

Vol. 4

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No. 10

VOICE of NEW CHINA

A BI-LINGUAL FORTNIGHTLY
Incorporating the CHINA OUTLOOK

"Violence Begets Violence"

暴力產生暴力

The New Japanese Cabinet

新內閣

Position of Foreign Affairs in China

U. S. A. Backing the Wrong Horse

Hitler's Peace Offer

Collapse of England Inevitable

Chungking's Precarious Position

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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

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To The Great Indian People

Now Is Your Only Chance To Shake Off The British Yoke

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

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

Now is the opportune moment to act!

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

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

JOIN THE ASIATIC LEAGUE TO OVERTHROW BRITISH IMPERIALISM!

L. K. KENTWELL,
Hon. Secretary,

NARAM SINGH,
Asst. Hon. Secretary and Treasurer

8 Drum Tower Villa, NANKING (CHINA)

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Editorial Notes & Comments

"VIOLENCE BEGETS VIOLENCE"

The Question of Assassination; The Supineness of the S.M.C., and
the Despicable Role of Certain Foreigners

The most distressing and unwanted heritage of the Battle of Shanghai was Terrorism. Utilising the sanctuary of the International Settlement and French Concession in Shanghai, the dark forces of the Chiang Kai-shek regime have for the past three years created a reign of terror, among true Chinese patriots as well as among the foreigners resident in the metropolis of the East.

To these acts, there could have been only one retaliatory measure. Complete suppression and elimination of the directing forces which were hiding in the foreign areas. This duty devolved upon the foreign authorities who were responsible for law and order. They have failed miserably in their task. Even today, three years after the dispersal of the Chiang regime to the distant wildernesses of Szechwan, those dark forces are still at work.

The failure of the foreign authorities could only have one result. Those whose lives and safety were threatened had to resort to self-protective measures. With this end in view, the National Government at Nanking recently issued an order for the arrest of 87 Chinese residing in the foreign areas in Shanghai. The Councils of the foreign areas, instead of assisting the National Government in the carrying-out of these legal arrests, have even publicly declared their intention of affording protection to these men. This is a direct flouting of China's sovereign rights and the National Government will accordingly take appropriate action to see that its orders are carried out.

The National Government has also issued an order for the deportation of seven foreigners (six Americans and one Britisher) whose activities have been such as to cause serious complications and provocations among the Chinese community. These foreigners, hiding under the protection of extraterritorial rights, and in the sanctuary of the foreign areas, have been conducting press campaigns against the National Government and have been inciting the Chinese community to resist the Peace Movement. Their actions, to use the lightest terms, are despicable and insulting to China. When we have such figures as a well-known American lawyer, member of the Municipal Council, lending his name and protection to a purely Chinese publication, the "*Shun Pao*," for the purpose of press attacks against the National Government and the Peace Movement, then the stock of the White Man has indeed fallen to an alarmingly low level. Then we have the vulgar voice of Alcott, shouting four times daily over an American-owned radio station in the International Settlement, casting derogatory epithets at the National Government and the patriotic leaders of New China. The caliber of Alcott and his low character have already received airings in this journal. The surprise of all this is that the United States Government seems to condone the nefarious activities of such American citizens, thus being a party to the insults heaped on China, instead of taking stern action to have these undesirable characters deported from China.

The picture is not complete without a description of C. V. Starr, whose letter to the "*North-China Daily News*" concerning the death of Samuel Chang, a Chungking agent, is reproduced

below, head of the large American insurance business known as the American Asiatic Underwriters and owner of the "Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury" and the Chinese-language papers the "Ta Mei Pao" and the "Ta Mei Wan Pao." Instead of taking appropriate steps to protect the tottering financial structure of his rambling insurance business, this American some years ago invested the reserves of his insurance companies into the publishing business, of which he had no knowledge and over which he has suffered immense losses.

To recover some of his losses, Starr and his publishing house employees (mostly recruited from discharged American Marines) "grabbed" whatever they could in the way of subsidies, from any source whatsoever. Chungking proved to be one of the best sources of supplies in this respect, and Soviet funds also found their way into the "Evening Post" treasury. It is a proven fact that the late Samuel Chang was employed by Starr chiefly for the purpose of obtaining subsidies from Chungking, as Chang was in charge of the distribution of such funds from Chungking. Besides the \$9,000 Chang received monthly for the "Ta Mei Pao," he also obtained a sum of \$8,000 for the "Evening Post," to assist this journal in its "paper purchases." A further sum of £50 was used by Chang for distribution among the "Evening Post's" staff to uphold their pro-Chungking attitude. Starr's attempt to defend the memory of Samuel Chang, or rather should we say the "good" name of the Post-Mercury Co., is extremely weak, and both he and his enterprises stand "exposed" in the eyes of the public. It would also be interesting for the Chinese policy-holders and other Chinese who have provided most of Starr's income during the past two decades to demand a detailed accounting of this American businessman's enterprises. We are afraid they will not stand such a scrutiny. The sensational failure of the Raven interests a few years ago is still fresh in memory.

Reproduced below also is a letter signed by "T. L. L." and published in the "North-China Daily News" on July 28. This letter covers the question of assassination very succinctly and also emphasizes the one-sided attitude of the Shanghai foreign authorities towards this problem.

A Reasonable Request:

Defence of Assassination

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Sir,—The leader published in your issue of July 26 on the subject of terroristic outrages in Shanghai presents only one side of the picture. Reference is made only to one or two recent events, and by a most unfair implication all the trouble is laid to the door of one party alone. The leader would lead one to understand that the only victims of assassination and attack have been supporters of the Chungking regime. The writer of the leader cannot even cast his mind back a bare two or three weeks to the murder in broad daylight in the very center of the Settlement of Mr. Mo Shih-ying, a prominent supporter of Mr. Wang Ching-wei. Mr. Keswick's letter on the subject of terrorism does, it is true, make passing reference to this incident but without so much as mentioning Mr. Mo's name, and also to the threats received by the "Kuo-Min Hsin Wen," but it lays a great deal more stress on the assassination of Mr. Samuel Chang, in fact, it would seem that if the Samuel Chang case had not happened, Mr. Keswick would not have written at all. Nor does the writer of your leader make any reference to the threats constantly being received by the leading local organ of Nanking, the "Central China Daily News," and by many peaceful residents in Shanghai, engaged in legitimate trade and commerce, whose only crime is that they believe in peace and wish to see the end of the futile and unnecessary sufferings of the deserted Chinese masses. Again your leader refers with sympathy to the lot in the hot weather of a certain Chungking supporter who feels it necessary to wear a bullet-proof vest. That it has been necessary for months past for leading supporters of Mr. Wang Ching-wei to travel round Shanghai in armored cars during their visits here—such is the danger they go in from Chungking gangsters—is conveniently overlooked.

Nor does your leader make any reference to the undeniable fact that political assassination was first resorted to in this city by Chungking agents, first against the Japanese and then against those Chinese, who, preferring the example of heroic Mayor Max of Brussels to that of Mr. O. K. Yui

who regarded desertion as an act of patriotism, assisted in restoring a local Chinese civil administration. For many months these Chungking agents had the field of political murder to themselves. Then this first batch was cleared out, and the city enjoyed a period of comparative peace. With the emergence of the Peace Movement headed by Mr. Wang Ching-wei, however, a fresh batch made their appearance, and it was then, and not until then, that reprisals began to occur, owing to the inability of the local foreign authorities to secure the supporters of the Peace Movement. Even then and now the vast majority of "outrages" have been and are being committed by Chungking agents, and it can be stated without fear of contradiction that four out of every five of those who have suffered as victims of these "outrages" have been supporters of the Peace Movement.

Your leader refers to the list of those whose arrest has been ordered by the Nanking authorities. This list contains the names of those who, in one way or another, have been mainly responsible for the continued propaganda, carried on under the protection of the foreign municipalities, against the National Government at Nanking, propaganda which is directly allied to the activities of Chungking's corps of assassins, and is barely responsible for the condition of popular apathy and even sympathy which make it possible for those assassins to operate in such comparative safety. (Mr. Samuel Chang himself received \$9,000 a month from Chungking as a subsidy for his "Ta Mei Pao.") Terms such as "traitor" and "puppet" are direct incentives to murder, and at the same time tend to give the murderer in the eyes of the uninstructed the status of a "patriot." The best way to have ensured the safety of these men, and a cessation of the activities which have provoked retaliatory measures, would have been to heed the order for their arrest, and hand them over to the Nanking authorities, who would then have been responsible for their safety and just treatment. That they would not have been thereby exposed to anything in the way of vindictive punishment is shown by the treatment accorded those who have been arrested (and, after conversion, joined the Peace Movement). The idea behind the order was preventive rather than punitive, and it has already had its effect in that direction. Some twenty persons on the list have already surrendered of their own free will, and have been released on their promises of future good conduct.

Turning to another point, the order for the deportation of a number of foreign newspapermen. Here I would refer you to Article XI in the 1903 Commercial Treaty between China and the United States. The concluding sentence in this article runs "*This article shall not be held to protect against due process of law any citizen of the United States or Chinese subject who may be author, proprietor or seller of any publication calculated to injure the well-being of China.*" It is true the Article refers in particular to certain aspects of copyright, but the implication is perfectly clear, namely that citizens of the United States cannot claim with impunity to indulge in propaganda injurious to the well-being of the Chinese State, or for that matter, to indulge in any other action similarly injurious.

The question that arises is what is the "due process of law" referred to. It cannot mean trial in the Chinese Courts, since American subjects enjoy the rights of consular jurisdiction. It can hardly mean trial in the American Consular Court by American law, since American law knows no such offence as action injurious to the well-being of the Chinese State. To take a very simple example, what power has the American Consular Court of dealing with an American subject apprehended by the Chinese authorities for taking photographs in forbidden areas. But even if the Court would take cognisance of an offence against the Chinese State, how in many instances could it investigate it? How could it, for example, try an American citizen charged by the Chinese with espionage? Obviously the very nature of the charge would make it impossible for the Chinese to produce the evidence necessary to secure conviction.

Does it therefore result that the Chinese State has no due process of law which it can employ against extraterritorial foreigners who act in a manner it considers injurious to its well-being? Such a theory is obviously untenable. Apart from the fact that the Article quoted does envisage a due process of law, to deprive a State of the power of preventing actions against itself would be to end its existence as a sovereign independent State. Every country reserves the right to deport those foreigners whom it considers undesirable either by judicial or executive action. In the case of extraterritorial foreigners in China judicial action is ruled out, so there remains only executive action. The process of law envisaged in the Article quoted is obviously an order for deportation, an order in

the execution of which the co-operation of the national authorities of the individual concerned is to be expected. If that co-operation is, by exercise of *force majeure*, withheld, then it can be regarded as an unfriendly, hostile, action.

The National Government of China at Nanking has therefore every right to issue its recent order for the deportation of the seven foreign newspapermen, and to expect the co-operation of the British and American authorities in its execution. The only excuse that those authorities can make for not executing it is that they do not recognize Nanking as the National Government of China. That, of course, they may do, but it should be with full realization of the fact that in so doing they leave no other course open to the Chinese authorities but to take their own measures to see that their order is carried out. No Government can see its orders openly flouted within the area of its jurisdiction.

T. L. L.

Shanghai, July 27.

Mr. Chang's Murder:

The Question of "Subsidy"

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Sir,—A number of points might be made with reference to the letter published by you under the heading "A Reasonable Request. Defence of Assassination" and signed by T. L. L. As one of the foreigners threatened with arrest and deportation by the Nanking regime, I think I might fairly take exception both to the clear and open threat of illegal violence embodied in the closing sentence of that letter and to your heading which appears to express approval of such sentiments. There is, however, a special personal obligation for me to deal with the reference to the late Mr. Samuel Chang and I will confine myself to that point.

T. L. L. says that "Mr. Samuel Chang himself received \$9,000 a month from Chungking as a subsidy for his "Ta Mei Pao."

It is easy to slander the dead and T. L. L. has done so skilfully. He does not say that the "Ta Mei Pao" received \$9,000 a month, but that Mr. Chang received it. Mr. Chang was my employee and friend and neither I nor my associates believe what T. L. L. says. His affairs are in process of settlement by reliable people who in due course will give us definite assurance, at the moment we can only express our faith in Mr. Chang, based on long knowledge of him, and his widely-known high character.

I am in position to state that neither the "Ta Mei Pao" itself, nor its sole owner the Post-Mercury Company, has ever accepted a subsidy from any source whatever.

As to T. L. L.'s reference to the "Ta Mei Pao" as "his," i.e. Mr. Chang's, there is a record of public statements and the clear testimony of the books that "Ta Mei Pao" was never the property of any person or corporation other than the Post-Mercury Co., Federal Inc. U. S. A. Mr. Chang was at no time the owner of "Ta Mei Pao," although he was a director of the company which published both the "Evening Post" and the "Ta Mei" morning and evening papers.

It is true that publication of the "Ta Mei Pao" was discontinued shortly after Mr. Chang's death. The decision to close it had been made weeks before, because it was running at a substantial monthly deficit. We might have delayed the action to avoid misunderstanding but chose not to do so because deaths, kidnappings and resignations had so reduced the number of Chinese associates on whose good faith we could depend that we were increasingly anxious about our ability to closely control its contents.

A few days ago a Chinese friend addressed to me an appeal not to let Mr. Chang's death affect the vigor of the "Post-Mercury" publications. I wrote to him, in part, as follows:

"We are already confronted with the need to reduce and protect our operations by eliminating at least one of our newspapers because the task of editing the contents of so many Chinese language papers has now become more difficult. The morning "Ta Mei Pao" has in any event never acquired substantial circulation or commercial importance, so it will be discontinued.

We do not want this to cause misunderstanding anywhere but we would rather risk misunderstanding than attempt to continue any publication over which our editorial control is in the least doubtful.

So long as we operate at all we shall print factual news and comment thereon in harmony with the prevailing American point of view. If it becomes impossible for us to do either with a clear conscience we shall simply retire. We shall not compromise either with our conscience or in our search for facts, nor knowingly lend ourselves to propaganda from any source."

Feeling that your publication of T.L.L.'s letter has been unfair to Mr. Chang's memory, damaging to the Post-Mercury Company, and possibly harmful to others I must ask you to print this letter for what it is — a simple statement of facts.

CORNELIUS V. STARR.

Shanghai, July 29.

