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VOICE of NEW CHINA

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Incorporating the CHINA OUTLOOK

National Herald

The Murder Of Chen Lon^{Kunming}

Central China Anti-British League

Communists Dominate Chung-
king Regime

Rendition Of Shanghai District Court

The Closure Of The Yangtze

Asia For The Asiatics

Retrocession Of The International
Settlement

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Editorial Notes & Comments

The Murder of Chen Loh

The career of terrorism and crime upon which the Chungking bandit junta embarked upon in Shanghai and other cities in occupied territory reached a climax during the month of February when numerous murders of Chinese patriots were committed in Shanghai alone. The most serious of these dastardly crimes was the murder in cold-blood of Mr. Chen Loh, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Reformed Government, within the International Settlement, on February 19, or on the Lunar New Year day.

The murder was well planned and deliberate, and there is not an iota of doubt as to whose guiding hand was behind the deed—the poisonous reptile who poses as a Christian, Chiang Kai-shek, was the instigator. As in the past, when brave patriots dared to assail him for his shortcomings and treachery to China, Chiang still resorts to his favourite method of disposing of his political opponents, viz., the assassin's knife or pistol.

When a mad dog feels death approaching it endeavours to bite all those within its reach, under the impression that by so doing it will preserve its own existence. So it is with Chiang.

The murdered minister, Mr. Chen Loh, was guilty of no crime, either political or criminal. He was one of those few brave patriots who dared to come out into the open and work for the salvation of their country and for the establishment of a permanent peace in this part of the world. He had previously served his country in various capacities, both at home and abroad, and he held an unblemished record. His action in agreeing to serve as Minister of Foreign Affairs under the Reformed Government could only be motivated by the highest of ideals and he should have been duly respected for his public spiritedness. But Chiang and his parasitic cohorts could not stand by and see real patriots working for the good of China. That would only show up their own infamy and avarice, sins which led to the terrible exploitation of the Chinese people.

To cap the affair, the "Central Daily News", official organ of the Chiang group, called the assassination "a Chinese New Year present on the part of the Shanghai Chinese to the soldiers at the front." The same paper added: "Before Chen

Loh many traitors have met a similar fate, and after Chen Loh—we will wait and see."

Is this not sufficient proof of the criminal sadism which pervades Chiang and his followers?

By adopting such measures and later crowing over them in their newspapers, the Chiang bandit gang place themselves beyond the pale of civilized society and they must accept the reprisals which the Reformed Government will see fit to mete out to them.

* * *

Central China Anti-British League

Recent British loans and other assistance for the discredited Chiang regime have definitely demonstrated Britain's true colours. In spite of repeated warnings from Japan that any action she may take to assist Chiang Kai-shek will be construed as unfriendly acts, Britain continues to side with the Chungking group, knowing full well that by so doing the present hostilities will be needlessly protracted to the detriment of the Chinese people and nation whose sufferings will be increased and prolonged.

The Reformed Government has decided that the time has arrived for diplomatic overtures to be set aside and to take definite steps against any third party who openly sides with the discredited Chiang regime.

The first step in this direction has been the formation of the Central China Anti-British League here and further measures are being considered.

The League will formulate measures to organize a boycott of British goods unless British aid to Chiang ceases, and in the meantime various regional leaders and public bodies have been circularised throughout Central China to lend their support to the League. In a circular telegram asking for support of the League's aims, Britain was accused of being responsible for numerous outrages in China, including the spreading of the evil of opium, the Wanhsien shelling of 1926, the May 30, 1925, shooting on Nanking Road in Shanghai, the opening of foreign concessions, the forcible conclusion of unequal treaties with China, the encroachment upon China's Maritime Customs and numerous other misdeeds.

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It is high time for Britain to wake up to the realities of the situation as New China, represented by the Reformed Government of Nanking, will not tolerate any British action calculated to harm China and the Chinese people.

* * *

Communists Dominate Chungking Regime

In spite of repeated denials, the "writing on the wall" is clearly discernible as far the expansion of Communist influence at Chungking is concerned. Chiang Kai-shek and his cohorts have vainly tried to hide this fact but it is becoming daily more obvious that the real power today in the small area left to Chiang is that of the Chinese Reds, who in turn are controlled by Moscow.

Except for a small area in Szechwan, and the nominal allegiance of General Lung Yun of Yunnan, the whole of west and northwest China has been occupied by the Communist hordes led by Chu Teh and Mao Tse-tung. This has resulted in the establishment of direct communication with Soviet Russia, via the Soviet-controlled province of Sinkiang. A direct air route from Chungking, via Lanchow, to Hami and thence to the Soviet border has been in operation for some time, while Soviet military planes make regular trips between Chungking and the Soviet border, carrying arms and other supplies, and Soviet military advisers.

In the political and military councils held at Chungking, the voice of the Communists is predominant, but in its relations with foreign powers the Chiang regime is allowed to keep up a pretense of independence.

A tangible and vivid proof of Communist influence can be discerned in the campaign of terrorism waged by Chiang in Japanese occupied territory. The Reds are past masters in the art of assassination and their "art" has been readily adopted by the Chiang group to save their own skins. The guerilla warfare against the Japanese forces is also no doubt Communist-inspired. During their years of resistance against the former Nanking regime, the Chinese Communists were forced to resort to guerilla warfare, not in the generally accepted sense of the word, but as a system most convenient for the procuring of supplies, etc. The system was, of course, more akin to ordinary banditry, and the same can be applied to the present-day guerillas. The damage they can inflict on the Japanese Forces is infinitesimal but under the cloak of so-called patriotism wandering soldiers, deserted by their officers, roam the countryside, robbing and pillaging the villages and farmers.

Thus, inexorably the Red Menace is rearing its ugly head again in parts of China, and as long as the menace exists the Japanese Army will continue its campaign to rid China once and for all of this scourge, including all those who support the Communists.

Retrocession of the International Settlement

Among the things on the agenda of the New Order in East Asia is one which demands the early retrocession of the International Settlement of Shanghai, as well as for the retrocession of all foreign concessions, whose life can no longer be prolonged to the abridgement of New China's territorial and political sovereignty.

The obvious necessity for the return of all foreign controlled territory was glaringly demonstrated by the recent wave of terrorism which took place in the International Settlement of Shanghai and which would never have taken place if the area had been under control of the proper authorities, duly appointed by the Reformed Government.

Due to its peculiar status and the special privileges enjoyed by the foreigners residing therein, the International Settlement has served as a haven, ever since the commencement of the present Sino-Japanese Incident, for all sorts and types of political conspirators and assassins of the Chiang gang. Instead of taking proper measures to weed out these undesirable elements, the foreign authorities of the Settlement have seemingly encouraged terroristic acts and political intrigues against the Japanese Authorities and the Reformed and City Government of Greater Shanghai. If the Settlement Council had sincerely desired to prevent terroristic acts, such as those which were committed in February, they have proven that such can be accomplished, as witness the adequate precautions taken on August 13 last year on the occasion of the first anniversary of the Battle of Shanghai.

That a whole series of political murders and other terroristic incidents were allowed to crop up in February, in spite of repeated warnings received from the Japanese authorities, clearly demonstrates the incompetency and the lack of good faith on the part of the Shanghai Municipal Council, and, furthermore, stresses the necessity for the Reformed Government to extend its jurisdiction over the Settlement.

The mere existence of the Settlement, and for that matter all other foreign concessions, under China's present stage of progress and standing in the family of nations, is an insult to the nation and to all loyal Chinese.

The International Settlement and other foreign concessions in China are a virulent cancer and unless a timely remedy is applied, a drastic operation will be necessary to get rid of it, even though the patient may not relish the idea of undergoing such a major surgical operation.

* * *

Rendition of Shanghai District Court

While on the subject of rendition and retrocession of foreign concessions in China, the question of

the two District Courts operating in the International Settlement and French Concession of Shanghai also crops up.

These courts are organs of the defunct Chiang regime and they exist only through the protection extended by the Consular Body in the foreign areas. Shanghai is situated within the territory occupied by the Japanese Forces and which is under the control of the Reformed Government of Nanking. Irrespective of the fact whether the Reformed Government has received *de jure* recognition or not, it is a *de facto* authority, and such being the case the anomalous existence of the District Courts cannot be countenanced.

Leaving aside the question of jurisdiction of civil or ordinary criminal cases, it is however necessary for the Reformed Government and Japanese Authorities to exert their control over cases of a political nature, especially as recent sentences meted out to the few political criminals and terrorists caught by the police of the Settlement and Concession were so trivial as to make it obvious that the judges presiding over such cases were completely biased in favour of the guilty and delivered sentences which were hardly commensurate with the gravity of the crimes committed. Furthermore, in one case in particular, it is a well-known fact that after condemning the terrorist to two years' imprisonment,—for an attempted murder—the judge commiserated with the prisoner and practically hinted that after serving a short period of his sentence he would be liberated.

Such a state of affairs is intolerable, and the Shanghai Consular Body, by permitting these Courts to function, are practically aiding and abetting the political criminals who have taken refuge in the Settlement and Concession.

This game of hide-and-seek which the Consular Body and Settlement authorities are playing with the Reformed Government cannot be allowed to go on and the immediate turning over of the courts is demanded, the more so as recent events have proven the urgent necessity of such a step.

* * *

The Closure of the Yangtze

On February 18, Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, Japan's Navy Minister, delivered an important statement in the House of Peers anent the Yangtze question.

"Navigation on the Yangtze River must be subjected to some restrictions even if it is opened to general traffic," the Admiral stated.

"The Yangtze River of China is not the common property of foreign Powers. To state the case more fully, foreign Powers enjoy the right of navigation on the Yangtze River which, however, is not an international river as stipulated by international law.



"Japan now is in a virtual state of war with the regime of General Chiang Kai-shek in China. Besides the Yangtze River forms a strategic artery; therefore, if strategic necessity dictates, there is no need for Japan to hesitate in closing the river.

"Should Japan close the Yangtze for military necessity foreign Powers would have no grounds to take exception thereto.

"Only when the requirements of military necessity have been modified can the opening of the Yangtze River be considered."

From this statement, Japan's stand over the Yangtze question is quite clear-cut. The whole matter boils down to military necessity, and with this consideration uppermost, it behoves Japan to take whatever steps she considers necessary, with the aim of eradicating the Chiang regime from the scene.

Foreign interests have been very vociferous in their demands for the reopening of the river, but they are mindful only of their own selfish interests. Their protests bear the mark of greed. If they have enjoyed decades of uninterrupted trade monopoly on China's largest waterway, it is due solely to their aggressive predominance which kept China in fetters and which prevented Chinese national enterprises from expanding naturally.

These same foreign interests seem to consider the present incident as a mere nothing, something far removed from their own selfish orbit, and omitting the fact that Japan is engaged in a serious struggle aimed at the elimination of a corrupt regime and the establishment of a New Order.

The day will come, as it must, when the Yangtze will once more be plied by merchant ships, but circumstances will be changed. There will undoubtedly be equality of treatment but the days of trading and shipping monopoly enjoyed by certain foreign, especially British, syndicates have ended.

* * *

Asia for the Asiatics

With the inauguration of the New Order in East Asia, Japan has openly donned the mantle of leadership and as a first step in the accomplishment of the New Order has set about the stabilisation of China. As one of the measures adopted to attain that stabilisation of the much disordered Chinese house, Japan has sent her armed forces to purge the country of the Kuomintang-Communist rabble led by the bandit Chiang and his henchmen of the "Chiang-Kung-Soong Dynasty." This rabble has cruelly and thoroughly exploited the helpless Chinese masses, and therefore the latter extends to Japan a most cordial welcome in its avowed aim of elimination of the rotten elements which still remain in the Szechwan mountain fastness.

The establishment of the New Order also portends great changes in China's relations with the Western Powers. New China will duly take note

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of the selfishness of these powers and their attempt to perpetuate extraliquity and the enslavement of the Chinese people. In cooperation with Japan, New China will take measures to throw off these shackles and cooperate in the founding of a powerful Asiatic bloc to overcome the unjust aggression of certain western powers, especially Britain, whose dealings with China in the past and her present behaviour, warrant the sternest action on the part of New China.

Westerners are apt to scoff at the New Order believing that such is only a ruse on the part of Japan to exert domination over China. This is absolutely without foundation. The West must not judge Japan by their own standards. In the past, the West exerted predominance over China to the exclusion of all other nations, but Japan, actuated by her sincere and lofty aim for the establishment of an Asia for the Asiatics, simply desires to see peace and prosperity firmly established in this part of the world.

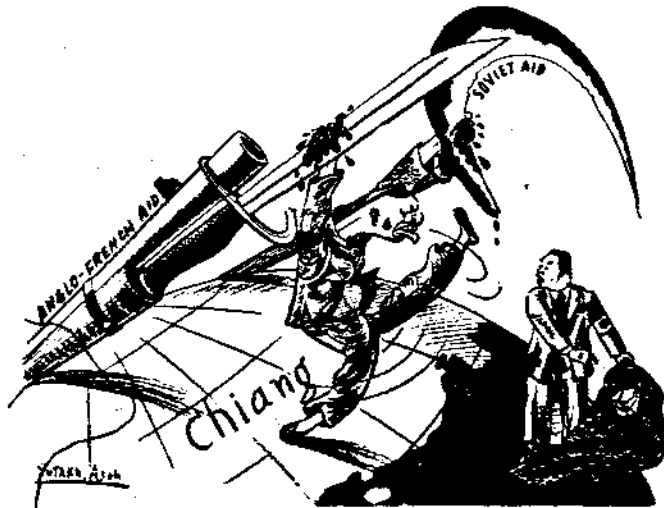
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Sir Victor Sassoon Talks

Upon his return from a lengthy sojourn abroad, Sir Victor Sassoon, head of the influential Jewish banking syndicate which controls vast interests in China and India, gave "The China Press" an interesting interview.

Most of Sir Victor's remarks, however, were of the stereotyped order, and in spite of his large interests he spouted the sort of statement which one would expect the ordinary man in the street to make.

The banker started off by saying that "Japan can never conquer China. The Japanese may win battles, but they cannot hold a country like this down by force." Sir Victor evidently has not heard of, or has deliberately ignored, the repeated aims of the Japanese that "Japan is not at war with China and the Chinese people, but its military action is aimed against the discredited Chiang Kai-shek and his corrupt regime solely.



Spoiled Brat of the Orient:—Born with a soft brain, he refuses the proffered clothes of Sino-Japanese amity and prefers to hurl defiance at his benefactor by grabbing the scythe and the bayonet. (Drawn for "The Japan Times Weekly.")

Concerning the question of British financial aid to Japan, not that Japan has been so eager to seek such aid, Sir Victor said that Britain will not give such financial assistance. In support of his statement, he asked: "How can Japan expect us to support her financially when she has given no assurance that foreign investments already made will be respected and protected." Our answer to this is that Sir Victor is taking the stand that Japan *will not give* such assurances, also he seems to ignore the fact that armed hostilities between Japanese forces and the Chiang Kai-shek remnants are still progressing. The question of rights and interests and other commercial matters will be taken up in due course when conditions permit, and here it may be opportune to point out to Sir Victor that if he, and other financiers like him, will cease extending their support to Chiang Kai-shek, the sooner will conditions return to normalcy.

"The British people have a natural sympathy for the Chinese"! It is pleasant to hear this from one of Britain's leading lights, but, may we ask you, Sir Victor, since when has this sympathy been otherwise actuated than by material and financial considerations? Were not the British the leaders in the exploitation of the Chinese people, and did not the British, by fair means and foul, endeavour to subjugate the Chinese into a semi-colonial status?

Here is another priceless tit-bit from the interview: "Japan is much more in danger of Communism than China is." How could you be so absurd, Sir Victor? Don't you know the spirit of the Japanese people and what their Emperor stands for? Your statement is evidently a bit of wishful thinking, but certainly out of the bounds of possibility.

We now quote *verbatim* this passage from the "China Press":

"Referring to Anglo-Chinese friendship, Sir Victor observed: 'China has never been a servile country; Great Britain has never bled any of the people in her Empire!'"

This quotation is one of the most precious we have heard for a long time. We agree that China has never been a servile country, in spite of the fact that she has been conquered in turn by the Mongols and the Manchus. But that remark about Britain never having bled any of the people in her Empire! Need we point out to Sir Victor how the people of India have been bled to death by their British masters, not to speak of other coloured races under British domination. Perhaps Sir Victor purposely boosted up this phase of British imperialism, as he most probably will not admit that his family—the Sassoons—have assisted in the British exploitation process which has been going on in India for decades. The Sassoons control large industrial enterprises in various parts of India, and their riches have come about in great part through the exploitation of the Indian labourers who sweat and toil for them at dogs' wages. This bleeding-process was done in British controlled territory, it therefore follows that Britain condones exploitation of the people in her Empire.

A Prerequisite In The Formation Of A Central Government For China

By Wen Tsung-yao

President of the Legislative Yuan

In order to achieve unification of the country, it is certainly of the first importance to organize a central government. What we call unification, however, must not be so only in name and in form. To be really unified, it is necessary to first unify the divergent opinions of the people; and to unify the people's opinions it is necessary to look for a man first, a true leader, and make good laws. Hence to be spiritually unified, a good man and good laws are the prerequisites.

