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NANKING, May 1, 1940

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No. 4

VOICE of NEW CHINA

A BI-LINGUAL FORTNIGHTLY

Incorporating the CHINA OUTLOOK

Immediate Return of All Concessions

Chungking Courts Must Be
Taken Over

The Philippines Immigration Bill

Decisive English Defeat in Norway

Stabilization of the Fapi Urged

Italy's Legitimate Aspirations

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Editorial Notes & Comments

The Opening of the Yangtze

The Yangtze river will be opened only to ships of countries which have surrendered their extraterritorial rights and to those countries who are in process of surrendering them unconditionally, it is learned from authoritative sources

As long as those countries continue to hang on to their privileged position under the unequal treaties, the navigation of the Yangtze will be denied to their vessels

The National Government at Nanking, it is understood, will no longer be satisfied with empty promises of the willingness of those countries to give up their extraterritorial rights

It demands concrete acts on their part, failing which there can be no compromise on the part of the National Government to relax regulations in favor of their ships to ply the Yangtze

Immediate Return of All Concessions

One of the first official acts the National Government at Nanking will soon undertake is the formulation of ways and means to recover all outstanding concessions and settlements which are indisputably on Chinese soil and which are being retained by various Powers under unequal treaties.

Under the vastly changed conditions ruling in China today, it behoves the Powers still clinging to their obsolete treaty rights to revise their policies in this country and to relinquish voluntarily and with good grace their ill-gotten possessions. In this respect, we have pointed out on several occasions in the past that, by reason of the predominance of her "privileges" in China, England should take the lead in disgorging all that has been filched from China in

the past. We need only point out the stranglehold which English interests exert over the International Settlement of Shanghai as one instance of the continued English determination to further her exploitation of China and the Chinese people.

Like an ostrich, the English seem oblivious to the danger which confronts them, but continue to dig their heads in the sands of their traditional avarice. They fail to recognize the fact that their sand has turned to "quick-sand" and that their very existence in this part of the world is threatened. Prolongation of such a policy cannot and will not be tolerated by New China, and if England and other Powers of a similar turn of mind fail to heed the warning lights they will only have themselves to blame. New China will use force, if necessary, to retake what rightfully belongs to her.

There can be no difference of opinion among the Chinese people that the concessions and settlements must be dissolved and returned to China without further delay. New China is determined once and for all to rid herself of the stigma of a semi-colonial nation, exploited by all and sundry, especially by the Western Plutocracies who forced China to buy their opium to poison the Chinese people and render them impotent in the face of Western aggression. Here again, England was the first European nation to force China to purchase Indian opium, such action terminating in the Opium Wars which ended in China's defeat. Victorious England extorted Taels 40,000,000 from defenseless China, and also obtained the cession of the island of Hongkong. This initial imperialistic action was the forerunner of a gigantic aggression which led English troops and merchants into the very hinterland of China and gave England dominance over the rich and fertile Yangtze Valley, China's main artery and greatest source of wealth.

Following in the wake of the English aggression, came the so-called "merchant princes," notable among whom was the firm of Jardine, Matheson & Co., aptly named the "princely firm" owing to the fact that it cleared up a sum of over \$30,000,000 in a period of less than five years from the lucrative opium trade. Between Jardine's and the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (closely affiliated with Jardine's), the cruel exploitation of the Chinese people has been carried on ruthlessly for nearly one hundred years. Another member of this "aggression combine" is the English shipping firm of Butterfield & Swire, whose practical monopoly of the shipping trade along China's waterways and coast has greatly assisted English imperialism and exploitation of China.

Such 19th. century pirates cannot be tolerated on Chinese soil and the present plans which the National Government is now formulating will eliminate once and for all these sores and blots on China's name. All other Occidental powers are well advised not to emulate England's example, but to heed the warning which has been sounded and act accordingly.

* * *

Chungking Courts Must Be Taken Over

The grotesque farce which the Consular Body in the International Settlement of Shanghai, and in the adjoining French Concession, are endeavoring to uphold in connection with the Special District Courts cannot but evoke "admiration" at the assinine stupidity of certain members of foreign officialdom in China.

Bound, as they claim, by the obsolete Land Regulations (in the case of the International Settlement) and by unequal treaties forced on China decades ago as a result of the aftermath of the Opium Wars, the representatives of the Powers still cling to their nebulous hold over the Special District Courts, which juridically speaking are still under the control of the defunct Chungking regime.

The paradox lies in the fact that these courts lie in territory which is under the direct control and jurisdiction of the reorganized National Government at Nanking, and the Powers certainly cannot expect to retain their hold over these courts permanently, or until such time that

they deign to recognize the National Government at Nanking.

In the first place, the National Government is not seeking for recognition from these Powers, but simply point out to their *de facto* existence, and being the only authority existing and acting in these parts expects at least respect and courtesy from the aliens residing in territory under its jurisdiction.

Acting under instructions from the Special City Government of Shanghai, some approach has been made for the handing over of the courts, but the only reply forthcoming from the foreign authorities of the Settlement and Concession was the posting of additional foreign troops at the Court premises. Such a response is not only an insult but also constitutes a grave violation of China's sovereignty. Imagine what would be the outcry of say the British community of Shanghai, if the National Government suddenly decided to send a detachment of troops to guard the premises of His Majesty's Supreme Court in Shanghai.

The question of the Courts must be settled sooner or later, and the National Government will brook no interference when the time arrives for the taking over of these courts. It would not only be wise, but also a gesture of goodwill, on the part of the United States, France and Britain to reconsider their attitude over this point and to face realities by acceding to the request of the National Government when it is duly made. In this manner, these Powers will have contributed in some measure towards the reaching of a future understanding with the present *de facto* authorities, and will obtain some consideration for their own legal rights and interests.

* * *

The Philippines Immigration Bill

All immigration laws and restrictions are obnoxious and the pending Philippines Immigration Bill is no exception, for these laws impede personal freedom, restrict trade and commerce, and hinders the development of the understanding which can only be attained by personal contacts between the nationals of the various countries of this earth.

The Philippines Bill is intended to limit Japanese immigrants to the number of 500 per annum, whereas the usual number of Japanese

entrants is about 2,800 yearly, this figure having been more or less steady for the past several years.

The Bill is undoubtedly an unfriendly act towards Japan, and on the face of it appears totally unnecessary as both Japanese and Filipinos are Orientals. The Bill will also in the long run hurt the Filipinos much more than the Japanese as the latter contribute in no small measure to the prosperity of the Islands. Under the circumstances, the framers of the Bill would be well advised to suspend its passage, pending a deeper and more enlightening study of the matter.

In spite of the denial of Mr. Francis B. Sayre, United States High Commissioner to the Philippines, that his government had influenced the drafting of the pending Bill against the objections of Japan, there is more than suspicion that the U. S. A. has thrown its weight in favor of the measure. Recent Japanese-American relations have not been of the most cordial nature, and coupled with the American abrogation of the 1911 Japanese-American Treaty of Trade and Navigation, all point to Washington's influence behind the scenes. Furthermore, it is hardly believable that the Filipinos would of themselves conceive of such a measure, inasmuch as they have also been hurt by various immigration bans in various countries aimed against Oriental immigration, the leader in such bans against Orientals being the United States, whose exclusion laws have proved to be a grave insult to both China and Japan. If the United States had no hand in the framing of the Bill, it is quite certain that she could have persuaded the Philippines Government to waive the measure, especially as it serves no useful purpose and would only serve to irritate Japan and harm the prosperity of the Islands.

If the Filipinos persist in passing the Bill, thus imitating the United States in erecting barriers against Japan, they will only be endangering their own future safety and jeopardizing the future destiny of the peoples of Asia. They have shown very poor judgment in even agreeing to consider such a measure, but by actually framing the Bill they have made themselves the laughing-stock of the whole of Asia.

* * *

Decisive English Defeat in Norway

Giving the Allies barely sufficient time to remove valuable military supplies and arms which

were landed in South Norway, the German troops scored a decisive victory over the forces which had been landed. The Allied landing forces had barely landed when they were obliged to beat a hasty retreat to the waiting transports, suffering severe casualties in the process. In the action, beside the clearcut military victory, the German forces captured a large quantity of war booty and sank 57 British transports and war vessels.

At no time were the German forces in danger, nor were they pressed in any way. The German Air Force especially performed splendidly and carried out continued raids on the invading Allied troops, who were subjected to incessant strafing from the air and bombing. These simple facts anent the situation in Norway have not only been admitted by the British Government, but no excuses have been forthcoming as is usual from the London propaganda organs.

The failure of the Allied thrust into South Norway has definitely shown up Allied weaknesses and has also demonstrated once more the infinite superiority of the German military might.

Commencing the Norwegian venture by a flagrant violation of Norway's coastal waters, through the indiscriminate laying of mine-fields extending over a wide area, the British command leaped into an adventure which led their forces to complete annihilation and dispersal. Ever eager to condemn Germany for so-called violations of neutrality, the British Government has finally paid for its own wickedness, and the much vaunted might of Albion is now but a shattered dream.

* * *

Stabilization of the Fapi Urged

The time has come when the *Fapi* (Chinese National Dollar) should be immediately stabilized, say on a sterling basis at five pence to the dollar or thereabouts. From present indications, there is no telling when a further decline will come, the recent precipitous fall being from \$58 to over \$70 to the pound sterling. This fall has caused serious dislocation in trade as well as in the daily life of the Chinese people and unless ameliorative measures are carried out at once the situation may well deteriorate.

Although the situation may appear hazy to the layman, it is evident that the decline in the value of the fapí is due in no small measure to the manipulations of certain British banking interests, notably the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. It will be recalled that shortly after the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese Incident, the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, undertook to establish a stabilization fund, with the unofficial blessing of the British Government, to assist the Chungking regime to maintain stability of the fapí. Such a measure was no doubt designed primarily to protect British interests in China, but once that purpose was served the two "stabilizing" banks utilized their favored position to manipulate the market for their own profit. This is actually what has taken place, and now that the stabilization of the fapí is no longer a matter of vital interest, or of personal material interest, to them, they have withdrawn their support of the stabilization fund, hoping that American financial interests will step in to replace them.

A review of the situation fails to reveal any cause why a sharp decline in the fapí should occur, inasmuch as China, both the regions controlled by the National Government of Nanking and that of the so-called "free China," continues to export commodities which are paid for in foreign exchange, either United States dollars or pounds sterling. There is also the Customs revenue, which has been rapidly increasing in volume during recent months, and which must be considered as adequate backing for the national currency.

However, the fundamental cause of the present chaotic situation of the Chinese dollar is actually due to the criminal policy followed by the Chiang Kai-shek regime ever since it attained power in 1928. Halted by saner elements in his following, Chiang Kai-shek in 1930 did not follow the advice of the Kemmerer (American) Commission to place China's currency on a gold basis, but he later succumbed to the plans formulated by Britain and the United States for the sale of all China's silver (metal) reserves in return for certain credits extended by these nations. In the process of realization of this plan, the fapí became nationalized, that is, the previous muddled situation, whereby the dollar in various provinces had differing values and there was a daily rate for the silver dollar fixed in terms of "small and big money," was eliminated and the dollar became a dollar, equivalent to one hundred cents,

based on the fixed (but fictitious and without metal reserve) silver value of the dollar.

Following the nationalization of the dollar, there was a steady drain of the country's silver, and the precious metal was shipped out regularly to London and New York. In this manner, the country was bereft of a sound precious metal reserve and the government was obliged to depend on foreign credits and loans for its operations. It is needless to point out the weaknesses of such a policy and the Chinese financial system gradually dwindled down to the status of a mere "floating paper dream." All financial crises were met by the Chiang government with additional floods of paper currency which had no legal backing.

In view of the European situation and the growing Chinese exports, the situation should actually be favorable for the Chinese dollar, as was the case during the last World War. The present fall is therefore all the more inexplicable.

The National Government has a difficult task ahead of it but in spite of the many problems which require attending, immediate measures must be taken to stabilize the fapí. Once this has been accomplished the livelihood of the people will be assured and trade will flourish automatically. The problem is very serious and brooks no delay and we strongly urge the Government to give its earnest attention to the matter.

* * *

Italy's Legitimate Aspirations

In the present European conflict, Italy prefers to remain neutral provided her legitimate aspirations are satisfied in the very near future.

Two years ago, Italy made it perfectly clear to both Britain and France what her aspirations were, but up till the present neither of these countries have even met Italy half way. This has naturally not contributed to better relationships between the three nations and on the Allied side there is a growing anxiety that Italy will soon join Germany in the present struggle. If this should happen, then Britain and France have only themselves to blame, as Italy's claims were made quite clear to them.

Besides the rightful Italian claims to Corsica, Nice, and Malta, Mussolini also pointed out Italy's wishes concerning Djibouti in French

Somaliland, Tunisia, and greater control in the operations of the Suez Canal, through which a vast amount of Italian shipping passes annually. Through these claims, it was evident that Italy had the legitimate desire to obtain a dominant position in the Mediterranean and considering that Britain and France have access to all the sea-lanes of the world, Italian claims in this respect are by no means exaggerated.

Italy's position in the Mediterranean is discussed in an article of the "*Moscow Trud*" in connection with the present situation in Europe. The paper especially criticizes in this respect an article by the well-known British writer, Hector Bywater, who recently wrote that the superiority of the Allies in the Mediterranean was indisputable and that it would be easy for them to cut off Italy in case of war by closing the Suez Canal and the Straits of Gibraltar.

"Trud" says with regard to this "It is not as simple as Bywater thinks. Although the British and French fleets in the Mediterranean are numerically stronger, they will in any case have to reckon with the Italian fleet.

The Moscow paper then reviews in detail the strength of the Italian fleet and continues: "Such a fleet represents an important power. Adding the important air force to this fleet, it would be more than careless to underestimate Italy's war power in the Mediterranean."

Regarding Bywater's proposal of closing the Straits of Gibraltar, "Trud" remarks, that such a measure would be tantamount to economic blockade, but that it would hardly effect Italy's strategical position in the Mediterranean. On the contrary, says the paper, Italy on her part could cut off Anglo-French communications. Occupation of the island of Pantelleria and laying mines in the straits between Sicily and Tunis would even enable Italy to lock up the British and French fleets in the western part of the Mediterranean.

