，所有館中事務，悉由楊雲竹氏代理，不久楊氏亦將公要案卷及館中之珍貴物品，攜之而去，留在館中之殘存零星什物，咸皆封鎖外，大使館形同無主之空房一所，至民國廿九年十月間，陳重使伯蕃，參加日本紀元二千六百年紀念，就便視察一番，館中主人已走，舊鼠似亦搬家，所有殘存之零星什物，尚無若無損壞，惟因原存之傢具什物不多，以是此次蔣大使蒞任，對館中諸般設施，全部刷新，室中陳設，多係新置，聞蔣大使此次蒞任，攜帶行裝，多至三百餘件，全係為館中裝飾與佈置之物品。

蔣大使到館後，當與全權公使兼參事陳伯蕃氏，一面曉知所屬各員，隨同作一平面與立體的視察，劈頭重新射於眼簾者，懸於鐵欄門最前面約一尺五六寸之長方形銅額，額面橫刻着「中華民國駐日大使館」字樣，再看庭院中，高聳於雲表之青天白日滿地紅國旗，十二齒輪，飄搖空際，放出萬丈光芒，昭示着中華民族之復興，將更輝煌於世界。

由鐵欄門至使館正門前，為一廣敞庭院，汽車出進，旋轉自如，院之中央，高立旗杆一枝，正門前面，新植金松兩株，盤旋生長，高約丈餘，松針金黃，顏色鮮美，聞每株價值千元以上，為東方不可多見之金松，左側為林園，古樹參天，景象森羅，靠近鐵欄門之一旁，有電話室一處，與警衛室斜斜相對，鐵欄門向東方，使館正門，面對南極，粉白牆壁，橙黃畫欄，綠色缸瓦，全部一新，反映着朝陽東上，化日舒燠。

由林園而西，作週圍巡視，全面積而十五畝，原係日本德川賴貞候爵之私邸，當我國使館遷入之初，面積稍小，歷年以來，漸次擴大，從前我國駐日使館館址，在東京永田町，即現在日本首相官邸比鄰，在大正十二年，蒙受大地震災禍，該處館舍房屋，全部燒毀，後就該處收築一木板房屋辦公，是時尚未昇格為大使館，當時日本當局，一

再要求將該處地址收回，作為中央衛生署機關之用，並以德川賴貞侯爵私邸交換，即現在飯倉片町六丁目十四番地，但我國政府未允，至民國十七年間，蔣介石氏下野，游日本，當時我國駐日公使汪榮寶氏，就便告以日本當局一再對我要求交換館址，政府未允所請，蔣氏比答，以待中央大權能掌握彼手時，當可辦到云云，北伐成功，蔣氏乘機後，實踐前言，遂將永田町使館，遷至飯倉片町現址，在此館房屋後門，有木板房一所，即係永田町使館房屋拆下之材料而搭築者，現予本大使館茶役僕夫休息之場所。

沿階而上，由正門入，五色絨毯，平鋪於地板之上，除小走廊外，樓上樓下，地板地氈，面目一新，正門內兩側，為普通會客室兩間，各該間內，中央放置沙發，牆壁懸掛字畫，角落插植盆花，由正門再進數步，在左端者，為一間特別會客室，皮製沙發，放置中央，右今查額，懸掛兩壁，四季瓶花，配置一隅，高貴貴客，雅人名士，延入其內，無不嘖嘖稱善，佈置堂皇，由正門而出入者，先經過一長方形之大走廊，該廊之設置，純係中國古化，正中平鋪大紅地氈，兩邊分排板椅八把，挾擺茶几四座，几上各放花瓶一個，瓶中插鮮花一朵，襯托於壁間之古畫，相映生輝，出此走廊，便是大議會廳，長桌周圍，客座六十名左右，在平時，該議會廳，用鼓皮門分隔內外兩間，在外間者，有景泰藍花瓶一對，高約一尺五寸左右，分置正面的兩端，該花瓶，日本名曰「七寶燒」，寶藍色鑲以金花，為新時代最美之裝飾品，在內間者，正面壁中，懸掛着約有八尺多長方形水彩洋畫一幅，係阿部大使最近贈送者，價值萬元以上，畫題為「蘇州之春」，出諸名家之手筆，輕描淡寫，繪畫江南春色，三月烟花，奪目以觀，自然畫圖，儼若姑蘇烟外，再正門而左行，沿階而上，綠梯上之右壁間，有中國太古畫懸於其上，登樓上，即是一大四方形之廣闊，藍花地氈，平鋪於下，五尺長方形油畫一幅，懸於壁上，該畫係日本現代一流名畫家清水氏親手繪贈，向右轉，正中為大使辦公室，室之中央，放置沙發，正面為文案，右壁間，有汪主席肖像一面，鑲以鏡框，兩

