

Vol. 5

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No. 4

VOICE of NEW CHINA

A BI-LINGUAL FORTNIGHTLY
Incorporating the CHINA OUTLOOK

New Era in Soviet-Japanese Relations

Heralding General English Evacuation?

31 DEC 1940
Racial War Inevitable

England Deserves Speedy Annihilation

Dissolution of the Illegal S.M.C.

The New Order in Europe

How to Meet the New War Danger

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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,

GURDIAL SINGH,
Asst. Hon. Secretary and Treasurer

8 Drum Tower Villa, NANKING (CHINA).

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Editorial Notes & Comments

New Era in Soviet-Japanese Relations

Changed world conditions demand changes in policy, and for this reason there is a strong possibility that the unexpected will happen in Soviet-Japanese relations and that these powers will enter into a non-aggression pact.

It is fortunate that Japan possesses a leader of Prince Konoye's caliber who is able to orientate the policy of his government in such a manner so as to conform with the necessities of the rapidly-changing world situation. It has practically been accepted as tradition that there exists a permanent state of rivalry, even enmity, between Soviet Russia and Japan, such a fallacy being the aftermath of the Russo-Japanese War of 1904.

It is true that relations between the two countries have not been of an amicable nature, especially since the active incursions of the Soviet into China, such incursions being rightfully construed by Japan as threats not only to her own but to the whole security of East Asia as well. Soviet foreign policy, the worst aspects of which were to be found in the intriguing and peace-disturbing activities of the Comintern, has undergone vast changes since the outbreak of the European conflict and it must be admitted that (either through the failure of the Comintern's "world revolution" policy, or through necessities of national defense) during the past twelve-month period Soviet foreign policy has been confined to more orthodox lines and the Soviet Government has even taken pains to dissociate itself from the Comintern, which in the past had always been considered as being one and the same thing as the Soviet government or state.

The rise of the two Axis Powers, Germany and Italy, to power and influence in Europe had a great effect on Soviet Russia's foreign outlook, while the recently-concluded Tripartite Alliance between Japan, Germany and Italy, accelerated

the reorientation of the Kremlin's "new deal" in foreign policy. While still preserving her neutrality, Soviet Russia is beginning to realise that a new world order is badly needed and has more or less accepted the changes without any obstruction on her part. Her accords with the Axis Powers and the probability of an understanding being reached with Japan proves that she has accorded recognition to the special positions which Japan, Germany and Italy now occupy in the changed world order.

Her former reliance on the Democracies, i.e., France, England and the United States,



Stalin . . . Sphinx of Moscow . . . will he take Japan's proffered hand of friendship?

proved to be the wrong course, and in some respects she came out the loser in her dealings with those powers. England's hypocrisy and intrigues especially caused Russia's *volte face* and in spite of the fact that English diplomacy is doing its very utmost to turn the tide of Russian power on to the side of the Democracies, it is a foregone conclusion that Moscow will give the cold shoulder to all London's wiles.

The recent Chita Conference, held to conclude negotiations on the demarcation question of the Outer Mongolian-Manchoukuoan borders, which came to a successful conclusion, proved conclusively that all outstanding questions between Japan and Soviet Russia can be settled at the conference table. Japan has taken the initiative by despatching Lt.-General Yoshitsugu Tatekawa, former military attache to Moscow and well-known for his political acumen as well as his natural all-round abilities as a diplomat, as her new ambassador to Moscow. Negotiations are now no doubt progressing at the Soviet capital and ere long it is confidently expected that all differences between the two states will be successfully ironed out, thus paving the way for the conclusion of a non-aggression pact. It is known that Japan's partners, Germany and Italy, are also interested in seeing the successful conclusion of a pact between Soviet Russia and Japan, and for this reason sound hopes are entertained for the future relations of these two countries.

* * *

Racial War Inevitable

The English-speaking white race in its desire to preserve their alleged supremacy and civilization over the Asiatics has set up many barriers against the latter,—such as the obnoxious exclusion laws prescribing the entry of Asiatics into their countries.

When we speak of the English-speaking white race, we include the United States of America, Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa, in which countries Asiatics are obviously unwelcome and unwanted, unless there is a need for cheap and efficient labor.

There exists today in the United States rigid American exclusion laws against the entry of Chinese, Japanese, Indians, Siamese and other inhabitants of Asia. The Filipinos, regarded as American colonials, are more or less exempt

from the exclusion laws but their entry into America is also restricted.

In Great Britain and the British Commonwealth, including Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa, entry of Asiatics is strictly prohibited. Yet, Asia has set up no exclusion barriers against the white races and there is free entry of Europeans and Americans in all Asiatic countries.

Such invidious treatment is highly resented by all Asiatics and as no remedial measures have been taken to eliminate the discriminatory acts it is natural that this resentment is turning to something more serious. It will not be in the least surprising, now that the peoples of Asia, under the efficient and eloquent leadership of Japan, are fully roused, that retaliatory action will be taken against those who have discriminated against the Asiatics.

Heralding General English Evacuation?

Reports received by this journal from usually reliable quarters confirm that the committees and stockholders of the various English clubs located in the Treaty Ports are negotiating with different Chinese syndicates for the sale of the club premises and properties, movable and immovable.

The reason for the desired sales is reportedly due to the impending general evacuation of the English community in China, which has naturally had a serious effect on the membership of these clubs. The fast dwindling membership has caused serious drops in the clubs' incomes and even the famous "Long Bar" of the Shanghai Club, No. 2 The Bund, hot-bed of English arrogance and racial discrimination, today has a forlorn appearance and few indeed are the whiskey-and-sodas which glide along its well-polished surface.

The news is welcomed in all Chinese circles who remember with distaste the discrimination demonstrated against them by the lordly English when question of membership in the English clubs arose. However, there is some comfort in the thought that finally these clubs, symbols of English aggression and arrogance, will soon disappear.

All Asiatics resent the feeling of superiority which the English-speaking white race have so far demonstrated, under the belief that their civilization entitles them to superiority over Asiatics.

The present epoch-making changes in Asia marking the period of transition from semi-enslavement to sovereign independence also heralds the revision of the attitude of Asiatics towards the English-speaking white race. It will not be long now when all Asiatic countries will adopt their own codes of law to restrict the entry of nationals of those countries which have discriminated against Asiatics. In this way, all undesirable foreigners will be kept out of this part of the world and the peace and prosperity of Asia will have less chance of being disturbed.

On the other hand, it is well within the realm of possibility that if the English-speaking white race continues or increases its policy of racial discrimination against Asiatics, the latter will not only take legal steps to ban the entry of nationals of that race, but will also commence an active war against them. By this, we do not imply the threat of a "yellow peril" as envisaged by the former Kaiser Wilhelm II and others of his unbalance mentality, but we do state that Asiatics will rise up as one man against their enemies unless those obnoxious restrictions are removed once and for all.

* * *

England Deserves Speedy Annihilation

The insecurity of England and the British Empire gives the former no choice but to sacrifice all the "lofty" ideals that have been disseminated by English propagandists for home and foreign consumption.

Winston Churchill, English Prime Minister, in his recent speech refused to state exactly what are England's war aims or her program for the continuation of the conflict, and his silence on these subjects may be taken to signify that England is not prepared to guarantee freedom or independence to small nations when she herself is now facing speedy destruction.

The English betrayal of France and the destruction of several important units of the French Fleet at Oran is a treachery that the French nation will never forgive and which she must avenge by lending her assistance to destroy England and all her evil institutions.

Vengeance also looms over the Spanish horizon, where during the Civil War perfidious Albion lent her assistance to the evil forces which General Franco was bent on destroying. Spain's great leader has not forgotten England's treacherous activities which cost Spain so much in blood and treasure.

Her disgraceful acts of discrimination against her own subjects of "non-pure" European descent, over the question of eligibility of of these subjects for commissions in the British fighting forces, and other discriminatory acts against all British subjects of "non-pure" European descent which show to what depths of depravity the English mind has sunk, will surely call down the just anger of God to destroy this evil country.

Realising the treacherous role England has played for a long time past, the nations of Europe have formed a powerful continental bloc which is determined to destroy the world's evil genius and rid Europe of her sore spot.

English propagandists are extremely fond of such pet expressions as "Hun barbarism," "Italian banditry" or "Japanese savagery," but they forget that their own fulsome vileness has no equal in the annals of history, and for this reason England must be speedily annihilated.

* * *

Dissolution of the Illegal S.M.C.

Whatever justification for its existence it may have had in the past, the International Settlement's claim to further existence is today challenged by the National Government of China.

In the past, weak and corrupt Chinese Governments were compelled to permit the exercise of illegal powers by the English in occupation of the International Settlement, — in other words, the existence of the Settlement was backed up by the British "gun-boat" policy.

The following important facts must be borne in mind for a perfect understanding of the Shanghai question: The Shanghai Municipal Council holds no charter from the Chinese Government; its existence came about through the threats which the early English arrivals held over the local Chinese authorities; its existence was "legalised" through the machinations of the English Consul, Captain Balfour, who ingeniously drew up the original Land Regulations

in 1854, assumedly for the purpose of regulating land purchases from the Chinese by the foreigners (English mostly)—these Land Regulations were revised in 1866 and further strengthened the illegal English hold over what was and still is part and parcel of Chinese territory; these Land Regulations were drawn up by an English consular official (illegal in itself) and approved and adopted by an assembly of the foreign residents, without the consent or approval of the legal Chinese Government existing at the time.

Bearing these facts in mind, is it any wonder that all true Chinese patriots are clamoring for the abolition of this Settlement, especially as the Chinese Community, numbering over 1,500,000 souls and who contribute more than 85% of the Council's revenue, have no voting rights and no voice in the running of the affairs of the Settlement? This Chinese resentment is all the more understandable when we find that the greater part of the Council revenue is being utilised to pay colossal salaries to the English "pivot boys" and employees of the Council. The Shanghai Municipal Council may truly be dubbed the "employment agency for unemployed Englishmen"!

The present status of the Settlement actually amounts to this: Chinese, living on Chinese soil, are arrogantly governed by Englishman, without even the fundamental rights which all citizens are entitled to.

The English masters of the Settlement have kept up the farce of allowing five Chinese on the Council, but these so-called functionaries have no voting rights and are seldom, if ever, consulted even in an advisory capacity... except when their services are found useful to their English masters in the settlement of disputes with Chinese labor in English-owned factories, or in the various (English-owned) public utilities companies.

On all sides evidence is available of the injustice under which the Chinese Community is laboring. The time has come for a rectification of this unjust state of affairs and the National Government must take appropriate action to save the Shanghai Chinese citizens from further suffering and discriminatory treatment at the hands of the arrogant English!

The English-dominated International Settlement of Shanghai must be immediately returned to its rightful owner, the Chinese Nation!

The New Order in Europe

The collaboration of all European continental countries, under the leadership of Germany and Italy, is clearly envisaged in the offing, with no place for outcast England in the New Order in Europe.

A just fate has led France out of the morass of her entanglements with England, and today she stands ready to co-operate with her other continental neighbors in the establishment of the new structure. They will leave England in the cold... a new role which will deal a hard blow to English pride and arrogance.

In combination with the New Order in Asia, the Axis Powers and Japan will bend every effort to destroy the English tyrant and hypocrite, and will leave no stone unturned to accomplish their objective. When these aims have been accomplished, England will be finally destroyed and she will be confined to her lonely island in the North Sea, unmourned and unsung, with all her colonies, including India, freed from her avaricious clutches.

Nanking Police Strengthening Search Work

Since the work of searching in the Capital both on land and in the river was formally taken over by the Chinese police on October 10, everything has been carried on very satisfactorily. In order to further strengthen the police force in the work of searching, the local Police Bureau has established a number of searching stations at various localities. Besides despatching more policemen to serve in these stations, the Inspection Department of the Police Bureau has also instructed inspectors to supervise the police from time to time.

Nanking Municipality Probes Into Rice Situation

In view of the rising prices for foodstuffs, the Nanking Municipal Government is now probing into the rice situation.

The authorities are now trying to scabillise food prices and to prevent profiteering, and are working through the Rice Merchants Guild with that end in view.

Prospective New Mayor of Shanghai?



Mr. Chen Kung-po

President of the Legislative Yuan, National Government, Nanking

From various authoritative sources, it is learned that Mr. Chen Kung-po is slated for the post left vacant by the untimely demise of the late Mr. Fu Siao-en, former Mayor of Shanghai. These reports have been received with gratification in all circles, both Chinese and foreign, as Mr. Chen is known to be a person of high and excellent qualifications.

Mr. Chen was born at Hoichow, Kwangtung Province, in 1890, and after preliminary education in the National University of Peking, following work at the Canton Law College, he went to the United States where he graduated from Columbia University, winning his master's degree.

At the age of 19 he joined the Hsin Chung Hui, predecessor of the Kuomintang, and he had a close call at Canton when a revolutionary effort caused him to flee to Hongkong just ahead of pursuing Manchu officials. He edited a revolutionary organ at Canton, *The Social*, served with the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee while concurrently acting as commissioner of agriculture and labor in the Kwangtung Provincial Government, and thereafter had various political and educational posts at Canton and subsequently, at the period of the 1926-7 revolutionary drive northward, at Wuhan. His jobs at that period included the chairmanship of the Hupeh finance committee, Hupeh Foreign Affairs Commissioner and Superintendent of Customs and chairman of the Kiangsi provincial government. After the Wuhan-Nanking split he resigned all posts to become an editor again, but in 1930 he participated in the Northern Military Coalition Government at Peiping while from 1932-5 he was Minister of Industry of the National Government.

He followed President Wang Ching-wei when the latter returned to Nanking and with the reorganization of the National Government in March this year, he was appointed President of the Legislative Yuan.

HOW TO MEET THE NEW WAR DANGER

(Translation of "Central China Daily News" Editorial of October 30)

American participation in the war is unavoidable. The outbreak of a great war in the Pacific is but a question of time. How China, after three years of brutal fighting, should avoid the effects of another war, is a new test now facing this nation.

The Peace Movement headed by Mr. Wang Ching-wei is aimed to separate the Sino-Japanese "war" from the world war; to conclude the Sino-Japanese "war" before the spread of the world war to the Far East; and to make it possible for both China and Japan, the two important factors of the Far East, to adapt themselves in good time to the situation arising out of the world war. It is only by so doing that China will not be crushed out of existence by external forces during the period of transition from the old to the new order. Only by so doing, can China shoulder the responsibility side by side with Japan for the establishment of a new order in the Far East. Only by so doing, can China co-operate with Germany and Italy on an equal footing to establish a new world order. However, Chungking does not want us to carry out this plan. It wants to link up the Sino-Japanese "war" with the world war. It does not regret its action in sacrificing China's national interests, man-power and natural resources to divert Japan's attention from Britain and the United States in order to preserve the old system of "colonialism." Why should China, who is a semi-colony, sacrifice herself for the preservation of the old colonial system? Chungking ignores this question and does not hesitate to sacrifice China for Britain and the United States. As Chungking is planning to carry out such activities, it is opposing the nation-wide Peace Movement. But at the present critical moment, we are faced with a new war danger.