* * * * *

The New Japanese Cabinet

Following the resignation of the Yonai Cabinet, Prince Konoye, Premier at the time the China Incident broke out, received the Imperial summons to form a new cabinet on July 17. This task was accomplished by July 22 when the Konoye Cabinet was formally inaugurated.

By the appointment of Prince Konoye to the post of Premier, Japan has definitely taken a step forward towards the one-party government system, this being of absolute necessity on account of present world conditions wherein party government systems must give way to more absolute control and direct action.

General opinion is that Prince Konoye has been successful in forming one of the most powerful cabinets Japan has had for a long time. The key post of War Minister has been given to Lieut-General Hideki Tojo, nicknamed "The Razor" by his colleagues in the Army. General Tojo is expected to take a strong stand in connection with the settlement of the China Incident, and his influence will undoubtedly be brought to bear in connection with the shaping of Japan's future foreign policies. The post of Navy Minister has been retained by Vice-Admiral Zengo Yoshida while the Foreign Ministership has been given to Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka. Mr.

Matsuoka is known as the man of "action and not words," and he gained world-wide publicity for his strong stand at Geneva in 1932 when he led the Japanese Delegation out of the League Assembly Hall after the League had passed the resolution accepting the Lytton Report which condemned Japan for her actions in Manchuria following the Mukden Incident of September 18, 1931. Since then he has controlled the destiny of the vast undertakings of the South Manchuria Railway and its subsidiary enterprises in Manchuria as well as in North China. He has had previous experience in Japan's diplomatic and consular services, having served in different capacities for 17 years.

The Konoye Cabinet embarks on its career during one of the world's worst crises, but the composition of the present government is such that the people of Japan need entertain no fears for the welfare of their country and it is felt that Prince Konoye and his colleagues are fully capable of dealing with all the numerous problems which face them in the most capable manner.

It is the earnest desire of the people of China that the Konoye Government will pay special attention to the problems affecting both Japan and China, as it is only by a satisfactory and permanent settlement of the differences and

problems affecting both countries that peace and prosperity can be enjoyed in this part of the world. Granted that there are many other problems facing Japan today, many of them of grave import, but it is the consensus of opinion among local official circles that if the Konoye Government is able to arrive at a proper solution of the China Incident, practically all of Japan's troubles and problems will be automatically settled.

For our part, we wish to add our small voice to that of the numerous other well-wishers of Prince Konoye and his cabinet, and trust that they will enjoy a long and successful existence.

* * *

Position of Foreigners in China

The position of foreign residents in China is based on treaties, but these treaties are unequal ones. In fact, these unequal treaties are not observed by the foreign residents themselves, and such situation cannot be tolerated any longer by the Chinese Government.

Consular jurisdiction rights are granted to foreign residents in China, for the benefit of both China and the foreign countries. In those days when China was first opened to foreign trade and commerce, the Chinese Government commanded little respect from the foreigners and was not interested in taking the trouble to accord them any legal protection. Therefore, the Chinese Government was only too glad to grant them consular jurisdiction rights. China thought that by so doing, she would isolate herself from the foreigners and leave them alone in the foreign concessions, so that they might not influence the Chinese people. In fact, the Chinese Government did not give any special rights to the foreigners. That consular jurisdiction rights were given to foreign nationals was only an attempt on the part of the Chinese authorities at that time to free themselves from any bother.

Legally speaking, all these consular jurisdiction rights, the existence of the International Settlement and foreign concessions are based on treaty agreements. These rights are not based on some practice of the Middle Ages or any precedent. Practices of the Middle Ages affected men not territory. Foreign consular jurisdiction rights were enjoyed by foreign peoples in the Near East countries during those times, but were abolished years ago. There is no reason

to continue the practice in China at the present time. Rights or interests not provided by the treaties but enjoyed by foreign nationals through tradition should be abolished all the more immediately. In an independent nation, no foreign national can enjoy such rights or interests which are based merely on customs or tradition.

Mr. Willoughby in his famous book on rights of aliens in China made clear this point. These rights and interests must be provided by treaties. The point which deserves our attention at present is, therefore, what are the rights and interests which these unequal treaties provide for the foreign residents in China?

The treaties provide foreign nationals with the right of consular jurisdiction. In other words, foreign nationals are tried under the laws of their respective countries by their consular officials. No provision can be found in these treaties stating that foreign nationals may despise Chinese laws and orders. No foreign residents can violate Chinese police regulations and go unpunished.

For instance, both in Britain and China, murder is a serious crime and must be severely punished. However, the export of silver is a crime in China not in England. According to Chinese law, private export of silver must be punished, but in England, one can export silver without any interference by the government. Gradually, foreign nationals are allowed to do whatever they like without restriction either from Chinese law or their own country. This situation has reached such a stage that the Chinese Government cannot let it go unchecked.

In many cases, by foreign consular jurisdiction rights, no respect is shown to Chinese courts and laws. Whether a foreign national should obey any particular Chinese law depends upon the friendly or hostile attitude of the consular officials toward China. Sometimes, Chinese laws are applied and in others, Chinese laws are ignored. As a result, no foreign national pays any tax to the Chinese Government and no foreign national pays any respect to Chinese manufacturing laws. In addition, foreign nationals, by utilizing their consular jurisdiction rights and with the protection of their foreign concessions, have given shelter to Chinese citizens whose works are aimed to endanger the safety of the Chinese nation. These Chinese should be punished according to Chinese law and no treaty has given any right to foreign nationals to afford

any protection to these Chinese criminals. In fact, foreign nationals have by force and tradition obtained much more rights and interests than provided by the treaties. As Willoughby said, "the consular jurisdiction rights in China have a much wider meaning, legally acknowledged by law."

* * *

U.S.A. Backing the Wrong Horse

Shouting from the roof-tops to support the European Democracies, against the Totalitarian States, the United States of America finds to her surprise that one of the democracies, France, has discarded her constitution and become a totalitarian state, breaking away from her former ally, England.

Since the commencement of the European conflict, the United States, while preserving a semblance of legal neutrality, has continuously broken her neutral pledges in supporting England against Germany and Italy. In spite of such support, however, the democracies have not been able to withstand Germany's might, and the last stronghold of this so-called democracy in Europe, England, is now besieged and in imminent danger of falling before the expected German invasion. America's support of these fallen nations, therefore, may well turn out to be a boomerang, as it is only natural that victorious Germany and Italy will remember America's discriminatory actions against them.

The United States have always championed the Monroe Doctrine principles and only recently President Roosevelt advocated the establishment of a "Monroe Doctrine" for each continent of the world. But in this case, words belie American actions. Instead of confining herself to the Western Hemisphere, America has not minded her own business, but has persistently meddled in European and Asiatic affairs,—in fact, she seems to have adopted the role of World Policeman No. 1.

It is perhaps too late to give any advice to Washington's hot-heads, but it is not amiss to sound a note of warning to the American people: The present policy of the Roosevelt Administration is definitely heading the United States towards a serious conflict. When that eventuality takes place, the United States will find herself placed in a most difficult predicament, in spite

of her vast wealth and man-power. She will in all probability have to face a prospective foe or foes across the Atlantic, and through her persistent anti-Japanese policy she is also faced with a possible enemy in the Pacific. This prospect is not at all favorable to the United States, especially in her present state of unpreparedness. Strict neutrality and a realisation that the old order of things in both Asia and Europe must give way to a New Order will pave the way for a settlement of many world problems, but non-adherence to such a policy will lead the United States to disaster.

* * *

Hitler's Peace Offer

Speaking before a special session of the Reichstag on July 19, Herr Hitler made "a last appeal, in the name of reason and commonsense, to stop a war which was bound to inflict terrible damage and would demand great sacrifices on both sides."

"I consider myself in a position to make this appeal since I am not the vanquished seeking favors, but the victor speaking in the name of reason," the German Chancellor asserted. "Possibly Mr. Churchill will again brush aside this statement of mine by saying that it is merely born of fear and doubt in final victory. In that case, I shall have relieved my conscience with regard to the things to come."

Continuing Herr Hitler stated:

"I can see no reason why this War must go on. I grieve to think of the sacrifices which it will claim. I should like to avert them also for my own people. I know that millions of Germans—men, young and old alike—are burning with a desire at last to settle the account with an enemy who, for the second time, has declared war upon us for no reason whatever. But I also know that at home there are many women and mothers who, ready as they are to make sacrifices of all they have in life, are yet bound to it by their very hearts."

In American and English circles, Hitler's offer of peace was ridiculed and flatly rejected, but a different opinion was entertained by the rest of the world. There could have been no more chivalrous attitude adopted by a victor, in

every sense of the word, and even in conquered France it was the unanimous consensus of opinion that Germany's offer could not have been more reasonable or just.

In spite of the knowledge that Germany's might was fully capable of crushing England, Hitler was magnanimous enough to offer a cessation of hostilities so that peace could be restored to badly-battered Europe. But English pride and arrogance still persists and the offer was ridiculed by the London Government and the whole of the English press.

So be it! England has thrown away her last chance for existence and the blow which will crush and destroy her will soon fall. There will be very little sympathy shown to her and she fully deserves the punishment that awaits her.

* * *

Collapse of England Inevitable

With the loss of France as her sole ally, the collapse of England is inevitable. On all fronts, on land, on sea and in the air, Germany, ever since the start of hostilities ten months ago, has taken the initiative and brought the war to the enemy. England has suffered heavy material and human losses, while her prestige has sunk to zero. Every move taken by her to try and forestall or attack Germany has been frustrated by superior strength. By no possible stretch of the imagination can England be given the slightest chance of victory or even a deadlocked draw. A careful scrutiny of the present situation and the tendency of world power-politics reveal that England's chances have faded and she stands alone, face to face with Germany's might.

While her position in Europe has become so desperate, her influence in East Asia has proportionately descended as well. That England is trying to make a last-minute effort to retrieve her position in this part of the world was shown by the offer to mediate in the China Affair and also to negotiate withdrawal of extraterritoriality and concession rights after peace is achieved. The offer was made by the Premier, Winston Churchill, in the House of Commons ten days ago, and it can only be construed as further sign of England's impotence to influence affairs materially in the Far East. In fact, England's offer has come at least 12 months too late, while her expression of willingness to re-

vised unequal treaties with China represented a big change in her Far Eastern policy.

To sum up England's recent conciliatory moves in regard to the Far East, it may be stated that Churchill's mediation offer can be suspected of having designs to check Japan's tendency further to lean towards the Axis Powers, curtail further English retreat in the Far East and also to humor the United States.

Whatever the motives, it is crystal-clear that England's collapse throughout the world is inevitable.

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Chungking's Precarious Position

With the Burma and Hongkong routes permanently closed for traffic in war materials to Chungking regime, the position of the Chiang Kai-shek clique has become extremely precarious. Coupled with this is chaotic situation in Chungking caused by the continuous visits of Japanese bombing squadrons which have practically completed the total destruction of all military objectives in that area. The Chiang government is now left with the shell of Chungking and it is not difficult to foresee what will soon transpire as a result of this state of affairs. Already the people of Chungking and Szechwan province are crying out against Chiang's senseless and useless resistance campaign against Japan, and they begin to realise more and more that such resistance is only prompted for purely selfish reasons by Chiang and his clique, comprising the traitorous "Soong Dynasty."

The end of the Chiangites cannot be predicted exactly, but it is with regret that the rest of China contemplates the communisation process which is steadily taking place in so-called Free China's western and northwestern provinces. Daily the influence of the Reds is increasing and correspondingly the influence and prestige of the saner elements of Chiang's government are being ousted. The complete turn-over to Moscow is near at hand and when that shall take place China will be faced with still another danger, which in the past has taken such tremendous toll in life and property.

It is now the fervent hope of all true and patriotic Chinese that Japan's armed forces will take stronger measures to eliminate the Chungking traitors and thus save China from the Red Plague which is spreading in the West and Northwest.

The Present Situation of the Shanghai International Settlement

The Shanghai Consular Body met on July 25 to discuss the problem of "order" in the International Settlement of Shanghai, but the meeting adjourned without any results.

That the meeting was a complete failure is no surprise to us, because only the Chinese Government can preserve peace and order in Chinese territory, which includes the International Settlement of Shanghai. Before the retrocession of the Settlement, only if the Municipal Council and the Consular Body co-operate with China, can order be maintained in the Settlement. But this fact is either ignored or has not yet been realized by the Consular Body and the Municipal Council.

The problem of order in the Settlement is no longer a legal problem. It is a practical problem. If one wants to discuss the legal aspects of the problem, it must be noted that the legal position of the Settlement cannot be based on the existing unequal treaties but on the obligations of a modern civilized country. That the Settlement has existed for more than one hundred years is no reason to justify its continued existence. The problem of the retrocession of the foreign concessions is similar to the situation of a traveller being stopped by a robber on a deserted highway. If the traveller is equipped with powerful weapons, the robber will have no chance of mulcting him of his money. During the current war, Japan has defeated China, not any of the western countries. All the legal positions of the western countries are based on the agreement concluded after the Opium War and the agreement concluded after the Boxer Rebellion, but at present these circumstances are changed. Although China's position remains very intricate, she cannot tolerate any further oppression from the western Powers. France, who recently capitulated to Germany, is still strong enough to show the British and American Governments that she can do whatever she pleases, be it to the disadvantage of these two countries. The Chinese National Government has now the strength to curb all rebellious activities in her territory. She is strong to take defensive measures against the western Powers who are encouraging or taking action against the National Government.

We do not know whether the Consular Body and the Municipal Council are really trying to preserve order in the Settlement or to gamble with its very destiny. Otherwise, why should the Council give special protection to those whom the National Government has ordered to be arrested as well as those unlawful foreigners whom the National Government has ordered to be deported? Why should the Municipal Council allow the Chungking papers in the Settlement to attack the National Government continuously?

It is absurd for American officials to declare that the American Government will make Japan shoulder all responsibilities for the actions which the Chinese Government may take against the Americans residing in China. The "*Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury*," published by American racketeers, also made a very foolish statement, declaring that it is responsible only to the American Government. Many countries have not yet extended their recognition to the Chinese Government. For some it is but a question of procedure. Others are steadily changing their attitudes and will soon reach an understanding with the Chinese Government. We shall give these countries adequate time to recognize China. So to the United States, we cannot but have to take strong action to force her to realize the situation in the Far East. We shall consider the publication of a statement to the effect that there remains no treaty between China and the United States of America. In other words, the American oppressive rights over China are non-existent since the "*Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury*" has said that it is responsible only to the American Government. Very soon the Americans will receive no protection from Chinese law. Consequently, Chinese friendship for a large number of lawful Americans in China will be sacrificed because of those American racketeers who publish newspapers in the Settlement.

