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No. 6

VOICE of NEW CHINA

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Successor to CHINA OUTLOOK

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The Fall of Hankow

Wang Ching-Wei Fishes for Peace

The Hall-Marks of Die-Hardism

Foreign Protection and Censorship

The End of Chiang Kai-shek

Activities of the Chinese Reds

The Sino-Japanese Conflict

Shanghai Club For Sale?

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Editorial Notes & Comments

The Fall of Hankow

The rout of Chiang's forces and the capture of the Wuhan cities marks still another phase — it might be more appropriately termed a closing stage — of Japan's campaign against the corrupt and discredited Chiang Kai-shek regime.

It is now high time that all sensible Chinese take stock of the situation. Driven from their last stronghold, Chiang and his followers are now reduced to the state where they can no longer justify their claim to represent, even to a small extent, the Chinese people. The insidious propaganda of the Kuomintang and Chiang's group have, however, borne some fruit, and to-day the Chinese masses are blindly following the dictates of a small, select group, the corrupt and selfish "Chiang-Kung-Soong Dynasty," who have wilfully perverted their people into thinking that Japan is an enemy to be hated and feared.

The Japanese Government has repeatedly issued statements to the effect that Japan is not fighting against the Chinese people but against the Chiang Kai-shek government. Japan's aim is peace and co-operation with their neighbouring country. Why, then, should the Chinese people allow themselves to be involved in a conflict which a friendly neighbour is waging to rid China of a selfish and incompetent monster who only considers his own pocket and that of his family and followers?

The Chinese masses must awake and realize the true facts of the situation before they allow themselves to be plunged into further misery and suffering. They must know that they have been sacrificed for the ambition of one single man. Can this man be termed the saviour of his country if he cares not a whit for the welfare of his fellow-men?

Chiang glibly talks of "strategic retreat" in every case where he suffered a telling defeat, and he still follows the Soviet-inspired policy of the "scorched earth." Will the Chinese people still swallow such evident falsehoods of "strategic retreats? First it was a strategic retreat at Peking, then Tientsin, to be followed by further retreats at Shanghai, Nanking, Hsuechow, Wuhu, Kuukiang, Anking, Amoy, Canton, and finally the Wuhan cities. Chiang boasted proudly, before the fall of Wuhan, that he had gathered together over a million men for the defense of the important Yangtze tri-cities, and that he would resist the Japanese Army to the last man. What has happened to this empty boast?

When will the Chinese people realize the folly of further resistance? "Strategic retreats" cannot go

on for ever, and the "scorched earth" policy is ruining the better part of China. Is it for this that the Chinese soldier must fight? Surely the Chinese soldier has something better to fight for. His battle to-day is not for China but for a monster posing as a national leader who cares only for the safety and comfort of his own person. If Chiang really is a true patriot, he would not be alive to-day, he would have ended his own life long ago.

Resistance against a genuine foe is patriotic, but resistance against a friendly neighbour who only wishes to bring real peace and contentment to China is merely useless suicide. The Chinese people must not listen to the smooth insinuations of some foreigners that China is still potentially strong and is capable of prolonged resistance. That sort of flattery is false and actuated by selfish interests. Instead of listening to such flattery, the Chinese people should take serious stock of the situation and come to the realization that resistance is useless. Instead, let them turn their energy to more useful fields of endeavour. Let them take advantage of Japan's good and sincere intentions and really set about attaining that co-operation and friendship with Japan which is so necessary for the peace of Asia and the world and for the future prosperity of China.

* * *

The End of Chiang Kai-shek

The capture of Canton and then the Wuhan cities spelled the end of Chiang Kai-shek. Whether he resigns or not is immaterial, — his doom is sealed. The whole Chinese nation now regards him as a despicable and discredited figure. His bombastic utterances before the arrival of the Japanese Army at the gates of Hankow were never put into effect. He has deserted his people at the last moment and to-day even his exact whereabouts is a source of mystery. He has gone to some unknown destination with his American-educated wife, Mayling Soong, who appears to have been running the country according to her own sweet will. Mme. Chiang made a mess of the affairs of the Chinese National Aviation Commission over which she had complete control for some time, and her meddling has finally brought ruin to her spouse.

There are two alternatives left for Chiang. He must choose either the North-west or the South-west for his last refuge. In the North-west he will find ready supporters, the Soviet, but they will only transform him into a Red Puppet. If he turns to the South-west he will find no sympathy. The people of the south-western provinces have no love for Chiang. He has betrayed

them time and again. The fall of Canton can be directly attributed to him as he had denuded the southern metropolis of all its best troops and large sums of money, running into several millions, which had been collected by the Cantonese and their brethren overseas, for the purchase of aeroplanes were misappropriated by Chiang and his family for their own use. If the Cantonese must make a choice between Chiang and Japan, they would much rather capitulate to the latter instead of continuing to support the tottering "Chiang-Kung-Soong Dynasty."

After having thoroughly exploited the people of China, Chiang has taken to his heels like a cowardly dog and has left millions of his troops to their own fate. In spite of his boasts and his grandiose schemes for resistance, he has run away from his duties. He cannot, however, escape from his Nemesis. To-day he stands a disgraced and discredited coward in the eyes of his people. He has reached the end of his tether and all the millions which he and his brothers-in-law, Kung and Soong, have wreaked from the suffering and toil of the Chinese masses will not serve him in his hour of doom. His come-back is but empty talk.

* * *

Fulminations Of "The China Press"

On the occasion of the installation of Mr. Fu Siao-en as Mayor of Greater Shanghai, our morning contemporary, "The China Press," attempted to cast aspersion on the person of the new Mayor by bringing up false facts regarding the past career of Mr. Fu to discredit him in the eyes of the Shanghai public.

In the first place, let us remind our readers that "The China Press" is practically owned by Dr. H. H. Kung, Finance Minister of the defunct regime, and is heavily subsidized to publish news favourable only to Chiang Kai-shek and his cohorts. All this is done under the cloak of an American corporation which bestows upon it the protective wing of extrajurisdictional rights — rights which the former Chiang regime was purportedly so eager to rescind but which they themselves were quite willing to make use of.

As a matter of fact, the ex-Chiang regime lost a good and capable official in the person of Mr. Fu, when the Kuomintang gang tried to blackmail him in 1927 to the tune of \$1,000,000 because he was on the side of General Sun Chuan-fang, who was then Chiang Kai-shek's opponent. Rather than submit to this form of coercion, Mr. Fu preferred the sanctuary of Dairen. He returned to Shanghai about six years ago and not recently as "The China Press" makes out.

The attitude of "The China Press" was like a "voice crying out in the wilderness," as the appointment of Mr. Fu as Mayor of this great metropolis was met with approbation by practically all classes of the local community. In an editorial on October 18 the "North China Daily News" adopted a most sensible and realistic attitude towards this important appointment and we feel certain that the leading British journal was voicing the opinions of the majority of foreigners here.

The Chiang regime was never eager to employ honest and loyal men, but the New China that is arising

from the present dilemma not only needs, but asks for, men of Mr. Fu's calibre.

The new Mayor brings with him a wealth of experience in all fields of life and is keen to hasten the work of reconstruction in this area. He has already proven his courage in accepting his post in the face of possible danger to his person, and on this fact alone the public of Shanghai, both Chinese and foreign, should lend their fullest co-operation in the tremendous task which Mr. Fu has to face.

* * *

Wang Ching-wei Fishes For Peace

As soon as the fall of Hankow was confirmed there was a stack of rumours concerning peace between the Chiang Kai-shek regime and Japan and the possibility of mediation being undertaken by certain neutral powers. The train of rumours was undoubtedly set off first by Wang Ching-wei, Deputy Executive of the Kuomintang and Chairman of the Central Political Council of the defunct Chiang regime, who on October 21 in far-away Chungking issued a statement to *Reuter's* representative outlining the basis on which the Chiang regime would consider talking peace terms with Japan.

This statement was no doubt a feeler towards Japan and third powers, but as it issues from the mouth of Wang Ching-wei it can by no means be taken to represent the voice of the Chinese people. And why? First of all Wang is too closely connected with the discredited Chiang regime and this automatically disqualifies him for any collaborative position with the New Government in China, in any capacity whatsoever. Furthermore, the Japanese Government has definitely declared in its statement of January 16 last that it will not under any circumstances treat with Chiang or anyone connected with him.

Wang's statement can therefore only be termed as audacious and presumptuous. To us this statement reveals once more the traitorous nature of the man who is assisting Chiang to bring their country to ruin and disaster. From his past history alone, Wang is absolutely unfit and incompetent to make any sort of statement on behalf of the Chinese people. How can China believe or follow a person who has changed his political ideals to suit his own selfish interests? It was only a few short years ago that Wang was most vehemently denouncing the Chiang regime. When Canton declared independence of the Chiang regime in the spring of 1931, Wang was one of the rebels. In every speech he made he roundly denounced Chiang. When Chiang resigned in November 1931, the Cantonese Delegation, including Wang Ching-wei, Sun Fo, Eugene Chen and many others, left Canton for Shanghai for a conference which would enable them to take over the reins of government at Nanking. The Delegation met with obstruction at every point and finally to cap their misfortune Wang Ching-wei double-crossed them and went over to the Chiang group. Chiang was again made head of the government, chiefly through the machinations of Wang Ching-wei, and the Cantonese Delegation which took over the government in January 1932 resigned in February. For his perfidy Wang was appointed President of the Executive Yuan. Here we have the paradoxical situation where the erstwhile op-

ponent of Chiang suddenly changes his attitude and becomes a Chiang enthusiast, whereas only a short while previously the same person had been constantly attacking the Chiang regime

In practically every one of his speeches at Canton Wang termed Chiang tyrannical, corrupt and incompetent. But he was offered a high and important post at Nanking, and this coupled with his own selfish interests, made him a champion of the Chiang regime. By associating with the discredited Chiang regime and as one of those responsible for the present suffering of the people, Wang definitely proves himself to be an arch-traitor and certainly incompetent to speak for the Chinese people. Peace will only be attained with the destruction of the last vestiges of the Chiang regime, and when that time arrives the Chinese people will realize Japan's good-will and sincere intentions. The Chinese people do not require traitors like Wang to speak on their behalf, however

* * *

Foreign Protection And Censorship

In its comment on a Chinese newspaper which is subject to Chinese censorship in foreign areas and which has removed from Tientsin to Shanghai, thence to Hankow and finally to Chungking, our contemporary, the "*Shanghai Evening Post*," bombastically stated among other things that "... like our own "*Ta Mei Wan Pao*" and the "*Ta Mei Pao*", under foreign ownership and protection, are not subject to censorship." It can be taken for granted that the boisterous statement of the "*Shanghai Evening Post*" is a direct challenge to the Chinese lawful authorities exercising the functions of censorship in foreign controlled areas, such as the International Settlement of Shanghai and its neighbouring French Concession. The statement of the American-owned "*Shanghai Evening Post*," that its two Chinese editions are exempt from Chinese ownership brings up the question of the regime of extraterritoriality under the cloak of which foreign nationals still enjoying extraterritoriality claim exemption from Chinese jurisdiction over their person and their property.

It is all wrong of course that in this twentieth century enlightenment there should be in existence in this country those antiquated and unequal treaties conferring special privileges on the nationals of a few countries resident in China, while the Germans and many others enjoy no such special privileges.

Abuses have frequently cropped up when nationals enjoying extraterritorial rights get themselves involved in crimes against Chinese law. The Chinese courts cannot try these foreigners. They are handed over to their consular authorities for trial, and in nine cases out of ten these criminals are acquitted. The local British courts are notorious for that fact. For many years the Chinese government demanded the abolition of these unequal treaties, but the interested Powers, especially Great Britain, have always turned it down under one pretext or other. If Manchoukuo could get rid of extraterritoriality, China should also be able to do it. The time has come when the New Central Government of the Republic of China in co-operation with Japan will proceed to abolish extraterritoriality bilaterally if it could not be done unilaterally.

As long as the Chinese trade under discriminatory disadvantages side by side with foreign merchants in China, as long as the Chinese know that there are foreigners who are not amenable to Chinese law, and as long as the situation exists under which foreign defendants of several nationalities have to be sued in as many foreign courts, two distinct handicaps loom on the horizon of commercial China, namely (a) the extent of Sino-foreign co-operation, especially in cases where a proposition involving common investment is concerned, is perforce to be restricted, and (b) the country, commercially and industrially speaking, is bound to march on slowly in its economic development, which naturally affects the buying power of the people.

For those nations who are thinking that the abandonment of extraterritoriality is a case of excessive risk in view of the extensive foreign investments in this country, no better object lesson can be cited than the example of the Germans, Austrians, Russians, Greeks, Poles and many others. If these can trade and prosper without extraterritorial rights, surely other foreign nationals can do likewise. If the power of world public opinion is potent enough to shape national and international policies, it may be taken for granted that China will not abuse the confidence the Powers repose in her by the cheerful surrender of extraterritoriality. In fact, after the relinquishment of extraterritoriality, aliens will become almost the favourites of the law, for the authorities will remove even all shadows of suspicion that foreigners are not receiving a treatment that is fair and square after they have submitted to the new system of a uniform code of law for persons of all nationalities.

* * *

Germany's Former Colonies

The question of the return of Germany's former African colonies has been very much to the forefront in European news during the past fortnight. It must be noted that in the Sudeten settlement Hitler pointed out that Germany's claims over Sudetenland was the last claim he would make in Europe. This evidently did not preclude any claim that he might make for the restitution of Germany's former colonial possessions in Africa and elsewhere. This point was given special emphasis in the Munich pledge signed by Hitler and Chamberlain. The pledge contained very significant passages which leave the way open for Britain and Germany to discuss the question of Germany's former colonies. The basis of the talks and signed agreements between Hitler and Chamberlain is European peace and closer relations between Britain and Germany.