Activities of Chiang Kai-shek

Now, we can wait no longer. Although nation-wide peace is what we pray and work for day and night, the entire nation must know by the activities of Chiang Kai-shek and his adherents that for the attainment of nation-wide peace we must wipe out Chiang Kai-shek and his

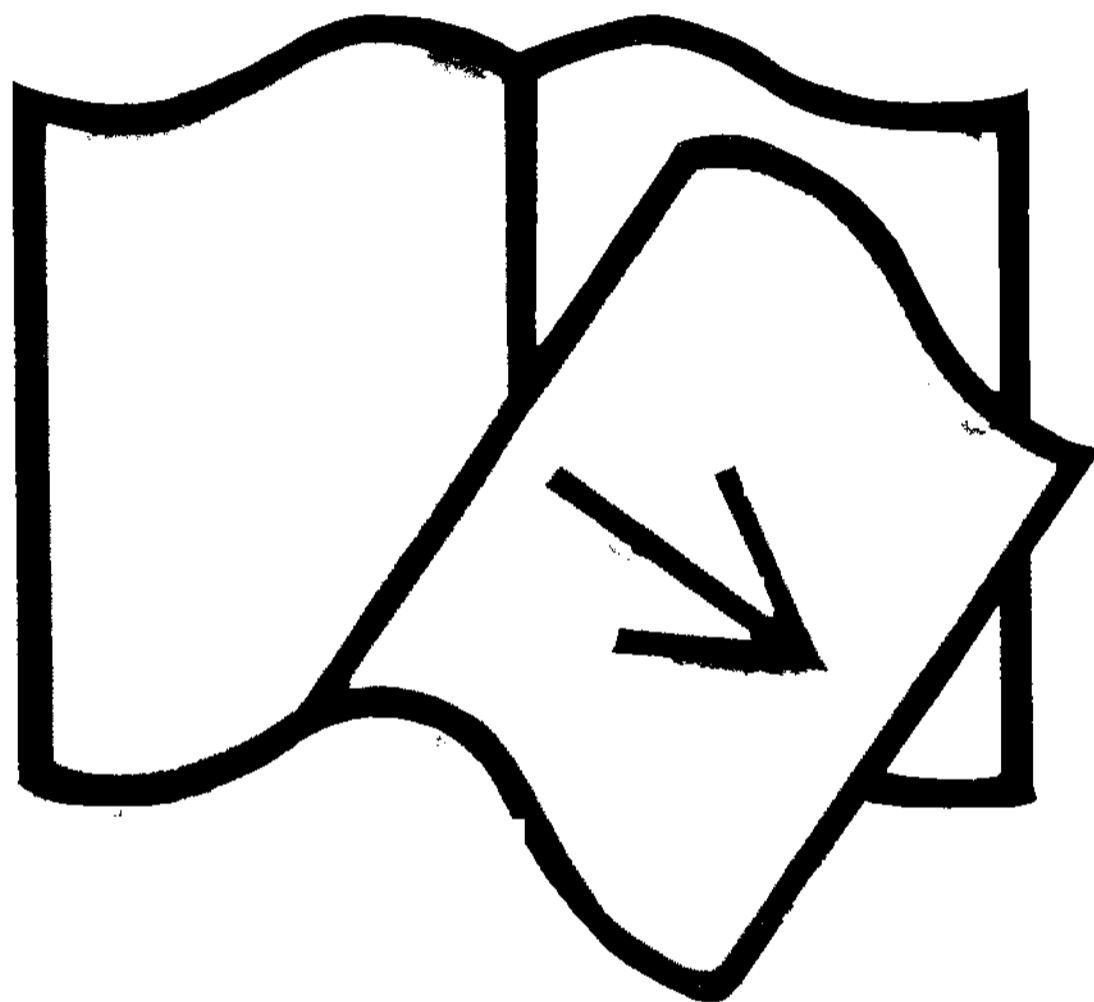
adherents and sweep away all the obstacles that stand in the way of peace. Recently peace reports emanating from Chungking have been rife, showing the people's eagerness for peace. Nevertheless, we feel that the situation is not optimistic, because these reports reflect only that Japan and the Soviet Union are negotiating for a compromise with each other and Germany is trying to bring them together by solving the Chungking problem. These reports give no indication that Chungking has awakened to realities. If Chungking wants peace, it must first of all drive out the Communists. As a matter of fact, it appears that Chungking's fate is now in the hands of the Communists. We must realize now that nation-wide peace can only be attained if the Chungking problem is solved by the Chinese.

Nation-wide Peace

At present we must urgently carry out three things. First, the formation of a central thought. Second, the creation of a central political force. Third, the establishment of a strong economic control system. Only after successfully carrying out these fundamental conditions, can we have any assurance for the attainment of nation-wide peace. Only then, can we meet new international developments.

Now, we must set on foot a movement for the creation of a new central thought based on the *San Min Chu I* of the Kuomintang. After three years of "war," China's intellectual circles have fallen into a state of utter confusion. In this chaotic situation, the Communists are having an upper hand. As a result, large numbers of young intellectuals and students have gone to North Shensi. We must overcome this situation. The only way to defeat the insidious influence of Communism is to propagate the teachings of the *San Min Chu I*.

In the meantime, the creation of a central political force is an urgent necessity for the recovery of the nation. This will not be a party dictatorship but an attempt to join together all parties and factions to shoulder the responsibility of saving the nation under the central leadership



缺P71—72

Draft of The Constitution of The Republic of China

Released by the National Government on April 30, 1937

By virtue of the mandate received from the whole body of citizens and in accordance with the bequeathed teachings of Dr. Sun, Founder of the Republic of China, the People's Congress of the Republic of China hereby ordains and enacts this Constitution and causes it to be promulgated throughout the land, for faithful and perpetual observance by all.

CHAPTER I

General Provisions

Article 1. The Republic of China is a SAN MIN CHU I Republic.

Article 2. The sovereignty of the Republic of China is vested in the whole body of its citizens.

Article 3. Persons having acquired the nationality of the Republic of China are citizens of the Republic of China.

Article 4. The territory of the Republic of China consists of areas originally constituting Kiangsu, Chekiang, Anhwei, Kiangsi, Hupeh, Human, Szechwan, Sikang, Hopei, Shangtung, Shansi, Honan, Shensi, Kansu, Chinghai, Fukien, Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Yunnan, Kweichow, Liaoning, Kirin, Heilungkiang, Jehol, Chahar, Suiyuan, Ningsia, Sinkiang, Mongolia, and Tibet.

The territory of the Republic of China shall not be altered except by resolution of the People's Congress.

Article 5. All races of the Republic of China are component parts of the Chinese Nation and shall be equal.

Article 6. The National Flag of the Republic of China shall have a red background with a blue sky and a white sun in the upper left corner.

Article 7. The National Capital of the Republic of China shall be at Nanking.

CHAPTER II

Rights and Duties of the Citizens

Article 8. All citizens of the Republic of China shall be equal before the law.

Article 9. Every citizen shall enjoy the liberty of the person. Except in accordance with law, no one may be arrested, detained, tried or punished.

When a citizen is arrested or detained on suspicion of having committed a criminal act, the authority responsible for such action shall immediately inform the citizen himself and his relatives of the cause for his arrest or detention and shall, within a period of twenty-four hours, send him to a competent court for trial. The citizen so arrested or detained, or any one else, may also petition the court to demand from the authority responsible for such action the surrender, within twenty-four hours, of his person to the court for trial.

The court shall not reject such a petition; nor shall the responsible authority refuse to execute such a writ as mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

Article 10. With the exception of those in active military service, no one may be subject to military jurisdiction.

Article 11. Every citizen shall have the freedom of domicile; no private abode may be forcibly entered, searched or sealed except in accordance with law.

Article 12. Every citizen shall have the freedom to change his residence; such freedom shall not be restricted except in accordance with law.

Article 13. Every citizen shall have the freedom of speech, writing and publication; such freedom shall not be restricted except in accordance with law.

Article 14. Every citizen shall have the freedom of secrecy of correspondence; such freedom shall not be restricted except in accordance with law.

Article 15. Every citizen shall have the freedom of religious belief; and such freedom shall not be restricted except in accordance with law.

Article 16. Every citizen shall have the freedom of assembly and of forming associations; such freedom shall not be restricted except in accordance with law.

Article 17. No private property shall be requisitioned, expropriated, seized or confiscated except in accordance with law.

Article 18. Every citizen shall have the right to present petitions, lodge complaints and institute legal proceedings in accordance with law.

Article 19. Every citizen shall have the right to exercise, in accordance with law, the powers of election, recall, initiative and referendum.

Article 20. Every citizen shall have the right to compete, in accordance with law, in state examinations.

Article 21. Every citizen shall, in accordance with law, be amenable to the duty of paying taxes.

Article 22. Every citizen shall, in accordance with law, be amenable to the duty of performing military service.

Article 23. Every citizen shall, in accordance with law, be amenable to duty of rendering public service.

Article 24. All other liberties and rights of the citizens which are not detrimental to public peace and order or public welfare shall be guaranteed by the Constitution.

Article 25. Only laws imperative for safeguarding national security, averting a national crisis, maintaining public peace and order or promoting public interest may restrict the citizens' liberties and rights.

Article 26. Any public functionary who illegally infringes upon any private liberty or right, shall, besides being subject to disciplinary punishment, be responsible under criminal and civil law. The injured person may also, in accordance with law, claim indemnity from the State for damages sustained.

CHAPTER III

The People's Congress

Articles 27. The People's Congress shall be constituted of delegates elected as follows:

1. Each district, municipality or area of an equivalent status shall elect one

delegate, but in case its population exceeds 300,000 one additional delegate shall be elected for every additional 500,000 people. The status of areas to be equivalent to a district or municipality shall be defined by law.

2. The number of delegates to be elected from Mongolia and Tibet shall be determined by law.

3. The number of delegates to be elected by Chinese citizens residing abroad shall be determined by law.

Article 28. Delegates to the People's Congress shall be elected by universal, equal, and direct suffrage and by secret ballots.

Article 29. Citizen of the Republic of China having attained the age of twenty years shall, in accordance with law, have the right to elect delegates. Citizens having attained the age of twenty five years shall; in accordance with law, have the right to be elected delegates.

Article 30. The term of office of Delegates of the People's Congress shall be six years.

Article 31. The People's Congress shall be convened by the President once every three years. Its session shall last one month, but may be extended another month when necessary.

Extraordinary sessions of the People's Congress may be convened at the instance of two-fifths or more of its members.

The President may convene extraordinary sessions of the People's Congress.

The People's Congress shall meet at the place where the Central Government is.

Article 32. The powers and functions of the People's Congress shall be as follows.

1. To elect the President and Vice-President of the Republic, the President of the Legislative Yuan, the President of the Censor Yuan, the Members of the Legislative Yuan and Members of the Censor Yuan.

2. To recall the President and Vice-President of the Republic, the President of the Legislative Yuan, the President of the Judicial Yuan, the President of the Examination Yuan, the President of the Censor Yuan, the Members of the Legislative Yuan and the Members of the Censor Yuan.

3. To initiate laws.

4. To hold referenda on laws.

5. To amend the Constitution.

6. To exercise such other powers as are conferred by the Constitution.

Article 33. Delegates to the People's Congress shall not be held responsible outside of Congress for opinions they may express and votes they may cast during the session of Congress.

Article 34. Without the permission of the People's Congress, no delegate shall be arrested or detained during the session except when apprehended in flagrante delicto.

Article 35. The organisation of the People's Congress and the election as well as recall of its Delegates shall be determined by law.

CHAPTER IV

The Central Government

Section 1. The President.

Article 36. The President is the Head of the State and represents the Republic of China in foreign relations.

Article 37. The President commands the land, sea and air forces of the whole country.

Article 38. The President shall, in accordance with law, promulgate law and issue order with the counter-signature of the President of the Yuan concerned.

Article 39. The President shall, in accordance with law, exercise the power of declaring war, negotiating peace and concluding treaties.

Article 40. The President shall, in accordance with law, declare and terminate a state of emergency.

Article 41. The President shall, in accordance with law, exercise the power of granting amnesties, special pardons, remission of sentences and restoration of civil rights.

Article 42. The President shall, in accordance with law, appoint and remove civil and military officials.

Article 43. The President shall, in accordance with law, confer honours and award decorations.

Article 44. In case the State is confronted with an emergency, or the economic life of the State meets with a grave danger, which calls for immediate action, the President, following the resolution of the Executive Meeting, may issue orders of emergency and do whatever is necessary to cope with the situation, provided that

he shall submit his action to the ratification of the Legislative Yuan within three months after the issuance of the orders.

Article 45. The President may call meetings of the Presidents of the five Yuan to confer on matters relating to two or more Yuan, or on such matters as the President may bring out for consultation.

Article 46. The President shall be responsible to the People's Congress.

Article 47. Citizens of the Republic of China, having attained the age of forty years, may be elected President or Vice-President of the Republic.

Article 48. The election of the President and Vice-President shall be provided for by law.

Article 49. The President and Vice-President shall hold office for a term of six years and may be re-elected for a second term.

Article 50. The President shall, on the day of his inauguration, take the following oath:

"I do solemnly and sincerely take the oath before the people that I will observe the Constitution, faithfully perform my duties, promote the welfare of the People, safeguard the security of the State and be loyal to the trust of the people. Should I break my oath, I will submit myself to the most severe punishment the law may provide."

Article 51. When the Presidency is vacant, the Vice-President shall succeed to the office.

When the President is for some reason unable to attend to his duties, the Vice-President shall act for him. If both the President and Vice-President are incapacitated, the President of the Executive Yuan shall discharge the duties of the President's office.

Article 52. The President shall retire from office on the day his term expires. If by that time a new President has not been inducted into office, the President of the Executive Yuan shall discharge the duties of the President's office.

Article 53. The period for the President of the Executive Yuan to discharge the duties of the President's office shall not exceed six months.

Article 54. Except in case of an offense against the internal or external security of the State, the President shall not be liable to criminal prosecution until he has been recalled or has retired from office.

Section 2. The Executive Yuan

Article 55. The Executive Yuan is the highest organ through which the Central Government exercises its executive powers.

Article 56. In the Executive Yuan, there shall be a President, a Vice-President and a number of Executive Members, to be appointed and removed by the President.

The Executive Members mentioned in the preceding paragraph who do not take charge of Ministries or Commissions shall not exceed half of those who are in charge of Ministries or Commissions as provided in the first paragraph of article 58.

Article 57. In the Executive Yuan, there shall be various Ministries and commissions which shall separately exercise their respective executive powers.

Article 58. The Ministers of the various Ministries and the Chairmen of the various Commissions shall be appointed by the President from among the Executive Members.

The President and the Vice-President of the Executive Yuan may act concurrently as Minister or Chairman mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

Article 59. The President of the Executive Yuan, the Executive Members, the Ministers of the various Ministries and the Chairmen of the various Commissions shall be individually responsible to the President.

Article 60. In the Executive Yuan there shall be Executive Meetings composed of the President, the President of the Executive Yuan and the Executive Members to be presided over by the President. In case the President is unable to be present, the President of the Executive Yuan shall preside.

Article 61. The following matter shall be decided at an Executive Meeting:

1. Statutory and budgetary bills to be submitted to the Legislative Yuan.

2. Bills concerning a state of emergency and special pardons to be submitted to the Legislative Yuan.

3. Bills concerning declaration of war, negotiation of peace, conclusion of treaties and other important international affairs to be submitted to the Legislative Yuan.

4. Matters of common concern to the various Ministries and Commissions.

5. Matters submitted by the President.

6. Matters submitted by the President of the Executive Yuan, the Executive Members, the various Ministries and Commissions.

Article 62. The organization of the Executive Yuan shall be determined by law.

Section 3. The Legislative Yuan

Article 63. The Legislative Yuan is the highest organ through which the Central Government exercises its legislative Power. It shall be responsible to the People's Congress.

Article 64. The Legislative Yuan shall have the power to decide on measures concerning legislation, budgets, a state of emergency, special pardon, declaration of war, negotiation of peace, conclusion of treaties and other important international affairs.

Article 65. In the discharge of its duties the Legislative Yuan may interrogate the various Yuan, Ministries and Commissions.

Article 66. In the Legislative Yuan, there shall be a President who shall hold office for a term of three years and may be eligible for re-election.

Article 67. In regard to the election of Members of the Legislative Yuan, the Delegates of the various provinces, Mongolia, Tibet and of citizens residing abroad, to the People's Congress shall separately hold a preliminary election to nominate their respective candidates and submit a list of names to the Congress for election. The candidates are not confined to the Delegates to the People's Congress. The respective number of candidates shall be proportioned as follows:

1. A province with a population of less than 5,000,000 shall nominate four candidates. A province with a population of more than 5,000,000 but less than 10,000,000 shall nominate six candidates. A province with a population of more than 10,000,000 but less than 15,000,000 shall nominate eight candidates. A province with a population of more than 15,000,000 but less than 20,000,000 shall nominate ten candidates. A province with a population of more than 20,000,000 but less than 25,000,000 shall nominate twelve candidates. A province with population of more than 25,000,000 but less than 30,000,000 shall nominate sixteen candidates.

2. Mongolia and Tibet shall each nominate eight candidates.

3. Citizens residing abroad shall nominate eight candidates.

Article 68. Members of the Legislative Yuan shall hold office for a term of three years and may be eligible for re-election.

Article 69. The Executive Yuan, Judicial Yuan, Examination Yuan, and Censor Yuan may submit to the Legislative Yuan measures concerning matters within their respective jurisdiction.

Article 70. The President may, before the promulgation or execution of a legislative measure, request the Legislative Yuan to reconsider it. If the Legislative Yuan, with regard to the request for consideration, should decide to maintain the original measure by a two-thirds vote of the Members present, the President shall promulgate or execute it without delay; provided that in case of a bill of law or a treaty, the President may submit it to the People's Congress for a referendum.