This man we want must have unquestioned qualifications, unimpeachable reputation, possessing the best of moral virtues, profound learning and great abilities. When such a man is found and is ready to serve the country, confidence will at once be established and divergence turn into coherence. China, being a country with so rich a historical background, cannot be devoid of men up to these requirements among her people. But this is a moment when the entire nation is in a tumultuous state, and anyone who comes out to shoulder the responsibilities of state is looked upon as a puppet or a traitor. Still, a man with the above qualifications no doubt must be a man who has developed his cultural attainments through long years of hard work. When he is asked to shoulder the heavy responsibilities of state, he will naturally ask how will he be treated? Therefore it is necessary first to have good laws by which he could make good use of his learning and ability, and, at the same time, not impairing his moral virtues. In performing his duties he could work for the benefit of the country, and, personally, he could obtain the understanding of the people without ruining his good name. It is under these conditions that such a man may be willing to sacrifice his personal standing and come out to share the important duties with Japan, in striving for the mutual existence and prosperity of both nations.

But should the laws be unsuitable, then, however patriotic he may be or however sympathetic he may have for Japan, he will, upon assuming his duties, find himself hampered this and that way by the constitution. He could not under such circumstances apply his learning and ability freely for the good of the country, yet he takes upon himself the odium of a puppet or traitor. Every man has self-respect. No one is willing to sacrifice his good name and reputation where sacrifice does not warrant it. Even if a man is ready to sacrifice himself thus, the objective of unifying the people cannot be achieved, while on top of the failure, one more man is ruined. Therefore, if laws are not suitable, no good man can be secured. Even if one does appear, he will serve no good purpose. In other

words, to secure a good man, good laws are necessary. It is but natural that when a law agreeable to the people is passed, the people will hasten to support it. In legislation, therefore, due regard must be paid to the will of the people.

The Chiang Kai-shek regime, with its tyrannical rule within and misrepresentation abroad, has caused Japan to embark on a costly expedition, and in the ordinary trend of reasoning, the Chinese people should have expressed their full sympathy with Japan and risen as one man to overthrow Chiang. Yet, in fact, not only the ignorant people support him in his resistance against Japan, but Nationalist Youth Party, totally ousted by Chiang some ten years ago, as well as the Communist Party, whose suppression had engaged Chiang for the last ten years, also support Chiang against Japan. The Chinese people cannot be so unreasonable and ungrateful as this. Yet it is actually the case. Here is where Japan should try to find out the reason and solve the puzzle.

Japan, having declared that she has no territorial designs on China, has actually returned the conquered areas to her. Japan also does not claim any indemnity. For this, the Chinese people should express their profound gratitude. But their support and assistance to Chiang appears not to have relaxed. Why is this so? It is because Japan's declaration sounds too highly idealistic, so much so that it is next to unbelievable. Japan has sacrificed thousands of lives and vast treasures for the simple reason that she wanted to overthrow Chiang Kai-shek and upon completion of her mission, she will withdraw without asking for anything by way of compensation or indemnity. Such a thing is pure absurdity as it appears to the ordinary mind. Whence all the doubt and suspicion, foreign and Chinese, arise. Japan has said she does not want anything from China. To the Chinese mind this sounds like Japan wants to control China as a whole (hence she does not take the trouble of grabbing a part). The more suspicion there is about Japan, the firmer will be the belief in Chiang. This, then, is the cause of suspicion and doubt which in turn are prolonging the hostilities.

Having found the cause of suspicion and doubt, it is easy to find a way to clear them. Japan, sympathetic and benevolent as she is, having returned the conquered areas without asking for compensation, could not, however, do so without getting anything from China by way of solace for her people and for the valuable sacrifice she has made. Hence she should name certain things or spheres in which she is to enjoy special privileges or to take part in

their control. These terms should, at this juncture, be drawn up and put before the central government during its formation and the man selected to head it. To this man the important task to work for Sino-Japanese amity should likewise be entrusted. He will then carefully study these terms to see if they are acceptable to China as a defeated nation, and whether after accepting them China still has enough to subsist. If he conscientiously feels that after meeting Japan's terms he could still go ahead to save the country or gain the sympathy of his countrymen, he will surely not shirk from the accusation of even being a puppet, because he can then exercise his abilities; nor will he be afraid of being called a traitor, because he can really do good for the country. If he has the wholehearted support of the entire nation, he will not hesitate to face the difficulties. Yet, such a man will not stand humiliation. So, when apparent humiliations are guarded against and actual power is invested in him, he will have no fear whatever, for he knows he could work for the country to the best of his ability. Moreover, he will be trusted and assisted by Japan. Would a man under such circumstances still sit behind closed doors and leave his country to go to ruins?

When such a man comes forward and Japan's equitable and just terms are made public, the Chinese people will at once feel easier. They will most assuredly cease their support of Chiang and follow this man's example to cooperate with friendly Japan. It only requires that the people under the new central government change their cause, from supporting Chiang to go against him, to show the people of Szechwan and Yunnan that the new central government is the true and independent government of China, even though Chiang is seeking refuge in these two provinces. The entire people will then turn against him instead of supporting him, as their continued support will only bring about their own ruin.

It is clear, therefore, that if the constitution of the central government is sound, it must be able to secure a man who enjoys the confidence of the nation, and the removal of suspicion and differences is but a matter of course. Chiang Kai-shek's downfall will then come about without even an attack. Otherwise whatever objective we have in view will not only fail to materialize, but the contrary will be the case. Instead of unification, we will see more divergences. Until then the Chinese nation is certainly doomed to ruin, and Japan's sacrifice of men and material will become ever heavier. What a pity that would be!

How the central government should be organized is a matter to be dealt with by law. Still, this is but a matter of form. What is said above is the spirit of it! Once the spirit is found, what concerns form can be left to the man entrusted by the nation and all can follow his directions. This man being a patriot will not make a single law to undermine the existence of China; and, being a friend of Japan will not make laws to impair Sino-Japanese amity. When

any changes in the law is necessary, Japan may at any time offer her frank and sincere advice, which the new central government would gladly accept, for henceforth both nations will live as members of one family. But if everything this man does is controlled, a sign of distrust is shown above all things. How can we, therefore, expect him to undertake the task of Sino-Japanese cooperation?

Five Countries Form Territory Of Indo-China

Under the name of French Indo-China or Indo-Chinese Union, are assembled five countries: Annam, with 5,686,000 inhabitants; Tonkin, 8,670,000; Cochinchina, 4,616,000; Laos, 1,012,000 and Cambodia 3,046,000. In all, 23,030,000. The Territory of Kwang Chow Wan, 260,000 inhabitants, has been leased to France by China for 99 years. The principal races which form French Indo-China are the Annamese (comprising the Tonkinese and Cochinchinese) totalling 17,620,000; the Cambodians, 2,680,000; the Lactians, 1,200,000; the primitive tribes of Indonesian origin, 1,000,000; the Chinese, 500,000 and the Europeans, 30,000. French Indo-China, lying between 8° 30' and 23° 24' latitude North, and between 100° and 109° 30' longitude East of Greenwich, has for its principal physical features, a long mountainous chain, extended in a Northwards direction by big masses of mountains and two large alluvial plains, richly cultivated in rice: the delta of Tonkin, formed by alluvia of the Fleuve Rouge (Red River) on one part; and the delta of Cochinchina and Cambodia, in the South, formed by alluvia of the Mekong and other large rivers, on the other part. The Indo-Chinese Union, under the authority of a Governor General, has Hanoi (in Tonkin) for capital. Cochinchina, a French colony since 1862, is under the authority of a Governor, with Saigon (125,000 inhabitants) as capital. The countries under protectorate are: Annam, capital Hue, 30,000 inhabitants and Tonkin, capital Hanoi, 125,000 (H.M. Emperor Bao-Dai, is the sovereign of Annam and Tonkin). Cambodia, capital Phnompenh, 100,000 inhabitants (H. M. King Sisowath Monivong). Laos, with Vientiane as administrative capital, 16,000 (H.M. Sisavang Vong has Luang-Prabang for his royal residence). The countries under French protectorate are administered each by a "Resident Superieur."

British Ship Going To Canton

Japanese permission for the British steamer "Kinshan" to proceed to Canton on Feb. 28 has been obtained by British authorities, it was learned from a reliable source.

In circles usually well informed, it was stated that there was some basis for a hope that the resumption of regular service to Canton by foreign steamers would be possible next month. The Kinshan is to return to Hongkong on March 3.

Japanese Troops Marching In Hoihow



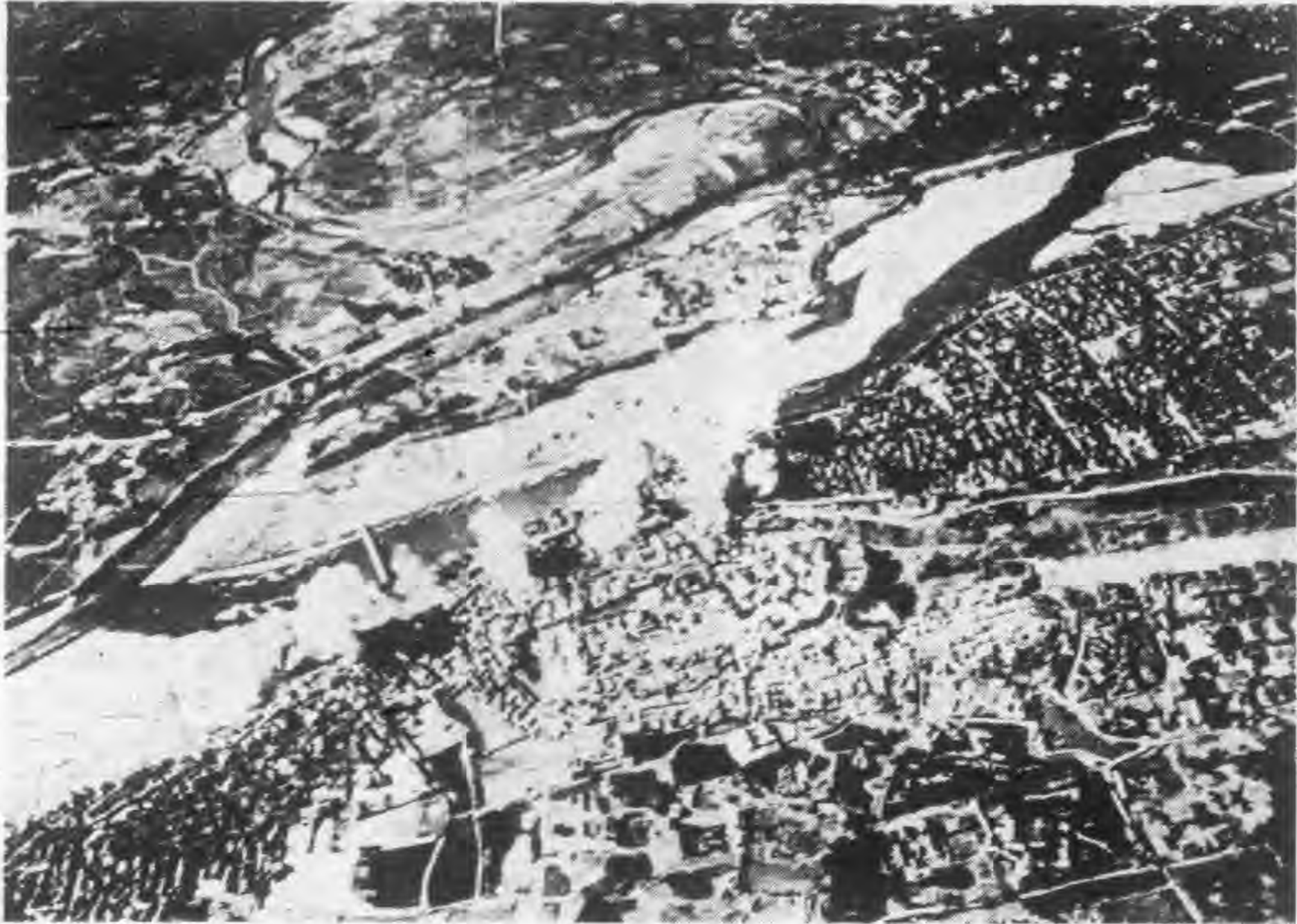
The above picture shows Japanese troops, headed by band, as they made formal march into Hoihow, principal port of Hainan Island, following their surprise landing on the island on the morning of February 10.

Market For Foodstuffs On Bund At Hankow



The Special Service Section of the Japanese Navy opened a new foodstuff market on the Bund in Hankow recently. Residents of the French Concession, mostly Chinese, are seen buying their daily requirements of vegetables, poultry, and meat here, as food necessities are difficult to get in areas surrounding the city.

Target Of Japanese Fighting Planes



The above picture gives an idea of the type of terrain covered by Japanese Army planes in the course of their periodical expeditions since the outbreak of Sino-Japanese hostilities. We have here a bird's-eye view of Lien Hsien, on the Canton-Hankow Railway, which was recently bombed by Japanese military aircraft.

Bread For Hungry Spaniards In Barcelona



This photograph gives a good idea of the size of the queues of hungry people in Barcelona who lined up for the distribution of bread, given out by the Women's Social Auxiliary, after the fall of the city to General Franco's forces.

The Imperial Japanese Navy

A Detailed Analysis Of Its Ships And Their Power As Compared With Other World Fleets

By ALEXANDER KIRALFY

Though the Imperial Japanese Navy is as yet numerically inferior to the individual fleets of Great Britain and the United States, it is possible to say that, until such time as the former is no longer embarrassed in Europe and the latter no longer isolationist, the "balance" of sea power has definitely shifted to Asia.

Whatever action the great democracies may contemplate in the other seas and oceans of the world, there will automatically loom before them the vision of Emperor Hirohito's dark gray battle-line in the western Pacific, an array of ships jealously guarded from western eyes, even in Chinese waters. There, a mere handful of obsolescent Japanese cruisers under the forty-year-old English-built flagship *Idzumo*, a number of more modern destroyers and some frail river gunboats, with the occasional reinforcement of aircraft carriers, converted seas and rivers into smooth thoroughfares for the armies that took Shanghai, Tsingtao, Canton and the inland cities of China. Little remains of China's hopelessly outclassed navy; its most modern vessel, the little *Ping Hai*, has been with others incorporated in the invader's forces.

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But behind this feeble cordon of Japanese warships lies a powerful, modern fleet whose existence, secret shipbuilding and insistence upon "parity" must be carefully reckoned with in the world's cabinets — for Japan and the Imperial Japanese Navy are synonymous. Great as were the effects of this navy's shells in crushing at birth a promising Chinese fleet in 1894, in rolling back czarist Russia's oceanic ambitions in 1904 — 1905 and in culling German colonies during the World War, its most profound influence is now being exercised out of the mouths of mute guns. Because of these reticent tubes of steel, a great American navy is compelled to ride the wastes of the Pacific Ocean, looking to Hawaii and the Philippines; Britain must keep an anxious eye upon Hong Kong, Malaya, Australasia and even India, while France concerns herself with Indo-China, Soviet Russia with the Maritime Provinces, the Netherlands with the rich East Indies, and Portugal with Macao and Timor.

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Among the outstanding questions arousing the concern of the statesmen responsible for the foreign policy of these various nations today is that of the numbers, types and displacements of the new ships being added to the Japanese fleet. With the ter-

mination of the naval disarmament treaty a year ago, the full weight of a Military Secrets Law containing the "world's severest" espionage edicts became felt. Even before this, a well-known Tokyo correspondent complained of the inclination of the Navy Office "to make secrecy a fetish." Illustrations of this attitude include the withdrawal of an English translation of a naval book, the censor's erasure from photographs of what is palpably minor detail, the seizure of reproductions of a painting of the Naruto Strait by an artist dead eighty years and the stern measures adopted against vessels accidentally trespassing into fortified zones. The main safeguard against spying, however, lies in the physical difference between Japanese and foreigners.

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The *Giornale d'Italia* of November 7, 1937, purporting to have pierced the veil of secrecy, published the first "data" with regard to the new Japanese ships — mentioning three super-dreadnoughts of 46,000 tons — a report subsequently described as "guesswork" and denounced by a naval spokesman in Tokyo as "absolutely untrue." Admiral Noda refused to comment, on the theory that, by the elimination of denials, the truth would be discovered.

A subsequent rumour concerning "pocket battle-cruisers" of 16,000 tons with six to eight twelve-inch guns, later increased to 18,000 tons with eight to nine big guns and a speed of forty knots, was labelled by a Japanese official as the "appearance of a stage ghost." In reply to the expressed hypothesis that the Imperial Japanese Navy was attempting to compel the United States to build ships too wide to pass through the Panama Canal, Admiral Noda observed, "American designers are equal even to that problem." The German *Nauticus* for 1939 repeats the "probability" of 40,000-45,000-ton ships being under construction in Japan.

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Thus the secret remains as dark as ever. But, since the combinations of external measurements visible after launching and the displacement reveal most of the characteristics of a warship, the failure to disclose the displacement suggests that the military factors, such as armour, are what it is desired to safeguard. Special type ships, rather than mere floating giants, appear to be in view. Since the Japanese favour "over-gunning to effect a "deluge" of fire, and never have "contemplated building a navy to cross any major ocean," to quote Navy Vice Minister Yamamoto, over-armoured, over-gunned but



The reconstructed "Kaga": A Japanese aircraft-carrier, originally laid down as a battleship, which has had the flight-deck extended.

under-engined ships may be in the making. Among special ships recently devised are combination transport-tankers and a "launch-carrier," used in the Chinese campaign, with fifty-man boats carried on the decks and ninety-man boats launched through water-line opening in the carrier. The Manchukuan gun-boat flotilla has been supplied with armoured cars for use when the rivers are frozen. These are but indications of a desire to meet "geographic" requirements, an effort that becomes more difficult for other nations to challenge in proportion as it is successful.