If Germany's wishes in this matter are not satisfied it is, of course, difficult to judge whether she will go to war to force the issue, but if her strong stand over the Sudeten question can be taken as a criterion then there is no doubt of her future course of action. Whether Britain will have recourse to arms to resist Germany, and stand the chance of losing India, is also another aspect which must be taken into consideration. As conditions stand, it seems that Germany will in all likely

hood gain her point over the question of the return of her former colonies

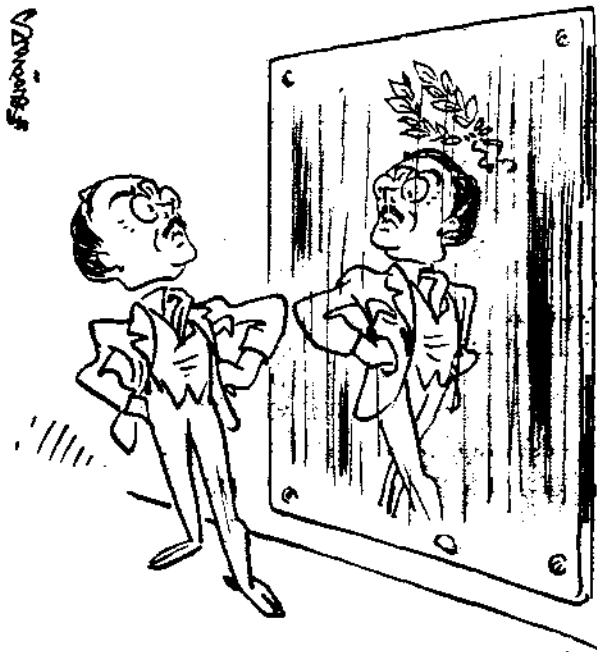
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Eugene Chen Sticks to His Point

Whatever his shortcomings, Eugene Chen, former Chinese Foreign Minister, at least has the strength of his own convictions, and in the case of his recent declaration in Hongkong on Chiang Kai-shek's incompetency he will readily find many supporters. There are many Chinese who realise that Chiang is not China's best man but very few have been brave enough to declare this openly. Eugene Chen is, therefore, deserving of praise for his manner of breaking the ice and setting forth certain plain truths before the Chinese people.

Critics of Chen and similar brave souls may retort that if he thinks he is just as capable or more so than Chiang why does he not offer his services to his country in the present period of distress. The answer to this is very simple. Chiang Kai-shek only employs

"Many A True Word Is Spoken In Jest!"



BY SAPAÏOU

Mr. Eugen Chen:—"General Chiang Kai-shek is not China's best man!"
(Reproduced from the 'North-China Daily News')

"yes-men" and all those who may entertain views or opinions differing from his are mercilessly put out of the way. Chiang's regime has been a one-man dictatorship of the cruellest type and thousands of victims can testify to the inhuman methods utilised to destroy political opponents.

Ill-advised Chinese may look upon Chen's outburst with disfavour but if they will only indulge in a bit of introspection they will realise the truth of his words. It is of no avail to pretend that Chang Kai-shek is win-

ning the war. It is only an insult to the intelligence of the Chinese people.

* * *

The Hall-Marks of Die-Hardism

A reader has sent in the following amusing description of his idea of a so-called English *die-hard*. We heartily agree with him as many of this fast dying tribe can be seen daily on Shanghai's streets.

"He might be tall or short, lean or obese, but the die-hard stamp can easily be discerned. His nose is usually of a lilac or purple hue, and his expression is one of perpetual disdain for all other poor mortals. He invariably smokes a foul-smelling pipe and drinks gallons of whiskey. He goes in for rough tweeds and grey flannel trousers in his clothing, while a weather-worn felt hat graces his cranium. One particularly bad specimen of this tribe sports a "double terai" hat, of the kind popular in Singapore and other tropical parts. He travels about in a ricksha, private or otherwise, or a pony cab, to satisfy his "superior instincts," and very often the toe of his boot. If he rides about in a car it usually is of ancient vintage. His happy hunting grounds are the bars of different clubs. His vocabulary invariably includes such derogatory nomenclatures as "Chunk, Jap, hun, froggie, etc." Until recently he has been bitterly anti-Chinese, but now he molly-coddles the once-hated "Chink." To-day he is bitterly anti-Japanese because "the Japs" have no business in China — of course, they really should have asked Britain's permission for meddling in China."

And of such is the British Empire represented in China! No wonder British stock has fallen so alarmingly in recent years! And from what we have seen of the younger generation, they are even worse. The die-hards had, at least, the strength of their convictions, but the youngsters seem to be a poor cross between a bohemian radical and a red flag-waving communist!

* * *

Shanghai Club For Sale?

This journal is in receipt of information from a usually reliable source that the Shanghai Club, well-known English die-hard institution located at No. 2 The Bund, will shortly be sold. The reason for this momentous and historical step is said to be actuated by the great loss in revenue occasioned by the slow but steady trek homeward of the local English population.

Souvenir hunters among the Chinese community are understood to be busy making plans to purchase parts, or the whole of the famous "Long Bar," claimed to be the world's longest, while efforts are being made by the Ricksha Pullers' Guild to gather a collection for the purpose of buying up all the old bricks when the structure is pulled down. These bricks will, it is reported, be utilised in the construction of a welfare and community centre for ricksha pullers and their families in the Hung-jao residential sector, and the main community building will bear a crest showing a ricksha *couchant* and the motto "I WAS Kicked!"

My Interpretation of the September 18th. Incident

The Outbreak of the Sino-Japanese Hostilities and Successive Defeats of China that Followed

By Weng Tsung-Yao

President of the Legislative Yuan

Since the Sept. 18, 1931. (Mukden) Incident, the Chinese people, for hate of Japan, look one-sidedly into affairs after that date and disregard altogether what transpired before. Furthermore, the propaganda by Chiang Kai-shek, which was aimed at the white-washing of his own short-comings and by deceiving the people into believing his manipulations, helped to shift the responsibility of the present sanguinary hostilities squarely onto Japan. Patriotism is to be respected. But an affair of this magnitude cannot be easily judged or rightly understood unless we trace its history or its cause. If Japan had attacked China without any apparent reason, it is but right for the Chinese people to resist. But Chiang Kai-shek, being first of all ungrateful, did ever, thing to provoke the outbreak of hostilities, and being selfish and looking only after his personal interests rather than those of the country, later caused hostilities to expand to such an extent as to ruin the whole country. Certain sections of the Chinese people, however, instead of making haste to correct the mistakes of Chiang, went blindly ahead to support him. If such mistakes are allowed to remain, and such psychology uncorrected, the present hostilities may never come to an end, nor, will China see peace again.

But what is meant by 'Chiang Kai-shek being first of all, ungrateful'? Every Chinese citizen should know that there was never such thing as Kuomintang or revolutionary party in China in the Ching Dynasty. It was Sun Wen (Sun Yat-sen) who took refuge in Japan, and under the latter's protection, succeeded in organizing revolutionary movements. Supposing we divide the history of the Kuomintang into two periods, the second period, from its revival up to the conclusion of the Northern Expedition, was made possible through the assistance of Soviet Russia. The first period, from its birth up to its maturity, however, was entirely nursed and brought up by Japan. Any grateful person would do all within his power to repay the favour and kindness thus bestowed on him. But Chiang was not of this sort. When the Northern Expedition had only reached Hankow, he started the cry of "down with imperialism." This was enough to make Japan resentful. He went further and openly encouraged anti-Japanism and anti-Japanese boycott, which became unbearable for Japan. Had such attitude been assumed by any other person than Chiang, Japan would perhaps think of him as a patriot though considering him as her public enemy. But for Chiang to be anti-Japanese, it was an entirely different thing, for he has benefitted so much from Japan. Certainly the Japanese think of him as being ungrateful and still more consider him as a personal enemy.

A public enemy can become a friend again once the difference is settled. But between personal enemies there can be no reconciliation. Therefore Japan's determination to chastise Chiang is not without reason, this is but the outcome of a natural human trait. For instance, a baby is born to its parents, and after all the tender care and painstaking upbringing, turns out to be an unfilial son as soon as he reaches manhood. More than that he tries to beat up his parents. What is best for the parents to do with this boy? For the Chinese people in general to be anti-Japan might be excusable, but not Chiang, for he is like the unfilial son just described. In order to bring the present hostilities to an end, the Chinese people must at once turn against Chiang, and, on his account, ask for Japan's forgiveness, begging Japan not to inflict undue punishment on the Chinese people just because of the wrongs done by Chiang. Japan, being reasonable, will certainly see that the blame be borne by the right party, and that her anger be thus pacified. Consequently hostilities will cease and friendship resumed. If the Chinese people still want to support Chiang in his hopeless resistance against Japan instead of denouncing him and punishing him for what he has done, then it is just as if they are taking the blame upon themselves. And, if such is the case, the hostilities will never end. Even then they will be ever branded as ungrateful for having supported Chiang.

Now, what did Chiang do "to provoke the outbreak of hostilities"? To make a long story short, we mention only a thing or two in direct relation with the Sept. 18th Incident. The one was Chiang Kai-shek's struggles to convert the Three Eastern Provinces into his own fold by depriving them of their autonomy. To do this, he sent many of his trusted men to coerce Chang Hsueh-liang. Japan then saw that should Chiang, ungrateful to Japan and in close relation with Russia, be allowed to annex the Eastern Provinces to his realm, her interests in that part of China would be gone. Therefore, she sent her Minister to China, Mr Gonsuke Hayashi, to see Chang Hsueh-liang, advising him not to change the national flag, meanwhile assuring him that Japan had no intention to do him any harm. But, should he decide to change his flag, then anything might happen. Having been a good friend to the old Marshal Chang Tso-lin, Minister Hayashi was so sincere in his advice that he actually shed tears when he tendered it. He also gave his word of honour to guarantee the fulfilment of his promises. But finally Chang did not follow his advice and hoisted the Kuomintang emblem in place of the five-colour national flag. Chiang Kai-shek in his manoeuvres to gain over the Eastern Provinces, no doubt, knew

LOOKING FOR JAPANESE PLANES



Chinese who are opposed to the Japanese in the hostilities in South China are well-equipped with modern weapons, reports from the front indicate, and Japanese aircraft do not always have matters all their own way. Photo shows a Chinese soldier manning his anti-aircraft gun while on the lookout for Japanese bombers.

quite well that he had challenged Japan. Such being the case he should then immediately proceed to strengthen the defense of these Provinces. However, not only this was not done, but Chang Hsueh-liang himself was ordered to stay in Peking, so that when the incident started in Mukden there was not a man to take charge of the situation. As a result, the Eastern Provinces were lost without a struggle. This was one of the major instances of Chiang's provocative attitude toward Japan. Another instance was the murder of Captain Nakayama, which was actually the fuse that led to the explosion of the Mukden Incident. In this case, if the murderer had been duly punished and an adequate compensation paid, no difficulty was in sight for an amicable settlement. But this was not so. Chang Hsueh-liang, then in Peking, did not pay any attention to this matter. Chiang in Nanking was disinclined to make a move to take up negotiations. After more than a month had passed and repeated representations made, Japan's patience was exhausted. She was forced to send an ultimatum with a fixed-time limit for a reply. This again failed to draw any response from Nanking, hence the Mukden Incident. If the murdered man was a Chinese, it is but the duty of the authorities to apprehend the murderer and punish him for his crime. In the Nakayama case, the victim being a Japanese, Chiang refused to pay any attention to the matter. Was it not Chiang's deliberate intention to irritate Japan?

What is then meant by "looking only after his personal interests rather than those of the country"? When the Mukden Incident first broke out, it was generally known that Japan did not have a set scheme to

deal with the situation. At that moment, if Chiang wanted to resist, he should have started to do so right away. If not, he should have stepped forward and talked terms with Japan. In the latter case, after whatever apologies China had to make and whatever indemnity she had to pay, half of what was lost could at least have been saved. But the irresponsible press and the misguided students at that time raised loud cries of resistance and much instigation was aroused towards the same end. Meanwhile, and on the contrary, on the 27th of that month, Chiang Kai-shek, at a so-called memorial service in Nanking, specially pointed out what Sun Yat-sen has once said: "That China cannot fight Japan, and if she does, she will be finished in ten days." Thus on one hand Chiang preached non-resistance and on the other the students and the press hotly demanded it. Chiang was then in a dilemma. To boldly start negotiations with Japan would expose many of his own errors, nor was he willing to bear the accusation of being pro-Japan which may mean the loss of his position. He knew very well that to talk terms with Japan was the best way out, but he could not afford to do it. Later on when Dr. Wellington Koo suggested to make Manchuria a buffer state between China and Japan, it dawned on Chiang that such was a wise move. Again he was held back by the high wave of agitation that was prevailing, and refrained from making any move in that direction.

The situation became such that Japan which was ready and waiting for any proposal that might be made by Nanking was at a loss to understand why her opponent failed to come forward to meet her half way. She could not go backward; she had to go on and on until her armies reached Tangku. It was at this junct-

ture, when Chiang saw that the people's agitations having abated to a point almost below zero, that a truce was signed, which was known as the Tangku Truce. Had Chiang put the interests of the country before those of his own and concluded a 'Mukden Truce' the Eastern Province might have not been lost to China nor would the friendly relations between China and Japan have been impaired to such an extent. What a great pity it was for Chiang to regard his own position so dear to him than it did not matter much to him to see China deprived of her Eastern Provinces and besides an irreparable breach was created in the relations between China and Japan.

Chiang was then apparently taking into consideration the popular sentiment that was prevalent, but inwardly it was his desire to suppress public opinion by drawing the Japanese army nearer China so as to pave the way for negotiations with Japan. At the beginning of the incident, Japan did not even expect to take the Eastern Provinces, still less did she expect to take Nanking. Now, what ought not to have been lost, has been lost, and it is nothing else but the result of Chiang's blunders and provocative attitude which led step by step to the present situation.

The Chinese people instead of trying to see who is actually responsible for these unprecedented disasters, blindly adopted the attitude of hatred for Japan. And, with regard to the lost territories, they hate those who try to recover them. In the long run they will not be benefitted by their attitude but share the misdeeds of Chiang and take upon themselves the blame put on them by Japan. They are in fact not only pursuing a losing game, but also creating further difficulties for the country. By supporting the selfish and unscrupulous Chiang and believing in him as the only man who can solve the deadlock between China and Japan, the Chinese people show their utmost folly. Only because they do not know the earlier events that transpired between the Kuomintang and Japan and the errors Chiang made in handling the Manchurian incident, while seeing only Japan's military operations in China, they call Japan the aggressor.