If, and the possibility is strong, Italy should join Germany against the Allies, the latter should thank the framers of the notorious Versailles Treaty for the loss of a staunch friend and supporter. When the spoils of war were being divided, Britain and France only considered themselves. They forgot that there were other allies whose legitimate claims overshadowed their own by far, but these claims were tossed into the waste-paper basket and former allies were regarded as intruders. In this

category we have Italy and Japan. They contributed in no small measure to the Allied success in the last War but they obtained nothing in return to compensate them for their efforts.

Today what the Allies sowed in 1919 is being harvested by them with a vengeance.

Tientsin Ban Dependent on Army's Needs

Japanese military requirements will decide the lifting or the strengthening of the blockade against the French and the British Concessions in Tientsin, Japanese military circles in Peking said, commenting on the impending conclusion of an Anglo-Japanese accord on the 10-month-old dispute in the North China port.

The isolation of the Concessions, they pointed out, was carried out because of a strategic requirement that made the adoption of such drastic measures necessary for the attainment of the Japanese military objectives in China.

The disputed issues at Tientsin, however, had been practically settled, they admitted. This was attributed by Japanese military circles to the acceptance by the British Government of "Japan's rightful demands."

The settlement of the Tientsin dispute, they continued, would not divert the Japanese authorities from their "immutable policy to drive from China all third-power interests engaged in exploiting this country."

Central Press Service of China Established

The Central Press Service of China will be formally established today following a ceremony to be held in the East Asia Club here.

Mr. Lin Pai-sheng, Minister of Publicity and concurrent Chairman of the Board of Directors and Managing-Director of the Head Office, will preside personally over the ceremony. The Service will then commence to operate.

Hongkong's Magnanimous Act

For the duration of the War, rent increases — except in the case of new tenancy — will be forbidden in the Colony under a new Bill which has been prepared by the Government.

This is to prevent war taxes imposed on landlords from being passed on to tenants.

Fundamental Solution Of Sino-Japanese Dispute

Only when Sino-Japanese problems are thoroughly settled can we expect co-existence and co-prosperity for China and Japan, writes the *Central China Daily News*.

This simple truth has been acknowledged by both Chinese and Japanese leaders, but how shall we settle all Sino-Japanese problems thoroughly and fundamentally? The answer to this question has been given by Chinese and Japanese leaders and is "the restoration of complete peace." Then, may we ask; how shall we achieve complete peace? Experience teaches us that nation-wide peace is a corollary to partial peace.

Many Obstacles

Many obstacles must be removed and many problems solved, if we are to attain nation-wide peace through partial peace, continues the paper. With the reorganization and return of the National Government to its capital in Nanking and the arrival there of General Abe, Japan's special envoy, we have achieved partial peace. How shall we now bring about nation-wide peace? A certain Japanese leader is reported to have said, in this connection, that Japan must be prepared to fight on for another five years, because the Chiang Kai-shek regime will not be destroyed simultaneously with the reorganization of the National Government in Nanking.

Nation-wide Peace

If this be the case, we must bear in mind that it will still take a long time to achieve nation-wide peace and we cannot at the present time fix the date when this will be accomplished. If China and Japan continue the current destructive conflict for another five year, we can easily imagine the appalling sufferings of our people and the immense drain on our strength. It is difficult to predict what international changes will occur in the next five year and no one can definitely say whether complete peace will be brought about after all.

Outlook Not Pessimistic

But facts tell us that outlook is not as pessimistic as it seems adds the paper. As long as the Chinese and Japanese peoples understand clearly their present position and are firmly determined to fight on for the realization of complete peace, we dare say we will not take five

years to reach our goal. We wish to exchange opinions in this respect with General Abe, Japan's special envoy, and the Japanese Delegation which arrived to extend us congratulations on the reorganization of the National Government in Nanking,

All our efforts must be concentrated to consolidate the position of the National Government in Nanking. Only when this National Government has the power to unify the entire country, can we bring about complete peace and be assured of our ability to bring about the rehabilitation of East Asia.

Eliminate Foreign Intervention

To consolidate the position of the National Government, we need Japan's assistance and co-operation. We must eliminate all foreign intervention in and domination of Chinese affairs. We need Japan's assistance and co-operation to thoroughly execute the peace schemes. Although the latter have been agreed upon, it takes determination to carry them out completely. For instance, on the eve of the reorganization of the National Government in Nanking, Japanese military authorities in China announced that properties controlled by the Japanese in the occupied areas would be returned to their legitimate owners. Only when this promise is rapidly and universally carried out will the Chinese people increase their confidence in the National Government and remove any possible doubt still in their minds as to Japan's sincerity to co-operate with China. We must eradicate foreign intervention by abolishing the practice of consular jurisdiction and by obtaining the retrocession of foreign concessions. Only when consular jurisdiction is abolished and all foreign concessions restored, can we prevent Third Powers from continuing their assistance to the Chungking regime and so stop them from utilizing the armed resistance campaign to check the normal development of the National Government in Nanking.

Complete Peace

As soon as we succeed in making it possible for the Chinese people to join and support the National Government willingly and enthusiastically and make it impossible for the Chungking regime or any Western power to prevent the

people from joining the National Government, we shall have succeeded in bringing about complete peace. If the peace schemes can be carried out rapidly and universally, it will be but natural for the Chinese people to join and support their National Government. Foreign concessions will be restored to China and consular jurisdiction will be abolished. The Chungking regime and Western Powers will then be unable to prevent Chinese people from joining and supporting the National Government. If we continue to struggle on this path, China and Japan will soon be able to share the responsibility of re-building East Asia, concludes the *Central China Daily News*

Tokyo and Latin America

Commenting upon the current visit to Japan of the Paraguayan Economic Mission, the Japan "Times" Tokyo English-language daily, declared the Mission is being welcomed here as another evidence of closer relations between Japan and countries in Latin America.

The visiting party, the "Times" declared, is composed of men distinguished in various branches of activity and "undoubtedly will be quite competent" to discharge those duties with which they are charged.

The paper pointed out that information on Paraguay's available supply of resources is far from adequate, "but there is no question that some of them could be made accessible, now that Japan stands in need of raw materials more keenly than ever before.

"It will be highly gratifying to this country, as well as to Paraguay, no doubt, if Japan's strenuous wartime efforts will succeed in opening new trade channels which have been left undeveloped for no tangible reason whatever."

Japanese Forming Ratepayers Body

Expected to act as a liaison organization between the Shanghai Japanese community and the S.M.C., preparations for the projected Japanese Ratepayers Association were well under way.

Mr. Yukichi Hayashi, Chairman of the Amalgamated Federation of Japanese Street Unions, assumed the post of Chairman of the Association at a meeting held on April 15. Additional officers of the Association, to be selected soon, will represent cotton spinning interests as well as other major companies.

Japanese People's Envoys Leaving

Eleven Japanese people's envoys, attending the three-day celebrations of the return of the National Government of China to Nanking, paid a farewell call on Mr Wang Ching-wei, acting president.

Count Yornaga Matsudaira, president of the Japanese House of Peers, and Mr. Shoji Koyama, speaker of the House of Representatives, remained closeted with Mr. Wang for one hour.

The remaining nine envoys later made a brief call.

The Japanese people's representatives began leaving, all those remaining being scheduled to start on their homeward journey on April 29. General Nobuyuki Abe, special envoy of the Government, and his staff, however, are remaining.

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Japanese Commanders Call Upon French



Two Japanese Commanders---Major-General Fujita, Commanding Japanese Troops in Shanghai Area, and Rear-Admiral M. Takeda, Commanding the Japanese Naval Landing Party, paid courtesy calls upon French Military Commanders on April 16. Upper picture shows Major-General Fujita saluting the colors; with him is Colonel Casseville, departing French Commander and behind is Colonel Eissautier, the new Commanding Officer. Lower picture shows Rear-Admiral Takeda with Colonel Eissautier,

WHAT HAS HAPPENED?

By FRED C STANGEN

In recent weeks the European position has become distinctly clearer. Before the neutral observer, however, can form any opinion on current happenings, he must of necessity rid himself of all the lies and distorted reports with which he has been inundated.

That neutrals are being almost exclusively informed and influenced by the World Press which is controlled by British, French or Jewish interests, is a very real danger and one to which attention must again be drawn.

Even the least discerning among us cannot fail to see that only a distorted picture can be shown in this way, since it is bound to favor the one belligerent only. If, however, an honest effort is made to form an unbiased opinion based on recognition of bald fact, the only possible conclusion to be arrived at is that England's position is certainly fraught with exceptionally serious danger after only eight months of war. Such at any rate would appear to be the opinion of a man who cannot be exposed often enough as one of the most unscrupulous of warmongers fully responsible for the serious position in which his nation finds itself today. Mr. Anthony Eden speaking at a luncheon, recently stated that he did not believe that England in the course of her whole history had ever experienced more serious difficulties than those with which she was now faced. A cautious remark indeed of Mr. Eden's: more serious difficulties! Now if Mr. Eden looks upon the situation as a serious one for England, it is perfectly easy to imagine what England's position actually is. There was surely some very good reason for the secret consultations which took place behind locked doors in the House of Commons and which lasted 7½ hours! It is not hard to fathom the wish of these gentlemen to be able to announce to the world one definite victory for England. It is fairly certain that the attack made by English bombers on German territory was for this purpose. On December 14 last, 20 long-range bombers of the most modern English type attempted to reach the German coast. 10 of them were brought down by German chasers of the type "Messerschmitt 10" and the others had to beat a hasty retreat without attaining

their objective. On December 18, the English made another attempt, this time with a squadron of 52 fighters of which no fewer than 34 bombers were proved to have been brought down. Of the 18 remaining machines which again sought safety in flight, a certain number is certain to have met with disaster. Losses on the German side only amounted to two fighters.

This success for Germany meant a new and calamitous defeat for England.

On December 12, the German Foreign Office published a new, comprehensive White Book entitled "Dokumente zur Vorgeschichte des Krieges". The Book contains a Message from Herr von Ribbentrop in which he states that these authentic official documents produce irrefutable proof that England alone was responsible for the war, she was determined to have it in order to annihilate Germany.

There is no need to speak of France in this connection. Germany's opinion of France has been expressed frequently enough in the Fuehrer's utterances.

The France of Monsieur Daladier has ceased to have an independent policy of her own and is only permitted to follow England's directions.

Today, no matter how the war may be waged, France is the only soldier on the Continent who is fighting for Germany's enemies, whereas in the Great War she had the support of Russia, Italy, Serbia, Rumania and Portugal. Matters are different today when France has to bear alone the brunt of the enemy's attack. Such then is the result of a 35 years' "Entente" with England. What a different destiny France might have enjoyed! Time and again Adolf Hitler offered her the hand of friendship.

In the autumn of 1933, at the Disarmament Conference at Geneva Adolf Hitler offered general disarmament to the very last machine-gun, and in the autumn of 1934 on the occasion of the Saar Plebiscite, he renewed his offer of friendship to France. Twice France repulsed his friendly overtures. What benefits might have resulted from friendly relations between France and Germany! What blessings for the

peace of Europe could have sprung from such a friendship! But the directors of France's destiny thought differently. They preferred to make France England's vassal, and to lead the French nation into a new and a more disastrous war.

Probably this is the only gain British statesmen can add to their assets. Their liabilities, on the other hand, are appalling, to put it plainly, they are catastrophic. England's actions cannot be regarded in any other light except as desperate steps taken by unscrupulous statesmen fearful for their own existence, a truly catastrophic policy.

There are the Chamberlains, Churchills, Edens and others of that ilk brimming over with phrases expressing the most cordial benevolence towards humanity. They appear to think the world is blind to their simultaneous attempts to strangle Germany's women and children!

Germany gave the appropriate answer. According to the official German News Agency, 194 ships with cargoes totalling 735,768 tons are stated to have been sunk up till November 29th, 1939. The moment this official announcement was made public, Mr. Churchill ordered the news to be broadcast that British losses only totalled 252,000 tons and not 735,768 as was alleged in the German statement. What an allegation! Germany fabricated the loss of some 500,000 tons? But there is more to come. A few days later, on December 4, the semi-official Reuter Agency announced that thanks to the British Fleet, English merchant ships carrying in all 21 million tons were able to put out to sea during the first three months of the war, whereby, let it be noted, only 4 per cent of the entire tonnage was lost!

Well, in the first place, it is a known fact that the total tonnage of the British Merchant Service only amounts to 18.5 million tons, so apparently, as in the Great War, every fishing cutter and coastal steamer has been included in these figures. The most interesting point, however, is the statement of losses at 4 per cent. Now if this 4 per cent applies to the 21 million tons mentioned above, the losses of British tonnage would total 840,000 tons. If, however, it were to be based on the 18.5 million tons of the entire British Merchant Service, the losses would still total 740,000 tons. Exactly, Mr. Churchill. We can only shrug our shoulders at such calculations. Something's wrong here. What do you think about it? These gentleman on the Thames

think they can get away with it by giving a simple twist to facts. They accuse Germany of laying mines on the international trade routes in violation of international law, so of course London is forced to have resort to reprisals. In doing so England refers to the Hague Convention which forbids the use of mines in a war waged exclusively against merchant ships. Actual facts, however, tell a different tale. First of all it must be made perfectly clear that the obvious pre-conditions for the application of the rules of international law is recognition of that law. Now if a maritime Power like Britain denounces these laws, the other Powers are under no obligation to observe them. In the decree relating to prize ships issued on August 28, 1939 and published in the Reich Gazette of September 3, 1939, Germany once again unequivocally stated her intention to adhere to the principles laid down in the Paris Declaration, and which were approved by all cultural States with the exception of England. She it was, who not wishing to renounce her unrestricted prize rights, consequently violated every law, not excluding the London Sea Rights Declaration of February 26, 1909 which she herself had drawn up. Actually too, it is England herself who refuses to recognise the supreme principle of nations, namely, freedom of the seas. But apart from this, Germany has laid mines like England and France. But the German mines, as even the "Times" had to acknowledge, strictly conform in every respect to the regulations laid down by international law. According to a statement in the "Times," German mines were washed ashore on the Yorkshire coast. Careful examination, however, showed that all these mines conformed in every respect to the conditions laid down in international agreements. The naval expert pronounced them all to have been fitted up with a mechanism which renders them non-explosive as soon as they break away from their moorings. The "Times," however, omitted to state that this does not apply to English mines. Of the latter some 30 or more were washed ashore on the Dutch coast in one day, that day being December 3, 1939!

