

Vol. 7, Nos. 24-25

C.R.B. TWO DOLLARS

中華民國新報

VOICE
OF
NEW CHINA

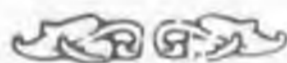
A BI-LINGUAL FORTNIGHTLY

Incorporating the CHINA OUTLOOK

ESTABLISHED in 1935

NANKING, September 20, 1942

Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a Newspaper



China and Japan

Currency Stabilization

Deliverance Of India

Future World
Structure

Burma's New Adventure

Greater E. Asia
Ministry

100 Years Of Opium

The World Olympiad
and World War II

The Future Of
Shanghai

We Who Are Of
Asia



President Wang Ching-Wei
National Government, Republic of China

刊月半聲新華中
VOICE OF NEW CHINA

Incorporating the CHINA OUTLOOK
Established in 1935

Published by The New China Publishing Company

8 Drum Tower Villa, Nanking, China.

號八村新樓鼓 京南

Shanghai Office 806 Continental Bank Bldg

113 Kiukiang Rd

號三十百一路江九海上

號六〇八樓大陸大

Tel 15166 六六一五一話電

P. O. Box 1522

二二五一箱信政郵 海上

L K KENTWELL, 甘德望 B A, (Oxon), LL B, (Columbia University, NY) Editor-in-Chief and Publisher

Y IKEDA 池田安藏 Advisory Editor

T HSU 許濤 Chinese Editor

W P FUNG 馮文彪 Business Manager

HENRY C CHEN 陳亨利 Asst. Chinese Editor

J M LEE 李文光 Advertising Manager

Subscription Rate:—\$15 00 per half year or \$30 00 per year (Shanghai Dollars) in China Yen 10 in Japan and Korea £1 00 per year in Europe Africa Australia, US \$5 per year in North and South America Postage included

Advertising Rates may be had upon application to the Publisher

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

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

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

Siem—Wu-chan & Co P O Box 64, opposite Ham Hualampon 9 Station, Bangkok

Japan—Maruzen Company, Ltd, 6 Nihonbashi Tori nichome Tokyo

Hongkong—South China News Agency 2nd Floor, 32 Holywood Road

U.S.A.—F W Faxon Co, 83 Francis St Black Bay, Boston Mass University Book Store 4326 University Way Seattle Wash Retail Dept Charles Scribner's Sons 597 Fifth Avenue, New York City G E Stechert & Co 31 33 East 10th St, New York City San Francisco News Co, 657 Howard St, San Francisco Cal Y Sakai 104 N Los Angeles St., Los Angeles, Cal Mutual Subscription Agency, 602 Crozer Bldg, Philadelphia, Pa, P.D and lone Perkins, 1620 Mission St. South Pasadena, Cal

England—W H Smith & Son Ltd, Standard House, London, WC 2 Hoshine Book Store, 83 Bishopsgate Street, London, E.C 2, Luzac & Co 46 Great Russel Street, London, WC 1, Simpkin Marshall, Ltd Stationers Hallcourt, London BC 4 Kegan Paul Trench Trubner & Co Ltd, 38 Great Russell Street London WC 1 W Heffer & Sons Ltd 3 and 4 Petty Cury Cambridge, B H Blackwell Ltd 50 and 51 Broad Street, Oxford East Asia News Service, 7 Victoria Street SW 1

France—Librairie Orientaliste Paul Geuthner 13, Rue Jacob Paris 60, Librairie d'Amerique & d'Orient Adrien-Maisonneuve, 5, Rue de Tournon Paris 60; Department Etranger Hachette, 14, Rue de Jassaint, Paris 8c

Germany—Hugo Strosand, Buchhandlung and Antiquariat, Berlin W 50, Rankastr, 21 Otto Harrassowitz, Quarstrasse 14 Leipzig C 1 Koehler & Voickmar A G & Co, Abt Ausland Haspitalstrasse 10 Leipzig, C 1

Italy—Emilie Imberti & Co Via Giulio 20 Torino (109)

Switzerland—Naville & Cie Agence des journaux rue du Rhone 35 Geneva

Holland—E J Brill Ltd Oude Rijn 33 A Loidea NV Martinus Nijhoff, Lange Voorhout 9, The Hague

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

Manchoukuo—[I Tschurin & Co New Towa Harbin

Java—G Kolff and Co., Batavia-Centrum

Straits Settlements—

The Federal Rubber Stamp Co, No 35 Raffles Square Singapore The Federal Rubber Stamp Co No 6 Beach Street Penang

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

India—D B Taraporevala Sons & Co, 190 Hornby Road Bombay, Chukkerverthy, Chatterjee & Co Ltd 15 Col lege Square, Calcutta

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

Finland—Rautatiekirjakauppa O. Y Koydenpunojankatu Helsinki

The Indian Manifesto

For about one year I have silently awaited the outcome of events. Now that the hour has struck I come forward and speak.

The fall of Singapore means the collapse of the British Empire the end of the Regime of Injustice the symbol of which this fortress had been and the dawn of a new era in the history of India.

The people of India have long suffered under the humiliation of a foreign yoke. As long as she was under British rule India was being ruined spiritually and culturally politically and economically. Now she must humbly thank the Almighty for the fortunate event which promises life and freedom for India.

In modern history British Imperialism is the most devilish enemy of Freedom the most terrible obstacle to Progress. On its account a very large part of mankind lives in slavery. In India approximately one fifth of the entire population is suppressed and persecuted without regard. To other nations the British Imperialism may represent the enemy of to-day, for India it is the eternal enemy.

Between the two countries neither peace nor a compromise is possible. The enemies of British Imperialism are the natural allies of India just as the allies of British Imperialism are to-day our natural enemies.

From time to time the outside world hears voices which come from India and which claim to speak either on behalf of the Indian National Congress or on behalf of the Indian people. These voices however, have to pass the channels of British propaganda and nobody should make the fatal mistake to regard them as being characteristic of Free India. As is natural in a country which is under foreign rule the British suppressors have endeavored to create rifts among the Indian people. Consequently there are men in India who openly support the British Imperialism and others who may it be intentional or unintentional help the British cause but who invariably screen their real motives by speaking of co-operation with Chungking China Soviet Russia and other allies of England. Opposite these creatures stand the vast majority of Indian people who do not want a compromise with the British Imperialism but who will continue to fight until complete independence has been won. Due to the war conditions in India the voice of the freedom loving Indians cannot penetrate beyond the borders. But we who have fought for two decades for our national emancipation know exactly what the vast majority of our people to-day think and feel.

At this crossroad of world history where we now stand I solemnly declare in the name of all freedom-loving Indians in India as well as abroad, that we will continue to fight against the British Imperialism until India herself is master of her destiny. In this fight and during the period of reconstruction which will follow we will with all our heart co operate with those who help us to defeat the common enemy.

I am convinced that in this holy war the vast majority of the Indian people will be with us. Machinations intrigues or plots of any kind of agents belonging to Anglo-American imperialism whatever prominent position they may occupy or of whatever nationality they may be will not succeed to throw sand into the eyes of the Indian people or divert them from the path of their patriotic duty.

The hour of deliverance has come for India. Now India will arise and break the chains which held her in bondage for centuries.

Through the liberation of India, Asia as well as the whole world will march on the road to the higher goal of Emancipation of Mankind.

SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE

March 1 1942

CHINA and JAPAN

"The relationship between China and Japan is one of common existence or extinction. Without Japan, there would be no China; without China, there would be no Japan."—Dr. Sun Yat-Sen.

HOW prophetic are the words of the founder of China's Republic uttered decades ago? It would almost seem that Dr. Sun had penetrated the inscrutability of the future and foresaw the events of today. The Sino-Japanese conflict was the result of a gross, a hideous and pitiable misunderstanding. It made opponents of a twain which by a diversity of affinities and affinities in diversity could progress individually only as boon companions, as steadfast friends. Countless and innumerable are the bonds and ties holding the two countries together, an inexorable chain forged almost by the centuries.

RACE AND CREED

Of the same race and creed the Chinese and Japanese are twins, neighbors in the family of nations striving ardently to attain a common goal—universal recognition of the equality of races, extirpation of the revolting, inhuman and monstrous discrimination against the Yellow races which constitute the greatest blot on the progress of World civilization. An unholy relic of barbarism it has for too long hurled defiance at twentieth century culture is its true essence and significance.

A MYTH SHATTERED

The grand and glorious feats of arms of the Japanese forces have forever shattered the myth of White supremacy. Japan's victory was the victory of all the Yellow people and those whose homes border the great Pacific Ocean on this side. Her humane treatment of the Whites who became her war prisoners was even more profound, it exemplified the magnanimity which even the Whites have never shown towards each other. A nation who has followed such grandiloquent acts of bravery on the field of battle followed by such stirring generosity and love even for the fallen foe today holds the civilized world spellbound and agape with wonder.

GREAT UNDERSTANDING

Not only for her feats of valor but more so for her all embracing and abiding love for humanity has Japan proved her indisputable and inalienable right to lead the other nations of the Pacific towards that new dawn when "All within the four seas are brothers" and none shall say them nay.

The New Order in East Asia carries with it no implication of a closed-door policy for the foreigners. That was a devilish machination dictated probably by necessity owing to the rapacity of the foreign pioneers who landed in ancient Cathay. The New Order extends a welcome to all who would come in a spirit of fraternity and equality—the New Order is a most positive negation of the criminal and barbaric theory of the inferiority of the Yellows.

The subservience of the Yellow race to the Whites guaranteed by the Anglo-American combine is one of the most revolting crimes of history and will go down for generations to come and all posterity as one of the worst symbols of a decadent civilization.

By KAN TEH-YUN (甘德雲)



FROM THE CAPITAL

MAYOR CHOU HSUEH-CHANG ATTENDS MUNICIPAL CONFERENCE AT HSINKING

Mr. Chou Hsueh-Chang, Mayor of Nanking, has arrived at Hsinking from his recent tour in Japan. He is attending the Municipal Conference now in session at Hsinking. He will return after the conclusion of the celebrations for the tenth anniversary of Manchoukuo.

INDUSTRY MINISTRY INVESTIGATING PRICE CONTROL IN VARIOUS CITIES

To secure first-hand information concerning the results of the fixing and control of prices in Shanghai, Soochow and other important cities, the Ministry of Industry has sent a number of officials to investigate the economic conditions prevailing in those areas, it was learned from official quarters.

SUGAR STOCKS EXEMPTED FROM SPECIAL TAX

The Ministry of Finance has ordered the Tax Administration to exempt old stocks of sugar from taxation. It will be recalled that the levy of a Provisional Special Tax on sugar and cosmetics was proclaimed recently.

Trade guilds lately petitioned the Tax Administration inquiring whether or not the large quantities of sugar stocked in various stores are subject to the special tax. The petition was forwarded to the Ministry of Finance which announced today the remission of the tax for old sugar stocks.

WITHDRAWAL OF OLD NOTES FROM HUPEH AND KIANGSI

The Ministry of Finance has sent a telegraphic communication to the Hupeh Provincial Government in connection with the exchange of old notes for the new feat in Kuukiang, Nanchang, Sasi and Yincheng.

The Hupeh Provincial Government has been requested to devise suitable measures for such exchange, which began on September 16.

MR. CHEN CHI-CHENG GIVES PRESS INTERVIEW

The Chinese delegation for participation in the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo, consisting of 70 members and headed by Mr. Chen Chi-Cheng, Chairman of the Frontier Affairs Commission, en-trained for Manchoukuo recently.

The delegates were seen off at the Pukow railway station by over 200 representatives from various Chinese and Japanese organizations. While passing through Tientsin, they will be joined by others from North China.

In an interview granted to Central Press prior to the departure of the delegation, Mr. Chen Chi-Cheng stated that the delegates were proceeding to Manchoukuo to attend the celebrations, to be held on September 15 and 16, for the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Manchoukuo Empire. "Realizing the importance of the task before them, it goes

without saying that all the delegates will do their best to fulfill their mission," declared Mr. Chen.

The leader of the delegation gave a brief survey of the relations between China and Manchoukuo since the signing of the joint Declaration by the Governments of China, Japan and Manchoukuo in November, 1940, and stressed the significance of President Wang Ching-Wei's state visit to Manchoukuo in May this year and the return visit to Nanking by the Manchoukuo Premier, General Chang Ching-Hui last June.

Mr. Chen emphasized the desirability of cementing further the close relations already existing between the two countries. "The founding of the Manchoukuo Empire has had important effects on the defence and reconstruction of East Asia. It has epoch-making significance. The common ideal of China and Japan lies in the realization of permanent peace in East Asia and the co-existence and co-prosperity of East Asiatic countries," stated Mr. Chen.

Before concluding, Mr. Chen recalled these words spoken by President Wang Ching-Wei: "We were brethren in the past, are brethren today and will remain brethren for ever and ever. We must work hand in hand for the welfare of our people and for the realization of permanent peace in East Asia."

NANKING, TOKYO MAYORS MEET



Mayor Chou Hsueh-chang of Nanking (left) being greeted by Mayor General Ayao Kishimoto of Tokyo at the Tokyo Municipal Office during his visit in Tokyo. The two mayors attended the municipal conference held in Hsinking this month.

CAPITAL OF CHINA UNITED FILM PRODUCTION CO. SWELLS TO \$12,500,000 AS RESULT OF OVER-SUBSCRIPTION

Testifying to the popular confidence in the bright future and immense potentialities of the China United Film Production Company, Ltd. the drive for the

subscription of new shares recently launched by Mr. Lin Pai-Sheng, Minister of Publicity in his capacity of Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company, has met with the overwhelming success of raising the Company's capital to \$12,500,000 instead of \$10,000,000, which was originally set as the goal of the campaign.

PRESIDENT WANG REVIEWS MILITARY CADETS

The Central Army Officers Academy celebrated its first anniversary recently in the presence of a large number of Government leaders, including Mayor Chen Kung-Po of Shanghai; General Pao Wen-Yueh, Minister of War; General Matsui, Supreme Adviser to the National Military Commission.

Clad in a generalissimo's uniform, President Wang Ching-Wei, concurrently President of the Academy, arrived at the premises of the Academy shortly before 10 a.m. when an impressive review was to take place.

At ten o'clock sharp, the President and other Chinese and Japanese leaders ascended the reviewing stand, where

(Continued on page 19)

A BI LINGUAL FORTNIGHTLY

INCORPORATING THE CHINA OUTLOOK

ESTABLISHED IN 1935

PUBLISHED BY THE NEW CHINA PUBLISHING COMPANY NANKING CHINA

REGISTERED AT THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER

EDITORIAL NOTES & COMMENTS

Currency Stabilization

WITH the impetus given by currency stabilization and the unification of the monetary system by the Finance Ministry of the National Government, the authorities in Central China will shortly launch sweeping price control measures designed to combat inflation and ease the economic situation.

A few months ago it has been felt that commodity prices have reached the apex after a protracted and continuous upward trend. Despite all predictions to the contrary prices continued to soar imposing untold hardship on the masses until the authorities decided definitely to call a halt to further increases. The Japanese authorities time and again, have declared their avowed intention to help stabilize the C.R.B. The public shortly will witness the operation of drastic measures to this end.

Only the abolition of the old fapi by a gradual process imposing little or no hardship on the populace will make possible the enforcement of whatever drastic measures contemplated. In this connection Mr. Chow Fu Hai, the finance minister and head of the Central Reserve Bank has done the most meritorious work in the field of national finance. His tact, foresight and adroit handling and solving of the most intricate problem, will redound to the benefit of the millions.

The growing confidence of the people in the C.R.B. to day has become implicit. As a government depository and premier banking institution of this country the Central Reserve Bank of China and those guiding its destinies have more than lived up to what was expected of them. Devising measures to disperse the racketeers of the frayed notes and the multitude of other nefarious practices, the bank has succeeded in wiping out the operations of exchange profiteers and get-rich-quick merchants. At one time these activities became well-nigh intolerable and the situation was indeed exasperating. The Central Reserve Bank in fighting

the rackets and emerging victorious from the fray has rendered an imperishable public service. Economists and those interested in the economical structure of China must not lose sight of the fact that Shanghai is but a unit within the orbit of the entire Greater East Asia edifice. Its problems will be solved accordingly. With the eventual flow into this area of merchandise from the South Seas and other areas within the Co Prosperity Sphere, Shanghai will come in for its share of the benefits of Japanese war achievements. The Asia Development Board is entrusted with the stupendous task of revitalizing the economics of the whole of the Greater East Asia sphere which was temporarily thrown out of gear by the Pacific War. Hitherto the immense material wealth of the Pacific was diverted to enrich the Anglo-American countries, but henceforth they will be produced and circulated primarily for the aggrandisement of Greater East Asia. It can readily be seen that, with such a solid foundation as material opulence, that its structure when completed, will be a house built on enduring and solid beginnings.

Deliverance of India

India stands at the parting of the ways at present, and courage and decision have never been more strongly required in Indian leaders than at present. If they fail to rise to the occasion and let slip the present golden opportunity for realizing their age-long aspiration, they will surely earn the odium of having done the Indian people a serious injustice, for India's hopes will then be shattered forever.

As to Japan's attitude toward India or India's aspirations, it has often been formally proclaimed, in the course of his recent speech in Osaka, for instance, General Hideki Tojo, the Premier, after describing how earnestly Japan is pushing the work of establishing a new order in Greater East Asia and how gladly all peoples in the Southern Regions are cooperating with her declared "What this situa-

tion in Greater East Asia indicates to the far-sighted leaders of India who have long aspired to realize India for the Indians need not be reiterated here.

As was generally expected, the leading figures of India, refusing to be coaxed by cajolery or to submit to the oppressive measures which are Britain's habitual methods, have become spiritually independent of Britain and are now demanding the withdrawal of the insatiably despotic British influence from India. That Japan will not be stinting in extending support and cooperation to India for the realization of her age-long aspiration is as it has repeatedly declared. Control over India has always constituted the basis of the existence of the British Empire. Therefore, Japan, determined as she is to crush the United States and Britain, cannot permit the Anglo-American influence to remain in India."

These assurances by the Japanese Premier and the establishment of the new Central Administrative Organ in Burma with Dr. Ba Maw as Chief Administrator, just announced, are evidently producing their effects on the Indian mind. No matter how fine the promise which Britain gives to India may be, its fulfillment of necessity waits on Allied victory. Is there any possibility of Allied victory, however? There is no gainsaying the fact that Allied prospects of victory which have never been bright have become decidedly gloomy of late.