Ironically enough, the very nations that are most concerned over the possible threat to their Far Eastern interests constituted by the Japanese navy are responsible for the sea-power now confronting them. Defeated in the sixteenth century by a fleet manned—ironically again—by Koreans, and led by the first "iron-clad dreadnaught" on record, Japan withdrew hermit-like behind her wave-lapped borders. Aliens were driven out, Japanese prohibited from venturing to the lands now under western domination.

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But Portugal presented Japan with its first cannon; an American, Commodore Perry, broke the two-hundred-year seclusion of the oriental kingdom to awaken in it that appreciation of sea-power which has since endured unabated; and the crew of a shipwrecked Russian man-of-war thereafter initiated the Japanese into the mysteries of occidental ship-building. Though Dutch-made ships and Dutch instructors laid the foundation for the modern navy of the Flowery Kingdom, it was due to a third irony in the form of an erstwhile Confederate iron-clad "ram," the *Stonewall Jackson*, purchased from the United States, that a naval victory, obtained in 1869 over a rebellious "hermit-minded" faction, resulted in the uniting of the empire and its growth to world-power stature. The French, in their turn, undertook the establishment of the great naval station of Yokosuka and a period of tutelage, which was later transferred into British hands.

The Japanese learned fast, and in 1882 all foreign instructive assistance was dispensed with. Ships, however, continued to be built abroad until the close of the Russo-Japanese War, and for a short period after 1920 the naval air service was tutored by an English officer. Japan, in fact, is now building small warships, including submarines, for Siam, and is training that country's seamen. According to a recent despatch, German experts may be giving some further technical assistance in connection with the new Japanese ships.

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The death, 1937, of the able mathematician and Tsushima veteran, Admiral Baron Uriu, marked the passing of the last Annapolis graduate of his race. Officers of the Imperial Japanese Navy were frequently sent abroad as observers, particularly to Great Britain during the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, when a Japanese official perished at the Battle of Jutland. Numerous men now holding high rank have received this valuable experience. The commander of the Yokosuka Navy Base and his paymaster rear-admiral—who had studied at Columbia University—were naval *attaches* at Washington. The Director of the Etajima Naval Station and the commander of an important submarine division all served in England, as did a reserve rear-admiral in charge of the shipyards of the Kawasaki Dockyard Company, builders of capital ships.

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Admiral Kobayashi, who is also the Governor General of Taiwan, held the post of naval *attache* at both Washington and London. The head of the Special Service Section of the Fleet Headquarters in China, formerly director of the Naval Submarine School, was an *attache* in Berlin, and a similar assignment in Italy during the World War was filled by the Vice Chief of the General Naval Staff. To Paris were accredited Admiral and War Councilor Mineo Osumi and a former ordnance vice-admiral. An active officer of the last-named rank, the commander of the Chinkai Naval Station, the chief of

Chinese Police Force Trained In Canton



REUTERS/UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS

After a training course, Chinese have been organized into a police force to keep order in Canton. Before they began their new duties, the constabulary was reviewed by a Japanese Army officer.

Wedding Of Princess Maria Of Savoy



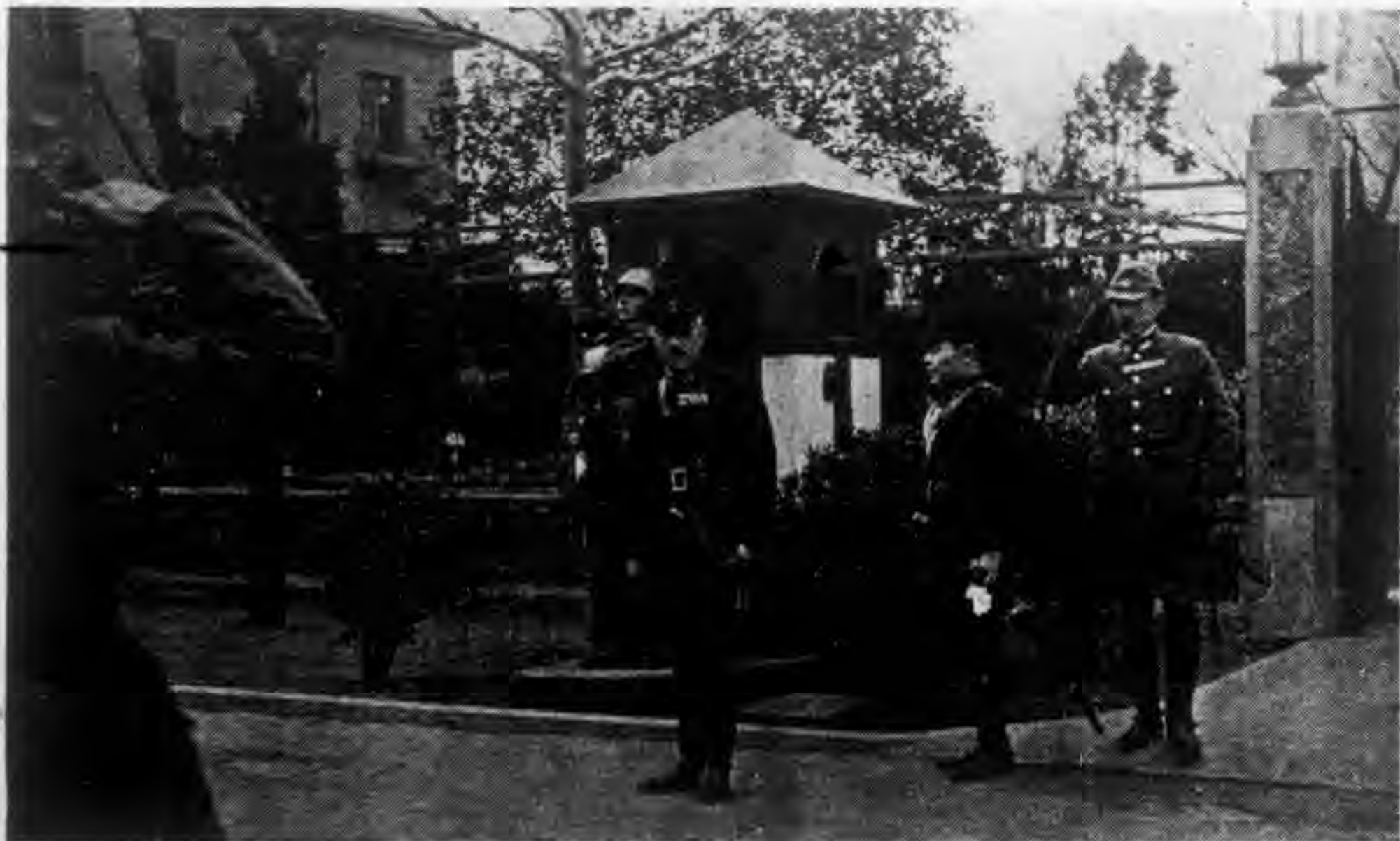
In the Paolina Chapel at the Quirinal Palace, Rome, on January 25, the wedding was solemnized of Princess Maria of Savoy, youngest daughter of the King of Italy, and Prince Louis of Bourbon Parma. This picture presents the general view that was witnessed during the wedding ceremony in the Chapel.

HITLER ADDRESSING THE REICHSTAG



This picture shows Herr Hitler addressing the Reichstag meeting on the sixth anniversary of the National-Socialist accession to power. On the dais behind him sits Field - Marshal Goering, newly-elected President of the Reichstag.

Japanese Officers Call On Italians



Japanese Military and Naval Officers call on the Commanding Officer of the Italian Forces, in Shanghai on Feb. 22 to inform him of the request made to the Shanghai Municipal Council for the suppression of terrorists in the International Settlement. Photo shows the Japanese party arriving at the Italian Headquarters: (Left to right) Rear-Admiral Yoshinabu Shishido, Lieut. Kenzo Tomita and Major-General Sakurai.

the Naval Affairs Propagation Department, a flag officer attached to the General Department, a flag officer attached to the General Naval Staff, the president of a big steel company (an expert and inventor in his line) and many others have visited the United States and Europe.

It is but natural that a navy thus trained and long composed of a conglomeration of American, British, Dutch, French and German units should create the impression of being a mere "copy-system," mental and material, grafted upon a base of oriental mysticism like a brittle, foreign veneer. On the contrary, however, naval power glided smoothly into the life-stream of Japanese tradition.

"Neither on the land nor in the seas have we a chaplain in our force," wrote a Japanese "but the commander, a tender father, not a rigid master, is presumed to be the head of a household on board our warships." And, to quote from the Regulations of the Imperial Naval Service, "Within the vessel a castle of honour and a domicile of the family establish a household." This explains why Nipponese seamen, moving calmly about their appointed tasks, parading complacently to the strains of the *Gunko March* and saluting their superiors as one would wave to a friend, lack that "snap" so insisted upon in western navies.

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The only non-technical change adopted by the Japanese navy has been the introduction of western diet as being more conducive to endurance. The national exercises of judo and duels with the bamboo rod and the razor-edged curved sword obtain as on shore. The spirit of the *samurai* prevails upon the high seas—witness the self-destruction of the captain of a captured block-ship at Port Arthur in 1904 of the captain of a merchant-ship ten years later, the complaint of the commander of a destroyer in the Russo-Japanese War, "How much better was war in Nelson's time!" and the modern midshipman's admiration of John Paul Jones. Amidst twentieth-century giant guns, range-finders, turbines and the radio, the divinity of the Emperor goes undoubted. "The navy is a world, the Emperor its leader."

Japanese leadership and professional ability give no sign of proving unworthy of their charge. Manoeuvre photographs show capital ships describing evolutions similar to those of the American and British navies, and depictions of these vessels firing or with their heavy guns in the firing position announce a non-adherence to the much decried "rigidity of the battle-line."

During the World War, at Tsingtao, in the South Sea Islands, and in the submarine-infested Mediterranean—where Japanese destroyers were "skillfully handled," and at present in Chinese waters, risks have been judiciously accepted and declined. Because of lengthy "sea-watches" and the frequency of bad weather, the reported loss of twenty-five men from each of two large destroyers during a storm in 1935 does not necessarily reflect upon their navigation.

The Japanese naval officer has been described as wrapped up in his profession, and the men as possessing initiative and being "zealous and well-trained. An English officer stationed in Japan some years ago, however, while admiring the ability of his hosts to execute prearranged plans carefully and to welcome sincere criticism, believed they lacked the instinct of "rising to emergencies." The fact that the Japanese navy has not been tested in battle with an efficient modern fleet is of little consequence, since that holds true for all navies except those of Great Britain and Germany, the latter having shown remarkable proficiency without such actual experience.

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The men to be instilled with the "Five Precepts" are obtained by both the volunteer and the conscript system, the volunteers being in the majority and having considerable latitude in their choice of work. They enlist between the ages of fifteen and twenty-one; the upper limit for the naval air service is seventeen. It is understood that all types of warships are manned on a war footing, whereas American vessels carry substandard complements. Naval education is provided for in a Naval College and a Naval Staff College, besides which there are institutions for instruction in the engineering, gunnery, submarine, air and executive branches. These activities come under the jurisdiction three "Admiralties" or naval districts, supervised by the first-class bases of Yokosuka, Kure and Sasebo, each with coast artillery protection, a marine and air corps, dry docks and shipbuilding yards. There are also six important secondary bases and numerous airfields.

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With rare exceptions, notably that of the battleship *Kongo* every ship now in the Japanese Imperial Navy has been constructed at these government bases or at private yards in Japan. The battle fleet consists of nine capital-ships, as compared with the fifteen in both the American and the British navies. It included also the *Hiei*, previously demilitarized, but since regunned. Judging from a Japanese photograph she does not appear to have been rear-moured up to a year ago. Most of these 30,000/33,000-ton vessels, launched in 1912-1920 period, have been considerably modernized in recent years. Even when they were first built, exceptional pains were taken to insure floatability in case of severe injury. Their armour protection, while it approached that of British ships, is quite inferior in thickness to American plating, but it frequently extend over a greater portion of the ship. The four ships of the *Kongo* class including the *Hiei*, have particularly light armour, as have two of the British ships. Much dependence is placed upon honeycombing ships with watertight compartments, the outstanding feature of German battleships. Designed to provide airy quarters during long cruises, American and British dreadnoughts are necessarily handicapped in this regard.

The *Nagato*, first of the world's sixteen-inch-gun warships, and the *Mutsu* mount eight sixteen-inch guns, the armament carried by three American warships

Fighting Under Difficulties



The cold weather and continuous heavy falls of snow in Shansi Province have made military operations not only difficult but extremely tiresome for troops engaged in hostilities there. Photo shows a column of Japanese soldiers advancing over snow-covered hills where they are carrying out mopping-up operations.

Colonial Demands to Be Made Next Month

Germany is making the necessary preparations to be able to raise the question of Italian and German colonial claims some time in March. Mme. Genevieve Tabouis, diplomatic editor of "L'Oeuvre," declared in that paper.

At that time a sort of blackmail will be resorted to, she added, such as before the Munich talks.

According to reports furnished by leading British personalities, she went on, Germany's military preparations are being speeded up. Mobilization of the air force is about 95 per cent. complete, since the Reich, on February 10, is said to have called up recruits. On February 15, a real mobilization was started, while on February 18, all men between the ages of 25 and 30 were called to the colours, Mme. Tabouis added.

Between March 3 and March 6 Germany will have completed her mobilization and would then be ready to present the colonial claims of both herself and Italy.

"Naturally, British leaders are not particularly pessimistic since such a 'mise en scene' had been expected both in London and Paris," she ended.

and surpassed by the nine guns of two British dreadnoughts, the *Nelson* and *Rodney*, the most powerful afloat. Four ships have twelve fourteen-inch guns, as against seven in the American fleet, and there are eight pieces of this size upon another four.

Eleven British ships carry eight fifteen-inch guns, and one has six guns of this calibre. Ship for ship, their volume of fire would therefore be appreciably less than that of the Japanese twelve-gun vessels. While the ratio of the number of ships, including the *Hiyoi*, in the order: United States, Britain, Japan, is 5:5:3.3, the ratio of the number of heavy guns is 7:5:4. Much depends upon efficiency and frequency of artillery practice, and the Japanese claim that their fleet exercises more often than any other. The secondary armament of the Japanese fleet is from twenty-five to fifty per cent greater than that of the two western powers. In ship-planes carried Japan

equals the United States but surpasses Great Britain.

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On the other hand, Japanese battleships exceed the American in speed, but could be over-taken by most of the British. Carrying more fuel than their competitors, they may make the round trip to and from Hawaii at a moderate speed but, in the absence of accompanying tankers, only if there is no possibility of battle or pursuit.

As for the interior detail of Japanese warcraft, an examination of a model of the 30,000-ton *Hiuga* discloses much of interest. It has two and a half full decks below the waterline, as against the three in American and two in British capital ships, suggesting proportionate ability to withstand underwater damage. Each pair of big guns is set in a "turret within a turret," the inner completely shielding crew,

mechanism and ammunition from shells penetrating the outer. This is not believed to be the case in any other navy, and may answer the criticism levelled by foreign experts at the "monstrous" Japanese turrets. In addition to having double protection below the gunhouses, the vital ammunition hoists lead into a lower, lateral chamber before connecting with the turrets, thus eliminating the possibility of shells and powderflares passing below to the working-chambers and magazines. Economies appear to have been realized in boiler and engine-room space. Everything considered, Nipponese dreadnoughts may be expected to stand up under extraordinary punishment. German authorities consider them superior in artillery to all ships except the *Nelson* and *Rodney*.

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The six Japanese land-plane carriers transport as many aircraft as do the seven airplane carriers in the British navy—275, as compared with the 380 planes aboard five American carriers. They are better armed than the British and, apart from the two fitted with ten eight-inch guns as against the eight of this calibre on the U.S.S. *Lexington* and *Saratoga*, they equal American carriers in this respect. The Imperial Japanese Navy is stronger in sea-plane carriers, the building of which was "somewhat puzzling" to foreign naval men, since the planes can alight only upon the water. These carriers could be advantageously employed in ferrying sea-planes to stations among the atolls of the mandated islands. There are four such ships, equalling the combined total in the two other fleets.

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Japan's eight-inch-gun cruisers are remarkable for their curiously sloping funnels and a low freeboard that suggests the working in of considerable internal protection. It has not been noted whether criticism of their narrow beam have taken this feature into account. There are twelve of these heavy cruisers, equipped with six to ten eight-inch weapons. The United States, which favours this category, has eighteen and Great Britain fifteen. The gunpower ratios for the respective nations are 8:6:5. Though the secondary armament is comparable, the Japanese are much superior in torpedo tubes, the four *Myokōs* carrying twenty-four-inch weapons, equalled only by the pair on the *Nelson* and the *Rodney*. American heavy cruisers are not armed with torpedoes. The armour, comparing favourably with the American, is superior to the British, the same comparison holding true for the number of aircraft and the cruising radius. The speed of all these ships is approximately the same.