It is the duty of every one to be patriotic, but he should also try to see the facts of the present situation. What I have said above are but a few glaring instances, but the errors of Chiang in dealing with Japan and in the handling of the Manchurian incident could fill volumes. It is enough to show that Chiang has wronged Japan in what he has done, and still more, he has done great injustice to the Chinese people. If they are aware of this, they should see Chiang duly punished for his crimes, or at least, for leniency's sake, put him out of his position and power. It is only by so doing that the betrayal of China by Chiang can be rectified and the anger of Japan appeased, and the hostilities brought to an end. On the other hand, when knowing well the treachery of Chiang and still willing to be fooled by him, they will simply increase the wrath of Japan to the satisfaction of Chiang. The latter will laugh at the folly of the people for having failed to discover his tricky manipulations but continue to put the blame, which belongs to him, on to Japan. His inaction in the Mukden incident which cost China her Three Eastern Provinces could thus be overlooked, and the present incident which has al-

ready deprived China of seven more of her rich provinces, would also win him a reward for his unsuccessful resistance. The more Chiang is allowed to gain wisdom at the tremendous sacrifices and sufferings of the people the more it shows up the folly of the exploited Chinese people by the discredited "Chiang-Kung-Soong Combination."

Japan-Manchou-China Economic Talks This Month

40 Business Leaders Of Three Nations To Take Part

Japan Manchoukuo China economic round-table conferences will be held in Tokyo, Osaka, Fukuoka and Hsinking from November 20 to discuss problems concerning the formation of a solid economic bloc, it was made known recently by the Japan-Manchoukuo-China Round-table Economic Conference Office, which is located at the Education Hall, Hitotsubashi, Kanda.

The idea of the economic round table conference has been entertained for sometime, but it has gathered strength especially in recent weeks, with the approaching fall of Hankow. It is said that some 40 leading Japanese, Manchoukuoan and Chinese businessmen will participate in the conference.

The purpose of the projected conference is to discuss feasible measures to contribute to the formation of an economic bloc of Japan, Manchoukuo and China on the basis of moral principles, which is for the promotion of the mutual welfare of the three peoples and for the establishment of permanent peace in East Asia. It is also understood that discussions will be made at the conferences regarding co-operation with financial and business leaders of third nations, and measures to accelerate the collapse of the Chiang Kai-shek's regime.

After several days sessions in Tokyo, conferences will be held at Osaka, Fukuoka, and probably at Hsinking. The Chinese and Manchoukuoan businessmen will also inspect the shipbuilding, spinning and iron industries of Japan during their stay in Japan. The proposed conferences are under the auspices of the Japan Economic Federation and other business organizations, with support from the Japanese Finance Ministry and the Commerce and Industry Ministry. The round-table conference will be held on a temporary basis this time, but it is expected to become a permanent institution in the future.

Ports of Entry for Munitions

Not all war material enters South China through Hongkong. Some comes in through the French possession, Kwangchowwan, and a lot enters through French Indo-China. Over a gap of 25 miles, freight must be transported by highway from the railhead in Annam, where it has been brought by train from the sea-coast, to Lungchow in Kwangsi. Travelling over a devious route, goods can be taken by public road to Chungking or into Hunan, to be shipped by rail to Hankow.

The Sino-Japanese Conflict

By P. W. Reeves

(Former member of the staff of the U. S. High Commission to the Philippines)

I have just returned to the United States from the Orient where I spent three months. I made two previous trips to Japan and China in March and August of 1937. I have not sought publication merely to impress my views upon the reading public. I have no reason to show favour—nor do I have any obligation to fulfil. I have written what I observed in both China and Japan, and I have not been influenced by the views and observations of others.

Many of the motion picture theatres and a vast number of newspapers in America have been most unfair to Japan. Much has been done to excite our passions and inflame hatred against Japan. Most of our magazines have printed articles favourable to China. We have read much about how the Chinese have been outraged but we have read little about the hundreds of outrages which were perpetrated upon Japanese citizens in China (the Chiang Kai-shek regime) prior to July 7, 1937. In reading the current crop of books and articles about China, intelligent foreign residents (in China and Japan) find many outright misstatements of fact.

Paid to Criticize

Many writers and correspondents are in China today. They are paid to write their articles and they are doing their job well. Much has been written about the symptoms (about what is taking place now) but very little has been told about the causes which brought about this conflict. Cabled news flashes and special articles have told the American people harrowing and gruesome details about air raids, bombings and destruction of lives and property but the entire story has not been told—the other side of the picture has not been shown.

Selfish interests, both in America and England, have scattered this pro-Chinese propaganda throughout America. Those who would turn us against Japan would have us believe that Japan should stand by peacefully and see her citizens butchered in cold blood, and see the property of her citizens in China destroyed, without taking any action. The Japanese people are human beings. They have feelings for their fellow-men and love for their country just as Americans and other nationals have. This propaganda in America which has been hostile to Japan has had deadly effect. Many in America think that Japan entered this conflict without justification. America has heard only one side of this question—China's side. Let us be fair. Japan has the same right as China to have its case presented.

My visits to the Far East have convinced me that Japan was thoroughly justified in taking the action which she took against the Chiang Kai-shek regime. Any fair-minded man who studies the incidents which have taken place—and judges each incident on its own merits—will reach the positive conclusion that Japan and not China has been wronged. In my own country in an environ-

ment which is hostile to Japan and amidst the bitter criticism that has been hurled at Japan, I have dared to raise my voice and use my pen in favour of justice and fair play toward Japan.

Should Seek Truth

At this time when we are faced with troubles of our own the American people should not be swayed by false charges and momentary passions. Our people should seek a clearer understanding of Japan's aims and a deeper knowledge of the complicated realities of the Far Eastern situation. There is not one single valid reason why America should take sides with China under Chiang Kai-shek. The Japanese have always been our friends. Japan has been our best customer. In fact, Japan buys more American products than all the rest of the Far East combined. Only 8 per cent of Japan's exports to the United States are competitive with products which we manufacture.

I have never been able to bring myself to the point of believing that the unholy alliance which is attempting to crush Japan will succeed. The whole world is now aware that Russia is openly helping Hankow. The Chinese Communist Party established the Provisional Government of the Chinese Soviet Republic at Juchun in 1931 and with the aid of the powerful Red Army became a threat to the Nanking Government. The Communist, under the leadership of blood-thirsty Stalin, undertook to direct its spearhead of attack on countries in the Far East whose defensive strength was rather weak. China is not strong enough to resist a Bolshevik offensive. It was not a difficult task for Stalin to build up a large following in China. To-day the Chinese Communist Party, functioning as a branch of Soviet Russia's Communist Party, ranks next in number to the Soviet Communist Party. As a result of the inroads which Communism has made in China, to-day we find in many parts of China (just as in Russia) the most atrocious form of slavery the story of humanity has yet recorded. The workers lead an existence that is practically one of starvation. In the Bolshevik-ruled areas of China whatever thought exists, not only in the field of politics but also in the sphere of science, is suffocated by this mad man Stalin.

It is generally known in the Orient that the Russian leaders Stalin, Molotov, Litvinov and General Bluecher are advising and helping General Chiang Kai-shek to direct his campaign against Japan. After the first blow was struck at Japan, and when Japan retaliated with force, General Bluecher declared in Moscow: "I promise you in the name of the Far Eastern Army that we (Russia) will answer the attack with such a blow that the foundation of capitalism will quiver and crumble."

ITALIAN AMBASSADOR WELCOMED TO CITY



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Among those who welcomed the newly-appointed Italian Ambassador to China, the Marquis Francesco Maria Taliani de Marchio, when he arrived here aboard the s.s. Conte Biancamano was Colonel E. Andreini, Commanding the Savoy Grenadiers. The Ambassador is shown (at right) standing with Colonel Andreini a few minutes after he stepped ashore.

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Chang Tso-lin

False and unfounded hatred for a nation, such as that which Russia has built up against Japan in China, will not benefit the world. Most of the hatred for Japan came from Manchuria, which, up to 1931, was ruled by the leader of all bandits—Chang Tso-lin. After his death another ruthless bandit—Young Chang—continued to rule Manchuria. Young Chang joined forces with the Communist Party and shortly thereafter he received orders from the Comintern of Russia to join forces with Chiang Kai-shek. Chiang Kai-shek was apparently friendly to Japan and he refused to join forces with Young Chang and the Russian Communists.

The world knows about the Sian coup which took place in December, 1936, when Chiang Kai-shek was kidnapped by Young Chang. Chiang Kai-shek was told that he must fight Japan or lose his head. Thus the unholy combination was brought about consisting of three groups: (a) Young Chang's bandit forces; (b) the forces of Communist Party under Stalin; (c) and the forces of the Nanking Government under General Chiang Kai-shek. The battle cry or slogan of this alliance immediately became "Crush Japan." Chang Hsueh-liang, the bandit leader, receives his order from Stalin and passes the orders to Chiang Kai-shek. Russia will not let China sue for peace. The kidnapping of Chiang Kai-shek by Chang Hsueh-liang was conceived in the distorted mind of Stalin in order to force Nanking to attack Japan.

Handiwork of Stalin

In their eagerness to condemn Japan, many of the American people have overlooked the scheming handiwork of Stalin. Russia needed a base for her operations. She needed a link between the Chinese Communist forces and Moscow. So Russia stretched out her red

claws and took Outer Mongolia from China. This was just another step toward Russia's expansion in the Far East. To-day Outer Mongolia and Northwestern China are entirely under the control of Soviet Russia. This territory is armed and administered by Soviet officers and officials. Russia's next step was to reach through Outer Mongolia and control China's 450 millions of people. The Soviet Union has greatly strengthened its naval stations in Far Eastern waters.

In addition to replenishing the already existing Soviet naval fleets in the Black Sea and in the Caspian Sea, the Soviet has started on its naval armament expansion programme in order to have two new armadas for the Pacific and North Seas. Vladivostok has been completely reconstructed and is now equipped with all establishments necessary for the maintenance of the Soviet Fleet. It is known that Vladivostok is to be used as a base of operations for the Pacific Squadron. Many other naval stations have been constructed. To facilitate transportation to the Far East, the Soviet Government has built two new railway lines—one between Komsomolsk and Grosvitch; and one between Komsomolsk and Sovietskaia Bay. Defensive batteries have been built around Decastries, situated at the estuary of the Amur River. This is their latest naval port. When I was in the Orient in the spring of this year Russia was constructing a canal in order to link Decastries with the Amur River. These are facts which speak for themselves!

Soviet Aeroplanes

The world knows that Chang Hsueh-liang is the liaison representative between Soviet Russia and the Central Chinese forces. The world knows that Chang kidnapped Chiang Kai-shek and the terms under which he was released. The world knows that the Russian Soviet government signed a pact with the Chinese Central government on August 29, 1937. It is nothing un-

usual for a diplomat of one country to call on a diplomat of another country, but when Soviet Russia's Ambassador to China calls on General Chiang Kai-shek at his headquarters—and when they dine together as they did in Hankow, China, on the evening of April 23, 1938, it is high time for the American people to sit up and take notice of what is going on behind the scenes. Russia is now furnishing most of the ammunition and war supplies to China—and she is doing it openly. Ninety per cent of the airplanes used by China to-day are supplied by Russia. More than 450 airplanes (bombers and scouting planes) were delivered to China by Russia during the first four months of this year. On March 24, 1938, a boat landed at Hongkong loaded with Soviet armoured cars, tanks and ammunition—destined to the war area in China. General Chiang Kai-shek's closest advisers and secret agents were supplied by Russia. Russia is heavily purchasing materials from the United States and other countries to build up the greatest air force in the world. In 1936 Russia trained more than 8,500 civilian pilots. In 1937 Russia trained more than 125,000 pilots and had them ready for duty. Russia has a goal higher than 125,000 men to be trained as air pilots in 1938. Russia believes that the nation with the best air force will control the world.

Russia Behind Fighting

Russia knew that no civilized country would give her financial aid or sympathy. So she made China start this war on July 7, 1937, when Japanese troops (stationed in China under treaty rights) were fired upon by Chinese troops. For many months prior to July 7, 1937, the Comintern had carefully laid plans to strike Japan. Russia hopes that this conflict will exhaust Japan's resources and, at the same time reduce Japan's man power—then Russia's plans are to step in and take the spoils. The greatest stumbling block to friendly co-operation between China and Japan is now—and has been for 40 years—Russia. Russia and China have always had secret alliances. Although China openly assumed the role of a neutral nation in the Russo-Japanese war of 1904, it was brought to light in 1921 (when Secretary of State Hughes issued a call to all powers to reveal agreements entered into with other powers) that China and Russia were parties to a secret offensive and defensive alliance which was aimed at Japan. This was the Li-Lobanoff Treaty which China and Russia entered into in 1896.

The Communist Internationale

Members of the Communist league are sponsoring the boycotts of Japanese goods in every country on the globe where the Communists have a foot hold. Even in America, on Feb. 18, 1938, a group of Communists marched in New York City carrying banners protesting against Japan. It is unthinkable that America will join forces with Russia or with any other country with which Russia is allied. The Communist Internationale and the U.S.S.R. Government cannot be separated. The same men are the leaders of both. World revolution is the aim of the Comintern. All the Communist parties of the world are pledged to help Russia. Red Imperialism is bearing down from the North over the whole of Asia.

Moscow Dictatorship

If Japan is defeated—which is improbable—only Soviet Russia and the world power of Comintern will gain. A victory for Communism means revolution and disorder and the enslavement of Asiatic peoples to the Moscow dictatorship. Japan is fighting Communism not only as a political or social doctrine, but as a political peril to Japan—to Asia—and to the world. No other nation has been willing to undertake the task which Japan has undertaken. The onrushing tide of Communism is threatening the whole of East Asia. This tide has penetrated deeply into China. Japan is fighting this world menace single handed and if Japan should fail civilization in the Far East will be destroyed. Millions of Asiatic peoples will be affected by the result of this Sino-Japanese conflict. This conflict is more important and more far-reaching than the average observer imagines. This conflict is not just a struggle between two nations.

Comintern Parasite

A government which believes in a constructive policy is engaged in a holy war with a treacherous combination of revolutionary forces who are striving to destroy the cultural structure of East Asia. Japan has mustered her entire strength and staked her national destiny to fight for humanity and justice. China is aligned with the Communistic forces and all the pernicious influences which go with Communism. Millions of Chinese are already shackled by the ruthless hand of Communism and Japan is determined that this Comintern parasite will not eat further into the heart of East Asia.