Pacific War

It is most heartening to observe that Japan still continues to increase her dominant position over her enemies. From the very first day of the war when the Japanese Forces dramatically demonstrated their superiority at Pearl Harbor until today, Japan has constantly maintained the upper hand over the United States and Britain. The latest reports from the fighting areas and from the home fronts of both sides reveal this condition to be true.

The Allies, despite their loud boasts, have been able to do nothing at all. They still talk of winning back their lost territories, but they keep on losing more. They make promises to each other about establishing a second front, but the second front never materializes. They talk of their inevitable victory because of their potential productive power, but that productive power continues to remain merely potential and not actual. The news from America's home front reveals how helpless the productive efforts of the United States are. For instance, some time ago, the

the United States could not spare enough materials for even this project, nor could the airplane manufacturing industry be reshaped to handle this special type of planes.

Future World Structure

To speak of the future economic structure of the world is perhaps a little too early yet. However, Japan who is confident in the belief that she will come out victorious in the War of Greater East Asia, already has made a blueprint of the future economic

the parties engaged in commercial relations but the fact of the matter is that this principle has been the very institution which has been sucking the world of its very life-blood. Under this pseudoaltruistic word, the Anglo-Americans have been conducting their methodical exploitation of enslavement of the world.

On the surface, this doctrine seems to advocate the development of industries and resources which the country is best fitted for but in actuality, free trade as practised by the Anglo-

ANTI-BRITISH MASS MEETING HELD IN MANILA



Indian residents in Manila held a large Anti-British mass meeting on August 11. A section of the gathering which attended the meeting is shown at left. Reproduced by courtesy of the authorities concerned.



United States Government for the first time reluctantly confessed that the Axis sinkings of Allied ships so exceeded the capacity of Allied shipyards to make good the losses that both the imports and exports of the United States would henceforth have to be restricted to absolutely essential military goods. What this policy means to the program of aid to England and the Soviet Union can well be imagined. To lend emphasis to the shipping shortage is the news that shipyards in New Orleans and steel mills in Detroit have had to shut down because of lack of materials. On the basis of the idea that planes require less material and are quicker to build, the Americans for several weeks now have been toying with a scheme of building fleets of transport planes of a special design to carry supplies overseas. But after much blatant publicity in the typical American manner, the scheme has been dropped. The reason was that

layout and to discuss the problems from this angle perhaps may be timely.

In form, this economic structure which is to be erected has been predicated on the elimination of the Anglo-American influences from the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and in content, will be formed by those principles of co-prosperity and the liquidation of the abominable Anglo-American doctrine of monopoly and exploitation.

The question is: How will this new regional co-prosperity economy operate? And how will it develop?

In prying open this secret, it is necessary first of all to look into the methods by which the past economic relations between the nations were conducted. In the past, the world economy of the Anglo-Americans were based on that of free trade. On the surface, this doctrine of free trade seems innocuous and beneficial to all

Americans was designed so that these industrially advanced nations might continue to live in extravagance and so that they might obtain complete control over the world economically.

Hand in hand, with this doctrine, the Anglo-Americans had another device by which to make other nations kowtow to their principle of world hegemony. That was the international gold standard system, by which gold had to be kept in both London and New York for the settlement of foreign exchange transactions.

Construction of Greater East Asia

The construction of Greater East Asia strictly speaking cannot be completed by economic construction only; but in consideration of the fact that successful execution of the military operations in the present war is largely dependent on the expansion of the

EDITORIAL NOTES & COMMENTS

economic strength in the national defense sphere belonging to each fighting party, it goes without saying that "we must attach the greatest importance to the development in the Co Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia," says Mr Iwao Hata

The Greater East Asia Constructional Council, which was established in the Cabinet in February last, presented to the Government its recommendation concerning the educational policy, population policy, and economic construction policy in all regions in the Co Prosperity Sphere. Following the presentation of its opinion to the Government involving the three important questions stated above, the Commission was requested by the Government to conduct a careful study of all matters concerning the development of the mining and technical industries, electric power, agriculture and forestry, live stock raising, financing and banking, and traffic and transportation, etc in the Co Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia.

Since then, the Commission has been devoting its time and energy to the study of all matters involved. This shows that the authorities are doing their best for the economic construction of Greater East Asia, which is essential for perfect execution of the military operations of this country.

Navy Eagles Secret Strength

Through five long years of military campaign in the China Affair, Nippon has repeatedly proven to the world the dazzling strength of her mighty Naval Air Force, stresses Commander Saiziro Furuhashi in his article "Bringing up Navy Eagles" published in the most recent issue of the Sunrise. But, however great the victories or however daring the feats may have been, there were some skeptic nations who were reluctant to admit these brilliant achievements and firmly held on to the view that the secret of the success of the Imperial Naval Air Force was due not so much to the hidden strength as to the weak and utterly disorganized Chinese Air Force which apparently offered no resistance at all. These nations contended, therefore, that the aerial victories won by Nippon's air forces do not serve as a criterion of her strength, and that should she meet their mighty air force on an equal basis, she would be easily annihilated. This wishful thinking was shattered to pieces only too soon. With the Greater East Asia War, which abruptly broke out on December 8, 1941, Nippon had to face the self-styled almighty Great Britain and America who had constantly hung on to this one-sided viewpoint and

snubbed at the hidden strength of Nippon's power. What happened at the outset and during the course of the War is but a recent history—a history too vividly known to the whole world—except to the people of hostile nations who were blindly led to believe in the false and groundless news flashes and propaganda made by their governments in fear of uprising of adverse opinions.

Italy Honors Air Warrior

Captain Carlo Emmanuel Buscama of the Italian Bomber Corps has been officially declared an hero of Italy for his gallant exploits in having sunk single handed 60,000 tons of enemy warships and merchant vessels since the beginning of the present war.

The Captains activity commenced with the air raid on Alexandria on the evening of August 13, 1940, and his record shows that on August 27, he damaged two London class cruisers, sank one Kent class cruiser on September 17, damaged the warship Renown on September 20, damaged two Cape Town class cruisers on November 2, sank one 10,000 ton class merchant vessel on November 13, seriously damaged a cruiser at Crete Island on December 3 and sank one 6,000 ton merchant vessel on December 26.

His record during 1941 revealed that he sank one 8,000 ton cruiser on March 28, sank one 15,000 ton merchant vessel on April 15, damaged one 7,000 ton converted cruiser on April 4, seriously damaged one 5,000 ton merchant vessel on April 5, seriously damaged one 10,000 ton cruiser on April 19, seriously damaged one destroyer on August 8, sank the anti submarine net layer, Protector (2,600 tons) on August 11, seriously damaged one Keath class destroyer on August 22, seriously damaged one 7,000-ton merchant vessel on November 23, bombed one warship (believed to be a cruiser) on December 17, and sank one 10,000 ton merchant vessel on December 28.

During this year, he air torpedoed the aircraft carrier, Argus, and damaged her on June 14, 1942, and sank one 5,000-ton merchant vessel on June 15. Thus, within less than two years, the Italian ace sank two large cruisers, two converted cruisers, one anti submarine net layer and six merchant vessels totalling 60,000 tons, while he had seriously damaged two battleships, one aircraft carrier, six cruisers, two destroyers and two merchant vessels. For this meritorious service rendered, he was promoted two ranks and granted eight medals.

Burma's New Adventure

The new Central Administrative Organ of Burma, which assumed power constitutes a notable step in the process of restoring that country to the control of the Burmese themselves. It is a step which should be hailed with joy not only by all Burmese but by every Asiatic who can see in this event one more milestone along the path of redemption of all Asia from the oppressive clutches of an alien imperialism.

The establishment of this new governmental body in Burma is nothing but the belated lighting of an old wrong perpetrated by the British. Burma was originally a flourishing kingdom boasting of a brilliant civilization. But the British, after bludgeoning India into servitude, sought new worlds to conquer, and on the flimsiest of pretexts waged a series of three wars upon Burma. The consequence was that the British sliced off a substantial portion of Burmese territory in 1826, another portion in 1853, and in 1886 took over the entire kingdom adding it to the British Indian Empire.

The vicissitudes of the present War of Greater East Asia which took the Japanese Forces into Burma must have appeared like a godsend to the patriots of Burma who had long been waging a brave but vain fight for freedom. This was the chance of a lifetime, a unique historical opportunity to throw off the hated shackles of British tyranny. It was no wonder that the Burmese people generally hailed the Japanese Forces as liberators and showered aid and cooperation upon them. And it was no wonder also that the Japanese reciprocated with sympathy and practical guidance, for it has always been the historic mission of Japan to stand as the champion of Asia against the aggressions of imperialistic Powers from afar.

The establishment of the new Central Administrative Organ is the logical outcome of this mutually helpful relationship between the Burmese patriots and the Japanese Army. It is a move which brings one step closer the ideal of Burma for the Burmese which is the natural goal of all the people of the country and with which the Japanese sincerely sympathize as evidenced by Premier Tojo's declaration. It is a step which will prepare the Burmese in a practical manner for the responsibilities which they are eventually destined to assume.

The Russian Front

Increasing daily in momentum the battle of the giants in Russia even as we go to press witnesses the Germans

hammering almost at the gates of Stalingrad. The avalanche of the German army has swept all before it testifying to the efficacy of the Nazi war machinery which today as in the past two years proved a steam-roller whose advance none can check.

The war in Russia is the most titanic in world history with the Germans daily shortening the distance between them and the Caucasus Mountains. With a number of industrial cities and towns in German hands it will not be long before the Reds will find their war machinery out of gear with the acute shortage of material and oil.

If the conflict in Russia is Britain's ace card and last hope then the unrelenting German drive to the Caucasus and the severe Red reverses must have sounded the death knell for the Allied Powers. Stubborn fighters ordered not to yield a further inch of territory to the attackers but to defend their terrain even at the cost of their own lives the Soviet soldiers were utterly unable to prevent the Germans from continuing their inexorable drive.

Tanks, planes, artillery and all the most modern implements of warfare are being pitted into the fray but there can be no doubt left in anybody's mind today that the Germans have more than the upper hand. The Reds up to now are fighting on the defensive with their backs to the wall and nothing short of a miracle can turn the tide of war in their favour. Well might they exclaim with Milton's Satan that "though the field be lost, all is not lost." In fact this is the only consolation left for the quasi defeated Soviet hordes.

Even before the winter sets in the Reds might have found themselves utterly and finally crushed. For long years have the dreaded Red hydra reared its ugly head threatening to disrupt even the very foundations of European civilization and all that it took centuries to build. The passing of the monster will not be a lachrymose affair for most people and their victory would have delivered the world of a scourge the like of which has not been witnessed before. The menace to everything decent, sacrosanct and worthwhile in our lives would have been forever removed.

Letters of Junius Sinicus

The letters of JUNIUS SINICUS to President Roosevelt appearing in the "People's Tribune" make very interesting reading. The American leader is severely censured for meddling in China's affairs. The writer declares that while the Lease-Lend Bill might be a wise expediency to apply to other



German motorcyclists pulling a "Krad" through a mine crater during their advance into southern Russia. Note cleverly designed camouflage resembling shadows of foliage worn over tunics and helmets.

countries, in China it is no more than a poisonous drug. The action of America can only serve to accentuate China's internal differences and hinder rather than ensure peace in this country.

"America's whole policy in China has been animated by your mistaken concept that America's interests are best served by keeping China and Japan at war, and so, as a corollary, by obstructing any movement that promises to bring the blessings of peace to the war-torn Chinese masses, nine-tenths of whose sufferings can be laid to your door. Such a policy is morally, utterly indefensible..."

Criminal irresponsibility could go no further. Every wife now, as the war's result, is bemoaning her husband; every mother is now weeping for her son and have only you to thank for. Blessed are the peacemakers for theirs is the Kingdom of Heaven, but yours shall be the Kingdom of hell. In Asia as in Europe, you have been the arch-saboteur of peace and as such, in scorn, disgust and savage anger, I, JUNIUS SINICUS, denounce you," the letter concludes.

Old Order Collapsing

Like a pack of cards the Old Order in Europe and Greater East Asia is collapsing. It is the inevitable. An order based on inequality, inhumanity and unfairness can only come to one end—self-determination.

The resoluteness of the Axis to set up a New Order was clearly and

unequivocally emphasized recently by Mr. H. G. Stahmer, German Ambassador to China. He declared that Germany was compelled to resort to arms for the defence of her inalienable rights. It was left to Adolf Hitler to make the most momentous decision in world history. Within the short span of six years he welded the German people into a dynamic, solid bloc through the establishment of a new social and political order.

Removal of the injustices immortalized by the criminal Treaty of Versailles was a natural consequence of an unnatural, unilateral act. Unswervingly, the FUEHRER pursued his policy: to redress the greatest wrong done by man to man at Versailles.

The iron discipline and consciousness to fight for a just cause gave Germany the impetus to defeat the enemy wherever he appeared, the doyen asserted.

He added that the outmoded world order has been creaking in its joints when the people of Germany came to a realization of the necessity to stake everything in a most gigantic struggle for human liberty and equality, the likes of which stagger the imagination and surpass anything ever witnessed before.

Three years of war have rolled by; three years of the most extreme exertion, deprivation and titanic effort to redress a great inhumanity and injustice. Yet today we find the German

people more determined than ever to carry the torch of the new order into a world which has been groping in a labyrinth of darkness and ignorance.

Greater E. Asia Ministry

Forging another link in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is the recent news from Tokyo of the mooted creation of Greater East Asia Ministry within the Tokyo Cabinet which will absorb the Asia Development Board, the Manchurian Affairs Board and other organs which will be merged into a single organization. The project, when brought to realization, will result in the centralization of the work carried on by these organs and a multitude of bureaus and will ensure greater efficiency and expedition in the execution of measures designed to better any region within the Sphere.

The new Ministry is expected to be inaugurated by October 1. By then its new personnel and organization will have been completed. The decision to set up the new Ministry was decided upon recently.

The general work of the ministry will be the administration of Japanese affairs in countries and regions within the Sphere. The basic policy of the new organ will be to bring about a successful culmination of the Greater East Asia War and to ensure the success of the construction of Greater East Asia structure.

The Ministry shall direct its activities to the political, economic and other spheres and shall also exert its

energies to the development of natural resources of the regions within the Sphere.

Eugene Chen Returns

Mr. Eugene Chen, veteran Chinese politician who recently returned to Shanghai from the south pointed the finger of scorn at Britain's connection with India's struggle for national independence. The British can cast Gandhi and other Indian leaders into prison he declared, but there are victories whose enormity debases the conqueror and sets free material and imponderable forces that may make for his downfall.

He asserted the right of "we who are of Asia" to "possess and rule Asia territorially, politically, economically." In Gandhi and his struggle against Britain, he saw the symbol of Asia "regathering strength....newly asserting the right of this ancient continent to self-determination and freedom from political domination and economic exploitation by Western Imperialism."

This was the first time that Mr. Chen has revealed his presence here in Shanghai. Mr. Chen, who was Foreign Minister in the Revolutionary Government at Wuhan in 1927, and in the National Government at Nanking in 1932, came here recently from Hongkong, where he had been staying prior to the outbreak of the East Asia War.

He went on to say: If it be said that the sword has given England the right to rule India, it would be more

seemly for British leadership to throw away its camouflage of freedom and democracy, and move back openly to barbarism.

The full text of the statement issued by Mr. Chen at his home here in Shanghai follows:

"There is something deeply wrong in the British arrest of Mahatma Gandhi. No Chinese, with a strong memory of the Indian attitude when Nationalist China was struggling with British Imperialism at Wuhan in 1927, can be silent on this act of force. And it may be well for Japan, in the light of the new realities resulting from December 8, to ponder on the lesson which the Indian Revolution teaches.

"In Gandhi one sees not merely an Indian leader, original and unique though he is, but the figure of an Asiatic who at this moment in history stands for Asia, as a noble symbol of an Asia re-gathering strength after centuries of weakness and newly asserting the right of this ancient Continent to self-determination and freedom from political domination and economic exploitation by Western Imperialism.

"We Who Are of Asia..."

"We who are of Asia must possess and rule Asia territorially, politically, economically. Just as we have no right to dominate and exploit Europe and America, so they who are of the West have no right to dominate and exploit Asia.

"If it be said that the sword has given England the right to rule India, it would be more seemly for British leadership to cease using the great idiom of freedom, liberty and democracy, move back openly to the barbaric stage in the evolutionary development of society and sustain frankly the ideas and practices which more than six thousand years of civilized life have revealed to be without survival value if man is to advance to a better and safer future.

"Britain has the force to imprison Gandhi and impose on him the fate which Imperial Rome, another World Power in its days of grandeur, exacted of Christ who, also an Asiatic, was arrested and tried as an agitator. The British Raj can cast Nehru and other leaders of conquered India into gaol and, perhaps, may be still strong enough to master the Indian Revolution. But there are victories whose enormity debases the conqueror and sets free material and imponderable forces that may make for his downfall."

MOPPING-UP IN CELEBES



Japanese bluejackets fording a river in mopping-up operations in the interior of the Celebes.

The WORLD OLYMPIAD and WORLD WAR II

By T. D. CHEN

WHAT would you pay for a ringside seat for World War II? What would you give to have known in advance the collapse of France and Poland, the stubborn resistance of Finland, the meteoric rise of the Totalitarian Powers, the hidden strength of Japan and the rapid fall of the Allied strongholds in the Orient?

Yet as far back as 1936, all these breath-taking events were prognosticated. The TRIALS FOR WORLD WAR II WERE HELD AT THE OLYMPIC STADIUM IN BERLIN IN 1936.

Since childhood I have been drawn to Athletics both as an active participant and as an enthusiastic spectator. It satisfied one's ardent craving to be on equal terms with the next man at the commencement of a competition. No amount of favoritism, friendship or monetary influence could sway the issue. As in a modern full dress war only performance counted.

With the passing of time added zest was given to my sporting proclivities. I was not satisfied with merely visualizing important athletic meets from afar, from accounts given by sportswriters. I was determined to see for myself the greatest spectacle of them all—the OLYMPIAD. My opportunity came in 1936.

With the exception of Russia, who chose to hold herself aloof, and Spain, then on the brink of a civil war, the youth of the world hearkened to the call. They came, they conquered or were conquered and left. Some were overwhelmed with joy and others returned home heartbroken. The test of months of painstaking training was decided in a few hours and in many cases, a matter of split seconds. My unquenchable desire to be present at the great meet was satisfied.

Somewhere I read —“The modern Olympics is a revival of the Olympic Games of Ancient Greece, held every fourth year from the year 776 B.C. Greek states were incessantly at war, but despite the chaotic conditions prevailing, they met in the athletic fields even in the midst of strife, the most progressive and virile states winning the majority of the contests.”