Article 71. The President shall promulgate a measure presented by the Legislative Yuan for promulgation within thirty days after its receipt.

Article 72. Members of the Legislative Yuan shall not be held responsible outside of the said Yuan for opinion they may express and votes they may cast during its session.

Article 73. Without the permission of the Legislative Yuan, no member may be arrested or detained except when apprehended in flagrante delicto.

Article 74. No Member of the Legislative Yuan may concurrently hold any other public office or engage in any business or profession.

Article 75. The election of Members of the Legislative Yuan and the organization of the Legislative Yuan shall be determined by law.

Section 4. The Judicial Yuan

Article 76. The Judicial Yuan is the highest organ through which the Central Government exercises its judicial power. It shall attend to the adjudication of civil, criminal and administrative suits, the discipline and punishment of public functionaries and judicial administration.

Article 77. In the Judicial Yuan, there shall be a President who shall hold office for a term of three years. He shall be appointed by the President.

The President of the Judicial Yuan shall be responsible to the People's Congress.

Article 78. Matters concerning special pardons, remission of sentence and restoration of civil rights shall be submitted to the President for action by the President of the Judicial Yuan in accordance with law.

Article 79. The Judicial Yuan shall have the power to unify the interpretation of statutes and ordinances.

Article 80. Judicial officials shall, in accordance with law, have perfect independence in the conduct of trials.

Article 81. No judicial official may be removed from office unless he has been subject to criminal or disciplinary punishment or declared an interdicted person, nor may a judicial official be suspended or transferred or have his salary reduced except in accordance with law.

Article 82. The organization of the Judicial Yuan and the various Courts of Justice shall be determined by law.

Section 5. The Examination Yuan

Article 83. The Examination Yuan is the highest organ through which the Central Government exercises its examination powers. It shall attend to the selection of civil service candidates by examination and to the registration of persons qualified for public service.

Article 84. In the examination Yuan there shall be a President who shall hold office for a term of three years, to be appointed by the President.

The President of the Examination Yuan shall be responsible to the People's Congress.

Article 85. The Examination Yuan shall, in accordance with law, by examination and registration determine the following qualifications.

1. For appointment as a public functionary.
2. For candidacy to public office.
3. For practice in specialized professions and as technical experts.

Article 86. The organization of the Examination Yuan shall be determined by law.

Section 6. The Censor Yuan

Article 87. The Censor Yuan is the highest organ through which the Central Government exercises its censorial powers. It shall attend to impeachment and auditing and be responsible to the People's Congress.

Article 88. In the discharge of its censorial powers, the Censor Yuan may, in accordance with law, interrogate the various Yuan, Ministries and Commissions.

Article 89. In the Censor Yuan, there shall be a President who shall hold office for a term of three years and may be eligible for re-election.

Article 90. Members of the Censor Yuan shall be elected by the Peoples's Congress, from candidates separately nominated by the Delegates of the various provinces, Mongolia, Tibet and Chinese citizens residing abroad. Each group of Delegates shall nominate two candidates. The candidates are not confined to Delegates to the Congress.

Article 91. Members of the Censor Yuan shall hold office for a term of four years and may be eligible for re-election.

Article 92. When the Censor Yuan finds a public functionary in the Central or local Government guilty of violation of a law or neglect of his duty an impeachment may be instituted upon the proposal of one or more Members and the indorsement, after due investigation, of five or more Members. Impeachment against the President or Vice-President, the President of the Executive Yuan, Legislative Yuan, Judicial Yuan, Examination Yuan or Censor Yuan may be instituted only upon the proposal of ten or more Members and the indorsement, after due investigation, of one-half or more of the Members of the entire Yuan.

Article 93. When an impeachment is instituted against the President or Vice-President or the president of the Executive Yuan, Legislative Yuan, Judicial Yuan, Examination Yuan or Censor Yuan in accordance with the preceding Article, it shall be brought before the People's Congress.

During the adjournment of the People's Congress, the Delegates shall be requested to convene in accordance with law an extraordinary session to decide whether the impeached shall be removed from office.

Article 94. Members of the Censor Yuan shall not be held responsible outside of the said Yuan for opinions they may express and votes they may cast while discharging their duties.

Article 95. Without the permission of the Censor Yuan, no Member of the Censor Yuan may be arrested or detained except when apprehended in in flagrante delicto.

Article 96. No Member of the Censor Yuan may concurrently hold any other public office or engage in any business or profession.

Article 97. The election of the Members of the Censor Yuan and the organization of the Censor Yuan shall be determined by law.

CHAPTER V

THE LOCAL INSTITUTIONS

Section 1. The Provinces

Article 98. In the Province, there shall be a Provincial Government which shall execute the laws and orders of the Central Government and supervise local self-government.

Article 99. In the Provincial Government there shall be a Governor who shall hold office for a term of three years. He shall be appointed and removed by the Central Government.

Article 100. In the Province there shall be a Provincial Assembly which shall be composed of one member from each district or municipality to be elected by the district or municipal council. Members of the Provincial Assembly shall hold office for a term of three years and may be eligible for re-election.

Article 101. The organization of the Provincial Government and Provincial Assembly as well as the election and recall of the Members of the Provincial Assembly shall be determined by law.

Article 102. The Government of areas not yet established as province shall be determined by law.

Section 2. The Districts

Article 103. The district is a unit of local self-government.

Article 104. All matters that are local in nature are within the scope of local self-government.

The scope of local self-government shall be determined by law.

Article 105. Citizens of the district shall, in accordance with law, exercise the powers of initiative and referendum in matters concerning district self-government as well as the powers of election and recall of the District Magistrate and other elective officials in the service of district self-government.

Article 106. In the district, there shall be a District Council, the members of which shall be directly elected by the citizens in the District

General Meeting. Members of the District Council shall hold office for a term of three years and may be eligible for re-election.

Article 107. District ordinances and regulations which are in conflict with the laws and ordinances of the Central or Provincial Government shall be null and void.

Article 108. In the district, there shall be a District Government with a District Magistrate who shall be elected by the citizens in the District General Meeting. The Magistrate shall hold office for a term of three years and may be eligible for re-election.

Only those persons found qualified in the public examinations held by the Central Government or adjudged qualified by the Ministry of Public Service Registration may be candidates for the office of District Magistrate.

Article 109. The District Magistrate shall administer the affairs of the district in accordance with the principles of self-government and, under the direction of the Provincial Governor, execute matters assigned by the Central and Provincial Governments.

Article 110. The organization of the District Council and District Government, as well as the election and recall of the District Magistrate and the Members of the District Council shall be determined by law.

Section 3. The Municipalities

Article 111. Unless otherwise provided by law, the provisions governing self-government and administration of the district shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the municipality.

Article 112. In the municipality, there shall be a Municipal Council, the Members of which shall be directly elected by the citizens in the Municipal General Meeting. One-third of the Members shall retire and be replaced by election annually.

Article 113. In the Municipality, there shall be a Municipal Government with a Mayor to be directly elected by the citizens in the Municipal General Meeting. He shall hold office for a term of three years and may be eligible for re-election.

Only those persons found qualified in the public examinations held by the Central Government or adjudged qualified by the Ministry of Public Service Registration may be a candidate for the office of Mayor.

Article 114. The Mayor shall administer the affairs of the municipality in accordance with the principles of municipal self-government and, under direction of the competent supervising authority, execute matters assigned by the Central or Provincial Government.

Article 115. The organization of the Municipal Council and Municipal Government as well as the election and recall of the Members of the Municipal Council and the Mayor shall be determined by law.

APPENDIX

Article 135. All persons over school age who have not received an elementary education shall receive supplementary education free of tuition. Detailed provisions shall be provided by law.

Article 136. In establishing universities and technical schools, the State shall give special consideration to the needs of the respective localities so as to afford the people there of an equal opportunity to receive higher education, thereby hastening a balanced national cultural development.

Article 137. Educational appropriations shall constitute no less than fifteen per cent of the total amount of the budget of the Central Government and no less than thirty per cent of the total amount of the provincial, district and municipal budgets respectively. Educational endowment funds independently set aside in accordance with law shall be safeguarded.

Educational expenditures in needy provinces shall be subsidized by the central treasury.

Article 138. The State shall encourage and subsidize the following enterprises or citizens:

1. Private educational institutions with a high record of achievement.
2. Education for Chinese citizens residing abroad.
3. Discoverers or inventors in academic or technical fields.
4. Teachers or administrative officers of educational institutions having good records and long service.
5. Students of high records and good character who are unable to pursue further studies.

CHAPTER VIII
THE ENFORCEMENT AND AMENDMENT
OF THE CONSTITUTION

Article 139. The term "law" as used in the Constitution means that which has been passed by the Legislative Yuan and promulgated by the President.

Article 140. Laws in conflict with the Constitution are null and void.

The question whether a law is in conflict with the Constitution shall be settled by the Censor Yuan submitting the point to the Judicial Yuan for interpretation within six months after its enforcement.

Article 141. Administrative orders in conflict with the Constitution or laws are null and void.

Article 142. The interpretation of the Constitution shall be done by the Judicial Yuan.

Article 143. Before half or more of the provinces and territories have completed the work of local self-government, the Members of the Legislative Yuan and of the Censor Yuan shall be elected and appointed in accordance with the following provisions.

1. The Members of the Legislative Yuan: The Delegates of the various provinces, Mongolia, Tibet, and of the citizens residing abroad, to the People's Congress shall separately hold a preliminary election to nominate half of the number of the candidates as determined in Article 67. and submit their list to the People's Congress for election. The other half shall be nominated by the President of the Legislative Yuan for appointment by the President.

2. The Members of the Censor Yuan: The Delegates of the various provinces, Mongolia, Tibet, and of the citizens residing abroad, to the People's Congress shall separately hold a preliminary election to nominate half of the number of candidates as determined in Article 90 and submit their list to the People's Congress for election. The other half shall be nominated by the President of the Censor Yuan for appointment by the President.

Article 144. The Magistrates of districts where the work of self-government is not yet completed shall be appointed and removed by the Central Government.

The preceding paragraph is applicable *mutatis mutandis* to those municipalities where the work of self-government is not yet completed.

Article 145. The methods and procedure of establishment of local self-government shall be determined by law.

Article 146. No amendment to the constitution may be made unless it shall have been proposed by over one-fourth of the delegates to the People's Congress and passed by at least two-thirds of the delegates present at a meeting having a quorum of over three-fourths of the entire Congress.

A proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be made public by the proposer or proposers one year before the assembling of the People's Congress.

Article 147. In regard to those provisions of the Constitution which require further procedure for their enforcement, such necessary procedure shall be determined by law.

Japanese Returned Students' Association Holds
2nd Preparatory Meeting

The Japanese Returned Students' Association in Nanking held its second preparatory meeting at the Sino-Japanese Cultural Association. Messrs. Chu Ching-lai, Chu Min-yi, Hsiao Shu-hsuan, Lin Siao, Hsu Liang, Li Tsu-yu, Chow Lung-hsiang, Chang Chao, Wang Siu, Ho Ting-liu, Chen Chun, Tsai Pei, Chen Chih-shih, Chao Cheng-ping, Fu Shih-yueh, Ku Pao-heng, Hsu Su-chung and Chow Li-ke were present. Mr. Chen Chun presided over the meeting and reported on the work of repairing the new premises of the Association.

After a thorough discussion, the Regulations of the Association were passed at the meeting. It was also decided that a grand meeting celebrating the establishment of the Association be held on November 17.

Hoardings in Shanghai Estimated at 1,000,000 Tons

The total tonnage of goods held by hoarders in godowns is estimated at approximately 1,000,000 tons according to investigations made in industrial and commercial circles. The rapid increase of commodity prices which have risen by 20 per cent as compared with May, 1940, is said to be mainly due to hoarding and speculation, which at the present time continue unabated.

Precautionary Measures for Mayor Fu's Funeral Cortège



Intensive police precautions were taken by the authorities of both the foreign-controlled areas and the Shanghai Special Municipality, when the funeral cortège of the late Mayor Fu Siao-en wended its way through Shanghai October 27. Above photos are indicative of the strict measures enforced. Top panel, the hearse about to leave the Civic Center where ceremonies were held. Below, a squad of Sikh and Chinese constables stand ready for any emergency at the corner of the Bund and Nanking Road

America – Self-Appointed Standard-Bearer and Champion of Democracy – Now Confronts Realities

Unable to Deal With Unexpected, Critical World Situation and New World Order

By T.S. Hoe, M.A.

With the New World Order being rapidly realized and developed under the joint auspices of the three greatest powers of Asia and Europe, Japan, Germany and Italy, as a result of the conclusion and signing of their historical agreement for a tripartite alliance in Berlin on September 27, the American Government and people have evidently for some time been quite at a loss to know what and how to do in dealing with this new and unexpected and critical situation in the world. America, the self-appointed standard-bearer and champion for democracy or the watchdog of the Pacific, has been confronted with realities, that have been rapidly developed since the recent defeat of France, and events in the direction of a new order destined to come and shaped by the efficient leadership of the three Axis powers, contrary to the liking, traditions and habits of thinking of the American people.

No doubt some Americans are still wondering whom they really want to send to the White House in November (when this article reaches America the election will have already taken place) or what they will do to dispose of their surplus crop of cotton; it may be that they need their old customers in the Far East to solve that problem for them, in addition to a lot of other perplexing puzzles in their minds which they want to solve but do not know which is the safest way for them to proceed. In other words, they are at the cross-roads. They do not know how to win the game, that is, their sole anxiety is "war or no war?" I believe.

A World-wide Revolution

But they probably know that there is a world-wide revolution against the old order in which America and some European powers, imperialists and aggressive races, have been most dominant diplomatically, economically and militarily. America is the new world and other peoples have to adjust themselves to new condi-

tions in an ever-changing world, but a still newer world order has been in the making ever since 1917, initiated by the proletarian forces of Russia with the intention of drastic economic changes for good ends but through wrong political means. Now Soviet Russia has not entirely given up her ambition of changing the whole world into something after her own pattern. Then in 1933 the German National Socialists took the initiative by replacing red socialism as the dynamic force in history by Nazism which is regarded as the other extreme influence, to force other nations to follow suit.

Events have been rapidly yet surprisingly taking place and the whole world has been puzzled by the fate of Poland her neighbors and the occupation of the Low Countries and France and the new settlement in the Balkans. Thus Hitler has got vast economic resources including oil fields in Rumania. Continental Europe has met the avalanche of a startling revolution. She can never return to what she has been before. A new order in that continent is in the making with no power to check or stop it.

The Change in East Asia

In another part of the world, East Asia, another scene of the dramatic revolution against the old order, for which the Western imperialists and aggressors have been mostly responsible, has been doing wonders and making rapid progress guided by the Japanese people and government under the able leadership of Prince Konoye. This includes the efficient and far-sighted cooperation of the reorganized National Government at Nanking with Mr. Wang Ching-wei, of a revolutionary and visionary aptitude, at the helm of the Government.

Although in other parts of China there is still a war of resistance under the Chungking regime whose leaders misunderstand or refuse to understand Japan's real intentions and the meaning of the advent of the New Order in East

Asia, in which every nation will be independent and will not be victims again of foreign or Western aggression and exploitation. China and Japan have recently concluded negotiations for a history-making treaty of peace. We believe that China and Japan as two friendly independent sovereign nations—not as conquerors and conquered—agreed on terms of peace which are the foundation of the New Order in East Asia. We also believe Konoye, Abe and Wang Ching-wei will surely go down in history as the founders of the New Order in East Asia. What about the Western Hemisphere?

America's Failure

Americans now are not confronted with the danger of a totalitarian invasion or with the loss of economic interests and supplies of raw materials or of markets in the Orient. In fact, they do not need to be so timid as to prepare for war in order to relieve their anxieties and fears, although some of their leaders and thinkers are afraid of the fate of Poland, France and what not in the old world. The trouble is that Americans, like all the rest of the old order, have failed to see and to seize the chance to welcome the birth of an inevitable change—the advent of a great New Order, they cannot and do not wish to understand—and as a result fear has seized them. Perhaps it is their mental inertia that has caused the warping of their right understanding of the realities that have been sweeping the nations along with the underlying principles. Or, it is their living at extravagant ease with physical comforts and sinful luxuries that has made them unwilling and too lazy to accept the great change—a change for the better—by which all nations have a just and equal share of rights and responsibilities with no distinction or discrimination of race, religion, color, or class.