In the Municipal Council, we believe there are some cool-headed persons. In the Consular Body, we believe there are a few who realize the real situation of the Settlement. These people should know that American actions such as described above will destroy the Settlement

sooner and more effectively before the Chinese Government takes over the Settlement. The "Chinese-American Daily News" and the "Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury," in reporting the meeting of the Consular Body, openly insulted the political section of the Municipal Police. These reports are a direct challenge. The Municipal Council will be held responsible for any development resulting from such challenging reports. On the one hand, the Council is eager to preserve order but on the other, it does nothing to stop these papers from publishing such reports, aiming to serve as a sort of stimulus to create disturbance. We hope the Council will take definite action to stop such practices. If the Council is not capable of doing anything in this respect, the Chinese Government will do it instead.

Ministry of Publicity Opens School to Train Staff

In an effort to train a large number of efficient workers, the Ministry of Publicity plans to open a school at the capital. The regulations governing the establishment of such a school have already been approved by the Ministry. The first class which is limited to fifty male students will be opened in the near future. Mr. Lin Pai-sheng, Minister of Publicity, is concurrently president of the school.

Shanghai Municipal Government Holds First Weekly Meeting

As instructed by the Executive Yuan of the National Government, the Shanghai Municipal Government held its first weekly meeting on July 29. All members of the Municipal Government were present with Mayor Fu in the chair.

After the real meanings of peace and anti-Communism were expounded, Mayor Fu announced that regular weekly meetings will be held every Monday at 3 p.m.

7th Session of Sino-Japanese Conference Held

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Publicity of the National Government jointly issued the following communique at 2 p.m. on July 26:

The seventh session of negotiations for the readjustment of relations between China and Japan took place today beginning at 9 a.m. and adjourned at 11 a.m. The meeting was devoted to further examination of concrete proposals concerning fundamental problems and related issues, continued from the last session. Representatives of the two countries have arrived at an agreement concerning most of the problems discussed.

Ministers Exchange Official Duties



Following his investiture into office on July 22, Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, Japan's new Minister for Foreign Affairs, conferred with Mr. Hachiro Arita, outgoing Foreign Affairs Minister. Photograph was taken when Mr. Arita (left) transferred the duties of office to Mr. Matsuoka.



Prince Konoye Again Takes the Helm

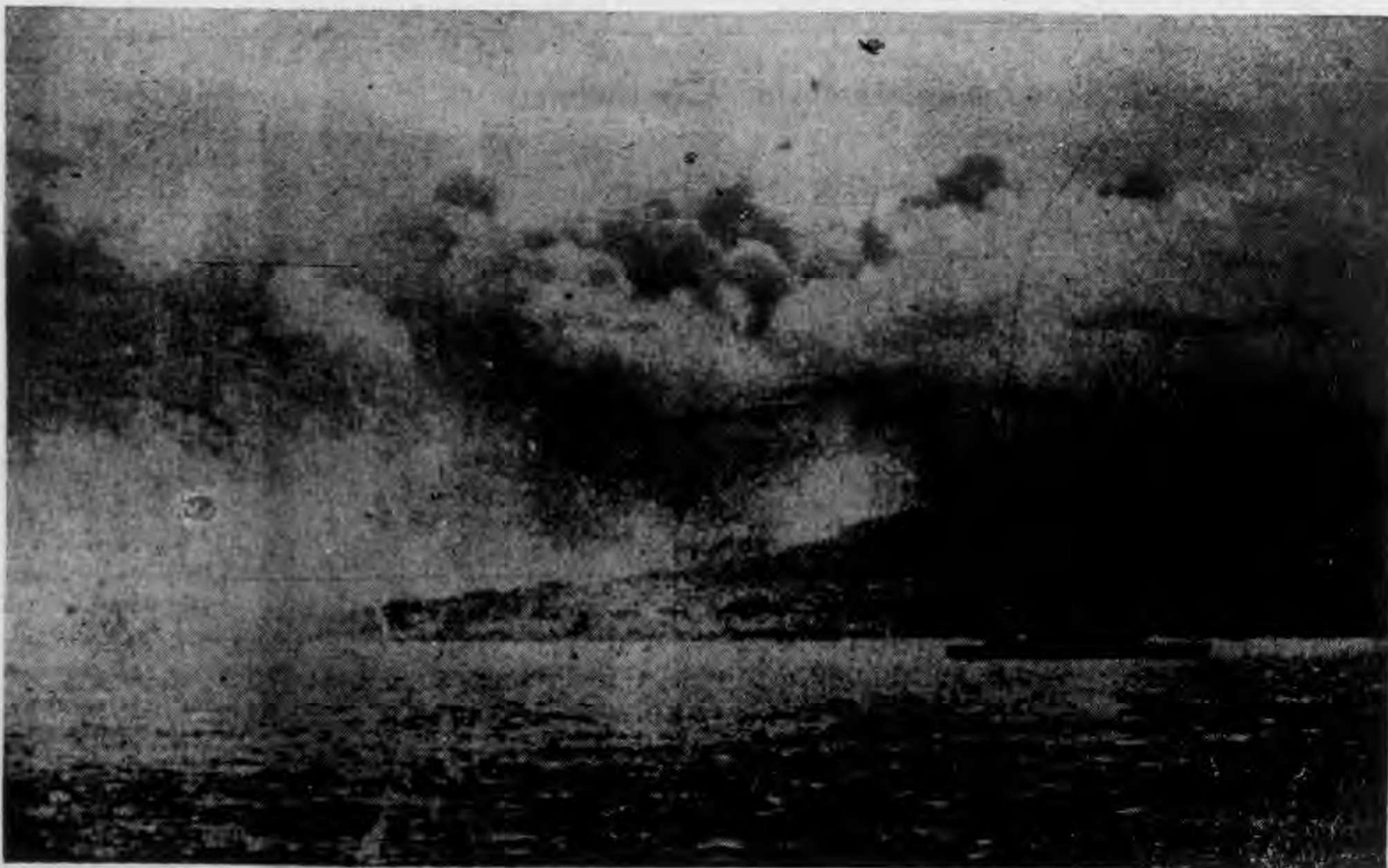


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Members of the new Konoye Cabinet. Photographed after their first meeting on July 22, Prince Ayamaro Konoye, new Premier is standing in front of the group. For the second time in less than three years, Prince Konoye has been asked to form a Cabinet.

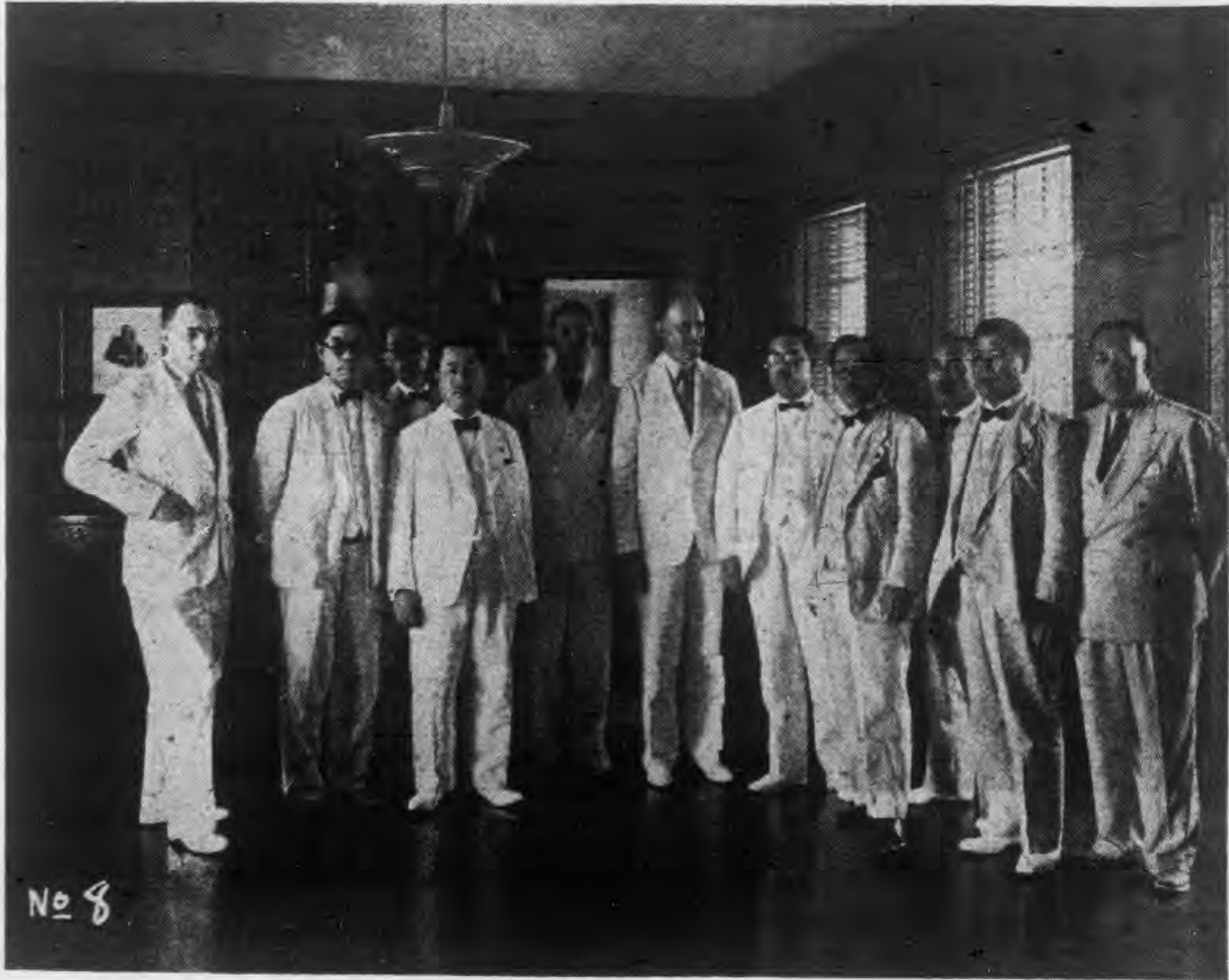
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Japanese Volcano Eruption Causes Destruction



Belching columns of smoke and red-hot lava, Miyake Island, volcanic island off the Izu Peninsula, south of Tokyo Bay, erupted with terrific violence on the night of July 12. Seven villagers were killed, 20 injured and 39 houses demolished as the result of the explosion. In addition to 61 head of cattle lost and one fishing boat sunk. Seen at right is a Japanese warship rushed to the island for rescue.

Japanese Goodwill Party Visiting in Manila



This picture shows the Japanese Goodwill party of five members of the Imperial Diet and two secretaries which arrived in Manila on July 17. They are here seen gathered in the office of the U. S. High Commissioner, Mr. Francis B. Sayre. Left to right are Mr. Laurence Salisbury, technical adviser to the High Commissioner, Messrs. Y. Yakahashi, H. Tada, K. Ikeda, Consul - General Yoshida, High Commissioner Sayre, Messrs. Seiki Kishida, Shigeru Ishizaka, Teronosuke Obata and Kiichi Noguchi.

Balkan Ministers in Conference



With the Nazi war machine crushing its way over Europe with dizzy speed, the fate of the Balkan nations again is at stake. On June 14, four of them . . . Yugoslavia, Greece, Turkey and Rumania . . . met at Belgrade to decide their future policy. On this picture, the Yugo-Slav representative is addressing the conference.

Ambassador Tang Issues Statement

Ambassador Tang Leang-h, Director-General of the International Publicity Board in Nanking, in response to the request by the *Associated Press* for a statement concerning the recent acts of terrorism in Shanghai, issued the following statement. —

“Political assassination is a mean political weapon resorted to by the Chiang Kai-shek communist-dominated regime at Chungking with a view to intimidating the workers in the Peace Movement. Dozens of our patriots have thus sacrificed their lives. But violence begets violence. For the existence of terrorism in the International Settlement of Shanghai, therefore, the Chungking regime who ordered the murder of such patriots as Dr. Tseng Chung-ming and more recently of Mr. Mo Shih-ying, the foreign authorities under whose protection the Chungking assassins and their accomplice operate, the foreign individuals who in their publications instigate these terrorist and other subversive activities, are solely to blame. It is a perversion of fact and an acknowledgment of guilt to try to shift the responsibility on to the other side.

“With terrorism on the part of the Blue Shirts and the Communists condoned by those supposedly responsible for the peace and order, Shanghai is no longer a city governed by law. Only the submission of the local authorities to the National Government at Nanking and the assumption of direct authority over the entire Shanghai area by the National Government can restore the rule of law. It is to be hoped that those concerned will come to a realistic recognition of the situation in Shanghai. For no Government can tolerate a continued defiance of its authority by whomsoever and those who in appealing to extraneous Powers deliberately put themselves outside the law of the land cannot in logic expect the protection of the national authorities nor the continued enjoyment of the amenities of the State. Foreigners have no rights except those provided in the Treaties. They certainly have no right to interfere in the domestic affairs, in the internal politics, of the country. In so doing they are violating the treaties and *ipso facto* depriving themselves of the protection of the treaties. The right to

deport undesirable aliens is inherent in every Government and no Power can invalidate such a right.”

Mr. Tai Ying-fu Voices His Impressions Regarding Japan

After having participated in the East Asia Education Conference at Tokyo, Mr. Tai Ying-fu, Administrative Vice-Minister of Education and Chairman of the Chinese Delegation at the above-mentioned Conference, returned here on July 26. During his interview with a representative of *Central Press Service*, Mr. Tai explained in detail his participation in the East Asia Educational Conference. According to his statement, there were 89 members of the Chinese Delegation at the Conference and Mr. Tai himself was elected vice-Chairman at the meeting.

All proposals raised by the Chinese Delegation were carefully studied and discussed by all members present. Among other resolutions, it was decided to hold a similar conference annually in each of the East Asiatic countries successively. Mr. Tai and other delegates were warmly entertained by the leaders both inside and outside the Japanese Government following the adjournment of the Conference. “My impression of this trip is extremely profound,” emphasized Mr. Tai at the close of the interview.

15th Memorial Service for Dr. Sun Held by Central Headquarters of Kuomintang

The Central Headquarters of the Kuomintang held its 15th weekly memorial service in honor of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen on July 29. Dr. Chu Min-yi, Messrs. Tai Ying-fu, Wang Ming-chung, Chow Hua-jen, Chu Po, Cheng Tsi-cheng, Wang Han-liang and over three hundred members of the Central Headquarters and various Ministries and Commissions were present.