With dynamic force, the truth dawned on me, the absolute certainty that between the Olympiad and war there must be a link, that hence from the athletic performances of a country one is able to gauge a certain insight into the secret strength of that progress. Advances in proportion to performances in the

field of sport and serves as an ideal cross section of the morale of a country.

The modern Olympiad is a faithful counter part of a total war. The recruiting of talent is not dissimilar to a mobilization, the preliminary and final trials—manoeuvres the coaches and managers, the staff officers, performers in the field—performers on the real field of battle. Each team is sent out with the blessings of a government and the unanimous support of the people. It is all so vivid and realistic—a defeat could not be turned into a victory. It is one or the other and between the twain there is no middle course.

Countries capable of turning out good athletes are bound to produce better soldiers. Running a little faster, jumping a little higher and further, the ability to carry heavier weights, endure a little longer all helps, and to cap the climax the athlete is imbued with the inflexible will to win in soldier-like fashion.

I wonder how much the results of the last World Olympiad had to do with the Fuehrer's dictum in 1933 when National Socialist Germany was born, that she was ready to regain her proper place in the sun, and to lead the struggle for a New European Order. Somehow his constant consultations with those around him during the progress of the events, seems to me to be more of a study of national strength than the witnessing of individual feats.

The Rise of the Totalitarian States

Prior to 1936, the United States, Great Britain and her colonies monopolized the Olympiads. Individual and team honors went to them in practically all events, but the last Olympiad saw a *volte face*. It was marked by an athletic renaissance in the totalitarian states.

To fairly analyze the affair, I have grouped the various events into sections, in which representative teams competed. Minor events as basketball, gymnastics, polo, fencing, shooting, riding, handball, canoeing, sailing, hockey, cycling, women's competitions, etc. have not been classified. Totalitarian nations garnered laurels in five out of seven sections, two went to the democratic states and one to the neutrals. The United States took first place in the track and field, although it is noteworthy that the combined teams of Germany, Japan, Italy and Finland

ousted by a fair margin the combined democratic states in field events. Germany revealed her strength in boxing and rowing, winning them by a large margin. Japan was without a peer in swimming and the first and third places as well as the record went to her for the Classic Marathon. Italy after strenuous preliminary rounds emerged victor over Austria (Germany) in the finals for soccer. To combined neutral states went the laurels for wrestling.

There must be a reason for this sudden turning of the tables. Without hesitation, I ascribe this to the industrious zeal of the youth of the nation. Few countries ever gave up so much time and encouragement for the physical development of the coming generation; the leaders of tomorrow, as the totalitarian states, it forms a major part of their progressive programme.

Finland's Grand Display

The eyes of the world looked at the performances of Finland at war with admiration, when she resisted tremendous odds in a David and Goliath manner, the Russian bear's wanton attack upon her. Even the Anglo-American Press at the early stages of the war were loud with their praise, although their tune had to be changed later to suit the politics of their leaders. Certainly there must be a connecting link in Finland's magnificent showing in the World Olympiad and the World War II. Were not her accomplishments on the track, field and the squared arena a clear indication of her strength, regardless of her sparse population? A brief survey of the last Olympiad shows that Finland gathered first and second places for the 5,000 meters, first, second and third for the 10,000 meters, first, second and fourth for the 3,000 meters steeplechase, second for putting the shot, second, third and fifth for the javelin, fourth for

the hammerthrow and the high jump. Fourth and fifth places went to her for the classic Marathon, and in the ring her champions climaxed their long string of victories with a first place for boxing and a first and two thirds for wrestling. A country able to turn out athletes "better than the best" certainly will exist and overcome all obstacles.

The Case of France

A contrast to Finland is France. She was termed a world power before the world conflagration yet in terms of her contributions to the world of sport, she could not be considered as such. On the track and field, in swimming and rowing, in football and in the marathon, she did not chalk up a single win. As a matter of fact she did not even show up amongst the first six. All that she could be proud of was a win each in the boxing and the wrestling events. If her prowess in the field of sport is any criterion her resultant swift defeat at the hands of Germany, is actually no surprise but a natural course of events.

Britain's Decline

Britain was the birthplace of modern athletics. She took sports to her bosom, and it greatly assisted her in the building of her worldwide empire. She produced the best then, but of recent years she rapidly lost ground to other nations. A sure measure of gauging her decline was her incredibly poor showing at the World Olympiad. Only three wins, one a 50 kilometer walk, the 4 x 400 meter relay and one rowing event, were all that she could turn in. What has happened to England's Lidells, Lord Burghleys, Hills and Lowes; athletes that have carved niches for themselves in the hall of athletic fame? Is it because that they, sitting on top of the world, emulated the old Romans at the height of their power, and preferred to

ATHLETES IN TRAINING



Chuhai Nambu, Japanese track star of Olympic fame who keeps in touch with track doings now by coaching prospective youngsters, gives instructions to local Chinese track athletes at Hongkew Park. In the top picture Nambu is showing the Chinese boys how to get good distance on their hop-step-and-jump, while in the lower picture the Olympic star is seen coaching an athlete on his start.

watch animals in combat instead of actual participation? Thousands upon thousands of Englishmen can be seen daily patronizing the dog and horse racing tracks, whereas athletic meetings draw only a few.

The Rising Sun Appears

Time was, when Japan, could hardly hold her own against China and the Philippines in the Far Eastern Olympics. Although she had her own national sports, such as kendo, sumo, etc. she was quick to recognize modern athletics as a strong and beneficial influence upon her subjects, as well as a nation builder. She only took up athletics at the turn of the century, yet today, her representatives can vie with the world's best, just as in war. Industrious training and determination have offset the handicap of a diminutive stature. For the first time in the history of the Olympiad, the classic marathon fell to an Asiatic. Japan figured prominently in long distance running and jumping events as well, with a first place in the hop, step and jump, second and third in the pole-vault, and a third place in the long jump, fourths in both the 5,000 and 10,000 meters.

Statistics show that Japan doubled America's points in swimming, with three first places, two seconds, five thirds, two fourths, three fifths and one sixth, many records falling her way as well. That driving power Japan showed in the Pacific front, has been clearly exemplified in her will to win at the Olympiad. Her greatness in the Olympiad definitely demonstrated her as a World Power.

National Socialist Germany

Prior to 1936, Germany could not boast of her records on the field of sports for she had none. Three firsts and numerous places on the track and field, places in swimming, five wins out of seven events in rowing, two firsts, two seconds and a third in boxing, one second and two thirds in wrestling, proved her all-round ability, and that she was on the right road for the training of her youth. This sporting renaissance can be traced to the National Socialist movement, which gives everyone an equal chance. Before the war, in an athletic meet at Cologne, Germany defeated England in every event. It smashed once and for all the myth that athletes are born and not made. National Socialist Germany is keeping thousands of youngsters fit, training and guiding them along the right lines, which are bound to result in the making of champions.

America's Burden

America will have to bear the brunt of World War II, in the same manner as she was the standard bearer of the democracies at the Olympiad. Unprejudiced in any way, it must be borne in mind that they had excelled them-

selves, and it would, therefore, be foolish to underestimate them. Should America be as united in their convictions and reasons regarding war, as in the field of sports, there is much to be feared from them.

However, the admixture and clashing of races is the bar sinister to concerted national effort. The colour bar in America is not only abominable but a barrier to her defence programme today. The negroes for instance represented America and emerged with flying colours at the last Olympiad, won four major events, and smashed three world records. Only recently were they permitted to join the Navy but without any commissions although their physical calibre and patriotic fervour are equal to if not more than that of the average citizen of the United States. In the realm of sports as in war it is the coordination and welding together of superior strength that makes it possible for a nation to pass the supreme test and emerge victorious. Red tape, intolerance and racial discriminations can only result in disastrous collapse for the nation.

In conclusion, all converts to the theory I have propounded that a nation of sportsmen is a nation of redoubtable warriors and progress, must admit that the Axis Powers have outpaced the allied nations in the physical development and evolution of her manhood. The final test will come in the arena of the battle of the titans which is now being waged. To the Victor the spoils as the trophies fell to the better man at the LAST WORLD OLYMPIAD.

CRB\$ 100

CHINA LEADER

"A Weekly Review of
China and East Asia"

++

On Sale

EVERYWHERE

NEW ASIA HOTEL

(AIR-CONDITIONED)

N. Szechuen Road, SHANGHAI

Cable Address: "Newho" Tel. 42210

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

Director F. WAKAYAMA.

The **FUTURE** of **SHANGHAI**

— a Social Problem —

By So-Muhl

ANYONE in September 1942, taking a walk around the various districts of Shanghai will find nothing reminding him of war. And yet, all around this oasis of peace, the world is aflame, engaged in the greatest struggle of all times. But within the precincts of Shanghai life seems to flow normally for the industrious, peaceful Chinese.

Life in Shanghai is primarily Chinese, as it has been through centuries.

In spite of international settlements and foreign concessions, even at a time when foreign economic influence was strongest, much of the largest part in Shanghai's business, trade, transportation financing and other activities was mostly Chinese. All the agricultural production is Chinese. Most of the goods which the Chinese use still are made by the old methods, even the largest part of the cotton cloth, which they wear, is woven on the old hand looms of thread spun by hand in the ancient way.

But the progressive and broad-minded Chinese is convinced through experience and events in the last decades that the Chinese has to adopt a modern technique to modernize the country and to build up a new China, so that the Chinese people and their culture may survive all the political, military and economic dangers resulting from the present world struggle. Through this development the Chinese will also modernize the social structure of Chinese life.

The responsible leaders have realized this long ago and they are working those principles out at present in a nationalistic way.

Chinese civilization, based on these principles, has endured, whilst the civilization of other countries, which trusted to force has disappeared. Chinese society has endured because it was essentially civilized in the above sense.

The future of Shanghai is clearly defined by the development of these last decades, for which our city thanks its man-power and its favourable geographic position as harbour for Central China and re-shipping port for Japan, North China and South Asia.

The customs returns prior to the outbreak of the war show that Shanghai occupies, in importance as a harbour, the fifth place in the world, even surpassing Hongkong, the former British port.

The first place in the business life of Shanghai is taken by the banking, insurance and ship-

ping enterprises, whilst the cotton industry ranks second, which depends largely on the import of raw cotton. The third place is taken by the alimentary industry, with the consequent distribution system, which is important because it meets the requirements of a 5 million inhabitant city. The fourth place is taken by the industries, among which rank high in number the secondary industries.

The development of the secondary industries in Shanghai depends on the individual initiative and on a sound financing and loan system, connected to an amelioration of the living conditions of the Chinese masses and the agricultural development in the hinterland of Shanghai.

I have intentionally mentioned agricultural development in connection with industrial development, in order to point out to the observer the evil of the industrial proletariat, which in America has already grown to the size of a real menace to society. But when the factory worker, beside his employment in the factory, possesses a strip of land of his own which he can till in his spare time, he is no longer a proletarian, in the political sense, and he is able to feed himself and his family independently from any period of unemployment, diminution in wages, or increase in the cost of living.

When the City Fathers base the economic reconstruction of Shanghai on such principles, they will harmonize with the mentality of the Chinese, who is bent on the feelings of home and family, and is devoted to the worship of his ancestors. This is the line following which Shanghai problems can be solved.

But industrial reconstruction must have its sources in the individual co-operation of individual firms, and therefore it is of the utmost importance that errors be avoided, for these cannot be mended in years to come. And this co-operation depends entirely on the friendly support of the two powers: China and Japan.

The will for this friendly co-operation has already been confirmed by acts and projects, viz ;

Project of a railway line connecting Shanghai to Shonan

Project of the enlargement of the harbour of Shanghai to reach the open sea.

Drainage works in Shanghai to fight the floods, at the cost of several million dollars.
Creation of a Pao Chia system in Shanghai, abolishing crime and establishing security in the former "Chicago of the East."

The new creation of a Sino-Japanese business and industrial Club in Shanghai under the Presidency of Mr. Wen Lan Ting,—the President of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce,—with Mr. Komura as Vice-President,—the Director of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Shanghai Branch.

(Continued on page 19)

The 5TH CALUMNIST OF SHANGHAI

(Owing to the number of praise sheets and ad seriatim articles in the local Press and journals we have employed the Fifth Calumnist to provide a feature entirely new to Shanghai. His writings devoted to calumny should prove a divertisement in these days of economical stringency. He writes about people, for the people—Editor)

On September 3, speculators and black market operators in Shanghai winked their eyes on a doleful day—the authorities had decided to clamp down on their activities and put an end to price inflation. Goods were offering aplenty but buyers were scarce, even for ye good old White Horse Whiskey and genuine hooch. Everyone was keen on selling something, unburdening someone's accumulation of stock on someone else. The city was teeming with Good Samaritans eager to dispose of their brothers goods, but the populace was not having any. They have been taken for a ride too long and had decided to reverse gear.

WHISKEY AT \$250 A BOTTLE GENUINE AMERICAN BICYCLES OFFERED AT THE SACRIFICE PRICE OF A MERE \$4500—A BAGATTELLE CUMSHAW ATTRACTED NO ONE. THE CRB DOLLAR HAD BECOME TOO WARY AND THOUGHT IT WOULD GO ALL OUT AND SHOW THE TOWN THAT IT WAS WORTH SOMETHING AFTER ALL THAT ALL THE FUSS ABOUT COMMODITIES WAS JUST A LOT OF HOOEY.

Incidentally the only thing that rose in price was bricks which found a big market Hongkew side as many Jews were reported to be building wailing walls to mourn the passing of the famous or infamous black market. It had brought fame and fortune to many a poor Israelite who landed in Shanghai with just his clothes on. He found the darned place an Eldorado the city of the Arabian nights with the only evil genu being the authorities whose patience being exhausted decided to clean up the town.

Even good old Central Arcade the hub and hive of activity where you can offer anything for sale from a packet of pins to the old Garden Bridge was desolate.

After all there was nothing like the Black Market. At one time everyone was in it, old and young—everyone was talking commodity and prices—it was the rage, the fashion and if you cannot talk shop wherever people congregate, why you might as well go and talk to the man from Mars. Even poor me had emerged from the Calumnist business and gone into real trade and got out of it with a real old-time headache. It wasn't so easy as everyone said and being a calumniating scribe I was not versed in the pyro technic of mathematics and price computing.

Yes I was selling sardines, real sardines in tins guaranteed to satisfy the most discriminating, sardines with a smell like a whiff from heaven, but as my prices were too high and as most people on good old terra firma are not angels but are headed for the hot place anyway, my business was a flop.

HAVE YOU HEARD THAT ONE ABOUT THE AMERICANS STEALING THE SKULL OF THE PEKING MAN? I AM NOT A BIT SURPRISED AFTER HAVING DEFINITELY TRACED THEIR ANCESTRY TO THE APES AND HAVING ENGAGED IN PHONY POLITICS AND MONKEY BUSINESS FOR MANY YEARS THE AMERICANS CERTAINLY HAD A RIGHT TO GRAB WHAT THEY THOUGHT WAS THE MISSING LINK BETWEEN THEM AND THE BABOON—PITHECANTHROPUS PEKINENSIS (I WOULD NOT VOUCH FOR THE CORRECTNESS OF THE SPELLING).

ANYWAY SOME MODERN SCIENTISTS HAVE DISCOVERED THAT THERE IS VERY LITTLE INTELLIGENCE IN CRANIUM AMERICANA OR THE AMERICAN THINKING MACHINE. FOR OBVERSE SLOP-SIDED AND IDIOTIC THINKING THE AMERICANS ARE THE PRIZE PUPPETS OF THE ENTIRE UNIVERSE. GEORGE WASHINGTON THOUGHT OF DEMOCRACY, JACK RILEY OF SLOT MACHINES AND ROOSEVELT GAVE BIRTH TO THE LEASE-AND-LEND BILL.

EVERY TIME THE JAPANESE GIVES HIM A WHALE OF A LICKING UNCLE SAM THINKS HE HAS SCORED A VICTORY, ROOSEVELT THINKS HE CAN LICK THE WORLD, McARTHUR THINKS HE IS NAPOLEON REINCARNATED—TRULY A GREAT RACE OF THINKERS.

I have sworn to throw a beer bottle at the guy who is continuously writing about well balanced radio programmes in Shanghai. He must be a real nitwit. Did he ever listen in to some of the local amateurs trying to sing? They are like the old Chungking banks whose notes are no good any more. After listening in to one of the local concerts I decided to write a letter of indignation to the station manager demanding damages for the harm done to my ears. In fact on second thoughts I have decided to see my lawyers about it.

Surely they don't expect people of intelligence to swallow their music hook bait and sinker? The other night I heard an Ethel something trying to be sentimental and doing nothing but wail out pitiful notes. She was in such agony that I failed utterly to understand why she should persist in torturing herself and a long suffering public. Haven't we enough of misery with the H C I and coal problems without having this Jane come along to add to our long list of sorrows?

We understand Mr Arty Bryan has been offered the post of professor of unmilitary tactics in the University of Bunkum. Anyway Arty B ain't going. He is staying here to follow in the footsteps of his sires to evangelize the Chinese people and save their souls from eternal damnation. Or perhaps the Bryans have found China such a gold mine that they cannot bear the thought of leaving. The unwary dollars here have been so plentiful and the harvests so rich that certain foreigners have professed an undying love for the Chinese. "Until death do us part is their motto."

Speaking of the black market we wonder what the bar and cabaret owners in Shanghai are going to do not omitting the Camdrome and Hai Aiai, playground of the easy-money guys, the black market brokers, some of whom are reputed to have made thousands before you can say Jack Thomas and to have spent it equally as fast via the Argentina, etc. You know the old saying "easy come, easy go" and these guys have stripped themselves of the lucre as fast as they can make it—\$4500 for a bike, why that is nothing. I know a guy—one of the price racketeers—who paid \$50,000 to look at a blonde. I thought he was colour blind at the time.

MORE THAN THREE HUNDRED COTTON EXCHANGE BROKERS RECENTLY WERE TAKEN FOR A RIDE BY THE POLICE IN SHANGHAI. WE WONDER WHAT IT WAS THAT THEY WERE EXCHANGING TO GET THE VILLAGE COPS SO DARN SORE. THE EXCHANGE SHOPS ALONG SZECHUEN ROAD SAY THEY AIN'T GUILTY OF COMPLICITY THIS TIME AS THEY ARE ONLY EXCHANGING STAMPS FOR CASH, HAVING LONG SINCE ABANDONED THEIR NAUGHTY WAYS OF EXCHANGING FOUR DOLLARS FOR FIVE. ANYWAY IT WAS GOOD BUSINESS WHILE IT LASTED AND THOUSANDS WERE PAID FOR A SHOP FRONTING THE STREET WHERE THE NUMEROUS SUCKERS OF THE CITY WANDER WILLY NILLY BY AS THE POET WOULD SAY BARNUM WAS RIGHT A REAL LIVING HE-SUCKER IS BORN EVERY FIVE MINUTES.