該條件，準備即召開調解國境委員會，並堅持法國若不接受該條件，則不作任何外交之交涉。

因此，卡羅之和平斡旋，迄未奏效，兩國之交戰情勢，益形激烈，日政府認爲此糾紛之繼續，對於東亞未來局勢，實有不利，乃於一月廿一日，向兩國建議調停，廿四日，兩國政府皆有接受日本調停之回答，遂即決定召開停戰會議。

雙方停戰進行談判：停戰時兩軍戰線之現狀如下：

- 一、柬埔寨西部，泰軍佔領包含蒙哥爾好來斯丹索愛兩河合流點，以西波亞貝市之地區一帶，最前綫已迫近西索恩之對岸。
  - 二、柬埔寨北部國境，即由波亞貝地區，至老撾之二百五十公里地方，泰軍於各地皆深入越領內二十以至三十公里。
  - 三、老撾方面，泰國要求收復失地中之南老撾，湄公河西岸三角地帶，皆爲泰軍佔領。
  - 四、北老撾及柬埔寨南部貝林地區，侵入之泰軍，雖被擊退，然越南方面，並未進至泰領內。
- 停戰會議在西貢海邊之日本軍艦內召開，日本澄田少將，及其他七人，泰國薩斯得拉哥姆參謀次長，及其他八人，越南哥齊官房長，及其他五人，皆爲委員。
- 一月廿九日，舉行第一次會談，由日方提出停戰條件，該停戰條件，兩國政府，亦皆接受。

三十一日，三國代表正式簽字，開戰三個月以來之兩國國境砲火，遂告收斂。

停戰協定之主要內容，規定兩軍自一月廿八日上午十時之佔據地點，互相後退十公里，飛機不得越過其後方十公里，暹羅灣之兩國軍艦，亦須實行後退，並限於七十二小時內完畢。

東京和議結果圓滿：繼之，遂入召開東京媾和會議之階段，決定出席之委員，有泰國溫威親王，及其他十五人，法駐日大使亨利，及其他八人，日本松岡外相，及其他廿八人等，該會議於二月七日，召開

第一次會議後，連續召開四次，其間日代表任中堅份子，作數次之個別折衝，然東京會議由當初之預料相反，未得圓滿進行，會期遂延至三月七日，而日本若不使該會議妥協，東亞其榮國之將來，將有發生極大障礙之虞，故決打破英美使會議決裂之策動，不辭調停之勞苦，該會停頓之原因，乃爲法方難以接受條件，據維希政府之發言人稱，預料承認讓魯安佈拉班，巴克賽，有礙於所謂保持東埔寨領土完整之主張，會議遂至決裂，然一日夜，法政府又召開緊急閣議，決定全部接受泰法糾紛之調停方案，至是，發生將近半載之泰越糾紛，乃獲得圓滿之妥協。(同盟社)