Just at this critical juncture, they may wonder what America's mission is. The people of a great leading Democracy have taken the role several times of peace-makers in the past decades and they have been or have seemed friendly to China in many ways. It seems at present that all the world is looking up to America to take the part of expediting instead of hindering the early realization and progress of the long cherished New Order in the world. They can delay its early coming and completion by participating in the war on the side of Britain. According to a recent straw vote taken in America, public opinion tends to preparedness

and consequently war. Probably we can read every day some news of their present madness in preparing for war, mobilizing and increasing their man-power for air, navy and land forces and exerting all efforts in manufacturing airplanes, battleships, tanks and arms, to say nothing of the scientists bent on inventing new weapons of destruction and methods of warfare. What a mad undertaking!

A Friendly Suggestion

Let me offer America a friendly suggestion: According to the opinion of many well-educated Chinese, including a large number of those who had the privilege of attending universities in the United States and Canada where Dr. Kiang Kan-hu, one of the well-known Chinese scholars held a chair of professorship before he became the Acting - President of the Examination Yuan and the Minister of Personnel in the present National Government of China, Nanking, it is better for America to stop at once the race in preparing madly for war and to refrain from provoking hostilities between the United States and the totalitarian powers. Only in this way the war will be confined to comparatively small areas and hence will not be spread to every corner of our globe. Therefore, it is America's great mission to shorten and reduce the war instead of prolonging it so that eventually it will be ended before we may expect it. In other words, America is in a position to relieve the innocent people in the war-ridden countries of their suffering and distress by confining the hostilities in as few places as possible and by acting as a peace-maker instead of participating in the life and death grapple which is destructive to not only both sides but also to neutrals.

Think of the victims dying of agony on the battlefield! What can we do to relieve the refugees—homeless, cold, hungry and suffering? In fact, the writer himself is a refugee as helpless as any other. Imagine the horrors in London and Berlin when terrible bombings and air raids take place day and night! What a hell on earth is this life when each belligerent is trying to retaliate and to rival the other in destroying civilization! We, people in China, have suffered long and miserably enough! We earnestly pray for an early restoration of peaceful conditions so that we may resume our daily duties and pursue once more our peace-time work and may return home and have a reunion with our beloved ones who have been separated by this war.

Restoration of Peace

If America makes known to the world not only by word but also by deed that they are hostile to no country and would never declare war on any power and would be a peace-maker among belligerents now struggling desperately for national life and independence, that will be a most welcome God-send. Then peace will be restored. At the peace table, the world's new order will be openly and sincerely discussed and created, and then New Life will come to every nation.

It is at a round table conference in place of the battlefield that things economical, political, diplomatic, military, etc., can be adjusted to the satisfaction of all races and nations concerned. Equal treaties among nations will be concluded and kept faithfully with goodwill on the part of all countries. No root of hostilities will be left in the readjustment of relations in the family of nations. In the new world order there will be no discrimination against any nation, race, religion, color, or class. No interference of the affairs of or exploitation in other nations will be tolerated by the authorities and tribunal of the U. N. W. (United Nations of the World).

In East Asia, Japan and China will work hand in hand and co-operate on equal footing for the welfare of East Asia. In Europe, Germany and Italy will work out a new scheme for peace and developments there. The above mentioned tripartite alliance has been made not merely for the purpose of defending the three countries or of invading other nations but mainly for the revolutionary purpose to overthrow the old order of domination and exploitation in and enslavement of the territories peopled by weaker races.

As to the Western Hemisphere, America will take care of that section of the world with Monroe's dream coming true.

End of Colonial Empires

There will be no more dependent countries and subjugated races. For example, India and the Philippines will be truly independent sovereign countries, no matter whether their masters will grant them and they themselves want their self-government and sovereign power or not. That is bound to come and there will be no more colonial empires in the world. How can you work against such a change?

Hence the new world order will be composed of free and independent races and nations. No people will be enslaved and no nation is good enough to be the master of another. At that time, peace will reign in the world with each country or each race enjoying its own economic, political, and social freedom and independence but never in fear of aggression, violation of rights or military invasion by any other neighboring country. That is the new order for which we hope and desire. America will before long have a real share of responsibilities. She cannot afford missing this great opportunity in the creation of that great New Order in the world.

Legislative Yuan Holds 24th Meeting

The Legislative Yuan held its 24th meeting on October 29 at 9 o'clock with President Chen Kung-po in the chair and fifty-one members present.

After the minutes of the last meeting were read and several matters reported by President Chen, the following resolutions were adopted at the meeting:

1. That the Provisional Regulations governing the encouragement of industrial technique be amended and passed according to the findings submitted by the Economic Committee.
2. That the Law governing the censorship of motion pictures be amended and passed according to the findings of the Legal Affairs and Economic Committees.

Chen Kung-po Addresses Central Party Training Institute Members

An inspiring address urging them to carry on with their work was made by Mr. Chen Kung-po, President of the Legislative Yuan before an assembly of the entire staffs and members of the Central Party Training Institute.

Following formal introductions made by the Dean, Mr. Chow Hsueh-chang, of the Institute, reports dealing with the program of work of the Institute were read by the various departmental directors.

The objectives of the Institute were explained by President Chen, who is concurrently Vice-Director of the Institute.

After the speech, President Chen inspected the various departments of the Institute and later posed for a group picture.

American Far Eastern Relations

By K. K. KAWAKAMI

(Continued from last issue)

Following is the article on the subject of American Far Eastern Relations, published in the July issue of the American Quarterly Review, "Foreign Affairs," which received such widespread comment in the American Press when it came under discussion in the House of Representatives at Washington on September 13 and was incorporated into the Congressional Record. In bringing this article to the notice of Congress, Representative Carl Hinshaw of California voiced the warning that American relations with Japan now are "perilously near a break." The article is from the pen of the well-known publicist, Mr. K. K. Kawakami, who is an authority on Japanese-American relations.

The Craigie Memorandum

The Craigie memorandum of July 24 was duly communicated to Washington by the British Government. To the questions which the State Department doubtless asked, the British apparently replied with assurances that though no change was contemplated in their policy of Anglo-American co-operation, they regretted that the European situation did not permit them to pursue in China a course exactly parallel to that of the United States. This much at least was gathered from Mr. Chamberlain's address before the House of Commons on August 5, 1939, when he declared that "if the British Government says it does not regard this formula (the Craigie-Arita memorandum) as making any change in our policy, as indeed it does not, that is much more important than the alteration of words in a formula which has been arrived at after much difficulty and hours of discussion." In reply to a question as to why Britain could not follow the American example and denounce her commercial treaty with Japan, Mr. Chamberlain pointed to the "fundamental difference of the United States of America and its isolation from Europe and this country," and said that "we would much rather settle our differences with the Japanese by discussion and negotiation." The Prime Minister concluded with these words: "We shall endeavor to show patience and to exercise reasonable moderation, recognizing that behind all these outrageous things (done by the Japanese) there may be some genuine suspicion on the part of the Japanese in China about our treatment of them, but above all let us not forget that there may be even graver and nearer problems to be considered in the course of the next few months."

Besides the threat of war across the Channel, Downing Street had to consider the possibility, even probability, of Japan's joining the Berlin-Rome Axis, not only to combat the Comintern but to form a united military front against England and France. Even while Mr. Chamberlain was uttering the above-quoted words, Berlin and Rome were moving heaven and earth to obtain a quick and favorable decision from Japan. In Tokyo, too, a powerful group had been vigorously working to push Japan into the projected triple alliance. What would become of Hongkong and of Britain's tremendous investments in China, were Japan to ally with Germany? Worse, what would happen in India if Japan were to sweep British influence from East Asia? Would not Australia, New Zealand and the British possessions in the South Pacific be opened to an attack by the Japanese Navy? Certainly, these questions received a most serious consideration at Whitehall during the critical days of August 1939.

Hitler's scuttling of the Anti-Comintern league by joining hands with Stalin made the situation even more ominous, for Berlin now urged Tokyo to come to terms with Moscow so that a great bloc extending from the Rhine to the Pacific might be created. This, coupled with the abrogation of the American commercial treaty with Japan, was a portent which England could not ignore. Indeed, history does not lack instances in which American pressure or antagonism drove Japan into Russia's arms. Secretary Knox's famous Manchurian railway scheme to "smoke Japan out," as he expressed it, led to the Russo-Japanese Convention of 1911. The hostility of the United States towards the Sino-Japanese agreement resulting from the so-called

"Twenty-one Demands" was largely responsible for the virtual alliance between Tokyo and Moscow in 1916. The enactment in 1924 of the American Immigration Law with Japanese exclusion clauses was followed by Japan's recognition of Soviet Russia.

The European War

The Anglo-Japanese conversations at Tokyo were suspended soon after the United States notified Japan that it was terminating the treaty, largely because—so the Japanese believed—Downing Street was momentarily heartened. But the suspension was short-lived, for following the outbreak of the European War in September 1939, England has felt more keenly than ever the need for better relations with Japan. But before Britain can establish such relations, she must meet Japan halfway in the spirit of the Craigie-Arita memorandum of July 24, even if this runs counter to American wishes. In July, Britain had already consented to hand over to the native police the four Chinese terrorists and had also agreed to certain measures of co-operation between the British Concession police and the Japanese authorities at Tientsin. What remains for further discussion is the Japanese demand that the silver worth about £8,000,000 held by a Nationalist bank in the Concession be turned over to the Japanese-sponsored New Chinese Government at Peiping, and that the *fapi*, or legal currency of the Chiang Kai-shek regime, be prohibited within the said Concession.

At this writing both the silver and *fapi* questions seem about to be settled. And when these matters are out of the way, the blockade of the British and French Concessions will be lifted, even though the Japanese forces on the spot may prove recalcitrant.

On March 28, 1940, only two days before the inauguration of Wang Ching-wei's secessionist government at Nanking, Ambassador Craigie surprised the Japanese—and the Americans—by making a very significant speech plainly bidding for Japan's friendship. Said Sir Robert:

Bearing in mind the declared intentions of the Japanese government and the measure of success already achieved, I have a definite feeling of confidence in the future of Anglo-Japanese relations. . . . Japan and Great Britain are two maritime powers on the fringe of great continents and they are vitally concerned with

the covenants in those continents. . . . Methods may differ but both are ultimately striving for the same objective—a lasting peace and the preservation of our institutions from extraneous and subversive influences. It is surely not beyond the powers of constructive statesmanship to bring the aims of their national policies into full harmony.

Stir in Washington

Again there was a stir in Washington. What a difference, in tone and implication, between Sir Robert's address and Ambassador Grew's famous "straight-from-the-horse's-mouth" speech delivered in Tokyo the previous October! But London took pains to explain that the Craigie speech had no political significance. Lord Halifax in the House of Lords, and Mr. Butler in the House of Commons, stated that there was no question of any change in British policy in China, though they added that this attitude was not incompatible with a wish to see an improvement in Anglo-Japanese relations. Nevertheless, neither Sir Robert nor his Government could have failed to foresee that the Japanese were bound to read political significance into such a speech. Three days after it had been delivered, Secretary Hull issued a statement denouncing, in language more vigorous than he had used in any of his previous statements on China, the inauguration of the Wang Ching-wei regime. Meanwhile, Downing Street was eloquently silent on the advent of the new Nanking Government. Here was a clear indication of the relative position of London and Washington *vis-a-vis* the Sino-Japanese situation.

To-day, while the United States is buzzing with talk of an embargo against Japan, the British are thinking of extending their trade with her. The Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, whose stock is mostly owned by the British Government, has agreed to sell Japan a million barrels of crude oil—an agreement likely to be expanded. The British Foreign Office may be cautious in taking advantage of the American abrogation of the commercial treaty with Japan; but the Treasury and the Ministry of Economic Warfare are understood to be in favor of developing trade opportunities in and with Japan and China. It is considered quite possible that Britain will increase her purchases of Japanese foodstuffs and also reduce tariffs on Japanese textiles imported into India, thus giving Japan the necessary exchange to purchase cot-

ton, oil, machinery and other goods from the British Empire.

European Entanglements

Many Americans may regard Britain's concessions to Japan as shocking, as a betrayal of her promise to co-operate with the United States. They have been wont to believe that British and American interests in China were identical. It has seldom occurred to them that this community of interests is subject to severe restrictions. Great as is Britain's stake in China, it sinks to relative insignificance when compared with her infinitely greater stakes in other parts of the world, above all, in Europe. The position of the United States is quite different. Free from European entanglements and blessed with an advantageous geographical position, it can concentrate its attention upon the Far East.

Yet the United States has no stake in East Asia other than the Philippines and the Open Door in China. Neither of these interests is vital to the United States; but because it has no other interests in the Far East, it can, if it wishes, devote an undivided attention to them. Particularly in regard to China, it can take vigorous measures against Japan as a sort of hobby, confident that no matter what the Japanese do in retaliation, none of its vital interests will be hurt. On the other hand, England's interests in China are of such magnitude that cannot apply pressure upon Japan without exposing them to grave danger.

Imperia in Imperio

Both the Japanese and the Wang Ching-wei Governments have repeatedly promised to respect the legitimate rights and interests of third Powers in China. Much significance attaches to the qualifying word "legitimate." Is extraterritoriality legitimate? Are foreign settlements and concessions legitimate? Even if the Wang Ching-wei regime considers them "illegitimate," it will take no precipitate action to abolish them, but will allow time for readjustment. Are not the Powers themselves, including the United States, committed to the termination of these *imperia in imperio* within a reasonable time? As for Britain, she evidently believes that her purely or essentially economic interests can best be served by friendliness towards Japan. Take, for instance, the British attitude towards the Yangtze River trade. There were 35 British ships totalling 68,000 tons

engaged in that trade as compared to 8,400 tons of American and 35,000 tons of Japanese shipping. Yet England has never protested to Japan against the temporary closing of the Yangtze as a military measure so vigorously as has the United States. Washington received from Japan prompt apologies and a check for \$2,214,007 for the sinking of the gunboat *Panay* and for the damage done to three Standard Oil ships by Japanese bombers along the Yangtze on December 12, 1937; London is still waiting for a settlement due for the sinking of the gunboat *Ladybird* on the same occasion.

On Japan's part there is now a perceptible tendency to appreciate the British attitude, particularly as she feels that her traditional policy of preserving American friendship has proved futile. For economic and other reasons Japan's natural preference is for American rather than for British goodwill. Since the beginning of the hostilities in China she has endeavored to respect, as far as practicable under the exigencies of military operations, American property and American rights, while she has shown no such solicitude for British interests. Now she feels herself forced to reorient her course. If her relations with England improve, the latter's vested rights in China will be treated with more respect. For one thing, vast British railway loans to China which have been in default for many years will be resuscitated if the railways, with the assistance of Japanese technicians and experts, emerge from chaos. England no doubt finds encouragement in this respect in what the Japanese have done for the British-financed Mukden-Shanhai-kwan railway in Manchuria. For many years prior to the creation of Manchoukuo under Japanese guidance, the income of this railway had been misappropriated by the local warlords, leaving nothing for interest or sinking fund. Promptly upon the appearance of Manchoukuo in 1932, the new Government, acting upon Japanese advice, paid all back interest, and has since been punctually paying the sums necessary to service the British loan.

A Ray of Hope

Japan, though discouraged by the United States' adamant attitude towards her, still sees a ray of hope in the statement made by Secretary Hull on March 30 of this year. This statement, while it condemns the inauguration of the Wang Ching-wei regime, contains a significant sentence: "This Government again

makes full reservation of this country's rights under international law and existing treaties and agreements." This idea is the *leitmotif* running through all of Mr. Hull's pronouncements on the Sino-Japanese situation. It is not a new idea; it simply follows America's traditional policy of the Open Door in China enunciated by John Hay forty years ago. That policy took upon China's Open Door and territorial integrity as a means to an end—and that end is the preservation and promotion of American commercial interests. Secretary Hay himself raised no objection to spheres of influence already established as long as they did not prejudice the equal commercial opportunity of other nations. Japan believes that if American policy can be made to conform to this tradition there is still hope, given reasonable time, for a rapprochement with Washington.

Central Market Opened

The Central Market here organized by the Chien Chung Company has started to do business. The capital of this Market is estimated at \$600,000, it is revealed.

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Kulangsu Chinese Show Resentment Against Britons and Americans

Feelings against British and American residents in the International Settlement of Kulangsu are running high among the Chinese population, according to reports from Foochow.

The various restrictions placed by the authorities of the Kulangsu International Settlement upon the freedom of the Chinese population are especially strongly resented by the Chinese people, reports stated.