Some of the Jews who started night clubs in the Western Area have no cause to kick at Commissioner Pan's rigorous measures. Of course they cannot make so much money now, but they should reflect that in the short while they have been in business here they have got back everything they left behind in Germany with compound interest. In fact they can now build a wailing wall of solid gold to commemorate the black market.

The greatest man who ever lived Izzy told me the other day, is the bloke who invented interest. Why even James Watt had nothing on him. He should have been immortalized having brought more blessings to the tribe of Israel than a whole flock of Moses. We suggest they erect a statue of him on the Shanghai Bund in place of the Hart guy whom, we hear, will shortly be consigned to the scrap-heap.

100 YEARS of OPIUM

China's Sorrow and Curse

By S. J. Liu

ONE hundred years ago, the infamous Treaty of Nanking was signed after China's defeat in the Opium War.

Ambassador T'ang Leang-Li circularized an inspiring article on August 29th covering the century of Anglo-American aggression and quoted Gladstone, the famous British statesman who said "a war more unjust in its origin, a war more calculated to cover this country (England) with permanent disgrace, I do not know and have not read of. The British flag is hoisted to protect an infamous traffic, and if it is never hoisted excepted as it is now hoisted on the coast of China, we shall recoil from the sight with horror"

Other Englishmen, though a small minority, came forward with condemnation of British Opium Policy, and their statements were not only too true but prophetic

Outspoken and frank the following was published in 1910.—

"When Japan has delivered China from the paw of the bear, we may expect her to deliver China from the more deadly paw of the lion. Russia's land hunger has done China less harm than British opium, forced on China by the wickedest of wars and continued by the wickedest of treaties."

Another one by a well-known figure in 1890 follows.—

"If God were to spare England and allow her to get off scot free for the gigantic crime (opium) which was promoted by unblushing greed and supported by wild political passion, we should have to change all our notions of God. His vengeance is delayed and as yet there is no immediate signs that it is falling, but we shall undoubtedly have to pay to the uttermost farthing for the demoralization and misery which China suffered. My prayer is that the punishment may not be the consolidation of the yellow races into a political force, though I confess that the sudden and startling rise of Japan is to me an ominous sign. If only England would repent. Her conscience is benumbed and of repentance there is no sign."

Who could believe it then when England in her height of glory would fall in the manner she is falling now. The same author further states—"Take the history of any nation under the sun, watch its rise and watch its ruin, and see whether in any instance its ruin has not been

the retribution of its guilt. You may not be able to see exactly why it was, but you are forced to see that so it is, and the secular historian will tell you emphatically as the theologian that to every nation in its turn, injustice has meant first weakness, then decay and lastly destruction"

Dr. Legge, Professor of Chinese at Oxford University in 1880 in one of his letters forecast the loss of the Indian Empire and England's influence in China as the price of her Opium policy. He wrote.—

I for one believe the opium trade with its direct and indirect effects, will lead both to the loss of our Indian possession and the ruin of our interests in China."

Even to this day the effects of the drug can be seen daily as there are few of us who do not know of some addict, who is to be pitied. Yet there is only a small number who know how it came about and its history

THE history of modern China properly dates only from the year of 1842. In August of that year the first treaty establishing relations with any nation of the modern world—a treaty of amity and commerce with Great Britain—was signed at Nanking. It was not signed willingly, but at the point of the bayonet. By its terms China was mulcted to the amount of twenty three millions of dollars, and the island of Hongkong became British territory. Twelve millions of the money indemnity were levied to pay the cost of the war, three millions more represented debts due by certain Chinese to British merchants and six millions were collected as compensation for opium seized and destroyed by the Chinese authorities at Canton in May 1839. It was also stipulated in the treaty that five ports in southern Chinese waters should be opened to British trade. Four of these had already been occupied by the British forces.

With nations no less than individuals the nature of their mutual relations will depend largely upon the circumstances under which their acquaintance began. It may safely be claimed that to knock a man down is not the surest path to his high esteem, and that to kick open his front door will not guarantee an invitation to dinner. It was most unfortunate that the use of force was necessary to the establishment of foreign relations with China. What the Chinese will believe to the end of time to have been the real motive for the use of force renders it substantially impossible to hope for any cordiality upon their part in intercourse or relations with the nations of the Western World. And the facts go far to justify them in their belief. It is difficult to move about in China without inhaling the fumes of opium. And it is impossible to take even a first step in any study of her people, of their feeling toward and ideas concerning the outside world, without coming into contact with the drug itself. No true picture of modern China, in its attitude toward progress, in the opinions and feelings which dominate the lives and control the conduct of its people, from the palace to the mud hut, toward all men and all things that are foreign, can be correctly painted unless opium is mixed with the colours. Not all Chinese smoke it, but it has played a large and deadly part in distorting the vision, befogging the judgment, and embitter-

ing the minds of the entire mass of the nation. The very name of the drug in Chinese proves it not to be indigenous to the country but of foreign origin. The proper name is *yahpien*—a manifest attempt to pronounce the word "opium." It is however commonly called foreign poison—"foreign medicine," foreign dirt, foreign devil's dirt and foreign devil's medicine. And the reputation of all foreigners, irrespective of nationality is in the minds of the Chinese, hopelessly besmirched and soiled by it.

It is supposed that the first knowledge of this product of the poppy reached China from western Asia and probably from Persia. From early times rigid laws prohibited the cultivation of the poppy and the use of opium throughout the empire and these laws were as thoroughly enforced as similar legislation in any part of the world. The police were empowered without special warrant to enter the homes of those suspected of the vice, search their premises, persons, and even to smell their breaths. The punishment for the use of the drug was very severe. And there is no reason to suppose that up to A.D. 1775 any appreciable proportion of the Chinese were addicted to the habit.

The British East India Company had a monopoly of the opium trade in India, and in A.D. 1773 made a small shipment to China as an experiment. The speculation doubtless proved profitable for seven years later two small vessels were anchored off the Chinese coast not far from Canton as store ships to facilitate the traffic. At this time the total importation did not exceed a thousand chests each year. In 1781 the East India Company sent a vessel direct to Canton loaded with sixteen hundred chests but it could not be sold to advantage and was reshipped out of the country. In 1793 the Chinese authorities at Canton made serious complaint of the store ships mentioned above. Their cargo of opium was thereupon loaded into a single ship which proceeded to the mouth of the river below Canton where she remained for more than a year. The vessel was not molested but her cargo could not be disposed of. She finally went to sea where the opium was transferred to another vessel which brought it directly back to Canton, where it was sold under the disguise of medicine. About this time the smuggling of opium into southern China was brought to the notice of the authorities at Peking and in A.D. 1800 the importation was prohibited under heavy penalties, because, as the Emperor declared "it wasted the time and destroyed the property of the Chinese people." The practice of importing it disguised as medicine, however still continued and in 1809 the consignees of foreign ships at the mouth of the river below Canton were required to give bonds that no ships discharging cargo there had opium on board. The smuggling still went on, and in 1820 the viceroy at Canton and the collector of customs issued an order forbidding any vessel having opium on board to enter the port and holding pilots and consignees personally responsible for any violations of the order.

In spite of imperial decrees, prohibitive regulations and all of the efforts of the higher authorities the contraband trade prospered, and the illicit importation of opium increased to an alarming extent. The profits of the traffic were so enormous that large sums of money could be spent in bribery, and the cupidity of petty officials afforded easy opportunities for evasion of the law. A regular tariff of blackmail was agreed upon, and paid to local officers at the rate of a fixed sum per chest of opium landed. Fast native boats, heavily armed and manned, received the drug from foreign vessels and landed it, the nature of the seacoast below Canton rendering detection almost impossible. If attacked the crews of these boats fought desperately, as prompt decapitation was the penalty of capture. The traffic grew to such proportions that again a depot of receiving ships for the receipt and distribution of opium was established between Macao and the mouth of the river below Canton changing anchorage to different quarters during the typhoon season for greater security.

The traffic also spread up the Chinese coast to the north of Canton. In 1831 the *Jamesina*, a small craft, went as far north as Foochow and sold opium to the amount of \$330,000. Small fast-sailing foreign vessels cruised along the entire coast of China, going even to Manchuria, peddling opium. In some cases owing to the incorruptibility of native officials, these ventures resulted in loss. In the main,

however the business was enormously profitable. Regular lines of swift opium schooners were gradually placed in the service and receiving ships established at certain points to furnish a constant supply for the rapidly increasing demand. None of these vessels being Chinese in the absence of treaty concessions they had no right of entry to any Chinese port. The local authorities timid and afraid to employ force first contented themselves with the issue of paper commands and exhortations until finding these of no avail they in turn were debauched by bribes and winked at a contraband and deadly traffic which they lacked the energy to destroy.

During all this time that is to say from 1773 to 1839—a period of sixty six years—not one word is known to have been uttered by the British Government against this nefarious traffic. It had practically succeeded to the rich inheritance of the British East India Company though the formal assumption of direct control did not come until later. With this inheritance it had acquired the monopoly of opium production in India. It must have known that the importation of opium was in violation of the laws of China and that determined efforts were being made by the Government at Peking to suppress it. Efforts so determined that death was the penalty meted out to any native caught in the prosecution of the traffic. It must have known that the large fleet of fast sailing opium smuggling vessels with few exceptions flew—and disgraced—the British flag. It professed an earnest desire to establish friendly and commercial relations with the Chinese Empire. Yet it had not a word to say. Great Britain only spoke out when the Emperor showed his determination to stop the traffic at all costs and when his servant sent to Canton for that special purpose, proved by drastic measures that he had the courage and determination to do his master's will. Then Great Britain was aroused to utterance.

The crash came in 1839.

During the years 1837 and 1838 the struggle all along the Chinese coast between the authorities upon the one hand and the smugglers upon the other had increased in intensity. The former spurred by evidence that the illegal traffic was attracting serious attention at Peking and by the receipt of more stern commands therefrom either doubled their efforts or their price for connivance. The smugglers were correspondingly stimulated by the increased demand for opium and the enormous profits derived from the business. The foreign dealers rarely came into conflict with the authorities. They made use of the natives as cat-paws who took the lion's share of the danger but not his share of the profits.

That the British Government was interested in the traffic and the direction which that interest took is shown by a correspondence between Captain Elliot Superintendent of British Trade at Canton, and Rear Admiral Capel commanding the British fleet in Indian waters. In 1837 Captain Elliot wrote to the admiral requesting him to send a vessel of war to China to visit the points where the store-ships for opium were anchored and the trade carried on, as one of the movements best calculated either to carry the provincial Government back to the system of connivance which has hitherto prevailed, or to hasten onward the legalisation measure from the court (at Peking). The British sloop of-war *Raleigh* was sent to China in compliance with this request, where she remained many months and where, among other services to this British trade she secured the release of the foreign portion of the crew of the opium brig *Fanny*, who had been arrested and were held at Foochow. But Her Britannic Majesty's Government evidently considered that the traffic was of sufficient importance to demand the presence of more than a single vessel of war for in the same year Admiral Capel received orders from Her Majesty's Secretary directing him to proceed to China in person.

By the end of 1838 the traffic had grown to such proportions that there were more than fifty small vessels, flying the British and American flags, cruising upon the river between Canton and the sea, nearly all of which were engaged in smuggling opium. Heavily manned and armed the Chinese revenue cruisers did not dare attack them, and their business was carried on without any pretence of disguise or secrecy. Upon the 10th of March 1839 Commissioner Lin arrived at Canton and entered upon the discharge of his official duties. Because of his known energy and de-

termination he had been selected by the Emperor Tao Kwang and sent to Canton to thoroughly eradicate the opium traffic and was invested with the most unqualified authority ever conferred upon a Chinese subject. It was reported that the Emperor while conferring with Lin before the departure of the latter from the capital burst into tears and exclaimed: "How can I die and go to meet the spirits of my imperial father and ancestors until these direful evils are removed?"

The Imperial Commissioner was equally prompt and positive in the execution of his mission. Eight days after his arrival he issued an order requiring Chinese and foreign merchants to deliver within three days every particle of opium in the port of Canton to him and to give bonds that they would bring no more. Death was the penalty to be paid for failure to comply with this demand and the Chinese merchants were held personally accountable for the compliance of foreigners. At that time there were twenty-two vessels having as cargo in part 20,291 chests of opium in the harbour of Canton. At an average weight of 125 pounds per chest it would amount to 2,536,375 pounds of opium and it was estimated to be worth at the current market price about nine millions of dollars. It had paid a tax of nearly that sum to the British Crown before being sold by it in India for shipment to smugglers upon the Chinese coast.

He appealed to the foreigners to comply with his demand upon four good grounds. Because they were men and had reason because the laws of China forbade the use of opium under very severe penalties because they should have pity for those who suffered from using it and because of their present straits, from which compliance with the order could alone release them. It must be explained that Commissioner Lin had placed a cordon of guards about all the ships and residences of those concerned in the traffic, and forbidden the Chinese to furnish them with food or water. It must be evident that whatever his methods Lin was upon the whole moderate in his demands. In view of the facts, he would have been entirely justified in the seizure and confiscation of all the ships with their entire cargoes and in the punishment of all persons engaged in the illicit traffic, natives and foreigners alike.

The foreign merchants first attempted to bribe the Imperial Commissioner, and a "contribution" of 1,037 chests was subscribed among them for that purpose. This scheme failing the entire amount of opium was eventually surrendered, and most of the foreign merchants gave a written pledge "not to deal in opium nor to attempt to introduce it into the Chinese Empire." Many of them, however, broke their pledges, and soon after again became actively engaged in the trade. As soon as the opium had reached the hands of Commissioner Lin he caused the entire quantity to be dumped into trenches prepared for the purpose where it was mixed with lime and salt water, and then drawn off by creeks into the sea. The operation was watched most closely to prevent any portion of the drug being abstracted, and one Chinese, caught in the attempt to conceal and carry away a small quantity, was beheaded upon the spot.

Commissioner Lin was charged with two duties by his imperial master: the suppression of the opium traffic at all hazards and the restoration of legitimate commerce, which had been practically destroyed. He failed in both. In spite of the written pledge given by the merchants the sales of opium began again, even before the destruction of the immense quantity surrendered to him, and the business increased rapidly as soon as it was known that so large a quantity had actually been destroyed. Collisions between the Chinese authorities and people upon the one side and those suspected or known to be engaged in the contraband traffic increased in frequency and in their serious character, and rendered all honest commerce impossible. In the meantime intelligence of the general conduct of Commissioner Lin at Canton and especially of the seizure and destruction of opium by him reached London, and at last the British lion found his voice. It was not used to crush out a traffic which was both morally and politically indefensible, but to demand "satisfaction and reparation for the late injurious proceedings of certain officers of the Emperor of China against certain of our officers and subjects." In the debates in Parliament upon the subject, Sir John Hobhouse said that

the British Government had done nothing to stop the opium trade because it was profitable. Lord Melbourne said:

"We possess immense territories peculiarly fitted for raising opium and though he could wish that the Government were not so directly concerned in the traffic he was not prepared to pledge himself to relinquish it. And Lord Ellenborough with even greater frankness spoke of the seven and a half millions of dollars revenue then annually derived from foreigners by means of the contraband trade, which if the opium monopoly were given up and the cultivation of poppy abandoned they must seek elsewhere."

The British forces ordered to exact reparation for the conduct of Commissioner Lin arrived near Canton in June 1841 and announced a blockade of that port. Skirmishes interlarded with discussions continued throughout the remainder of the year and were spread over the entire coast of China. In January 1842 an agreement was reached between the commissioners appointed by Great Britain and China by which the latter was to pay an indemnity of six millions of dollars and cede the island and harbour of Hongkong to the British Crown. This adjustment of the difficulty was promptly repudiated by the rulers of both countries—by the Emperor of China because he was unable to see why he should pay an indemnity for an attempt to crush out a contraband traffic and by Great Britain because the indemnity for interference with its monopoly was deemed insufficient. The opium war was therefore continued until the following August, when it ended with the capture of Nanking and the negotiation of a treaty.

It is a curious fact that the active cause of all the trouble—opium—was not mentioned in the treaty. Sir Henry Pottinger, the British Commissioner, was unable to secure the legalisation of the traffic and would not undertake the responsibility on behalf of his Government of any attempt to suppress it. The Chinese Commissioners would not even consent to discuss the opium question until assured that it was introduced merely as a topic for private conversation. Then according to a British official report of the interview, they inquired eagerly, "Why we would not act fairly toward them by prohibiting the growth of the poppy in our dominions and thus effectually stop a traffic so pernicious to the human race?" Sir Henry Pottinger's answer might have been anticipated. He replied according to the same authority, that the remedy for the evil "rests entirely with yourselves. If your people are virtuous they will desist from the evil practice, and if your officers are incorruptible and obey your orders, no opium can enter your country. The discouragement of the growth of the poppy in our territories rests principally with you for nearly the entire produce cultivated in India travels east to China." A truly interesting answer, and advice of the highest moral worth, when it came from the lips of an active agent of a war costing thousands of lives, and a representative of a so-called Christian nation which had that very day mulcted China in the sum of twenty-one millions of dollars and the cession of valuable territory, because certain incorruptible Chinese officers had endeavored to discourage the growth of the poppy in India by preventing opium from entering China! It may be said in passing that this same Sir Henry Pottinger went out of his way some years later to declare "in a public manner," as he himself states, that "the great, and perhaps I might say sole, objection to the trade, looking at it morally and abstractly, that I have discovered is, that it is at present contraband and prohibited by the laws of China. . . but I have striven to bring about legalisation, and were that point once effected, I am of opinion that its most objectionable feature would be altogether removed."