## 中國駐日大使館視察記

王楚文

中華民國駐日大使館，在東京麻布區，飯倉片町，六丁目十四番地，自七七事變勃發以後，中日兩國國交斷絕，雙方實行全面的軍事行動，兩國大使，各行歸國，我國駐日大使館，自行封鎖，兩年以來，該館之鐵欄緊閉，呈現無主狀態，寒鴉古樹，明月高樓，風雨飄洒，情景亦極蕭然，偶過門前，殊令人嗟感不已。

迨至日本近衛首相發出和平聲明，汪精衛先生之駐電響應，除軍事特殊情形外，中日邦交，漸入調整狀況，民國廿九年十一月間，汪先生受國民之推戴，任國府主席，旋即會同日本阿部全權大使，在南京簽定中日調整邦交條約，調整邦交後之日本首任駐我國大使本多熊太郎氏，先我派遣，調整邦交後之我國駐日大使褚民誼氏相繼任命，褚大使受任後，於本年一月三十一日，由上海乘八幡丸郵船，經神戶抵橫濱，於二月五日到達東京，封鎖二年半之我國駐日大使館，遂於是日正式開館，蕭然情景，一面而爲新興氣象，冷落門前，頓呈車馬盈階，蓬勃生輝。

查我國駐日而昇格爲大使者，到現在計有三屆，第一屆駐日大使者，爲蔣作賓氏，第二屆駐日大使者，爲許世英氏，現第三屆爲褚民誼大使，當民國廿一年八月間，蔣作賓氏視察東北，轉抵日本，就任

每年春秋兩季，僑委會特派專員，分赴南洋美洲各埠，誠意慰問僑胞，及鼓勵華僑組織團體，回國投資及觀光。

此次中日戰事發生，彼蔣氏深知非得華僑之援助不可，遂以全力向日本南洋，美洲，歐洲，澳洲各地華僑宣傳，訓令各地領館，商會報館，黨部等，組織抗敵救亡會，捐募軍餉，及徵集大批醫藥品，軍用品，技術人才等等，以最敏捷方法，運回祖國，又組織糾察隊，勸華商對日絕交，及停止與日人或親日華人往來，如有稍違，動遣濫刑，按蔣氏抗戰以來，世界華僑，依然繼續援蔣者，職是故也。

蓋華僑老誠忠厚且多年備受英美帝國主義者毒化，誤中蔣之計，曲解日本真意誠令人遺憾之至，假使日本能認真實行華僑工作，我想華僑終有悔悟之一日，絕不盡為他們利用，此際若能急起直追，未為晚也，華僑對於祖國語言文字雖屬幼稚，但思想技術，殊不弱人，例如美洲澳洲之華僑飛行家工程師，棒球隊，法律家，國際問題研究家，外交家，經濟家，南洋之大實業家，大拓殖家，外交家，日本之行政人才，新聞專家等，遠非國內人士可能企及，彼蔣氏獨具眼光，不遠千里，聘請以為己助，再華僑中，如有聲望，能號召僑胞，及擅長宣傳者，則要用之，或命其在僑委會供職，使其聯絡華僑，每遇中日外交糾紛問題發生僑委會如手使臂，訓電一發，各埠華僑，可立即發動，蓋華僑愛國心非常熱烈，時恐中國淪亡，故不惜傾家蕩產，以救祖國，此蔣氏之所以對華僑工作成功，而能抗戰到今日者，端賴於此。