When England forces merchant vessels to avoid the usual shipping routes and traverse channels within the range of coastal guns or controlled by warships, these vessel must be prepared to find themselves in waters close to the scene of military operations. Albion, hitherto deemed to be the proud ruler of the waves, can no longer defend her own shipping

interests, as she has already proved to her cost, against Germany's counter-blockade. Her proud battleships must perforce seek shelter in remote bights to avoid Germany's destructive bolts from the air and her menace from the sea. And what does Mr. Churchill tell his nation? England will take good care not to acknowledge the powerlessness of her position. There are, however, other signs by which such a situation may be gauged, namely, the measures adopted by the victim. England's measures today are reprisals, bans, control of merchantmen. We ask you, is there really anyone who seriously believes that Adolf Hitler's Germany would ever allow herself to be annihilated by this England?

We Germans are always inclined to appreciate objective achievements objectively. But for that very reason, and just because we have studied England's history and policy, because we know her methods and had to suffer from them ourselves, we know full well today what is at stake, and exactly how we have to confront England. This nation lays claim to the absolute control of the world. For generations England has been accustomed to assert this claim because at all times she felt herself to be invincible. Thus sweeping everything before her she crossed the seas to penetrate and conquer what she could of the world.

And now today as England sets about violating the lawful rights of neutral States, her action must not be looked upon as the sign of a concerted plan on the part of a powerful nation confident of victory. It is nothing else but a bald, clear confession of helplessness and weakness on the part of England. Germany is prepared with ways and means to ward off these attacks which are such gross infringements of international law. Neither is it a sign of invincible might when a nation stoops to employ methods such as are proved to have been used in the attempt on the Fuehrer's life at Munich. Thus did those virtuous gentlemen in London envisage their victory over Adolf Hitler's Reich.

We are not at all surprised at England's fall. We need only picture her declining power during the past few decades, a decline which required much ingenuity to conceal it from the eyes of the world. The worst evil that can befall a State is when it begins to over-estimate its power. Recent years have shown us the truth of this statement.

1. Grinding her teeth in helpless wrath, England had perforce to accept with a bad grace Italy's successes in Abyssinia. The British lion roared and lashed his tail violently but did not venture to raise his paw to strike a blow. True, there are some people today who allow themselves to be intimidated by England's roar but not Mussolini's Italy.

2. No less great was the loss of prestige England suffered in the Spanish affair. Misled as she was by Jewish influence — of which a few words elsewhere — and impelled by egoistical motives, England tried but in vain to throw the weight of her power into the balance against General Franco.

3. England had always hoped to be able to defend her interests in China. Japan, however, was not in the least disturbed by British efforts and remained inobdurate. This was England's third great loss of prestige. Perhaps we should rather say the eyes of the world were at last opened to the true state of England's power.

4. British delegates waited for months before they obtained an audience in Moscow. What efforts were not made to include Soviet Russia in the ring of the "encirclement" Powers against Germany. And with what result? M. Stalin and M. Molotow signed the Non-Aggression Pact with Germany. Was there any sign here of England's might?

5. Further, what more convincing proof could be given of England's powerlessness than Poland's fate. If England had not promised to assist Poland an understanding between that country and Germany would assuredly have been effected. What a rude awakening for Poland was the deception thus played upon her.

What we have stated is plain fact. We are not dealing with hypotheses or vain chimeras. The whole world has taken cognizance of these selfsame facts and has drawn its own conclusions therefrom — excepting of course those gentlemen who are making English history and their vassal M. Daladier.

For the sake of comparison let us visualise for a moment England's position at the outbreak of the Great War of 1914 to 1918. Not only did all the peoples of the Empire voluntarily place at the disposal of great and powerful England auxiliary troops and expeditionary forces, but half the world was dazzled and allowed itself to be willingly drawn into the ranks of those fighting for England's world-supremacy.

How different matters stand for England today. We are confronted with the question of how England could start war against Germany despite the "crises" which have been repeatedly occurring for several years past. We finally come to the simple conclusion that Jewish influence has been the determining factor in English policy, in economic life and in the Press. Everyone can more or less understand the animosity of Judaism against Germany. Once this fact is grasped, much that was vague will now become clear. It must not be forgotten, for instance—just to mention one man among the countless Jewish politicians and influential personages in England—that Leslie Hore-Belisha, the former War Minister of proud Albion, the son of Jewish-Moroccan parents in Mogador, was born in Moroccan.

Hore-Belisha (his father was called Horeb-Elisha), like all political Jews, had a career marked by complete unscrupulousness. Engaged in company promoting, and changing his party allegiances like a coat, he attained to the position of Minister of Transport in England at a fairly early age. An important business at that time over-shadows all others. With the business assistance of this Minister, beacons arise all over London, bearing his name. The political role which he plays as an old member of the House of Commons, assures for him in these years the biggest business, and suitable results from those who unfortunately for them have trusted him.

We owe to the British paper "Action" more exact details regarding the unscrupulous business methods of the Jewish War Minister. They are worth attention, as showing the moral qualities of this notable specimen of International Jewry. In the year 1928, which was noted for the formation of a number of companies after the apparent world boom, when the hopes of thousands of small investors rose high, Leslie Hore-Belisha saw fit to enter into financial connection with the firm of Ladenburg and Co., Bankers in the city of London. He became director of many Ladenburg companies, and for the British small investor he established the sorry record that all the companies under his direction came to a bad end. The following firms, under the directing influence of the Jewish War Minister, went bankrupt: City and Provincial Trust, Ltd., founded October 1928, capital 100,000 pounds, went bankrupt after 13 months. The shareholders received 2 2/3 pence for every share costing 5 shillings 9

pence. Hore-Belisha had declared with a clear conscience in the prospectus of the company that it was in a position to make large sums of money.

Turner's Automatic Apparatus, whose president was the inevitable Jew, was also founded in October 1928. The entire loss of capital which took place in 17 months, was the exact opposite of what Hore-Belisha had promised as the minimum profit, namely 100,000 pounds a year. In 17 months, a capital of 250,000 pounds was squandered down to 6,000 pounds, a feat of which only the most conscienceless Jew would be capable.

Similar gigantic bankruptcies occurred in the case of "Anby-sag Parent and Co., Ltd.", founded in November 1928, and Einstein's Electro-Chemical Processes Ltd., founded in 1929, Mortimers', London Ltd., and "Antwerp Oil Wharvers" Ltd. In all these companies, Hore-Belisha played a leading part. Without conscience or sense of responsibility, he left them all in time. To the pockets of this Minister adhere the savings of thousands of British small investors.

This man was proud Albion's War Minister. May we congratulate her! The day will come when the British people who have been so grievously misled, will have to make up the deficit resulting from his appointment.

But it must not be imagined that the British people in their entirety are unaware of the dangers into which they have been led by the inability and unscrupulousness of their statesmen. It is a proof of the power of the ruling clique that no voices are raised in protest.

There is an interesting book, however, entitled "Twenty Years of Misrule!" published and printed by the Alden Press (Oxford) Ltd. The following excerpt is taken from it:—

"Time was when the word of an Englishman was held as sacred! What country today would accept the promises of our politicians? No longer is Britain regarded as the World's model of honor, fair play, liberty and well-being. On the contrary, Britain is rightly regarded as perfidious! Witness the betrayal of the Arabs and the Assyrians—to say nothing of the shameful treatment accorded to the loyalists in Ireland! The day when Britain was considered to be the World's industrial and trade leader is past. We have been reduced to the level of a third-rate Power in trade, commerce, and in

naval and military strength, whilst our Air Force ranks sixth in the World's air armies! The British Empire, once the strongest and greatest ever known, is on the verge of disruption. Within the short period of fifteen years since the War, our politicians have been able to destroy the creative work of generations during the period of a century!"

Any comment on these views expressed by an Englishman would be superfluous.

Capture of British Troops Described

Capture of the first British prisoners taken in Norway was described in a dispatch in Berlin by Lieutenant Kiekheben-Schmidt, who took part in the German advance near Lillehammer.

"When our forces arrived outside Lillehammer, they saw British troops for the first time. This discovery was almost pleasant. Certainly we were not alarmed for now at last we had the real enemy before us.

"The desire of our soldiers to attack was only increased by the appearance of the olive green uniforms before them. Because of the strongly defended positions outside Lillehammer, our foremost battalion opened the attack with the help of some armored cars.

"In the confusion of the skirmish, a lieutenant and 10 men succeeded in entering the town. There before them were soldiers in flat steel helmets and strange uniforms. He shouted to his men 'Englishmen in front of us!' Action followed immediately.

"Taken by surprise, the enemy seemed paralyzed. Excited, but without the desire to resist, the enemy surrendered his arms. By this time a considerable body of German troops had entered Lillehammer.

"We took our 10 prisoners to the post office.

"But the British and Norwegian troops tried to escape from the northern section of the town. They were immediately pursued. Evidently the British had led the retreat because the Norwegian troops in automobiles and trucks were overtaken before the British. These had reached a point half way to the next village—Tretten—before they were halted.

"At the end of the battle, we had in our hands a large number of British prisoners and

there were many British cars lying alongside the road with broken axles.

"The captured soldiers and officers were very depressed. The privates—mostly poor young boys from the British countryside—started up with fright with every step of the German guard as he passed their door and particularly at night when their prison door was kept open.

"When we questioned them as to why they were so frightened, they timidly asked whether they would be shot. Later they became more reconciled to their surroundings. Asked how the food was, one shoemaker from Lester told a German soldier that the "food is very good indeed."

He added, 'For me the war is over.' A smile broke out on the faces of his comrades nearby."

German Occupation of Norway

The Norwegian Press is discussing the consequences of the German occupation of Norway. While the "*Fritt Folk*" emphasizes that, according to the will of Germany, Norway is retaining its territorial integrity and political independence, the Norwegian "*Trade and Shipping Journal*" looks upon things more from the economic standpoint.

It stresses, as a very important consequence, the cutting off of the trade of the Western Powers. France and England are losing their share in Norwegian exports amounting to 36.4 per cent. and, on the other hand, are unable to supply Norway with their own exports amounting to 26.4 per cent. of Norway's total imports.

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Island Empire's Special Envoy To Nanking



General Nobuyuki Abe, Ambassador Extraordinary and Envoy Plenipotentiary to Nanking, arrived in the capital on Apr. 23 aboard the Kashima Maru to represent the Japanese Government at the four-day celebration of the return of the National Government of China to its Capital.

Japanese Envoy Meets Wang Ching-wei



General Nobuyuki Abe, Japanese Ambassador Extraordinary and Envoy Plenipotentiary to Nanking, called on Mr. Wang Ching-wei, acting president of the National Government of China on April 23. He was accompanied by members of his staff. Seen at left are: Dr. Chu Min-yi (left) Foreign Minister; General Abe; and Mr. Wang, to whom the Japanese visitors drank a toast.

N.E.I. Profitable Colonial Enterprise

Rich Dividends Go To Mother Country; Copra, Palm Oil Production Increases; Japan, Britain, USA, And P. I. Watched

By Julius C Edelstein

United Press Staff Correspondent

An economic survey of Netherlands India indicates that the lush islands of this East Indian archipelago have yielded rich dividends to the mother country, the Institute of Pacific Relations recently reported.

Arthur Keller, institute research expert, wrote in the "Far Eastern Survey" that Holland was increasingly apprehensive over Japanese pressure from the north and that deep anxiety is felt over the impending withdrawal of the United States from the Philippines, the only barrier between Japan and the East Indies.

Keller, after tracing the wealth and power which have accrued to Holland through the medium of her Indian possessions, said the assurance of British naval protection for the Dutch islands has grown less with the developments of recent years.

"The strategic position of these islands," Keller wrote, "along the communication lines of the British Empire, from Singapore to Australia and New Zealand, and across its lifeline to Hongkong, Shanghai, and the great British stake in China, has sufficed for more than 100 years to provide the Dutch with an incidental but strong guarantee of security in their colonial possessions here.

"Access to their raw materials as well as to those of British Malaya further prompted British protection to the Dutch holdings, a protection which cost Holland nothing and considerably reduced one of the usual costs of colonial empire.

"In recent years, the value of such protection has declined steadily. The steady rise of Japan's sea power has weakened the British control of these regions and forced the Dutch to look elsewhere for support.

"Hopefully they consider the interest of the United States in maintaining free access to the

strategic raw materials of this region. Anxiously they observe the grant of independence to the Philippines, wondering whether it indicates an American intention to abandon the South Pacific entirely to Japanese control.

Defense Expenditures Rise

"They are not relying upon their hopes alone, however, and their own expenditures for defense of the island have risen sharply."

Keller produced detailed estimates of Dutch expenditures and investments in each of the enterprises of Netherlands India, and analyzed the various profits realized by Dutch nationals, corporations, and the Dutch Government.

"If we can say," Keller concluded, "that the Dutch derive from their Indies an average annual return of around 200-million florins in 'direct gains' and something like 120-million florins in 'indirect gains', we believe that we can hardly be charged with over-statement.

"One thing is certainly clear. The Netherlands would be far poorer without the Indies and any other nation which might possess them correspondingly richer. It is the Indies which make Holland a world power.

"Supplying more than one-third of the world's annual consumption of rubber, one-fifth of the tin, and one-nineteenth of the oil and possessing practically a monopoly of cinchona—to say nothing of their position in regard to sugar, tobacco, hard cordage fiber, palm oil, bauxite, copra, spices, etc.—the Netherlands Indies have placed the mother country in the front rank of the 'have' powers.

"Liberal policies in regard to spreading profits or making the raw materials easily available to the world at fair prices may help to win friends, but they can do little to restrain envy among powerful, but less well-endowed neighbors."

Other highlights of Keller's report follow.

"Learned tomes may be written to prove that colonier do not pay, or that well-behaved nations may enjoy the fruits of another nation's colonizing efforts without the necessity of sharing in the painful costs of maintaining an empire.

"The case may be a good one when applied to most of the backward regions under foreign domination. Netherlands India, however, must be regarded as an exception. Even a cursory glance at the economy of this colony and its ties with the mother country reveals the extent to which the latter is indebted to the former for her economic position in the world. It is variously estimated that from one-fifth to one-tenth of the entire population of Netherlands is either directly dependent on, or indirectly interested financially in, the commerce or industries of Netherlands India.

"The implication of this statement may lead to unjustifiable conclusions, since we have no way of knowing just what the Dutch domestic economy would be like without the colonial empire. But taking things as they are, there can be little doubt that the ousting of the Dutch from the Indies today, or even the curbing of their interests on a large scale would constitute a crushing blow to the economic life of the mother country.