America and Japan

During the three months which I spent in Japan recently I made several speeches and an international broadcast about the Sino-Japanese conflict. Not a single utterance of mine can be found where I said anything that would provoke Great Britain. However, now that I am back in America I can speak facts without the slightest fear of reprimand. America is not only flooded with propaganda from China, interests in Great Britain have been at work trying to turn America against Japan. The British newspapers are filled with criticism and censure of Japan. Misstatements of facts have been printed and untruths have been told in the English press. British interests are accusing Japan of having designs of conquest. Let us not forget that in 1842, following the Opium War, Great Britain obtained the cession of the Island of Hongkong from China. Great Britain obtained another chunk of Chinese territory in 1860 when she grabbed off Kowloon Peninsula and Stonecutter's Island. Great Britain took another slice from China when she obtained Weihaiwei for a naval harbour.

Japan's Investments In China

Great Britain's investments in China amount to \$1,188,000,000. The British attempt to defend and justify their antagonistic attitude toward Japan by saying they have a right to protect their interests in China. That is exactly the same argument which Japan advanced when China was destroying Japanese property and when the warlords were sowing seeds of hate in China against the Japanese. If England's position is right now, then

Japan's position was right. Japan's investments in China are greater than those of England.

The Lion's Share

It is a known fact that most of the war supplies being used by the Chinese to fight Japan are unloaded at the British-controlled port of Hongkong. Prime Minister Chamberlain, in a speech in Parliament recently, stated that means of aiding China are now under examination. He also said that Great Britain will do her utmost to see that British interests in China do not suffer. Great Britain has persistently shown a hostile attitude toward Japan and she will continue to exert that hostile attitude as long as she has a foot-hold at Hongkong. No solution of this China problem will ever be found that will be satisfactory to Great Britain. Great Britain has meddled in the affairs of other nations many times. Great Britain has usually sat in the driver's seat and bossed every situation, she has practically dictated the terms of settlement, and in every case she has taken unto herself the Lion's share of the spoils. She has dragged other nations into wars with her treacherous diplomacy. But I know whereof I speak when I say that America will not be hood-winked and dragged into this mess to pull Great Britain's chestnuts out of this Far Eastern fire.

Britain's Role in the Far East

Great Britain virtually dictated the Treaty of Versailles. The world knows how unfairly Japan was treated by this treaty. The League of Nations, which is now nothing but an agency for Great Britain, tried to throttle Japan and block her every move. The other nations drove Japan out of the West with their discriminatory immigration legislation, unfair trade barriers, etc. Now Great Britain does not want Japan to make any headway in China or to have any influence in China. The more trade which Japan has with China, Britain will have that much less trade with China. Great Britain will never work in harmony with Japan in straightening out China either during this conflict or after it has been terminated.

Sino-Japanese Conflict

One has only to review the historical and economic background to see that Japan has been forced to make every move she has ever made. It is impossible to fully comprehend the issues involved in this Sino-Japanese conflict unless one makes a careful study of the precipitating causes leading up to it. Japan has made great strides notwithstanding the obstacles she has faced and she has become a leading nation in spite of the jealousy and lack of co-operation on the part of other nations. The American Colonies had the same obstacles to overcome. The American people should not be influenced by propaganda. If our people will study the facts they will know that Japan has always been sympathetic with the aims of China—and our people will also understand that Japan's one desire is to get China to understand and co-operate to the end that law and order will be established in China. The people of America are beginning to realize that Japan was forced into this campaign and that Japan is fighting so that peace in the Far East will reign supreme. I pray for the day when more of our people in America will know more facts about the Japanese people and the cause for which they are fighting.

Italian Ambassador To China Arrives

Marquis Francesco Maria Taliana de Marchio, new Italian Ambassador to China, arrived in Shanghai in the ss Conte Biancamano on Oct 1st accompanied by Marquise Taliana de Marchio. A large detachment of the Savoy Grenadiers, sailors from the Ermanno Carlotto, a group of local Fascists and local Fascist youth assembled at the Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Company's Hongkew Wharf to greet the Ambassador and the Marquise a military band added to the dignity of the ceremony as the officials inspected the guard of honour before leaving the wharf.

Distinguished Record

Born at Ascoli Piceno on October 22, 1887, Marquis Taliana de Marchio joined the diplomatic service on December 29, 1911. He is a Magistral Knight to the Sovereign Military Order of Malta, and in 1917 was awarded a bronze medal for military valour. After serving his country at Berlin, Constantinople, Petrograd, London and again in Constantinople he was appointed in 1928 to an important post at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and in 1932 to the Hague. The Marquis is author of several works on diplomatic and political subjects.

Arrives From Rome

Another distinguished arrival from Italy in the ss Conte Biancamano, was H. E. P. Parini, head of Fascist Overseas League, who arrives from Rome.

A happy group of youngsters, members of the China group of the Fascist youth organization who spent summer holidays in Italy, were among the passengers on the liner. They are returning to their China homes from a long excursion to the home country which was arranged by their organization headquarters as a part of the plan for preserving close contacts between the Italian youth overseas and their mother country.

Salvador Writer Hails Japan's Anti-Red Fight

Hernandez Deplores Fables, Propaganda Favouring Communist China

Asserting that the public is ignorant of the origin of the Japanese people's long and heroic struggle against communism, Felix Antonio Hernandez, well-known author, recently urged the people of El Salvador to regard the Far Eastern situation from an anti-communist viewpoint.

Writing in the influential newspaper, "La Prensa," he deplored the propaganda of the Chinese cause which is daily pouring into the country. It is almost impossible for the people to get an accurate picture of the true Sino-Japanese situation because of Red propaganda methods.

"Most reports coming here," he said, "are from sources which present the Sino-Japanese conflict in a form seductively favourable to Red China."

"Japan" he concluded, "has long been made to appear as the aggressor nation, invading a defenseless people. This, however, is a gross misrepresentation."

Activities Of Chinese Reds

Policy Adopted By China Greatly Influenced By Communists

In analyzing basic forces that have driven China to adopt and pursue her present course of action against Japan, the power and influence of Chinese Communists assume more importance than any other forces and factors. It has been rightly pointed out by observers that to clarify the tripartite relationship between the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese Red Army and the Nationalist Government with the Communist International as its back-ground is essential in grasping the true significance of the present armed conflict between Japan and China. An attempt is made in these columns, therefore, to trace some-what historically the activities and movements of Chinese Communists from the years preceding the occurrence of the incident near Marco Polo Bridge down to the present time, particularly with reference to the aforementioned relationship.

Beginnings at Moscow

To induce the Chinese people to organize a powerful anti-Japanese popular front and to complete thereby preparations for a war against Japan have been consistent policies of the Comintern and the Soviet Union since the Summer of 1935, when the 7th Congress of the Third International voted for the highest principles underlying their Chinese policy. The skilful working of the Moscow Government either directly or indirectly through the Chinese Communists resulted in the actual organization in China of the popular front against Japan, which has subsequently been converted into the national front. The Kuomintang became aligned with those anti-Japanese forces, in consequence of the Sian incident when Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek was captured by Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang as protest against Nanking's passive policy toward Japan, on December 12, 1936.

At the time when this anti-Japanese alignment was on the way to completion, the incident near Marco Polo Bridge broke out. The Comintern, therefore, lost no time in taking action; within a week after the outbreak, instructions from Moscow were received by the Chinese Communists in rapid succession. The following were their essential points

1. Avoidance by any means of a local settlement of the incident and development of it into a comprehensive, frontal clash between China and Japan.

2. All available means to be adopted. Those leaders betraying the cause of emancipating China by effecting local settlement—those, for example, taking such a step as averting a frontal clash with Japan by separating North China from the rest of the Republic—or by making concessions to Japan to be eradicated.

3. Instigation of the lower classes to take such actions as will compel the Nationalist Government to wage war against Japan.

4. The Chinese Communist Party to enlarge the anti-Japanese boycott on a nation-wide scale. Third Powers to be checked from aiding Japan by threat of boycotts.

5. The Communist Army to co-operate with the Nationalist Army while effectively practicing partisan warfare.

6. The Party to try to win subalterns, non-commissioned officers, soldiers in the armies and the masses over to Communism so that it may outrival the Nationalists in strength and popularity.

Acting on these instructions, Chou En-lai, representative of the Chinese Communists, held conferences with General Chiang and made proposals regarding the release of political offenders, reorganization of the Red Army and other important matters. Thus, in the latter part of September the Nationalist-Communist collaboration was formally effected.

Activities of the Moscow organization have by no means been confined to the issuing of the above-stated instructions. Further instructions have been sent as occasions have demanded; anti-Japanese propaganda has been conducted in China by Chinese and Russian agents and in other parts of the world by Communists in America, France and other countries. Nor can the activities of the Moscow Government be taken lightly. In particular, since the conclusion of the Sino-Soviet Non-Aggression Agreement on August 21, 1937, its aid to the Nationalist Government, as is widely known, has become intensified and overt.

Sian Incident

Analysis thus far reveals that the Sian incident constitutes an important approach in establishing the essential significance of the China Affair. It is pertinent, therefore, to give a detailed account of how the Chinese Communists took advantage of the Sian coup and of the consequent development of the Chinese situation.

This incident, which broke out on December 12, 1936, was settled in less than two months in two steps: the first with the return of the released Generalissimo to Nanking on December 25, 1936 and the second with the entry of the Nanking forces into the walled city of Sian on February 8, 1937. This apparently simple outline of the incident made many observers view it at that time as none other than a transaction between Chinese warlords. Without clandestine activities of the Communist and popular front leaders, it might have remained so.

Originally, the Communist leaders were divided in their opinion as to how the incident could be used to advantage. One group held that the opportunity be seized for the immediate overthrow of the Nationalist Party and Government, taking the life of Chiang Kai-

AMERICAN GIRL SOFTBALL SQUAD INVADES JAPAN



Members of the American softball team now visiting Japan on a goodwill mission are seen at practice before they put on an exhibition game for the Police board, which had previously decided that the shorts worn by the players should be lengthened by three inches. After the game, the Police board was quoted as saying "Either long or short pants will do."

shek. This view, known as the internal war policy, was advocated by Chang Kuo-tao a Communist leader, and radicals then in Shanghai and in Sian, such as Miao Chien-chin and Sung Ming-chin and others, who were under the former's influence. The other group, led by Mao Tse-tung, Chu Te and Chou En-lai, all of whom are influential Communist leaders maintained that Chiang Kai-shek be persuaded to accept the policy of association with the Soviet Union, collaboration with the Communists, and united resistance to Japan, a policy known as the peace policy. The Comintern, however, sided with the latter policy and sought to utilize Chiang Kai-shek in carrying on its sinister designs. Accordingly, Chou En-lai traveled to Sian, representing the peace group. The results of his activities there were the surrender of the Chinese Dictator to the Comintern and the Chinese Communists and the conversion of the popular front into the united national front against Japan. The latter proved to be an important move in preparation for the present hostilities.

Thus the eight so-called Chang-Yang proposals presented to the captured Generalissimo at Sian functioned thereafter as the guiding principles directing the course of political developments in China. The historic proposals presented by the Communists to the 3rd Plenary Meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang on February 10, 1937 were the outcome of the aforementioned maneuvering of the Moscow organization and of the endeavours of Chinese Communist leaders.

These proposals were: (1) suspension of civil wars and concentration of national strength for united resistance to external enemies; (2) freedom of speech; assembly and organization, and release of political prisoners; (3) convocation of a congress of all parties, military groups and organizations in order to concentrate all human resources for carrying out the salvation of the country; (4) immediate accomplishment of the preparatory work for a war of resistance against Japan; (5) improvement of the living conditions of the people at large. These proposals were supplemented by the following pledges concerning alterations of the Communist policies conditional on the Nationalists' determining national policies along the lines of the proposals. The pledges were: (1) cessation of civil warfare against Nationalist Armies; (2) changing the Soviet Government into the Government of the Special Region of the Republic of China, and the Red Army into the National Revolutionary Army under the control of the Central Government and its Military Affairs council; (3) adoption and enforcement of a thoroughly democratic system of universal suffrage within the areas coming under the jurisdiction of the Government of the Special Region; (4) cessation of the policy of expropriating landed property; (5) carrying out of the program of the united national front against Japan. Thereupon the Government and the Party at Nanking, both of which were under the restraint of the eight Chang-Yang proposals, made public their intention to admit the Communists to their camp at the 3rd Plenary Meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the

Party which began five days later, provided that the latter carried out the four major terms listed below. The conditions were (1) abolition of the Red Army, (2) dissolution of the Soviet Government, (3) cessation of Communist propaganda, (4) discontinuance of the class struggle. Faithful observance of the Sanmin Principles laid down by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen was also added to the above conditions as had been stated on former occasions.

The reaction of the Communists to these conditions was precisely as had been expected. As a matter of fact, there were to be no conditions that could not be agreed to by them. For the Chinese Communist Party, after the adoption of the new strategy of 1935, was to all intents and purposes a new organization, and the Soviet Union or the Comintern, the real power behind, was determined, at all costs, to gain China over to its side. Consequently, negotiations for collaboration between the two camps were successfully started at Sian between their representatives.

The fact, however, cannot be overlooked that in those four months after the 3rd Plenary Meeting, the only thing the two parties did by way of carrying out the terms of collaboration was cessation of military operations against the Red forces on the part of the Nanking Government. Both parties were apparently kept busy trying to prevail upon opposition within their respective camps; that is to say, the organization of the national front against Japan has been on the way but not quite completed as yet. In the meantime, however, action was taken by impatient officers and men of the 29th Army in North China. And this incident served as an impetus for accelerating collaboration and alignment of the two camps against Japan. Accordingly, political offenders were released and the reorganization of the Red Army was effected as proposed by the Communists.

Thus the 8th Route National Revolutionary Army came into being on August 22, 1937, as an integral part of the Nationalist forces against Japan. General Chu Te and General Peng Te-huai were appointed commander-in-chief and vice-commander respectively on August 25. On September 22, the Communists sent a statement from Yen-an, Shensi Province, pledging and calling for simple-hearted co-operation and united resistance to Japan, and the Kuomintang made public on the following day an informal statement of response in the name of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, thereby publicly declaring the completion of the Nationalist-Communist collaboration. It was just nine months after the occurrence of the Sian revolt.