國府還都，僑務委員會成立時居一載，欲求海外工作之推進，不妨參酌斯文，研究對策，作海外宣傳之參考，和運前途，庶有濟乎。

### 秦越糾紛調停經過

秦國要求收復失地：秦越糾紛，發端於去年九月十三日，秦國向法政府要求收復現屬法領之本國失地，共提出三條件如下：

一：湄公河最深處為國境，並劃將已交涉就緒之河中四十餘島

，歸還秦國。

二：將秦北鄰近之魯安佈拉班一帶，及東部鄰近之巴克賽等二地方，割讓秦國。

三：秦國人民所住之老樹地方，法政府認為難予以適當之保護時，應將其割讓秦國。

並表示強硬態度謂，該要求如不能貫徹時，去年六月十三日訂立而未批准之秦法不侵犯協定，亦將加以廢除。

接收該要求之法政府，四月十七日聲明，「法政府無論在任何情勢下，決意防衛法國領土之安全」，而正式加以拒絕。

英美策動兩國戰爭：因此兩國境，陸續有守備隊之集結，秦國於越南部國境方面，已配置八萬兵力，以防萬一，聞廿八日有秦機一架，越境四十公里，以機槍掃射土民警備車，至廿九日，又發生秦商因無旅行證，在比安泰附近，槍殺越南警官之事件，繼之偵察國境之秦機編隊，受越南軍高射炮之射擊，越南之巨型機，亦越境飛往秦國偵察，於兩國間乃釀成一觸即發之危機。

此後兩國之陸空軍，不時有越境之小接觸，英美兩國，立於青面，極盡播弄，威嚇，安慰，煽動之能事，以圖得以出任調停，實不僅可保持其本國之權利，且可將兩國擾於掌握中。

十一月廿三日，柬埔寨地方，秦越兩軍發生激戰，遂使兩國由是相見於砲火之中，兩軍之空軍亦皆出動，猛烈轟炸，戰爭遂日漸本格化，此時，法報路壇，暗示煽動秦國者，實為英國。

另一方面，美政府亦於本年由國務卿赫爾，邀請秦國駐美公使拉賈梅得利氏，歷長時間聽取糾紛之實情，表示對西南太平洋極為關心。

日本毅然斡旋和平：此時兩國之戰爭，空陸皆呈激化，反覆佔據，奪還，轟炸要地，外交折衝之餘地，只有留於法駐秦代理公使卡羅之抵任，故當卡羅於一月中旬，抵盤谷時，即開始秦法之和平交涉，然秦國提出以下兩點，作為批准不侵犯條約之條件（一）以湄公河之最深處為國境線，（二）割讓魯安佈拉班，巴克賽兩地方，法方若承認

額甚鉅。

現在，英國的支出預算，大約為每年三十五萬萬鎊，這個數目，如果拿美國的財政預算來比較檢討，是容易了解的，查去年美國支出預算為九，四九二，三二九，〇〇〇元，照一金鎊折合四美元計算，兩相比較，美國每年費用比較英國減少四十五萬萬鎊以上，但，美國人口為一萬三千一百萬，而英國人口僅有四千八百萬，若欲從如此少的人口去榨取上述的驚人字數的捐稅來負擔國家的費用，乃是亘古未有的一件難事，現在英國凡成婦人每年收入為一千鎊者，被徵所得稅二百五十三鎊，若買一襲新衣，則須付衣價百分之十二的捐稅，如為丈夫者的心血來潮而欲為其愛妻購置金鋼鑽一粒或其他奢侈品，則彼所付捐稅為原價百分之三十三又三分之一，英國如此竭澤而漁，收入亦不過十五萬萬鎊距離預算之數尚遠。

舍此而外，英國向人民榨取金錢的辦法尚有兩種：

(一)沒收富人所有的金證券而變賣之；(二)勸勉人民節約獻金，在過去一年內，英國人民以節約來的錢投入政府公債者為十一萬四千萬鎊，而金證券的售出所得不過五萬萬鎊，開源的辦法可說都施行了，但英國的財政預算仍短缺三萬六千萬鎊。

英國的財政現在可說是到了山窮水盡的時期了，來日開展，不外乎出於下列的三條途徑，第一，採通貨膨脹政策，第二，向美國借款，第三，模倣德國的籌款方法，這三條路，英國在不久的將來終得擇一而行。