The Chinese population in Kulangsu feel that the opportunity has come for the Chinese National Government to take back the Kulangsu International Settlement, as the British and American residents have received instructions from their respective governments to commence evacuation.

The International Settlement of Kulangsu was among the many foreign settlements in China which were established during the latter part of the Imperial Ching Dynasty.

Shanghai District Court to Handle All Cases in Settlement and Concession

The Shanghai District Court, being the sole legal tribunal in Shanghai, will take jurisdiction over all cases involving Chinese and foreigners who do not enjoy extra-territorial rights, irrespective of the district wherein the litigants are domiciled, according to information emanating from official sources.

The so-called "Special District Courts" in the International Settlement and the French Concession are no longer *bona fide* judicial organizations in the eyes of the Chinese National Government, and the mere fact that they continue to exist and operate under special circumstances over which the National Government has no control for the time being, does not mean that they are recognized by the rightful Chinese authorities, it is pointed out in official circles.

Acting Mayor Advises Shanghai Municipal Staffs to Carry On

An order has been circularised to the various subordinate administrations of the Shanghai Municipal Government by the Acting Mayor, Mr. Soo Hsi-wen, urging all officials and staffs of the municipal administration to carry on with their duties as usual, it was learned.

，且能解除大家的痛苦，我們爲什麼一定要受重慶方面別有作用的麻醉宣傳呢。

海內外同胞們，現在整個世界都到處烽火，誰都自顧不暇，主張抗戰的人們，以爲有人幫助，希望打勝仗，就什麼都解決，同胞，大家想想，打仗是雙方傷殘的事，打勝仗的結果，也得個空，何況我們打了三年多，只是被人利用，並沒見人真心幫助，打勝仗的夢想，就更屬茫然呢，重慶方面，現在還想利用抗戰去達到他們的私圖，去騙騙人家的借款，完全是靠着一種抗戰的空氣去支持，一般受了麻醉的同胞，中了他們的毒，忘記了替國家打算一下，不肯平心靜氣比較一下，和平與抗戰那一條路可以求得生存，更忘記了一大批一大批的受着苦的同胞，只顧快一時之意，不知道無意的高興附和抗戰到底，替重慶助成了一種空氣，替他支持下去繼續禍國殃民，受苦的同胞，就多死幾個，無異間接去殺害了自己的同胞啊。

現在漢緬路重開了，在重慶方面宣傳，又說是有英國來援助，姑無論以前英國何以不開放漢緬路來援助，到今日英國對日外交失敗了才開放來援助，完全是一種利用的手法，絕不是真心誠意，就是開放了，也絕不會使重慶抗戰勝利，只有又加緊屠殺，趕中國人去多死幾個，製造多一些難民，加無我們同胞的痛苦，戰事延長下去，夜長夢多，惹到各地都火頭四起時，連我們目前還未致受苦的同胞，轉眼之間，難保不同淪苦境，這不是很希奇的事呀。

海內外同胞們，請大家注意，有許許多多的同胞在各地受着苦，生命危在旦夕，而他們的痛苦，都是直接間接由戰爭做成的，要澈底解救他們，只有快點結束戰爭，實現和平，而和平也纔是真正的，可以求得民族國家生存的大道，實現和平不難，大家一致奮發起來，要求停戰，要求和平，和平就實現了，海內外同胞們，拯救這數百萬的受苦同胞，只有靠大家奮起促成和平的力量，兄弟謹向大家呼籲，請大家不要忘了這許許多多的陷於水深火熱的同胞啊。

請 看

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張英緒，新民會中央總會資料科長陳佩，北大秘書長錢稻孫，東亞文化協會理事梁亞平，北京市教育局督學孫季瑤，北京女師學院附女中主任曹經武，（華北都市青島廈門臺瀋名單尚未送到）。

振務會海外同胞呼籲

常務委員馮節播講

海內外同胞：現在有許多多的同胞，估計起來，總不下數百萬，困在內地，躲在上海，香港，澳門及各處，捱飢抵冷，流離失所，目前天氣一天一天的冷了，他們快要不是餓死就要冷死，這些都是我們的同胞，相信大家一定會休戚相關，相信大家一定予以很大的同情，斷不忍坐視不救，而能夠去救他們的，也只有我海內外同胞大家奮起的力量。

自事變到今年多，同胞成千成萬的被犧牲了去的不用說了，生者也不過是在困苦顛連，無家可歸，人財兩散，還加上土匪，游擊隊的騷擾，照例我國時有的天災，真是禍不單行，富有的變了窮的窮的變到極，現在還要吃八九十元一担的貴米，再下去真是不堪設想，不是要回歸於盡嗎，我們看過報載，有一家八口，因為沒得吃，自己用繩網起來，一齊跳到河中自殺，同胞，大家想想，這是多麼心酸，多麼慘酷的事啊。

國民政府還都以來，努力於救濟事業，尤其是關於米貴問題，想了許多辦法去補救，如販運啦，平糶啦，義賑啦，力之所及，都要去做，不過，這樣的救濟還是不夠的，我們要明白，同胞的痛苦，完全是戰爭做成的，如果不結束戰爭，任憑你怎樣救濟，都不是根本辦法，如果戰爭結束了，和平實現了，受苦的同胞都能安居樂業，自然就解除了痛苦，所以海內外同胞們，要想對受苦的同胞加以援助，一面拿錢出來去救濟固然好，但同時還要一面奮發起來促成和平，纔會把受苦的同胞救得了，大家一致主張和平，只消一轉念之間，危在旦夕的同胞，都得慶再生了。

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我們聽慣了重慶方面的宣傳，說抗戰是求民族國家的生存，也是必要的，不錯，如果只有抗戰一條路才可以求得民族國家的生存，那就大家吃點苦來換取民族國家的生存，是很應該的，但是，事實却並不如此，抗戰只有犧牲大家，並沒有求得民族國家生存的把握，而抗戰之外，我們還有和平的大道可走，和平倒可以求得民族國家的生存

鏡，先作精準之預備，隨將司令塔內之燈光熄滅，即於黑暗中用傳聲器發號施令焉。

少憩，放射魚雷管佈置妥貼，潛艇人員於靜默之中，呈緊張而又愉快之情緒，司令疑眸注視，雙目如膠着於潛視鏡然，時而低聲自語，如斷如續，「敵船三隊蛇行而進……有一驅逐艦，距吾人僅四百碼，慎之，慎之，毋為所見，……噫，驅逐艦四艘，運油船一艘，運油船非吾人射擊之好標的乎……司令忽含笑搔首曰：「得之矣，得之矣，航隊中有一巨船，運油船，其容量可一萬噸，此肥羊也，吾意決矣」。

魚雷管理員率然呈報曰：「司令，一二兩號放射魚雷管，業已準備待發，司令莞爾而笑曰：「再候一秒鐘，肥羊之影將完全呈現於潛視鏡中」，一語未終，御聽音器之官員一人，驟轉身報告曰：「司令，有輪葉旋轉之巨聲，在八十度」，司令撥動潛視鏡一望曰：「無妨，吾艇不至即受撞擊，吾人此時可貫注全神，應付肥羊：一號放射魚雷管，準備！放！候為全艇震動，錫魚脫管而出，如矢脫弦，既速且準，但聞轟炸數聲，火光一片，英國之萬噸運油船，竟於德潛艇人員歡呼聲中葬身澤國矣。

參加日紀元年慶典代表團人選

參加日本紀元二千六百年慶典，我國代表團人選，業經決定，計中央四十一人，華北十五人，蒙疆五人，青島九人，廈門六人，華北都市十人，南京市三人，武漢市三人，杭州市二人，廣州市三人，上海市三人，共計一百名，團長為農林部部長趙毓松，副團長為華北政務委員會委員冷家驥，茲將名單探錄於后：

都市代表：南京特別市長蔡培，南京特別市政府工務局長謝學瀛，南京特別市政府專員陳以益，武漢特別市長張仁彝，武漢特別市政府參議王仕任，武漢特別市政府參事林尚志，杭州市長吳念中，杭州

市財政局局長許達，廣州市長彭東原，廣州市秘書劉萬章，廣州市秘書彭文達，上海特別市政府秘書傅紹祖，上海特別市政府專員楊一鳴，興建運動本部第四科長俞吉玉，興建運動本部青年運動委員會常委吳海康，興建運動本部秘書林朝暉。

國府職員，國民政府農林部部長趙毓松，國民政府農林部次長何庭流，國民政府宣傳部次長胡蘭成，國民政府宣傳部總務司長梁秀予，國民政府宣傳部指導司長郭秀峯，國民政府宣傳部特種宣傳司長章乃倫，大亞洲主義月刊社總編輯周化人，中央電訊社總編輯許錫慶，國民政府工商部商標局長項詢，國民政府財政部次長嚴家熾，中華民國駐東京辦事處處長孫理甫，參謀本部第一廳少將廳長覃師範，國民政府海軍部少將參事鮑一民，國民政府內政部秘書陳蜀壽，國民政府立法院外交委員會委員長陳伯善，水利委員會委員長楊壽楫，水利委員會委員朱浩元，水利委員會工務處長張仕俊，僑務委員會委員長陳濟成，邊疆委員會總務處長沈德驥，考試院考選委員會副委員長吳凱聲，考試院秘書汪運之，參謀本部高級參謀熊一弼，軍事參議院少將馬益泰，司法院中央公務員懲戒委員會委員白堅，司法行政院秘書劉家愉。

民間團體：中日文化協會理事廖家楠，中日文化協會編輯委員會主任委員陳曾亮，東亞經濟懇談會華中本部長陳紹煒，東亞經濟懇談會常務理事陳日平，東亞經濟懇談會常務理事黃溥，大民會常務理事孔憲鏗，大民會理事鍾任壽，大民會秘書黃少山，（同行顧問岩井英一顧問輔佐西村祭善）國民政府社會部社會運動指導委員會江蘇分會主任委員茅子明，國民政府社會部社會運動指導委員會浙江分會主任委員張鶴聲，國民政府社會部社會運動指導委員會委員馬潤芳，國民政府社會部社會運動指導委員會秘書薛習恆。

華北政會：華北政委會委員冷家驥，情報局長林文龍，參議周壽文，實署參事金少偉，建署參事張樞，內署科長程少伊，財署秘書黃炳三，治署秘書陳贊虞，教署秘書劉家燠，新民會中央總會厚生部長

時政府與各經濟機構，既有良好之合作，是以一旦戰事爆發，政府於實施若干經濟限制之時，不致發生若何阻力，此不能不歸功於統籌德國經濟之四年計劃也，按所謂四年計劃係一九三六年在紐倫堡國社黨大會中所宣布其成就不外三點：(一)大量減少失業人數，(二)穩定德國農業基礎，(三)擴大國內原料供給，此外如監督商品之消費，統制土地之利用，指導資本市場，管理生產部門等等，均為避免平時經濟，改為戰時經濟，發生磨擦之原素，譬如戰事爆發後，重要食物之限制購買，乃各國最感棘手之事，但德國因自一九三四年以來，農業生產，大量增加，每年減少糧食進口，達二十萬萬馬克之鉅，同時自一九三八年起，德政府已開始儲糧政策，當時德國所儲糧食，已有一百六十萬噸，至一九三九年秋，則德國所儲麥麵，已達八百六十萬噸，足供全國一年之需矣，當時德政府糧食部所保管之糧食，共值一百二十五萬馬克。

其次，關於擴大國內原料供給一點，四年計劃以人造橡皮，代替天然橡皮，以纖維質代替棉花，以輕金屬代替重金屬，其結果減少德國工業對外國原料之依賴性，而擴大國內原料之供給，此於擴充軍備一事，尤為明顯，德國之軍備，既以空軍及機械化部隊為主，則最重要者厥為燃料之儲備，德國對於燃料來源，不外五種：(一)存貨(二)國內產量，(三)由煤炭提煉炭精，(四)化學代替品，(五)國外輸入，在消費方面，積極節省，私人汽車，減少達十分之九，使全國汽油，完全為軍事之用，據德國機械運輸專員史爾將軍宣稱，單以汽油之消費而論，德國可以支持十年戰爭，而空軍及機械化部隊之燃料，不致感覺匱乏。

德國四年計劃之成功，大半得力於德國遠大之對外貿易政策，此次歐戰中，德國地位，與一九一四年，迥然不同，即令大部進出口，已經停止，但歐陸東，南，北三部，以及其他非歐洲國家，均與德國照常貿易，其數額保持平時之五分之四，自與蘇俄，及義大利分別締結商務協定之後，蘇聯每年所購德貨，值十萬萬馬克，而義大利每年

進口德國煤斤，則達七十萬列車，至於出口方面，德國雖在戰時，但飛機出口，已達全世界第一位，此外輪船，汽車，卡車之輸出，亦皆逐漸增加，今年萊比錫博覽會中，外國訂貨竟達四千萬馬克之鉅，亦足見德國出口繁榮之一班矣，要之，自一九三三年國社黨執政以來，德國社會及經濟政策，即以創造國家經濟及國防經濟為目的，使經濟機構，在政府有計劃領導之下，隨時可以動員，故對德國未來之任何奮鬥，在經濟方面，皆有備無患云。

德潛艇官員乍驚乍喜之一夕

王善貴編譯

二十秒，三十秒，四十秒，德潛水艇放射之魚雷迅速前進，忽然轟炸之聲震耳欲聾，德潛艇之水手作驚其笑曰：「感謝上蒼，吾人一擊而中，英國在海中之實力，今又減削一萬噸矣」，巨知笑聲未敘忽有輪船螺旋葉呼呼之聲，發於潛艇之上，嗣聞磨擦撞擊之聲，潛艇突向一邊傾側，司令大呼曰：「吾艇被撞擊矣，其速潛避」，於是艇中人員咸屏息凝視壓力表，目不稍瞬，面呈緊張之情緒，未幾，輪葉旋轉之聲漸吞，司令噓氣曰：「險極，險極，幾遭不測」，復呼曰：「噫！吾人適在護航艦隊之下」，吾人窺視艇中司令塔，幸完整無恙，惟潛視鏡被水濺溼，竟難轉動自如，嗟乎，英護航艦隊即在此艇之上，而竟不能創擊之，其命也夫。

既而測深器指示X呎之深度，總工程師注視測深器而言曰：「本艇現在X呎之深度，可深潛矣」，十分鐘後，護航艦隊適在潛艇之頂上駛行，艇上玻璃有震碎者，潛艇司令決放射魚雷，拚一死活，竟得佳運之助，一擊奏功，斯役也，轉危為安，反敗為勝，潛艇人員喜可知矣。

初，一小時前，巡視員報告曰：「前有數影，隱約可見」，俄而巨輪數艘，先後出現於水平線上，時則皓魄當空，一望無際，遙見大西洋上，驅逐艦三艘，破浪而來，距離漸近，辨視較明，始知來者為英國護航艦隊，分三排而進，各有驅逐艦衛護之，潛艇司令急轉動潛視

，如勃倫敦及英國其他部份之空際，猛烈轟炸，為近代戰爭史上最大之空戰，其目的在準備對英倫三島大規模之總攻擊，大量德軍，集中海峽之法國領土，秣厲以待，同時機羣則絡繹不絕，飛往英倫，有計劃的摧毀英國抗戰之軍事要衝，德國海岸砲台，以長射程大砲，向海峽對岸猛轟，破壞英國之防務機構，德國潛水艇，魚雷艇，水雷等利器，則封鎖英國之港埠，斷絕其航運之交通，以上種種，證明歐洲戰爭，確已進入最決勝之階段，最後之一幕，不久即將揭開矣。

德國此次作戰，未滿一年，即達到決勝階段，第二年開始之時，英國已喪失所有與國，單獨遭遇德國之攻擊，由英國所發動之戰爭，已到達英倫三島之海岸過去一年間之戰事，其本身已為一完整之戰爭，其中包括若干掃蕩攻擊，而使軸心國護致可以進攻英國之地位，整個歐洲海岸，上自北角，下迄貝斯開灣，均在德國控制之下，尚有西班牙友邦，壯其聲勢，昔拿破崙一世，睥睨當時，滲淡經營，數年而不快得者，今在短短十個月中，均為希特勒所征服矣。