Other Englishmen were not so purblind or venal. Shortly after the conclusion of the treaty at Nanking a large number of English merchants and manufacturers memorialized Sir Robert Peel, claiming that commerce with China could not be conducted on a safe and satisfactory basis so long as the contraband trade in opium was allowed. They maintained that opium would enervate and impoverish the consumers of it, and thus disable them from purchasing other wares. And the memorialists pointed out that the opium then smuggled into China exceeded in value the total amount of tea and silk exported, as proof of the rapid

impoverishment of the empire. This memorial received no attention at the hands of the British Government. None need have been expected for the British Government itself was the actual trader in opium and the profits were too large to permit any consideration for the interests of smaller merchants and manufacturers. And perhaps the memorialists deserved no notice. Their motives were purely selfish. They showed no care for the impoverishment and debauchery of the Chinese nation except so far as those results of the traffic might touch their own pockets. And they were not alone in their selfishness. In all the discussions to which the opium war gave rise in Great Britain seldom was a word uttered about the morality of the contraband traffic or the deadly effects of the vice upon its victims. The entire subject was argued solely from the standpoint of its effect upon British commerce. One newspaper went so far as to suggest the manufacture of morphia to tempt the Chinese, so that they might have opium in a more delicate form to suit the taste of the higher classes.

During the years following the negotiation of the treaty of Nanking the illegal trade was pushed and extended in every direction. Heavily armed opium schooners made their trips up and down the entire Chinese coast, from Hongkong to the mouth of the Peiho with almost the regularity of modern mail steamers. Opium was openly smoked in many of the large cities. The old laws forbidding the purchase, sale or use of the drug, under the penalty of death were still in force, but no official dared put them into execution. The Chinese Government had suffered bitter humiliation and punishment for daring to interfere with the trade for venturing to enforce its own laws within its own territory, upon its own people and such foreigners as were guilty of crimes against the State and within its jurisdiction. It could do nothing more.

It is true that Sir Henry Pottinger issued proclamations warning British subjects that the importation of opium into Chinese ports was illegal, and that persons engaged in it would be granted no protection from the British authorities. He also forbade British vessels from going north of Shanghai under pain of seizure and confiscation. But when Captain Hope, of the British man of war *Thalita*, stopped several opium schooners which were going north of Shanghai, he was promptly removed from his command and ordered to India, where—to quote the words of Lord Palmerston's despatch—"he could not interfere in such a manner with the undertakings of British subjects." This incident and others of a similar nature proved that the orders and proclamations of the British representative were mere idle words, for which neither respect nor obedience was desired. Their sole purpose was to throw the responsibility for the traffic upon the Chinese. And the British men-of-war upon the China station were not there to suppress opium smuggling but to see that it was not interfered with.

This state of affairs continued until 1860 when, at the close of another war with China Great Britain secured by the treaty of Tientsin what had been her determined object from the first—the legalisation of the opium traffic. Though there was much friction between the Governments of China and Great Britain, growing out of disputed points in the treaty of Nanking and the general attitude of the Chinese, yet the immediate cause of the second war, like the first, was the opium traffic. The Chinese authorities at Canton had seized a small vessel called the *Arrow*. She was owned and manned by Chinese though illegally flying the British flag and was engaged in the illicit traffic. These facts—and they were proved to be facts—were set forth by the Chinese in answer to a demand for reparation made by Sir John Bowring. The only answer made by that poet and British representative was the destruction of the forts below Canton and the bombardment of that city. This second war, begun in 1857 at Canton, was ended at Peking in 1860. As already stated, the terms of peace with which it ended included the legalisation of the trade in opium.

Perhaps a very brief analysis of the financial side of the opium traffic will explain the moderation and complacency shown by Great Britain toward China during the past forty years. In securing the legal entry of opium into Chinese ports England dictated the import duty chargeable upon it, and had fixed that duty at about forty cents a pound.

The same pound of opium had paid the British Crown a tax of a trifle more than three dollars and a half before leaving India or about nine times as much as could be levied upon it at the port of destination. A chest of opium containing an average of 140 pounds paid from \$125 to \$130 to the Indian farmer who cultivated the poppy and produced the crude drug about \$42½ to the British Government and about \$50 to the Chinese revenue. To enlarge the figures again in the year 1878-79 the total export from India was 91,200 chests from which England derived an income of \$38,500,000 upon which China was allowed to collect only \$4,560,000. Surely to a Government caring only for the money out turn of any business, this division of income would naturally furnish food for satisfaction and complacency.

It required an enormous number of acres of land to produce this quantity of opium. To what extent the diversion of that large area from poppies to the cultivation of food products would tend to lessen or prevent the horrible famines so frequent in India is a question for the philanthropist rather than the financier.

It has already been stated that in 1842 certain British merchants and manufacturers protested against the continuance of the traffic in opium upon the ground of the impoverishment of the Chinese nation and their consequent inability to purchase other products. The official returns of Chinese foreign trade for 1871 show that more than three fifths of the total imports from a British source consisted of opium. In that year nearly \$64,000,000 worth of the drug was imported while the total exports of all Chinese commodities to all parts of the world was less than \$10,000,000. John Bull's bill against China that year for opium furnished was nearly three times the amount due to China for all merchandise sold to any nation except the English. And it was more than three fifths of the entire sum due China for all native produce exported to foreign parts. Two-thirds of all tea and silk sent abroad from China was paid for with Indian opium. And if the large quantity of the drug still smuggled into the country could be valued it would become evident that China received only opium for her enormous export of those two staple articles. Well may Great Britain be moderate and complacent in her treatment of the Chinese Government. She balances the accounts of the world with China with opium. And when a foreigner of any other nationality pays a debt due the Chinese the money goes, not to the Celestials but to London.

By nearly all British writers upon the opium question it is assumed that the Chinese authorities were not in earnest in their efforts to suppress the contraband trade. It is perhaps natural that they should raise such a point, in order to justify the course of their Government and to hoodwink the outside world. But they know better. The facts of the entire history speak for themselves. Commissioner Lun went to Canton with specific instructions from his imperial master, Tao Kwang, to suppress the opium traffic and reopen legitimate commerce. It is true that in 1843 and the years succeeding the Chinese officials had interfered with the legitimate foreign trade at Canton where it had been carried on for many years. But there were reasons for their action. Their chief cause of complaint was the introduction of opium by the merchants, and for years they attempted by every means in their power, by stopping all foreign trade by demands for the prohibition of the traffic in the drug and by vigilant preventive measures, to put a stop to its importation. On the 3rd April 1839 20,283 (20,291) chests of opium were handed over to the mandarins, and were by them destroyed—a sufficient proof that they were in earnest in their endeavors to suppress the traffic. The authority here quoted is the *Encyclopædia Britannica* which surely cannot be said to be anti-British in its sympathies.

It is paying but scant respect to the intelligence and good sense of the average reader to discuss another argument brought forward by apologists for the course of Great Britain. Yet it must be mentioned here. The argument is that the use of opium does the Chinese no harm that owing to some peculiarity in their physical construction, it is not

only innocuous but as necessary to them as his beer to the Englishman. The letter of Sir Henry Pottinger upon this point has already been quoted. Another apologist speaks of the drug as a useful soother, a harmless luxury and a precious medicine, except to those who abuse it, and he attributes the persevering economy and never ceasing industry of the Chinese to its use! Others have described it as harmless as milk to the Oriental!

If the mere thinking about opium can so completely narcotise the judgment, becloud the good sense and distort the vision of otherwise clear-headed, logical-minded Englishmen, what must be the effect of actual and constant use of the drug be upon the Chinese, who perhaps have not the same stamina with which to resist the effects of the habit! In spite of all this special pleading and array of imaginary facts, the truth remains that the habitual use of any form of opium by any human being, Occidental or Oriental, constitutes a vice more hopeless and deadly in its results than any other known among men. There are ample proofs of this statement so far as it refers to the people of Europe or America, and the Chinese forms no exception to the rule. After all has been said about his peculiarities, he is compounded from the same formula as the Anglo-Saxon or other Western races. Opium is more deadly than alcohol because it fastens its grip more quickly and firmly upon the victim. No language can exaggerate the evil results of the habit. No honest person who has seen its effects upon the Chinese can describe it as other than an awful curse. To force it upon China was a crime against humanity.

One Chinese writer describes it as tenfold more deadly than arsenic, inasmuch as the suicide by arsenic dies at once while the opium victim suffers untold horrors and dies by inches. He mentions cases in which men have pawned their wives and sold their daughters in order to procure the drug. And such cases are by no means rare. The writer has seen an able-bodied and apparently rugged laboring Chinese tumble all in a heap upon the ground, utterly nerveless and unable to stand because the time for his dose of opium had come and until the craving was supplied he was no longer a man but the merest heap of bones and flesh. In the great majority of cases, death is the sure result of any determined reform. The poison has rotted the whole system and no power to resist the simplest disease remains. In many years' residence in China, the writer knew of but four men who finally abandoned the habit. Three of them lived but a few months thereafter. The fourth survived his reformation, but was a lifelong invalid.

Though the Chinese Government was at last in 1860 whipped into an assent to the importation of opium, its bitter opposition to the traffic was in no degree lessened. It simply dared no longer attempt to enforce its own laws. Efforts to do this, begun thirty and more years before, had resulted in the loss of thousands of lives in repeated and almost uninterrupted humiliation in the payment of large indemnities to Great Britain and more recently in the capture of the Taku forts and Tientsin, in the investment of Peking by a foreign army, the seizure of one of the city gates, the plunder and destruction of the Summer Palace, the flight of the Emperor and his death in what was practical exile and to crown all, a coerced consent to the hideous opium traffic.

From the point of view of the Chinese Government—and that alone is of concern—all of these evils, sorrows and losses came as the result of a patriotic determination upon its part to protect its people against impoverishment, debauchery and destruction, by the enforcement of the laws of the empire. Again from their point of view, the Chinese authorities deserved success. They met with the most humiliating and hopeless failure. They had pledged themselves to sit with folded arms, while their ancient and wholesome laws were violated, and their people sucked dry of morality, manhood, and money by a black vampire from India, let loose upon them by Great Britain to satisfy its own insatiable greed.

China dared no longer resist. Nothing remained but the poor privilege to plead, to beg, and remonstrate. And this she continued to do at intervals, until even Chinese persistency was exhausted by refusals, rebuffs or contemptuous silence. She made offers of concessions to any form of legitimate commerce in any part of the empire if

only the opium trade might be stopped either at once or by a graded reduction in the annual import. Meeting with no success in this direction, she asked permission to increase the duty upon the drug. Great Britain promptly accepted the concessions offered in return for this poor favor and then refused to permit the increase of duty.

In the summer of 1873 the writer had occasion to discuss certain outstanding matters between the United States and China with Wen Hsiang, then Prime Minister, and one of the most able statesmen of the empire. Official business having been concluded, the Prime Minister said: "Now let us forget that we represent two different Governments and only remember that we are friends as I have two perplexing questions about which I am most anxious to obtain your advice." This having been agreed to, Wen Hsiang made the following statement of one of the two questions upon which he sought friendly counsel. As a result of long, continued and anxious discussions over the opium traffic and the alarming spread of the vice of opium smoking throughout the empire—discussions in which the Empress Dowager, the Empress Mother, the Imperial Family Council, the Cabinet, and all the Viceroys throughout the empire had taken part—it had been decided to prepare an appeal to the Government of Great Britain, setting forth the evils being wrought upon the Chinese nation in consequence of the importation of opium and begging England to agree with China upon measures by which the traffic might be at once or gradually brought to an end.

An appeal was prepared. It showed the dreadful harm already wrought in China by opium and increasing with frightful rapidity. The appeal was phrased with the utmost care to avoid wounding the pride of or giving any offence to the British nation. It was despatched in 1869 through the British Legation at Peking.

Some six months having passed and no reply coming to hand, a member of the Cabinet inquired casually of the British Minister at Peking whether any answer had been received to the appeal to the British Government. He was told that none had come. This was repeated several times at intervals of months with always the same result. Then an unofficial communication was sent to Her Majesty's representative requesting him to inform the Chinese Cabinet whether their appeal had reached the British Government, and if so when a response to it might be expected. After the interval necessary for transmission of inquiry and answer, they were told that the appeal had reached Her Majesty's Government but no intimation was given concerning an answer. Again after waiting some months, the Chinese Cabinet addressed a formal despatch to the British Minister requesting to know when they might be favored with a reply to their appeal. To this despatch they received a prompt answer saying that no reply had been received and adding curtly that none need be expected. And Wen Hsiang desired the advice of the writer as to what had best be done in view of these facts.

Many months after this conversation and after the death of the Chinese Prime Minister who was a party to it, the writer came upon an article in the *Contemporary Review*—a London publication—written by a distinguished British advocate and Queen's Counsel entitled "England, China, and Opium." In it the writer mentioned this appeal of China to Great Britain and said: "To that appeal no answer was sent! What answer could have been sent?"

In January 1875 the Chinese Government prepared and submitted to all Governments then represented at Peking a lengthy and detailed complaint of the opium traffic, and requested the action of all friendly nations in bringing it to an end. The British Government answered with a series of counter charges but promised nothing with regard to opium.

In the summer of 1876 serious diplomatic negotiations occurred at Chefoo between Sir Thomas Wade, then British Minister, and His Excellency Li Hung Chang. The murder of a British consular officer upon the border line between China and Burmah and various other matters had made those negotiations necessary. As a result and while denying that the murder was done by Chinese, the Chinese Government made reparation for the crime and agreed, among other things, to open several additional ports upon the coast

to British commerce only asking in return the privilege of increasing the import duty upon opium from forty cents a pound to about fifty five Her Britannic Majesty's Government promptly accepted the various concessions made by China sent consular officers to each of the new ports and opened trade in them and then deferred the ratification of the Chefoo Convention for a number of years [Ratifications were exchanged at London 6th May 1886 nearly ten years later]

Utterly discouraged and disheartened at the failure of all efforts whether by force or remonstrance to check the importation of opium the Chinese Government abandoned the attempt. And it also ceased to restrain the cultivation of the poppy in China. The ancient laws forbidding the use of the soil for such purpose were not repealed. For the Emperor the author of all law being, like the Pope held inviolable never directly rescinds any action taken by his imperial ancestors. But the laws were not enforced and large areas of the country gradually blossomed out with poppies. A member of the Chinese Cabinet frankly admitted that this policy had been adopted after full consideration. They dared not attempt to restrict the importation of Indian opium nor the punishment of natives for smoking it. The only recourse left them was to fight fire with fire to cut off the demand for the foreign drug with an abundant native supply. He cynically claimed two advantages for this line of action—the native drug being produced in a cooler climate was less injurious than the Indian and the money spent upon it would be retained in China and would not pass into the pockets of foreigners.

No extended argument can be needed to make plain the inevitable results of the opium traffic upon every phase of development and progress in China. It has been a triple bar against both since it has impoverished the empire in purse muscle and brain. The forced introduction of opium to China constituted a greater crime against humanity than the African slave trade. And Great Britain herself has been the most serious foe to the increase of foreign commerce with China and the development of her enormous natural resources. She has been the enemy to the honest trade of every nation with that empire. For foreign commerce must depend mainly upon internal prosperity. And

the question how much increase in foreign traffic may be expected with any nation whose people are from year to year more hopelessly stupefied besotted and impoverished by opium is a question which answers itself. No growing demand for foreign cotton goods or woollens may be expected from men—mere wretched bundles of bones—who because of opium are unable to buy enough of the meanest native rags to cover their nakedness. The conveniences and luxuries of Western civilisation furnish no attraction to the man whose only convenience is an opium lamp and whose only idea of luxury is the opium pipe.

There is a peculiar fitness in the fact that Great Britain is herself the greatest sufferer from her vicious policy. She was the only European nation which sells any appreciable amount of commodities to the Chinese. Russia is not an exporting country. Germany has become such only in recent years. The silks of France naturally find no market in China the mother land of all silk industries. The Chinese fortunately have acquired no appetite for her wines or brandies and the infinite variety of French fancy articles appeal neither to their taste nor their pockets. In 1911 the entire imports into China from the whole of Continental Europe amounted to barely \$300,000. During the same period British imports excluding opium, amounted to more than \$63,000,000. And the hundreds of millions of dollars which she has drawn from China during the past sixty years for opium represent a small sum when compared with what might have been gained to the advantage of both countries if she had suppressed the sale of the drug and confined herself to lines of honest commerce.

Another serious and widespread result of the opium traffic is the intense hatred of all things and all men foreign. While other causes have co-operated to generate and sustain it the largest single cause the most important factor is the source history and results of opium. And that man must be blind indeed to the ordinary operations of human nature who could expect any other result. Let any intelligent fair minded reader put himself into the place of the Chinese run over in his mind the history of the use of this narcotic poison in that great Oriental empire and then decide what the resultant and inevitable feeling must be towards the authors of such a scourge.

工廠及輪船用煤
請向敝行採購
供應迅速
服務週到

新美洋行

上海江西路漢彌登大廈二百十六號
電話一三九三二

COAL

for Factories, Mills & Bunkers

Prompt Deliveries
Reliable Service

ORIENTAL SHIPPING COMPANY

216 Hamilton House, Shanghai
Telephone 13932

廣東銀行

THE BANK OF CANTON, LTD.

TA "BANKTON"

52 NINGPO ROAD, SHANGHAI

TELS 16284, 6285, 16286

Capital Issued and Fully Paid Hk.\$7,761,220.00

General Reserve 2,800,000.00

Head Office HONGKONG

Branches

Canton, Shanghai, Hankow
Bangkok and Toi-shan

Subsidiaries

Bank of Canton, San Francisco
Kuang Tong Ngan Hong, Macau

Every description of Banking &
Exchange Business transacted.