說到通貨膨脹，英國已經開始實行了，據各方的估計，截至現在為止，約有三萬萬鎊是用膨脹的方法而籌得的，至於向美貸款，英國政府在心裏是企求得急切的，但他們又很小心翼翼，怕求而不能得到，所以他們現在的主意要待美國國會自己先行決定了援英的法案，然後才正式提出來向美國去借款，在目下英國全國上下都引領企望着美國的援手，一方面又想盡種種羅掘搜括的方法在國內來籌款。

至於德國的開源辦法是什麼呢，德國是他們的敵人，要步德國的

後塵來籌款，有許多英國人是不情願的，查德國籌款的辦法是一面增加生產，一面以最密統制的方法減少消費，分配用品，并強制人民以節蓄交納政府，這種辦法，英國自開戰以來亦已採用，但係人民自動辦理，非出為政府之強迫，實際上，這種辦法在英國是做不到的，一般軍火商在戰事中發了橫財，並不願節約，比較與政府堅密合作的，倒是一般中產階級的人，所以戰後英國各種消費較戰前僅減少百分之五而已。

英國財政窘迫，到了這個地步，實在別無辦法，今年只有提出「少消費，多節約」，的格言來，不是要求人民合作而是強迫人民合作了。

## 關於聯絡華僑

鮑振青

蔣介石氏以革命成功，端賴華僑之協助，遂感覺今後保持自己地位，非藉華僑之力不可，故對於華僑問題，關心至切，特擴大僑務委員會之組織，網羅華僑鉅子，及華僑問題研究家，專司其事，僑委會機構組織完備後，即以全力開始工作，先在首都建築壯麗之華僑招待所，為歸國視察游歷華僑下榻之用，另在安徽省宣城縣，設僑樂村，為失業回國華僑開墾之用，又鑒於日本南洋各地華僑，迭被驅逐出境，特派人在滬各輪埠，照料歸國華僑，供給宿食，及資遣回籍，或代謀職業等等，其優待歸僑，可謂周到之極，至於宣撫華僑方法，則常派具有聲望之政府大員，分赴南洋美洲各埠，宣布政府意旨，安慰華僑，對於有功祖國及為僑胞出力者，明令嘉獎，使其不忘祖國，又令各地領館，海外黨部，華僑學校，商會，報館，及其他公團，緊密聯絡，增厚實力，以備有事之時，可以立即發動機能。

宣傳之法除散發各種小冊子，畫報，及開映電影，舉行時事演講會外，又供給各學校以黨化教科書使一般華僑子弟腦中，人人印有革命思想，並供給新聞材料與各地報館宣傳政府之德政，及建設中國之成績，促使華僑與奮增長其擁護政府之決心。

，並不能加害日本，惟有造成中國人民更深之痛苦耳，閣下所爲者，實使天怒人怨矣，此外尚有一事，亦可一提，閣下或許認爲係吾人好作之常談，閣下所代表之國家，其人民可分爲兩類，（一）純歐種英國人民，及（二）非純歐種英國人民，吾人曾屢次引證英國對於兩類人民，如何歧視，現在吾人敢問英國在此危急之秋，是否仍作此種區別，英國是否欲其印度及其他「深色」人民在此次戰爭中，效命疆場，如其願之，則已往之怨恨，難以忘懷也，英國之虐待歧視其非純歐種人民，其罪惡實應受迅速之毀滅，英國沒落之日，將無人爲之揮點半熱淚也。

中華新聲半月刊主筆 甘德雲謹啓

### ▲德國大規模潛艇攻勢發動在即▼

英國護航艦隊在德國海空軍襲擊下所受之驚人損失，不久即將更加嚴重，而英國之毀滅已不難預料矣。

德國毀滅英國海上所有船隻之計劃，於二月二十四日希特勒於國社黨廿一週紀念，在慕尼黑之演說中，已可略知梗概。

希特勒稱，德國潛艇於任何地點遇到英國船隻之時，必將擊沉之，並作警告云，德國將於來春，以海陸軍全力對英作殊死戰，不論與敵人相遇於北海或地中海，凡有英國船隻之出現，德國潛艇將迎擊而沉沒之。