Present Hostilities

At the time of reorganization of the Red Army, its main force under direct command of Generals Chu Te and Peng Te-huai, which was 50,000 strong, was concentrated in an area to the west of Taiyuan. On the Shanghai front a force of 10,000 strong, under command of General Ho Lung, (a member of the Central Executive Committee, of the Chinese Soviet Government, a well-known and popular general of the Red Army) was concentrated in the northeastern part, belonging to the 4th Route Army and forces of about the same strength, under command of Generals Hsiang Ying and Chen I,

in the southern part. There was also a force under General Chang Ting-cheng on the Fukien-Kwangtung border, which was reorganized as a part of the 57th Division. Besides these, there were forces which had not been reorganized. One was a force under Liu Ying on the Chekiang Fukien-Anhwei Kiangsi border, others, that under General Fu Chiu tao on the Kiangsi Hunan border, and that of 10,000 strong at the Communist original base in northern Shensi Province. Of all these forces, which total some 100,000, 75 per cent have been reorganized into the Nationalist Government Army.

Achievements of the Communist forces after their participation in the current hostilities, though exaggerated by Chinese propaganda which has mostly been in the hands of Communist agents, have scarcely been noticeable. It is quite natural that armed forces as poorly equipped as they are should prove to be of insignificant military strength in modern warfare. The Communists do not intend for their armed strength to be impaired by hard fighting. The 8th Route Army has never taken active part, therefore, in any major battles, since participating in engagements at Pinghsingkuang, Niangtzekuan and Hsinkowchen in Shansi Province in September and October last year. They are inclining in guerrilla warfare, which forms their specialty together with propaganda.

Thus the fighting strength of the main force of the Communist Army, though not originally formidable, has largely been preserved.

The chief Communist contribution to the Chinese resistance to Japan is propaganda, which is in reality an essential part of modern warfare. Their activities along that line preceding and following the incident near Marco Polo Bridge have already been reviewed. Their activities known as the "work for soldiers," however, is worth noting in this connection as illustrating how educational institutions and intellectual classes have been mobilized for Communist propaganda. This work for soldiers was conducted by members of the Chinese Communist Youth League and students with Chinghua, Chaotung and Peking Universities in Peking and Fulin School in Tientsin as bases of their activities. Their leaders were Professors Tao Hsi-sheng and Shang Chung-i and Liu Yuan-ju, wife of the latter. The chief objective of their activities, as previously stated, was the 29th Army, which was responsible for the North China Incident.

Communist activities following the outbreak of hostilities in influencing men and women in all walks of life to set up organizations for the purpose of promoting "war of resistance," "national salvation," "supporting soldiers," "activities at the front," and "activities for doing away with traitors" have also constituted an important phase of their propaganda. As a result, over 120 such organizations came into being in Shanghai alone during the period of four months after the outbreak. Their fields include the cultural, educational, religious, and industrial, their constituencies take in almost all circles of society, including women and even children. Among them are found such outstanding names as Kuo Mo-jo, Mao Tun, Chang Nai-chi, Tsou Tao fen, Cheng Chen-to, Shih Liang, Wang Hsi-lai, Sung Ching-ling, Ho Hsiang-ming, Yang Hu, Tu Yueh-sheng, Pan Kung-chan, Chen Shao-yu. Of these organizations, the As-

sociation for Supporting Resistance to Enemies is the most influential

Methods of Communist propaganda have mostly been through publications, lectures (including radio broadcasts), pictures, songs, various behind-the-line activities, popular education, and campaigns for defense and other funds. As for the organs for propaganda, the *Chiuwang jihpao* (the National Salvation Daily) is representative. Cartoons and illustrated magazines have also been popular.

Historical Background

Success of the new tactics in a few years as has been described in the foregoing may be a thing almost incredible to those who are not familiar with the historical background of the present Far Eastern policy of the Moscow Government. The initiation of its movement for Bolshevizing China dates back in reality to the Karakhan Statement of July 25, 1919. Having failed in the movement in Europe, the Communists turned attention to the Orient, selecting China as their immediate objective. They saw in China a rising tide of nationalistic and anti-imperialistic movements, a condition which was highly favourable for Communist propaganda. The above-mentioned statement of Ambassador Karakhan declaring the abolition of unequal treaties and abandonment of rights and interests to which the Soviet Government succeeded was a move designed to regain the confidence of the Chinese Government and people with a view to facilitating its eastward penetration.

This programme worked well, and in the following year, 1920, the Chinese Communist Party or the Chinese branch of the Third International was organized. Formation of the united front for the national revolution in collaboration with the Kuomintang was the second step. Although this precarious union was short-lived, the organization of labourers and farmers for Communist purposes resulted in the creation of the Chinese Red armies and Soviet areas, developing finally into the Chinese Soviet Republic. Against this State within the State, the Central Government waged several wars with the result that the former was brought to the point of collapse. The Communists, however, regained their power and influence which has a background of 17 years, with the capture of the dictator of the Nationalist Government. Thus they are now directing all anti-Japanese forces in China in action against Japan, they are driving China to self-destruction.

Schools Ordered To Reopen

Middle and primary schools within territories under the Reformed Government's jurisdiction were instructed to reopen at the earliest date possible in an order issued by the Reformed Government's Ministry of Education.

Schools already reopened were instructed to admit as many students as possible who were unable to continue their studies because schools they attended prior to the hostilities still were closed or destroyed.

In Hangchow 25 primary schools already have reopened while preparations are being made for reopening two middle schools, one for boys and one for girls.

France Uninformed on Reich Colonies Claims

Despite rumours to the contrary, *Reuter* is informed in authoritative quarters that France has no official cognizance of any German claims or aspirations regarding ex-German colonies.

The colonial question, hitherto, has not been raised in the Paris press, but divergent opinions exist among ministers and legislators.

While a small number of ministers and legislators, it is stated, are ready to yield to German's colonial claims, the majority consider that the cession of the Cameroons would be a grave error from the viewpoint of strategy.

Well-informed quarters state that the League of Nations would have to be consulted before France could surrender her mandate.

Political circles consider that all German demands for the colonies should be resisted.

Tanganyika Return Opposed in Kenya

Strong opposition to any idea of returning Tanganyika to Germany was voiced by Lord Francis Scott, leader of the European members of the Kenya Legislature, in a speech at a Farmers Association meeting in Nairobi.

He declared that, in view of Germany's attitude towards her own minorities, anyone who dreamed of placing the inhabitants of Tanganyika under German care must be a traitor to the Empire.

The meeting pledged its support to the Tanganyika League in resistance to such a policy, and advocated the closest co-operation with South Africa and Northern and Southern Rhodesia.

Improvements to North China Harbours

Because of the harbour's importance to foreign trade, the Provisional Government has authorized the Reconstruction Administration, assisted by the Haiho River Conservancy and the Harbour Master's Office of the Tientsin Customs, to make necessary improvements to Tientsin harbour, states the Tientsin "*Yung Pao*."

As a first move the Administration last month sent engineers to Peitang, north of Tangku, to make preliminary investigations.

In view of the expense involved in bettering Tientsin harbour, which includes Tangku and Taku, it has been decided to effect improvements on smaller Harbours first. The administration has also been authorized to take steps to improve Chinwangtao harbour.

The size of Germany has increased by 28,193 square kilometres following the incorporation of Sudetenland, according to the current number of the "*Wirtschaft und Statistik*." Germany now has a total area of 583,000 square kilometres. Similarly, the population of Germany has grown by 3,595,000 to a total of 78,700,000.

For A Clearer Perspective

A Plea For Deeper British Insight Into Far Eastern Affairs

By Dr. RUPERT W. HORNABROOK

In writing this I know that, to use an Australian expression, I may be 'talking through my hat' in that I cannot possibly have had enough experience to speak with any authority. However the opinions to which I have given pen are not merely mine but the voice of others.

I will be very frank — to me a Britisher I do not like to see others "jump my country's claim" in East Asia.

Aware of Situation

I am fully aware and I think that every thinking Britisher out East to-day is fully aware that things can not be the same as they were prior to the present trouble.

My first contact with the East was in January, 1898, when I was sent by the India Office to take control over Bombay City areas and later on to various districts in the Bombay Presidency for plague preventative measures. From there I was sent to South Africa for the same purpose and ever since my India days I have been in close touch with many friends in East Asia and it is futile for us Westerners to-day to view our East through the same glasses of forty years ago.

The writing was on the wall for coming changes even in 1898 and those changing views took a very rapid move forward during the war years 1914-1918 and immediately following those years; so that to-day right from Cairo to Tokyo, through Palestine, Arabia, Persia, India and on through East Asia to Japan there is a strong feeling, almost of resentment and certainly of strong disappointment with regard to British Eastern policy.

Honestly, I think that we Britishers are largely to blame for this, we made a bit of a hash of things over the Palestine question due largely to our friend Lord Balfour in his letter to Rothchild favouring the granting of a home for the Jews in Palestine as opposed to what the Arabs honestly believed had been promised to them for their support at the time of the war.

Then came that unfortunate Washington Conference of 1921-22 which, whatever may have been at the back of it from the point of view of good intentions, certainly has landed us all in serious trouble and misunderstandings.

Blunders Committed

On top of that we followed this up with the Naval Conference at Washington with its 5-5-3, another blunder, for the quota system whenever attempted always means a certain amount of resentment on the part of the individual or country placed in the minority

position, and very natural attempts to avoid that position of inferiority whenever possible.

But this was not all. There came that awful blunder the Lytton Commission — is it possible for any worse man to have been chosen for that job — he did not know his history, and he did not know the religion of the country with which he was dealing — both very important factors. If he had known his history he would never have landed us all in the muddle he did. A muddle for which we Britishers and East Asia as a whole are paying very dearly to-day.

There are in the world to-day two and only two big Empires with Imperial Heads and they are those of Great Britain and Japan. We have our ideals very much in common in that Japan looks to His Imperial Japanese Majesty as the Supreme Head of the Empire — in other words His Imperial Majesty is the Empire.

We Britishers look to His Majesty King George as the personification of the unity of the Empire. To me, an Australian, the British Government means little in that I have my own Government and that is the Australian Government, but, His Majesty the King is my King and it is The King who holds the Empire together, not the British Government, and if ever we Britishers ceased to have a King at the head of the Empire then unquestionably the Empire would split into its component parts, Canada very naturally drifting toward U.S.A.

Secondly, through Shinto Japan worships to the honour of her ancestors, well so do we Britishers — in that we will not do anything that will disgrace our family good name, which is simply worshipping to the honour of our ancestors.

Thirdly, Japan has the love of the beautiful in nature and so do we.

Instead of drifting apart as we have been doing of recent years, for the good of both Empires and the maintenance of world peace, we should be coming together.

Recognize Manchoukuo

At the present time there are several little outstanding differences between ourselves and Japan as to British rights in China. Now I want to speak very plainly upon that point. There is no possibility of setting those differences with any feeling of security or sincerity until we Britishers have enough common sense to recognize Manchoukuo — that is the "King pin" of the whole situation.

It is the creating of the right psychological atmosphere to bring about the settlement of our troubles and means more than reaching an understanding with Japan,

BRIDGE-BUILDING UNDER DIFFICULTIES



In their advance towards Hankow the Japanese forces encountered all manner of difficulties as the result of demolished bridges, broken roads and other obstacles placed in their path by the Chinese. But they have managed to overcome most of them. Photo shows Japanese soldiers building a bridge of tree trunks over a gully in the hills of the Tapih Range. The photograph was taken after the fall of Shang-chang as the Japanese forces pressed westwards.

lar more even than that — for, it would be a demonstration to East Asia and the world as a whole that at last Great Britain and Japan are making sound common sense efforts to understand one another once more — to the benefit not only of both Empires but to the benefit of future peace and understanding in East Asia.

It will be a bad, a very bad day not only for China but for all of us should Soviet influence ever get control over China. However, I do not think that it will. I hope in the near future we may at least see three Chinas. Peking China, North of the Yellow River; Nanking China, between the Yellow River and the Yangtze, and Canton China south of the Yangtze. These three Chinas each with its own Government much as we have in the Australian Commonwealth — each Government with its Upper and Lower House, each having local control but all three under a Federation having a common policy on customs, communications, postal, international relations and defense. Given this then we will have a united and happier China.

There is one thing that we have all to remember and that is — China is not a country, China is a continent and the various jealousies between Peking, Nanking and Canton would never permit it being governed from one centre — but from three separate centres as a Federation, that is another question.

This Federation will, I think, extend to include Inner Mongolia, Manchoukuo and Japan, at least upon

the common point of defense. I do not think that there is any doubt upon that point. Also I think that there will be some form of economic understanding between the above.

Italy Confident of British Pact

Italian circles believe that the ratification of the Agreement between Great Britain and Italy will immediately follow the reassembly of British Parliament on November 1.

All details connected with ratification were understood to have been completed when Lord Perth, the British Ambassador in Rome, saw Count Galeazzo Ciano, the Foreign Minister, recently.

It is believed that the announcement of ratification by Great Britain will be followed by an immediate acknowledgement on the part of Signor Mussolini, who will reaffirm Italy's disavowal of territorial ambitions in Spain.

It is also understood that the Italian Government will give assurances that it will proceed to complete the withdrawal of volunteers from Spain proportionately as volunteers are drawn from the other side.

Italy now considers that the insurgent commander General Franco, is sure of victory without further assistance from Italy.

German Racial Map of World Depicted by Nazi Party

Herr Adolph Hitler, in quite a number of his recent speeches, referred to the millions of Germans living outside the Reich's boundaries. Now the National Socialist Party has published detailed statistics as to where these Germans live abroad and as to how many they are.

These statistics are contained in the latest issue of the "Schulungsbriefe," a widely read official party publication meant to educate the German people and to prepare them to understand the policy of the Third Reich. They state that 97,546,000 Germans live in the world to-day. Of this total, 87,545,000 live in Europe and 10,000,000 overseas.

The statistics of the "Schulungsbriefe" divide the Germans in the world into eight groups.

The first group lists as "Germans living in German States"

In the German Reich	67,000,000
In Austria	6,200,000
In Danzig	420,000
In Luxembourg	290,000
In Liechtenstein	10,000

The second group comprises Switzerland only and lists 3,000,000 as the number of Germans living there.

The third group is listed under the heading "Eastern Rand," and records

In Yugoslavia	700,000
In Rumania	800,000
In Hungary	600,000
In Czechoslovakia	3,500,000
In Poland	1,200,000
In Memel and Lithuania	190,000

The Fourth group lists the Germans in the "Northeast and North Rand," namely

In Latvia	70,000
In Esthonia	20,000
In Denmark	60,000

Over Million in France

The fifth group comprises the "West and South Rand" and lists

In France	1,700,000
In Italy	270,000
In Belgium	150,000
In the Netherlands	115,000

The sixth group lists 1,100,000 Germans in European Soviet Russia, while the seventh group records 150,000 Germans "elsewhere in Europe."