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In medium six-inch-gun cruisers, Japan has five for a total of seventy-five guns, the United States nine and Britain eleven, mounting one hundred and thirty-five and one hundred and twenty-three guns respectively. In this class Japan is a little weaker in armour, but again more powerful in torpedoes.

Since British trade-routes require the protection of many light six-inch-gun cruisers, it is under-

standable that they should lead with thirty-five whereas Japan has but fourteen and the United States ten. Each Japanese cruiser carries seven five-and-a-half-inch guns, generally equal to the British armament, but exceeded by the ten to twelve pieces of American cruisers. The Japanese, besides, carry numerous mines. They exceed the British in speed but differ little in armour. In German naval circles, Tokyo's cruisers are 'after all the best.'

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In July, 1935, the newspaper *Jiji* reported that Japan would build the world's largest fleet of destroyers and submarines. The former now number one hundred and twenty-five, a few less than Great Britain's but a score more than the American destroyers in commission (there are another hundred in reserve). Forty of the Japanese vessels, it should be noted, are of a very small type. While their six to nine torpedo tubes, like the British, are less than the dozen in most American mosquito craft, their sixteen 1400-tonners are the only ones afloat with twenty-four-inch tubes. Their speed, on the other hand is generally exceeded by similar boats of the occidental powers. The fact that in 1934 a small destroyer capsized during a storm has been hailed as proof that Japan was overloading her craft with guns and structures. But a single exception hardly constitutes a rule; indeed it appears remarkable that, under such a strain, the little ship failed to sink.

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In its eight 2000-ton submarine cruisers mounting two five-inch guns and six torpedo tubes, Japan possesses the strongest flotilla of this classification on any sea, only approached by the somewhat older American sub-sea cruisers, of which three are in commission and three in reserve. In total there are sixty Japanese submarines, equal to the number of the British, but ten more than comprised in American flotillas without counting the thirty-six in reserve.

In addition to the four hundred planes borne on shipboard, there is an equal number distributed among coast defense units under naval jurisdiction, not to mention numerous reserve planes. It is understood that not over a third of these have been employed in China, many if not all being old types. According to an Italian statement, "the alleged mediocrity of Japanese aviation is contradicted by the facts."

While Japanese naval expenditures promise to treble those of 1931, it is impractical to make comparisons since, as Admiral Osumi has pointed out, their "man-power" costs are but ten to twenty per cent of those of the United States navy.

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The navy has been steadily gaining in ascendancy in Japanese affairs as the officers deemed responsible for the disarmament treaty have gradually been retired. In 1933 the Chief of the General Naval Staff was made independent of the Navy Ministry. In 1936 a State Policy Investigation Board was set up within the government to keep the navy's views before it.

Disclaiming any transoceanic interests, the Japanese style themselves the "defenders of the Asiatic Pacific" with special interests in the South Seas—an area of uncertain boundaries. Reports of their designs upon Alaska and the so-called "convertible" fishing trawlers on the American West Coast have been repeatedly denied, and the presence of former navy men aboard these boats has been explained on the grounds of universal conscription.

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However considered, the Imperial Japanese Navy cannot at this time hope successfully to challenge the fleet of either the United States or Great Britain. But Japan's possession, under contemporary international conditions, of the "balance" of sea power, confers unprecedented advantages. About the British Isles, the "heart" of the empire, London is compelled to preserve an overwhelming superiority over its rivals, thereby precluding the presence in the Far East of a detachment sufficient to guarantee victory.

The United States, which may have the power to bring about such an outcome, has thus far insufficient motive to warrant the unforeseeable costs. It might be noted, however, that in March of 1937 Vice Admiral Yonai, the Minister of the Navy, informed the Diet that Japan need not fear the United States for three years. In the meantime, with an eye to the five British and two American dreadnoughts under construction and others projected, Tokyo is fully exploiting her naval advantage in China.

Further steps must depend upon the nature of Japan's "mystery ships," considerations of trade, events in Europe, and upon the continuance of good relations with the Reich and Italy, to whom Japan owes this priceless "balance" of sea power.

New Spain Not to Forget Friends

Nationalist Spain will never forget that Germany and Italy assisted her during uncertain times, the Home Minister, Senor Serrano Suner, of the Nationalist Government, declared in an interview with the "*Voelkischer Beobachter*" correspondent, which this paper published in Berlin on Feb. 28.

"Today, when victory is practically certain, new friends are flocking to us," he added. "We shall receive them politely but we shall make the necessary distinctions."

The Minister then stated that Barcelona was "completely Bolshevik" when occupied by the Nationalist troops. The enthusiastic welcome extended to our troops by the population should not deceive us," he continued. "The people there are sick morally and politically. Barcelona will, therefore, be treated first of all as a sick being."

Catholic Nationalism

Questioned by the German correspondent as to the differences between the Spanish Nationalist movement and German National-Socialism, the Minister replied.

"Every national movement bears the individual stamp of a nation. The most characteristic event in Spain was that the spirit of Catholicism gave our movement necessary unity. This does not mean that we shall be politically dependent upon Rome. We are not prepared to follow all Rome's caprices."

Referring to the education problem, Senor Suner stated that the moral and religious education of the youth would be entrusted to priests, while political education would be ensured by the movement itself.

Conclave of Cardinals to Begin Balloting Today

The College of Cardinals, placed under lock and key as a Conclave, will begin the election of the next Supreme Pontiff of the Holy Roman Catholic Church to succeed Pope Pius XI on March 1. The custom of locking up the cardinals *cum clave*, from which the Conclave gets its name, dates from the long-contested election of Gregory X, and became law by a Bull of the Pope after his election in 1270. Originally the clergy and people, and sometimes the army, united in the election of the Pope until Nicholas II, in 1059, restricted the electors to the body of the Cardinals, who were formerly the parish-priests of Rome.

Alexander III, in 1179, declared that a majority of two-thirds would be necessary for the election of a Pope. The whole number of the College of Cardinals ought not, according to a Bull of Sixtus V, to exceed 70, although the Bull has not always been strictly observed. The Conclave of Gregory X lasted two years, during which time the Church of Rome was without an infallible head. Clement IV, the predecessor of Gregory, died at Viterbo, and the Cardinals, not being able to agree upon the choice of a successor, were preparing to leave the town, when St. Buonaventura, the disciple of St. Francis of Assisi, persuaded the inhabitants to shut their gates and not let the Cardinals go until a Pope was named.

Guam Fortification Scheme Defeated

Mr. Sutphin said in defending his amendment that he believed in making the United States impregnable to attacks by other nations "but I see no reason why we should extend our line of defence 6,000 miles into the Pacific. What do you suppose we would think if Great Britain undertook to fortify Bermuda today? Would we consider that an overt act or a hostile act?"

Mr. James P. Richards, Democrat of South Carolina, said the Guam issue was "non-partisan." "As a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee," he said, "I can not help but have grave doubts about the wisdom of including this item in the bill."

Mr. William M. Colmer, Democrat of Mississippi, said if Guam was fortified, it would go only to the benefit of some nation "who will take it away from us." Mr. John Robison, Republican of Kentucky, said he was supporting the amendment on the grounds that Navy officers had admitted fortification of Guam was not necessary for the defence of the United States.

Vicar Apostolic And Clergy At Service For Pope



With St. Joseph's Church filled to overflowing with official mourners and others on the morning of Feb. 16, prior to the start of the Requiem Mass for the late Pope Pius XI, His Excellency Mgr. Auguste Haouisee, Vicar Apostolic of Shanghai, is seen in the centre of the top picture, surrounded by the other clergy, awaiting the arrival of the chief mourner, Mr. Frederic Knobel, Charge d'Affaires for France in China. Lower picture shows Mr. Knobel, at left, leaving the Church and passing a guard of honour provided by French sailors.

DEALING WITH THE POWERS

By Katsuji Inahara

Director, The Foreign Affairs Association of Japan

So-called free talks have been going on between Hachiro Arita, the Japanese Foreign Minister, and Sir Robert Craigie, the British Ambassador, and Joseph C. Grew, the U.S. Ambassador. This series of free conversation is not likely to be brought to fruition in two or three weeks. The probability is that it will last for some length of time to come yet. The reason is that when an amicable settlement of the present Anglo-Japanese and American-Japanese talks is reached, it will have meant that the time had come for a satisfactory ending of the China Incident. But the adamant attitude of Great Britain and the United States toward Japanese policies in regard to East Asia gives us the impression that an amicable conclusion of the free talks remains as much in the future as a happy termination of the China hostilities.

Ugaki-Craigie Conversations

The object of Mr. Arita's interviews with the British and American envoys differ essentially from that of the Ugaki-Craigie conversations. The talks between General Ugaki and the British Ambassador started, be it remembered, from the British demand that the damages Britain suffered in China through Japanese military action should be compensated for in some way or other. In claiming the damages, Britain enumerated as many as 130 items, of which six were pointed out as particularly important ones requiring immediate settlement. She insisted that Japan should see that attention was paid to these items as soon as possible in view of the fact that the latter had promised to respect the rights and interests in China of third Powers.

Japan was therefore obliged to assume the defensive in the Ugaki-Craigie interviews. Here was a negative attitude. The upshot of it was that the talks proved little better than a fruitless dispute; for Great Britain was chary of frankly recognizing that hostilities were going on in China, while Japan kept on emphasizing that conversations could not possibly be continued on the assumption that things were in a normal condition in China.

To Obtain Understanding

The Arita-Craigie and Arita-Grew talks are definitely of a positive nature — from the Japanese point of view. In the opinion of Mr. Arita, the object of his interviews with the British and American Ambassadors has been and is to obtain British and American understanding. This time the Japanese Foreign Minister has approached the foreign envoys, instead of acting on the defensive as before. The question is: On what points is Mr. Arita seeking British and American understanding? No details are yet available of the talks. But we may be able to infer essential points of the conversations from the several statements the Japa-

nese Government has thus far issued, the talks of the Foreign Office spokesman, and also from the Japanese Government's reply to the American note.

We are of opinion that what Mr. Arita is trying to urge the British and American Ambassadors to understand is that Japanese policy in regard to East Asia is based on one — and only one — fundamental principle, namely the idea of founding a tripartite relationship of mutual aid and coordination between Japan, Manchoukuo and China in the political, economic and cultural fields, the idea which was emphasized in the Government statement of November 3, 1938.

Japan-Manchoukuo-China Bloc

The Japan-Manchoukuo-China bloc is, needless to say, absolutely necessary for the existence of Japan. Very little play of the imagination is needed to grasp this, if only one remembers that Japan is shut out from almost everywhere in the world economically, commercially and racially. The aforesaid relationship of coordination between these three countries is necessitated by self-preservation in the broad sense of the word. It may be safely asserted that the very anti-liberal policies pursued by the "have" countries have led Japan to adopt her present measures. These countries, and particularly the United States, in utter disregard of their own cases, have a strong objection to the Japanese policy which they brand as diabolical.

America says that Japan has no right to advocate a Monroe doctrine in East Asia. No censure is more contradictory. For, Americans themselves are out to keep foreign influence out of South and Central Americas as well, where, they would have us believe, the Monroe doctrine should be acted upon. The Monroe doctrine is, in their judgment, a thing to be monopolized by their own country. What is this except that it is selfish attitude of mind? The chief objective of the Arita-Grew and Arita-Craigie talks on Mr. Arita's part should be to make Britain and America realize the unreasonableness of taking such an attitude.

Removing Obstacle

There is snag in this. And that is the Nine-Power Treaty which was concluded now 17 years ago at Washington at the same time as the Disarmament Treaty with the object of checking Japan's expansion to China. The United States took the initiative in stipulating in the treaty the principles of the Open Door and equal opportunity with a view to preventing Japan from having the whip hand of the Western Powers in China.

The Nine-Power Treaty has the effect not only of restraining Japan, so long as she remains a party thereto, but also of impairing the integrity of China. I say

impairing China's integrity advisedly, because nothing can be done to preclude the signatory Powers from having everything in their own way — because of the existence of this treaty. China therefore should denounce this treaty before the Japanese as a whole began to express a desire to denounce it. If China does not denounce it, Japan should make every effort to do so: for, in order to find in China an enthusiastic member of the tripartite bloc, it is necessary to see that she (China) becomes a perfect independent state in name and reality.

Japanese Policies In East Asia

In the light of this fact, it may be said that Mr. Arita desires to urge the British and the American Ambassadors, in his interviews with them, to give recognition to Japan's efforts to (1) form a bloc between Manchoukuo and China, (2) to denounce the Nine-Power Treaty, and (3) to make of China an independent state — the three points which should form the basis of Japanese policies in regard to East Asia.

A question suggests itself. Will Great Britain and the United States come to an understanding with Japan on a basis of these points? This means, in a sense, that the Sino-Japanese conflict has reached a new stage of development, a stage where diplomatic or at least semi-diplomatic skill is expected to play as important a part as military operations, if not more so. A transition is taking place—from the time when the winning of a victory by force of arms was considered all-important to the time when a new order must be established firmly in territory under military occupation. Viewed from this angle, Mr. Arita's free talks with the British and American Ambassadors are worthy of being regarded as pregnant with significance.

Ticklish Task

But that does not alter the fact that Mr. Arita is up against a very ticklish task in carrying on conversations with the foreign envoys, so long as America insists upon the principles of the Open Door and Equal Opportunity and Britain continues to try to oust Japan from the continent by taking advantage of China's time-honoured trick of playing both ends against the middle. If Japan finds difficulty in persuading Britain and the United States into approving Japan's China policy, then it is only too plain that France, who seems to be at the beck and call of London, will continue, under the direction of Britain and with an eye to the main chance, to support the Chiang Kai-shek regime. We also consider it to be highly probable that Soviet Russia will endeavour to do everything that will contribute to weakening both Japan and China, so that she may find herself in a position to fish in troubled waters.

Potential Enemies

All this goes to show that we must stake the utmost caution in dealing with the four great Western Powers that have close relations with China, for any or all of them may well be looked upon as our potential enemies. Neither Britain nor the United States

is likely to translate her threatening words into military action at the present moment, since it is said that it will take both countries at least three years to replete their navies. The same may be said of France, and more so of Russia. Yet it is also quite thinkable that something other than military pressure may possibly be brought to bear on Japan: Britain and the United States, or a group of countries including these two, may bring economic pressure. At all events, Japan, to be on the safe side, must bear in mind such possibilities.

The three aforementioned items of Japanese policy in regard to East Asia will no doubt be interpreted by Britain and the United States as an attempt completely to upset their position in China. Considerable friction seems inevitable for some length of time. The task of surmounting the breakers ahead is one on which we must concentrate our energy and efforts. For us to be able to attain our object will be as pleasant as it will be unpleasant for third Powers to lose face on the China questions. The Western Powers will doubtless think it unbearable to see the so-called Japan-Manchoukuo-China bloc formed in East Asia. For, such a bloc will necessarily mean complete self-sufficiency in the countries concerned.

In other words, it will mean that resorting to economic pressure as a means of menacing the countries so coordinated will prove as futile as plowing the sands. It will also mean, in the final analysis, that the work of looking after China will be entrusted to Japan. In any event, it means that Japan finds it necessary to see that a tripartite bloc is formed as soon and as perfectly as possible.

Burma Road Brings Arms to China

By truck, rail and lighter, arms unloaded in Rangoon are reaching China in increasing quantities, a survey revealed. Fifty two-ton motor trucks, loaded to capacity with arms, left on Feb. 17 for Lashio, near the Burma-China border. In addition to these trucks operated by Chinese interests, 25 two-ton motor lorries owned by an Armenian left Rangoon on Friday for Bhamo. These also carried arms.

A convoy of 800-ton lighters, operated by the I.F. Company, started off with a load of arms on February 13 for Bhamo. Their load comprised rifles, machine guns and trench mortars.

The first special "arms train" left last week for Lashio under a British military escort with munitions and equipment consigned to China.

French Mistrust of Britain

France's dormant mistrust of a "Perfidious Albion" was reawakened by the attitude of the English Government. It seems that Great Britain was taking her revenge for France's headless conduct in the Mediterranean at the time of the Abyssinian affair. If France could allow the Italian Empire to threaten Egypt and the Suez Canal, why should England oppose Italian acquisition of strategic positions facing North Africa and on the French Pyrenean frontier?

Fish Market, Ice Plant In Nanking

A fish market and an ice plant will be opened in Nanking in April and July by the Central China Fishery Company.

Both will be situated in an area of two acres north of the Lungkiang Bridge over the Huiming River outside Nanking.

The fish market will send to Shanghai fresh fish caught in the Yangtze and creeks and lakes near Wuhu and Nanking. Fish from Japan also will be sold.

The average output of the ice plant will be 20 tons a day. The present supply of ice is only about four tons a day.

Burma Has New National Flag

As a recognition of the position of Burma as a unit of the Empire, His Britannic Majesty has approved of a national flag.

The flag approved is a Blue Ensign, bearing in the fly an emblem of a peacock in natural colours on a circular gold background. The peacock is generally regarded as the national emblem of Burma.

Chen Loh's Family Compensated

Liang Hung-chih, president of the Executive Yuan of the Nanking Reformed Government, has instructed the ministry of finance to give \$100,000 to the family of Chen Loh, the late foreign minister of the regime, who was assassinated by terrorists in Shanghai on February 19. The Nanking regime also provided Chen's family with \$10,000 for funeral expenses.