希特勒之非故作狂言，可於最近英國船隻損失特重中見之，二月十二日，德國戰艦一艘，單獨向一英國護航艦隊攻擊，經過短時間之接觸，已擊沉英船十三艘，據德國官方報告，在二月之首二旬中，擊沉英國船隻二十九萬六千噸，希特勒在紀念會中演說之時，曾云「兩小時前，余接到報告，德國戰艦潛艇於二日內擊沉英船廿一萬五千噸」，換言之，在二月一個月中，英國船隻之損失，幾及五十萬噸。

凡此皆不過德國潛艇加緊對英作戰之前奏耳，希特勒已發出警告，而倫敦不得不承認大規模潛艇戰事之開幕在即，德國之並非虛張聲

勢，其他方面消息，亦都可以證實之，二月二十四日，紐約時報維希消息，亦證實德國之預備不久將取全線攻勢，紐約時報稱，德國所作預備之中，包括建築地下飛機場，使飛機可以不用滑翔道，升起攻英，此外將集中貨船及其他小艇一千艘於出發進攻之各海口，法國佔領區內大規模之軍隊調動，大概亦與預備進攻計劃有關。

最後德國最高軍事當局，將投桃報李，以數百艘新造之潛艇，斷絕英國隔岸鄰家所供給之食糧。

### ▲上海美國總會之出賣▼

上海美國總會出賣之消息，聞者莫不爲之嘆息，以美國總會之經濟狀態，而有出賣其在福州路良產之必要，外界實未有所悉，大概戰事之恐慌，及美僑之撤退，對於總會之收入方面，必有極大之影響。

美國總會之出賣，在上海之華人方面，尤有極大之感觸，因美國總會，本其正真之共和精神，向不拒絕中國人士加入爲會員，與上海總會華人不得人內者，適成對照，上海總會之渾名「英國自大種族歧視帝國主義廢態之大本營」，實可當之無愧。

華人每遇提及美國之時，輒以美國人爲華人之友，而語及純歐種英人之時，則加以極不馴雅名稱。

吾人竭誠希望中美兩國慷慨之士，保全此爲中美友誼良好模範之社交機關。

### 英財政捉襟見肘

英國在此次戰事的第一年中，每日所消耗的軍費是五百萬三千鎊，現是戰事的第二年，每天差不多要消耗到一千萬鎊，照此一年多軍費增加的比率來看，在未來的一年，英國大概每天要化費一千二百萬鎊，現在英國的內債已經超過一百萬萬鎊，上次歐戰在美國未貸款於協約國以前，英國內外債務僅有十萬萬鎊，兩相比較，差

之能以人民福利為前提，滬市之前途，光明可必矣。

### ▲反對租—借法案者▼

美國國會關於通過租—借法案之辯論，言辭愈趨激烈之際，多數美國人民對於羅斯福總統之一意孤行，對於危岌之英帝國，作無限之援助，反對之聲浪，益漸明顯。

茲將反對聲中之足以代表一般者，摘錄於後：

議員紀賴德稱，「此法案為美國參戰之第一步」，並謂一如余能確信北美之安全，誠必須德國之戰敗，則余今日即贊成美國參加戰事，但余不能確信前說之是也」。

議員蒲勞云：「此次之戰事，非為人類之權利與自由而作，乃英德兩國間之戰爭耳，英國顯然堅持其立場，以為歐洲國家版圖之變更，須先得英國之同意，至於美國，則是否有加入戰事以助英國之如心所欲，劃定歐洲各國之國界之必要，實成問題，美國之對於希特勒歐陸政策，更無庸人自擾之必要，此次之戰事，乃歐洲人之事務，戰事起因之糾紛，如英國不加干預，一任歐洲人民自行處置，各如其願，則早可解決矣」。