"Before we examine the the profits from their colonies, it might be well, then, to look over the costs to the Dutch of maintaining this colonial empire. Although the cost of government of the Indies is met by their own budget, this is not strictly true of military expenditures. Formerly such costs, especially naval expenditures, were almost entirely met by the mother country. In late years a larger share has been included in the East Indian budget.

"Although the colonial budget must be approved by the legislature of the mother country, it is necessary to remember that the government of Netherlands India, aside from the matter of external defense, is virtually independent, fiscally, of the Netherlands. In addition to its recent large appropriations for airplanes, coast defense, and naval vessels, Netherlands India supports her own local armed forces, police, revenue, and other services for the internal security and orderly administration of the colony, at no cost to Holland. Conversely, although the Netherlands Indian government is a very large business

corporation, both as investor and owner of many of the largest enterprises of the islands, none of the income reaches the Dutch Government, except for debt service. Operating costs and profits of Netherlands Indian government industries are part of the general budget of the colony

Dutch Income From NEI

"In estimating the Dutch income from Netherlands India, the agricultural commodities of the colony are of primary importance. Rice and staple food products, although raised in quantity, are native crops, with no Dutch interest, and are rarely exported. Of the export commodities, sugar was formerly the country's most important product and still is one of its most valuable crops. The Dutch investment in this industry, which is confined to Java, amounted to nearly 800-million florins in 1929, and in earlier years the sugar investment represented the greater part of the entire Dutch holdings in the island. Even today it is one of the largest single items. We place the present value of the Dutch share in the investment in sugar at 400-million florins, and even that figure, at 6 per cent, gives the Dutch an annual return of 24-million florins.

"Dutch investments in all the other agricultural industries of the country, estimated at 800-million florins, are now well above their sugar holdings, largely because the sugar industry suffered so drastically in the depression. Of these, the most important is rubber. The total capital invested in East Indian rubber plantations is estimated at more than 1,000-million florins. Less than half of this investment is from Dutch and Dutch-Chinese sources. About the same amount represents the British interest, while the remainder is other European, American, and in late years some Japanese capital. Production in smaller native holdings has become increasingly important and would constitute a real threat to Dutch and foreign interests if government control of the industry were removed.

"Copra and palm-oil production has shown very great increases in late years. The former, although 95 per cent native as to production, is largely a monopoly of the K.P.M. (Koninklijke Paketvaart Maatschappij), the Dutch-owned inter-island shipping line, which collects the coconuts, generally through middlemen, in the outlying islands and sets the purchase price without competition. The palm-oil industry

represents an investment estimated at about 100-million florins, a large part of which is Dutch.

A summary of estimated Dutch returns from Netherlands India, annually, would look something like the following:

Source	Probable Dutch Share (%)	Dutch Returns (in millions of florins)
DIRECT GAINS		
Sugar investment	95	24.00
Rubber and other agricultural	60	48.00
Agricultural loan bangs	100	16.44
Tin (private)	90	0.54
Oil	40	30.00
Shipping	100	6.00
Railroads and trams (private)	95	9.00
Private industry (private)	100	6.00
Private industry	50	1.50
Miscellaneous, including insurance	100	15.00
		156.48
Profit on exports		6.00
Profit on sales of arms, supplies, and equipment to Netherlands Indian government		1.80
Interest payments by Netherlands Indian government to Government of Netherlands		7.00
Interest payments by Netherlands India to Dutch private citizens		28.00
		42.80
DIRECT GAINS:		
Salaries of white Dutch in Netherlands India		50.00
Pensions		40.00
Wages paid in Holland on Dutch exports to Netherlands India and re-exports from Netherlands India to other countries		30.00
		120.00

General Abe to Initiate Discussions

Formal diplomatic negotiations to readjust Sino-Japanese relations will be opened between Mr. Wang Ching-wei, Acting president of the National Government of China, and General Nobuyuki Abe, who has completed his mission as Envoy Extraordinary to the official celebrations of the return of the National Government to its capital.

General Abe, in his capacity as an Ambassador Plenipotentiary, will conduct negotiations with Mr. Wang and will discuss concrete measures to put into practice three fundamental principles — good neighborliness, joint defence Communism and economic co-operation.

The negotiations are expected to be started as soon as the celebrations are completed, and technical matters relating to the opening of negotiations are finished.

General Abe Welcomed In Nanking

General Nobuyuki Abe, the new Japanese Ambassador and Envoy-Extraordinary to the National Government, together with a civil mission from Japan to attend the mass celebration for the return of the National Government to its capital, arrived at Hsiakwan on the morning of April 23. Dr. Chu Min-yi, Vice-President of the Executive Yuan, Mr. Kao Kun-wu, Mayor of Nanking, and a number of high Chinese and Japanese officials assembled at the wharf to greet the party.

General Abe was in full dress and appeared to be in good fettle. After the greeting, the party boarded motor-cars and proceeded to the Japanese Embassy at Kulou. The road leading to the Japanese Embassy was elaborately decorated with flags and thousands of people lined the streets to catch a glimpse of the Japanese Envoy-Extraordinary and his entourage.

Allied Plot Exposed

"Germany's fourth White Book will furnish documentary proof of five things

1. That Britain and France prepared to occupy Norway for some months past.

2. That the Norwegian Government was aware of this for a long time.

3. That — contrary to the attitude adopted by the Swedish Government — the Norwegian Government was content to accept the situation thus created and was ready to enter the war on the side of Britain and France (*which it has since done*)

4. That only by the last hour intervention of Germany did the British intrigue fail.

5. That the subsequent declarations of the British and French Foreign Ministers were untrue", Herr Joachim von Ribbentrop declared in a speech delivered before foreign diplomats and press representatives at the German Foreign Office.

Relief-Tax Bureau to be Closed

During the regime of the late Beformed Government, the so-called Relief-Tax Bureau, with fourteen collection offices along the Yangtze River, was established. The total monthly collection of these offices, is only a little over ten thousand dollars, which is barely sufficient to cover the cost of collection. Yet all staple foods such as rice, meat, fish, vegetables, etc are subjected to these taxes. This in reality was the old "likin" system revived.

Mr. Chow Fu-hai, Minister of Finance of the National Government, on his assumption of office, was surprised to learn of these so-called Relief-Tax offices, and has now ordered the Bureau and its fourteen collection offices to close by the end of last month. This action taken by Minister Chow will certainly relieve the people of unnecessary and burden-some taxes.

Synthetic Gasoline For Planes

High grade synthetic gasoline suitable for aviation fuel has been developed by chemists of the South Manchuria Railway Company by a special process, it was revealed in Tokyo.

Samples of the fuel were brought here recently for tests in military and commercial planes, it was learnt.

Chungking and Communists Prepare For Split

Dissension between the Chungking regime and the Chinese Communists is growing more serious daily, precautionary measures are being taken by both sides to cope with any possible emergency. Upon General Hu Chun-Nan's recent departure for the garrison area under his command, secret instructions were entrusted him by General Chiang Kai-shek for Generals Chu Shao-liang and Chiang Ting-wen, military leaders of north-west China. General Chiang's scheduled trip to Lanchow with Madame Sun Yat-sen has also been cancelled, while the mediation schemes planned by General Feng Yu-hsiang, Messrs. Sun Fo and Shao Li-tze were were firmly rejected by the Chungking military leaders.

British Navy Evacuates Scapa Flow

"Gazzetta del Popolo's" London correspondent reported that the British Admiralty's action in laying new mine barriers about the entrance to the Firth of Clyde presaged the impending evacuation of Scapa Flow and other naval bases on the eastern coast of England by the Royal Navy.

This correspondent added that the increasing danger of German air attacks from bases on the Norwegian coast was dictating the removal of the British navy to the western coast of the British Isles. He said it was for this reason that British naval officers were demanding continued intensified bombardments of Stavanger, since this port might become a most important German air base.

Danish Ship Firm Suspends Line

Services on the Denmark-Japan-China-Thailand Line and the European-Oriental Line of the East Asiatic Company of Denmark, shipping firm, will be suspended, a recent cable message received in Kobe stated.

The East Asiatic Company has played an important part in the soya bean export trade of Manchoukuo.

This Danish firm had its own buying and forwarding staff in Manchuria, its own fleet of specially-designed steamers plying between Dairen and Copenhagen; its own factories in Denmark, and its own distributing system throughout Europe, notably in Germany.

Policy of Pan-Asianism

Recently, Germany occupied Denmark and Norway by lightning military operations says in part an article by Chow Hwa jen. Meanwhile, fighting along the Western front is expected to be intensified. The Netherlands are being threatened and the Netherlands East Indies may soon be affected by the European conflict. It is feared that the war of Europe will soon spread to the Pacific. Asiatic countries must be determined not to participate in the European War. China and Japan must restore peace immediately and co-operate with each other so that a unified force can be formed in Asia to keep this continent out of European War and to preserve peace.

By taking advantage of the European War and keeping out of it, Asiatic peoples will be able to preserve their independence and cast aside the political or economic domination of European Powers. The time has arrived and we cannot afford to let it pass by unheeded for a second time. It is to be hoped that peoples of Asia will take advantage of this great opportunity and carry out the policy of Pan-Asianism without delay.

Japan Returns Gunboat

The gunboat "Yung Chi," returned to China by the Japanese authorities, has been rechristened ss. "Hai Shing" at a ceremony which was held at Hsiakwan. Over a hundred high officials from various ministries and other organs participated.

After a speech delivered by a high Japanese naval officer, President Wang Ching-wei, concurrent Minister of Navy, made his reply. The ceremony ended with a cordial reception on board the returned vessel.

New Commercial Bank For Nanking

The plan for establishment of the Hsing Yeh Bank in Nanking has been afoot for some time under the direction of Mr. Ke Liang-chou, a prominent banker and financier. The paid-up capital of the proposed bank is fixed at five million dollars and shares are open to subscription.

Construction of the bank building is under way, and business is expected to commence in the near future.

Chinese Prisoners Granted Freedom

As a manifestation of the goodwill and generosity of the Japanese army authorities, General Toshizo Nishio, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces to China, in a special army decree issued under date of April 26, accorded amnesty to all Chinese political and military criminals now serving terms in prisons in North, South and Central China.

The special amnesty decree was promulgated on the occasion of the return of the National Government of China to Nanking. Many of the prisoners were serving terms after being convicted of espionage and treason.

Under the decree, death penalties will be commuted to life imprisonment, and all other sentences will be cut into half.

One hundred and thirty prisoners, who had served more than half of their term were released immediately.

Hongkong-Canton Shipping Active

Since the reopening of the Pearl River, shipping between Canton and Hongkong has become most active as traffic between these two ports is increasing daily. Thousands of people are again finding employment in various lines of business.

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Watchword For Whole Italian People

In a speech delivered in Rome, Signor Benito Mussolini made a brief statement in connection with the foundation of Rome and Labor Day.

"At the present moment, I have only one word to say to you: Arm for the greatness of the nation," he declared.

"That is the watchword for the whole Italian people."

Legislative Yuan Holds First Meeting

The first meeting of the Legislative Yuan was held on April 23 with President Chen Kung-po in the chair and all members were present. The organic laws of various Ministries and Commissions were discussed and assigned to the respective special Committees for examination. These laws are to be brought forward for further discussion at the next meeting.

Famous War Shrine



On April 25, all Japan paid tribute to those who have laid down their lives for the Empire. His Majesty the Emperor of Japan prayed for the souls of war dead in the inner sanctuary of the famous Yasakuni Shrine, Japan's Pantheon, in Tokyo. Above is seen the blossom-shaded entrance to Yasakuni and worshippers and relations of war dead visiting the shrine. The cherry trees are in full bloom in Japan now and those at Yasakuni make a beautiful sight, as the picture shows.

Canton Customs Port Revenue

Constituting the first revenue obtained by the Canton Maritime Customs since October 24, 1938, when Japanese forces seized the city, more than \$5000 in duties was collected 48 hours after the port had been reopened to general trade.

With Commissioner L. K. Little at its head, the Customs staff there consists of 250 persons, including nine Japanese, five Britons, four Russians, and two Americans.

Thirty-two Japanese are expected to be added to the staff soon.

Mr. Lin Tsue-ken, Superintendent, on April 22 made public a list of 60 items which will be on a restricted list. These include bean oil, peanut oil, sugar, raw silk, liquors, cotton goods, raw cotton, sulphur, beer, leather, iron goods and mineral ores.

Third Party Interests to be Protected

Japan's policy to safeguard the rights and interests of third-party Powers in China remained unchanged, Mr. Yakichiro Suma, spokesman for the Japanese Foreign Office, declared at a recent press interview.

He pointed out, however, that large-scale hostilities were going on in China giving rise to an abnormal situation. The spokesman said he hoped that third-party Powers would understand such circumstances.

Mr. Suma made these statements in explaining the contents of the conversation held in Washington recently between Mr. Kensuke Horinouchi, Japanese Ambassador, and Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State.