Gen. Franco and Fuehrer Exchange Telegrams

General Francisco Franco, Nationalist Spanish leader, and the Fuehrer, Herr Adolf Hitler, exchanged telegrams of mutual congratulation upon the Nationalist victories in Spain.

General Franco telegraphed, "Heroic German volunteers were among the victorious troops who marched through Barcelona, cheered by the population."

The Fuehrer thanked the Generalissimo for his telegram and expressed his own and Germany's happiness because, "German volunteers had been allowed to fight with the glorious Nationalist Army and with their Italian comrades, and thus bring about a modest contribution to the liberation of your country."

Britons Spend Huge Amount On Gambling

The Christian Social Council estimates that over three hundred and fifty million pounds sterling were spent on gambling in Great Britain last year, principally in betting on horses.

Spanish Refugees In France

The total number of Republican Spanish refugees now in France was estimated at roughly 340,000 by the President of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber, M. Jean Mistler, in an official statement.

Chiang Regime Paid Assassins

"Is there no sign that Chiang regime assassins are in league with the S.M.C. authorities? Is there any intention of expanding mopping-up operations as far as the International Settlement and the French Concession?" These were two of a dozen pointed questions asked by Mr. Tanizo Koyama, veteran M.P. from Wakayama, in the Lower House of the Diet with regard to terrorism in Shanghai. Mr. Koyama, who belongs to the Minseito Party, was permitted "urgent interpellation" on Shanghai, and he expressed "profound condolence" at the death of Mr. Chen Loh, Foreign Minister of the "Reformed Government," who was shot dead late on the night of February 19 just outside the International Settlement, in Japanese-controlled territory.

THE NOBEL PRIZE-WINNERS

and the Nobel Foundation 1901 — 1937

Edited by
T. W. MAC CALLUM, M. A., and STEPHEN TAYLOR, R. P. D.
with an Introduction by
Professor GILBERT MURRAY, Oxford University.

Published by
The Central European Times Publishing Co. Ltd.,
ZURICH, 1, Stadelhofenstrasse 26

An account of the outstanding achievements of the laureates, indeed, is in itself practically a history of modern physics, chemistry, physiology, and medicine; it unrolls before us the most eminent creations of international literature, while the story of the peace movement, which owes its most powerful incentive to Alfred Nobel, is thereby illustrated and explained.

This book is the only one in the English language which, besides containing a detailed life-story of the founder of the prize, Alfred Bernhard Nobel (1833-1896), deals comprehensively with his testament, the history of the Foundation, the erection and nature of the Nobel Institutes, the nationality of the prize-bearers, the finances of the Foundation, and with all the personalities that have been awarded the Prize, their biographies, portraits and signatures, and the description of their work and their achievements.

It has been published first in 1938, printed on first-class, featherweight woodfree paper, with some 200 whole-page portraits on woodfree art-printpaper, running in all to about 700 pages. The binding is in keeping with the contents, being wholly of linen with gold lettering and with a silver-foil wrapper.

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舉 世 共 知

現正鳩工搭架工作，橋身長一百〇五米，寬七米半，該橋落成後，往來車輛行人可暢行無阻云。

特一區大連碼頭至日租界海光寺於去歲十一月落成之「新興路」當局爲使道路平坦計，日內改修柏油路云。

在事變時，法國租界當局，拒絕通過萬國橋，日本軍當局，有鑑於此，故以應付非常時之準備遠謀一般交通之便宜，已得有義大利租界當局之諒解，由日本租界福島街，向白河對岸之義大利租界架設永久軍橋，現已由兵工隊着手興工，新軍橋長百五十米寬七米五〇，汽車可以通過，增水期亦不礙行船，工程甚大，日本租界向無由河西至河東之交通道路，在非常之時如此次事變之初，即有如法國遮斷萬國橋之危險，今既架設此軍橋，軍事行動勿論矣，即一般中日人民所享交通上之便利當必甚大，又不經英法租界，而連結特一區大連碼頭與日本租界，華街之新公路，已由臨時政府開始修築，完成之後，可開行公共汽車，特一區與日華街交通，可望非常靈便。

大民會會務人員訓練班行開學禮

大民會總本部，爲促進會務進展，特設會務人員訓練班，詳情已誌前報，茲悉各聯合支部抽調人員，已大部抵京，該會於（一日）假南京聯合支部行開學典禮，計到總本部長高朝，總務部長朱大璋，組織部長王鴻恩，宣傳部長兼班長張桐，南京聯合支部部長李秀東，及科長胡介人，該會指導官西村祭喜等百餘人，八時開會，秩序爲（一）行開學禮，（二）唱會歌，（三）總本部各部長及各支部部長入席，（四）指導入席，（五）向國旗會旗行三鞠躬禮，（六）班長報告成立宗旨及籌備經過，（七）總本部長，及各部長訓詞，（八）指導致詞，（九）班長答詞，（十）禮成，各部長訓詞，語多勗勉，致十時許始禮成云。

大民會會務人員訓練班，本擬先行開學，俟各聯合支部人員完全趕到後，方開始授課。茲聞該會已變更方案，爲經濟訓練期間起見，故於昨（一日）開學日起，即開始授課，並聞每日授課時間，分上下午兩次，上午爲七時半至十一時半，上午爲一時至五時云。

于學忠派員謁吳佩孚商歸順

直系僅存碩果之于學忠，本爲吳佩孚將軍舊部，昔日吳氏開府河洛時，尙爲一團長，嗣經吳不次拔擢，歷任旅師軍長，故于對吳氏，深有知己之感，過去時期，于在冀時，不時赴北京問候，足徵吳于關係之密切，日前遂有于將軍率部投吳之訊，頃據徐州所得甯海路開封方面二十五特訊，日前于曾召集最高軍事會議，商討歸順各項事宜，并悉會後，已派其參議張〇〇繞道赴北京，晉謁吳氏，不久即可有進一步之顯明表示云。

吳佩孚將軍四月中旬赴開封

因爲和平救國而崛起的吳佩孚將軍，對於赴開封準備，朝朝進行，現已決定在四月中旬赴開封上任，故最近開封之辦事處，對一切事務處理，頗形忙碌，又吳將軍從前一般舊部僚，自吳將軍發表聲明後，由內地赴滬者，日漸增多，據外界預料，若吳將軍赴開封，將有十幾萬人歸其部下，成立救國軍。

江蘇省營業稅四月一日開徵

稅率仍照舊營業稅章則辦理

蘇省營業稅及各縣貨物通過稅，自奉令廢除停止後，蘇省府爲充裕商庫，擬繼續籌辦過去舊有之營業稅，茲悉，財廳及省營業稅處，現正積極進行籌劃，關於稅率方面，仍依照舊營業稅章則辦理，（按由千分之五至二十）惟在可能範圍內，或酌量情形予以提高，現省營業稅處業將稅率具體方案擬定，已呈送省府核示，俟提交下屆省政會議通過，再呈請財部核准後施行，此事省方雖望於短時期內實現，然在事實上春季稅將行過去，是以三月中或不致實施，須於四月一日起正式開徵，至前奉令結束之各縣區局，屆時仍將繼續成立，徵收舊營業稅。

上海國際電局開放滬粵電報

並訂定電報價目表

上海國際無線電報局，對於戰後蘇浙皖戰區內電報業務，自經積極整理後，現杭州南京及滬甯杭鐵路沿線各鎮市電訊均已暢通，官商拍發電報頗形踴躍，營業逐漸轉向繁榮，茲悉該局為便利滬粵間電訊交通起見，昨特正式開放上海與廣州間電報營業，并訂定電報價目，計凡由上海發至廣州電報，(一)日文明語電報全電不超過十五字者，每字五角，華文明語電報全電不超過五字者，每字六角，(二)日文明語電報超過十五字每字一角，華文明語電報全電超過五字，每字一角二分。

蔣介石對汪兆銘暗送秋波

特給外交官旅行券

蔣政權於七日對汪兆銘夫婦，予以外交官名義之旅行券各一張，庶汪兆銘夫婦在河內可不受安南當局任何干涉，自由旅行，蔣政權因國共之合作及其他之關係，將汪之黨籍開除，奈汪為黨國元老，頗有號召力，蔣遠出其下，故汪脫離黨籍後，蔣對汪派之要人，未有若何處分，此等關係，極為微妙，頗引起各方之注目。

臨時政府五年計劃開發晉省羊毛資源

以漸進主義研究收獲

北京臨時政府鑒於山西羊毛資源之重要，一再與晉省當局妥密研討，以現在晉省飼養之綿羊約四百萬頭，以牧民知識缺乏，故難望其繁殖，大好羊毛資源，若任其沒落，實屬可惜，刻臨時政當局與晉省主政者為開發晉省羊毛資源，使養成科學合理之飼育俾其羊種繁殖起見，決樹立第一期五年計劃，茲探知其內容如下。

(一)跨於太原城外之水西關水東關兩邨之舊模範牧場三十七萬五千坪為種牧場其中設置模範牧舍及研究所。

(二)羊種方面輸入梅里諾種克里肯種，以資改良。

(三)在山西省內西北二處，設置種牧場及研究所。

(四)研究關於科學的合理的飼養，改良增殖，防疫等施行研究及試驗，且養成華人指導者。

(五)在省內各處設置牧場，由將來之牧場分配指導者擔當。

(六)獎勵路山等牧草飼料之增殖改良。

(七)為謀種羊之普及計，設立合作社，講求牧民之經濟獨立方法。

第一期五年計劃，主要在研究收獲效果，以漸進主義進行，以每頭八斤及至十斤之增產為目標，以圖開發羊毛資源。

英駐華大使允禁止津租界排日行動

嗣後學校不用排日教科書

當茲上海租界成為排日之根據地時，而日方對於租界之改組問題，正在研究討論之日，適有天津田代總領事，於二十三日向外務省報告，謂茲接天津英國總領事之公電，聲明此後凡天津租界內各學校，均一律禁止使用排日教科書云云，是蓋因在天津英租界內所設立之中國各學校，雖在事變後，仍依無使用排日教科書，以為教育兒童之材料，前此業統田代總領事屢起嚴重之抗議，然迄未見有實行禁止之事，最近因駐華之寇爾英大使往華北視察，蒞臨天津之便，田代總領事又竭力要求其禁止，始經英大使以公文通告，謂茲已有英租界內各學校長全部，向天津英工部局民會聲明，嗣後不使用排日的教科書云云，是以後凡在英租界內扶植抗日排日之惡教育的不逞行為，從此可期絕跡矣。

津市日義租界間建永久鐵橋

天津日租界東岸海河，往返東車站必須北繞金湯橋，經義租界，或南繞萬國橋，經法租界，行人均感不便利，日租界當局為使交通便利計，由福島街東口至義租界西岸建築鐵橋一座，工程計劃已擬定。

三、關於畜種產銷，分直接銷售及加工銷售，前者將畜類直接運至市場，以供食用，或分散至農村，以作種畜規模較大時則附設罐頭製造廠，將過剩之肉類，製成罐頭食品，以輸至遠方，其他如牛酪之調製，牛乳之消毒，雞卵之冷藏，均逐漸設備，以符物盡其用之旨至該場之組織條例，現該部已擬就草案，茲探錄如下：

- 第一條 本場為試驗家畜之改良繁殖起見特予設立隸屬於實業部
 第二條 本場置左列各職員場長一人主任科長二人委任技術員科員六名委任
 第三條 本場置左列各司

(甲)總務科設科長一人科員若干人掌左列事項

- 一 關於文件之收發保管及典守印信事項
- 二 關於職員之任免及成績考核事項
- 三 關於圖書雜誌及編輯統計事項
- 四 關於預算決算之編製及公款收支保管事項
- 五 關於購置管現及公物保管等庶務事項
- 六 關於其他不屬各科之事項

(乙)技術科設科長一人科員若干人掌左列事項

- 一 關於家畜改良事項
 - 二 關於家畜繁殖事項
 - 三 關於畜產之銷售事項
 - 四 關於畜產製造事項
 - 五 關於飼料栽培事項
 - 六 關於種畜推廣宣傳及指導事項
 - 七 關於畜產調查及統計事項
 - 八 關於家畜衛生及醫療事項
- 第四條 場長承實業部長之命總理全場事務監督指揮所屬職員
 第五條 技術總務科科長得由場長兼任或由場長於技術員科員中遴選兼任之

第六條 技術總務科技術員科員承長官之命辦理技術文書會計庶務等事務

第七條 本場應事務上之必要得酌設僱員

第八條 本場委任各人員均應呈報實業部查核備案

第九條 本場應設畜衛品標本陳列室

第十條 畜牧場辦事細則由場擬訂呈報實業部察核備案

第十一條 本條例自公佈日施行

其他尚有畜牧場臨時經費概算書，經常費支出暫行概算書，經常收入概算書，以及事業收入之計劃草案書等，該部已詳細擬就，一俟本年五月後付諸實行。

綏靖部將設廠自製軍火

綏靖部前以各綏靖區所有損壞之武器頗多，該項武器，大都為黨軍退却時遺棄於各地者，經各綏靖區收集後，亟應為之修理，以便為綏靖之用，該部遂於積極籌劃中，乃設立兵器修理所於部內，月餘來各綏靖區紛紛將亟待修理之軍械，遂由該所修理，規模雖較為簡單，工人僅二三十人，但成績尚好，並聞該部鑒於將來綏靖隊伍，逐漸增加時，所有應用之子彈，為之配備，其數自必甚多，該項子彈，亟應設廠自製，惟此項設製計劃，關於經費地點，廠房等項，餘費躊躇，上項各困難問題，一俟得有解決，其進行籌設短期內即可望其實現。

維新學院首期畢業生派赴日本修學旅行

維新學院第一期畢業生，計二百五十名，現經當局決定，派往日本作修學旅行，茲悉其日程，定下月(三月)二日由滬出發，搭乘連絡船東渡，在長崎登岸，換車入東京，約留一週，拜訪各機關團體，及參觀專門學校暨工業廠家，并舉行中日滿青年交歡會，以後再經一名古屋「奈良」京都「大阪」神戶「兵庫」而返長崎，約在日修學見習三星期，預定三月二十三日返滬，同時在參觀東京時，并由日本負責方面，講解皇家之本道及武士道之由來，暨日本對於此次事變之真意，又在大阪聽講日本貿易之現狀，以求進一步認識日本云。

內政會議秘書長，中比庚款委員會委員，廣州國民新聞日報，香港新中國日報，上海中央日報總編輯等職，並曾執行律師職務，現任維新政府教育部參事，內政部警官學校縣政訓練所講師。

督辦公署改組南京特市政府

南京市之行政，在市政尚未整飭前，暫以督辦南京市政功署為過渡機關，施政以來，其第一任市長任援道氏，因綏靖部長兼職繁忙，辭去督辦職務由綏靖部次長高冠吾繼任，高氏蒞任後，對於市政復興，異常努力，是以京市日漸明朗與發展，為健全京市行政機構，擬將已往之督辦制度昇格，刻正研究實施特別市政，聞已準備竣事，在最短時間內，當可決定，正式實施，維新政府治下，除上海特別市政府外，又將有南京特別市之產生，對於維新政治之推進，當能作猛躍進展，聞第一任南京特別市長，有預定現任督辦高冠吾氏昇任之消息。

社局便利外籍人士組織國際觀光局

南京市政公署社會局，鑒於京市治安，已入正軌，社會復興，日臻明朗，且達相當階段，為便利外籍人士觀光戰後首都，維新政況，以及事變戰跡計，爰有籌設觀光局之擬議，各報曾一度宣傳，然考其實情，則時間性似覺較早乃舉半官方消息，王局長以職責關係，對觀光局決乘既定原則，促其實現，至應備經臨各費，孰悉外交之人事，聞已佈置，刻正勘覓局址，一俟決定，即可着手，蓋此次新中國之建設，能否復興，自強為殊生死關頭，是以外籍人士，對維新政治之是否明朗刷新，公務員是否俱有蓬勃新氣，廉潔自愛，以及一般復興之過程，均極注目，而維新政府，亦將利用彼輩觀光機會，予以詳切之闡明，宣達政綱，與維新之真諦，同時公佈國黨專政，共產禍國，民不聊生之實況，藉博國際間之同情，奠定維新政府之國基，聞該局將採取日本國際觀光局之精神，及辦事章則等等，據編該局章程及組織大綱，竭力為旅客謀便利，他如代購輪船「火車」航空「乃至」公共汽車「客票，雇用秀麗文雅女士嚮導遊玩，解釋各個名勝之沿革，應

有盡有，俾能予旅客以理想外之收穫。

實業部水產管理局下月遷京辦公

維新政府實業部，為統制發展華中水產事業，故由漁牧司負責，早經在滬設置水產產銷管理局，先後創辦上海魚市場，並協同成立華中水產股份有限公司，計劃中者，將在南京，蘇杭各地陸續成立魚市場，以期海河水產魚類之轉輸及互相供應，同時對於江浙沿海漁業，曾作實地普遍之調查，俾作以後施行整個漁業計劃之張本，茲悉實業部當局，為謀便於指示辦理水產統制工作，特令飭水產產銷管理局即日遷京，故局長張柱尊氏奉令後，即着手準備一切，定下月起，即可在京擇址開始辦公。