The eighth group lists Germans living overseas, as follows

In Anglo-America (U S. & Canada)	8,500,000
In Ibero-America	1,200,000
In Africa	54,000
In Asia (with Soviet Asia)	195,000
In Australia, Melanesia	52,000

These statistics are accompanied by two maps. An elaborate one of Central and Eastern Europe and another, rather sketchy one, of the world.

Illustrative Maps

The former is coloured and shows in deep red "the German Racial Area" (Deutscher Volksboden) thus marking the German Reich with Austria, Danzig, Alsace and parts of Lorraine, the Memel District, Danish Sleswig, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, some border districts along the Polish-German frontier in Upper Silesia, the Austro-Hungarian frontier and the German Belgian frontier, large sectors along the German-Czechoslovakian and Austro-Czechoslovakian border, as well as about five-sixths of Switzerland. In deep red with dark markings to designate them as "mixed territory since Versailles" are Southern Tyrol (now Italian), the Polish Corridor and large sections in the former German now Polish province of Posen. In addition many districts in the interior of Czechoslovakia, Hungary, (including Budapest), Yugoslavia, Rumania, Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, and European Soviet Russia are dotted in deep red colours, thus designating them as "German racial areas."

Scope in United States

The map of the world shows the German Reich in black with black dots all over indicating the points where Germans live. In the United States these dots coincide roughly with the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, St. Louis, New Orleans, Galveston, Los-Angeles, San Francisco and Seattle. In Canada they designate approximately the site of Montreal and are especially numerous in the provinces of Winnipeg and Saskatchewan.

A long article which goes with these statistics particularly bewails the loss of Germans overseas whose number are said to have decreased from over 12,000,000 in 1903 to little over 10,000,000 in 1938, during a time when the number of Germans in Europe increased from roughly 70,000,000 to over 87,000,000.

According to the German authorities these losses were heaviest in the Anglo-Saxon parts overseas, in the British Dominions and Colonies, as well as in the United States.

Government's Employees To Learn Japanese

With Mr. Huang Yuan as instructor, a Japanese language class was opened on October 12 for the employees of the Reformed Government's Finance Ministry. Similar classes will be conducted shortly for the employees of the new Government's other ministries and subsidiary organs.

Although many of the Reformed Government's employees who have studied in Japan are well versed in the language, many others cannot speak or write the language, thus hampering the smooth working of the new administration.

For the purpose of increasing their efficiency and enhancing relations between Chinese and Japanese, all employees of the Reformed Government have been told to learn the Japanese language at a class specially opened for them.

Plot To Make U. S. Defenseless In War Laid To Communists By Congressman

'Trojan Horse' Tactics Employed; O'Connor Warns Reds May Cause American Economic Collapse; 'Bolshevists Back Of Conflict In China'

By Otto Janssen

A charge that the Communist party, through its "Trojan horse" tactics, has penetrated the armed forces of the United States with the "admitted plan to make us defenseless in time of war" was made in Washington by Congressman John O'Connor of New York City.

He warned that communists may cause in the United States an economic "collapse" as they did in France. In a fiery attack centering on actions of the recently concluded 10th National Convention of the Communist party in New York, the congressman charged that many persons in high positions in public and private life had led the "rank and file" into "succumbing to this foreign deception."

In addition to the army and navy, he charged, the communists have found their way into government offices, public relief organizations and social and welfare organizations such as the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Hebrew Young Men's Association, and "other clubs and groups of our priceless youth."

Referring to alleged infiltration into the armed forces, O'Connor said:

"Nor has our army or navy been free from the inroads of this monster — communism. The communists are propagandizing our organizations of national defense, all in line with their admitted plan to make us defenseless in time of war."

Plan To Mobilize Technicians

O'Connor also charged the communists were "driving to mobilize our 400,000 technicians in major industries, because it was through such workers that Trotsky accomplished his coup in Petrograd. . . . One thousand such men were all he needed to subject a great city and ultimately a nation."

In citing the effectiveness of such strategy, O'Connor pointed out that last summer 17 striking technicians tied up all the utility services of Lansing, Michigan, upon which 800,000 people depended.

The easiest "prey" for the communists, O'Connor asserted, are the millions of people on government work-relief projects. He charged that it was "openly acknowledged" that in large centres such as New York City it was difficult for one of these workers to retain his job unless he joined and paid dues to the Workers' Alliance, which he alleged was a "communist organization".

In addition, he charged that a communist cell existed among New York City employees.

Referring to the convention's action in voting to uphold the United States Constitution to preserve peace and democracy, O'Connor said:

"The blurb about 'democracy' and 'peace' is the Trojan horse of Dimitrov (George Dimitrov executive head of the Communist International) by which the communists hope to sneak into political power in America with their real purpose hidden. More than that, we all know that actions are what count, not words."

"The plot now clearly unfolds. Always remember the communist tactics are not crude. They are extremely subtle — so much so that only a subtle analysis will expose them. The communist action in any democracy is to drive the Trojan horse into the ranks of unthinking democrats, only to unload its horde of revolutionists at the proper moment."

"It is inconceivable that the American people can be so deceived as to make a pet of this horse," he said.

"There would be no chance of the rank and file of our people succumbing to this foreign deception, were it not for the many persons in high positions of public office, college, social work, and church."

Parlour Bolshevists Active

"These parlour Bolshevists, inspired before the fireplace and by the reading of Marx, have taken up this cult in a serious way as a speedy solution of all the social and economic ills of our people. . . . to them democracy was outmoded with the horse and buggy. This is the day of isms — nudism, atheism, communism," he continued.

O'Connor asserted the Communist party in America is made up of nearly all racial strains, but he said it was interesting to note that "there is not a Jew among the recognized leaders of the Communist party in America."

"Such mouthings from long-haired professors and short-haired social workers, who keep their maiden names although married, are responsible for such organizations as the 'Youth Movement,' the 'Students' Union,' and the 'Young Communist League,' formed to organize our college students and our boys and girls into revolutionary organizations," he said.

Most pacifist organizations, he said, were "the handiwork of the communists."

"To even tolerate communism, the congressman said, must result in economic collapse "such as France is suffering to-day . . ."

O'Connor said neither President Roosevelt nor the American people as a whole had subscribed to the communist programme.

"As soon as their eyes are open, and please God that may not be too late, they will smite this public enemy Number One and drive it back to its motherland — Russia — before it drives us into another war

At this very moment there are two major wars going on in the world — in China and in Spain — and let me say without fear of contradiction that communism was the cause of both of them

"Please let me say with all the earnestness at my command, awake, America"

"No one can be an American and a communist at the same time

"Awake all Americans to this greatest menace of all our time — communism," he concluded

Hongkong Is Doomed

Hongkong is taking stock of its new position of isolation resulting from Japanese occupation of Canton and coincident disruption of land, air and sea communication with interior China

This is the first time in the 97-year history of the British Colony that it has ever been completely cut off from China. Trade with China ceased only partially during the Chinese boycott of British goods in 1927.

British circles here believed Hongkong's 13,000 British residents face virtual ruin because of the interruption of trade with China through this port. Hongkong's prosperity has depended on China trade passing through here, since local industries are of only secondary importance

Hongkong gained prominence as one of the six major ports of the world during the past year. Between fifteen and twenty per cent. of all China exports and imports were handled through there normally, and this figure mounted rapidly during the Sino-Japanese hostilities of the past year when other points of entry into China were occupied by Japanese.

Chinese Arms Stranded

As a result of the sudden disruption of communications with the interior, considerable amounts of Chinese war materials have been stranded there. It is believed such shipments will be sent to Indo-China for transportation to south west China. Fifteen thousand British and American motor trucks consigned for delivery to the Chinese Government were stranded there by the Japanese occupation of the Kowloon railway. Aeroplanes, tanks, guns and munitions also were waiting there for shipment to Hankow.

Hongkong was stunned by the rapidity of the Japanese march across 130 miles of hostile Chinese territory to Canton within nine days after the Japanese landing at Bias Bay. The city apparently will experience the same type of sudden depression which hit Shanghai after Japanese occupation of Chinese areas surrounding Shanghai's foreign areas

Hongkong had pruned greatly during the past year at Shanghai's expense, since most shipping which ordinarily would have entered China through Shanghai was diverted to Hongkong. The heavy influx of refugees into Hongkong promoted a prosperous real estate boom. It was believed landlords would continue to profit there, however, because wealthy Chinese refugees probably will remain indefinitely.

Federal Reserve Bank to Sell Foreign Exchange

In order to establish the position of its notes as the so called national currency, and to make them effective as a circulating medium for trade, the Federal Reserve Bank, which was established under the aegis of the Provisional Government of Peking, have agreed to sell a limited amount of foreign exchange

The bank's funds for this purpose have been created from its holdings in foreign currency.

It is prepared to buy export bills and sell import bills to a limited amount at an exchange rate same as the yen, namely, 14 pence, although the bank's dollar notes circulate roughly at par with the dollar notes of the Chiang Government

The bank's foreign exchange fund will be operated by the Yokohama Specie Bank.

Self-Protection Corps Formed in Kiangsu

To assist in the suppression of bandits who infest many districts in Kiangsu Province, self-protection corps have been organized in various districts by order of the reorganized Kiangsu Provincial Government, Chinese reports reaching here indicated.

A spokesman of the Provincial Government, according to the reports, emphatically denied the rumour, which apparently had been caused by the organization of the self-protection corps, that able-bodied men in various districts were being forced to join a fighting force or labour corps

The self-protection corps, the spokesman pointed out, was formed for the sole purpose of preserving peace and order in a district where members of the corps were residents and never would the corps be transferred to another place or assigned to tasks other than the preservation of peace.

- (四)工廠商號呈請登記時應詳細聲敘據實填報不得含混其詞如有虛偽之處一經查覺除駁斥不予受理外並按其情節之輕重依法懲處
- (五)本部接受前項聲請經審查無誤後依次登記給予執照再行酌量情形分別處理如果必要時並即派員實地勘查予以協助以期復業得早實現

- (六)前項登記僅限於尚未復業之商號工廠其有已經復業尙待整理欲享協助之權利者可援照第三條之規定呈請登記
- (七)凡工廠商號於呈請復業登記時應繳登記執照費一元
- (八)前項登記展期自九月一日起以三個月為限

行政院臨時經濟局通告

第二號

為通告事案本局現已隨同政府遷京即在行政院設局辦公惟因滬上為商民營萃之區事務紛繁特在百老匯大樓二樓四號設立本局辦事處並為便利商民聲請起見於圓明園路一六九號六樓二十一號另設通訊處以資接洽相應通告俾眾週知此佈

局長朱 曜

綏靖軍官學校招生佈告

- (一)資格初中畢業或初中肄業一年以上者(二)年齡十八歲以上二十五歲以下者(三)報名地點南京綏靖部各綏靖區司令部並各省市縣公署及各地特務機關或特務機關所屬機關(四)報名日期自即日起至十一月十日止(五)考試日期十一月十五日上午八時携帶筆硯前往指定地點應試(六)考試地點南京蘇州上海杭州(七)考試科目(以最近初中適用之課本為標準)體格檢查國文數學理化史地口試(八)發榜日期十一月二十三日發榜將錄取名登報公佈(九)入學日期十一月三十日由各特務機關護送到京入校報到(十)待遇入校後服裝書籍由校供給並每月發給津貼十二元畢業後儘先以初級軍官任用(十一)注意事項甲、投考學生於報名時須填具報告單(格式不同亦可)並呈繳介紹書及畢業或修業證書及最近二寸半身相片二張乙、投考學生須由各地方機關保送或由現任部隊暨各省市委任以上職員擔保方准與考丙、投考學生須携帶行李自備文具(十二)修學期限一年畢業

宣傳局新聞訓練所二屆學員通告

本所二屆學員原定於十一月一日測驗現因各地報名者為京市通行證停發一星期致不克來京不得已將報名期展至十一月七日測驗期展至十一月十日特此通告

請 看

大 正 論 言 通 靈 靈 通 靈 通
廣 最 路 銷 實 翔 載 紀

而 具 有 最 大 廣 告 効 力 之

新 申 報

館 址 上 海 乍 浦 路 四 五 五 號

事 務 所 上 海 南 京 路 哈 同 大 樓 二 一 六 號

電 話 一 九 一 〇 七 號

歡 迎 外 埠 分 銷 定 價 格 外 克 己

原任職務	出身	姓名	別號	性別	年歲	籍貫	住址	
		聲請登記為						
曾任職務		合於某任用法規定						

- 五 附則 前司法行政部人員准用本辦法之規定
 司法行政部舉行司法人員登記表 中華民國二十七年十月製
- 四 登記有效時間
 自二十七年十一月一日起至二十八年四月三十日其已逾有效時間聲請錄用者雖資格相合應儘先先行登記之人員任用
- 三 聲請登記人員如有下列情事之一者不得任用
 甲 褫奪公權尚未復權者
 乙 虧空公款尚未清償者
 丙 曾因賊私處罰有案者
 丁 吸食鴉片或其代用品者
 戊 精神病者
 己 殘廢或身體衰弱不能服務者
 庚 曾受破產宣告尚未復權者
 辛 偽造證件或冒名頂替審判審核及格者
 壬 曾加入共產黨者
- 二 登記程序
 甲 合於前條各項資格人員應將證明文件或相當證明文件連同最近二寸照片二張履歷二份用雙掛號郵寄或逕行送交本部收發處核收並發給收條或回證
 乙 前項應行登記人員如住居不通郵政或交通不便處所者准予就近送由本縣知事公署或省政府市政政府黨轉本部核收
 丙 省市府及縣公署接到前項聲請登記事件務望於本部所定期限以前逕寄本部
 丁 本部收到登記事件之後經審核及格者先行通知本人聽候隨時調用其不合格者發還證件不另通知
- 一 原任或曾任前列三省以內之各監獄典獄長分監長主任看守長看守長及各地法院之看守所所長所官及各縣管獄員
 戊 原任或曾任其他省份之前項司法監所人員