From the CAPITAL

(Continued from page 2)

he heard a report submitted by General Pao Wen Yueh who commanded the cadets participating in the review

Accompanied by Mayor Chen Kung Po and General Pao Wen Yueh members of the Academy Mr Liu Chi Hsiung Dean of the Academy and other leading officials President Wang began reviewing the cadets whose spirit and discipline greatly satisfied the President

The President was specially gratified over the achievements of the cadets who constitute the main body of the new Chinese

The review which lasted for half an hour came to a successful conclusion amidst the solemn and magnificent strains of martial music

JAPANESE AMBASSADOR RECEIVES PRESSMEN SPEAKS ON SIGNIFICANCE OF NEW MINISTRY

Mr Shigemitsu Japanese Ambassador to China received Chinese and foreign pressmen at his official residence recently and gave a detailed discussion on the significance of establishing the new Greater East Asia Ministry and on the inflexibility of Japan's foreign policy

The Japanese envoy stated *inter alia* that the reconstruction of the Japanese Cabinet structure would not result in any change in Japan's foreign policy as had been declared in no uncertain terms by Gen H Tojo Premier and concurrently Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Japanese Imperial Government

The Greater East Asia Ministry he added was to be inaugurated for the purpose of ensuring the success of East Asia reconstruction. "We should therefore exert our best efforts to conclude the War for Greater East Asia successfully" concluded the Ambassador

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES TO BE STANDARDIZED

Mr Kuo Hung Min the new Director of the Bureau of Weights and Measures who assumed office on August 17 has drawn up a detailed programme for the standardization of weights and measures throughout China

The programme includes the inspection of existing examination offices in various provinces and municipalities the sale of instruments for the standardization of weights and measures and publicity

CHINA INTERESTED IN ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW JAPANESE MINISTRY

The news of the Japanese Government's decision to establish the Greater East Asia Ministry for the handling of all political affairs in East Asia, is received by Government and private circles here with the greatest interest

It is pointed out that following the outbreak of the War for Greater East Asia the National Government has announced its determination to co-operate fully with Japan in completing reconstruction in East Asia

These circles opine that China will doubtless continue to co-operate with the new Ministry in expediting the realization of reconstruction in this area

NATIONAL MILITARY COMMISSION ANNOUNCES RESULTS OF PUNITIVE CAMPAIGN

The 'New Fourth Army' and other Chungking units launched attacks on Government forces on August 26 according to a communique issued by the National Military Commission

The communique states that troops of the '14th Battalion of the Second Division of the New Fourth Army, the Chungking special service corps and the "Fifth Independent Battalion" totalling 5,000 men stormed positions at Shan Chang Kow, Wan Yuan An and other places around Pao Ying

These troops, which were armed with light and heavy machine-guns, were, however repulsed by troops of the National Government after severe fighting lasting 24 hours Japanese troops also assisted in the operation

The Chungking troops left 30 dead and over 50 others were taken prisoner. A large quantity of booty was captured by government troops

The FUTURE of SHANGHAI

(Continued from page 11)

Mr Wen Lan Ting, in his commemorating speech during the inauguration of the Club on September 3, 1942, said that

"we shall attain through trust and sacrifice co-existence and co-prosperity, when we shall devote ourselves to the basic teachings of Confucius do not do unto others what you do not wish others to do unto you"

which Mr Wen Lan Ting translated into the business language —

"Live and let live"

Mr Komura answered as follows

"Our members have for this foundation intimate and friendly relations, and if this will further increase, then the object of our Club will have been achieved"

And when we once more consider that around Shanghai and in the whole world the greatest struggle of all times is being fought in bitter earnest, overshadowing all human activities, we can be thankful in thinking that despite the war much more is being done at present towards the welfare of Shanghai's population than had been done formerly in all the years prior to the war, in the years of plenty, when money was made "so easily". Therefore we look to the future with justified optimism.



PALACE HOTEL

An Hotel of International repute for

**COMFORT
CUISINE
SERVICE**

Moderate Monthly and Daily Rates

Under Swiss Management

THE CENTRAL TRUST CO., LTD.

(Incorporated under Special Charter of The Government of the Republic of China)

Chairman of the Board. F. H. CHOW

Vice-Chairman. T. K. CHIEN

Head Office

31 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai

Authorised Capital: \$10,000,000

SAVINGS
INSURANCE
DISCOUNT
PURCHASING

SECURITIES
INVESTMENTS
TRUST FUNDS
STORAGE

JABIN HSU,
General Manager.

S. H. YOUNG }
Y. F. CHIANG } Assistant General Managers.

Comfortable Underwear

For

SUMMER

- Under Shirt
- „ Drawers
- Union Suits



Obtainable from all leading *DEPT. STORES*



HIGH CLASS TAILORS.

Get your Spring
& Summer Suits
ready for the Season



中 國 內 衣 公 司

A.B.C. Underwear Co.

上海南京路中

562 Nanking Road, Shanghai

行 銀 備 儲 央 中
THE
CENTRAL RESERVE BANK OF CHINA

A BANKERS' BANK

Governor.

F. H. CHOW

Vice-Governor:

T. K. CHIEN

HEAD OFFICE :

1 Chungsan Road, Nanking

Shanghai Branch :

15 The Bund, Shanghai

Telephone: 17466

Cables **"CENREBANK"**

BRANCHES :

SOOCHOW

Kashing

Sungkiang

Chingkiang

PENGPU

Yangchow

Tokyo (Nippon)

HANGCHOW

Wusih

Tahsien

Changshu

Changchow

Nangtungchow

CANTON

Amoy

NINGPO

HANKOW

Wuhu

Taichong

注意：大寫者係支行 ❖ 小寫者係辦事處

第十條 金融機關除經營左列各項業務外，不得兼營他業。一、證券之應募承辦或買賣。二、倉庫或保管業務。三、其他金融機關之代理。四、金銀出納事務之代理。

第十一條 財政部認為公益上有必要時，得頒佈關於金融機關業務命令。

第十二條 財政部得隨時令金融機關報告業務狀況，必要時並得令其提供賬簿文件。

第十三條 財政部得隨時檢查金融機關之業務及財產之狀況。

第十四條 前條所規定之事項，必要時得委託中央儲備銀行辦理之。

第十五條 金融機關組織銀行公會銀錢業公會，或其他公會時，應經財政部核准。

第十六條 凡未依照第二條或第三條呈請核准，而經營第一條所規定之業務者，其重要職員及代表處五萬元以下之罰金或拘役。

第十七條 金融機關如有違反法令章程及財政部命令，或有妨害公益行為時，財政部得停止其營業，撤換其代表者，及重要職員，或吊銷營業執照。

第十八條 金融機關，過有左列情事時，其代表者或重要職員，處一萬元以下之罰金或拘役。一、業務報告記載不實，或用其他方法蒙蔽官廳或公眾時。二、故意隱匿賬簿文件，或說明不實，及用其他方法妨礙檢查時。三、違反第四條至第十條及十五條之規定時。四、不遵守本辦法之命令時。

第十九條 本辦法自公佈日起施行。

▲匿名書信▼

「民衆論壇」近載有致羅斯福氏之匿名書信數通，讀之頗覺有味，對美國元首干涉中國事件，大加譴責，中有謂租借法案，用之於他國

，固爲上策，而用之於中國，不啻一劑毒藥，蓋此種政策，祇能助長中國內亂，及阻礙和平云。

又謂美國之對華政策，全爲羅斯福一人存有中日戰爭於美有利之錯誤觀念所造成，因之出種種手段，阻止和平運動，使蒙戰禍之華人，不能早見天日，故什九受殃之人，咸得歸罪於羅斯福，事實具在，豈容辯飾。

未爲凡事責有所歸，今羅斯福焉得推諉，試觀妻哭其夫，母痛其子，莫非由戰事所致，是皆羅斯福之過也。爲他人謀求和平，乃是天堂，今羅斯福反是，是爲地獄。亞洲與歐洲何異，羅斯福何厚彼薄此，而甘作和平之梗阻者，吾因憤恨之餘，作此直斥等語，淋漓痛快，殊值一讀。

中華新聲半月刊 第七卷 第廿四—廿五期

中華民國三十一年九月二十日出版

編輯人 甘德雲
南京鼓樓新村八號

發行所 同上
印刷所 同上

▲本刊訂閱價目▼

中國	半年：中儲鈔十五元	全年：中儲鈔三十元
日本及朝鮮	全年：日金十元	
歐洲，菲洲及澳洲	全年：美金十元	
美洲，北美及南美	全年：美金十五元	

郵費在內

關，務各體念政府意旨，一體遵行，以期調節經濟，安定金融。(三)本辦法第二條規定，凡已經開始營業之金融機關，應自本辦法施行之日起於一個月內，呈請財政部補行註冊一節，務望注意遵照辦理。(四)本辦法施行後，與現行修正銀行註冊章程及其施行細則，並無抵觸，自可相輔而行，庶於註冊手續，益臻完密。

以上各點，不過舉其大要，深盼各界人士，共體斯旨，切實奉行，俾本部於維護之中，得盡監督之職，用以鞏固金融，安定民生，實有望焉。

暫行辦法

第一條 本辦法所稱金融機關，不問其名稱如何，凡經營左列各項業務者，均屬之：(一)收受存款。(二)放款或票據貼現。(三)匯兌或押匯。

滙洲飯店

上海第一流

(特點)

交通便利

環境優美

膳食精良

招呼週到

辣斐德路五八九弄七十號

電話 七五四五〇

電話 七五三三〇

第二條 本辦法施行前，凡已經開始營業之金融機關，應自本辦法施行之日起，於一個月內，備具呈文，載明左列事項，連同章程，呈請財部補行註冊，一、名稱。二、組織。三、資本總額，實收資本，並出資者姓名。四、店舖所在地。五、營業範圍。六、資產負債表。七、代表者及重要職員姓名住所。

第三條 本辦法施行後，凡擬設立金融機關者，應備具呈文載明左列事項，連同章程，呈請財政部核准組織。一、名稱。二、組織。三、資本總額及實收資本。四、商舖預定地。五、營業範圍。六、營業計劃書。七、創辦人姓名住所。

第四條 金融機關，遇有左列情事，應呈請財政部核准。一、名稱之變更。二、組織之變更。三、資本總額及實收資本之變更。四、合併或廢止。五、營業處所之設置營業處之階級或地址，並變更及其廢止。六、章程之變更，金融機關代表者及重要職員之任職與卸職，應呈報財政部。

第五條 金融機關，每屆營業年度終了後，應於三個月內，編製營業報告書，資產負債表，財產目錄，及損益計算書，呈報財政部。

第六條 金融機關，應依照規定，將支付存款之準備金，存入中央儲備銀行。

第七條 金融機關，除例假日外，遇有臨時休業或停止付款時，應隨時呈報財政部。

第八條 金融機關，不得以供給左列資金為目的，而放款或運用資金。一、有價證券及商品之期貨買賣。二、囤積居奇及其他有投機性之交易，金融機關本身不得以投資交易。

第九條 金融機關，除因營業必要，或因清償債務收受擔保物件外，不得取得動產(證券除外)，或不動產。

三、關於燈火警戒管制，燈火警戒管制，原則上於防空警戒警報發令時實施，故在該時期中，發光應完全熄滅。然警戒管制，將繼續至相當長時期，是以一般市民不能停止業務，且在居住上言，最少限度之燈火亦屬必要者，乃根據此項要求決定警戒管制，希望市民了解此點，予以實施，警戒管制中，應繼續工作，並不使燈光洩露於戶外。

四、關於燈火警戒管制中戶內燈光隱蔽程度，此業於民間防空指導要綱第二號表內規定，茲再加以解說。

(甲)店外燈類(店外即指店面以外之處)，如裝飾燈，掛燈，陳列櫥窗照明燈其他同類之燈火，在警戒管制中應全部熄滅。(乙)普通戶內燈類，依照下列各要點減低其光度，並遮沒其燈光。

一、直通外部之門口，遮以黑幕。二、燈火加上覆罩，且燈火之光度，視覆罩遮蔽燈光之方法而予限制，例如(室廣十二平方米突，光度在四十支燭光以內，但一燈光力不得超過五十支光。)

「參考」上海市燈火管制規則第二號表普通戶內燈類之部。(甲)項「室廣每三平方米突十支光，惟一燈不得超過五十支光」，(室廣十二平方米突，光度在四支燭光以內，但一燈不得超過五支光。)

「參考」上海市燈火管制規則第二號表普通戶內燈類之部。(乙)項「室廣每三平方米突一支光，一燈以五支光為限，光源與門口部距離一·八米突。」

五、關於燈火空襲管制期中，一般戶內燈光之遮蔽程度。

(甲)店面外燈類全部熄滅。(乙)普通戶內燈類，出入口及窗口等，遮以黑幕，減低其光度，並遮蔽其燈光，其燈光程度，如上海燈火

管制規則第二號表規定，室廣三平方米突，光度在○·五支燭光以內，一燈光度不得超過二支光。

六、關於燈火管制用材料。

(甲)遮光用之黑幕，應使用質厚之黑布，不得已時亦可用黑色紙，惟紙質易於破損，故希望務須用布製成。

(乙)電燈遮光覆罩。

七、防空司令部佈告及當局發表之談話以及其他指示事項，應予剪存。

▲管理金融機關暫行辦法▼

財政部最近擬訂之管理金融機關暫行辦法，業已公布，周部長對於此事，頃特發表聲明如左：最近本部擬訂之管理金融機關暫行辦法業經呈奉核准施行。茲於公布之時，特聲明下列各點：(一)調查經濟，安定金融，為本部固有之職責，銀行為調節金融之機關，而金融乃工商企業之命脈，其緩急弛張，直接有關於各業之興替，間接影響於社會之榮枯，尚非由政府嚴訂規章，施行適當之管理，不足以資調整，而便遵守。民國廿年二月間，國府公布之銀行法，以種種關係，至今未能實現，本部為適應社會需要起見，曾於國府還都後，將從前部頒之銀行註冊章程及其施行細則，酌加修正，藉資依據。惟前項章程及細則，因陋就簡，未臻完善，故特詳細厘訂管理金融機關暫行辦法都凡十九條，俾一般經營金融事業者知所取舍，而本部亦得藉收管理監督之效。(二)本辦法應先自蘇浙皖三省及南京上海兩市開始實行，除另以部令發表外，此後本部對於金融機關之措施，當按照本辦法各規定切實施行。所有上述各省市之銀行銀號銀公司以及其他金融機

目下羅氏已更變其政策，先前方主採取進犯日軍之步驟，而今則以注重增強國防為要着，於此可見羅氏對戰事已瀕於手足無措之際。故美人無論作若何靜鎮，終難逃狼狽之議，况目下日軍大勝特勝，進逼益甚，兼之德義諸國屢戰屢勝，焉得不使美人由樂觀而變悲觀耶。

▲防空警戒▼

關於防空警戒，上海日陸海軍防空司令部，業已發出第一號，第二號，第三號佈告。於第一號佈告中說明，空防實施大綱及關於警報及燈火管制之事項，於第二號佈告中指示民間防空重要措施之家庭防空事項，第三號佈告頒發實施燈火管制之命令。惟各市民對於各項規定，不無疑問之點，日陸海軍防空司令部當局爰發表談話，分述各項應加注意事項如次：

一、關於空襲時之處置 空襲時所發生之各項情形如下：(甲)炸彈爆炸而引起破壞死傷及破壞物落下四散，受間接之損傷。(乙)炸彈爆發時，發生一氧化碳及其他有毒瓦斯。(丙)同時多處發生火災。(丁)水管設備破壞，以致斷水及自來水外溢。(戊)燃料及點燈用煤氣設備破壞，以致供給斷絕，或煤氣外溢。(己)敵方故意使用毒瓦斯彈時，有毒氣發散，然空襲所受之損害，並不如一般人所理想中之恐怖，故應沈着處置，則受損不致過重，標準處置大致如下：(甲)各家庭照防空司令部第二號佈告，着重於防火而取行動。(乙)如在戶外則掩以適當之遮蔽物。(丙)電車汽車等車輛應停於適當地位。(丁)官廳及公司事務所等依照家庭防空防火指導要綱，採取警戒。

二、關於燈火準備管制 燈火管制分準備管制，警戒管制，空襲管制等三種，簡明言之，所謂警戒管制者，係於敵機自其根據地起飛，或將空襲上海亦未可知，或在某海面發現敵方航空母艦時，乃發出警戒管制令。

空襲管制，係上海確為空襲目標，敵機來襲時發令之謂，然考慮現代飛機之性能時，敵機未必依照預定時間來襲，故無空襲之虞時，戰時中燈火亦予以適當管制，以免在遠距離之外，對敵機顯示目標，並作準備以備實施警戒管制，此即準備管制也。

鑒於上述各點，故於十二日起，命令實施準備管制，上海市亦已踏上戰時民防施策之第一步，因之準備管制必須繼續至戰爭結束時為止，至於準備管制時期中，應予熄滅之燈火，暫時指定為招牌燈類，然今後視情形，逐步整理非必要燈火，希望市民對居處燈火，將非必要燈火加以整理。

又司令部對實施準備管制，希望(甲)儘速完成警戒管制之準備。(乙)戶外燈火，上面予以遮沒，不使在水平以上發見其光源，上半部並塗以黑色。(丙)戶內燈火，自外能見光源(發光之實體如電燈之燈泡)者，覆以警戒管制準備之覆罩，以不使在水平上發見其光源為度。(丁)高層建築物中，十層以上房間之燈火，以丙項規定之覆罩沒光源，其所遮之位置，以自下方四十五度以上不見光源為度。(戊)店舖中有過度刺眼之燈火者，應減少燈數或電燈光力。(己)櫥窗之光力，務須減少。(庚)汽車等之前燈，依照上項規定予以遮覆，但其角度，汽車水平之時，自燈所直接發出之射光，以不射至十五度以上空中為度。

起頭來，沒有日本的陸海空軍，南京條約的壓力仍然壓在中國的頭上。中國今天應該猛省了，中國從今天起，只有整頓自己，鞭策自己，怎樣的與日本協力，以完遂大東亞戰爭，物力且不論，即以心力論，中國有四萬萬顆未死的心，這是四千餘年的歷史所浸潤而成的心，這是最豐富的人的資源，中國從前不可驕傲，中國如今更不可自暴自棄，中國能夠分担東亞的責任，中國便能夠拯救自己，這是中國應該走的一條大路，唯一的大路。

末了還有幾句話，英國的勢力如今到不了東亞了，欲求英國勢力永遠到不了東亞，只有印度獨立，纔是最確實的保障，關於這一點，中國的自由平等與印度的獨立，在感情上在利害上，都是一致的，印度志士，如今正領導着他的同胞為獨立而奮鬥，而英國對之一切兇殘的面目與手段，都暴露出來。重慶方面的人，平日倚賴英國，如今也曉得對於英國之以壓力施於印度，表示不滿了，然而一面對英國不滿，一面仍爲他出死力，這不但不矛盾，而且太滑稽，爲什麼不本於愛東亞的心，與日本協力，以保東亞，即以拯救自己，援助印度呢，重慶方面的人，如果還沒有忘記孫先生，應該跟着孫先生所指示的一條大路走上去，這是中國應該走的一條大路，唯一的大路。

▲納粹進攻高加索致勝原因▼

巴塞爾新聞報頃載有駐柏林訪員來電稱，德軍在高加索邦作戰，無往不勝，推原其故，殆因德軍在山地作戰所採取之戰略高妙所致。緣布克將軍所部山地部隊，登山越嶺，係由突擊隊爲之前導，此種部隊，係由訓練有素之山地部隊及特務隊混合組成，備有強大之武裝配備，高射迫擊炮及野戰炮等，應有盡有，其所採用之包圍戰術，前在挪威戰役中即已屢建奇功，有時並利用傘兵在敵軍後方降落，以便前後夾擊，紅軍因猝不及防，往往軍無鬪志，不支而退。且此項山地部隊多於晚間出動，實行包抄戰術，所有士兵，均用巨索互相繫聯。