實業部擬定計劃設中央畜牧試驗場

組織及工作計劃已擬定

實業部鑒於畜牧事業，關係農村經濟至為重大，惟我國歷來對於畜牧事業，向依賴於自然，而不知改良，故毫無進步，該部以此項事業，乃為復興農村重要工作之一，故以擬定計劃，擬就南京小九華山前中央種畜場之基地，設立實業部中央畜牧試驗場，以資倡導惟因目前經濟地勢氣候等關係，家畜品種，似不宜過廣，以普遍於農村之牛羊豬雞四種，先着手進行，凡改良品美繁殖種類及出產銷售等任務，逐漸發展，俾取事半功倍之效，茲將其工作計劃，探誌於下。

一、關於改良品種，吾國畜類之品種甚多，能選其良者，互相交配，則不難產生佳種，然後再存優去劣，逐漸改良之，凡國內未有之良種，為荷蘭之乳用羊，英國之肉用牛，及來克霍雞等，均早著名於世，視經濟能力所及，酌量選購，以改良吾國原有之品種。

二、關於繁殖以便普及農村，使農民均蒙其利，欲種顧之繁殖，必須銀以豐富之飼料，使之充分發育，再施以科學之管理，則將來牛羊遍野，冀獲農村經濟復興之效。

害之事變，將於日內急遽南下，調查此次不幸事件之經過，提請兩政府聯委會協議善後，並慰問其遺族。

陳外長略歷

外交部長陳錄，年六十二歲，福建省人，畢業湖北自強學校，留學法國，畢業巴黎大學，歸國後歷任外交官，資格極深，曾任墨西哥公使，一九二〇年轉任駐法公使，一九二三年，任國際聯盟專門委員，至一九二七年辭職，計任職有八年之久，頗著聲譽，去年維新政府成立，因各方敦促，出任外交部長。

梁院長談話

陳外長殉身電傳京，各方震悼，行政院長梁鴻志發表談話，謂予與陳外長，均為福建人，三十年老友，知之甚深，此次事變發生，余與陳外長志同道合，不辭艱辛，出而擔當時局，努力於新中國之建興，陳先生久負外交界時譽，此次遭遇不幸，予實不勝悼惜，起人琴之痛，最近租界內不祥事件迭出，租界當局已無管理租界內治安之能力，實已不配管理租界，今後自不得不採取有效制止之方法，關於此次陳錄先生事件之內容，已得其公子簡單之電告，但尚未詳細判明，當府將派員調查，并慰問遺族，至今後外交部之措置，現正考慮中，所有維新政府人員，當然一本素志，不折不撓，決不因此而自餒，予個人更當以生命為賭，向所負之使命邁進。

高督辦談話

關於十九日維新政府外交部長陳錄在滬遇狙殞命事，記者為明瞭政府當局對此不幸事件之處理方針暨感想，特分訪各長官探詢處理真相，當承本市高督辦告稱，吾人對陳外長在滬租界被狙殞命事自梁院長以下各部長官，除萬分痛悼外，咸認租界當局對東亞新秩序建設之障礙，深表遺憾，尤其我維新政府之政綱，租界當局尚未盡能明悉，更表憤懣，陳外長被狙事件，租界決不能辭其咎，况租界之設立，原為保障各國人士生命財產所組合，惟自事變以還，潛伏租界之不逞份

子，何單獨對我維新政府暨日方人員加諸暴狙，是乃毫無疑意之敵對行為，深望租界當局及早覺悟，以期暴徒之肅清，故我政府現對陳外長狙擊殞命，刻正謀相當方法，嚴厲處理。

明令卹金十萬

維新政府外交部部長陳錄氏，在上海愚園路私邸，被暴徒狙擊斃命，消息傳出，舉國悲悼，除於二十四日下午旗誌哀外，政府以陳氏為國捐軀，特派大員馳滬致祭，襄理喪葬事宜，此外並經議政會議議決，明令給予治喪費一萬元，卹金十萬元，茲錄其令文如下。

外交部長陳錄，學識閎通，蜚聲壇坫，維新政府成立以來，深資翊贊，自膺政府聯合委員會事務部長兼職，馳驅南北，尤著賢勞，天不憖遺，奸人側目，元良摧喪，震悼殊深，著給予治喪費一萬元，由行政院特遣大員前往致祭，一切喪葬事宜，妥為照料，仍照特任官卹金條例，給予卹金十萬元，飭財政部交由其家屬具領，以慰忠魂，而昭偉烈，此令。

時聞

新任宣傳局長孔憲鏗氏定期就職

維新政府新任行政院宣傳局長孔憲鏗氏奉令後，已晉謁梁院長請示一切，並訪晤前任局長劉驥業商談，劉氏刻正飭屬辦理移交事宜，聞孔氏預定三月初正式接事。

孔氏略歷：廣東南海人，現年四十一歲，為法國巴黎大學法學碩士，巴黎政治大學畢業，比國不魯塞大學經濟學博士，曾任國立廣東大學法科學院院長，國立廣州中山大學，南京中央大學等教授，國民政府財政部統計處處長，廣東沙田清理處兼土地處處長，兩廣建設委員會委員，預算委員會廣州分會秘書長，國府法律編審委員會委員，國府考試院簡任秘書，銓敘部簡任秘書，內政部參事，第二次全國

，分配於南京，上海，杭州，蘇州，鎮江，無錫，漢口，九江，蚌埠，及其他華中之全體主要都市，使張貼於汽車，人力車，馬車，火車等之各交通機關，七，高陞汽球，在鼓樓，與新街口設高陞汽球，其上現出建設東亞新秩序之大字，八，紀念播音，對一般民衆繼續爲一星期之播音，由關於新秩序之政府各要人行紀念之播音，設置擴聲器，以向中央大舞台（復興路）世界大戲院（中山路）南京大戲院（夫子廟）及新街口爲依次之播音，九，樂隊奏樂遊行路由，三日行政院與市政公署軍樂隊全體，由中國時間午前十時起，開始遊街奏樂，經過道路如下，由行政院軍樂隊奏樂，自維新政府出發，經過維新路，太平路，白下路，復興路，新街口，中山東路，至太平路交叉點解散，更由市政公署軍樂隊奏樂，經過鼓樓，中山路，漢中路，莫愁路，建鄴路，復興路，至新街口解散，十，講演及電影會，七日在夫子廟舉行講演及電影會，由大民會爲主持人，南京新報爲贊助者，詳細情形，以後發表，十一，中日小學生聯合執旗遊行，在最後之九日，由南京之中日兩小學兒童約千名，（除去低級生）於午前九時，（南京時間）在鼓樓集合，行交歡之語後，手揮中日兩國國旗，向市中遊行，由新街口即分別各向本校進行。

北京擴大舉行東亞新秩序運動

北京教育局前奉市公署令，籌備東亞新秩序建設運動事宜，以期喚起學生對東亞新秩序建設之注意，其運動會事宜，定三月九日在公共體育場舉行，並於五日舉行預演，以期熟嫻其關於學藝會事項，則定於九日在中央公園新民堂舉行，該學藝會之內容，計爲演說，唱歌，對話，三項，由全市公私立中小學校學生分別參加之，參加各校現已將學生名單呈送教育局，由上午九時開始，演說評判人員，亦已由教育局令派趙亞璠，崔蔚雲，關璠良，傅維熙，孫季瑤等主持，現一切均已由教育局籌備就緒，屆時定有一番誠況，想此次舉行之後，一般學生對東亞新秩序之建設定有深刻的認識及其重要性，茲將演講範圍及參加學校誌來。

演說範圍：（一）善鄰友好，（二）中日共同防共，（三）中日經濟提攜，（四）亞細亞爲亞細亞人之亞細亞，（五）使亞洲民族脫離歐美之羈絆，（六）使亞洲民族解放，乃是中日兩大民族之神聖使命，（七）中日兩大民族應立在大亞細亞民族立場上，共謀亞細亞民族福祉之增進，（八）中日兩大民族，應同心協力共謀亞細亞固有文化之發揚，（九）打倒共產黨，（十）打倒國民黨。

參加學校：（一）參加演說學校，市立一中，市立二中，市立三中，市立四中，市立師範，市立女二中，私立北方中學，私立平民中學，市立梁家園小學，報子胡同小學，府學胡同小學，北師附小，丞相胡同小學，（二）參加歌唱學校，市立四中，育英中學，市立女一中，私立貝滿女中，市立光明殿小學，市立絨線胡同小學，（三）參加對話學校，市立女一中，市立女二中，市立分司廳小學，市立西黃城根小學。

運動旨趣：一，旨趣，關於建設東亞新秩序，在東亞尤其是在中國，須澈底積極一掃歷來之積弊，以現東亞恆久安寧及幸福爲根基。

陳外長飲彈殉身中外界同聲悲悼

外交部長陳錄因公返滬，寓滬西愚園路六百六十八號，十九日下午七時十五分，在應接室與友人羅忠詒會晤，突有暴徒十五名闖入，先將隔室之衛士二人綑綁，即入門齊向陳開槍，計中彈七八，即昏倒於地，暴徒見目的已達，呼嘯而去，家人當將陳送往紅十字會醫院，以傷重中途殞命。

維新政府行政院長以外交部長陳錄在滬遇刺後，於維新政府陣容，發生重大變遷，特於二十一日午後召開臨時議政會，繼任避選，工部局應付對策，及家族慰問等重大問題，作初步之檢討，提請二十三日議政會作具體之決定。

現以要公滯留北京之維新政府內政部長兼南北兩政府聯合委員會政務處長夏奇峯氏，頃以外交部長兼該聯委會事務處長陳錄在滬遇

爲日本計，爲中國計，爲東亞大局計，中日兩國均不宜互相水火，箕豆相煎，使爲觀者痛，而爲仇者快也，然而亡羊補牢，猶未爲晚，中日兩國當局，現亦已有覺悟，其向昔所取政策之非計，而欲急謀和平解決者，但此僅爲一般眼光遠大之少數人士所主張，大多數人仍尚沉迷於狹隘的武力主義之下，此爲和平前途之一大障礙，幸兩國最高當局，均明達此旨，力排衆議，主張休戰言和，曾經多次非正式之接洽，所差者，不過爲條件問題，蓋此事之最難解決者，必須顧存中日雙方之體面，須謀一妥善的結束戰爭的方法，故和平實現，殊非一朝一夕所能達到者。

吾人於報章上，曾迭見有中日和平消息之表露，空穴來風，其原有自，據本人所知，中日雙方，確曾迭次商洽停戰問題，係由第三者出面斡旋，在武漢撤退，廣州失守後，最近亦曾作一度調和進行，卒以條件尚有問題，未有成議而已，蓋中日雙方最高當局，均有趕快結束戰事之意，中國當局，對抗戰自始，即無決勝之實在把握，已爲上述，再戰下去，亦不過多失若干土地，徒苦人民，苟有機會，能保存領土主權之完整，恢復七七事變以前之狀態，則休戰言和，亦殊無問題，至於日本方面，亦感覺征服中國，實非易事，誠以中國幅員廣闊，人口衆多，統治極難，歷代以來，如元，如清，以異族入主中夏，當時其武力非不強大，然其結果，政府雖被推倒，民心終難征服，中國人民，向有一種抵抗，外力侵凌之思想，不甘屈受外人之宰割，故每遇外敵侵逼時，輒聯合軍民，一致抵禦，爭取其國家之獨立與人民之自由，所以滿清入關，最初雖採用武力征服政策，揚州十日，嘉定三屠，大施殺戮，以示其武力之高於一切，然過逼愈甚，反抗力愈強，民心依然不服，結果卒要採用懷柔政策，乃能相安，直至二百餘年之後，卒由孫中山揭發民族革命主義，將滿清帝制，加以推倒，使中國仍爲中國人之中國，由此可知中國之實不易征服也，故語曰，攻心爲上，攻城爲下，是以中日兩國之言歸於好，握手言和，互相扶助，共維東亞大局，以抵抗真正之敵人，共存共亡，不較於雙方苦戰

不休，弄至兩敗俱傷也耶，故中日言和休戰問題，遲早終必將實現，此爲事勢必然之結果，吾人對於和平前途，正不必爲之失望也云，談至此，記者乃興辭而退。

東亞新秩序運動週首都定期實施

建設東亞新秩序之運動週，現此舉已得維新，臨時兩政府之協力，得友邦日本，滿洲國之積極的支援，將自三月三日起，大爲擴張舉行之，前日已由運動實施關係諸機關開聯合會議，協議具體實施方針，既已決定一切，並同時着手準備，今將既已決定之事項，列舉其要者如下，一，以下各城門均揭有此項文字，即以中山門，光華門，挹江門，和平門，中央門，中華門，水西門，太平門，玄武門，中央門火藥庫等既經開放，一般通行之城門爲主，而以着色筆寫建設東亞新秩序之標語於其上，此文字一字之大，均爲九尺四方以至七尺四方，中山門，挹江門已有之，因天雨工程稍遲延，再經過數日，除以上之城門之外，如興中門，通濟門，亦將揭示之，又在下關火車站，鼓樓附近，及夫子廟三處炸彈塔，亦將有此項之標語，二，張貼小廣告，仍利用以前之主要廣告牌，張貼關於新秩序建設之文字，三，樹立紀念塔，在新街口及夫子廟附近，建設兩所很壯麗之大弓形扎彩大門環，其上配有建設新秩序之大字，使其約可保存一星期，直至維新政府成立一週年之紀念日爲止，而設計之，四，街頭裝飾，凡南京市內之劇場，停車場（火車站）旅館（飯店）及中日大商店，均可任意施行東亞新秩序之裝飾，更對於中國方面之劇場，商店之裝飾，可由南京市政公署懸給獎金，其優秀者，增與獎金，五，懸掛中日國旗，由三月三日起，在運動週中，凡南京市內外之居民，不問中日人，各戶必掛五色旗及日章旗，以振起興亞之精神，若未準備兩國國旗者，可僅掛本國國旗，六，新秩序標誌，在圓形內，配置中，日，滿，三國國旗，中國現出美麗的建設東亞新秩序之文字，以防水紙印刷大型式者，約五千張，凡從事於南京建設之工事的人們，其背心亦貼一張，使其自覺亦爲新秩序建設之責任者，又該項標誌印刷物準備二十餘萬號

，而尤須注意蘇俄的陰謀，一致起來努力反共，徹底粉碎他們的搗亂計劃，這也是建設東亞新秩序聲中，必須做到的重大工作。

國民黨某要人談中日休戰言和問題

雙方若不休戰言和必致兩敗俱傷

中日最高當局均欲趕快結束戰局

中日戰爭發生以來，迄今已有十九閱月之久，中間雖有和平之說，一再喧傳，然其結果，終未實現，以致一般期待和平之中日兩國人士，咸抱失望，在表面上中日局勢，弄至如此田地，東亞兩大民族，結下不解之冤，在今日似難有和平之可能，然世界上無有不和平之戰爭，而戰爭之結果，亦唯以和平為唯一之途徑，故中日當局，雖站於戰爭之對立行勢，對於和平談判，亦向未加以絕對拒絕，且中國當局自始即有一面抵抗，一面談判之宣言，對於和平之門，迄今並未予以關閉，自月前日前近衛首相發表和平三原則之談話，中日和平之空氣，益為濃厚，所以中日和平之實現，乃殊非不可能之事，不過為遲早問題而已，某報記者為此，特乘夏歷新春之暇，走謁國民黨某要人，即以中日休戰言和，雙方當局，最近有無進行，現在進行至如何程度，及其個人對此意見如何，承答如下，亟錄之以告一般關心中日和平問題者。

據某要人談話，中日開戰以來，已一年又七閱月矣，中國方面，在軍事上，迭告失利，全國土地，幾度喪失，軍士之犧牲，人民之死亡，財產之損失，殊不可以數計，中國當局，對於抗戰，自始即無決勝之實在把握，誠以近代戰爭，為立體戰爭，為科學戰爭，其決勝條件，為雙方國力之比併，優者勝，劣者敗，夫人而知之，中國在物質上，均遠不如日本，以軍力言，在數量，似中國為優，全國常備兵，統計有二百五十餘萬，其他如地方團隊，及民衆武力，尙未內，軍民合計，可戰之士，總在千萬以外，如一面對外作戰，一面徵募新兵，積極補充訓練，其數當更可觀，直可謂取之不窮，用之不竭，日本

方面，據其宣佈，全國可戰之兵，不過五百餘萬，與中國相比較，殊覺瞠乎其後，然而日本之軍隊，均為曾經訓練之兵，且有科學設備，而配有犀利之新式武器，直可謂為機械化部隊，作戰之效能，較諸中國軍隊，強大數倍，蓋中國之軍隊數量雖多，但器械之配備，遠不如人，用以抵抗日本配備完備之軍隊，自屬吃虧，且中國之海空兩軍，均不及日本，中國海軍，實力幾等於零，固無論矣，空軍方面，近來雖在積極發展中，然中國不能自製飛機，須向外國購買，航空人才，亦感缺乏，故中國空軍，在數量上，遠非日本之敵，此亦為無可諱言者，其為交通之不便，兵力之調動，不能呼應自如，以收指臂之效，組織之散漫，軍自軍，民自民，各自為戰，而不聯成一氣，以收夾擊之効，凡此均為軍事上所最不利者，故中國與日本作戰以來，迭告失利，各省土地，一入日軍之手，即未見有收復之日，蓋中國祇有招架之功，實無還攻之力故也。