在法國崩潰後兩個月，德國已開始運用大砲，其射程直達英格蘭，希特勒已向國會宣誓，對英總攻，不久即將開始，地中海及非洲方面，義大利亦發動攻擊，威脅埃及之麥，暨巴勒斯坦之煤油，西班牙方面則進攻直布羅陀之運動又復重新恢復矣，回溯此一年戰事，乃最近代軍隊，運用最新式戰爭學理，對於任何敵人，作迅速有效之打擊，勢如破竹，所向披靡，自一九三九年九月一日開始波蘭戰事後，一方面在無險可據之處，與波蘭精銳陸軍作戰，一方面以空軍轟炸波軍之運輸，阻礙波軍之繼續動員，未逾數日，而波蘭作戰之軍隊，已變成分散孤立之部隊，缺乏統一之作戰計劃矣，波蘭空軍，亦在九月三日，即告潰散，九月十日，波蘭不能作數月抗戰之象徵，已經顯著，華沙苦守至九月廿七日，終告攻陷，波蘭戰事，於焉結束。

西線戰事，因法國戰略為以靜制動，以逸待勞，而德國亦因齊格菲線，尚未完工，積極趕修，是以甚為平靜，乃於此時，英國欲向北歐進攻，在挪威海外，安放水雷，準備英軍在挪威登陸，德軍司令部以迅雷不及掩耳之戰略，答覆該項威脅，即於四月九日，派兵在挪威

丹麥登陸，於第一日即佔領挪威所有重要港口，如奧斯羅，斯達莫格，柏根，特隆德漢，愛格森德，那維克等，英法聯軍，旋亦相繼登陸，經過兩個月激戰，英軍皆揚帆返國，挪威戰事，於焉結束。

荷蘭，比利時，法國之戰事，共延三十八日，德軍因預防，英法假道比荷，進攻德國，於五月十日開入荷蘭，三十八日後，法國即正式請求媾和，荷軍曾抵抗四日，此乃一般軍事專家所逆料，德國以機械化部隊及空軍，猛攻比利時列日砲台，五月十四日即自列日沿末斯河進攻色當，十七日開入比京白魯塞爾，追奔逐北，壓迫聯軍左翼之比國軍隊，廿六日德機械化部隊抵達布隆，廿七日抵達加萊斯，廿八日比王利奧波德宣佈屈服。

比利時屈服後，聯軍地位，愈感不支，於是英軍開始自鄧扣克逃遁，籍法比兩軍之掩護，倉皇登船，遂巡返英，重砲，運輸車，機關槍，來福槍，以及其他軍用器材，遺棄於地者，不可勝計，英方承認，該役之退却，共損失大砲一千門，傷亡失蹤之官兵，達三萬員名以上。

六月五日，德軍開始沿索姆，愛斯尼線進攻巴黎，仍如荷比之在軍，德國機械化部隊，摧枯拉朽，所向無敵，空軍則隨時擾亂敵人之後方，六月十日，當義大利對英法宣戰之時，德軍已進迫巴黎矣，德國軍隊旋於十二日渡過瑪恩河，巴黎於十四日屈服，次日攻陷凡爾登，馬奇諾防線至此已粉碎無遺，十七日貝當元首要求停戰，廿二日行貢比泉森林中簽訂停戰協定，歐陸戰事結束，進攻英倫之大戰於焉展開矣。

德國戰時經濟

劉希鵬編譯

德國自開戰以來，其經濟制度，所以不致倉皇淪亂，發生恐慌者，最重要原因，厥為平時經濟基礎之鞏固，自一九三三年希特勒秉政以還，舉凡勞力，資本，原料等，均按照計劃，作有系統之組織，平

亡於日本不如亡於蘇聯」，唉，人心到此，國不亡，種不滅，尚待何時。

然而，各位同志，我們不是無所恃的，我們恃有全國未死的人心，我們恃有不願亡國的中國人，要做中國人的中國人，我們恃有廣大的民衆，在和平反共建國的大難之下，集中起來，成爲偉大的民族力量，以此力量，掃蕩一切反動勢力，復興中國，以此力量，聯合以平等待我之日本建設東亞新秩序。

以上報告，一字一句，都是根據重慶方面，而特別是共產黨從宣傳品上面所說出來的話，和他們所做出來的事實，簡直可說是共產黨的供狀，我用不着加以批評，我只有借機會謝謝他們供給了這一些材料。

近衛首相發表談話

近衛首相十六日赴京都，當夜在京都飯店，接見記者團，就內外各問題，發表談話如下：(一)日德義同盟與美國，三國條約規定，日德義受包含美國在內之第三國攻擊時，三國當互相援助，並非由締約國進攻之意，德義承認日本在東亞建設新秩序之指導地位，日本亦承認德義在歐洲之指導地位，故若美國承認日德義之立場及地位，則日德義三國，亦必承認美國在新大陸之指導地位，現在尚不擬由以上意味向美國有所交涉，惟太平洋之命運，是戰爭抑平，悉繫於日美兩國能否彼此尊重及理解之立場，依余之見解，美國實應充分理解日本之真意，積極協助世界新秩序之建設偉業，換言之，美國此際，先宜反省過去之立場，增深世界之認識，充分理解現正攜手邁進於世界新秩序之建設艱鉅之日德義三國，改向新世界方向之前進，倘若美國不理解日德義三國之立場及真意，仍以同盟爲敵對行爲，而來挑戰時，則戰爭之發生蓋可必然，(二)日蘇國交調整問題，調整與蘇聯之國交

，並非承認共產主義，蘇聯之主義及思想，決不許在日本宣傳，對於東洋全體亦然，此次作戰，既已高揚防共爲目的之一，故防止赤化思想之傳播，務必實施，今在政治上或經濟上，與蘇聯調整國交，現正進行中，將來亦當如此，擬由此前提努力，減少日蘇間之磨擦，(三)荷印越南問題，與荷印之交涉，大致順利進行中，截至現在爲止，過去之交涉經過，頗使人期待其將來可收相當之成果，越南問題，出於對法方作戰之必要，打倒法方之目的，達到事變亦呈結束之後，則日本與越南之關係，將恢復至和平的經濟的正當狀態，(四)事變處理問題，與南京國民政府之交涉，大抵已有眉目，此次事變之處理，係以武力爲主，反之，南方問題，則以經濟爲主，現兩者相併進行中，然事變之處理，不妨用各種方法，此次三國同盟之出發點亦在此，此外並已進行種種外交工作，使其任何國家，均從速放棄其援法工作，(五)大政翼贊運動之展開，關於該運動首腦部之人選等屬，余正忙於三國同盟，均托有馬及後藤君辦理，關於其餘之人選，擬儘量提拔全名新進人士，職員之人選，擬採信任將來新陳代謝無名新進人士，當可逐漸登台，蓋事實上非如此辦理不可也，由三國同盟之成立，日本也明白應走之路線，即在經濟上，亦不能依靠英美，此種國際情勢，促進新體制運動之發展，新體制之人選，據謂係在勢力均衡之原則下進行者，然決定此運動之成功與否之要素，結果，必爲人的問題，機構縱令十分用意周到，人的要素不佳，無所成就，(六)團體觀之確立，大政翼贊運動，爲思想運動，爲團體明徵運動與此運動併行實施之政府各種設施，亦應確立新體制之實踐該運動時，或有大部分猶粹的成分，然其根底，則非日本的不可，(七)國務統帥之調整，關於國務及統帥之調整，現由陸海軍作具體的研究中，惟照現在之程度，亦尚無不便，此非制度或機構之問題，而爲人與人的問題，依現今之情勢，似不必勉強設立國防會議等，(下略)。

倫敦之戰

當記者屬筆之時，全世界目光，咸集中倫敦之戰，無數德國飛機

障，是非曲直，且不必管，然而從那裏便可以知道。

(一)所謂陝甘甯邊區政府，共產黨認爲是「唯一的抗日政權」，渝方却不能不認爲是非法組織，非但破壞國家之統一，與行政體制，且爲分散力量之最大障礙。

(二)共產黨自委地方官吏，擅設征收機關，任意抽捐派款，以爲這才是新民主主義，「渝方却不能不認爲是形同割據破壞中央政制」

(三)共產黨「排除非共產之政治軍事力量，甚至向日軍告密，不惜借刀殺人，招編散匪，收繳民槍，乘機擴充其武力」，以爲這樣才能鞏固真正的抗戰力量，渝方却不認爲「使中央所派黨政人員在共產黨勢力範圍內無絲毫活動的餘地，本黨統治之土地，將一失而不易復得」，在第一卷第四期的民主轉載一篇解放的社論，題爲「駁天水行營報告書」，這是指程潛先生的報告，程先生歷數共產黨十大罪狀，共產黨一一加以自辯，是非曲直，也不必管，然而兩方面窮形極態的醜狀，却由此畢露無遺，那第一罪狀是「解決及圍攻部隊」，因爲石友三，張蔭梧，倪如敏的部隊，都是先先後後被共產黨解決了的，張蔭梧在河北一萬六千餘人，被共產黨殺得一個不留，只好隻身逃走，河北如此，山東，山西，各地也都是一樣，共產黨却說他們是「磨擦專家」，「頑固的和平反共份子」，第八路軍，新四軍，不能不作自衛行動，「並且策動所謂民衆團體，通電大罵張蔭梧屠殺民衆，石友三橫征暴斂，集合白銀匯存天津，龐炳勳無功無德，爲羣衆所不信，第二個罪狀是，「破壞行政系統」，共產黨却說這是一抗日民主系統的建立民主政權，不惟不應受反對，而且應受獎勵與贊揚」，第三個罪狀是，「軍隊不服從命令擅自騷擾」，共產黨却說，這是必要的機動，反罵那些怯於抗敵，聞風奔逃，忙於反共搗亂後方的部隊，應受到嚴懲」第四個罪狀是，「煽動並掩護新軍叛變」，原來共產黨在山西，先製造了所謂新晉軍，再和他們勾結起來，來一個叛變，一方面把我們吸收了去，一方面把舊軍打散，再分別加以收編，這是共產黨擴張勢力消滅異己的拿手好戲，共產黨却說，「舊軍的某些領導者，由於輕信頑固

份子的謊言，摒棄共產黨方面的忠告，企圖消滅去抗戰有功的新軍，新軍自然不能不採取必要的自衛行動」，第五個罪狀是，「封鎖國軍給養，共產黨却說，「頑固份子，不但阻礙了八路軍籌集糧食，而且反搶奪八路軍自己所籌集的糧食」，第六個罪狀是，「搜括民財民食強佔份子，民田」，共產黨却大罵頑固。

走了三千餘公里後，油全光了，如果車子不損壞，那就僅剩了一輛空軍，幾個油桶，一個司機，於是乎又有人提議，築鐵路，用最正確的計算，這條路有多少長，多少路基，橋樑，枕木，鐵路，車站，車輛，要費多少人工，要消費多少食糧，衣服，鞋襪，肥皂，醫藥用品，一共化時間多少，計算的結果，除非用費一項，假定係對蘇借款，不列入統計，那也畢竟還是幾乎不可能，因爲沒有那樣多的人工，沿路荒涼，無人供養這巨大人力的消費，至於不計這些，或能將這些問題解決，那至少也要化時間十年，這是緩不濟急的，公路無用，鐵道築不成，連全民抗戰論者也是直白承認的，然則怎麼辦呢，他們有他們的理論，說「把中蘇關係簡單化成只築一條路是錯誤的」，「中蘇關係不是技術問題，是政治問題」，什麼叫做政治問題呢，他們說，「我們要從自己動員人力物力，和得到蘇聯具體幫助的限度等方面，估計自己的力量」，只說「在一種革命戰爭是動員下，人民對於抗戰自衛的熱情下，那生長出來的力量，是不能估計的」，好了，我們只有靠動員自己的人力物力，蘇聯的具體幫助是有限度的，什麼限度呢，是一種動員戰爭的熱情，而且祇是熱情而已，那力量還要靠自己生長出來的，換句話說，導蘇聯的援助，不是汽油，不是砲火，而只是熱情，這熱情是政治的，是比技術更多的幾倍，哼，這句話，實在也說得太曲折了，倒不如直截了當的說穿了罷，中蘇關係，不是技術的，是政治的，只要中國承認是蘇俄的附庸，便爲蘇俄所保護，用不着談什麼汽油，公路，鐵路，和砲火了，中國是共產黨的，共產黨是蘇俄的，所以中國也是蘇俄的，這便是抗戰最大把握的三段論式，這便是所謂蘇聯援助的實情，怪不得震天應響，「反共就是滅蘇」，「與其

是否愈強弱結實愈強的充分看吧，同期「羣衆」所載（抗戰第三年財政措施）第一句話就說，「這一年來沒有什麼積極的建樹」，第二句話又說，過去這一年與以前兩年相同，經費的來源，今側重在借債與增發鈔票，而租稅則佔着比較次要的地位，接着又說，「我們的財政顯得比以前兩年來得較為困難，困難的地方，表現在下列各點，第一，沿海沿江大城市喪失之後，使過去佔收入之大宗的關稅縮小很利害了，第二，一些對於抗戰無信心的，看見抗戰已進入艱苦的階段，表示得更加動搖，他們把大量的資金，搬去港滬，作投機事業，對於開發後方，表示怠工，這樣就影響到統稅與直接稅之收入了，抗戰的局面愈艱苦，則財政上這種現象，越加表現得利害，第三，外債方面，因歐洲的帝國主義，戰爭之擴大，英法一天天處於不利的地位，就這樣削弱了他們在遠東的國際地位，即削弱了他們顧管到遠東的能的，帝國主義的戰爭，將縮小中國之各資金活動的範圍，第四，因為淪陷區日益擴大，奪去了法幣一部份的流通市場，所以某一數量的鈔票之增發，容易表現了膨脹的現象，容易在物價上發生消極的影響，這就是說關稅沒有了，統稅，直接稅，都減少了，鹽稅呢，據這篇文章上所說，「政府對於各地鹽稅之降低，其目的是在體恤戰時人民的負擔」，但事實上一些統制鹽的地方，鄉保甲長，常利用其專賣之權利，任意提高價格，但減低鹽稅的利益受之者，不是廣大的人民，而是那些販鹽的銷商，和專賣的保甲長，在這種情形之下，以言國家收入也好，以言體恤民艱也好，這都是因為稅收沒有了辦法，於是乎馬寅初先生來一個提議，「對發國難財者，開辦臨時財產稅」，全民抗戰週刊，雖然對這個提議，十分敬佩，並且認為不要等到抗戰結束以後，目前已經是迫切要做的，然而有什麼用處呢，重慶中央日報說，「奸商大憲的鬼祟行爲，必托庇於貪官污吏之下」，大公報主張，應借用幾個頭來平民憤，（陳誠也主張嚴辦幾個鉅頭），然而他們自己的頭，已不肯借用，他們頭上的頭，又有誰人敢去借用呢，稅收沒有辦法，財政無從整頓，便又好大借外債，濫發紙幣，他們老早就說過了，中日戰爭

到底，一定引起世界戰爭，大家打起來，中國便由此得救，如今打起來了，結果呢，卻是英法一天天處於不利的地位，却是削弱了他們，顧管到遠東的能力，却是縮小中國對外資金活動的範圍，這分明是說，外債外援也到了山窮水盡了，法幣呢，雖然這篇文章亦勉強說不能算怎麼多，但却不能承認關於法幣之發行，不但要顧管到力量的多少，而且要注意到它在流通過程中，所引起的作用，論法幣的發行數量，或許不能說怎樣多，但在作用方面，却是不能不使我們担心的，可不是嗎，現在的通貨，大部份都集中在幾個城市，都是握在少數發國難財者手中，這種通貨，偏在的狀況，本已是推動物價之上昇的，而他們之窮奢極侈，更使物價扶搖直上了，「九月八日的「時事新報」說，天天聽到平價的呼聲，天天只見物價上昇，「全民抗戰」週刊爲之下一按語說，「按目前物價的高漲，而幾乎完全無法救濟，那是不能不令人心悸的，」在這種無法救濟的心悸的狀態之下，也就只好寫一兩篇文章，贊成馬先生的主張，必須要求政府不再增發紙幣，以免通貨膨脹的膨脹，然則今日法幣之惡性膨脹，物價之突飛猛漲，民衆之困苦顛連，奸商鉅宦之狼狽爲奸，其慘狀，其醜態，就可想而知了，因此同期的「羣衆」週刊，也就不承認，「所謂中國抗戰已獲勝利了」，所謂一九四〇年無論如何，我們可以回到南京了等理論，大爲流行，是非常錯誤，極端危險者，然而太遲了，一九四〇年我們是回到南京了，然而這是和平反共建國的勢力回到南京，是禍國殃民之所謂愈強愈強的共產黨，準共產黨，以及共產黨俘虜所斷斷作不到的。