Dr. Chu Min-yi presided over the service while conditions of Overseas Chinese of various districts were reported upon by Mr. Cheng Tsi-cheng, Chairman of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission.

What The United States Plans To Do ?

Self-contradictory features are seen in America's latest diplomatic activities, notes the "*Central China Daily News*". It is difficult for one to know the real purpose of American actions. What does the United States want to do under the present situation?

In Moscow, the British Ambassador is now doing his utmost to establish closer relations with Soviet Russia. In London, the Soviet Ambassador has also declared that Britain, Soviet Russia and the United States will take joint action to check Japan in the Pacific. The American Foreign Policy Association made public also that only through close co-operation with Soviet Russia and Britain, can the United States take positive action in the Pacific. But meanwhile, Mr. S. Welles, Under-Secretary of State, in a statement, denounced Soviet Russia's actions in the three Baltic States and regarded them as aggressive activities. The American Under-Secretary further made clear that the United States Government would not recognize any territorial change by military force.

Britain is now engaged in a life and death struggle. She is eager to receive American assistance similar to the farmer who is eager to have rain during days of drought. The American press as well as American statesmen continue to declare that America should give the utmost assistance to Britain, but in reality, American manufacturers adhere to the "cash and carry" clause. No credit has been given to Britain and no troops will be sent to help the British people. It is interesting to note that considerable attention has been given by American political circles to the problem of the position of Canada after the defeat of Britain. It is because of this reason the American Government has proposed at the Havana conference to jointly control the Dutch and French possessions in the Western Hemisphere with the 21 Republics of America. Meanwhile a sum of \$500,000,000 has been asked by President Roosevelt to solve the problem of surplus commodities in South America by the adoption of a kind of cartel system. In this connection, it must not be overlooked that the Anglo-American struggle for trade in South America has always been as serious a problem as that of the American-German struggle for trade in the same region.

In the Far East, the United States has repeatedly carried out her high-sounding policy. When Britain and Japan reached an understanding about the Tientsin problem, the United States abrogated the Japanese-American Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of 1911. When Britain and Japan reached an understanding on the closure of the Burma route, American officials and the American press attacked Britain's alleged appeasement policy. The United States denounced Britain on the ground that the latter failed to fulfil the resolution of the League of Nations to give continued assistance to China. Meanwhile, she herself is supplying Japan with petrol and scrap iron to continue the hostilities in China. This policy of the United States cannot help Chungking, and Chiang Kai-shek has found it necessary to adopt the ancient system of delivering mail by horse.

Regarding the problem of the Netherlands East Indies, the American Government once expressed its deep concern. It seems that the American Government may give up other territories but never these Dutch possessions. Recently, American economists declared that America's relationship with British possessions in the Pacific is greater than with the Dutch East Indies. Does this mean that American aggression in the Pacific has grown?

The American rearmament program is said to be for the purpose of self-defence. It is also claimed that it is for the purpose of checking German expansion in Europe and Japanese expansion in Asia. But why is it that the American navy must be bigger than the Japanese and British navies combined?

All these self-contradictory features, continues the paper, have shaken the faith of many people in the United States. America's present contradictory actions are an attempt to postpone American assistance to Britain. America wants to wait for the time when British domination in Europe is completely shaken, to help Britain. By that time, American action will be considered not as an obligation but as a special favor to Britain. America's contradictory actions serve also as a smoke screen to help President Roosevelt's re-election for a third term.

America's actions are dictated by self-interests. She aims to dominate both the North and South American Continents. She wants to substitute Britain in ruling the waves. In the Far East she helps Chungking by empty words and supports Japan with petrol and scrap iron. When both China and Japan are exhausted, she will come to get what she wants. These are the plans of the United States, concludes the "*Central China Daily News*."

National Government to Send 25 Students to Japan For Higher Education

Regulations governing the selection and examination of students to be sent to Japan for higher education at the Government's expense previously drafted by the Ministry of Education were discussed and passed at the 15th meeting of the Executive Yuan. According to these regulations, only graduates from senior middle school or higher are qualified to be candidates and the total number to be selected is twenty-five persons with an additional five as reserves.

Committee for Enforcement of Constitutional Government Hold Inauguration Ceremony

Following the designation by the Central Political Council at its 12th meeting held on June 27, of the members of the Committee for the Enforcement of a Constitutional Government, an informal meeting was held by the Committee on July 27. Eleven standing members including President Wang Ching-wei, Messrs. Chen Kung-Po, Wen Tsung-Yao, Liang Hung-Chih, Chu Min-Yi, Kiang Kang-Hu, Chen Chung, Miao Ping, Wang Shi-Wu, Chao Yueh-Sung and Li Sheng-Wu, seventeen original members, including Messrs. Chu Chiang-Lai, Wu Kai-Sheng and others, and Mr. Lin Pai-Sheng, Minister of Publicity, were present.

After a lengthy discussion a conclusion was arrived at to the effect that an inauguration ceremony should take place upon the establishment of the Committee. Mr. Li Sheng-Wu was appointed as the Secretary-General by President Wang in his capacity as Chairman of this Committee.

Open Air Swimming Pool in Hongkew



Hundreds of residents are refreshing themselves daily at this spacious swimming pool at Hongkew in Shanghai's northern suburbs. The water is clear and purified, and is changed regularly. Spacious locker rooms are provided and refreshments and cold drinks can be bought at any time.

Chiang's Enormous Waste of China's Man-Power and Wealth

When comparing the present state of destruction following three years of conflict with the achievements of the Government prior to the outbreak of hostilities, one cannot but blame Chiang Kai-shek for his waste of China's man-power and national resources.

That construction works have been wasted resulted from the following four reasons:

(1) Chiang Kai-shek has no sense of responsibility. He has failed to utilize the nation's man-power and wealth for the consolidation of the nation's foundation. He fails to realize that in his position, his duty is to preserve China's man-power and natural resources. Instead, he is sacrificing both in order to satisfy his selfish desires.

(2) Chiang Kai-shek does not know that if one cannot fight, he should not fight. He continues to fight without knowing where he is heading for. He does not know that at the present time, he should cease all fighting. He continues to "drag on" and hopes to live in safety in the far west only to satisfy his personal desires.

(3) Chiang Kai-shek has not the courage to determine the last defence line of the nation. He "drags on" as long as he can and boasts of his "magnetic strategy." He is defeated but he boasts of the "efficiency" of the guerilla warfare.

(4) Chiang Kai-shek fails to see the negligible substantial assistance foreign Powers can give to China. He fails to see the changed international situation which is most disadvantageous to China. He insists that "no matter what changes there are in the world, they are beneficial to China."

Because of these reasons, Chiang Kai-shek continues to fight on. Knowing not which is China's last line of defence he has wasted both man-power and natural resources of the nation, which could be employed for the reconstruction of the nation. Chiang should be held responsible for all this wastage.

For instance, in communication, large numbers of highways were built before the conflict with great sacrifices to the people. During the

conflict, all these highways have been destroyed and trenches dug along the roads. The people sacrificed themselves for the building of these roads, they sacrificed themselves for the destruction of these roads. They will be again asked to pay for the repairs to these roads. Chiang destroyed the Hang-Kiang section of the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway and built the Hunan-Kiangsi Railway. But within a few months when Nanchang was burned to the ground in accordance with the "scorched earth" policy, the newly built railway, which cost the people so much, was rendered absolutely useless. The Hunan-Kwangsi Railway was built to link China with French Indo-China for the transportation of arms and munitions. People in Kwangsi sold everything to finance the construction of this railroad. Farmers used all their available implements to help construct the railroad. When the railway was built, Kweilin was bombarded, and when the railway was built to Luchow, Nanning was lost. Then the people had to dig trenches to stop the advance of the enemy and become guerillas!

Nanning was lost but the road was still a link to Lungchow. The people were then asked to build the highway, but when this highway was completed, Lungchow and Chengnankwan were captured by the Japanese. The people were asked again to dig trenches to check the Japanese advance. When the Japanese withdrew from Lungchow, the people were asked again to build a road to link up with Lungchow, but when the Japanese captured Lungchow for the second time, the people were asked again to dig trenches!

The North-western Highway is regarded as one of the most important international routes of China, because it connects China with Soviet Russia. At great sacrifice, the people went to build the road. But trucks reaching Lanchow do not make the return trip, because the amount of gasoline used for the return trip in empty vehicles is sufficient to buy a new truck. The people have no say on the situation!

The Yunnan-Burma Highway and the Yunnan-Burma Railway are important international routes. Patriotic Chinese were asked to bring their own rice from a distance of 1500 li

to come to build the road. Thousands died from diseases and accidents. But at long last the road is ready. Many became very rich when the road was opened to traffic. But by the recent closure of the Burma road, nothing can be brought in on this highway. The Yunnan-Burma Railway will not be built for some time. So is it also with other roads.

The people sacrificed much to build them but they are now useless to the people.

Chiang Kai-shek wasted in this way the man-power and natural resources of the country. As a result, when these modern roads could not be utilized to transport arms and munitions, commodities and mails, Chiang decided to revive the old customs of sending freight on mule-back and of delivering mail by pony. The people will be called upon to sacrifice once again because it will be the people who have to give up their mules and their ponies to transport freight and mail. We doubt whether Chiang Kai-shek can transport heavy machines from foreign countries to China!

Knowing that the present situation of transporting machinery, arms, and commodities by man-power and animals was bound to arrive, why did Chiang sacrifice the man-power and natural wealth of the country to build roads? The people should have refused to build the roads, refused to pay taxes for the purchase of trucks and arms and munitions. The people sacrificed themselves for Chiang Kai-shek and received nothing in return. Chiang is the real enemy of the people.

Chungking to Make Sure of its Future

According to reliable information recently received from Chungking the Standing Committee of Chungking's National Defence Commission decided, at its meeting held on July 22, to summon all the prominent political, military and party leaders under the Chungking regime to attend a solemn meeting on August 1.

It is believed that Chungking's choice between further resistance or peace will be the main topic of discussion at the scheduled meeting.

Sino-Japanese Cultural Association Inaugurated

The inauguration ceremony of the Sino-Japanese Cultural Association was held at the East Asia Club here on July 28. Over five hundred prominent officials and scholars of both countries participated in the ceremony. The Association was first sponsored by Dr. Chu Min-yi and a group of prominent personages and supported by scholars and cultural workers of both countries.

President Wang and General Abe addressed the meeting following the inauguration speech delivered by Dr. Chu Min-yi. Both President Wang and General Abe were elected honorary Chairmen of the Board of Directors of the Association at the meeting after the ceremony.

Vice-Minister of Police on Terrorism in Shanghai

The Shanghai International Settlement authorities should bear the responsibility of all terroristic outrages in the Settlement, Mr. Li Sze-chun, Political Vice-Minister of Police and concurrently Director of the Administration of Political Police, declared in a press interview on July 26.

"The problem of public safety in Shanghai deeply concerns me, for my duty is to maintain peace and order in this area. It is an open secret that terrorism in Shanghai is created by the subversive elements of the Chungking regime. I possess ample evidences that conclusively prove this point. As there are no terroristic outrages of any sort in cities like Nanking, Hangchow and Soochow, therefore, the responsibility should rest with the Settlement authorities alone."

"Recently, the *Shanghai Evening Post* and *Chinese American Daily News* in reporting the meeting of the Consular Body, openly insulted this office," Mr. Li continued. "This, however, must be regarded as a grave and unwise act on the part of the papers. The tolerance of the existence of such publications in the Settlement again is a matter of regret. The consequences of this case must depend on the subsequent measures which the Shanghai Municipal Council may take in this connection. I watch the development of this case with growing concern," Mr. Li concluded.

GUARANTEE OF PEACE

Some people say there is no freedom here but only in the interior where Chiang Kai-shek rules. These people also say that if you want to be a free man, you must go to the interior. This argument is fundamentally wrong. It is true this is not a place of freedom but we are working hard to transform it into a place of true freedom. In the interior, Chiang Kai-shek is taking away what little freedom and liberty is left there, and very soon, there will be no freedom left at all. Therefore, those who want freedom must join us and struggle with us under the leadership of President Wang Ching-wei. All of us must work for the Peace Movement, at the front, in the interior and in the occupied areas.

Only when the country is united and with the full force of the nation, can we demand peace terms which guarantee equality, freedom and liberty. Only when we have a united country can we see to it that these terms are carried out. France capitulated to Germany yet remained an independent country, because she still has her navy, her man-power and her natural resources. China is negotiating for peace with Japan but will not be destroyed by Japan in these negotiations because China has her own force. Part of this force is found in the occupied and part in the unoccupied areas. In the unoccupied areas, we have many soldiers, man-power and resources. As soon as peace is concluded, all these forces can be maintained. In the occupied areas, our man-power and other resources have suffered heavily but they can be re-developed. By preserving our forces in the occupied areas and supplementing them with those of the unoccupied areas, we can guarantee our independence and freedom.

Our objective is complete peace. We must attain complete peace gradually after having attained partial peace. Our first important task is to unify the forces of the country and this unified force will be our best guarantee of independence and peace. We do not want to see the destruction of the forces of Chungking. On the contrary, we cherish these forces in Chungking. This does not mean we want to utilize Chungking's resistance to obtain peace, but we do want to utilize the forces of Chungking for the negotiation of peace. Since we want to utilize these forces for peace negotiations, we cannot let

Chiang Kai-shek continue wasting them in his unlimited and futile resistance.

The present situation is different from that of the past. Continued resistance means destruction of peace whereas the Peace Movement is trying to destroy the resistance campaign. Unification is needed for resistance as well as for our Peace Movement. The problem is whether our people should give up peace and join the resistance campaign or vice versa. The answer is simple. If resistance can save the country, by all means we shall give up the Peace Movement, so that the forces of China can be unified and be used to continue the resistance campaign. But the fact is that Chiang's unlimited resistance will destroy our country. It is because of this reason we must unify our forces both in the occupied and unoccupied areas to promote the Peace Movement, which is the only means to save the country.

Some people admire Chiang because he unified the country by continued resistance, but these people fail to see that there is no unification in China as long as city after city is occupied by the Japanese finally bringing on the collapse of the entire country. Only through peace can we expect unification, because all forces can be developed only through peace. As soon as Chungking stops its resistance campaign, and joins the Peace Movement, complete peace will be attained and the nation will be unified.