營業種類

存款，放款，匯兌，貼現，
其他法令許可之銀行業務。



神州實業銀行

存款利息優厚
手續簡便敏捷

行址 天津路一七八號
電話 九七六一

以便攀登，非俟初步預備工作完成之後，決不輕易使用重兵器，迨此項突擊隊在前方獲得立足點後，其一切接濟，均用飛機自空中供給之，此項戰術用於山地戰中既易奏功，尤省兵力云。

▲美國情形狼狽▼

自第二次羅邱會議後，觀其聯合公佈，英美對歷次在日軍手中慘敗仍欲藉宣傳手段，廣事掩飾，改構消息，瞞瞞國人，甚至顛倒事實，諱敗爲勝，且有目下與軸心戰爭，最後勝利仍屬於彼等之妄言。須知此次戰事之真實結果，早已衆目昭彰，不獨日軍業已大敗英美，即德義兩國亦莫不節節勝利，況英國崩潰在即，更不足言。

至於美國軍力，因屢爲日軍所挫，日就減損，亦爲不可掩之事實，往昔羅斯福氏，曾謂如對日本開戰，美國勝利，可操左券，此種倨傲言辭，不悉羅氏是否忘却，但恐今日無暇憶及此矣。

先進，以獨力當此大敵，是很孤的，中國雖落後，可以趕上來的。捐棄前嫌從新結合是極自然的事，孫先生所以接受日本志士幫助者在此，日本志士所以幫助孫先生者亦在此。

孫先生這種意念，是極堅決的，是無論如何挫折都不因之搖動的，最明顯的是民國六年所著的『中國存亡問題』那時候是英德戰爭未決的時候，孫先生在這篇文章裏，指出英國若沒有印度便成爲第三等國，指出英帝國全靠榨取殖民地以爲滋養，並且指出英國不願世界有第二個強國與之並肩，指出英國慣用手段，是拉攏煽動一切國家替他打倒與之並肩的強國，而坐收其利，因此他的結論，是英帝國不倒塌，世界無和平之望，中國的自由平等，也就無望。因此他大聲疾呼，『日本與中國之關係，實爲存亡安危兩相關聯者，無日本即無中國，無中國亦無日本，爲兩國謀百年之安，必不可於其間相存芥蒂』，我們知道，這時候距離所謂二十一條約不過二年，全中國以內遠在提倡抵制日貨與日本惡感甚深，而孫先生却毅然決然提出這種主張了，指出中國應該走的一條大路，這是唯一的大路。

縱觀孫先生的一生，從致力國民革命軍之時起，直至逝世之前，在神戶演講大亞洲主義爲止，四十年間，對於東亞，對於中日關係，其方針是一貫的，其步驟是一絲不亂的。四十年間，中日不是沒有糾紛，孫先生對於這些糾紛不是不痛心疾首，然而只有使之好轉，決不肯使之逆轉，我本着我一生對於國民革命的忠誠，對於國父孫先生的忠誠，決不敢對於孫先生遺教有一毫曲解和利用的意思。

孫先生的大亞洲主義之提出，遠在提出建設東亞新秩序口號之前，以前中國所提出的，如今先進國的日本也提出來了，那麼一種理想漸漸的有實現之可能了，我們今天紀念百年前的今天締結之所謂南京條約，可是南京條約自大東亞戰爭之日起已廢除了，至少已停止了。是誰使之廢除，使之停止的呢，是中國自己嗎，我們應該慚愧得抬不

農 商 銀 行

BANK OF AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE

號一〇二路康建 址行

二九八六號掛報電 三四二二二二二二二二 室業營 } 話電

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

孫先生遺囑說：『余致力國民革命凡四十年，其目的在求中國之自由平等』，中國爲什麼沒有自由平等呢，因爲受了不平等條約的束縛，不平等條約幾時開始的呢，開宗明義是今天所紀念的百年前的今天締結了所謂南京條約。

南京條約怎樣締結的呢，英國硬要將在印度所種植製造的鴉片烟土販賣給中國，中國人拿出銀錢不算，還要把這些毒品吸進去，因此中國不肯接受，因此英國便來打，打到中國締結了南京條約接受，於是乎割了香港不算，還開了廣州廈門福州寧波上海五個通商口岸。這五個口岸比做什麼，比做在中國身上開了五個創口，將中國的血液，源源不斷的抽出來，同時將毒品如鴉片烟土等源源不斷的輸入去。爲什麼這五個口岸能發生這樣大的勢力呢，因爲南京條約及其附屬條約，規定了英國人在中國有治外法權，本來治外法權是只許給外交官各大使公使的，如今一般英國人都有了治外法權，這無異說英國的領土延長到了中國，在政治上有了治外法權，同時在軍事上又有了定泊軍艦運輸軍隊的根據地，於是經濟侵略，便得了保障，故可爲所欲爲了。所以南京條約締結之日，便是中國降落到次殖民地地位之日，以後的種種條約，或者是援照最惠國條款，英國有了這樣的權力，就不得不允許別國也有這樣的權力。或者是變本加厲將權力擴得更大些。總而言之，南京條約是一切不平等條約的根幹，以後的種種條約，不過從這根幹上添些技葉。

孫先生遺囑開首指出國民革命之目的，在求中國之自由平等，未了指出要在最短期間廢除不平等條約，明明白白不是什麼報仇雪恨，而是要將中國不平等做到平等。其實現的方法是怎樣的呢，是喚起民衆及聯合世界上以平等待我之民族共同奮鬥。

南京條約締結於西歷一八四二年，後八年（一八五〇）而有太平天國的起事，太平天國覆亡於一八六四年，後二年（一八六六）而有孫先

生的誕生，這種歷史的事實，我們要記得清清楚楚。

孫先生誕生後一年（一八六七）日本明治維新了，英國當時以侵略手段施於中國，同時也同樣的以之施於日本。可是日本自明治維新以後，突飛猛進，廿八年間（一八九四）便將不平等條約廢除了。而中國呢，孫先生雖於乙酉（一八八五）中法戰敗之年，懷顛覆清廷創建民國之志，可是處處受人漠視，受人反對，亡命飄泊，直至甲午中日戰敗，纔能創立與中會於檀香山，乙未纔能發起第一次革命於廣州，中日兩國先進與落後之分，便在於此。

孫先生一發起革命，便有日本志士前來幫助，孫先生爲什麼甲午中日戰敗之後，會接受日本志士的幫助呢，日本志士爲什麼於甲午戰後會來幫助中國革命呢，關於這一點，我們必須十分瞭解。

說到三國志罷，西蜀劉備因爲孫吳奪了荊州，殺了關羽，氣忿不過，與師去打，落得大敗虧輸，氣死在白帝城的時候，諸葛亮受遺詔輔政。第一件事，便是與孫吳講和，這一件事，照如今重慶方面的人來看，豈不是大逆不道嗎，西蜀只得和漢中失了湖北湖南，江山便去了一大半了，而且上將關羽，也給孫吳殺了頭，並且將頭送給曹操了，一個創業的先帝，雪恥不成，亦活活的氣死了。在這時候，去和孫吳講和，照重慶方面的人講來，豈不是十足道地的漢奸嗎，然而諸葛亮決不爲這些流言所動，知道天下大患，在曹魏，不在孫吳，連孫吳以拒曹魏，尚可支持，若一味繼續不斷與孫吳尋仇，其結果只有同歸於盡，因爲這樣，纔毅然決然，與孫吳講和，因爲這樣，纔能南征孟獲，北伐中原，直至身死之後，繼者非人，方纔覆亡，而在他生時，却能以至弱敵至強，使曹魏及司馬，畏蜀如虎。

我們明白了這一段故事，便可瞭解孫先生的用意了，明明白白英國於吞滅印度席捲南洋之後，張着大口，要來吞滅東亞，那麼中日兩國無論怎樣的紛爭，也應該有兄弟閩於牆外觀其侮的觀念了，日本雖



永安公司

附設

永安大東天大
跑東東韻東
冰跳韻旅
場舞樓館

環球搜羅
貨品美備

上海南京路

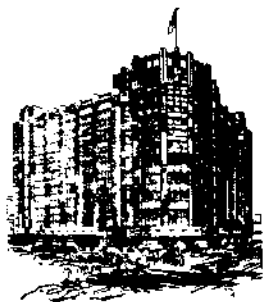
先施公司

先施一元商店

分店：法租界霞飛路
電話八四六五八
西摩路靜安寺路
電話三五四五三

附設

東亞旅館
東亞酒樓
亞咖啡室
屋頂樂園



屋頂大新遊樂場

大新公司

環球百貨商店

上海南京路



新新公司主辦

新新酒樓

粵港名廚

調味適口

特設

經濟和菜

炒賣粥品 早午常備

富麗禮堂 招待週到

電話九七二〇〇

新都飯店
七樓西餐廳

正法式大餐
麥瑞原班名廚

特快午餐 豐美晚餐
茶點麵食 各式客飯

電話

八〇〇〇九 〇一〇八九

爲時日問題，該城附近伏爾加河兩岸紅軍陣地，不斷遭德軍砲火壓迫，顯有不能支持之勢。但有可注意者，即今日紅軍抵抗之猛烈，與開戰第一日初無二致，斯城以北紅軍陣地較爲穩定，蓋德軍在頓河加里諾及伏爾加河杜巴夫加間所佔據之一線，在若干地段僅闊數英里，易遭反攻故也。紅軍丁莫生柯將軍所部正在該區大戰，紅軍並不缺乏空軍，但德方空軍顯佔優勢而握有制空權，紅軍雖能突破德軍陣線，甚至鞏固所佔陣地，但往往一俟數日後德國俯衝式轟炸機趕到轟炸，紅軍即不得不退走。斯城南面及東南面紅軍承認處境危險，該區德軍以「柏克」混合部隊進攻，該隊包括坦克車及摩托化部隊，在寇爾斯區所向無敵，但因斯丹林區地形崎嶇不易見功，致該隊每日進數英里，即暫停從事整理。在紅軍砲堡及坦克車防禦壕間推進，至爲不易，現僅有少數接濟及援軍，經由伏爾加河開抵斯丹林城，蓋該河航運不斷遭德機及德方大砲轟擊，運輸困難，但伏爾加河異常遼闊，小艇仍可偷渡，預料河面不久即將被軸心軍所控制。

▲義大利空戰英雄▼

意大利轟炸機隊長白斯卡利亞，因單獨擊毀敵人戰艦及商船等，計有六萬噸之多，現由軍事當局正式發表，被稱爲義大利空戰英雄，此種光榮名譽殊所罕見，茲將白隊長自一九四〇年八月十三日晚開始襲擊亞力山大港起之空戰功績，由其日記中，撮錄於後。

八月二十七日擊傷倫敦級巡洋艦二艘。

九月十七日擊沉坎特級巡洋艦一艘。

二十日擊傷戰鬥艦雷磁號。

十一月二日擊傷開普敦級巡洋艦二艘。

十三日擊沉一萬噸商船一艘。

十二月三日在克里地島重創巡洋艦一艘。

二十六日擊沉六千噸商船一艘。

一九四一年

三月二十八日擊沉八千噸巡洋艦一艘。

四月十五日擊沉一萬五千噸商船一艘。

五月四日擊傷七千噸改建巡洋艦一艘。

五日重創五千噸商船一艘。

十九日重創一萬噸巡洋艦一艘。

八月八日重傷驅逐艦一艘。

十一日擊沉驅逐潛水艦普勞克叨號(二千六百噸)

二十二日重創甘司級驅逐艦一艘。

十一月二十三日重創七千噸商船一艘。

十二月十七日炸沉戰艦一艘(或係巡洋艦)。

二十八日擊沉一萬噸商船一艘。

今年六月十四日用空中魚雷轟沉航空母艦奧爾哥司號。

十五日擊沉五千噸商船一艘。

參戰未滿二年，義大利之傑出空軍戰士，竟能擊沉大型巡洋艦二艘，改建巡洋艦二艘，驅逐潛水艦一艘及商船六艘，合計六萬噸，此外又重創戰鬥艦二艘，航空母艦一艘，巡洋艦二艘，商船二艘，因其建立非常戰功，得擢升二級，並獲勳章八枚。

▲鴉片戰爭百年紀念日▼

汪主席演詞

今天我們在南京紀念百年前的今天締結了所謂南京條約，我們首先聲明的是紀念的意義，不是什麼報仇雪恨，因爲國家和國家間，不應該記着仇恨的，紀念的意義是在於指示出中國應該走的一條大路。

中國應該走的一條大路，以前有人指示過沒有呢，有的，國父孫先生曾指示過，如果我們中國人都肯跟着他指示的一條大路走，中國不會有今日，這是今天紀念的最大意義。

，高加索區之戰事亦在順利進行中，德軍於佔領亞那巴南之克拉斯瑞米維多斯卡耶後，又突破那叶爾塔斯卡耶之地雷陣，將敵方堡壘一一佔領。

舊秩序之失敗

在歐陸及大東亞之舊秩序，日趨失敗，其故在以不平等無人道及不正當為立場，故凡以此待人者，終必自亡，此為不可倖免之事。

德國駐華大使史泰茂氏，對軸心國之所以堅欲建設新秩序者，新近發表如下：彼謂德國因欲保衛其不能轉讓與人之權利，不得已而訴之武力，故由希特勒元首，抱定世界史上絕無僅有之最大決心，銳意建設社會及政治之新秩序，經六載之久，將德國人民，鍛成一有力之團結，以期恢復權利。

凡養之罪惡條約，乃一非自然及片面之舉，殊不公平，致有今日之結果，故務須矯正當日鑄成之大錯，並廢止該約以伸公理，此乃希特勒元首之素志也。

史氏又謂德國憑鐵的主義及本天良而爭取公理，故所至之處，輒能將敵人擊敗。

目下之舊秩序，不適用於世界，為人所共知，德人明知為人類爭取自由平等之非易，但若不超而力爭，則其勢益固而除之愈難，後患更不堪設想矣。

戰事已達三載，在此期中，為挽回人道及維護正義，吾德人之努力，世所共見，但願今後新秩序建樹告成，如火炬照耀世界，使吾人得重睹天日，而不再在黑暗中摸索而後可。

斯達林格勒陷落在即

德蘇開戰第四百卅九日，德國總司令部打破沉默，正式宣佈軸心軍已衝抵斯達林格勒要塞近郊。據聞該城之陷落縱非鐘點問題，至少

政治經濟文化綜合雜誌

新東方

南京新東方社發行

總經售處

分銷處

本外埠

南京 中央書報發行所及各埠分所代售

南京 三通書局及各埠分局代售

代售

零售 每冊五角
全年 二元五角
預定 半年 一元二角七角

注意中國一般經濟問題者請閱
「中華經濟學會」編印

中國經濟評論

論著宏富 彙聞週詳

價目 零售 每冊四角 半年六冊 二元二角 全年十二冊四元
發行所 南京如意里三十八號
總經售處 中央書報發行所
代售處 本京各大書局各地中央書報代銷處及各書局雜誌公司

望藉其自覺和責任，以全力協同關係當局之施策而冀寄與物價對策之圓滿進行。

▲穩定幣值▼

華中當局，近鑒國民政府財政部盡量穩定金融及通一幣制，現亦設法通制物價，不使上漲，以期安定經濟狀況。按數月前，物價相繼暴漲至於極點，使民衆大感困苦，雖經當局明令制止，獲效殊鮮。日本當局，亦曾一再聲明，協助穩固中儲券之地位，故不久民衆將見嚴厲辦法之實施，其辦法惟以將舊法幣逐漸廢止，但務使民衆不受若何影響，方可施行，賴財長周佛海氏考慮審慎，策劃周至，調濟國家金融，解決困難問題，使數百萬人民咸受其益，其功匪鮮。

目下民衆對中儲券信念日堅，況儲備銀行爲國家金融之寄託者，故領導處理之人爲衆望所繫，其職之重，不言可知，至於非法商人拒

請 看

消息靈通 言論正大
紀載翔實 銷路最廣

而具有最大廣告效力

◀ 新 申 報 ▶

館址 上海西華路二八八號

分館 上海南京路三百三十三號

電話 一〇九一七

歡迎外埠分銷定價格外克己

收賂損法幣及其他惡習，亦已由該銀行盡量制止，故目下不但中儲券信用益堅，且使民衆不受絲毫損失。

金融家及有關於金融者，須知上海雖不過爲大東亞一角之地，但一旦金融穩定，與共榮圈內之各地殊多裨益。與亞院對大東亞整個經濟，因受太平洋大戰之影響，現亦盡力整頓，使之安定。大東亞各處物產豐富，昔日歐洲諸國用爲致富之捷徑，今則復歸吾大東亞人所有矣，大東亞富源之基礎既定，經濟自得穩固，將來大東亞之繁榮，有不可以道里計，是皆出此次日本戰事勝利之賜也。

▲蘇聯之經濟日蹙▼

柏林軍界人士深知伏爾加航線之切斷，尙未足致布爾雪維克於死命，惟其經濟及給養上之困難，勢必因而更趨嚴重。據最近之統計稱，巴庫所產石油之百分之五十，係經伏爾加河運往蘇內地，又據一九三五年之統計稱，是年蘇內河航綫所運貨物達四六，七〇〇，〇〇〇噸，其經伏爾加河運輸者佔一六，六〇〇，〇〇〇噸。伏爾加之兩支流庫瑪河與沃卡河，亦各佔六，六〇〇，〇〇〇噸與二，一〇〇，〇〇〇噸。故伏爾加及其支流之總運輸量可達二五，三〇〇，〇〇〇噸以上，已逾蘇內河運輸總量之半矣。除石油外，木材穀類以及建築材料亦多經由伏爾加河運往內地。惟伏爾加河及高爾基河全年可以航行之日，僅得一九三日，河口近亞斯特拉罕，亦僅得二五六日，故伏爾加下游之亞斯特拉漢，斯達林格勒，以及中游之沙拉托夫，庫贊希夫等城，必須有大量物品存儲，以便於斷航期間取用。自軍事觀點而論，英美援蘇物資，但可自波斯灣經伊朗裏海伏爾加河而直抵蘇聯內地，今後則不得不取道通至吐爾克斯丹之鐵路，效力自必爲之大減。蘇方鑒於局勢嚴重，故不斷向德軍反攻，圖克復伏爾加河沿岸之要點，斯達林格勒西北及西南之攻勢尤爲激烈，然迄未能獲得少許進展。而德軍在斯達林格勒區則仍挺進不已，蘇方防線之缺口亦正日趨擴大。