這便是所謂愈強愈強的實情。

其次，我們檢討所謂國共合作實情，「磨擦從何而來」一書，是共產黨所謂第十八集團軍政治部出版的，裏面所載，是重慶方面所秘密頒布共產問題處理辦法，淪陷區防範共黨活動辦法，第八路軍在華北陝北之自由行動，應如何處理，與黨問題處理辦法，陝甘兩省防止共黨活動聯絡辦法，運用保甲組織，防止共黨活動辦法，等六種，共產黨要來證明，並不是共產黨背叛國民黨，而是國民黨破壞國共聯合

六年甯漢分裂，南京方面在上海引濬許多投機者，在北方引濬許多官僚，政治又復昏暗，一直延至今日，所以今日我們除非不該過去中國的統一則已，談到統一，我們還須歸功於十四年廣州國民政府汪先生領導下的廉潔政治。

自事變以後，重慶許多人們借着統制的美名，發了許多（國難財），人們談到這些不肖的官吏和不好的商人，無不痛心切齒，可是我們既不忍看重慶方面人們在那裏大發其國難財，我們就難道忍心袖手看着國民政府治下的人們，在那裏大發其和平財嗎，我不禁大聲疾呼喚起我們有心和有志的人士注意。

我決不要一班同志做木偶的，世上最廉潔的莫過如木偶，他不會不會貪污，連一疏飯也不會吃，一杯水也不會喝的，我要求於同志們，一方面樹立廉潔政治，而一面還要努力朝前邁進。

我很望在政府方面，下一個最大的決心，對於貪污的官吏，嚴加懲處，對於蠅苟的人民，痛加針砭，而在同志一方面，則糾合有志之士，對已則潔身自愛，用資表率，對人則不顧情面，奮勇檢舉，否則和平建國沒有希望，而國家也從此不救了，憂時愛國的同志們，我希望大家起來拿出勇氣和決心大幹一下。

讀了這篇文章，陳先生一顆憂時愛國的灼熱的心，活躍於字裏行間，有誰不為之惕然感動嗎？臨別，他應了記者之請，寫了一首舊作。

（捲地狂潮撼武昌，枕戈橫筆草飛章。

宵動劍氣侵飢冷，始覺征袍盡着霜。

書法秀挺，筆力直透紙背，詩句是昔年在武昌軍中所作，氣概磅礴，可以想見北伐時代戰地生涯的艱苦悲壯，最後，陳先生又給中央電訊社寫下贊美而勉勵的幾句：

建國先驅 和平前鋒

中華木鐸 東亞警鐘

民國二十九年十月一日追記

共產黨的供狀

林柏生

各位同志，今天奉命出席中央紀念週報告，打算就重慶方面的情形，說幾句話，兄弟所要報告的，都是根據重慶方面所說的話，和所作出來的事實，在陳國樞同志殉國的後一天，我們接到他寄來的一本小冊子，是第十八集團軍印行的，「磨擦從何而來」，這幾個星期來，宣傳部徵集料，又搜集了幾本共產黨和準共產黨的刊物，一本是「解放」，一本是「民主」，一本是「羣衆」，三本是「全民抗戰」，如今即就裏面的材料，很客觀的加以檢討。

我們首先檢討所謂愈戰愈強的實情，這句話，大家都聽得爛熟了，事實怎樣呢，毛澤東在民主第一卷第四期，「團結到底」一文，說「抗戰的第四個年頭，將是最困難的一年」，同期有中國共產黨中央執行委員會，為抗戰三週年紀念，對時局宣言裏面，也說「現在是中國空前講和危險，與空前抗戰困難的時期，我們不應該讓這道這道危險與困難」，為什麼有空前的講和危險呢，在第一〇五期「解放」上面，有所謂八路軍，新四軍，朱德，彭德懷，葉挺，項英，的通電，說「抗戰之危機不在別的，而在我們抗戰陣線內部，和平反共份子之存在」，由此可知和平反共的勢力，不僅在我們和平區內樹立起來，並且已在他們所謂抗戰區內存在，並且在一天一天的增長增高了，所以急得毛澤東要大喊「團結到底」，中共認為「要克服已將到來的空前的講和危險，與空前的抗戰困難，必須取消現在存在的反共防共，溶共防共的政策，因為在這個政策執行中，已經產生了削弱抗戰的力量，引起人心不安的嚴重結果了」，為什麼有空前的抗戰困難呢，第四卷第十八期「羣衆」抗戰三年一文，說「爲了加強自己的努力，同樣也有檢查一下，我們的愈打愈強，到底強到什麼程度的必要，我們常常說，我們是愈打愈強了，這話是不是可以說的呢，歷史證明，三年來的國際事變，也證明三年的抗戰，更證明日本之強不足懼，也在自己的不強大，日本是否愈打愈弱，是不是我們所關心的問題，中心是在自己

曾各位先生，都給予我思想上重大的影響，我寫的通訊稿，從這時起，轉變了一種新的作風」。

在五卅時代，陳先生正在北大求學，我便即問，「五四運動當時參加過嗎」。

「五四運動，我沒有努力的參加，因為其時我們已力有組織，對於「新潮」運動，認為不澈底，更感到光是請願，尤為懦弱可憐，我一次參加新華門請願，站兩個鐘頭我便走了，在香港新世界散過一回傳單，便以後再沒有去了」。

「陳先生在北大畢業後，是不是回到了廣東」？

「民國九年，其時剛剛粵軍回粵，孫先生在粵軍佔領廣州之後到了，汪精衛先生和廖仲愷先生也同時回粵了，我從北京回到廣東，便和他們在一起工作，在法政專門學校當教授，並任了宣講員養成所所長，其時便又辦了一個羣報」。

「陳先生談談主辦羣報的經過」。

「羣報的經費，是當廣東省長公署月貼二百，財政廳月貼三百，在慘澹經營之中出版，我自己擔任社長職務外，還有譚平山，譚柏棠，陳秋霖，陳雁聲諸人擔任筆政，我那時一面辦報，一面感覺到知識上的恐慌，求知慾很強，汪先生和廖先生，都時在一起，學華竒的討論學術，研究學術，無論什麼問題，都與經濟學有關，我只學過法律，根本不懂經濟，所以遇着什麼問題，都沒有方法可以解答，我發奮要繼續求學，到民國十一年，我決心離開廣東，到美國哥倫比亞去，於是不得不離開了羣報」。

「在美國讀書的生活情形呢」？

「在美國，夜裏替華僑子弟教些書，得到薪水，維持生活與學費，回國之時，也靠汪廖兩先生在廣東大學匯我一筆川資，至歸國以後的事，大家也許知道，這是我少年至中年的一段過程」。

聽了以上的談話，坦白，懇切，深深地使我感動，綜合這些奮鬥

過程，在學問方面，由軍事，法律，而習經濟，在專業方面，當過學生，當過教授，當過校長，當過校對，當過通訊員，當過編輯，更當過大兵，少年時代的陳先生，慨然（以天下為己任）的偉大志向，在重重苦難中磨煉出奮鬥不懈的革命精神，這時，我面對着這偉人的雄姿，更加深了衷心的敬意。

「對於陳先生的文章言論，是平生所佩服的，這些文章蘊蓄着無比的力量，在廣大的國民羣中，發生了不可思議的影響，譬如最近一篇「和平建國的基本條件——廉潔政治」，充滿了熱烈的正義感，真足以廣頌，立備，如同當頭棒喝，在這裏，謹以至誠，熱望先生今後多寫這類文章，給我們光明的指示」。

「丹，寫文章我是頂高興的」，他揚着眉回答，「不過，我的文章因做過新聞記者，編過報紙副刊的關係，寫慣了小品文字，至今還是這樣一貫的風格」。

其實，陳先生文章的風格，是極其真正，伉爽，「負責任，說老實話」，大聲疾呼，完全是革命人格的表現，足為我中華民國國民全體的代表，「廉潔政治」的原文，徵得同意，摘錄於下：

「……據我所知，國民革命軍之能夠北伐，完全成功於廣東的統一，廣東的統一，完全成功於十四年汪先生領導下國民政府的廉潔政治樹立，我回憶民國十四年七月一日，國民政府成立於廣州，力量是微薄的，環境是惡劣的，對外有英國的嫉視，對內有東江和南路陳炯明系軍隊的反抗，但不到一年，廣東是統一了，廣西的李德鄰，黃季寬，白健生，和湖南的唐孟暹米歸了，而且國民革命軍可以北伐了，當時廣西和湖南的米歸，是不是我們用武力壓迫他們米歸呢，不是的，廣東也曾實行過三民主義和政綱沒有呢，還沒有的，然而國民政府一立，四方翕然來歸，就是當日能實行廉潔政治，使得當時頑夫廉，懦夫有立志，那時舉國人民無不痛心於北洋軍閥政治的昏聩，因此我們祇拿三萬不的槍枝，居然可以出師長江統一中國，這可憐至十

「今天專誠拜見先生，很冒昧」，我開始申明來意，「我願意知道先生在少年時代的奮鬥史，聽說，先生曾在新聞界服務過，可否把這些經歷談談，俾作爲我們後進者的一個示範」。

「我在少年時候，很早就和報紙接觸，那時，廣州當地有羊城日報，廣雅日報，梁任公先生在上海辦的清議報，立論清新，給我很大的影響」，他迴憶着說：「後來，又因爲從事革命工作，幾度和新聞界結緣，說起來都是極平濶的事情」。

「先生初次踏入新聞界，是在什麼時期」。

「初入新聞界，我那時是十六歲，在滙濟丁末年，跟父親在廣東乳源縣，訓練民軍，天天煮「大鑊飯」吃，因此被清廷官吏注意，風聲緊急，父親抱犧牲的勇氣，留守那裏，而派人送我逃往香港，到了香港，得訊父親終於被捕入獄了，我無法生活，虧得父親的朋友傅佐高先生，介紹到一家報館去當校對，薪水是每月十二元，工作是由下午三時至夜裏一時止，當時報館因爲太窮，編輯室權充宿舍，辦公桌就是我的床鋪，每夜非得整個辦公室事畢人散後不得安睡……」說到這裏，他口裏悠然吸着香烟。

「你聽，我這吸烟的惡習慣，就在那時候養成了的，我做了校對，却天天被派着寫短評，因爲編輯都是義務幫忙，稿子常常斷檔，我不能不大胆執一下筆，可憐十數歲的孩子，腦子裏那裏來的許多材料，有時竟連題目都找不到，於焦悶煩憂之中，便學會抽烟了，時髦煙捲，自然沒有資格抽，我所抽的是江門的生切煙，這種煙癮，愈來愈大，至今還沒有方法可以戒脫」。

「那時候，陳先生寫稿的內容，還能夠記得起來嗎？」

「哦，我還記得，在香港同時有一張報紙，短評欄的標題叫做「無所謂」，而我寫的短評，便冠上「有所謂」三字，兩相對照，很受讀者注意，陳樹人先生就在這時和我認識，他的筆名叫做「猛進」，因爲另一張報上寫稿的叫做「少進」，從這一點，可以想見我們寫的內容如

何了，但，關於自己練兵失敗的事，始終抱着「好漢打落門牙和血吞」的堅硬態度，隻字不提，埋頭工作」。

「在香港報館，工作了多少日子」。

「大概一年光景」。

「以後呢」。

「以後我父親解到廣州，被判爲永遠監禁，我一則要去看父親，二則以母親沒人照料，三則我的學業前途也很困難，在港長夜工作，絕無餘暇可以補習，所以又回廣州去，那時，回到廣州，真是城郭猶是，人物已非，六親斷絕，故舊走避，除了每星期到監獄探望父親二次以外，生活與學業這兩問題，簡直無法解決，母親和我商量，在家裏養了幾隻小豬，另外作些手工替人穿牙刷，每百枝俸得工錢一分二厘，靠這薄酬，勉以餬口，每日雖然例還有兩餐，而每餐的飯菜，以不過五分錢爲限，每月又設法找兩元學費，在一個培養窮人子弟的育才書社求學，這種半工半讀，一直到辛亥年舊曆九月九日，廣東宣布獨立，父親才大搖大擺出了監獄，父親和母親相見時，悲喜交集的情況，我現在時時迴憶，還覺得悽愴」，他凝着神，起了一抹懷舊之感。

「民國元年後，先生在那裏擔任工作」？

「民國元年九月，父親逝世了，我感念着父親生前的教訓，和知道自己學識的膚淺，即下決心，擺脫一切，——那一時期，我在學生軍中當一名司務長——考入法政專門學校讀書，是時就兼了香港華字日報的特約通訊員，月薪三十元，一面養親，一面求學」。

陳先生講一口國語，極流利，清晰，我忽照想起他曾經在北京讀過書，便問：

「先生在北京也求過學嗎」？

「不錯，民六在法專畢業，再入北京大學，當時替報館寫通訊很多，除了華字日報外，還受了循環日報的聘請，每月的稿費，比較豐富了，在北大時期，校長蔡元培，教授陳獨秀，胡適，蔣夢麟，李石

亞一隅，毫無衝突之必要，如有誤觀，可以解除，如有懸案，可以解決，應向大的目標方面共同協力，蘇聯不願爲他國而自火中拾粟，其他國家，又何嘗不然，故日蘇今日不應相爭，而使第三國在旁鼓掌稱慶，按照此次日德義三國條約第五條規定，該條約對於蘇聯，並無任何影響，蘇聯至此，對於日本之真意，應予以諒解，日蘇兩責任當權者之意圖，已可逐漸明瞭，今後日蘇國交調整之基礎，是否能趨於強化，則須視雙方之態度如何而定，假使雙方同時能理解相互之立場，本諸平等互讓之精神，以處理懸案，則此項處理，當然不見困難，日蘇間之未解決問題，如已解決，則兩國國交，必可調整，而進入於友好親善之關係，此處我人須聲明者，即誠如三國同盟之要旨，所載日本之企圖，乃爲舉共存共榮之實，建設新秩序並奠定永久和平之基礎，蘇聯固常高唱和平主義，且與三國同樣主張全權主義，並打破現狀者，則當然與三國有相通之處，此則明瞭已甚，吾人切望蘇聯，勿被英美拉攏，坦白開誠相交，藉以建築永久親善及和平之基礎也。

中日和平才能東亞自主興隆

大民會

諸位聽衆：今天的講題是「中日和平才能東亞自主興隆」，講到東亞民族，中日兩國不是最大嗎，歷史上的關係不是最深嗎，不幸兵連禍結陷於戰爭之中，忽忽已三年了，不是可痛心的嗎，如果殘酷的戰爭再拖延下去，東亞民族的前途，不知要造成怎樣一番的景象了，孫中山先生說「和平奮鬥救中國」這話是很有價值的，中國非和平統一不能復興，日本非和平不能盡領導改造東亞的責任，這是中日朝野人士應當要認識和覺悟的。

諸位不是已深知日本近衛首相之聲明，和汪主席致重慶政府電的意思嗎，日本並不以戰勝國自居，對於中國無領土之要求，無賠償軍費之要求，日本不但尊重中國之主權，且將仿明治維新前例，以允許內地營業之自由爲條件，交還租界，廢除治外法權，俾中國能完全獨立。

記得在本年三月國府改組還都時，日本著名人民團體「寰宇大同義會」爲表明日本國民熱烈擁護汪主席領導和平之總意起見，發起贊成和平之百萬簽名運動，最近該會已將一部分名冊獻給汪主席了，這友邦人士贊成東亞永久和平一片赤忱的表示，和我國民衆渴望和平熱烈的情緒，不是交相輝映了嗎，有可以和平的機會而不和平，不是根本愛國的道理，要知鵲蚌相爭，必爲漁翁得利，切勿爲他人造機會呀！

目前世界戰雲密布，太平洋怒濤險惡萬狀，遠東的環境已非昔日可比了，同室操戈，鬩狀之爭，那是自殺政策，中日親善，互助合作，才能共存共榮，立足於東亞大地，百年來的東亞，被白種人陰謀破壞，橫施壓力，蠶食鯨吞，已相當的狗受了，尤其是以中國爲目的物，任意魚肉，日本居唇亡齒寒的地位，白種人欲得志於中國，必先阻遏日本勢力的發展，這是事實問題。

現在白色帝國主義者已到沒落的時期，所有在遠東的勢力已瀕於瀕崩潰了，負東亞興隆責任的中日兩國應該相愛，把握良好的時機，爭取獨立自由，努力把侵略主義和共產主義斬除根，才能確立東亞民族自主興隆的基礎，才能東亞民族共享獨立自由的幸福。