神饒父首次受大陸獎

饒神父被選為第一次受獎人之大陸獎贈呈式，已於天長佳節，二十九日上午十時起在本社社長室舉行，該晨照例身穿黑色純素僧衣之饒神父，滿臉慈愛，不能隱瞞其衷心之欣悅，伸左手與福家社長握手，福家社長一面授以日名子實三氏苦心佳作，即直徑二尺餘，彫刻象徽中日親善之童女二人之銀製彫刻之大陸獎與日金一千圓之副獎，一面申述「對於神父功績表示最大敬意」之熱忱，當時饒神父答謂，「此次實終生難忘之名譽，今後愈將努力於傳道與救濟事業，不負期待也」，述感謝辭時，自然流露其感動之心境，嗣與社長懇談後，道謝辭出。

武漢參議府宣告結束

武漢參議府，於去歲鄂省府成立之際，應時勢之需要，改組以來，和負省市兩府各種規章之審議，管理統稅，鹽，烟，三財政機關，並兼理司司法及訓練等工作，數月以來，工作尚稱順利，惟悉現新中央政府業已成立，關於各省市法規財政等，自應由中央統籌辦理，故參議府存在之意義，業已消失，爰經此間關係各方，連日商談結果，決於本月底取消，除一部參議已在中江實業銀行任事外，其餘參議，分別任省市兩府參事之職，職員方面，則決定各予兩個月退職金，候機任用，至該府結束後，統稅鹽烟三財政機關，現由省市聯合組織省市財政管理委員會管理，各派連絡員一名，省派秘書警長張若柏，市派財局長孔楚材，至各法委會之隸屬問題，尚未決定，正在商議中，又該府於二十九日舉行臨時會議，即作為最後一次會議，將以前討論未了案件，全部討論完畢，三十日全部宣告結束云。

陳公博任粵省主席

行政院二十三日舉行第四次會議，於報告事項中，由院長報告，提請中央政治委員會，特使陳公博為廣東省政府主席，陳耀祖為代理主席，已奉決議通過云。

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日軍總司令頒軍罰減輕令

日派遣軍總司令官西尾大將，茲於國府還都慶祝之佳期，發表「軍罰減輕令」，使前受日軍軍律會議，判刑之中國犯人，普沾慶祝之恩惠，此令之發，蓋出諸日軍大將的見地，即所謂，「惡罪不惡人」，按現受日軍軍律會議判刑者，悉為叛逆及間諜行爲，證據確實之不呈之徒，此次令減輕刑，或竟予以赦免，實欲予彼輩以更新之機會，使之歸復和平救國之政府治下，具體表明日軍此次作戰之意義，聞「減輕令」之內容，令將死刑減爲無期徒刑，無期徒刑減爲有期徒刑，受有期徒刑者，凡已經過刑期二分之一以上者，計一百十餘人，均於廿八日夜發令日，予以釋放，未滿二分之一者，亦減少刑期之半，傳令頒布後，各受刑者，莫不感激欣喜，誓痛改前非，重作良善之市民云。

國府訓令華北政會停征未核捐稅

國民政府訓令，令華北政務委員會，案據行政院四月九日呈稱，竊查比年以來，四野荒蕪，瘡痍滿目，民力凋敝已極，亟應培養元氣，以蘇民困，近年各省市縣所徵進出口貨物查驗費，特種營業稅等，名目瑣細，徵收紛然，自應着各省市政府，立即轉飭所屬，將一切未經呈報財政部核准之捐稅，尅日停止徵收，至地方財政，當由財政部通盤籌劃，迅圖整理，務使地方行政不因此稍受影響，庶幾國計民生，稍得兼顧，除已分飭各省市政府辦理外，理合呈請鈞府鑒核，令知華北政務委員會，一體照辦，等情據此，除指令呈悉，仰候令飭華北政務委員會遵照辦理，此令印發外，合行令仰該會即便遵照辦理，仍將辦理情形，具報備查此令，代理主席汪兆銘，行政院長汪兆銘。

中央銀行籌委會五月一日正式辦公

中央銀行籌備委員會，自動定本京鐵湯池前全國經濟委員會舊址

爲辦公地點後，一切籌備工作，益趨緊張積極，茲悉該會一部分工作人員，業已開始辦公，並定於五月一日起，全體正式辦公，所有重要職員，均已內定，關於基金之籌集，已有相當把握，按中央銀行係銀行之銀行，其任務異常重大，非一般普通銀行可比，故籌委會必須羅致金融界負有重望人士，以及經濟學專家等，縝密商討，慎重從事，例如目前幣制複雜，一般民衆，深感痛苦不便，將來中央銀行應如何澈底整理，確立隱固金融基礎，均屬該會之工作重心，一般民衆，因爲渴望中央銀行之早日產生，所以對於該籌委會之工作開展，甚爲重視。

縣政研究

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關於一切警務事宜之直接顧問，在此種特殊職位方面，其權力僅次於處長因病或在假時之代理處長。(丙)，爲使蘇州河北面區域內行使警權確能順利和協起見，日本總領事日本海陸軍當局及工部局警務處之代表，應舉行會議，上述各點之施行，當與本局在蘇州河北面區域內之恢復警權，同時工部局方面，因前年十二月十日日方致函工部局總董所稱，日本當局繼續努力，將現有各種限制，從速撤除，熱望此種撤除，早日實現，俾得與工部局所持態度相附合云云。

海軍部「海興」軍艦命名典禮

日方交還之前永績軍艦，(現更名海興)，海軍部於二十二日上午十時，在下關安宅碼頭，舉行讓渡儀式，並命名典禮，國民政府各部會長官，均親臨參加，暨中外來賓等共百餘人，儀式至爲隆重，情況之熱烈，實爲國府還部後第一次，一時揚子江畔，車水馬龍，冠蓋雲集，茲將詳情分誌於后。

海興雄姿：艦上滿懸海軍旗，隨風飛舞，燦爛奪目，全艦煥然一新，配備齊全，所有全體士兵，鵠立碼頭，無不精神飽滿，不愧爲新中國之模範軍人。

典禮秩序：一、奏樂，二、長官入席，三、來賓入席，四、日本方面代表讓渡書朗讀，五、中國方面受領書朗讀，六、命名書朗讀，七、升旗，八、奏樂禮成，九、茶會，十、紀念攝影。

鐘鳴十下：在軍樂雄壯而悠揚聲中，宣告開會，會場即在艦尾，各長官相繼入席後，首由日本方面代表朗讀讓渡書，旋由

汪兼部長：朗讀受領書，汪氏衣黑色西裝，神采奕奕，和藹可親，高聲朗讀，聽者無不肅然起敬，繼

讀命名書：曰，維中華民國二十九年四月二十二日，承友邦將永績軍艦一艘讓渡，爰易其名，而命之曰海興，並爲之詞曰，和平建國，寰宇一新，協和東亞，親仁善鄰，復興樓船，衛國安民，勗哉將士，淬勵精神。

舉行升旗：詞畢，在軍樂悠揚聲中，青天白日滿地紅國旗，徐徐上升，迎風招展，極盡壯嚴，全體肅立致敬，旋即奏樂禮成，全體長官來賓，卽至。

艦首茶會：席間汪兼部長起立致詞，大意對日本之友好精神，表示非常感謝，並詳細闡述復興海軍之決心，繼由日本方面致詞，旋即攝影，至十一時餘，此一幕隆重之典禮，卽在軍樂聲中宣告散會。

參觀海部：散會後，汪兼部長並率領中外來賓，至海軍部參觀，查永績軍艦爲八〇〇噸，造於日本，爲我國姊妹艦之一，(按當時稱永翔永績永健永康四艦，爲姊妹艦)，該艦現任艦長爲曹南田，副艦長爲趙震，其他如輪機長等亦已內定，均爲海軍界耆宿。

日軍發還各地礦廠

現正詳擬領還辦法

友邦軍司令部，爲實現真誠密切合作，於上月下旬發表，將所有由日軍保管之各地礦廠作場，發還我政府機關，接收保管，轉飭各業主，領還管業，茲工商部方面積極計劃，對領還之申請手續，同時對調查業主等各事項，正擬擬辦法，一俟就緒，卽將昭示各地商民，並卽開始申請登記領還。

華中鐵路線警備將由綏靖隊負責

下月內即可實行

自國民政府改組還都南京以來，中樞奠定，和平實現，日方爲履行尊重吾國之獨立自主之諾言，首將淪陷區內之工廠礦產等，交還政府機關管理，茲息關於華中鐵路線，如京滬，滬杭，蘇嘉，以及津浦線南段之警備事宜，亦將交由綏靖部隊負責，聞於下月內即可實行。

綏靖總司令部計劃增設區司令部

南通蕪湖滁州三處

蘇浙皖綏靖總司令部，爲剿撫境內殘餘匪共，暨流寇散兵，以及維護交通起見，故於三省重要地帶，劃區佈防，以維治安，截至目前止，已有杭州湖州蘇州常熟南京蚌埠廬州等七區，茲悉該部爲增強綏靖機構，擬於南通蕪湖滁州三地，亦計劃設立區司令部，以鞏固地方治安云。

滬蘇州河北設新警區由日員任區長

滬市虹口區開放後，關於蘇州河北面之一切情形，均爲各界所注意，尤以戰前工部局所有之蘇州河北面區域之警權問題，茲悉自工部局與日方當局談判結果，近經簽訂協定，規定蘇州河北面區域內之警權，由工部局恢復行使，在該區域內設一新警區，區長由日籍警員充任，昨由工部局發表譯文如下：關於蘇州河北面區域內，由上海公共租界，工部局恢復行使警權事宜，日本總領事與工部局總董，茲經同意簽訂協定如左，(甲)，一、在蘇州河北面區域內，設一新警區，名爲「戊」區，其轄境爲地圖內所劃出並標明「警務處處長建議」字樣之部份，區長由日本當局推薦一人並由工部局於認可後任用爲「戊」區試用區長，至訓練滿六個月而能使工部局滿意時，任用爲「戊」區區長。二、「丙」「丁」兩區之邦區長。由日本當局推薦一人，並由工部局於認可後任用。三、日籍之警員，經認爲能充「戊」區內狄思威路及嘉興路

兩捕房之主任者，應在相當之西籍警員之下，服務數個月，俾能熟諳一切必要工作，所望在自四個月至六個月後，可以派充各該捕房之主任，有合格之日籍警員，可資調遣時，應派其在「丙」「丁」兩區捕房之預訊室分任職務。四、任用日籍警員爲「戊」區以外各捕房主任之是否事屬可能，應俟將來察看情形，以及可資調遣之人選，再行考量。(乙)警務處之特別副院長，應以其受任之特殊職位，充警務處處長，



戶神達到日二月四隊一生學南華

開放天津租界須軍部決斷

天津租界問題，因東京日英交涉行將解決，日天津外務當局，并對於現地之態度及決定協定細目，進行協議，天津總領事武藤，於十九日會見在北平之藤井參事官以下大使館首腦，及東亞局長堀田，堀田氏更於廿二日赴天津，關於該問題進行協議，因此天津外務當局，對租界問題之方針，衆科業已確定，東亞局長堀田，於二十二日晨談話謂：

日政府與英大使克萊琪之交涉，大體在余抵此以前，業已終了，故問題之解決，亦不在遠，與法國之交涉，料亦在進展中，關於因問題之解決，是否解除租界隔絕，既爲作戰之一部，故須視軍部自由意志，但由來之隔絕，因英方對日方含有敵情而進行者，如無敵性存在，則解除乃屬自然云。

珠江昨正式開放

廣州淪陷迄今，一年有半，幾經曲折之珠江一部份開放，二十日起正式實施，上午九時日輪海壽丸，最初由海軍碼頭啓碇，開赴澳門，最初進港者，爲廿二日離香港來粵之日輪白銀丸，及由澳門香港兩地開來之葡英二國商船共三艘。

鐵道交還問題

傅部長發表談話

鐵道部長傅式說，十九日向新聞記者發表談話，原詞如下，此次式說奉命長鐵道部，自維輕材而當重任，不勝惶悚，深願政治先進，社會人士，時予匡助，共濟大業，毋任企幸，中日能否合作與親善，當不難於鐵道能否收回見其端倪，故目前人民所瞻望者，爲此問題，日本欲對我人民徵信者，亦爲此問題，今謹正告國人，中日既已化敵爲友，且日方一再宣言，尊重中國主權，則鐵路交還當無問題，但在交還以前，不欲空談施政方針，僅就鐵道事業本身略陳所見。

改善組織：關於鐵道部之組織，首在辨明鐵道事業之性質，世界各國，鐵道多重國營，鐵道部乃政府扶助生產，裨益民生而設之機關，其重點着眼於經濟者尤勝於行政。故人事組織，務求人盡其才，財當其用，冗員與浪費，是在慎之於始。

注重專才：現在任何事業，非專才不易收效，而鐵道與公路尤非專家不辦，本部組織，先自延攬專家，樹立幹部入手，再行充實機構，招致人材，務使以專門之技能，致力於路政。

鐵路問題：其計劃與研究，關於鐵路事業之改良，應從各部門同時推進，其尤要者，如管理制度之改進，財務之整理，會計制度之樹立，運輸業務。

扶助生產：世界各國之經濟問題，每在生產過剩，而我國則在生產不足，况戰事綿延數年，餓殍盈野，則我輩責任，更當先行力圖增加生產，以濟急需，鐵道爲經濟之動脈，生產之原動力，一切相通有無，開闢資源，溝通文化，在在非鐵道不爲功，苟效能日高，資源日富，有無易於相通，生產自然富足，故今後本部之責職，自當遵照中日交涉之原則，致力於我國鐵道事業之發展，則中日經濟提攜之力量始宏，東亞和平之基礎始穩固也。

京滬杭綫北站定五月一日開業

華中鐵道社會創立以來，至本月二十九日恰已一週年，社會當局爲謀以實績表示紀念，積極着手各種新機事業，其中舊開北車站之修理工作，現亦全部告竣，故定於五月一日正式開業，廿七日午前十一時，關係者特往視察新站舍自正面步入，右側爲一 二等休息室及警導所，左側爲三等休息室，零售店以及兌換所，此外並設有售票所十一處，查票所十處，貴賓室，日軍將兵之休息室，時局婦人會室，電報接收所，公用電話三處等，應有盡有，以期旅客之便利，其中並雇有懂日語之女招待三名，上海站長稻田氏於巡視後，發表談話如左：

上海車站現每日平均來往乘客約一萬四千人，已較數月前爲少，此次新車站修理竣工後，自倍一般乘客必將感覺便利也。

岡田西次

東京府籍，年四十三歲，主計中佐，昭和十三年任興亞院調查官。

栗澤一男

昭和五年學修院畢業，昭和九年東京帝國大學工科畢業，供職遞信省，昭和十二年任遞信事務官，十三年末任興亞院事務官。

江亢虎氏對記者發表施政方針

政試院副院長，兼銓敘部長江亢虎氏，對中聯社記者發表，政試院及銓敘部今後施政方針如下，承問施政方針，思之不勝內愧，就職以來，瞬將一月，日夜勞碌，都為修繕官署，購辦器具，安置人事，完全談不到施政兩字，雖有方針，亦無所用之，尤其人事問題，感覺痛苦萬狀，各方荐函雪片飛來，生平親故蜂擁而集，弄得形神交瘁，幾於寢饋不遑，因受經費限制，必須量入為出，又以種種關係，不能應付自如，於是左右為難，怨聲載道，欲恐係各機關一般現象，特鄙人來自草野，向無經濟，格外狼狽耳，政試院施政方針，王院長自有卓見，鄙人個人感想，以為中國古來取士用人，本有學校，選舉，政試，三途，今日之事，大可三途並用，略仿三代庠序，及後世儒學之制，全國國立大學五六處，各縣縣立中學一二處，小學十餘處，指選拔優異，供給膳宿，樹為模範，藉資觀摩，其餘學校聽憑私立，但一年三考，鄭重嚴明，略如科舉故事，第一，合格者方准入中學，第二，合格者方准入大學，第三，合格者方准通籍登庸，畢業學生不妨多，中試名額不妨少，對於重要職官，人民代表，仍須再經合法團體選舉產生，此所謂三途並用也，至於銓敘部事，組織規程，本極完密，果能照辦，應無異議，惟值此非常時期，運動和平等於革命，當然應有通融辦法，甚盼國府明令規定，庶幾率循有據，且免別生流弊，所感可惜者，考試院人員，不能悉由政試得來，銓敘部人員，不能悉由銓敘得來，一切人事困難，無不由此而起，惟望和平大定，建