議員沙凡，則以租借法案，為破壞美國之整個睦鄰政策，並謂其政府忽略對英在北美洲之土地要求，美國之將來，實繫於汎美主義，且提出計劃，以十億美金增築橫穿美洲之公路，開鑿尼拉奎或墨西哥之台溫脫畢之運河，並加開巴拿馬運河。

議員衛勒對此法案，作更尖刻之攻擊云：「美國人民，正被上次牽入美國於世界大戰之國際銀行家所作之宣傳，引入大禍」，彼反對少數財閥之控制政治，美國之廢根，華勃格，歐洲之羅斯却滋或印度及中國之沙遜，均在此列，並作結論云，「此法案實為美國未來之極大禍根」。

除議員之反對此法案者外，其他各界人士，亦多有反對之言論，前美國駐英大使凱納第廣播演說中云，「吾人所聞美國應當參加之另

一理由，為英國係為美國作戰，英國並非為美國作戰也，此次之戰事，非美國之戰事，其始也並未與美國商議，其進展美國更無力制止之。」

關於此案之辯論中，其本意雖為對德，日本則與德國同為攻擊之目標，而關於美國在太平洋上對日之行動，基督教科學評論報，前駐莫斯科東京巴黎記者張柏林氏，最近為美國論壇廣播演說，辭多警惕，彼勸告美國，莫在遠東輕作大規模之艦隊活動，並云「余不信美國在遠東之物質上權益，能以戰爭保衛之，即使可能，亦不值得」。

總而言之，不論此法案之通過與否，援助英國之時機已過，即在美國國會中辯論進行之際，希特勒亦正養精蓄銳，以備大舉攻英，英國之毀滅，雖神力亦真能救矣。

### ▲致寇爾大使之公開函▼

大使閣下，在連續轟炸下之重慶久居之後，閣下此次來滬，必覺上海車馬嘈雜之聲，較之炸彈爆發之驚心震耳，定必和善多矣，因此在閣下目前比較安靜之環境中，略進數言，或能得到閣下之清閒，吾人深知政治問題，須由閣下在倫敦之上司作最後之決定，不過上司之決議，每因當地官員之指示提議及情報，而上下其手，閣下最近在重慶方面之活動，吾人不得而知，不過鑑之閣下蒞華以來之往事，以及貴國政府三年來之政策，可知英國乃欲繼續援助自命為中國國民政府之重慶賊黨耳。

貴國政府之所以採取此種政策，大部份原因當然係受閣下個人意見之左右，設若閣下在倫敦之上司同僚，執迷不悟，其錯誤之政策，已使貴國陷於不可自拔之泥淖，而置英帝國於瀕於毀滅之危境，閣下在此，目觀實情，又何必繼續向貴國政府吹噓援助一聲非法之徒，此輩之惟一目的，乃在保障其自身之安全耳，閣下曾否思及繼續予蔣黨以希望，而給以微薄之物質援助，是否能改變在新中國或東亞事變之演進，閣下亦曾否考慮此事之人道方面乎，延長蔣氏之無謂抗戰

## 中華新聲半月刊

社址：南京鼓樓新村八號  
 總主筆及發行人：甘德雲

### ▲保衛日本之生命線▼

日本外相松岡洋右所談之白種人當以海洋洲讓給亞洲人，在英美兩國，激起重大憤怒及疑慮，某某方面，更以松岡外相之談話，意義所及，包括夏威夷及太平洋上其他英法美領屬。

松岡外相之談話，不論其在國外引起若何之反響，其根本意義，乃在警告英美，如日本在亞洲之生命線受到威脅之時，則將不惜以任何代價保衛之，所謂海洋洲，當然包括廣大之區域，在談論中不過為一般之代表耳，松岡外相所指者，乃法屬安南及荷屬東印度等地，能予日本以必需之物產，一旦切斷之，則使日本之生命線失去保障而危及其生存者。