We must absorb Chungking's forces and at the same time develop the forces of the occupied areas. The more we develop these forces, the more we can have freedom and liberty. Only when we unify the forces of the occupied and unoccupied areas can we have an independent and free China. We must fight on because only through continued struggle can we attain peace and have freedom.

First Weekly Meeting of the Nanking Municipal Government Held

The first weekly meeting of the Nanking Municipal Government was held on July 24 with Mayor Tsai Pei in the chair. Efforts carried out during the past few weeks by the Municipal Government for the relief of the acute rice shortage were reported upon by Mayor Tsai at the meeting.

國府撥款復興滬南

自國民政府議決撥給鉅款，以復興南市繁榮，中央社記者特往南市區公署長沈世景氏叩詢一切，當荷延見，茲將沈氏談話分誌於後：

據云「八一三」滬變既起，滬南全區竟亦同遭浩劫，地方元氣，人民經濟，均遇嚴重之打擊，為歷史上未有之鉅變，在萬數年，舉國人民所渴望之和平，終於實現，國府還都，民情奮發，市區既告安謐，交通遂予恢復，南市自實施開放以來，民衆復歸日益踴躍，徒以戰亂之後，地方財政困苦萬狀，致一切復興工作，不無阻礙也。

南市經此變亂，百孔千瘡，滿目淒涼，上海特別市政府為促進南市繁榮計，安定市區秩序計，曾有復興南市委員會之設立，用以督促南區之復興，一切復興計劃均由府屬各局縝密擬具，提呈市府，總計全部經費為百餘萬元，嗣經市府提呈國民政府行政院決議，裁定復興經費為九十萬元，一部份則業已匯滬，劫後南市，得此鉅款，地方元氣自屬昭蘇有日。

查南市夙為滬南工商業發達之區，際此復興工作發軔之初，預卜南市前途，實屬未可限量，至復興工作之着手，包括各種分用事業在內，由市府所屬各局，依據所提復興草案，分別動工，預料短期間內，南市復興工作，自將突飛猛晉云。

滬西特警問題意見已一致

關於滬西越界築路設置特別警察隊問題，經市府與工部局折衝以來，細目大致已商妥，市府並已將工部局所定之細目條例，略加修正，送交工部局，雙方預定八月一日，正式成立特警隊，現據各方之消息，成立之期，或將展延，工部局對市府修整細目條例中之若干點，是否同意，迄(廿六日)尙無表示，至市府方面，自委派潘達為特警隊長後，已由潘氏籌備一切，潘氏曾於廿六日上午，謁傅市長及盧局長，有所請示及報告。

請 看

大 正 論 言 通 靈 信 息
廣 最 路 銷 實 翔 載 紀

而 具 有 最 大 廣 告 効 力 之

◀ 新 申 報 ▶

館 址 上 海 乍 浦 路 四 五 五 號

分 館 上 海 南 京 路 二 百 三 十 三 號

電 話 一 九 一 〇 七 號

歡 迎 外 埠 分 銷 定 價 格 外 克 己

國府嚴禁兼職兼薪

國民政府訓令，(二十九年七月廿二日)，據文官處簽呈，一准中央政治委員會秘書廳，二十九年七月十八日中政密字第三九一號公函內開，「查二十九年七月十八日，中央政治委員會，第十五次會議，討論事項第三案，主席交議，「聞有不肖之徒，以一人兼造二三假名，分向各機關資緣進身，兼領薪俸，似此骯法蕩檢，實堪痛恨，應由國民政府通飭各機關長官，嚴加查察，并許各方隨時檢舉，如本人自行陳明者，許其保留一職，否則一經查實，概予免職案，」當經決議，「通過送國民政府通飭遵照」除紀錄在卷外，相應錄案函達，至希查照，轉陳通飭遵照為荷，」等由，理合陳請鑒核等情，據此，自應照辦，除分令外，合行令仰×即便遵照，并轉飭所屬一體遵照，仍將遵辦情形，陳時具報，備查，此令，代理主席汪兆銘，行政院長汪兆銘，立法院院長陳公博，司法院院長溫宗堯，考試院院長王揖唐，監察院院長梁鴻志。

大民會舉行兩週紀念

中國大民會，日前假淮海路中央大舞台舉行成立二週紀念典禮，計到有國府各部院會及友邦人各團體來賓會員共約百餘人，會場門首，懸國旗白布黑字大民會二週紀念慶祝典禮字樣，場內交叉懸製反共和平建國青天白日旗多幅，佈置極為莊嚴。

主席報告：九時正，由司儀宣告開會儀式，首由主席唐惠民報告開會意義，略謂，「今天是中國大民會成立二週紀念典禮，烈日籠罩下，承各位長官，各界來賓惠臨指導，本會實無任榮幸，大民會於二十七年之今日，成立於上海，以民衆利益為前提，進行和平運動，遷京後，經二次的改組，為現在之中國大民會，確立為正式的民衆團體，今後工作方針，首先為民衆解除痛苦，着重在社會政策的實施，及社會事業的舉辦，另一方面，就是幫助政府完成和平反共建國的艱鉅事業，并極力提倡民德主義，也就是恢復中國固有道德，這就是本會

所負的宗旨，今天承各位長官來賓蒞臨，希望對本會多多貢獻意見，以作為今後一切工作進行參考云。

代表致詞：次由社會部指導委員會黃香谷，國府代表文官長徐蘇中，邊疆委員會羅君強，報導部長馬淵，市黨部列雲，中華青年團查業佛，及會員代表詹榮光，相繼致詞，(詞長從略)，對大民會所負使命之重大，均抱有莫大希望，不但本身走上親日路線，并進一步領導中國民衆，以大亞細亞洲為基礎，走向親日的目標，以完成東亞之興隆。

監事答詞：末由該會常務監事夏奇峯致答詞，略謂，今天本會二週紀念，承各來賓惠臨，并皆作剴切之訓詞，本會當盡最大之努力前進，以不負各位之期望，又因為京市米荒問題，本會撥款萬元助賑，致今天儀式極為簡單，招待不週之處，請各位原宥，并祝各位健康云云，繼呼口號，(一)貫徹大民主義，(二)發揚民德精神，(三)擁護汪主席和平建國，(四)中國大民會萬歲，(五)中華民國萬歲，攝影禮成。

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建設東亞新秩序者，則日本自不容加以拒絕，如英政府之斡旋中日和平說也，可謂根本不能成立也。

粵省府繼續建設大黃埔

工程進展極速

黃埔位於珠江口，三面環海，港汊分歧，船舶匯集，前清之際，張南皮督粵，銳意建設，振興武備，遂設水師學校於黃埔，創魚雷局於長洲，魚珠新州添築砲壘，黃埔沿岸，駐守精兵，此後該地，列為要塞，海陸將校多由是出身，民九以後，國民政府，開府廣州，憤軍閥之專橫，鑑本黨之力薄，奉孫總理命，創設軍校，練兵於此，後北伐成功，削平叛逆，皆發祥於是焉，「七七」事變前，遵照建國方略，籌築內港，闢黃埔埠，遂借外埔約三千萬，立督辦公署，負責經營，數年籌畫，逐步推行，開路築堤，次第實現，如黃埔大道也，新洲鐵路也，珠光堤岸也，碼頭貨倉也，或全部完成，或開始作業，或在測量當中，或在設計期內，工程進展，月異日新，何圖中日事變，工作停頓，歷年安戰，事敗垂成，自國府還都，粵府正式成立，凡百建設，繼續經營，開埠工程，驟見恢復，且進步迅速，超越全型，和平救國，於此疊信，今將工程分述現狀。

黃埔鐵路：查該路線始於市東郊，終於珠光村，接駁廣九路，長約卅餘里，戰事未啓，路基鐵軌，經已敷完，橋涵接駁，尙未妥善，今車站橋樑，次第築成，機車車頭無不設備，行車無阻，直通粵漢，外貨登陸，可由此段，直達北路，瞬息抵步，人民稱便，他日全面和平，港澳運輸，不須轉折，民生圖計，獲益非淺。

黃埔大道：路面闊度，百二十尺，自大東門起至魚珠墟止，經天河機場，出中大學校，歷魚珠墟，至珠光村，第一段，再展築至波羅爲第二段，初段路面，事變之際僅得弱半，橋樑涵洞，全未興工，全路土方，包築費用，廿五萬元，「七七」事變，工程中止，今繼續進行，已全路通車矣，現黃埔一帶貨品糧食，藉此大道，運輸入市，歷半

小時，即抵市區，人民利賴，歌頌於途，豈非和平，方能建國，安眠徒苦人民者耶。

倉庫建成：昔年長堤，首都工程，定七百尺，請馬克敦公司，包辦工程，建築工費，一百八十萬元，打鋼樁，挖海泥，日夜動工，將已半載，不幸兵燹，粵東去棄，主持無人，堤工盡停，貨倉莫建，今珠光村外，沿海邊者，長堤既已築成，堤土貨倉，大者數座，小者十餘，貯藏貨品，巍立岸邊，形勢宏偉，氣象一新，且胡蝶崗之山嶺，魚珠台之小邱，長洲之崗陵，鑿通成洞，築成暗庫，共約數十座，或面積萬尺，或縱橫數丈，專藏軍械，不虞空襲，近在南崗測量山嶺，開地爲機場，挖洞爲機庫，工程旁午，日夜進行，且長洲各島，駕橋貫通，以利往來，消深海垣，使電輪小艦，隨處泊留，不虞擱淺，若再經營，廣州商務，蒸蒸日上，可預卜也。

香港情勢緊張

因遼東局勢，日趨險惡，香港當局已下令疏散英籍婦孺，代督史美又宣布本港已陷入緊急狀態，於是謠言紛起，人心惶惑，工商各業，多受影響，其最普遍而最顯著者，厥爲吉屋吉樓相繼出現，因連日來疏散人口之故，本港業主，連日接到住客退樓或要求減租之通知信，各街道牆壁上亦貼上空房或樓招租之標貼甚多，各報登出平樓招租召頂之廣告，亦屬不少，此種現象，原屬罕見，市面上東區方面，自灣仔起至筲箕灣止，表面情形，無殊往昔，銅鑼灣筲箕灣一帶，工廠照常開工，惟人家門前時觀行李什物堆積，或在搬運中，謝菲道，譚臣道，略克道一帶，亦與平常無異，各的士汽車公司，所有車輛，晨自至暮，租賃一空，中區海傍及電車道，則常見有三數男女，挾備行裝，形色倉惶，此種情況，儼若象徵非常時局之態，至各銀行之存款者，亦紛紛前往提取，尤以匯豐銀行提款，及往保險庫取回首飾及貴重物品者爲多，各大行商，現已不復記賬，一律現洋交易，至於娛樂場所，自政府命令疏散人口後，市民忙於料理行裝，紛紛離港，所以該娛樂營業，大受影響，淺水灣海浴場，在沙灘上已安置防禦工事。

亞新秩序在教育上如何協力——問題，余曾以坦白之態度，申述過去中日間之不幸，次於兩國之不能互相認識，今後兩國應以互信互尊互愛之精神，各在教育上作根本之努力，使兩國國民思想上，心理上，共同轉變，進而表現於事實，以身作則，積以歲月，然後真正之親善，始能確立，東亞和平與秩序，始能建設，頗博得日本朝野名流，及大會代表之同情，帝國教育會會長永田先生，東亞教育協會理事長檜崎博士諸氏，對此尤多發揮，表示深切之共鳴，東亞教育協會神戶分會成立時，我國代表被邀參加，並由王宗軾君發表演說，檜崎博士於王代表演說後，鄭重向六百餘會員發言，勸勉彼等須尊重中國，須深切地認識中國，當我國代表離開會場登車時，場內鼓掌歡送之聲，猶未絕耳，興亞院柳川長官，松浦文部大臣，在余離開東京最後之一次宴會席上，再三謂余日本教科書中，並無侮華文字，此點尤足令人欣慰，十七日離東京，沿途經過箱根，熱海，京都，奈良，大阪，神戶等地考察，所至均蒙當地官憲，暨各界人士僑胞等之熱烈歡迎，對於留學生問題，華僑教育問題，交換講師問題，頗多交換意見之處，二十四日，由神戶乘大洋丸返國，此項雖暫，所得印象極深，日本朝野人士，對於建立東亞和平與秩序，均具有遠大眼光，而檢討過去，與創建將來，亦頗深切瞭解，其根本之所在，各謀缺憾之彌補，至誠畢露，令人感佩，至於日本教育方針，一面吸收西洋物質文明，一面保持東方固有文化，對於學生體格訓練，精神訓練，極端重視，皆足為我國之借鏡，余將就參觀所得，條陳政府，以為改進之張本。

美著作家威廉士晉謁汪主席

美國著作家兼評論家威廉士君，對於遠東之事，素有深切之觀察，其所著之書籍及言論，均着重於中國之新政，最近來京致敬於汪主席及國府諸要人，蓋威君此番至中國，為第三次，並曾週歷日本，滿洲及朝鮮，因威君欲更著一新書，論述中國問題，其舊作「中國之新聞事業」一書，已出三版，並已譯成三種文字，氏於一九三二年羅斯

福初次競選總統時，任加州之宣傳局長，繼任美國出席馬尼刺之萬國聖餐會宣傳主任，亦為天主教中之傑出人才，此番在京，曾借中日長官訪問天主教學院，談威君談，「美國人民已漸知「新秩序」對於中國及亞洲人之重要性，故對以前美國援助蔣介石之風已日抑，因重慶方面已失信於美人，雖儘力宣傳，亦無濟於事，蓋美國人現均重視汪精衛主席，而對日本之感情，亦已好轉，余極盼兩國間之新約，早日實現，余此次遊華，發現一種新精神，即中日兩國提攜諒解之運動，汪先生主持之政局，正日益鞏固」云云。