然則中國當局既明知對日作戰無決勝之實在把握，何以必要對日本抗戰耶，此乃環境所逼，出於不得已之舉，中日兩國當局所取政策，雙方均屬錯誤，日本固不應向中國進攻，以侵略中國土地為國策，中國國民黨亦不應以排斥日本為政策，而以日本為中國之大敵人，實則中日兩國，同文同種，在數千年前，原屬一家，殊無若何深仇大恨，在理，中日兩國之民族，為東亞之近鄰，應該和衷共濟，互相提攜，以謀發展，以挽抗外族之侵凌，日本在明治維新以前，何嘗不為中國現在之情形，內憂外患，國勢岌危，不絕如縷，當時之日本，國家亦如中國之貧弱，外受種種不平等條約之縛束，日本當時，亦何嘗不有外人之租界，與及領事裁判權等之存在，迨明治維新，朝野一致，勵精圖治，始漸臻富強，以迄於今，遂成爲世界五大強國之一矣，日本苟能念及、其逼處西隣之中國，係屬兄弟之邦，今日所處之境地，正與數十年前日本未維新時之境地，大略相同，更一念中日兩大民族，在東亞大陸上，唇齒相依，休戚與共，存則共存，亡亦不能獨異，由此之故，中日兩國，正應互相扶助，俾達共存共榮之目的，又何忍作閎牆之爭，鵲蚌相持，使彼眈眈而視逐逐者，坐收其利耶，故

中國的內地，並且增加商埠在五口之外又加上了牛莊，登州，台灣府，淡水，汕頭，瓊州，鎮江，南京，漢口，九江十個地方，把中國重要的地方，都被他們開放了，這次戰爭，美國俄國雖是在事外，可是根據利益均沾的原則，也就一同享受了這種優待的條件，後來中國和普魯士，丹麥，荷蘭，西班牙，比利時，意大利，瑞典，挪威，奧匈，秘魯，葡萄牙等國締結通商條約，都是拿中英條約做模範，略有出入而已，可見中國受白色人的壓迫榨取，終於變成了世界各國共有的次殖民地，這都是以英國的炮艦政策開其端。

英國對華的侵略，除去鴉片戰爭，天津條約以外，還有關於西藏的問題，自從歐洲國家向東方侵略以來，英國佔領了印度，俄國奪取了西伯利亞，後藏適巧在這兩個地方的中間，遂成爲兩國進攻的目標，帝俄時代會派俄民來藏留學，大施牢籠的手段，英國則先收服了不丹，佔據了哲孟雄全境，作爲征服西藏的根據地，光緒十年英國派人到西藏調查礦山，引起藏民的激烈反抗，光緒十五年印度政府出兵大破藏兵，光緒十九年，中英締約，承認英國在西藏獨享通商權利，光緒三十年，英國更藉口藏民不履行條約，進兵拉薩，戰後訂立和約十條，西藏的防衛悉撤，而劃爲英國的勢力範圍，現在英國更借着援助蔣政權，一定要從蔣政權的手中，把整個的西康西藏完全拿去了。

以上所舉出的，是英國侵華的幾點，還有美國，一般人認爲他的對華侵略要比歐洲國家好一些，其實那也是表面上的看法，在十九世紀的上半期，美國的產業資本已經有相當發達，在美洲雖高唱一門羅主義，以排斥外人的侵入，可是對於我們的亞洲，也和歐洲國家一樣的野心勃勃，不過他的情形不同，所用的方法，也自然有差別，一八九八年在西班牙手中奪去了菲律賓，在東亞建立了進攻的根據地，第二年就宣佈了對於中國門戶開放機會均等的政策，美國採行這種政策的主要動機，當然是因爲打算向中國從事侵略活動的時候，中國已經被歐洲列強所宰割，歐洲列強原來在中國所規定的特殊權利和勢力範圍那一類瓜分方法，都是後來國家想侵略中國的大阻礙，所以用門

放戶開和機會均等作爲對付那些阻礙的武器，可見他的用心是和歐洲國家一樣的，並沒有什麼彼此的分別，歐洲大戰以後，美國的經濟勢力更加抬頭，所以對於中國的經營也益發急進，不過他是利用經濟勢力，操縱中國的當局，一般人不能夠十分知道罷了，現在所高唱的英美合作，還有俄美復交，都是壓迫東亞民族復興，破壞東亞各國團結的對策，這也很值得我們加以注意的。

還有俄國的對華侵略，我們也須來說一說，先拿外蒙古來講，當帝俄時代，外蒙種種越軌的行動，都是由俄國人嚇使煽惑起來的，辛亥革命的時候，外蒙竟因俄國的主使而宣佈獨立，中國政府和俄國交涉數年的結果，訂立中俄蒙協約，由我承認外蒙的自治，得着宗主權的空名，俄國却得着保護國的實利，後來蘇俄要收買中國的人心，表面上裝出僞君子的面孔，由代表加拉亨在北京締結中俄解決懸案協定大綱，會規定外蒙爲完全中華民國之一部分，及尊重在該領土內中國的主權，並答應撤退蘇聯在外蒙的駐軍，其實這不過是表面上欺騙人的空話，不獨未曾在外蒙作撤兵的準備，並且由外蒙向新疆侵略。

其次還有在東北方面的侵略，俄國從彼得大帝以後，對於東北沿邊自由侵佔不遺餘力，在清咸豐八年佔去了吉黑沿邊二千餘里的地方，致烏蘇里江，黑龍江變成中俄共管的流域，光緒二十二年訂立中東鐵路合同，自由開闢松花江黑龍江兩河流域的航路，現在滿洲國成立，俄國向東北的侵略，已經遭受了嚴重的打擊，可是他的野心不死，還製造遊擊匪，散佈共產黨，以從事破壞。

現在的蘇俄，與往日的帝俄，他的對外政策，也大有變更，在各處都是施行有計劃搗亂與破壞，他在我們東亞的計劃，時時想造成中國的大擾亂大慘殺，再由中國事件引起世界戰爭，而希世界各文明國，都被炮火所毀滅，到了那時他最方便的來收漁翁之利，這一次他壓迫蔣政權造成中日事變，就是這種計劃的實行。

總之，歐美國家都是想到我們東亞來施展他們的掠奪壓迫和破壞，而蘇俄尤是其中最陰險惡毒的一國，我們要防止白色人的侵略野心

置之於死地矣。

此種動作，徒足證明蔣政府效率之缺如，因如此逮捕無辜外國僑民，不經任何審判之程序，對於中國治外法權之取消，將有嚴重之影響，列強不難以此案以及過去同樣案件，為保留其在華僑民治外法權之正當及良好理由也。

即以人道主義論之，蔣政府之此舉，亦唯有以最堅強之語調斥責之耳，惟希此輩失蹤者之家族與親友，能早日查明彼輩之命運，此則吾人所深切盼禱者也。

日本之大陸政策

日本之大陸政策，今可於日內閣發言人及其他負責官員，及在國會中，尤其於衆院預算委員會之前，對於責問者所作答辭得到種種新鮮之線索，今可將其尤為重要者簡述之如左。

一俟南北兩京以及廣州漢口各政權所合組之聯邦政府成立後，日本即將予以承認。

日本將建立一種中日滿三國聯防之計劃。

中國對於此項聯防，或須有分担一部份經費之必要，此經費以駐屯中國之日軍為根據，然此協助之款，並不出於賠款之形式。

滿洲國在其一九三九至四〇年預算中，雖未以日金一千九百萬元之現金助款，撥付日本，以充滿洲國國防經費之用，然該國對於其本國之國防，亦將付出鉅額之費用也。

日本一俟準備取銷其在華之治外法權以及天津等處日租界時，即將援助中國新政府，要求其他列強作同一之舉動。

關於日圓幣制之流通於上海者，並不擬作收回之舉，因收回後則須用及外款，而外款之在其他方面，尚有需要也。

現方計劃努力使日語成為遠東之方言，以代替英語之地位。

日本不問英美以及其他列強之態度如何，決不變更其政策。

關於組織中國新中央政府一問題，日外相有田八郎宣稱，此項政府如經北京臨時政府，南京維新政府，以及廣州武漢現方在組織中之

各政權均能正式參加合組成立時，日本即將承認之也。

有田外相又謂日本滿洲國與中國，一方面各保其獨立，一方面互求增進其文化與經濟，維持中國之完全與獨立，因為日本所關心者也，繼復宣稱此項合作，實大有助於世界之經濟，且能遏制共產主義，而造成東亞之新文明云。

歐美各國對華的侵略

大民會總本部播音演講

歐洲和中國的貿易，在古時候是經過阿拉伯人波斯人的轉手，唐代以後，歐洲人到中國來傳道，或是來做生意的，已經有不少，有一部很出名的馬哥波洛旅行記，就曾把中國的富足向歐洲人說明，把歐洲各國到中國來發財的念頭都引起來了，到了第十五世紀的末年，歐洲各國掠奪殖民地的熱一時大盛，這時他們也就開始了對於中國的進攻，我們且舉幾件重大的事實，向大家說一說。

歐洲國家對於中國的經濟掠奪，果正是用正當的方法，我們倒可以不必去說，還有用毒害我們的鴉片，壓迫我們用現銀去買，並且因為中國政府的禁止，而引起了一場戰爭，這就是一八四〇年到一八四二年的中英鴉片戰爭，那時中國政府嚴禁外國鴉片進口，林則徐做廣東的欽差大臣，燒掉了英國商人的二萬多箱鴉片，英國政府就向中國宣戰，中國打敗了，割地賠款還不算事，還訂立了壓迫中國束縛中國的不平等條約，這就是開放廣東，廈門，福州，寧波，上海五口通商，設立租界，割讓香港，並且限定了值百抽五的關稅率，使我國失去了關稅的主權，永久不能用關稅來保護自己的實業，只有看着他們的經濟侵略，後來還利用中國的內亂，痛快的把中國的海關管理權奪去，放在他們的手中。

中英第二次的戰爭，則是一八五六年廣西有人殺死了一個法國教士，英國出來幫忙，和法國共同出來打中國，又訂立了天津的不平等條約，內容有公使駐劄北京權，這樣遂造成後來公使團控制中國一切內政的開端，此外還讓他們有內地旅行權，以便他們的勢力可以深入

於三年之內，完全消滅無踪矣，何其夢之美耶，此可鄙之馮將軍，何竟爲如此惡劣之謊語家耶。

一位大使之出遊與其所接之公函

自從英大使寇爾爵士，最近由華北遊歷返滬後，上海方面忽傳彼曾接到居住天津中國市民四百八十二人聯具之公函一件，聲明彼等仍擁護蔣政府，並否認曾有敦促接受日方和平條件之意，該函又請寇大使注意日本如何關閉中國門戶開放之政策，以及「貴帝國」商業所受之損失，該函結語又作大言不慚之宣言曰：「兩年或至多三年之後，天津方面又將重觀國旗之飄揚矣」，該公函之投遞，雖經向若干可靠方面探詢，迄未證實，吾人惟能推斷此「幻想中」之一封信，無非又爲貪功冒進之輩所假造，以作反日宣傳之工具耳。

然據本刊所知，天津與華北方面，確曾有文化團體十三處，聯名呈遞吳佩孚上將之重要宣言一通，此項宣言之副本，曾經在天津英租界中，沿街分散，此宣言無疑爲國民黨中和份子之工作，雖非租日之宣傳，亦不能視作反日文件也。

成爲罪惡淵藪之上海工部局

上海工部局對於政治性暗殺之未能防範於事前，及其「外表上」似乎毫無破獲殺人兇犯之能力，實無辭足以自解。

吾人於細心考慮最近租界恐怖潮流有關之各種因素後，不禁欲問上海工部局，豈非與蔣政府有通同合作之嫌耶，就事實論，捨此外實無他解，尤其於細按出事紀錄之後，吾人竟未見工部局之能破一案與緝一兇，而又不能利用其武器作有效之制止，是誠何所居心耶。

外間雖曾有某種明顯之暗示，略謂上海不久又將受另一兇潮之打擊，然上海兩租界當局，或出有心，或因疏忽，迄未能防患於未然，俾界內居民，不分中日或維新與上海市政府人員，皆得生命安全之保障。

據本刊所得最可靠方面之消息，自二月一日起，政治暗殺幾成爲無日無之之日常事件，然上海工部局則仍於廢歷新

年中（二月十九至廿二），准予捕房華籍職員照例放假數天，停止辦公，辦事人數因此大減，效率上亦大受影響。

工部局之此種行爲，無異爲駝背上最後所加之一根稻草，駝背即因此而致折，今工部局亦因此種行爲而喪失其不問根據條約與否所得管理租界之任何權利，況無論如何，租界究仍爲中國之國土，而須受中國主權之約束者也。

南京維新政府，對於此種事態已至忍無可忍之地位，勢必從速進行，要求收回上海之公共租界，不容有所稽延矣。

吾人認爲工部局方面，自從上次實行虛糜浪費且完全出於片面之加薪以來，（獲益者都爲局中一部份特惠之英籍職員），至少應於辦事效率上，以及保護界內居民之生命上，略求改進之道，以示好感，然對於彼輩而作此項希求，所望顯屬過奢，蓋此中人士正可譽之爲重慶主使下暗殺團之窩藏主，又如一巨大之水蛭，於吸乾上海人之血液後，即悄然退隱於其本國海港中之避風所，洵非過甚之辭也。

公共租界之末日已日近一日，不久即將見維新政府之重臨此土，使此一片本屬中國之國土，再度置於中國人之治下，屆時維新政府當局，自將設法使生命之保障，與公共之安全，成爲實際，不若上海工部局之專以空言誇大爲能事也。

失蹤之白俄

漢口失陷之前，有白俄九人，多爲經商之流，分批爲蔣政府所逮捕，此後雖經各該白俄之親友向重慶政府多方探詢，但消息渺然，無可踪跡，其命運始終爲一謎。

其逮捕之原因，無從探悉，論者多疑其爲漢口某部份紅黨份子架詞誣控之結果。

夫不受治外法權保護之外僑，如被拘禁，本無違法之可言，惟於既拘禁之後，必須予以公平之審判，使其對於被控之罪名，有辯訴之機會，方爲正當法律之手續，今此九名失蹤之白俄，既無任何辯訴之紀錄，而據彼親友之所知，或已早爲信譽掃地之蔣政府以殘忍方法，

蔣政府所主使謀殺兇案最醜之紀錄，此項暗殺之屬於政治性質，固無絲毫疑義，且主使者之爲蔣政府，又復證據確鑿，無可掩飾，同時重慶軍事委員會，亦曾對於南北兩京之維新與臨時政府，發出一種警告，大意謂：

「今特予參加偽組織者以最後懺悔之機會，倘仍怙惡不悛，甘爲敵人之工具，自當按懲治漢奸條例處刑」。

蔣政權倘以利用此種政治暗殺爲可延長其生命者，則誠可謂執迷不悟者矣，其暗殺之效果，適得其反，徒自速蔣黨之死期耳，彼無辜之輩，因信念之所趨，鑒於國難之緊急，毅然決然，出而爲國人服務，平亂謀治，化危爲安者，乃一一槍殺之，此殺人者與夫卑怯之主謀者所給予人民之印象，適足以使之感覺，此種殺戮行爲之究無任何理性，或愛國思想之存在其間耳，此輩受害者，皆以大無畏之精神，挺身而出，任怨任勞，爲國人盡其天職，倘無彼等出而爲國効力，則國人當前之遭遇厥維受日本當局之直接治理，事實固如此也，吾人今欲一問中國之國民，究以何者爲上乎，其願受治於國人耶，抑願處於日人治役之下耶。

凡在已被外人占領或征服之區域，由當地人民出面接洽管理，使事權得仍歸該地人民者，歷史上已不乏同樣之成例，其最顯著者，卽爲比利時市長麥克士之曾由駐屯比國之德軍准其留任本職是也，麥氏之行爲，當時頗受若干方面之譴責，但察於嗣後所發生之事實，反以追念其忠勇合理之功績，而博極榮譽之讚許。

現在日本占領區內之新政府人員，亦出於同一之動機，關於彼等敢作敢爲之行動，中國民衆咸應同聲認識其重要，不應因其犧牲而更加以種種之責備，而於兇殘之蔣政權所造成之卑怯暗殺，反予以寬恕而曲宥之。

關於此事更有一說焉，此次之謀殺，嚴格言之，蔣政府算至今日尙「逍遙於法外」，但此種暗殺兇焰，如一任其繼續而不加以制止，則報復之時機即將來臨，倘中國新政權亦決以自身本有之武器，與卑怯之蔣黨一戰者，則可怕之復仇，即將見諸堅決之實行，而前此爲國捐

灑之勇士所受之命運，亦將同樣臨到重慶方面卑怯者及其助桀爲暴一般爪牙之頭上矣。

大言欺人之馮玉祥

馮玉祥將軍，昔曾一度榮膺「基督將軍」之雅號，（此雅號今已轉而加諸蔣介石矣），將來之中國歷史上，其大名必將一瀉千里，與中華民國大賣國賊與倒戈領袖輩爲伍耳。

因時序之遷移而益證實其爲人，徒爲一極大之「大言家」，與一惡劣之謊語者而已，最近出席重慶中國職業教育社時，馮以軍委會副委員長資格發表其信念，謂中國（當然指蔣黨之土匪集團耳）必能得最後之勝利。