陳公博先生訪問記

薛慧子

當代的革命偉人，沒一個不在堅苦危難中奮鬥前進，百折不撓，以迄於今，這一種鋼鐵似的革命精神，值得我們青年的揣摩學習，某一天清早，我懷着「心折已久」的敬意跑去訪問現任國民政府立法院長陳公博先生。

走進辦公室，陳先生神采奕奕，站在面前，體魄是那麼雄健，面色是那麼紅潤，一雙磁電般的眼睛，流露着微笑，又和藹又莊嚴，這一間辦公室，廣僅方丈，設備十分簡單，案頭疊着書籍文牘，在公務忙碌之中，他安祥地坐下和記者談話。

實施高度之經濟壓迫，應否認爲(攻擊)，此種問題，或將另組混合專門委員會加以研究。

其次，經濟上的挑戰，是否(攻擊)，可作另一問題，但在該約發生效力後，第三國如欲對於日本之建設東亞新秩序加以妨害，則其法有二，一爲，用武力攻擊，二爲，實施經濟壓迫，三國同盟條約成立之後，一切情形與從來大不相同，蓋三國條約規定政治，經濟，及軍事上之緊密合作，戰爭一起，決不能以一國爲對手而終，若有一國，在東亞向日本挑戰，則該國必在歐洲與德義兩國爲敵，故此國縱令具有在太平洋，大西洋，同時作戰之準備，左右迎敵，其危險殊大，而實際上現在未有完成兩洋作戰準備之國家也。

某民主主義國家之論客，曾謂，(英國之大艦隊逃竄至巴拿大或美國後，美國將用英艦隊大西洋，而集中自己之艦隊戰太平洋，然此種妄說之能否實現，雖軍事門外亦可知之。

如上所述，一國在歐洲及東亞兩地同時開戰，在今日情形之下，殆屬不可能，故上述之(武力攻擊)，殆不成問題，值爲問題者，乃經濟的攻擊也，蓋避免武力手段，施行攻擊，除經濟封鎖之外，無其他方法。

三國同盟成立後之最大問題，爲在東亞建設自給自足經濟，日本企劃院總裁星野直樹，本月八日在地方長官會議，力說強化物資動員計劃，以對付英美未來之經濟壓迫，然所謂自給自足，當爲十分困難之事業，何況此種計劃，不僅限於日本一國，且應包含中國，南洋等，在內之所謂大東亞圈乎。

樹立大東亞之自給自足經濟，應具如下之前提條件，即(一)日本應更進一步，謀計劃經濟之澈底，(二)中國動員人力，物力，開發大陸資源，(三)以南洋爲建設大東亞之重要一環，進行種種努力，促其加入。

太平洋與大西洋，現已非相距數千公里之大洋，日德義三國條約成立後，太平洋之水既可流入大西洋，大西洋之水亦可流入太平洋，故歐洲與東亞相距雖遙，太平洋與大西洋，却負有連繫歐亞兩洲之責任，世界雖因三國同盟而分裂爲二，世界之距離，則已在此而縮短矣，「真知力行」四字作爲成們中大的校訓，其中實包含有知仁勇三種最大的道德，包含有從學問思辨求得真知而力自躬行實踐之意，各位今日雖然尚在學生時代，似乎只要記得博學，審問，慎思，明辨的工夫就得，但是須知最後還是「篤行」，各位必須在求知的，同時，時時顧到「行」，養成那力行的勇氣，成爲包含知仁勇三德的完滿的人格者。

日蘇關係調整有望

自日德義三國同盟協定成立後，一般意見，皆認爲日蘇關係可以改善，蓋德義方面，殊有出面調停日蘇兩國關係之可能性，而日蘇兩國本身，亦感覺有此需要，益以建川大使業已首途赴任，故在今日調整日蘇國交，誠爲最好機會，東京日日新聞，十月十二日之社論，其論調頗有參考之價值，茲錄其大意如次，負有調整日蘇國交之重大使命之駐蘇大使建川中將，業於本月十一日自東京首途赴蘇履新，在本月月底大約可抵莫斯科，而日蘇外交交涉，不日當可開始，在交涉以前，吾人當然不能過於樂觀，但吾人鑒於日蘇兩國間所包圍之友好空氣，並具有自信力，與精神飽滿之建川新大使，則對於最近將來，日蘇兩國間建築親善，堅固基礎之事，不勝期待也，日蘇關係之好轉，實不自今日始，八月一日第七次蘇聯最高會議中，莫洛托夫外交人民委員長之演說，頗引起一般人之注視，其大意略謂，日蘇兩國互相承認彼此利益，假使能除去不必要之妨礙，則兩國國交之改善，頗有其可能性，而日本方面，如近衛首相等，遇有機會，亦竭力主張調整日蘇關係，故日本之真意，由此可以推揣也，尤以松岡外相，於七日之地方長官會議中，所發表之談話，更爲顯明，我國與蘇聯過去，由於種種理由，關係並不顯著，即際此世界革命之變局，日蘇雙方，在東

德蘭，及華盛頓，已起程至日本，中國，奉命撤退美僑。

據華盛頓方面聲稱，此項決定，不過為一種預防辦法，以保護此間美僑之生命安全，夫保護一國僑外人民之安全，當然不足為奇，但是保護辦法，祇是遇有危險之時，方實行之，然則目前之危險，似乎已接近事實，而非僅想像矣。

華盛頓此次驚人之舉，煞費世間多數人士之猜詳，據吾人所見，則為恐嚇日本之又一舉，與其兩年來所用之恐嚇手段，如出一軌，試述之，則有中國事變中之反日態度，一九一一年商業航運條約之取消，以及對日機件廢鐵汽油之禁運。

華盛頓似乎為對日本，在太平洋上持其作戰之態，而犧牲美國人民在華之商業及安全，乃復對世界各國以神聖之態度，宣布其為民主政治之奮鬥，而所欲者為對世界各國友誼之增進，至於日本，則美國不但堅決不肯接受其友好之表示，反而得步進步，使日美間之國交，日益惡化，將來如有不良之結果，當惟美國是問矣。

在此美國對華政策之過程中，一點極有趣味之事實，即在華各處美僑對之之反應，自一九三七年，中日戰事發生以來，在華美僑，屢次向其政府要求，予以更切實之保護，列舉理想中兇惡之日本所能給與之危險，正如頑童之呼狼來，並未見狼也，今其頑皮之呼喚，竟而得到答覆，且為意想不到之答覆，至此乃惟有整其行裝，離去其成家立業，安居致富之所在國。

每與行將離華之美僑談話之間，知其對於華盛頓此舉動之憤怒，吾人敢問華盛頓政府，此種威武與政計究有何用，如為對內之政治手腕，則吾人不敢顧問，如欲造成東方之嚴重局勢，以威脅日本，則恐美國將自投羅網矣。

▲德國地位之鞏固▼

某種方面，頗有因攻英之遲遲不進，以為德國已經碰壁，然而此

種信念，乃屬全無根據，攻英之舉，雖有德機之不斷襲英，固然一時遲緩不前，然而德國之攻英，正與其他戰事方面之重要行動相若，絕未稍有鬆弛也。

兩週以來，德意在巴爾幹及地中海方面，加緊活動，西班牙及巴爾幹方面，隨時有新局面之出現，而地中海之局面，在一週之內，或有整個變化之可能。

目前之情形，為軸心國鞏固其已得之地位，預備明春大舉進攻之時期，屆時或者德意兩國，將獲西班牙及巴爾幹主要國家之加入其聯盟，最近三國聯盟之成立，已將日本圈入軸心機構，而此三國聯盟，實為世間國家最有力之組合。

如西班牙及巴爾幹國家，加入軸心機構，則英國控制地中海之兩端，即直布羅陀與蘇彝士運河，必被切斷，而英國在地中海之霸權，將永被消滅。

觀察戰事一年後之德國地位，可得下列之惟一斷語，其地位鞏固是也，即使美國最後參加戰事，亦未必能影響戰事之結果，即勝利之必屬於軸心國也。

三國同盟與東亞圈之關係

日德義三國同盟，已於九月廿七日成立，世界各國，均受到極大衝動，三國條約簽字後最堪注目者，為列強第三國對此取如何態度，據該條約規定，日本尊重以德義為盟主之歐洲新秩序，德義亦尊重以日本為盟主之大東亞新秩序，換言之，日本盡力，協助德義重建歐洲，德義亦尊重日本建設大東亞共榮圈之努力，促其完成，故祇須他國不妨害歐洲及包含南洋內之大東亞兩新秩序之建設，三締約國亦決無自尋多事之理。

然據該約之規定，居第三國對德義及日本之建設新秩序出諸攻擊之舉時，該條約即自生效力，然則（攻擊）兩字之解釋如何，例如他國

感，其通訊之內容，大致為鼓吹取得新加坡之英國軍港，為美國艦隊之用。

英美關於新加坡軍港之交涉，不論其結果為何，日本必不因美國在南洋之海軍威脅，而發生畏懼，但惟認美國海軍之行動，為對日本南進政策之迷覺。

在上述之通訊中，司德令少將並不掩藏美國佔領新加坡軍港事實上將遇之困難，彼謂美國艦隊到達新加坡需時廿七日，如欲安全而繞道鳳凰島，菲琪，紐海勃萊，經爪哇海以取得英荷屬島之接濟燃料及空軍保護，則須六星期之行程。

取道瓜姆島及菲列濱，則行程較短一千五百英里，不過此道有日本空軍潛艇不斷襲擊之危險。

司德令少將且云：（新加坡軍港最低限度，當能堅守兩月），此語意義極深，蓋因其出於權威者之口也，而所謂新加坡固若金湯之傳說，不攻自破矣。

美國之鼓吹大海軍者，雖作誇大之論調，以及英荷所能給予美國艦隊進入南洋阻礙日本之援助，在美艦隊能安抵某一根據地或港口之前，必定受不斷之猛烈襲擊，能否達到其目的地，實成問題。

日本在海戰上，則有優越之地利，試觀太平洋地圖，可見日本之屬地及代管島嶼，自日本本土以至澳洲北岸，幾成銜接不斷之連線，皆可用為天然之屏障，而予其潛艇飛機以無限之根據地，此外尚有台灣之險隘，及海南島與其他華南之若干根據地可用，在其本土根據地之附近作戰，日本艦隊無須長驅遠駛，以之與奔波萬里，遠離其本國領海而來（新加坡）之美國艦隊相爭，其勝利可操左券。

日本對於美國佔用新加坡軍港之傳說，即使表示關心，亦非為其無力抵抗此種行動，但因此種行動乃為美國戰爭情緒之表現，故日本必取嚴厲之態度以阻止之，以保存太平洋上之和平，及東亞新秩序之順利前進。

▲傅市長被刺▼

重慶之黨徒，近復施其卑鄙之技倆，而又一無辜之義士為其暗殺而身死矣。此次之遇刺者，為上海特別市傅筱庵市長，噩耗傳來，中外人士莫不同聲哀悼。

十月十一日之侵晨，傅氏之多年「忠」僕，潛入其主人之臥室，而以利刃砍死之。

外界對於傅市長之敬愛，或者可於字林西報之一篇社論中見之，字林西報為上海英國之半官言論機關，茲將其關於傅市長遇刺之評論節譯如左：

「傅筱庵市長遇刺後各界所表示之驚駭與痛悼，可見滬上各界人士對於傅市長所抱敬愛之深忱，蓋自傅市長在任兩年以來，不但對於其直接管轄之區域內，著有勞績，即公共租界及法租界，亦莫不感其德政，當傅市長發表其接受大上海市長一職之初，曾受各方顯厲之批評，當時本報則曾指出傅氏對於蔣介石時代之南京政府，向未表示同情，因而隱居大連者，有數年之久」。

「且若人之一生，以其行為為定論，則傅市長於執政兩年之後，其聲譽正屬有增而無減，前年十月，傅市長之受任其職位，固明知其當前之有許多困難，若無傅氏之勇敢決毅，必難勝任也，彼亦明知其一已所冒之危險，但能確信其為國為民之正義，故決然赴之自若也，此則為傅市長所屢向本報表示者，而論之者，當以其政績為根據，可能之評判惟一，各界人士，已優為之矣，傅市長之死，實為上海及其近區所受之一慘擊，因其對於此間人民真誠宣勞，見義不辭也，其最後兩年之政績，將為人所永懷不忘矣」。

▲美僑之撤退▼

華盛頓政府之決定撤退東方美僑，香港，安南，亦在其內，實為關於遠東時局最堪驚人之一舉，據聞美國三大郵船，瑪利，波薩，孟

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

▲日本已預備應付一切變故▼

今日世界混亂之局勢，大有產生不可預測之變故之可能，然以日本對之，則有應付一切之充分預備，此乃事實，而非想像與逆料也，自近衛內閣二次登台以來，國內之團結與意志之確實堅強，為歷來所僅見。

雖有英美聯合之對日行動及其在華政策，日本建設東亞新秩序之決心不為稍移，為鞏固其所獲之進展，日本乃與德意締結三國聯盟，以加強其國際地位，故今日之日本，已為世界第一最強大之民族矣。

對於英美實力資源之藐視，乃屬諱言局勢之真態，然而日本之有充分預備，以應付任何威脅，則可侃然言之也，如以美國最近之行為與政策，作為評論之標準，則日本所有之預備，以及日本人民之團結與實力，幾乎為美國政府所完全忽視。

美國對日利用恐嚇威脅之手段，英國亦然，但在日本則決不為恐嚇威脅所屈服，此強大民族之決計實現解放東亞於英美侵略統治之下，其動力之大，孰能止之者。

美國挑撥戰事者，以及軍火商，均以激動戰事之呼聲，催促其政府對日採取激烈行為，此類人物，當然為自私漁利之徒，乃因不能認識日本之實力，導其國家於亂禍，而置其人民於水火。

日本今日自與德義聯盟，在世界此部已莫敢與敵，英美之無理干涉，更無其所能容忍，故而雖有所謂民主國之威脅，信任因其所有之預備，已能應付一切事變，故敢一乘成策，邁步前進也。

▲滇緬路重行開放▼

華盛頓方面之動作，衆信其為倫敦之在後牽線，至今而此種迷信可以破矣，蓋事實適與之相反也，滇緬路之封閉三月而重開，或者即為（英皇座後）美國勢力之初次確切表現。

若無美國之壓力，則頭腦頑固之英國政治家，或者不致願以對重慶政權僅作無謂之表示，而損及其在世界此部之利益也，英國之執政者，雖其極不明察者，亦能明瞭由此公路輸入之少許物資，必不能助蔣介石之抗日，轉敗為勝，即欲以之禦日進攻亦所不能也。

不過華盛頓現在乃能主張一切，而倫敦方面則惟其大西彼岸族兄之命是聽也，十月十八日滇緬路之重開，對於蔣政權之實力，雖所獲極微，然而其他危險，乃因之而生，此舉為對日之直接打擊，日本必然急起應戰，若是而大禍至矣，英帝國之崩潰因之而益速。

事雖出於偶然，但在滇緬路正將開放之前，美國發表借給重慶政權美金二千五百萬，故吾人所指之英國開放滇緬路，實出於美國之推動，不能謂之無因。

如英美希望其繼續助蔣能延戰事延長，而疲乏日本，則必大失所望，蔣介石即在能獲其所需一切軍火之地位，而能造成更強大之兵力，亦不能抵禦日本之前進，况深處蜀中，安能繼續抗戰。

滇緬路重開之惟一結果，將速亞洲英國勢力之消滅，而為全亞洲人民之福。

▲美國與新加坡軍港▼

英美再接再厲之狼狽為奸，有美國鼓吹大海軍者之提議以新加坡軍港為美國海軍之用，又露其一斑。

十月十一日紐約方面消息，退職海軍少將司德令，現為美國聯合新聞社之特別海軍通訊員，預測日美戰事發生時，兩國海軍將有之動



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開礦機器

熔鋼及熔鐵爐

起重機

測量機器

印刷機器

中華新報

中華民國二十九年十一月一日

第五卷

第四期

目 要

- 日本已預備應付一切變故
- 滇緬路重行開放
- 美國與新加坡軍港
- 傅市長被刺
- 美僑之撤退
- 德國地位之鞏固

農 商 銀 行

行址建康路二〇一號

營業室 二三三二
經理室 三三二二
電話掛號 六八二九

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