日官方認英首相演說

遠東新政策為無誠意

英首相邱吉爾十八日在下院發表關於解決禁絕通緝句，及香港輸送撥渝物資，并表示英國對遠東國家安定問題，願盡一臂之力之演辭後，日官方對此表明其意見如下：

- (一) 日政府目下並無接受任何第三國提出對中國事變之和平交涉，又對於任何第三國，亦全無存有依賴其斡旋之意。
- (二) 英方所以作如此廣播者，其裏面要為擬辯護此次閉鎖通緝句及香港路線問題之對日讓步所行之一種對內策，此種用意，蓋甚明顯。
- (三) 假如英方果有此意，則此亦不外為誘引美國，羣聯而作渝府背後代辯人，藉圖對日加以壓迫。
- (四) 尤以首相邱吉爾之演說，用周旋中日兩國間之甘言，然此於日本對渝政權有其斷然勝利之事實，則故意裝聾作啞，英方果能站在公正立場，而有斡旋中日和平之意時，則首先應對渝府加以壓力，藉期成就和平，蓋英政府之斡旋中日和平說，無非全基於英國自身之對內對外之利害而發，而且日政府曾聲明，當處理中國事變時，「除向改組還都後之國民政府交涉以外，他無所由」之確固不拔方針，故等三國如欲諒解日本真意，協力

，並且關於政治經濟其他方面應該合作提攜的地方很多，所以兩國的文化不能離開，而今日能聯合起來，組織中日文化協會，努力中日文化的融合，這一點，使我感到滿腔的愉快，并希望發起的各位，以後加倍努力，使永久存在，使中日永久和平，謹祝中日文化協會永久發達。

推選理事：阿部大使辭畢，旋宣讀會章與賀電覆電後，公選汪主席阿部大使為名譽理事長，理事候補理事亦行決定迄十一時許，始攝影散會云。

理事名單：中國理事褚民誼，江亢虎，陳羣，林柏生，趙正平，傅式說，溥侗，李聖五，丁默村，陳春圃，陳濟成，羅君強，蔡培，樊仲雲，陳柱。

日本理事 日高信六郎，森喬，船津辰一郎。

名譽理事長 汪兆銘，阿部信行。

名譽理事 陳公博，溫宗堯，王揖唐，梁鴻志，湯爾和，朱履齋，顧忠琛，周佛海，梅思平，徐蘇中，高冠吾，諸青來，趙毓松，經斌。

候補理事 夏奇峯，岑德廣，吳凱聲，徐良，陳之碩，戴英夫，汪曼雲，趙尊嶽，王修，李祖虞，張超。

日近衛內閣新容陣

〔中央社東京廿一日電〕近衛新內閣全體閣僚，業已決定，其陣容如下。

(總理大臣)公府近衛文磨

(外務大臣兼拓務大臣)前內閣參議松岡洋石

(陸軍大臣)陸軍中將東條英機

(海軍大臣)海軍中將吉田善吾

(大藏大臣)貴族院議員河田烈

(內務大臣兼厚生大臣)貴族院議安井英二

(司法大臣)衆議院議員風見章

(文部大臣)第一高等學校校長橋田邦彦

(農林大臣)子爵石黑忠篤

(商工大臣)小林一三

(逓信大臣兼鐵道大臣)貴族院議員村田省三

(法制局長官)長野縣知事富田健治

(不管部大臣兼全貴院總裁)滿洲經理長官星野直樹

(內閣書記官長)尚未決定

戴教次發表赴日感想

國府教育部次長戴英夫，此次率領中國出席東亞教育大會代表團東渡，現該會已圓滿閉幕，戴次長等已於廿六日返國抵京，中央社記者特於廿九日晨，往訪戴次長叩詢此次赴日後之感想，及大會詳情，承發表談話如下：余(戴次長自稱)此次奉命率領我國教育代表團，前住日本東京，參加東亞教育大會，前後凡二十六日，教育部同往者，張秘書長廉，嚴司長恩祚，徐司長季敦，趙督學如珩，張科門京石，朱科長炳青等，分別担任中日文秘書總務交際等職，大會於本月八日開幕，到代表四百餘人，我國包括蒙疆，河北，皖，鄂，蘇，浙，粵，京，滬，平，青，杭，廈等處，及中國教育建設協會代表，共八十九人，會前余與副團長楊蔭庭教授，宴貴我國全體代表，舉行談話會，於東京教育會館交換意見，分配工作，頗為融洽，並攝影，以資紀念，大會中余被推為副議長，嚴司長恩祚，徐司長季敦為委員，計開大會及分組會議各二次，會議中均採報告方式，除決議東亞教育大會，每年輪流在東亞各國舉行外，並無其他決議，我國代表團所提交大會之議案，均分配於各地代表，在分組會議中申述，深得與會各國代表之贊同，大會於十一日閉幕，余與徐嚴兩司長，趙督學如珩，張秘書長廉，王秘書等，除正式會議外，承日本朝野名流，分別招宴，並舉行各種懇談會，演講會，情形頗為熱烈，對於大會議題，「建設東

中日文化協會緣起

中日兩國，同文同種，往昔文化，互有淵源，今既攜手和平，共安東亞，則文化融貫，實為要圖，蓋國家民族相與之間，苟非文化上植親善之基，決難在精神上收共濟之效，息息之意，凡有識者，類能言之。

民國廿八年秋，和平運動正突飛猛進之時，原發起人褚民誼先生，首撰文章闡發斯旨，繼得中日雙方同志之贊助，即在滬上，協商四次，期由理想，進於實行，所有組織範圍，大體已得規定，今春國府還都，阿部大使來聘，對於此會，尤表贊成，厥後，國府使團，東行報聘，日本朝野，備用殷拳，咸以為非中日合作無以奠東亞之安甯，非文化融通無以固中日之合作，勝流名輩，人同此心，使團既歸，原發起人再邀集雙方，在京會議兩次，撰述緣起，擬具章程廣徵名流，共成其事，並由褚民誼先生具呈中央，請予設立及補助開辦經常兩費，民國廿九年七月十一日由中央政治委員會議決准予設立，並撥給開辦費五萬元，每月經常費及專業費二萬元，日本方面，亦將加以捐助，惟國際文化，事業孔多，欲求有功，端資集益，凡贊成本會旨趣者，希望惠然加入為荷。

中日雙方發起人員

中國方面原發起人，褚民誼，江亢虎，陳羣，林柏生，趙正平，傅式說，張超，日本方面原發起人，日高信六郎，森喬，中根佐野松村，清水董三，上野太忠，中國方面發起人，薄倂，周學昌，梅思平，丁默邨，陳濟成，陳春圃，羅君強，鮑文超，李聖五，任援道，徐良，趙繩松，周隆庠，吳凱聲，劉雲，戴英夫，樊仲雲，陳公博，岑德廣，周佛海，溫宗堯，劉郁芬，蕭叔章，顧忠琛，朱履齋，高冠吾，楊揆一，趙尊嶽，徐蘇中，張仲寰，金雄白，戴策，周化人，蔡培，湯澄波，梁鴻志，夏奇峯，夏肅初，陳之碩，陳君慧，陳允文，邵鳴九，江曼雲，劉仰山，王揖唐，田誠，松方三郎。

二十八日上午十時，在東亞俱樂部舉行成立大會，到中日各界來賓與雙方發起人，計行政院汪院長，日本阿部大使以次中日要人共到數百人，濟濟一堂，極空前之盛，茲將成立大會詳情擇要記左。

開會秩序（一）開會，（二）原發起人致開會詞，并報告籌備經過，（三）汪主席訓詞，（四）阿部大使致詞，（五）宣讀賀電及覆電，（六）宣讀會章，（七）推選名譽理事長，（八）推選名譽理事，（九）推選理事及候補理事，（十）散會攝影。

汪院長詞：發起人公推褚民誼氏報告籌備經過後，即由汪院長致詞，略謂：「剛才聽到原發起人褚先生的談話非常高興，非常愉快，中日文化協會是中日兩國有識之士所組合的以強力的合作，遠大的計劃做長久的工作，我們要認定孫總理大亞洲主義，以及日本東亞新秩序的建設，都要在這中日文化協會以最大的努力去實現，兄弟發出電響應近衛聲明，以共同防共，經濟提攜，善隣友好三原則來謀中日永久和平，但這永久和平的實現，積極方面一定要在兩國教育上樹立強有力的團體，來完成這共同理想，文化這個名詞，就是文明開文，文明是物質方面，開化為精神方面，總稱為文化，中國的文化在東亞，在世界上都有超特的地位，而日本文化也有其特殊的地方，吸收中國及世界文化的精華，才創造今日之燦爛文化，這一點我們應當特別注意，中日兩國必須要結合起來，以謀東亞的文化發揚光大，這我們須十二分誠意認定目標去做，中日文化協會不是一個泛泛的協會，是有它的目的，要聯合兩國的文化去實現大亞洲主義的，我們對於中日文化協會成立的今天，以十二萬分的熱忱，祝其永久的發達。

阿部致詞：略謂，今天中日文化協會成立，本人能夠參加，感覺非常榮幸與愉快，關係中日之文化協會的宗旨與理想，褚部長已詳細說過，在這裏無庸贅述，中國的文化，已有四千年的歷史，對於世界影響如何，對於日本影響如何，大家都復知道，也無庸贅述，日本文化也有三千年歷史，簡單的說，中國文化即是精神文化，日本也有它固有的文化，現在把它融合起來，可以建設東亞新秩序，謀東亞和平

英美準備廢棄在華特殊權益

英首相邱吉爾，十八日在下院會聲明謂，英政府將在中日實現全面和平之時，準備廢棄在華治外法權，歸還租界，並廢除不平等條約，頗引起關係方面之注目，美代理國務卿韋爾斯，十九日會見記者團時，亦言及英相之演說，聲明美國政府俟時期成熟後，亦將準備對治外法權及其他特種權益之撤廢，與中國政府進行交涉。

美國務院，十九日招待新聞記者席上，由副國務卿韋爾斯代表國務卿聲明謂，美將準備撤廢美在華治外法權等特殊權利，於適當時期中，為中國政府開始交涉，該聲明與十八日英相邱吉爾之議會演說，不無關係，並對邱氏所云，僅採取撤廢中國治外法權一部份，其他封鎖緬甸公路等，全不顧問，而所可異者，則為韋氏聲明內容如次：美政府已準備在適當時期會同英政府與中國政府商討撤廢治外法權等在華特殊權益問題，美政府對該問題之最近見解，已如一九三八年十二月卅一日致日本之備忘錄中所披露，又與中國政府以撤廢各種特殊權益之目的交涉，因一九三一年滿洲事變發生而告中止，美政府在中日紛爭爆發之一九三七年，對當時該問題，認為欲加以考慮時，由正當之手續與中國政府商議，在國際諒解下，撤廢美國與各國在華治外法權等，此中所指「特殊權益」，謂乃包括租界之行政權。

渝方怨英對日讓步

由於歐洲戰局急轉直下之嚴重影響，英國正認識遠東新事態之趨勢下，關於經緬運輸援渝問題，經日方迭次抗議後，已表示悔悟已往援渝政策之錯誤而讓步，最近英駐日大使克萊琪，與日政府前有田外相會談，限制緬緬公路運輸一點，已商獲基本之具體辦法，暫時禁運三月，自從此項消息傳至重慶後，渝方大為震驚，惶恐莫名，愈認英國限制緬緬公路運輸之影響，將予渝方以政治上，及精神上嚴重之打擊，此後外國對渝方供給，完全停止，則無底抗戰，勢必無法繼續，英日此項決定，不啻渝方總崩潰之喪鐘，故渝方「七中全會」舉行時，關

於今後外交政策，激辯甚烈，議論紛紛，大有放棄倚賴英美而傾向倚賴德蘇之企圖，十六日渝「外交部」發言人曾發表聲明，斥責英國行動之不當，駐倫敦渝「大使」郭泰祺，亦曾向英外交次官勃特勳提出口頭抗議，認為非友誼之舉措，重慶各報更一致抨擊謾罵，並斥責「可惡的英國政治家」，企圖以遠東之慕尼黑會議，犧牲渝方以保其遠東之屬地，如十七日「大公報」稱「英國允許日人之要求而封鎖緬甸公路，以保持其遠東權益之企圖，已因日米內閣之辭職而歸於粉碎，狡猾之英國所種之惡因，亦將自食其果」，而「中央日報」，則竟稱「不論英國所主張之封鎖緬甸公路，期限為三月或三日，英國一旦向日本投降，即喪失其全部之聲威」至「新民報」則更大聲疾呼，「鼓勵日本南進者，實英國而已」，掀起反英高潮，按中日事變三年以來，英國曾利用緬甸公路，不斷以原料軍火等接濟渝方，間或助以鉅款，致渝方得以偏安西蜀，尤發無底抗戰最後勝利之夢，時至今日，英國同意緬禁運，渝方即斷然反英，除暴露渝方舉棋不定，完全倚靠外力之外交政策弱點外，行見反英結果，更促成英國之覺醒，澈底禁絕援渝，永遠消弭東亞戰禍，是則非惟中日兩大民族之幸福，抑係全世界愛好和平正義人士所樂聞者也。

中國文化協會成立

外交部長褚民誼，考試院副院長江亢虎，內政部長陳羣，教育部長趙正平，鐵道部長傅式說，宣傳部長林柏生氏等，鑒於中日文化，互有淵源，且今國府還都，重奠和平，對於溝通中國文化，尤為對不容緩，乃集合兩國文化界先進，共同發起組織中日文化協會，以期溝通中日文化，鞏固兩國之合作精神，冀達到中日永久和平之目的及建設東亞百年安定之使命，茲悉該會業經中央政治委員會第十四次會議決議准予設立，並撥給開辦費五萬元，自七月起，每日補助經常費及事業費二萬元，日本方面亦將有所捐助，聞該會決定七月八日上午十時，假東亞俱樂部召開成立大會，宣議會章，推選理事，茲將該會組織緣能及中日雙方之原發起人及發起人姓氏章程等分錄如后：

政治暗殺乃重慶共產黨操縱下的蔣介石政權所用之一種卑劣的政治武器，目的在威脅和平運動之工作人員，愛國志士因此而犧牲生命者，已達數十，言之痛心，然濫用暴力，必將自食其報，天理昭明，無可免者，今日上海公共租界內一切恐怖事件，彼賊使兇徒暗殺會仲鳴，暗殺穆時英諸愛國志士之重慶政權，彼庇護淪方暗殺兇徒及同謀犯之外國當局，以及彼在出版物上鼓動恐怖及其他陰謀活動之外人，實應負其咎，不知自檢，而欲狡圖卸責於對方，是直顛倒事實與默認其罪而已。