考備	照片	件文明證
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填載注意

- 一、聲請欄 應填本人願聲請登記為司法官或監獄官餘類推
- 二、合於某任用法規定欄 應填合於現行適用之各任用法或規則之名稱與條文
- 三、出身欄 應填於某某學校畢業某某考試及格及其年月
- 四、原任職務欄 應填失陷時之現任職務如非當時現任毋庸填載
- 五、曾任職務欄 應填明任職卸職之年月日
- 六、證明文件欄 應將與學歷及所任職務有關之文件分別詳細填入並應隨表附送
- 七、備考欄凡有專門著作等或其他應行說明事項填入此欄

實業部佈告

為佈告事案查協助工商復業登記一案前經本部規定辦法佈告週知在案所有登記聲請期限係以八月三十日為止業經屆滿惟查各地工商業經此事變遭害慘重籌備復業正需相當時期茲特將前項限期展三月俾有充分時間得以整理舊業凡各地尚未復業之工商商號仰即遵照後開辦法來部聲請協助復業登記藉副本部長繁榮戰後工商業之至意特此佈告週知

計開

實業部協助工商復業暫行登記辦法

- (一)本部為協助工商業得以迅速便利復業起見特舉辦工商復業登記
- (二)凡在江蘇浙江安徽等省經營工商業求復業者應依照下列各條之規定呈請本部登記
- (三)呈請復業登記時應載明左列各事項
 - 1 工廠商號名稱及其所在地有分支店同時復業者亦同
 - 2 經理人或代理人姓名住址(由代理人呈請時須由經理人加具證明書)
 - 3 經營業務種類
 - 4 原有資本總額
 - 5 組織性質(獨資或合股)
 - 6 過去經營狀況此次受損程度及如何復業計劃
 - 7 請求協助之目的

第十三條

財政廳得派流動查驗員三四人隨時輪流派赴各要口及各縣查驗
各商販運貨物經過查驗所應將完納證及運輸許可證呈驗蓋戳放行
販運貨物商號各賬簿必要時得由稽徵員會縣驗查之查驗人員均須佩帶財政廳所發之證章

第十四條

第五章 改運或分運
凡已納稅貨物運抵目的地因貨價漲落擬改運別縣或欲提出一部份分銷他處者除糧食不得援用此條外應持原給納稅證連同許可證向當地徵收處聲請改運或分運經查明並無混情弊准於原證上加以背書蓋戳收回繳廳另行填給分運單至分運貨物須陸續裝運者應於原證上註明月日及分運數量並加蓋戳記以運完原報數量為止戳記另定頒發
聲請分運以三個月內為有效期

第六章 罰則

第十五條

凡本省境內販運各商如有左列情事之一者酌量情節輕重分別處罰

- (一) 不照章聲請納稅領證而販運者
- (二) 申報不實避重就輕者
- (三) 一證兩用希圖朦混者
- (四) 抗不呈驗單證者
- (五) 以多報少以細作粗者
- (六) 夾私影射者
- (七) 夾帶違警物品者

第十六條

上列第七款情節重大者依法送懲
如有漏納稅款者除繳正額外應處以應補稅額一倍以上至三倍以下之罰金

第十七條

如抗不繳納罰金時得沒收其貨物之一部或全部
所收罰金應填給罰金收據
罰金以四成歸公六成充實其支配辦法另定之

第十八條

第七章 單證

第十九條 下列各單證由廳規定頒發
(甲) 徵收項下
一、營業稅完納證
二、罰金收據
以上兩種均用複寫式四聯甲聯存根乙聯繳財政廳丙聯存金

庫丁聯填給商人

(乙) 運輸項下

- 一、運輸許可證
- 二、貨物分運單
- 三、販運聲請書
- 四、採辦聲請書

第二十條

第一項由建設廳印發各縣縣公署轉發徵收機關填用第二項用複寫式三聯甲聯存根乙聯繳財政廳丙聯填給商人
前條所列許可證及分運單一俟貨物運抵目的地後均應由商人繳還原發機關備查

第八章 附則

- 第廿一條 本章程係暫行辦法俟普通營業稅整理就緒即行廢止
- 第廿二條 本章程如有未盡事宜得隨時提出省政會議修改之
- 第廿三條 本章程經省政會議議決公布施行並咨財政部備案

佈告

司法行政部佈告

為佈告事照得各省自戰亂以來原有各級法院及監所組織既破壞殆盡人員亦各方星散本部積極籌備規復蘇浙皖三省司法機關已有成案即將次第實施所有原任各院法官書記官暨各省監獄看守所官員及縣司法處之審判官縣兼司法之承審員管獄員與司法書記員等仍願服務於司法界者應即登記以便隨時調用至關於司法人員之俸給並擬酌予提高俾安職守凡我司法界之同人務各遵照下開登記辦法迅行聲請登記用襄法治是所厚望須至佈告者 附司法行政部舉行司法人員登記辦法及登記表式
中華民國二十七年十月 日
維新政府司法行政部舉行司法人員登記辦法

一、應行登記人員

- 甲 原任或曾任蘇浙皖三省高等地方法院及其分院之院長庭長推事
- 乙 原任或曾任前列三省以內之各縣司法處審判官書記官
- 丙 原任或曾任前列三省以內之各縣承審員及各該省高等法院派充之司法書記員

第九十一條

凡捐助救濟院款項或不動產者無論以個人名義或私人團體名義應由主管機關核給獎勵其捐額與獎勵區別如左

第九十二條

由維新政府頒發之獎勵須經地方主管最高長官開列事實報由內政部核轉其由省政府暨民政廳頒發之獎勵應于年終彙報內政部備案

第九十三條

已受獎勵者如續行捐資得併計先後數目褒獎

第九十四條

凡經勸募捐資在九十一條所列各數五倍以上者得比照該條題給獎勵

第九十五條

凡以動產或不動產捐助者折合銀元計算

第九十六條

凡經辦理救濟事業在三年以上著有成績者經地方主管最高長官之申請由內政部臨時核定之

第九十七條

華僑如以私財或團體之資捐助救濟院以救濟本國人民者經各駐在地公使或領事之申請由內政部臨時核定之

第九十八條

本規則所稱各主管機關其區別如左
(一)省政府所在地以民政廳為主管機關
(二)特別市以特別市政府為主管機關
(三)各縣各普通市及各區鎮鄉自治會以縣市政府為主管機關

第九十九條

各縣及普通市等之救濟院一切組織設施冊報等事項經縣市政府處理後仍應呈報該管道尹公署轉送民政廳核其依本規則之規定應報內政部核辦或備案者亦應呈由該管道尹公署轉咨民政廳核轉省政府咨送

第一〇〇條

凡奉公不力處置失當或侵蝕浮濫公款及假借職務上之行使為自己或第三人圖利益者倘被人民告發經主管機關調查屬實或由主管機關察覺者得按其情節輕重施以記過罰俸撤職之處分或移送司法機關依法論罪

第一〇一條

本規則如有未盡事宜得由內政部修正之

第一〇二條

本規則自公佈日施行

江蘇省徵收營業稅暫行章程

民國二十七年九月十九日

江蘇省政府公布

第一章 總則

第一條

本省徵收營業稅暫依據本章程辦理

第二條

本省徵收營業稅課稅標準在商號未盡復業以前暫以販運之貨物價值為計算根據

第三條

凡本省境內貨物販運不論土貨洋貨及運商國籍除另有專章規定者外均應依照本章程之規定繳納營業稅領取運輸許可證通行全省

第四條

凡輸出或輸入及運經本省境內各貨物亦同上條辦理

第五條

前條貨物之價值由貨商自行陳報必要時並須呈驗發貨單或發票如所報不實應由徵收員督同覆實估計

第六條

本省徵收營業稅按照貨物性質暫行分為應用品製造品原料品消耗品及奢侈品五類依其市價徵收百分之二至百分之五營業稅

第七條

貨物分類稅率另表規定之

第八條

凡輸出貨物應先由貨商向當地營業稅徵收機關填具申請書經核准後照章納稅並填給營業稅完納證及運輸許可證

第九條

如有上海或外省採辦貨物販運入境者亦須由貨商向當地徵收機關請領運輸許可證經核准後照章先行納稅

第十條

凡由外省輸入貨物或經過本省者須向入境第一徵收機關查驗所報明數量及價值照章納稅後隨時填給完納證及運輸許可證

第十一條

營業稅徵收處附設於各縣縣公署內由財政廳委派徵收員一人辦事員一人至二人專司核算稅額填發單證

第十二條

各縣知事有監督之責在倉庫未成立以前由縣公署代理金庫徵收員應按旬將報運貨物所收稅額及填發各證號數列表報廳

第四章 查驗

第一條

凡銜要口岸得酌設查驗所專司查驗經過貨物並於完納證上加蓋驗訖戳記如有補稅或罰金之收入應逐日解繳就近縣公署收管

第五十九條 每年種痘時期由施醫所負責種痘并須先期佈告

第十章 貸本所

第六十條 貸本所為救濟貧民貸與營業資本而設

第六十一條 凡貧者無資營業之男女向貸款所貸款者須合左列各款之規定

(一)年在十五歲以上確無不良嗜好者

(二)志願作正當營業或曾為營業而確無資本者

(三)具有殷實舖保或相當保人者

第六十二條 貧民貸本須按前條調查確實方准照貸

第六十三條 每人貸本額數以十元至三百元為限概不取息

(前項貸本得酌情形規定陸續歸還辦法)

第六十四條 當事者如要求將其貸本代為購辦貨品或耕牛農具等應察酌地方情形予可能範圍內代其辦理

第六十五條 貸本逾期不還者責成保人代償

第六十六條 逾期不能還本查明實有意外變故時得由主任呈明院長酌量辦理

第六十七條 凡假借營業貸本而不營業者除追還貸本或貨品外送交警察局施以相當處分

第十一章 難民所

第六十八條 凡各地方罹兵火水旱及其他不可抗力之災害難民流離失所無以存活者得申請入難民所

第六十九條 難民於入所時應查明情節檢驗有無夾帶違禁物品即將其本人及家屬之姓名籍貫年齡並所帶之行行李件數分別登記入所後準用第十七條之規定辦理

第七十條 難民如有疾病或死亡時準用第十八十九兩條之規定辦理

第七十一條 難民中之男婦老幼如有適合第二條所列各款之規定得分別轉送各所收養管教其不願者聽之

第七十二條 第六十八條所列之各種災害如已消除平復時得按各難民之情節能力分別資遣回籍或呈請地方政府移送邊區墾殖或代向貸本所借款為其營生資本

第七十三條 如遇有他處難民過境時應查明人數商借公共場所或于空地搭蓋蘆棚暫供棲息或分別轉送其他區域之難民收容所收容一切得準用第六十九第七十第七十一第七十二各條之規定辦理

第十二章 救災所

第七十四條 救災所遇有人民或地方罹水火旱魃及人力不可避免之災

害者應迅速實施有效之營救

第七十五條 依前條規定之救災所應設消防搶險救生既田等組

第七十六條 消防組須僱用消防工人或就地招募援丁加以訓練教以火攻及救護工作但出動後應略給薄酬并須預購水龍汽龍滅火機及拆卸等器具

第七十七條 救生組應僱用熟悉水性工人加以訓練教以救生技術并須購置救生艇救生環

第七十八條 既田組應聘請技術人才開鑿溝渠設計灌溉并須購置抽水機與關於此類導水應用之器具

第七十九條 搶險組應預先備辦木椿沙石水泥等並訓練當地民丁遇有堤岸暴決時即行堵塞

第八十條 凡遇上列水旱災害除由賑濟所辦理臨時急賑外應籌辦平糶工賑

第十三章 賑濟所

第八十一條 賑濟所為散發錢米給與衣食及辦理施棺殮埋等事而設

第八十二條 凡人民陡遇不可避免之災害飢寒交迫者應辦理臨時急賑按口施給米糧衣服或在被災所在地即行設立粥廠以備充饑

第八十三條 冬寒歲暮經調查確係赤貧者應按其人口之多寡給與錢米及棉衣俾得卒歲或于人煙稠密之處多設粥廠使貧民有以充饑

第八十四條 凡貧婦將次分娩來所請求發給產糧者酌給五元以上十元以下之代價為其購置滋養食品之費

第八十五條 凡赤貧男婦死亡無以收殮經該家屬來所報告者應施給棺木並代為安葬公墓

第八十六條 凡路斃無人收埋之尸身經當地司法官署或警察局依法檢驗後應代為收埋

第八十七條 賑濟所應預先備辦若干單棉衣服及棺木等藏所待賑

第十四章 附則

第八十八條 救濟院各所收支款項及辦事實况均由院長副院長按月公佈並分別造具預計書收支對照表頭寸單及事實清冊呈報主管機關查核

第八十九條 救濟院各所辦事細則呈由該主管機關核定之

第九十條 救濟院基金管理委員會之組織及辦事細則呈由該主管機關核定轉報內政部備案

第二十八條 依前條規定之幼年男女須由其直系尊親屬來所申請并附具親鄰正式證明書者方得入所

第二十九條 教養所收留之幼年男女應按照年齡編級教以相當課程及各種工藝

第三十條 教養所收留之幼年男女于卒業時着其直系尊親屬領回或代其介紹相當職業或盡量幫助升學或留所任用但其本人不同意者聽之

第五章 習勤所

第三十一條 凡墮落青年家產蕩析流為遊民及思想惡化執迷不悟者得收容于習勤所內設備事項準用第十六條之規定酌量情形辦理之

第三十二條 依前條規定入所之青年除家屬申請送所者外得由司法官署或警察局送所

第三十三條 習勤所對於收容之青年得本其材質之適宜分別授以相當之工藝如已略具技能者應就所習加以深造設法勸導感化外并計其工值代為儲蓄待其澈悟出所時合計本利悉數交還俾為謀生資本或代為介紹相當職業