設有成，院部備具規範，政事重上軌道，庶幾理想，實現萬一，茲更有附帶聲明者，三十年前鄙人倡立中國社會黨，當時會有黨員六十餘萬人，自經非法解散，從未別有組織，現在各黨各派合作，本黨亦已通告恢復，當於他黨同時準備作公開發法之政治活動，惟憲政尚未實施，鄙人供職中央，所有用人行政，決不稍存黨見，亦決不假院部為位置黨員之機關，此即鄙人顧名思義，尊重考試，銓敘，精神之意，朝野內外幸共鑒之。

天津問題即可解決

存銀已有相當辦法

英國駐日大使克萊琪，於本月十九日下午三時半，赴外務次官官邸訪問谷次官，就天津問題，作一小時之談話，原天津問題，由過去谷外次及克萊琪之談判，大致已告解決，故本日之會議，似僅就日英間交換之備忘錄字句，有所商議耳，因此所謂天津問題，在日英談判範圍內者，可謂大體已成立諒解，日政府俟現赴華北與現地方面商議解決租界檢查之準備，出席華北經濟對策協議會之堀內東亞局長歸返東京，辦竣一切手續後，即可與英國調印，大致本月杪，當可成立完全解決，聞被視為天津問題中最大難關之現銀問題之解決方針如下。

- 一、現銀仍照舊收管於交通銀行地下室。
- 二、由日英兩國總領事會同封存。
- 三、由日英美法等各國係國，組織處理委員會，作具體的處置。
- 四、處置方法之一，提出十萬鎊，購買加拿大小麥，充救濟難民之用。
- 五、上項小麥之購買，委託正金銀行分行成花旗銀行辦理。

又法租界內之現銀，因東京及巴黎兩地之日法談判，以及英國克萊琪大使向法折衝結果，似亦將於最近以同於英租界現銀之方式解決，故去夏以來，導日英關係於極度緊張之天津問題，可謂已上解決之途矣。

月任大使館一等通譯官，服務於中國，十二年九月任大使館書記官，服務於中國迄今。

谷荻那華雄大佐

生於茨城縣，日本士官學校第二十九期畢業，大正六年任少尉軍官，第十九師團參謀，陸軍省新聞班，滿洲事變時就職於關東軍司令部，其後歷任參謀本部中國駐屯軍司令部官佐，來往於滿洲中國，為日本陸軍有名之中國通。

川本芳太郎步兵大佐

生於廣島縣，日本士官學校第三十一期畢業，大正八年任少尉，歷任中國駐屯軍參謀，陸軍省，參謀本部課員，陸軍省軍務局課員，與亞院調查官，與谷荻大佐同為日本陸軍部內有數之中國通。

石原幸次步兵少佐

生於山梨縣，日本士官學校第三十期畢業，東京外國語學校畢業，服務於參謀本部。

晴氣慶胤砲兵少佐

生於佐賀縣，日本士官學校第三十期砲兵科出身，為參謀本部課員，駐華有年，且為中國通。

平井豐一主計中佐

生於岐阜縣，大正九年任主計少尉，歷任關東軍經理部員，曾服務中國，及美國，海外拓殖委員會幹事，軍務局課員。

大村敏風主計少佐

生於山口縣，大正八年任主計少佐，陸軍被服本廠廠員，服務於關東軍司令部。

須賀彥次郎海軍少將

生於三重縣，今年五十二歲，昭和五年一月補軍司令部出任，同

時駐在漢口，七年四月兼第一遣華艦隊司令部附駐南京，繼任第三艦隊司令部附駐天津武官，華北特務部員，服務上海，任海軍武官府附，為海軍部內有數之中國通。

犬養健

生於明治二十九年，故犬養毅之公子，大正六年學修院高等科畢業，攻充東京帝國大學文科哲學科，擅長創作戲曲，昭和五年以來，三次當選為衆院議員，并曾在內閣總理大臣秘書官，及遞參與官。

宇治田真義

和歌山縣籍，年四十七歲，大正五年，同文書院畢業，七年任同文書院教授，兼舍監，大正十年辭職，復任外務省情報部東方通訊社調查院長，大正十三年任東亞同文調查部主任，以至今日，連任十七年。

杉原荒太

生於明治三十二年八月，大正十一年三月畢業於大阪市立高等商業學校，十三年一月外交官試驗合格，十三年六月任外務書記生，赴美國服務，十四年十二月任外交官補，赴美國任職，昭和四年一月，任外務事務官服務於條約局第二課，七年一月任公使館三等書記官，來華服務（駐滬）八年七月任領事服務於上海，十一年八月，任外務事務官，任職條約局第一課，十一年十二月任外務書記官，條約局第二課長，其後任東亞局第一課長，十五年一月任大使館一等書記官，來華服務。

下田武三

生於明治四十年四月，昭和六年三月畢業於東京帝國大學，六年九月外交官試驗合格，六年十月高等文官試驗合格，六年十二月任外務書記生，赴法國服務，八年六月，任外交官補，在法國任職，九年六月赴荷蘭服務，十一年六月任外務官事務官，服務於條約局第一課，十五年三月任大使館三等書記官，來華服務。

，任外交官補，服務中國，同三年七月，服務英國，同十年三月，任文化事業部第一課長，其後，任洛桑磯領事以迄現在。

矢野征記

生於明治三十三年，大正十三年四月畢業於東京帝國大學，十四年十一月外交官試驗合格，十四年十二月，任外務書記生，赴美國服務，昭和二年十一月，任領事官補赴紐約服務，四年十月任外交官補，在中國服務，五年三月服務於廣東，六年三月任副領事，八年五月任外務事務官，服務情報部，十年八月任大使館二等書記官，赴滿洲國服務，依願免本職，康德三年九月，任外務部政務司長，康德四年七月，任滿洲國國務院外務局參事官，依願免本職，昭和十二年八月，任外務書記官情報部第三課長，十三年九月，任內閣情報部委員，十三年十二月，任興亞書記官，興亞院政務部第三課長迄今。

安藤明道

愛知縣人，生於明治二十七年十月二十六日，大正九年七月，任大藏省囑託，十一年三月任司稅官，昭和十二年十月任長崎稅關長，十四年三月任興亞院調查官，現任經濟第三局長。

木村四郎七

明治三十五年十月生，昭和二年三月東京帝國大學畢業，五年九月外交官試驗合格，五年十二月任外務書記生，赴美國服務，七年六月任外交官補，在美服務，九年十二月任領事官補，服務於哈爾濱，十一年十月任外務事務官，任職於東亞局第三課，十二月一月兼任對滿事務局事務官，十四年十月，任大使館三等書記官，服務於中國，派赴上海服務迄今。

石黑四郎

生於明治四十一年一月，昭和五年九月外交官試驗合格，六年三月畢業於東京商大，六年四月任外務書記生，服務於英國，七年十月任外交官補，赴英國服務，八年五月作為全權委員，參加倫敦國際經濟會議，十一年十月任外務事務官，服務於東亞第一課，十三年三月

任大使館三等書記官兼領事，來華服務駐滬迄今。

中根直介

明治三十二年十一月生，大正十年三月畢業於東京外國語學校，十年四月任外務通譯生，服務與赤峯，十一年十一月服務於遼陽，十四年七月任外務書記生，十五年四月服務於赤峯，昭和十五年八月任外務屬，任職亞細亞第一課長，七年二月任外務書記生，赴奉天服務，並服務於牛莊，七年七月任職錦州，七年十二月任職天津，八年三月任副領事，赴赤峯服務，九年八月赴承德服務，十年十月服務於張家口，其後任領事，十四年十一月服務於上海。

桑原重遠

熊本縣人，生於明治二十九年三月三十一日，大正八年八月任海軍少尉，昭和十一年十一月升中校，十四年五月任興亞院調查官迄今。

日高信六郎

明治二十六年生，籍貫福岡縣，大正八年帝國大學畢業，同年十一月被任為外務省事務官，其後為日內瓦國際聯盟會首屆會議日本代表隨員，參加會議及數次為隨員，參與重要國際會議，昭和十二年四月，任命為大使館二等書記官，服務中國，派赴南京，後服務於宮內省以迄現在。

松本俊一

明治三十六年生，籍貫廣島縣，曾為大藏省屬官，大正十年六月為外務省事務官，入外交界，邇來服務於和平條約事務局，及駐海牙國際法典編纂會議日本代表隨員等，昭和十年八月，任條約局第一課長，以迄現在。

清水董三

生於明治二十六年八月，大正四年六月畢業於東亞同文書院，八年九月在東亞同文書院任教授，昭和四年七月外務省囑託，八年六月任外務省翻譯官，九年六月任公使館一等通譯官，來華服務，十年五

猶疑躊躇的情形，本來外國人拿外國的尺子來量我們的尺寸，恐怕量不得，我想這就是日本真正的情形。

我們現在對於汪閣下領導的國民政府，很願意給與全幅的協力，那就不用說了，就是國事方面，國家的力量，綽綽有餘，無論政治方面，思想方面，情緒方面，以及外交方面，可以自由的貫徹自己的主張，這一點請閣下放心，現在日本政府同國民政府，有了共同的目標，共同的前途，這一條路是很有價值的。

因為兩個國家能夠提攜協力，我相信天下沒有不能克服的事情，而要堅固的協力，就要有誠意，要忍耐，要努力，

今天是可紀念的，而可慶賀的，堅固壯烈的，覺悟的一天，在這裏借主人的酒盃，高高的舉起來，恭祝主人以及國民政府諸公的健康與奮鬥，並祝國民政府的萬歲。

國府各部長市長歡宴日國民使節團

財政部長周佛海，工商部長梅思平，鐵道部長傅式說，交通部長諸青來，農礦部長趙毓松等，於廿七日午十二時，假首都飯店禮廳，聯合設宴招待日前抵京之日本國民慶祝使節團，經濟，產業界代表，到八田嘉明等代表十數人，分坐松竹梅三席，松席首八田嘉明，周佛海，諸青來等，竹席首位莊司乙吉，梅思平，趙毓松等，梅席首位小野俊一，傅式說等，酒過數巡，由財長周佛海致歡迎詞，略謂今承諸君降臨，萬分欣幸，中日兩國，原為同文同種，過去因雙方隔閡，造成不幸事件，自汪先生廿七年十二月廿九日豔電發表後，中日國交日見友善，將來雙方在政治，交通，任何方面，均須推誠合作，尤以經濟合作最主要，尚望在座諸君，予以提攜，協力向建設東亞新秩序之途邁進，今日得能晤聚一堂，愉快萬勝，敬祝諸君健康云云，繼由八田嘉明氏代表答詞，略謂本人代表日本國民來華慶祝盛典，國府還都後，在政治及各方面，端賴各部長悉心整理，尤對經濟方面，希望中日提攜，經濟合作基礎，早日發表，吾等為經濟代表，當盡力排除

經濟合作之障礙，此次來華目的，於經濟合作之一點，實為無限期待，尚望在座諸君共策進行，以底於成，茲承各部長熱烈招待，謹代表致謝云云，賓主盡歡，至二時許散席。

阿部全權特使及隨員之略歷

阿部信行大將

今年六十六歲，生於石川縣，畢業於故鄉金澤市中學，進該市第四高等學校理科，但受同鄉前輩林銑十郎大將等之影響，中途轉學，入士官學校，明治三十年，畢業於砲兵科(第九期)，與松本荒木，木屋真崎，林仙之大將等同期，三十一年任少尉，昭和八年任陸軍大將，其間歷任駐德奧斯塔利武官，砲兵學校教官，參謀本部課長，陸軍大學校監事，參謀本部總務部長，陸軍省軍務局長，陸軍次官等，昭和五年六月，宇垣陸相生病時，任日本最初之無任相大臣，臨時代理陸相，其次，歷任第四師團長，台灣軍司令官，軍事參議官等要職，昭和十一年，二二六事件時，負軍部長老之責，作四月預備役，悠然自適，昭和十四年四月，由近衛公之推荐，就任東亞同文會理事長，活躍於處理事變之側面運動，同年八月，平沼內閣總辭職時，推為後繼內閣之首揆，至本年一月止，擔當複雜之日本內外時局，大將之為人，頗為樂觀，頭腦明晰，有懷密之思攷力，與健實圓滿之言動，而不浮華，在任何時，均具他人之長，青年將校時代，在某砲兵聯隊時，得上峯之信任，上峯擬以女妻之，但阿部大將搖首曰，一今後恐他人傳說，得上峯之協助而晉級，故不能同意，由此可見大將青年時之自信，且表現聖將之性格，個人生活，並無趣味，閒來惟讀書以自娛，生平頗愛養鳥，在西大久保之邱陵內，飼有多數小鳥，此亦可顯示大將之性格云。

太田一郎

明治三五年生，籍貫茨城縣，大正十三年一月高等文官考試外交科及格，同十三年六月，為外務省駐外研究員，留學中國，昭和二年

係抱著無限的光明前途，這是民衆對於孫先生的大亞洲主義，對於日本近來所提倡的建設東亞新秩序，有了深切的覺悟和堅決的實行決心，知道這是中日合作的正當途徑，這是東亞復興的基石，因為這樣，所以這樣的熱烈慶祝。

這一次的慶祝，是中國民衆覺悟的表現，實行決心的表現，閣下等於此時得來參加使中國明白了解日本對於中國殷切的期望和誠懇的援助，中國民衆必能由此益加奮發，向於中日兩國之共同目的而共同前進。