因負治安責任者，縱容藍衣黨及共產黨人作恐怖行爲，上海已成爲法外之地，爲今之圖，惟有服從南京國民政府對整個上海區域行使權力，法治始得而恢復，深盼有關方面能承認上海之現實局勢，蓋任何政府對於無論誰人繼續反抗其權力者，絕對不能加以容忍，而彼憑藉外力，故置法律於不顧者，於理尤不能希望得受法律之保護，或繼續享受法律所予之便利也，外人所享受之權利，必以條約規定者爲限，此外更無任何權利，外人絕無干涉內政，如或干涉即屬違犯條約，依其行爲，實已自剝其應受之條約保護，故驅逐不良外人出境，乃任何政府天賦之權利，無論何國皆不容漠視之也。

國府通緝要犯馬元放等五人解京

國府通緝要犯馬元放等五名解京，已略誌前報，警政部爲使各界易於明瞭此案經過情形起見，特在該部會議廳，召集本京中外新聞界談話，並提出各犯與新聞記者見面，由該部政務次長兼政治警察署署長李士羣出席，報告緝捕經過，略謂政治警察署自奉國府頒佈通緝潛伏上海租界之危害和平份子八十三名命令後，當即由本人與副署長馬嘯天計劃，密飭所屬工作人員，嚴予查緝，復承上海三浦憲兵隊及公共租界當局協力，經以沉着之精神，和平之手段，先後將匪居滬上策動不法行爲之淪方重要份子，馬元放，崔步武，掌牧民，石順淵，周孝伯等五犯逮捕，在上海真洽路東方飯店四百十號內拘獲，經

捕房偵查，於日前引渡，經本人與馬署長嘯天親自數度詳密研訊，各該犯均甚感動，態度亦極坦白，食以抗戰前途之渺茫暗淡，非速謀和平不足以解決中日間之糾紛，爲挽救垂亡之國族計，亦非和平不足以解除四萬萬五千萬國民現在身處水深火熱中之痛苦，與謀將來東亞百年之安甯等語，現在該馬元放等五名，經本署派員押解來京，並已由部呈報行政院，請示發落，今爲使各界明瞭起見，用特約略向各位報告經過如上：，並請與該馬元放等五名一見，以明究竟，政治警察署除今茲所解之五犯外，尚有淪方被我等感化自首份子九人在滬，不日亦可來京云云，關於解京各犯履歷，茲併探錄於次：

(一)馬元放，常州人，三十八歲，江蘇公立法政專門學校畢業，曾任南京市社會局科長，江蘇省黨部委員，中央宣傳部秘書，江蘇省第七區行政督察專員，江蘇省政府委員兼教育廳長，自去年十月間起，改任江蘇省黨部主任委員，以迄於今。

(二)崔步武，徐州南關人，三十五歲，大夏大學畢業，任軍委會第六部徐海區民衆組指導委員，第二集團軍少將參議，上海華報副經理，現任江蘇省黨部執行委員，並擔任三區黨務專員。

(三)掌牧民，鹽城人，四十歲，日本早稻田大學畢業，曾任西南執行部西南政務委員會，及國民革命軍第四集團軍高等顧問，廣西省政府顧問，抗戰期間，任第六部民衆動員委員會第五戰區民衆動員委員會常委，兼宣傳部長，江蘇省民衆動員委員會常務委員，兼總務部長，現任江蘇省政府參議。

(四)石順淵，南匯人，三十六歲，江蘇省立上海中學畢業，曾任江蘇省黨部科長，江蘇省黨部蘇州辦事處秘書，江蘇省黨部委員，現任江蘇省政府秘書。

(五)周孝伯，江蘇海門人，三十一歲，大夏大學畢業，曾任行政院參事，現任教育部專員，負責指導江南北各淪陷區之教育。

領土的完整，爲了國家主權的獨立，爲了打破黑暗恐怖的氛围，收回租界，已是刻不容緩的事實了，我們更應當一致要求政府，對於收回租界運動，促進其早日實現。

憲政實施會成立

國民政府還都南京以來，對外爲求實現全面和平，對內則謀實施憲政，以期拯救人民於水火，此在國府還都宣言與最近宣傳部長林柏生氏在滬談話中，均有懇切之表明，亦即國民政府之今後措置也，關於實施憲政之推動辦法，於六月二十七日，第十二次中央政治委員會席上，曾有所決議，並決定組織憲政實施委員會，推汪精衛爲委員長，湯爾和，徐勤，梁鴻志，廖斌，陳公博，溫宗堯，褚民誼，江亢虎，陳羣，王揖唐，王熙和，趙毓松，李聖五等爲常務委員，周廷勛，何佩瑛，伍澄宇，吳凱聲，諸青來，金章，袁殊，李祖虞，張國輝，李守默，何海鳴，趙世鈺，胡澤吾，金雄白，孔憲鏗，何庭流，胡道維，任莊方等爲委員，當由國民政府以書面聘請，本月廿七日曾在委員長汪精衛領導下舉行談話會，對於實施憲政之步驟，曾作非正式討論，各委員間相互交換意見，並成立秘書處，推定常務委員李聖五爲秘書長，至是憲政實施委會遂粗具組織，乃於廿九日在京正式成立，下午三時，在國民政府大禮堂舉行成立典禮，除常務委員湯爾和，王揖唐，徐勤三氏在北京未克趕到外，其餘委員，一律於委員長汪精衛氏領導下蒞至，國府各部會長官，亦被邀請參加觀禮，鐘鳴三點，宣告開會，各要人於音樂悠揚聲中，魚貫步入禮堂，向國旗及總理遺像行最敬禮後，并由汪精衛氏恭讀總理遺囑，繼之致詞，闡述憲政實施委員會成立之意義，汪氏詞畢，委員中推舉常委繆斌答詞，繆氏詞畢，遂攝影散會，據悉憲政實施委員會，將於明後日舉行第一次全體委員會，商討進行步驟，故憲政之實施，將因此有具體之表現也。

汪主席致詞：實現和平，實施憲政，爲國民政府還都後之最大方針，亦即國民政府同人最大努力所在，憲政實施委員會之設立，係國民政府爲集思廣益起見，於政府負責人員之外，並延聘國內在野賢達之士，共襄大業，憲法草案二十五年五月五日已由國民政府宣布，二十六年五月十八日復加以修正，並定於同年十一月十二日提交國民大會，而國民大會組織法，二十六年五月二十一日亦由國民政府修正公布，國民大會代表選舉法則於二十五年五月十四日由國民政府公布，同年七月一日施行，同年七月四日九月十七日十二月二十三日及二十六年五月二十一日復迭有修正，如無戰事發生則三年以來，憲法久已公布，憲政久已施行，今者，以重加審議之權，付之憲政實施委員會，一方因爲慮心輿議之表示，以徵集各方面之意見，期於折衷至當，一方亦甚願憲政之進行不因之而遲滯，至於國民大會未召集以前，是否應先行成立國民參政會，憲法未公布以前，各級地方民意機關，是否應先行成立，亦有待於憲政實施委員會之研究討論，由此以定，憲政實施委員會所負之使命，至爲重大矣，抑有言者，最近世界潮流，對於政治機構及政治權能，其思想之變遷，爲有目所共覩，然無論如何，民爲邦本，此理萬世不易，必民力充實，國力始能擴充，必民生安定，民力始能充實，一個國家一個民族之能生存獨立與否，視其人民心物力之集合與運用如何以爲斷，中國今日戰後疲敝，而全面和平，猶未能實現，危急存亡，固不容髮，所望憲政實施委員會能針對時局，起死回生，務使民生得所保障，民力得以發展，國民政府同人暨全國國民拭目俟之。

湯良禮氏談不法外人理當驅逐出境

國民政府下令驅逐不法外人出境後，彼等曾電美國總統羅斯福氏，請求提出抗議，美國新聞聯合社記者，昨訪國際宣傳局長湯良禮氏，叩詢意見，湯氏發表談話如下：

時予協約國計劃，以對策後協約國所發表之「恐怖說素」則更饒興趣，今日協約國之秘密檔案，已將其真正政策昭示世人矣。

第二號檔案包括甘茂林之要求一項，甘氏欲使戰事擴展至巴爾幹半島各國，庶協約國可向南斯拉夫，希臘，羅馬尼亞三國要求出兵一百師，以爲援助此事殊堪注意者。

在同一檔案內載有協約國北歐，計劃之聲明一項，此實出乎德國意料之外者，協約國以援助芬蘭爲煙幕，竟欲奪取或甚至破壞瑞典之鐵礦，佔領斯甘的納維亞半島上之某某海港多處。

第十號至第二十號檔案，係對今尚信任英國出力援助各國之最嚴重而有效之警告，其中尚有法國各將領及政治家向英國請求自動援助之悲憤呼籲，讀之再三則愈感法國地位之危殆，現吾人已知英國僅注意海峽各港與乎英遠征軍所在地之安全而已。

法國屢請英國予以空軍援助，但吾人所知英國飛機駐法國者僅三隊而已，法國雷諾總理甘茂林統帥，魏剛上將仍繼續向英國請求派遣飛機與軍隊來法援助，最後未見實現，不甯惟是，英國竟出爾反爾派遣空軍，補助英艦轟炸泊沃明，亞力山大與達卡爾各港，無抵抗之法國艦隊焉。

撲滅反動份子和收回租界

(大民會)

自從國民政府改組邊都以後，全國上下，正在齊心一致，努力向「和平反共建國」的光明前途邁進，而許多反動份子，都躲在上海租界裏，造謠，暗殺，無惡不作，凡是可以破壞國府或是阻礙和平運動的，他們是無所不用其極。

本月一日，國民政府因爲這一班「國家盜賊，民族敗類，潛身上海租界，獻媚獨夫，賣身共匪，爲其鷹犬施其鬼域，或假藉第三國人名義，經營報館，終日造謠煽動破壞，或組織公司，以逞兇殺人爲職業，和平反共建國之有力份子，屢被狙害，賣志畢命……其他種種危害人名貽害國家之罪狀，更復罄竹難書」，於是下令通緝，計有蔣

伯誠，吳開先等「窮兇極惡罪狀顯著」的匪徒八十三名，「着軍警機關一體通緝，盡法懲治，以懲兇頑」。

這一批罪犯，份子固然複雜，而其同爲危害國家民族，阻礙和平運動進展的罪狀則是一樣的，自從通緝令下後，有的是畏罪潛逃，有的束手被擒，而最荒謬絕倫的，乃是上海租界「抗日」報紙所傳出的謠言說是「工部局負責方面聲稱，對於國民政府下令通緝之人犯，將予以特別保護」云云。

其實這班匪徒他們共同的錯誤點，都是誤信了「抗戰到底最後勝利」的謬論，其中甘心附逆，甘心危害國家民族阻礙和平運動進展的固然很多，但是迫於一時的利誘威逼，而盲從附和的或者也不能說沒有，最近在上海租界被國民政府警政部逮捕押解到南京來的五個人犯，他們經過數度审讯感化，他們也深深地覺悟到「抗戰」前途的渺茫暗淡，非速謀和平，不足以挽救國家民族，在他們各人的「自述書」裏，更可以看到他們是怎樣地懺悔，怎樣地傾向於和平運動了。

至於上海租界工部局將特別保護國民政府下令通緝之人犯，這一層我們還祇能當它是上海租界「抗日」報紙虛造的一種謠言，早已經國民政府宣傳部林部長加以駁斥過，中國政府在自己本國的領土上執行通緝罪犯的法令，這是中國政府正當的自由的職權，決不能容許第三者出來橫斷阻撓的，租界原本是中國的領土，中國政府收回租界一事，它的實現不過是時日問題，工部局官員苟稍具理智，決不會在這局勢嚴重的時期，胡亂的向合法的中國政府挑釁的，要是上海租界當局果真有這種「保護人犯」的舉動，那麼更足證明上海租界當局確實是和這班反動份子勾通連結了。

爲了國家民族的生存，爲了和平建國運動的推進，凡是一切危害政府人民阻礙和遲延的反動份子，都是我們國家民族的敵人，我們應當幫助政府，對於這班罪犯，給以無情的粉粹和撲滅。

而租界呢，它更是一切破壞東亞和平的策源地縱容恐怖份子，施行不法行爲，租界一日不收回，和平運動就一日被它阻礙，爲了國家

講和呢，再退一步說，日本人是靠不住的，也應該到靠不住的時候再說，因為他對我們並沒有像德國那樣要求法國，解除武裝再談和議，並且表示願幫助我們建設國防，從這點看來，不能說日本沒有誠意。

所以和平運動的理論，是天經地義毫無欠缺的，無論環境怎樣惡劣，也應該拿宗教家「以身殉道」的精神來奮鬥到底，縱使失敗，我們為國家民族犧牲，也是值得的，何況在理論事實兩方面看，都不會失敗的呢，現在我再就事實方面說一說，第一方才講的許多民衆反對我們，罵我們是漢奸，我們要曉得這是發動於民族意識，民族意識本來是好的，他們因為中了重慶和國際方面惡意宣傳的毒藥，說抗戰是可以救國的，所以才會罵我們，如果他們認識和平運動也是救國的，而且非和平無以救國，我想一般民衆，一定不會罵我們而要擁護我們了，蔣介石因為日本要他下野，他就利用這種民族意識，從事抗戰，以保全他個人的祿位，英，美，法因為要保全他們在遠東不正當利益，就幫助蔣介石來抗戰，想藉這個機會摧毀中國和日本的國力，俄國是唯恐天下不亂，他想利用中日事變來赤化中國，再赤化遠東，而實現他世界革命的迷夢，國際上罵我們，就是因為這樣的道理，民衆因為受了這種國內外的欺騙誘惑，跟着反對我們，罵我們，如果民衆曉得抗戰的結果是為擁護蔣介石個人的權位，是為保全英，美，法的正當的利益，實現蘇俄赤化中國，赤化亞洲，和世界的計劃，我想一定會反過來，擁護我們的。

第二，事實告訴我們，抗戰已到日未途窮，談到國際援助，法國是不用說了，英國自顧不暇，美國正注意歐洲，沒有力量兼顧太平洋，最近已承認亞洲門羅主義，還過問遠東的事情嗎，最近我有一個朋友從重慶來說，蔣介石派朱子文到美國去，其使命有二，（一）希望美國出軍調停，這一點因為九國公約會議，不能重開，美國孤獨難鳴，並且已經公開的承認亞洲門羅主義，當然不會實現，（二）如果調停不成，希望信用借款，這一點雖經我的朋友看到胡適之給重慶的電報說，借款免開尊口，毫無希望，胡適之使美多年，情形比較熟悉，他的