對此生命線而欲作有妨之保障，首先須要之戒備，為消滅英國在遠東之勢力，尤須拔去雄獅之利齒，即香港與新加坡，否則解除其武裝，或收復其設防之據點，維希政府因其採取實現政策，已願與日本共同進行，建設東亞共榮圈，荷屬東印度，則因英國之煽動，及美國無謂之諾言，依然堅持反對加入東亞共榮圈。

日本政府之對於荷屬東印度，則正表示其和平之意向，在巴達維亞作詳盡之經濟談判，其特派代表團領袖吉沢謙吉，尤努力使談判達到圓滿之結局，但日本政府則不能容忍荷屬當局之長持其虛與委蛇之態度，談判如其決裂，則嚴重之事態，必將隨之而起，在日本則已有充份之預備，實現其必要之步驟，以取得其民族生存上必需之物料，於必要時，亦不惜以武力相周旋也。

兩星期來之嚴重局勢，世所認為特殊之「神經戰術」者，已顯示挑

撥戰事者所作宣傳之發生有害影響，日本領袖，在國會中之言論及演說，則均被其曲解，以掀起太平洋上之戰雲，此類樂戰好禍之輩，有意辟開日本方面各種言論之真意，即東京所作傾向和平之率直表示，亦皆使之變相而成為對於所謂「民主國」之威脅。

在日本方面，根本無施其威脅之必要，其行為純在企望和平耳，惟其生命線而受威脅，則自當聲明保衛其民族生存必須有之意志。

### ▲上海市政府之政務積極▼

中國之大都市上海，其未來之和平繁榮，在陳公博市長賢能之治下，日久而益有保證。

在陳市長之行政計劃中，解除人民之痛苦，肅清非法之行為，均列首要，而已有顯著之成績，調整民食問題，亦已有具體之辦法，據可靠消息，陳市長已定購國米八十萬石，以供上海人民之用，一俟運到之後，將以購進實價，發售與租界及華界人民，蓋根本目的，乃在救濟民生，而非營業性質也，陳市長既能購得大宗食米，乃與各銀行及商界聯絡，集得基金，已不下二千萬元，運米到滬之期，亦在不遠矣。

陳市長履行其取消市府界內非法賭博之諾言，已將南市之花會禁絕，滬西警權協定簽字之後，越界築路區內之賭窟，亦將繼之而絕跡。

目前所餘留者，乃令人髮指之恐怖行為，擁護和運以救中國之愛國份子，時有生命之危險，市長之處置此種情形，本已困難，加之有兩租界之存在，為重慶恐怖份子之蔭庇，而益感棘手，法租界之警務當局，最近已表示其願與市府合作，然而在實際上，則相去尚遠，至於公共租界，則恐怖份子極形猖獗，若非公共租界之執警政者，變更其思想，則暗殺事件，必將繼續發生，然而陳市長已有人民充份之信任，關於恐怖問題，必能與其他問題相同，得到解決方法也。

最近數月來市政之進步，可於滬市之一般和平狀態中見之，市長



If You Value Your Life

Wear A Bullet-Proof Vest!

The E-W Brand of Bullet-Proof Vest

is the Symbol that made the

Bullet-Proof Vest Famous!

---

For particulars address:

SHANGHAI P. O. BOX 2052, CHINA

---

閣下如其寶貴自己的生命，

就得穿一件保險馬甲！

**E-W 牌 避 彈 馬 甲**

是使一般避彈馬甲得名的典型出品！

---

如蒙垂詢請投函

上海郵政信箱2052

# 中華新報

中華民國三十年三月十五日

本刊登請已刊本

## 目 要

保衛日本之生命線  
 上海市政府之政務積極  
 反對租界借法案者  
 致惹爾大使之公開函  
 德國大規模潛艇攻勢發動在即  
 上海美國總會之出賣

第六卷

第一期

## 農 商 銀 行

行址建康路二〇一號

電報掛號六八二九

營業室 三三三二  
 經理室 三三三二  
 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