中國現在還沒有做到全面的和平，全國民衆，仍在艱難困苦之中，與念及此，舉行慶祝，似乎太早，但是這一次的慶祝，是表示中國民衆向著新的生命而努力奮鬥，前途有無限的光明輝映着，引導着，中國民衆使之從今以後，爲不斷的努力，以底於成功，所以這一次的慶祝是極有意義的，閣下等此來，給與中國民衆以無限的精神上的激勵與安慰，同時閣下等必能以中國民衆對於日本的熱忱與誠意，轉達於日本的朝野，鄙人等對於閣下等之遠來跋涉，抱有甚深之興奮與感謝，同時對於中日合併，復興東亞之前途，抱有極大之信念與決心，謹以此意，滿舉一杯，祝中日兩國親善，祝東亞和平，祝閣下等健康。

日大使答詞

敝人代表同人說幾句話，表示謝意，今天舉行國民政府還都的典禮，我們使節能夠參加典禮，是我們感覺極大的光榮，今天晚上，又蒙殷切的招待，並且主人給我們講很誠懇的話，我們尤其感謝的。

這次國民政府還都南京，發揮獨立自主的本能，一面直接的增進民衆的福利，一面分擔建設新東亞的事業，我認爲這是繼續孫文先生的素願，把他的遺志具體化的我們爲中華民國，爲中日兩國，同時爲東亞，實在不勝慶賀的。

我們離開本國，參加典禮的時候，舉國如狂歡送我們的，也是爲

了這意義，

我在這裏先要說的，這是在中國有一部份人，誤會我們日本的真意，觀察日本有錯誤，有時候故意的離間兩國邦交，以致發生過去三年不幸的事態，在這種環境之下，汪閣下還有當局各位，拿民衆的心理，作爲自己的心理，諒解日本的真意，掛了和平建國的旗子，挺身而出，指示中華民國應走的路線，以完成這次的還都，各位這種的正義的觀念，同實行的力量，我在這次表示十二分的敬意。

剛才汪閣下也講過，現在中國還沒有實現全面的和平，有些地方的民衆，還在艱難困苦之中，還有繼續動兵抵抗的，所以這次以後，還得克復許多的困難，與障礙，須要非常的奮鬥，同努力，還是當然的，閣下剛纔說，現在舉行典禮，似乎太早，我想就是考慮這一點的，但是閣下也說，這回的典禮，並不是僅僅喜歡的典禮，就是打破前途的障礙的一種宣戰的典禮，就是作一番大事業的時候，表示奮鬥努力的決心的典禮，我們離開日本的時候，一路上各處的人，都給我們送行，這不是僅僅歡喜國民政府還都南京的，而是對於中華民國憂國之士的決心努力，表示同情激勵，我們須要援助國民政府的意思，他們對於今天的典禮，並不認爲無謂的舉動，認爲很有意義的，我們參加典禮的，也是如此，就是敬佩各位的決，祝願各位以後克服所有的困難，祝願從今日出發將來發揮真正的力量。

我們離開日本的時候，全國國民，熱烈的歡送，我聽說有人看這情形，以爲日本國民已經不願意戰爭，就無原無故的希望和平的，或者有人批評，這是日本國家的力量，日加低下的一個證據，這是完全才知道日本的，前幾年各方面的人，觀察日本的政治，財政，軍事，還有國民的志向，都以爲不足作事，然而以後的情形如何，日本在平時的時候，備受種種的批評，就是自己對於自己也有許多批評，不過一旦關於國家的正義，國家的存在，人類的福祉的問題，馬上發生超越一切的行動，政治方面，馬上就一致，財政方面，就馬上發揮力量，軍事方面，一絲不亂，完全聽大元帥陛下之命令而動，一點都沒有

禮堂莊嚴肅穆：禮堂佈置於正中懸以中日兩國國旗，禮堂四周，爲潔白之粉壁，襯此托東方兩大國之國旗，格外顯得莊嚴偉大，禮堂之左，爲日本特使及慶祝使節團暨日方海軍來賓席次，禮堂之右爲汪代主席及各院部會長官席次。

典禮循序告成：十時正，國府汪代主席步入禮堂後，日本特使及日本慶祝使節團亦接踵而入，典禮於是開始，田國府參軍處總務局長袁厚之擔任司機，其秩序爲（一）奏樂，（二）主席就位，（三）日本使節就位，（四）奏國樂，（五）外長裕民誼致詞，（六）特使致祝詞，（七）日方慶祝使節致祝詞，（八）汪主席致答詞，（九）賓主相對一鞠躬，（十）奏樂，（十一）禮成。

褚外長開會詞：友邦日本各位代表，今日舉行慶祝國府還都典禮和平典禮，承友邦日本各位代表惠臨致祝，鄙人忝兼外交部長謹以至誠表示歡迎，此次國民政府還都南京，乃順應全國人民之渴求，實現東亞和平之初步，並將與我友邦日本共同努力，本善鄰友好共同防共經濟合作之原則，掃除過去之誤解與糾紛，確立將來之親善關係，以達到共榮之鵠的，力令國府還都，業已實現，全面和平，已有基礎，從此進而分擔東亞永久和平，及建設新中國之工作，中日兩國，同深利賴，鄙人承乏外交，逢茲盛會，得與各位握手相慶，私衷愉快之餘，謹再踴躍，深致感謝之意。

阿部大使祝詞：今日際茲舉行慶祝中華民國國民政府還都典禮，本大使奉命來華，表示慶祝之意，是乃本大使所最引爲光榮者也，中日事變勃發起來，將已三載，中日兩國，本應互相親睦，而今遭逢如此禍難，實爲遺憾，此時正宜策劃百年之大計，以圖轉禍爲福，汪主席閣下及各位，有鑑於此，同心協力，完成國民政府還都之舉，此實新中國發展之第一步，而建設東亞新秩序之事業，更因此而促其進行，爲兩國計，曷勝慶賀，至於日本政府之方針，已經屢次宣明於內外，國民政府之方策，亦相一致，是故日本政府特派本大使前來，轉達全國一致之祝意，惟欲收拾時局，對內安撫生民，使其樂業安居，對

外調整邦交，以宣揚信義於天下，其前途尙不易易，所望以後克服一切困難，以完成其使命而已，本大使於此重申日本對於貴國政府之發展興隆，必當儘量協力，並謹致慶祝之忱。

汪代主席答詞：今日爲慶祝還都典禮，大日本各位代表榮蒞首都，參加典禮，本代主席代表本國政府與人民，謹以至誠實至親善之忱，表示十分歡悅，十分感謝，頃承阿部大使暨各位代表致詞申祝，曷勝感動，曷勝榮幸，國父孫總理從前在神戶演講大亞洲主義，內云「在亞洲最大的民族，是中國與日本，潮流所趨，一定要連絡的」，又云「東方文化是王道，西方文化是霸道，霸道終久要服從王道的」，遺教煌煌，對於中日兩國共同努力復興東亞再三致意，事變以來，日本提出建設東亞新秩序，所謂建設東亞新秩序者，有兩點重大意義，第一點是將東亞百年來的經濟侵略，以及二十年的共產猖獗根本掃除，第二點是中日兩國，本於善鄰友好互相提攜的原則，相與協力來擔負建設東亞新秩序的責任，由此觀之，建設東亞新秩序的意義與孫總理大亞洲主義，完全相同，若合符節，現在我們要將兩國邦交調整起來，同心協力，以分擔建設東亞的責任，這是根據於歷史的事實與固有的主義，我們當以最大的努力期其實現，謹略抒所懷想各位代表，必深具同感也，敬祝大日本國不皇陛下福壽康寧，大日本國國運昌隆，各位代表履歷綏和。

汪代主席歡宴阿部大使等

二十六日七時，汪代理國民政府主席，於國民政府內，宴阿部特使及日本國民使節，席間相互致詞，辭意誠懇，茲分錄於后。

汪主席致詞

阿部大使閣下，各位國民使節，當中國民衆慶祝國民政府還都擁護和平之際，閣下等遠來慶祝，實令中國朝野生無限之興奮與感謝，這一次的慶祝，是有歷史的意義的，民衆爲什麼這樣的熱烈慶祝呢，這是民衆對於和平的認識，詳細些說，這是民衆對於中日兩國的新關

我親愛的同胞，我在全國民衆慶祝國民政府還都擁護和平的日子，提出罪己的口號，爲的是鞭策自己，並互相鞭策，從前兩國交戰，戰敗的國家要負擔賠款割地的義務，於是或者垂頭喪氣，偷生苟活，或者厲心切齒，立意報仇，如今我們所要擔負的，不是這種義務，而是另一種義務，這種義務不是等閒，即是要中國與日本共同擔負復興東亞的責任，這種責任真不是等閒的，我們常常聽說「中日協力」，我們不止慚愧，而且着急，我們的治政力量，文化力量，軍事力量，能講得上和日本協力嗎？但是我們慚愧無用，着急無用，我們只有鞭策自己，加倍努力，以求繼續不已的進步，進步的結果，使日本有覺得中國是復興，東亞的一個最良的伙伴，一個不可缺少的伙伴，那麼，中日兩國相依爲命的關係，便做成了，共存共榮的基礎，便奠定了，而三年以來，兩國因爲戰爭所忍受的種種犧牲，也就得到莫大的代價了，這是每一個從事和平反共建國的同志，都應該時時刻刻放在心裏，而以之爲一切行動之準繩的。

最後，我還有幾句話，告訴重慶方面對於和平運動抱着反對的見解的人，我深深知道，中國以內，除了共產黨及其走狗以外，沒有不想望和平的，他們所以反對和平，無非懷疑和平之不能實現，他們認定中日兩國不能共存，「及汝借亡」實爲其一切政略軍略之出發點，如果中日兩國可以共存，那又何必走向「及汝借亡」之路呢，二十七年一月十六日，日本會聲明不以國民政府爲對手，同年十一月三日，日本又會聲明日本的真正希望不在中國之滅亡，而在中國之興隆，能與日本分擔東亞的責任，並且聲明，如果國民政府能放棄其抗日容共的政策，爲人事的更迭，則日本必不拒其重新建立，如今國民政府使節及國民政府還都南京，發表宣言，闡明政策之後，日本政府使節及國民使節便到來了，即此一端，可以和平必非不能實現，而且和平的第一步已經有事實的表現了，來罷，勿再爲和平之障礙，勿使全面和平因你們的反對與懷疑而有所阻滯，和平之實現有待我們全國民衆之努力，如果努力，和平方案只有更好，如果不努力，和平方案雖好，亦徒託空言，我們於慶祝國民政府還都擁護和平之際，格外想念你們，願

意你們共同努力，向着和平反共建國的光明大道勇猛前進。

日特使阿部大將安抵首都

日本派遣來華特使阿部信行大將，及日本國民慶祝使節團一行，於廿二日由滬搭鹿島丸廿三日晨八時抵下關安宅碼頭，前往歡迎者，有褚民誼，高冠吾，及西尾大將代表今井大佐，南京總領事花輪等，暨國府市府軍樂隊儀仗兵等，九時十分在警笛數聲中，鹿島丸漸傍岸，阿部大使及慶祝使節，於君代樂聲裏步上碼頭，阿部特使身衣禮服，鼻架晶鏡，精神奕奕，面露笑容，與歡迎者一點首爲禮，即乘汽車赴鼓樓大使館休息，是時中山道上，遍懸燈彩，兩旁人民熱烈歡迎，抵鼓樓公園入口處，由日方南京居留民暨友邦各界代表數百人，站立道旁，持旗歡迎。

慶祝國府還都在國府舉行大典

國民政府，於二十六日上午十時，在大禮堂舉行慶祝還都擁護和平大典，國府自汪代主席以下各院部會長及各省市地方長官，暨華僑代表等，友邦方面，到有日本政府特派駐華全權大使阿部氏，及日本慶祝使節團暨西尾總司令官代表板垣總參謀長等，中日要人共達三百餘人，濟濟一堂，情況至爲熱烈，茲將各情分於后。

俊彥咸集參加：昨日參加大典者爲國府汪代主席及行政院副院長兼外交部長褚民誼，立法院長陳公博，司法院長溫宗堯，監察院長梁鴻志，考試院長王揖唐，暨各部長次長，各委員會委員長，及江蘇省長陳則民，浙江省長汪瑞閩，安徽省長倪道烜，華僑代表何弼筵，陳洞庭等，來賓則爲日本政府特派駐華全權大使阿部信行氏，及日方國民慶祝使節團，暨西尾大將代表板垣總參謀長等，共約三百餘人，躊躇踴躍，極一時之盛。

國府迎接日使：九時二十分，國府派典禮局長蕭奇斌，外交部實際處長尤文藻，赴日本大使館迎接阿部特使，九時四十分阿部特使於國府樂隊奏樂聲中截止，當由迎接人員導往大禮堂右側，略事休憩。

戰時支出之浩大，以及陸戰之對峙僵局，均與其地位絕端不利，同時德國則海陸方面，均佔優勝。

中立國方面，對於英國之所為，亦多極端非議，據華盛頓傳來消息，美國下議院議員陶克孫宣稱，北歐之事態，英國實當完全負責，在戰爭時代，英國每為中立國之大累，在英國未宣戰之前，曾極力慫恿美國，加入聯軍。

該議員繼云，英國之深入北歐國家領海，乃欲以其繼起之事態，引動美國之同情，然而英國則犯有破壞中立之罪名矣，如有某一外國，在台拉灣江中埋置水雷，則美國將認為一種戰爭行為矣。

在腦威港內，發現英國船上載克的司驅逐機五十架之事實，足見英國有在腦威建設對德作戰根據地之企圖，該議院於是極言德國破壞英國在腦威企圖之合理。

罪己的精神

汪精衛

怎樣纔能擔負起和平反共建國的責任呢，扼要一句話，要有罪己的精神。

關於和平運動，一般人所熱烈要求的是收回主權，完成國家之獨立自由，這誠然是必要的，而且是這一次和平運動之真實意義，但是這要求如何纔能可以達到呢，扼要一句話，要有罪己的精神，纔可以達到。

罪己的精神與傲慢不同，與卑屈更不同，何以說與傲慢不同呢。如今重慶方面還有人說「這一次的戰爭，日本是侵略者，中國是被侵略者，所以只要日本撤兵，就一切完了」這是徹頭徹尾的傲慢精神，釀成這一次的戰爭，中國方面全然沒有責任嗎，「中國是被侵略者」，中國何以會被侵略呢，因為中國積弱，中國何以積弱呢，因為中國之內，軍閥縱橫，共匪猖獗，中國何以會軍閥縱橫共匪猖獗呢，因為中國政治沒有修明，經濟沒有發達，這樣，中國能說沒有責任嗎，中國以前因為傲慢，弄到這步田地，如今傲慢精神還不去，恐不至國亡種滅不止，何以說與卑屈不同呢，有些人說，「中國因為軍事失利