、日本去年參戰，不惟擊敗英、美艦隊，佔領香港、新加坡、馬來亞、婆羅洲等地，且使英、美在資源方面遭遇重大之損失，如世界橡皮產量百分之九十二，及錫產量百分之六十，咸入日人掌握是也。乙、馬爾太島被德機慘炸，已不復為空軍及海軍之重要基地。丙、杜白魯克被軸心軍佔領，現距亞歷山大僅六十哩。丁、地中海之霸權，已入軸心國之掌握。戊、蘇聯失地一百五十萬方公里。己、蘇聯全國人口喪失其半。(四)英空軍襲德，無重大之效果，德人在經濟上及精神上，並未受重大之影響。縱上所述之事實觀之，德國參戰第四週年之開始，一切咸呈可抱樂觀之氣象也。

▲統制物價▼

邇來當局對於統制物價，不遺餘力，近為謀物價更趨穩定起見，特組織物價對策委員會。與亞院以該事關重要，發表如后之談話，內容約分四點。(一)適應實行通貨統一工作之現狀，現與有關各機關緊密協力合作之下，擬於斷乎樹立縱合的物價對策。(二)即此次在中央及必要各處分別設置中央或地方物價對策委員會為中日共同機關，以中日關係機關之總力而謀統一物價一元之有效措置。同時特鑒於上海之在於華中政治經濟上之特殊性，另設上海物價對策委員會，關係當局及物價對策委員會，切實連絡之下，探討應付諸般物價對策。(三)一方設定適正價格而確保維持之，本當局今後擬在與中日關係各部密切協力之下，克服有所困難之形勢，除亟謀增強當地物資之生產及促進其運售外，努力採取確保由日本暨南方地域其他共榮圈內各地物資，藉使上海及各地產業之適當分配，以圖計劃的當地生產力之擴充，復興地方配給機構之加速整備或消費之合理化等各項工作。(四)然此等對策之實施，實屬重大事業，直接關係全體民衆生活，影響民衆本身安危者至大，故不問是否從事於物資之生產配給或消費之立場，切

大亞洲主義 與東亞聯盟 月刊

第一卷 第二期 目錄

三十一年八月一日出版

○ 中日問題的認識	方中
○ 東亞新聞記者大會的使命	一鳴
○ 土耳其的前途	正平
○ 羅斯福的苦悶	望重
東亞民族分工論	黃善生
民族團體、民族集體及種族精神	張資平
東亞聯盟綱領各論	孔君佐
中國文化建設之途	何子恆
中泰邦交的回溯	吳頡鳳
佛學中的心物一元論	劉希平
蔣介石政爭實錄(一)	哲生譯
南洋的農產資源	一岳
日本近古漢文學史略	朱明
中國古玉器與日本的勾玉	詹冲
大亞洲主義八講(續)	楊鴻烈
中日民族性與東亞聯盟(三)	楊鴻烈
地熱(戰地文學)	上田廣著
東亞聯盟中國總會會務概況	許竹園譯

東亞聯盟
中國總會
各委員會

據息，在頓河套兩軍戰事之烈，實有史以來所罕見，德鮑克將軍親自指揮，業已攻陷克蘭茲嘉，故史達林格勒已有朝不保夕之勢矣。縱合上述，可知紅軍之處境，極為危殆。據軍事專家評稱，謂就目下戰況而論，德軍業已深入蘇境，在在皆佔優勢，蘇聯末日，恐不遠矣。

▲蘇聯戰况▼

紅軍雖曾猛力抵抗，其長官雖嚴令祇可犧牲生命不得放棄寸土，然終不能阻止敵人前進，可見戰事已達極點。回憶德軍前於極短時間，擊潰法軍，今復將蘇聯戰敗，其軍力之雄厚，兵士之用命，殊使世人震驚不已。

在蘇聯前線戰局日趨嚴重，德軍直逼史達林格勒城，聲勢浩大，如冰河狂瀉，泛濫全境。乘之納粹機械化部隊，縱橫前線，其威力不減二年前之雄猛，如汽滾機之直進，使蘇軍莫當其銳。

蘇聯戰事，為世界史中最偉大之一，德軍前線與高加索山之距離，日漸短縮，加之多數工業市鎮，幾皆淪入德手，蘇聯機械戰具，將因原料與燃油缺乏，益趨困難，而停止活動之日，已不遠矣。

如以蘇聯戰爭為英帝國之最後希望，則當德軍直搗高加索與紅軍崩潰之日，即為協約國喪鐘大鳴之時。雖則紅軍奉有甯拋頭顱而不得放棄寸土之令，唯德軍之勢，如山如海，以紅軍之力，焉能敵之。

德軍之坦克，飛機，巨砲以及其他新式利器，馳騁於疆場之上，處處獲佔優勢，紅軍縱欲背城一戰，而轉變戰局，殆為一不可能之事耳。蘇聯不時以「戰場雖失，而其他未失」之論調，向其國人宣傳，不過為一種慰藉而已。

蘇聯之全面崩潰，將在來冬前實現，赤色之為患作祟，將使數世紀歐洲文化建設，盡棄全功，唯該魔鬼之荼毒，今後可不再使多數人

遭受，蓋將有一舉世無敵之勝利者，以大無畏精神，出而撲滅該魔鬼而拯救此血淚塵土，此後全球人類，獲得解放與自由，同登衽席，為時已近矣。

▲德參戰三週年成績▼

德軍作戰之第三年，成績顯著，距勝利之鵠的益近矣。德軍在蘇聯南部之勝利，摧毀蘇聯兵工業之柱石。北美軍火之產量，明年雖將較多，然德國及其友邦深信，美國不能阻止英、蘇軍力之潰敗。德將指陳下列理由，證明信念之正確：(一)德軍今已擊沉敵船達二千三百一十萬噸之多，約當一九三九年九月一日全世界商船總噸數三分之一，英、美縱能製造大量之軍火，不能運歐，雖多何益。(二)德軍佔領蘇聯幅員廣袤之領域，日軍佔領東南亞若干島洲，經濟資源較前益見雄厚矣。(三)更就戰區之拓展觀之，德軍之成績益顯，形勢愈優。甲

中央導報週刊

內容有：

專載——時事述評——著譯——現代史料

——大時日誌——時論選輯——圖片

南京新街口中央導報社出版

歡迎訂閱

，道德與不道德，世人自有公論，決難逃出史家之直筆，一經評定，不容有挽回餘地，頑固之帝國主義，焉足以當此種之試驗品耶。

▲重慶之最後機會▼

蔣介石將軍若能悔過自新，及覺悟今日事件之真實情形，尚有一最後機會，使重慶軍隊不至全部覆亡，此為不日舉行清鄉運動中主要目標之一。是項運動近由陳公博市長為首，在上海支部，曾作兩日初步討論，該會之第二目標，是在和平區建樹模範秩序，此舉若能依法成立，循序進行，將為自戰事發生以來，對我國所未有之功績。

全國和平實現，本為首宜考慮之要務，國父孫總理洞悉我國與日本有同心合作之必要，使兩國進步，得以永久保存，不期事出誤會，致「自然之友，非自然之敵」兩國，竟至相持不下，幸而日下日本方面，首先冰釋前嫌，不咎既往，言歸於好，不特此也，日本對我國之福利，在在協力扶助，其誠實與親善之忱，於此可見，是亦為其建設大東亞共榮圈偉大節目之一端也。

日下日本對中國以善鄰相待，且常深切表示，期望中國今後得以獨立自由，但為重慶少數人不以中國數萬萬生靈之命運為重，橫加阻撓，以致不能立收功效，殊堪痛惜。彼等受我國之「自然」敵人所愚弄，如英美兩國合而謀我，對我國之道德政治以及經濟等無不加以侵害，在其霸權侵佔之下，我華人受其荼毒者，遍地皆是，勞工汗血，天然資源，莫不受白人壓榨吸取以飽其慾壑。

中日戰事開始之後，不久即知中國之戰，無補於實際，一切抵抗，均屬無益，此為有識者早所見及，汪主席有鑒於此，故出而發起和平運動，適合人民之殷望。吾人曾謂我國勞動階級之人民，毫無預聞政治之嗜好，蓋彼等性好和平，祇知安分守己，度其安靜生活，其他概所不知，今因戰事，以致經濟困難，禍害迭起，有朝不保夕之勢，是以酷愛和平之華人，皆不欲戰事之發生也，

奶粉來源斷絕！

請用 鈣奶生 科學 豆奶粉

各處有售 總經理

上海靜安寺路一〇八弄

加華行



▲蘇聯前線▼

德軍自驅散蘇聯頑強抵抗之後，即併力向蘇聯防線挺進，目下德國坦克隊及步軍已直入蘇聯南部，逼近流注黑海之德萊克河。同時又向梅高濱及其他各處進攻，深入敵人要害，大獲勝利。

此次德軍進攻結果，使蘇聯所有之重要實業區域及產油地點，咸為德人所據，故影響蘇聯防衛步驟，極為嚴重。目下德蘇兩軍在克諾夫及梅高濱附近相持，爭戰之烈，殊堪驚人。蘇方消息，在勞史托勃古鐵路，華勞參洛伏西北一帶之蘇軍，已被德軍在克魯泡特金地方擊潰。

在高加索北面之庫彭流域間，兩軍展開激烈血戰，爭奪麥地，梅高油地及沿黑海之諾伏洛希斯克與德浦司等港，以便控制往巴敦之海岸線，使德軍直達土耳其邊境。

興亞院因欲制止農產價目之飛漲，及對中日農產買賣合作，互有裨益起見，是以迅速改組各機關，以便實施。至各機關如何改正買賣轉移及出口等，擬定二種辦法：(一)分別各類物品設立統一管理會，以免物價增加與便於買賣轉移及管理。(二)鼓勵華人參加買賣轉移及管理，以便利中日主要農產購買之合作。

▲西方帝國主義▼

韋廉姆·亨利·張伯倫氏，為一洞悉東方事情之英人，新近著有一文，辨「西方帝國主義日就衰微，議論切貼，頗為世人所認可，其題曰「泥足的帝國主義」，對日本反對西方帝國主義之不適時不公道制度，深表同情，文中評定數種制度，應速予淘汰，毫無通融餘地。又謂晚近英美帝國主義自在珍珠港被攻，至新加坡陷落止，為時雖祇有數旬，而其損失之大，非一言能盡。現行制度施之於十九世紀猶可，若施之於第一次世界大戰之後，殊非所宜，時勢使然，非可強也。往昔白人在東方黃色褐色人之世界，所享受之尊優與威名，今已失之於一旦，至其四大保壘——上海，香港，馬尼刺，新嘉坡——又均入日人掌握，是西方帝國主義不能復存於大東亞明矣。

又謂上海為世界五大商埠之一，而公共租界又為不列顛一手所經營，惟其人民僑居於此者，不過六千人，羣集一處，傲慢自大，有不可一世之概，而今安在哉。

日俄之役，震驚全球，為現代史中東方人民與西方大國作大規模戰爭之第一次，且東方獲得極大勝利，數萬白人為黃人俘虜，新式兵艦及堡壘等咸為東方人民所毀壞，故印度與中國之青年均為之興奮，並對日本之行動，深為讚美及予以擁護，是即為西方在大東亞霸權受震驚之始。

西方帝國主義所結構之霸權，既因該次大戰，飽受震驚，認為嚴厲非常，故有少數美人，始有誰是誰非之究問，及帝國主義之是否有益無益，但目下戰事業已爆發，道德論調，已非其時，凡事當求實際

上海內河輪船股份有限公司

上海北蘇州路四三號 • 電話四二六一號

蘇州支店	城內東中市街九六號	電話八六〇
蘇州碼頭事務所	金門外萬人碼頭	電話一三五
無錫支店	工運橋東梁沒路四號	電話二二六三
常州辦事處	鳴珂巷四四號	電話二三五
常熟辦事處	南門外洙草濱	電話八九
崑山辦事處	興學路正揚橋塊	
太倉辦事處		
丹陽辦事處		
蕪湖支店	江岸路一六號	電話二一九八〇
南京支店	下關榮盤街	
揚州辦事處	海甯路一號	五〇號
鎮江辦事處	李官人巷五號	
蘇州辦事處	江邊路平政橋際	電話二五
蘇州辦事處	蘇州集賢舍	
蘇州辦事處	大達輪船公司舊址	
蘇州辦事處	城北黃田港口	
蘇州辦事處	北門外碼頭	
蘇州辦事處	裕溪口辦事處	
蘇州辦事處	太平辦事處	
蘇州辦事處	鎮江辦事處	
蘇州辦事處	灣江鎮辦事處	
蘇州辦事處	高淳辦事處	
蘇州辦事處	湖州辦事處	務前河五五號
蘇州辦事處	嘉興辦事處	北門老洋關
蘇州辦事處	杭州辦事處	迎紫路三五號
蘇州辦事處	閔行辦事處	電話一三六四
蘇州辦事處	清浦辦事處	清浦城內大通街一七號
蘇州辦事處	平望鎮辦事處	

第一倉庫 上海北光復路八四一號 電話(〇二) 三六四三
 第二倉庫 同右 一二七號

社評

中國與日本

甘德雲

手創中華民國先總理於數十年前曾有言曰：「中國與日本有共同存亡關係，無日本將無中國，無中國將無日本」，總理似乎早悉玄機，逆知有今日之事。晚近中日事變，全出於種種誤會，由誤會而致意見不和，互相仇視，卒至兵戎相見，殊堪惋惜，今幸疑忌冰釋，誤會全解，而成爲同心至友，良以兩國數千年來，唇齒相關，聯繫密切，有共同榮辱之責，不可一日分離，自相殘害，而啓外侮，此爲兩國人民，應牢記不可忘者也。

種族與信仰

中日二國同種同文，鄰居一處，誼如同胞手足，應如何奮勉前進，共圖固有光榮，如種族平等之得有公認，及根除對我黃種有殘酷不仁之惡行，蓋此種惡行，不僅使歐洲進化受絕大污點，且野蠻不德之本性，有玷二十世紀之文化，決不容其繼續存在，其意義之重大，固不待言。

關除謬言

此次日軍偉大光榮之戰蹟，足以永遠闢除白人自詡優越之謬言，日本之勝利，即整個黃種及居於太平洋東岸者之勝利，彼白人之被俘虜者，均予以相當優待，以盡人道，其寬宏舉動，即白人之對白人，未嘗有之，在戰線上如此勇猛，而能待俘虜若是優厚，故得使文明各國贊美不置。

深切覺悟

日軍不獨不自負戰功，而其仁愛待人之心實無出其右，此其所以得居領導地位，使大東亞其他各國同起效尤，以期造成「四海之內皆兄弟也」之佳果。

大東亞新秩序之目標，並非對外人有封閉門戶之意，此說乃係近來僑居東方之洋人之托辭，所謂新秩序者，是歡迎全世界各國對我黃人抱有友誼及平等相待之思想者，及極端反對存有蔑視黃種而出殘忍舉動者而言，至黃人所不滿於白人者，因英美協謀，置我黃人於不平等地位，此不獨爲其在歷史上永存之罪行，且足以證實歐美國文化之衰微。

特載

陳市長力抑物價

陳公博市長業已向非法圖利者及投機家宣戰，蓋自世界戰事爆發以來，經濟

紊亂，日形尖銳，成爲目下一極大問題，故爲長官者不得不起而改善之，此即陳市長對此舉之目標也。

物價漲落，與國家金融及公衆福利有密切關係，故穩定物價，爲維持金融平衡所必需。目下幣值雖經改善，而物價上漲不已，殊使民衆失望，彼等濫抬物價，顯係阻碍政府政策，違反命令。

市長曾謂因欲制止此種情勢繼續擴，故有關之各當局，如興亞院及日本海陸軍部已予上海市政府，工部局及法工部局以種種協助，共同管理物價及統一幣值。市長又謂上海市政府業已決定，壓低物價至相當限度，不准自由漲落，以紓民困。



陳公博市長

資本金 國幣 五千萬元(全額繳足)
各種公積金、國幣 四千壹百八十萬元



華興商業銀行

總行 上海百老匯路六五號
行 電話 四六二九三

分支行處地址

南京 蘇州 杭州 蚌埠 蕪湖 無錫

營業種類
存款，匯款，放款，匯兌，儲蓄，
信託，其他一切銀行業務。

南京興業銀行

甲乙 種活定兩便存款

此類存款

活定兩便

利息優厚

提取自由

甲乙兩種

任聽選擇

手續簡便

敏捷迅速

臨時行址 南京朱雀路一一一號

營業時間 上午九時至下午三時
(中午不休息)

電話 二二三三五三號

電報掛號 〇〇八一號

元二鈔儲中價定

中央新報

號拾第字誌京記登部傳宣府政民國

期五十二 - 四十二第



卷七第

日十二月九年一十三國民華中

目 要

義主國帝方西	價物仰力長市陳	本日與國中
日念紀年百爭戰片雅	績成年週三戰參德	會機後最之慶重
戒警空防	值幣定穩	

場市央中市別特海上

THE CENTRAL MARKET of Shanghai Municipal Government

Head Office & Chapel Branch

Corner of North Thibet Road and Soochow Creek Telephone (02) 4531.

Nantao Branch

54, Li Mah Road Nantao Telephone (02) 7163

Western District Branch

Corner of Chung Shan Road Brenan Road Telephone 29516

List Of Commodities Transacted By This Market

(1) Vegetables (2) Fruits (3) Eggs (4) Ham, and Saltmeats (5) Dry Food stuff (6) Chinese Drug Materials (7) Wood and Charcoal (8) Candle Materials (9) Tinned food (10) Ice and Other

Chapel Branch

Associations Under This Market

- (1) The Shanghai Central Association of Vegetables and Fruits Agents
- (2) The Association of Hams and Self meats Agents of Shanghai
- (3) The Shanghai Central Association of Eggs Agents
- (4) The Association of Agents for Dry Food stuff from South China Shanghai
- (5) The Association of Agents for Dry Food stuff from North China Shanghai
- (6) The Association of Drug Materials Agents of Shanghai
- (7) The Association of Ice Agents of Shanghai
- (8) The Shanghai Fruits Wholesales Company
- (9) The Japanese Association of Agents for Dry Food stuff from South and North China
- (10) The Shanghai Central Association of Candle Materials Agents
- (11) The Shanghai Central Association of Wood and Charcoal Agents

Nantao Branch

The Fruits and Vegetables Agents Association of Nantao Shanghai

Western District Branch

The Vegetables Agents Association of Western District Shanghai

DAO VAN-CHI Director



AKIRA YAMADA Vice-Director