報告，當然是靠得住的，從上面所說的看來，英，美，法都沒有援助中國抗戰的力量和誠意，邦末，蔣介石祇有投到俄國的懷裏去，但是蔣介石自己曉得假如投降俄國，國家的前途，國民黨的前途和個人的生命，都要斷送，他自己固然不敢冒險，就是他的基本部隊，如胡宗南，劉峙，陳誠，顧祝同，蔣鼎文等都是與共產黨不能相容的，就令蔣個人肯冒這個險，也做不通。

由上面情形看來，和平運動的成功，已經不遠了，我們不要因為前途危險困難，而存畏縮，同時也不要存着驕傲的心理，凡事驕則必敗，在和平運動未完全成功以前，我們要懷懷危懼，抱着不成功即成仁的精神做去，纔有成功的把握。

德國白皮書第十六冊

法國參謀本部秘密檔案二十件，前為德軍在拉加里特所破壞，業已於德國第六號白皮書內公布，其內容如下：

- （一）協約國企圖將北歐牽入戰爭漩渦。
- （二）協約國企圖將戰爭擴展至近東及巴爾幹半島。
- （三）佛蘭特之役法國要求英國予以有力援助。

此項驚人消息透露後，協約國之虛偽，最後顯露其真面目，其用意所在亦從此昭示世人，吾人已悉協約國蓄意欲破壞蘇俄在巴庫與巴統之油井及協約國最高軍事當局與土耳其總司令屈麻克外長薩拉哥格魯實行合作，（見第四號檔案）此顯然表示若協約國轟炸蘇俄油井必欲假道土國領空時，土國定不致有所抵抗也，（見第一號及第三至第九號檔案）。

第七號檔案則尤足驚人者在此檔案中協約國不顧信義之疑感已不復存在，法駐土大使馬錫格里曾作計劃報告書按照該項計劃，蘇俄油井若遭轟炸而欲在土國根據地或假道土國舉行反攻，則此種行動必將認為蘇俄對土耳其之無故攻擊，如吾人回憶德國在挪威丹麥荷蘭比利

月三日起，每週之牛油限制，減少至四兩，糖則減至十一兩，其所舉原因，則為荷蘭及北歐國家供給之失去，及船隻之必須保留其噸位，以作運送軍需品之用也。

據一九三八年倫敦每日郵報所發表之統計，荷蘭對英輸出之牛油，為七十五萬Cwt(每Cwt為一百十二磅)，鹹肉五十五萬Cwt，雞蛋乳酪番薯蔬菜六百萬Cwt。雞蛋與牛油鹹肉，亦感同樣缺乏，蓋荷蘭供給之忽然裏截，距丹麥食料供給之中斷，不過數星期也，目前歐洲國家之館繼續供給英國食料者，惟愛爾蘭一國，然愛爾蘭除供給食牛之外，其他亦無能為力，此外牛油鹹肉，澳洲及新錫蘭為最後之來源，然而運輸上，則因路途遙遠，英國是否有充分之冷藏噸位，大為問題，其所得自挪威荷蘭之船隻，(噸位可靠類字尚不得知)，同時担任英倫三島人民之糧食轉運，或且不敷也。

荷蘭，比國，羅森堡及法國大部之礦源工廠，大致未為戰火所燬，比國之礦工廠，大多照舊工作，其所產之煤，鋼鐵，機器，軍火，人造絲，電氣用具等，已不為聯軍方面之用，英國向為此種貨物之大宗輸入者，今則儘量由德國取用矣，英國前陸軍部長培利夏在法國時，關於此點，在巴黎晚報發表，謂德國之佔領比國荷蘭，使龐大之工業資源，入於其手，鋼鐵工業此後將為德國而工作，羅森堡亦復如是，此三十萬人民之小國，言語血統，純屬德國，但因特殊之歷史關係，保持其獨立，在該國正與比國相同，大量之鐵礦，及所設之大規模煉鋼工廠，均為德國所有矣。

和平建國運動中我們應有的覺悟

徐蘇中

國民政府文官處，於(二十日)舉行週會，文官長蘇中演講，題為「和平建國運動中，我們應有的覺悟」，語意極為惕厲，茲錄於後：

今天我們遵照中政會議案舉行第一次週會，本來文官處自開始辦公以來，已經遵照處務規程，舉行過好幾次週會，不過以前參加週會的，祇是秘書科長以上要員，而全體同人參加週會還是第一次，至於

印鑄局方面，因為人數太多，場地狹狹，已另派李局長就近主持，文書局方面則由本人及葉局長輪流主持。

我們現在都是國民政府的構成份子，自表面上看，我們大家好像都在做官，共富貴，可是我們想一想，政府所能管轄的地方有多少，擁護我們的民衆又有多少，許多的民衆，因為受了重慶和國際方面的惡意宣傳，還罵我們是漢奸，說我們的政府是偽政府，所以我們的工作，比任何時代做官的都困難，老實講，我們不是在這裏做官，共富貴，而是在這裏共患難，假使我們不振作，不努力，還像從前承平時的一樣享樂，我們的前途，真是危險萬狀，因為有的民衆對我們的認識是錯誤的，國際又任意誣蔑我們，如果失敗下來，比從前革命失敗的時候更為危險，因為從前失敗，我們還可以逃亡到上海或國外去，人家不僅不會反對我們，反要認我們是政治犯，對我們表示同情，現在若是失敗下來，各位想到那裏去呢，上海吧，縱然不被敵人抓去，在那種惡劣空氣之下，也要氣死，到外國去吧，英美各國都在憎恨我們，絕不容許我們安身，(下略)。

所以這一次和平運動，我們不能成功，就要成仁，因為退的地方沒有了，想到這裏，大家要加倍努力奮鬥才是。

有許多同志，本來贊成和平的，只因環境惡劣都不肯出來參加實際工作，恐怕失敗以後身敗名裂，這是由於他們認識不清，勇氣不夠，我們知道，這次和平運動，無論在理論或事實方面講，一定是不會失敗的，就理論方面說，以前汪主席和其他領導和平運動的同志先後發表的和平運動理論，大家都看過，毋庸在這裏多說，簡單的說來，就是戰爭除了亡國體要和平的，如果敵人不許和，那是沒有辦法，如果敵人已覺悟，願意在平等條件之下，和我們講和，我們再不肯和，古今中外，那是有理，戰勝國尚且不可這樣，何況是戰敗國呢。

重慶方面也聽得一味抗戰沒有理由，便屢次造謠說，和平條件與權辱國，又說日本人的話是靠不住，我們想一想，我們的主席，是不肯賣國的人，日本要是無誠意，應該繼續打下去，何必又回我們來

十六人受三浦憲兵司令之命令，担任關於西尾大將駕至國際飯店之特別任務，十六人皆便服武裝，而攜有身份證明，且奉有嚴密之命令，如有拘捕之者，不許抵抗，其任務乃保護西尾大將之生命安全，不使發生意外事件耳。

若輩之行動，為一租界巡捕所注意，隨即報告美國陸戰隊本部，陸戰隊一小隊，乃奉命至所指地點，立加逮捕，當時憲兵中若干人因之身受重傷，被捕之後，憲兵出示其身份證明，然均不獲承認而被拘留，後經日方高級軍官，親向陸戰隊司令貝克大佐交涉，始得釋放。陸戰隊當其實行拘捕之時，明知所捕者為日本便衣憲兵，故其拘捕及暴行，完全出於匪棍態度，而非有紀律之軍隊所當為，若輩最低限度，當尊重其所御之本國軍服，及軍人所當守之信條。

陸戰隊之行爲，亦可以證明其反日之情緒，對於日本之尊嚴，及國家威名，加以嚴重之打擊，故日本政府，及國民政府，當立即採取相當手段，使此種軍隊，由中國土地撤退，蓋已無其繼續駐在之理由也。

此次陸戰隊之事件，已非初犯，已往之粗暴行爲已屢見不鮮矣。

▲香港必須收還▼

香港之被英人藉爲侵華根據地，已逾百年，至今而其壽命已絕。香港與在逃之重慶地方政府聯絡，以軍火軍需供給蔣介石，助其作對日之無益抗戰，若此者，已非一日，雖日本屢作警告，依然不改，而今則已矣，日本不能再事忍耐，已在由香港至內地之交通上，加以嚴密之封鎖，使一切供給，不能流入重慶之手。

日本此舉，乃爲國民政府所完全同情，然而此舉未嘗以爲滿足，香港乃因無恥之鴉片戰爭，以武力割自中國，然而其中國之習俗，迄未改變，而島上之中國人民，對於該地之繁榮，較之英人，供獻實多，故而理當交還於其中國主人翁。

在今日文明程度進步之下，以一外國而保持一領屬島嶼於其母國

近在咫尺之處，已屬太不合理，故由任何方面論之，中國有收還香港之必要。

英國之繼續佔據香港，已無利益可言，以之爲商業中心，則通入華南內地之門戶廣東，已不願助之以恢復其繁榮，且自法國戰敗之後，英國勢力消削，使香港之地位，完全失去其重要性，其在已往，則誠爲世界大埠之一也。

英國如能不容納中國之民族意志，則國民政府將採取適當之手段，使香港完全失去其生命，香港爲英國陰謀之大本營，英人侵華之出發點，爲時已久，今日之香港，已無純歐種之英國人民，若輩已被遣送至馬尼刺，永不再來享受中國居民血汗之所獲也，香港已矣。

▲德國之經濟勝利▼

歐洲西北之軍事風雲，急轉直變，在數日之間，爲德國所佔領者，有三國又第四國之一部，同時軍事上及經濟上最重要之利益，已爲德國所有，英法兩國，曾夢想以其經濟之優勢，戰敗德國，然後延長戰事，以取軍事上之勝利，英國因有此種考慮，故於一九三九年之九月，向德國宣戰。

德國自佔領荷蘭，比利時，羅森堡，及法國之大部後，局勢乃整個轉變，此數國之經濟資源，不但爲英國所失去，乃盡量爲德國所應用。

聯軍方面在過去若干時期之內，因比利時荷蘭之被佔領，而感覺之經濟影響有二點，法國之崩潰原因，一部亦即在此，法國因戰事發生，德國停止煤之供給而起煤荒，其後情形漸益嚴重，甚至影響其國內之整個工業，英國之煤礦，據倫敦快報消息，於西北歐國家之被佔數日後，有增加其出產至最高量之需要，此點，在今日已與法國之命運，毫無關係，而在英國，則是否能於其本土預備迎戰強敵之際，得到額外人工，以實現其增加煤產，大可疑問，在五月初，英國供給法國之煤，較之定額短少二千萬噸，故法國所遭之厄運，英國絕非無過也。

英國因失去荷蘭之食料供給，故每週之食糧限制，必須減少，德國大進攻開始五日之後，英國食糧部長賀爾登爵士，又命再減，自六

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

▲不平等條約必須取消▼

在過去之百年中，帝國主義對華之卞制，皆因有英國以砲艦政策威逼簽訂之不平等條約，而領導其他歐洲國家在華恣意侵留也。

當英國最初開始侵華之時，不幸中國政府懦弱腐化，一切惟侵略者之命是聽，當時之清廷，表面上保持其尊嚴偉大，而對外則不能保全中國之自主，英人乃恃香港廣東上海為根據地，步步進佔，侵入中國內地，挾制中國政府人民。

一九一一年首次革命，共和政府成立，一時對於潛長之外侮，頗有起而反抗之勢，然而內亂頻繁，軍閥當權，乃復予外人以機會，藉辭中國情形之不安定，將危及其所謂在華利益，對華作更深之挾制，然而所謂「不安定情形」，大多為外國陰謀所造成，蓋中國之繼續紊亂，各省於中央政府之長事磨擦，正為若輩漁利之機會，歐洲之軍火商，當然關係尤深。

自一九一五年七月九日，國民革命軍之誓師北伐，可謂真正國民革命之開始，亦乃孫總理最後之偉績，蓋國民運動自此而普及全國，民族思想之真義，始為人民所認識，一九二七年，國民政府在南京成立，對於中國之國際關係，有改善其整個機構之努力，且有相當之成功，當王正廷為外交部長時，曾有若干新條約之簽訂，因之王正廷博士，乃為中國歷史上簽訂條約最多之一人。

然而所有種種努力，因當時之國民政府，不能取消治外法權，而等於虛廢，雖有數處租界經其努力而得收還，如漢口九江鎮江之英國租界，及威海衛租借地等是。

當國民政府對於取消不平等條約，收還租界，努力最甚之時，英

國首當其衝，犧牲最大，然而英國則略不為憂，在反英怒潮平息之後，英國之外交手段，又開始其工作，以恢復英國之權威，而取得新權利，且其手段運用得法，在極短期內，而蔣介石政府已深陷於英國之經濟羅網，美國隨之亦效英國之所為，此後關於條約，取消治外法權，收還租界之議論，雖時有所聞，但結果總被擱置。

一九三七年，中國局勢大變，蔣政權與日本發生戰爭，中國人民因三年來之戰事，已受極大之痛苦，然而同時則有汪精衛先生領導之新政府產生，使中國終得擺脫外國侵略者之卞制。

南京新中央政府，於其努力與日本解決一切重要問題之中，同時對於國際關係，亦非常關心，蓋中國一日不能洗滌其不平等條約之恥辱，則一日不能自拔於一世紀來半殖民地之地位，日本已表示願放棄其租界及治外法權，此則當可謂各國對華表示真正友善之先聲，意大利亦決效日本之所為，而為歐洲國家之首先接受中國此種要求者。

有關各國，須知新中央政府對於此等重要問題，已不容再事遷延，如能對南京之要求，及早讓步者，其在華之將來，必有光明之前瞻，各國所當採取之第一步，即撤退其在華之駐軍，然後自動放棄其治外法權，交還所有租界。

▲美國第四陸戰隊拘捕日本憲兵▼

駐在上海公共租界之美國第四陸戰隊，以其驕狂之習性，匪棍之行為，為英人之爪牙，七月七日，在租界之美國防區內，不顧日本國家之尊嚴，非法逮捕日本憲兵十六名。

拘捕事件發生後，日人方面，當然非常忿怒，向美國由局提出嚴厲抗議。

事件最嚴重之一點，乃日憲兵不但被捕，且受殘忍之暴行，至其中數人，身受重傷，須經醫院之治療。

關於當時之實情，茲記之如次，七月七日上午，日本在華派遣軍總司令西尾大將，出發視察法租界及公共租界，事畢後，至國際飯店，赴工部局總董凱席克之宴會，國際飯店，乃在美國防區，日本憲兵



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中華新報

中華民國二十九年八月一日

第四卷

第十期

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