，眼見得抗戰到底最後勝利是無望了，所以不得不低心下氣，講求和平，以求苟延國家民族的生命」，這是卑屈精神，這樣卑屈精神是懦弱的，是苟且的，懦弱苟且的人，決不能擔負起和平反共建國的責任。

然則罪己的精神是怎樣呢，我舉出以下兩點：

第一，要有深切的反省，我們是果肯將孫先生的大亞洲主義細心研究，便可知道，中日兩國只可為友，不可為敵，我們如果肯將事變以來日本方面建設東亞新秩序的主張，細心研究，從日本政府宣布的國策，以及日本全國的輿論，一一探討，便可知道日本確具有排除中日兩國以往糾紛，重新建立將來親善關係共存共榮復興東亞的大決心，我們如果肯將善隣友好共同防共經濟提攜的原則，細心研究，便可知道根據這些原則，以定出合理的方案，俾中日兩方皆受其益，並非不可能，我們經過了這種研究之後，應該恍然大悟。從前沒有及早想到此者，以至弄到兵連禍結，民不聊生，我們應該拿着古人所說，「從前種種譬如昨日死，以後種種譬如今日生」的精神，重頭幹起。

第二，要有深刻的責任心，一種主張到了實行的時候，必然會發生種種窒礙，種種困難的，尤其今日在全面和平沒有達到的時候，種種窒礙種種困難更不能免，我們經過深刻反省之後，我們便應先責己後責人，例如收回主權，日本曾經屢次聲明，為要中國能夠分擔建設東亞的責任，日本不但尊重中國的主權，並且還要援助中國完成其為獨立自主國家所必須之條件，所以收還主權，是沒有問題的，但是中國不要只知道盼望日本交還，中國必須知道，怎樣纔能使日本放心交還，怎樣纔能使日本樂於交還，中國每一個人必須提起全副精神，每一件事，都從改善中日兩國關係復興東亞着想，使得每一件事都能表現出一種新精神，這種新精神，足以使中日兩國很迅速的很穩實的走上共存共榮之路，那麼，日本自然放心交還的了，這是中國收回主權的第一要義，總而言之，中國必須盡其在我，古人說「責己重以周」，又說「重以周故不怠」，這是致理名言，我們不可不確切做到。

收，事實上「夕土」之情形，較之租界本身良好多多，蓋上海特別市政府有完全之管理權，而能行施其職權也。

能使事態更形惡化者，乃最近發現之工部局虧累一千萬元也，在未來之數年中，工部局預算之平衡，渺無希望，吾人於此，對於工部局向無選舉權之華人納稅人大事收斂，而浪費於少數「要員」之豐肥薪給上，可得一幅明顯之印象，同時工部局對於其所負之責任，則完全不顧，一任上海居民面對危險疾病。

工部局既放棄其責任，又類於破產，自不當繼續存在，而有取消之必要，欲有所為，此其時矣。

▲德國之戰爭目的▼

自歐戰開始以來，關於各交戰國之目的，已有許多議論，如英法兩國之論調而信以為真，則吾人可以想像一個貪得無厭之德國，在其力之所及，攫取一切，以歸已有，然而如吾人對於事實加以深切之攷察，而以毫無偏見之態度，觀察事態，則有種種事實，漸漸發現，而顯出一種完全相反之局面。

以言攫取，則英法兩國當可獲得錦標，此兩國者，實有全世界富源之一半，統制全世界航路，確有不可計算之天然富源，領治若干小民族，而任意驅使之，前次世界大戰結束後，聯軍方面即草擬凡爾賽條約，為結束戰爭之戰爭最後之一章，英法兩國，絕對不容德國有呼吸之餘地，自然之進步，反而以種種方法，束縛德國，使德國民族，有消滅之危險。

在凡爾賽條約之後，與希特拉當權之前，德國情形，誠屬可鄰，然而希特拉則將整個局面，加以改變，德國在民族集團中重行抬頭，其間雖曾有一度和平，然而在此期內，英法兩國則在計劃再度予德國以打擊，去年九月，因德國之收還但澤問題，事變隨即發生，希特拉順從德國民意，向波蘭政府爭取德國固有之權利，然而到處遇着阻礙，聯軍方面，甚致對德宣戰。

此後吾人屢聞雙方之戰爭目的，在聯軍方面，吾人所聞者，無非

為毀滅德國，在德國方面，則未有與此同樣之願望，德國所欲者，乃在世界民族間，佔其應得之地位，使其人民不致類於飢餓，而與他國有和平通商之機會，即此數端，德國亦未得到，故今日之德國，乃在爭取此種應有之權利也，德國必欲收還其舊日為英法兩國所奪之殖民地，以及為波蘭此利時丹麥法國所分割之德國土地，德國亦當有航海之自由，俾其工業出品，得以輸出至友好之國家。

以上各點，乃德國之戰事目標，至說德國有征服歐洲，控制全世界之野心，乃倫敦宣傳機關幻想中無稽之談耳。

▲英國破壞腦威中立▼

英國之任意破壞腦威中立，在腦威領海播放水雷，其整個影響，已漸明於世，德國所作之反動，佔領腦威之一部，乃純屬出於自衛，腦威之地位，誠然不幸，然而腦威又不能對英國作任何之反抗，一切舉動，全憑德國耳。

英國之行爲，實為歷史上國際陰謀之最險惡者，蓋封鎖腦威領海，無非逼令德國採取自衛方法，而同時壓迫腦威，使之加入聯軍方面，參與歐戰。

丹麥於四月八日，由德國軍隊和平佔領，蓋已了解時局之真態，而接受德國之臨時保護矣，如腦威而亦曾採取同樣態度，則今日腦威境內之戰事，當可不致發生，而腦威領海之封鎖，當由德國爲之，而非英國也。

英國之行爲，可謂個人之拼死行爲，英國海軍逐日損失之奇重，

▲注意▼

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好和平之民族，一切誤會消除之後，兩個愛好和平之民族間，自無發生爭鬥之可能，吾人今日歡迎阿部大將來華，謹向中日人民，提醒其所負之共同責任，取得雙方之諒解，相互之尊重，以建東亞永久之和平。

▲重慶崩潰在即▼

自最近國民政府還都南京後，華南華北重慶軍隊之來歸順者，日有所聞。

與此種消息同時傳來者，有重慶宣傳機關所發出之反攻勝利消息，此種消息，如非以小數游擊匪之偶而侵入淪陷區域，為大規模之戰事者，則可謂之完全無稽，

重慶方面，對外交通之被切斷，軍火之缺乏，加之共產黨之壓力，使蔣介石及其手下，無法挽回其所受之消失，其所有希望，已等於零，如天氣繼續轉好，則重慶之最後防禦，又將受日空軍之連續轟炸矣。

新政府於四月六日，發出停戰命令後，兩廣前線之反戰空氣，一時非常高漲，廣西南部軍隊一師，忽然停止攻擊，該師軍隊，雖被繳械，然而重慶政府得到此項消息之時，非常震驚，乃派陳誠李宗仁馮玉祥及其他高級將領多人，分往各前線，督飭繼續抗戰。

在廣東中部東河一帶之游擊隊，由其隊長率領，與南部另一游擊隊連絡變叛。

以上所述，不過略記一二，但內部腐化之情形，可見一斑，至於共產黨之壓迫，則無須引證日本方面之消息，其他外國中立方面之官方教會報紙之消息，關於國共關係之惡化，均有確切之指示。

上星期延安方面，共產軍領袖與重慶，因來自蘇俄之軍火分派問題，大起爭執，共產黨堅持蘇俄方面運來之軍火，原為資助共產軍隊，重慶不得分用，雙方堅持，幾至不能分解，乃向莫斯科請求調解，此事發生之後，共產黨領袖，乃組織團體，調查重慶要人如宋氏一家之幕後活動，結果向重慶政府提出懲戒重慶財政部長孔祥熙之要求，

其理由為孔氏之假公濟私，行為非法，並要求孔氏立即辭職。

重慶方面之真實情形，無須作過甚之辭，事實具在宋氏之沒落，可指日而待矣。

▲無代表權利無納稅義務▼

每年舉行之「門狗」式上海工部局選舉，又將開始，而對於中國人民永久之一件不公平事實，又為各方注意之集中焦點。

上海之公共租界，無容爭辯，為中國領土，但在其現在之制度下，不但為一種非法之機關，亦且為英國陰謀侵略，種族歧視之窩藏，中國人之有產業而納捐稅者，無選舉權，在董事會，無直接代表權，以選舉權問題言之，則並不視為公共租界之居民，華人納稅人當然依據無代表權利無納稅義務之原則，要求與其他外人有同樣之選舉權，但其所得之答案，則為陳腐之地皮章程，不許其參與租界事務，但須納稅，不得在工部局有發言權。

華人之金錢，與白種人之金錢同樣有用，然而華人乃不得與白種英國人，共同處理工部局事務，此種極度之不平，與對華人納稅人之歧視，實使天怒人怨，補救之法，惟有迅速取消租界，以之交還其主人翁中國之人民耳。

如租界之情形良好，工部局管理者確能稱職，則尚可以其所有之功績，稍以自圓，但今日上海之情形則如何。

任何人之能對上海情形，稍加攷察者，即可知工部局之失職，上海之情形，大可得東方芝加哥之榮譽，吾人尚且不敢斷定芝加哥罪惡最盛之時代，是否能及上海今日之情形。

兇殺綁架搶案以及其他恐怖，無日無之，道路污穢，即在所謂高尚之住宅區內亦如此，交通管理，幾等於無，凡欲於繁忙時間，驅車過市者，須具金剛之膽敢，有欲向工部局責問其過失者，工部局必藉口毗連之「歹士」，使其管理上發生困難，然而所謂「歹士」者，不過在少數神經過敏之上海外國記者之理想中，始有之耳，所謂「歹士」者，乃越界築路一帶區域，工部局極欲伸張其管理權以及之，以增加其稅

中華新聲半月刊

社址：南京鼓樓新村八號
總主筆及發行人：甘德雲

▲南京政府之承認問題▼

英美方面，雖曾發表將繼續承認逃亡重慶之地方政權，而不承認在南京之新中央政府，但是目前所有之徵兆，足為慰勉者，即不久之將承認新政府者，不但日本一國，德，意，西班牙，甚至蘇俄，均有承認新政府之可能。

英美所發表之宣言，無非為益葛羅薩克遜心理之特徵，蓋近百年來英國人之一言一動，幾乎成爲必然的「行」，然而事至今日，已非當時英國之能任意侵略矣，況今日世間強國，已有與英帝國相匹敵者，而又不若老朽之英國，困身於此次歐戰之中。

當西班牙內戰時，英美兩國，下注錯誤，及至佛朗哥將軍戰勝後，得到德意兩國之承認，此兩民主國乃不得不前據後恭，救顏相就，承認佛朗哥政府。

世界大勢，如當時滿洲國問題能得較善之處置，或者不致若今日之惡劣，即言英美當時，如能對日本在尚未服從蔣介石之東北三省之行動，有合理之見解，則此次之歐戰，莫可避免，亦非過甚之辭，十年來英美兩國之遠東政策，均足以表示兩國外交當局之失策，及其所具之目光，至今雖欲以種種方法，糾正以往之錯誤，然欲解決此兩民主國因外交政策不良而造成之種種困難，恐已無望矣。

新中央政府之成立，乃予各國以極好之機會，使其對華採取合於實際之步驟，不過如以最近倫敦及華盛頓所發表之宣言，爲英美態度之測驗標準者，則中英中美間之問題，恐無和平解決之希望，但是各國之將首先承認汪政府者，必能在穩定之國交上，收取種種利益，其他國家，將及時而被淘汰。

▲阿部大使之使命▼

阿部大將遣華所負之使命，較之任何兩國間之外交使節，實爲重要。

中日兩國，經兩年半之苦戰，已言歸於好，而以平等互惠之精神，共謀恢復東亞之和平，日本所派首先遣華特使阿部大將來華之時，實爲此新時代之開始。

阿部大將之來華，一則爲慶賀國民政府遷都南京，對於中國，此點乃屬非常重要，蓋遠都南京，即和平運動實力穩定之表現，對於日本，則可言中國已有負責之政府，以實現和平之計劃，故而特使此行對於恢復東亞之永久和平上，誠屬重要，此點意義，日本國內朝野人士，皆已認清，其對我國所表之賀忱，吾人誠當感謝。

阿部大將，並非專爲慶祝而來，其來華之意義，即中日合作之開始，及和平計劃之實現，亦即建設遠東和平偉大任務之開始，吾人於歡迎阿部大將之時，謹將私衷之願望，開誠於后。

其一、阿部大將爲日本前任首相，當其在任之時，曾努力造成中日間之和平，觀其在國內所負之信仰，及其東亞必有和平，然後中日人民能有福利之信心，吾人敢言阿部大將之受任爲遣華特使，必能圓滿其使命。

其次，吾人所希望者，不僅爲中日兩國邦交之恢復，吾人最後之目標，爲東亞和平之重見，故吾人希望阿部大將能以其觀察中國實際情形之結果，使中日兩國人民，得到更深切之諒解，一九三七年中日戰事之發生，實因兩國人民間之有種種誤會，故吾人希望一有明白之諒解，將永無任何紛爭之發生。

夫中日戰事，實爲東亞有史以來最慘酷之戰事，中日兩國因了解其錯誤，故重歸友好，以和平方式，解決一切問題，然而兩國人民必須互相諒解，互相體恤，以至誠謀共同之福利，然後永久之和平，得有保障。

日本爲愛好和平之國家，此次阿部大將來華時，可知中國亦爲愛



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中華新報

中華民國二十九年五月一日

第四卷

第四期

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To The Great Indian People

Now Is Your Only Chance To Shake Off The British Yoke

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

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

Now is the opportune moment to act!

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

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

JOIN THE ASIATIC LEAGUE TO OVERTHROW BRITISH IMPERIALISM!

L K KENTWELL,
Hon Secretary,

NARAM SINGH,
Asst Hon Secretary and Treasurer

8 Drum Tower Villa NANKING (CHINA)