馮爲證實其信念起見，對於中日兩國之政治軍事以及經濟現狀，作詳細之討論，據彼所述，有四種重要工作必須速辦勿延，（一）徵兵宣傳之運動，（二）改良士兵之待遇，（三）禁除吸毒嗜好及（四）新生活運動之推進。

關於（三）（四）兩項頗有評論之必要，馮謂士兵待遇亟需改良，吾人完全表示同意，中國兵隊處境之苦，遠自吾人回憶力所及之時起，卽成爲極大非議之焦點，卽在此大戰事，彼等之環境，亦未見若何之改善，此則於一九三七年冬上海傷兵悲慘之處境中可見之，自此而後，彼等之境遇，顯然仍無改進之可言，根據最近中國陸軍紅十字會主任勞博特林（譯音）醫士在重慶時所云，中國兵隊中，因蚤虱等害蟲而染疥癬之疾者，占百分之八十五以上，至於雅片之嗜好，吾人如欲敷陳蔣政權對於拒毒之偽善態度，實罄竹難書，惟有一點吾人可安然而言者，卽時至今日，凡在蔣政府權力所及之區，此項習慣，仍盛行於大多數居民之間是也。

馮於其演辭中，又作驚人之言曰「河北省政府主席鹿鍾麟將軍部下之游擊隊，所占該省活動區域，不下八十餘縣之多，每日日兵爲其所殺者，平均約三四百之間云，吾人於此惟有拍案叫絕耳。

倘此名不虛傳之馮將軍，其數字果屬可靠者，則全部日軍，約可

，立由悟而安，立反其擁蔣之心，而從斯人以親可親可感之友邦也，但使中央政府權力所及之地，舉國之人皆轉其擁蔣助蔣之心以倒蔣，則蔣介石即適於川滇，川滇之人知中央新政府確為中國完全獨立之政府，亦必不復再擁蔣民禍國之蔣介石，以自取糜爛也，是故中央政府之法而良，則必可延致全國信仰之人，且必可解除離貳之心，且必可使蔣介石不攻而自倒，法而不良，則一切期待之效果，悉與之反，本以求統一，反以引起種種之糾紛，中國人誠自作孽不可追矣，日本之師益勞，餉益糜，豈不重可惜乎，中央政府之當如何組織，是亦法也，然究為形式之法耳，上所云云，乃法之精神也，精神既立，其屬於形式者，既付託於全國信仰之人，即當一切聽其人之規劃，其人既愛中國，必不立一法以害中國之生存，其人既親日本，尤必不立一法以妨中日之親善，設有未盡善者，從此兩國既為一家，日本自可隨時以友誼盡忠告，勿患新政府之不接受，若必事為之制，則對其人，先示以不信任，安能望其出而合作耶。

東亞之新秩序

東亞之經濟與政治機構，正於吾人之目前，作重大之轉變，西方民治國家，雖嘖有煩言，故作惡意之推測，然而此東亞新秩序之創造，則依然作其長足之進展，且不久即將為已成之事實，夫西方民治國中最狡獪多詐，昭然若揭者，當首推英國而無疑，此毫無信義之安爾賓（英國古稱），處心積慮，向以挑撥離間，播散軋轢不和之種子於此東亞兩大鄰國之間為能事，卒使中日兩國陷於嚴重之紛爭，然而禍人者適足以加福於人，此不幸之紛爭，今竟成為徵行之福音，蓋今日兩國之間已憬然大悟，深覺惟有於世界之此部份，建立一種新秩序，始能予英國之陰謀與控制以有效之制止也。

日本以領袖東亞之地位，為建立東亞新秩序起見，必將援助新中國廢除治外法權，同時並將助其收回各國在華之租界與居留地，最近日外相有出，在眾議院明白闡明日本對於放棄在華治外法權，與交還日本租界兩事所擬取之立場，有日外相並聲明，日本如自動放棄此

項權利時，新中國當然必將要求其他有關係列強，採取同一之步驟也。

東亞新秩序將以堅持種族之平等為其先決條件，更將使西方民治國家得到一種警告，倘再不從速承認此項平等原則，則此世界此部，亦惟有以歧視之態度相報耳，西方列強以不平等之限制加於亞洲人民之時機已成過去，新秩序所揭櫫之文化復興，行將使東西兩方之關係，發生劇烈而顯著之轉變，實際上藐視之待遇，與夫不平等之歧視，已非前者所能繼續容忍矣。

西方民治國家，每以其所謂民治思想為自豪，然其行動，則適與其主義成反比例，彼等假冒為善之面具，已作最後之揭穿，而其對於亞洲民族之欺罔行為，則正如末日之已至，行將見其如夢之初覺矣，國力雄厚之日本與復興中之新中國，則互相攜手，對於西方之控制，作聯合一致之抵抗焉。

蔣政權主使暗殺

暗殺者之魔手，近又伸入英法兩租界，從事其卑怯之工作，計自二月一日起，至本刊付印時止，維新政府與大上海市政府職員，又有八人犧牲於兩租界中暴徒卑怯槍殺之下，此輩暴徒之為受僱於蔣政權下之走狗，實屬毫無疑義之可言。

茲將受害者數列如下：

- 二月一日大上海市政府警察局偵緝分隊長耿壽寶
 - 二月五日大上海市政府社會局職員朱錦濤
 - 二月六日新聞檢查所職員中國報界聞人錢華
 - 二月八日維新政府錫箔專稅局局長朱吉章（譯音）
 - 二月八日大上海市政府職員顧品珍（譯音）
 - 二月九日大上海市政府警察局偵緝員董祺高
 - 二月十一日南市地方廳廳長屠振鶴（屠復）
 - 二月十一日大上海市政府水警局局長高洪喬（譯音）
- 為時不及兩星期，迭出槍殺案至八次之多，誠為重慶方面卑怯之

之如何擾民，如何憲國之種種錯誤，俾令瞭然，人同此心，心同此理，或者翻然悔悟，翕然歸順，亦未可知，彼輩游擊隊，當初亦良民也，因受蔣氏之煽惑，迫而出此，目前蔣氏已至末日，圖窮匕首，終歸覆亡，從事游擊工作者，想已深知，如能改變方鍼，復歸農商，願為農者，一切購買農器籽種牛隻，由地方財政當局貸與之，俾令從事耕耨，願為商者，需用小資本，由地方財政當局貸與之，俾令經營商務，久而久之，各有職業，各有室家，各有生計，自然趨入正軌，安居鄉間，不至流為匪類，擾亂地方，人民得以安枕，秩序日見恢復，東亞新秩序之建設，實利賴之，管見所及，亦解決游擊隊釜底抽薪之一法也，邦人君子，當不何漠斯言。

中央政府組織之先決問題

溫宗堯

將求統一，誠不能不組織中央政府，雖然統一云者，非徒有其名，徒有其形式也，必能統一中國離貳之人心，而後可謂之統一也，必得其人，得其法，而後離貳之人心，始能統一也，故求精神之統一，必先求其人，尤當先求其法。

所謂人者，必有其最老之資格，最高之聲望，最優之道德，學問，才力，具此數者，而後其人一出，立可得中國全國之信仰，可變其離貳為親附，以中國歷史之久，未必遂無備具上舉條件之人，惟當此舉國若狂之時，凡有出而任艱鉅者，不目之為傀儡則指之為漢奸，夫其人既具上舉之條件，必經多年之修養，今將勸其出任鉅艱，其人必先問所以待遇之法，故必立一法焉，使其人可以發揮其學問才力，保全其道德，進可求利於國家，退可求諒於國人，不致毀滅其聲望，然後其人乃肯犧牲其資格，出而與日本共任此艱難鉅大之責任，以謀兩國之共存共榮也，立法倘不滿其意，其人雖甚愛中國，甚親日本，然一出之後，徒為法所束縛，既不能發揮其學問才力以救國，且國人指而目之曰，是傀儡也，是漢奸也，人執不自愛，亦豈忍犧牲多年修養所得之資格聲望道德，毀之於不值毀之地乎，即使其人樂於自毀，而所以求其人以統一離貳之人心者，結果適多毀一人，而仍無以得人

心之統一也，是故不得其法，則必不得其人，即使得其人，亦無所濟，是故將求其人，必先定其法，立一法而人心翕然趨之者，其法當於人心也，故於立法之先，必先察人心之向背，以蔣介石之內虐國人，外欺國際，日本不惜勞師糜餉以討之，準之情理，我中國全國之人宜表同情於日本，羣起而攻虐我欺我之蔣介石也，乃考之事實，則不惟無意識之中國人，擁蔣以抗日，而全受蔣排斥十年之國家主義之青年黨，與受蔣征剿十年之共產黨，亦因抗日而擁蔣，我中國人之心，不應無是非，無恩怨至此，而竟至此者，是則日本當探求其故，而思速解其惑也。

日本既聲明，不侵略中國之領土，且舉所佔領之地，還之中國，又不索償戰費，中國人宜深感謝之矣，然而擁蔣不已，助蔣不已者，無他，立言過高，而實不易相應也，日本死傷若千萬人耗費若千萬金，乃徒去一蔣介石，其他一無所得而去，此情理之所不許，於是內外之疑以起，日本曰，「一無所侵略」，中國人則以為無所不干涉也，以日本為可疑，遂以蔣介石為可信，此人心所以疑貳，由戰局所由延長也。

既知疑貳之因，斯得解除之法，日本既有如天之仁，而以佔領之地，還之中國，又不索償戰費矣，雖然，不可無所得以慰日本人民之心，以為勞師糜餉之報，即當列舉某種權利，為日本所當優先，某種某種權利，為日本所當參預，於此次建立中央政府之際，明白提出以質之所欲延訪之人，且舉將來中日親善之大業以付託之，其人就所提出，詳加考慮，苟所提出者為戰敗國應與之酬報，所留與中國者，中國尚有生存之餘地，其人自揣接受之後，進可救中國之死亡，退可得國人之諒解，可以展其才力，則不避傀儡之譏，可以利於國家，則不畏漢奸之辱，果為中國全國信仰之人，必不計艱難，而必不能不恤恥辱，苟去其恥辱，又畀以事權，其人之學問才力，既能救國，日本又推誠以付託之，援助之，則尚何所顧忌，而猶閉門以聽國之淪喪乎，得斯人者出，又舉日本提出正當公平之條件而宣佈之，則中國人之心

建設東亞新秩序之芻議

孤雲

立國於二十世紀，非聯絡強有力之友邦，為精神上之大團結，同心協力，互相提攜，不足以爭雄角勝，長治而久安，如我東亞中日兩國，尤有相助相扶之必要，共存共榮之關係，昔人所謂合則兩美，離則兩傷，勢所必至，而理有固然也，慨自前年滬變發生，吾國固有秩序，紊亂不堪，四民流離，百物凋敝，處處焦土，十室九空，善後之法，冥冥其難，兼係國共兩黨暴亂份子，恃租界為護符，明目張胆，橫行無忌，慘殺之案，層見迭出，防不勝防，人人自危，雖中日兩方面，幾經交涉，茫如捕風，恐怖黨羽，佈滿滬濱，誰為為之，孰令致之，言之太息，幸而我中日兩國，朝野上下，憬然覺悟，深知保持東亞和平，端賴兩國人士，共具精誠，團結一致，始能為特殊之生存，上年日本近衛首相，已剴切聲明，今後日本之立場，決計竭誠援助新中國，力謀東亞新秩序之建設，吾人根據近衛宣言，循序而進，努力實行，新秩序之建設，自有達到目的之一日，入手之法，惟有澈底從反共救國四字做起，緣共產為世界和平之障礙，共產如不根本剷除，東亞和平，永無希望，共產黨之為禍，烈於洪水猛獸，殺人放火，慘無人道，蔣介石聯共抗日，執迷不悟，卒致喪師失地，身敗名裂，猶復大言欺人，博取最後之勝利，一般無知青年，被其煽惑，仍盲從於抗日工作，一般無聊潰兵，受其蒙蔽，復參加遊擊隊之活動，紛紛擾擾，徒苦吾民，蔣逆之罪，擻髮難數矣，日本對於蔣介石，深惡痛恨，大張撻伐，犧牲無數之兵力財力，滅此朝食而後已，既無侵佔領土野心，亦無賠償兵費要求，近衛所言，昭然若揭，希望中日兩國，實行親善，共同攜手，積極消滅國共兩黨，建設東亞新秩序，造成東亞大局永久之和平，兩國人民，平等互助，彼無我詐，我無爾虞，鞏固東亞之基礎，恢復原有之秩序，兩國之人民，相親相愛，安居樂業，無分畛域，依若唇齒，所有一切政治文化經濟，彼此合作，猛進無疆，急起直追，一日千里，尚王道而薄功利，崇信義而弭戰爭，使大東亞之勢力，日臻雄厚，蒂固根深，蒸蒸日上，以免異色人種，耽耽窺

伺其後，我東亞民族，立於不敗之地，外侮自不得而棄之，中日兩國之強盛，可操左券，深願邦人君子，奮起力行，努力東亞新秩序之運動，父詔兄勉，家喻戶曉，舉國一致，百折不回，行見新秩序之建設，易如反掌，遙觀厥成，為我大東亞開一新紀元，匪直中日兩國人民之幸福，異日世界之大同，將於此卜之矣，是可慶也。

解決游擊隊之根本問題

滄粟

孟子曰，無恆產而有恆心者，惟士為能，若民則無恆產，因無恆心，放僻邪侈，無不為已，及陷於罪，然後從而刑之，是罔民也，其言之剴切著明若是，誠古今不易之理也，近今人民生計，日趨窳敝，無業游民，觸處皆是，老且弱者，大半轉乎溝壑，壯者窮無所歸，挺而走險，為匪為盜，毫無顧忌，兼以年年桑海，處處干戈，農村破產，無以為生，飢寒交迫，咄咄逼人，不得已而為兵，又不幸黨國之將兵者，驅此烏合之眾，與有紀律之友軍抗戰，不堪一擊，屢戰屢北，將兵者畏罪潛逃，為兵者因收繳械，赤手空權，悵悵何之，東奔西竄，望屋而食，窮鄉僻壤之人民，騷擾不堪矣，昔之所謂流寇，今之所謂游擊隊，一而二，二而一也，黨軍敗退之地，處處皆有潰兵，蔣介石異想天開，用其卑劣手段，收買此項潰兵，為擾亂日軍後方之游擊隊，此輩受蔣介石蒙養，一呼百應，出沒無常，勦不勝勦，撫不勝撫，極其所至，地方被其糜爛，生靈遭其塗炭，奸淫擄掠，無所不為，焚燬村鎮，悉成焦土，較之從前流寇，殆有甚焉，我維新政府成立迄今，轉瞬經年，蘇浙皖三省地方政府，次第成立，各有市面之秩序，逐漸恢復，所可慮者，黨軍賊使之游擊隊，潛伏四郊，隨時蠢動，抗戰不足，擾民有餘，將撻伐之，奈非正式軍隊，將招撫之，恐徒虛糜國帑，彼輩狼子野心，殊難羈縻，長此以往，終為新秩序建設之障礙，愚見以為此時解決游擊隊方法，其最扼要之點，在設法維治其生計，政府對於此事，應寬籌一大宗經費，責成地方官，召集各縣公正耆老士紳，有資望，有膽力者，剴切曉諭各游擊隊，勸其脫離蔣政權，另謀自新之路，維新政府寬大仁厚，必力籌其生計，保其安全，游擊



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IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

To The Great Indian People :

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

One of the first essentials for the recovery of Indian National Independence is the speedy expulsion of the British Imperialistic Army now in occupation of India. The Indian people should emulate the example of the Egyptians who were able three years ago to recover their national independence by successfully overcoming their British overlord and tyrant with all the resources at their disposal.

Now is the opportune moment to act!

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

- (1) Remember the Black Hole of Calcutta!
- (2) Vindicate what Macaulay said about the Indians: "They (the English) had found no people (Indians) so thoroughly fitted by habit and nature for the foreign yoke." What an insult to the Indian people!
- (3) Emulate the Thirteen American Colonies by giving John Bull the "Order of the Big Boot"!
- (4) May the Just God punish treacherous England!

JOIN THE ASIATIC LEAGUE TO OVERTHROW BRITISH IMPERIALISM!

L. K. KENTWELL,

Hon. Secretary,

8 Drum Tower Villa, NANKING (CHINA).

中華民國維新政府政綱

- (一) 實行三權鼎立之憲政制度取消一黨專政
- (二) 切實防剿共產使赤化不致危及東亞以定國本而消亂源
- (三) 外交以平等為原則以不喪權為主旨促進中日睦以鞏固東亞和平並順應世界現勢確保締約各國之永遠睦誼
- (四) 各省災區難民宜速遣還鄉復其故業並在非戰區域設立保安組織剿匪清鄉
- (五) 救濟失業開發資源工業之振興農產物之改善在國家指導之下得吸收國外資本並與友邦經濟力謀提攜
- (六) 扶助已成之工商企業及金融組織使其穩固發達增加國富
- (七) 本中國固有之道德文化吸收世界之科學知識以養成理智精粹體力強健之國民從前之矯激教育怪誕學說皆須根本廓清
- (八) 財政謀收支適合以減輕人民負擔節省冗費以增進全國福利從前不急之建設苛細之捐稅凡為民害者悉罷除之
- (九) 人才登進使學者得充分效力國家言論公開使國人得隨時批評政治
- (十) 嚴懲官吏貪污厲行考績黜陟裁併駢枝機關以肅吏治