第三十四條 習勤所收容之青年出所後倘故態復萌有負培植得移送所在地行政官署施以保安處分

第六章 殘廢所

第三十五條 凡殘廢人無人撫養者不問男女老幼均得收養于殘廢所內設備事項準用第十六條之規定酌量情形辦理之

第三十六條 殘廢所對於入所者應分肢體殘廢及盲啞三種就其各個能力于左列課程中分別選授之

- (一) 千字課
- (二) 各種手工
- (三) 簡易算術及珠算
- (四) 社會常識
- (五) 音樂及歌曲
- (六) 拼字綴文
- (七) 各種工藝

第三十七條 殘廢人授教育後確有自謀生活能力應為介紹職業令其出所

第三十八條 第十七條至第十九條之規定殘廢所得適用之

第三十九條 殘廢軍人如無特設機關安置者亦得申請入所但飲食起居務要隔別俾易管理

第七章 育嬰所

第四十條 凡貧苦及被遺棄之男女嬰孩均得收養於育嬰所內設備除準用第十六條之規定酌量辦理外並應設病室哭室食料分配室縫紉室烘曬室洗滌服物室器具消毒室服物分配室

第四十一條

第四十二條

第四十三條

第四十四條

第四十五條

第四十六條

第四十七條

第四十八條

第四十九條

第五十條

第五十一條

第五十二條

第五十三條

第五十四條

第五十五條

第五十六條

第五十七條

第五十八條

醫藥室及日夜看護部巡迴監護檢查總部
育嬰所僱用飼養之乳媪每媪伺嬰以一名或二名為限如有困難情形時得呈准院長副院長改用適宜之代乳品

嬰孩授課以國語手工為本並多置有益之玩具

嬰孩年滿六歲以上如無父母者應送入孤兒院或準用第二十四條之規定辦理其父母貧困者則送入教養所

第八章 托兒所

凡因職業關係之勞動男婦為減少家累增進生產能力起見可將其嬰孩及十二歲以下之幼稚子女寄托托兒所

托兒所分定期托兒組及臨時托兒組

臨時托兒組分日間寄托及夜間寄托兩種任當事者視其工作時間之關係自擇之但得酌收其最輕微之費用

定期托兒組其所收費用得視各地方情形另行規定呈由救濟院長核准依照辦理

托兒所應依照所寄托之男女嬰孩月數及幼稚歲數分別編組責令保姆乳媪加意調護

托兒所應設置搖籃搖床搖車及轎車木馬皮球等玩具並特設浴室哺乳室餘則準照第十六條第四十條之規定酌量辦理

托兒所寄托之嬰孩及幼稚男女如有臨時發生驚風痰瀉及時疫等暴病情事除立即送交施醫所善為醫治或代送其他醫院醫治外應從速通知其家屬

第九章 施醫所

施醫所為療治貧民疾病并補助衛生防疫各行政而設

施醫所醫士須選擇長于醫術得有官署許可證書聘任之

施醫所設中醫部西醫部掛號處待診處

(甲) 中醫部 (一) 國醫室

(乙) 西醫部 (一) 內科室 (二) 外科室 (三) 手術室

(四) 藥劑室

除救濟院收容之人或赤貧無力者外得酌收掛號費其數目由主管機關酌定之

診治時間每日上午八時至十二時下午一時至五時但遇有危急病症應隨時診治

西藥由施醫所備辦概不取費中藥除赤貧者外由病人自購

施醫所醫士不許收取病人絲毫餽送

施醫所補助衛生防疫各行政應受主管機關之指揮

基金管理委員會由地方團公推委員若干人組織之救濟院院長副院長為當然委員

第九條 救濟院基金無論何項情形不得移作別用

第十條 救濟院基金管理委員會得呈准主管機關以其基金購置不動產一經購置以後非呈准主管機關不得變賣

第十一條 救濟院經費以基金利息及臨時捐款或指定補助費津貼費充之

第十二條 各地方慈善事業由私人或私人團體集資辦理者一律維持現狀但須加以整理並應受主管機關監督

第十三條 凡無自救能力之男女年在六十歲以上無人撫養者均得收養於養老所

第十四條 養老所收養之衰老男女應教以有益身心之課程并按其體質令服左列各種操作但衰老或疾病難支者得免除之

(甲)室內操作
(一)糊裱紙類物品
(二)紡織及編造等物
(三)簡單書畫等類

(乙)室外操作
(一)飼養家畜
(二)栽種植物
(三)縫洗衣服

(丙)本地適宜之簡單工藝
(丁)其他體力堪勝之操作

第十五條 養老所應注意留所者之心理得給以娛樂或講演以調劑其生活

第十六條 養老所應為左列之設備

- (一)教室
- (二)工作室
- (三)游藝場
- (四)男寢室 女寢室
- (五)食堂
- (六)男浴室 女浴室
- (七)男廁所 女廁所
- (八)其他應備房間

前列各室及場所應酌量情形次第籌辦均須保持清潔適合

第十七條 飲食起居須守規定時間衣服被褥要隨時洒濯

第十八條 凡罹疾病者應隨時送入施醫所診治其患傳染病者須隔離之

第十九條 凡死亡者須由該所主任報經院長副院長會同公安局或司法官廳派員勘驗後備棺殮葬其有親屬者限于二十四小時內具領逾限不領仍由救濟院埋葬

死亡者遺留私有物品交其親屬無親屬者收作公產

死亡者由院埋葬時應將其姓名年籍註明石標立于塚前

第三章 孤兒所

第二十條 凡年在六歲以上十五歲以下貧苦無依之男女均得收養于孤兒所所內設備事項準用第十六條之規定酌量情形辦理之

第二十一條 依前條規定入所之幼年男女除被人遺棄由司法官署或公安局送養者外均應由其親鄰妥實保證方得入所

第二十二條 孤兒所孤兒應按照年齡送入附近相當學校免費肄業或視其材質授以適宜之工藝

第二十三條 孤兒所收養之幼年男女于成年出所時應介紹以相當職業并覓取殷實舖保二家經所調查屬實方准照領後倘有虐待或轉賣情事除將原領之人收回外并由院將該領主保人一併移送司法官廳依法訊辦

第二十四條 孤兒所收養之男女至成年時所習技能可以自圖溫飽欲行嫁娶者應陳明所長代為徵擇婚配或贅婿相當之人並須先行介紹接談兩三次雙方皆願意應各具願書覓取殷實舖保二家邀同主婚尊親屬到所填寫同意狀與婚約經本所調查屬實方准贅娶倘有人民自動向所申請領娶及贅婿者經所查明確有正當職業及具有二家殷實舖保亦可准其具領贅娶嗣後若發生重婚或頂替及轉賣為奴為娼情事除將收養之男女收回外得由院將該領主保人一併移送司法官廳依法嚴辦

第二十五條 前兩項領養及贅娶之男女救濟院得隨時調查驗視

第二十六條 第十七條至第十九條之規定孤兒所得適用之

第四章 教養所

第二十七條 凡貧民之子女衆多無力教養之幼年男女均得入教養所所內設備準用第十六條之規定酌量情形辦理之

- 參事 一人 薦任
- 技正 一人 薦任
- 科長 三人 薦任
- 科員 九人 薦任及委任
- 技士 三人 委任
- 辦事員 六人 委任
- 書記 八人 委任
- 屬職員 八人 委任
- 第三條 上海市復興局局長承內政部長之命綜理局務指揮監督所屬職員
- 第四條 上海市復興局所有薦任以上職員任免及獎懲呈報於內政部
- 第五條 委任官以下由局長任免之
- 第六條 秘書掌理機要文件及局長交辦事項
- 第七條 參事撰擬審核關於本局之法案命令
- 第八條 技正承局長之命指揮技士掌理技術事務
- 第九條 科長承局長之命掌理各該科事務
- 第十條 科員承上官之指揮辦理其事務
- 第十一條 技士承上官之指揮辦理技術事務
- 第十二條 上海市復興局得置顧問
- 第十三條 上海市復興局顧問應局長之諮詢或建議於局長
- 第十四條 上海市復興局置左列二科
- 第十五條 第一科
- 第十六條 第二科
- 第十七條 第三科
- 第十八條 第一科掌左列事項
 - 一、關於機密事項
 - 二、關於印信保管事項
 - 三、關於文書事項
 - 四、關於人事事項
 - 五、關於預算及決算事項
 - 六、其他不屬於各科所管事項
- 第十九條 第二科掌左列事項
 - 一、關於上海建設之計劃及調查事項
 - 二、關於土地買收事項
 - 三、關於土地測量事項
 - 四、關於土地及工作物之權利調查事項

各地方救濟院規則

- 第十四條 第三科掌左列事項
- 第十五條 一、關於上海市建設復興事業之監督事項
- 一、關於上海建設復興事業之監督事項
- 二、關於上海建設復興事業之監督事項
- 三、關於上海建設復興事業之監督事項
- 四、關於上海建設復興事業之監督事項
- 五、關於港灣道路橋樑運河及其他施設之設計事項
- 六、關於復興建設事項
- 本規程自公佈之日施行

民國二十七年十月十日

維新政府公佈

第一章 總綱

- 第一條 各省區各特別市各道尹各縣市各自治會為救濟戰後流亡教養無自救能力之男女老幼殘廢人并收容意志薄弱致而墮落失業遊民及保護貧民健康扶助貧民生計于各該省區省會特別市各道尹及縣市政府所在地依本規則規定設立救濟院各區鎮人口較繁盛處亦得酌量情形設立之
- 第二條 救濟院分設左列各所
 - (一)養老所
 - (二)孤兒所
 - (三)託兒所
 - (四)教養所
 - (五)習勤所
 - (六)難民所
 - (七)育嬰所
 - (八)殘廢所
 - (九)施醫所
 - (十)貸款所
 - (十一)賑濟所
 - (十二)救災所
- 第三條 各縣市及區鎮設立救濟院時對於前項列舉各所得分別緩急次第籌辦亦得斟酌各地方經濟情形合併辦理
- 第四條 救濟院設院長一人總理院務副院長一人襄理院務各省區由民政廳各特別市由市政府各縣市政府及區鎮由縣市政府就當地公正人士耆紳中選任之
- 第五條 救濟院各所各設主任一人辦事員若干人管理各該所事務由院長副院長選任并呈報主管機關備案
- 第六條 救濟院按照各所情形分別選任教員醫士看護婦調查員及雇用乳媪公丁若干人
- 第七條 救濟院地址得利用公產(省市產)或祠、觀、庵、堂、廟宇、寺院或公共適宜場所
- 第八條 救濟院基金由各地方收入或沒收逆產項下酌量撥充或補助之並得設法籌募
- 第九條 各地方原有之官立公立慈善機關其性質有與本規則第二條各所名義相同者得因其地址及基金繼續辦理但應改正名稱直隸於救濟院
- 第十條 救濟院各所之基金應組織基金管理委員會分別管理之

力所能及，積極的建設起來，建設大上海，就是建設新中國，但是「焦土」以後，元氣大喪，欲圖建設，殊非易事，可以很熱誠的希望諸位，能夠予以盡力的幫助，如有好的意見，何者應與，何者應廢，請大家儘量的指教，宗耀當協採羣言，一一推行辦理，總斯以地方人民的福利為前提，決不有負地方人民的期望，所有施政的方針，當一本本月十六日宣言內，所宣示的六項，努力的做去，在職一日，負責一日，決不畏難，決不苟安。

現在最切要的工作，便是救濟難民，撫輯流亡，便流亡在外的難民，分別回歸家鄉，重享安居樂業的幸福，同時對於外交方面，亦當分別予以調整，轉移國際的視聽，共謀中外的協調，諸位，須知上海特別市市政府，為唯一合法的新政權，事實上已取得國際的承認，凡我善良的市民，誰也不能否認，誰也不能反對，請大家一致起來，擁護上海特別市市政府，建設新的上海，進而建設新的中華民國，確保東亞的和平共平世界杉大同，今晚所欲說的即以為止，將來有機會的時候，再來與諸位談談，再會。

督辦南京市政公署高冠吾

廣播武漢陷落後感言

各界同胞，國共兩黨誇耀死守之武漢三鎮，於前日霹靂一聲，已被我神勇無比之友軍，攻略完成，武漢三鎮，乃國共兩黨之戰事最終據點，形勢重要，一旦陷落，亦即國共兩黨潰滅之期已至，彼蔣政權輕啓戰端，妄倡焦土抗戰之論，更潰決黃河，實乃陷我全國民衆於水火。

現在維新政府，成立已逾半年，凡百施設，盡以解除痛苦生蘇民衆，為前提着想，託足於五色國旗下者，亦盡痛絕蔣政權之暴虐，願受維新政權之保護，深望尚在鐵蹄之下呻吟無告之同胞，立即覺悟，不稍懈怠，乘此武漢陷落時機一致摧毀，蔣政權，尤應竭全力以撲滅主持戰爭之共產黨，則東亞和平，自有途徑，防共壁壘，自可完成，南京為維新政府首都，萬邦瞻望，現在南京民衆，已趨樂土尤應使全國聞風興起，共建維新百年大計，鄙人不勝渴望禱祝之至，云云。

命令

中華民國維新政府令

行政院呈請任命童益臨為科長應照准此令

行政院呈請任命趙亦誠為內政部視察應照准此令
行政院長 梁鴻志
內政部長 陳 羣

行政院呈請任命薛邦邁為教育部督學崔建才為科員應照准此令
行政院長 梁鴻志
內政部長 陳 羣
教育部長 蘇 鴻 志

中華民國二十七年九月十九日
派陳 羣兼任上海市復興局局長此令
行政院長 梁鴻志
內政部長 陳 羣

任命衛錫良為南京市衛生局局長此令
行政院長 梁鴻志
內政部長 陳 羣

中華民國二十七年十月四日
任命張文煥為教育部秘書此令
行政院長 梁鴻志
教育部長 梁 鴻 志

中華民國二十七年十月六日
茲制定上海市復興局暫行規程公布之此令
行政院長 梁鴻志
內政部長 陳 羣

中華民國二十七年十月七日

法規

上海市復興局暫行規程

民國二十七年九月十七日立法院第二十次立法會議通過

民國二十七年十月七日維新政府公佈

第一條 上海市復興局直隸於維新政府內政部掌理關於上海市復興事務
第二條 上海市復興局局長由維新政府內政部長兼任之下置左列各

職員
秘書 二人 薦任

當兀黃之際，先民之受苦者，不下於今日，吾炎黃子孫，所以能遺留至於今日者，當時必有人焉犧牲一己之小利，而謀羣衆之大利，以度此天傾地裂之難關，今友軍明告吾民者，謂與黨軍爲敵，與吾民無與，地方政治，當還之地方人民，大義昭宣，人神共鑒，吾蘇民不宜自棄，爰於友軍諒解之下，干冒萬死，與同人共維危局，此第一期經過之情形也。

迨至維新政府成立，本席出任蘇政，其經過事端之最要者，不外於組織機關，安定民生二事，政治設施，必有機關以爲處理，事變以還，凡百設施，均爲黨軍破壞以去，各縣地方，雖有公正士紳，出任維持之責，但事出倉卒，機構不靈，因速加以調整，就黨軍放棄各地地方，先後委任縣令，計吳縣等二十餘縣，使負地方治安及執行其他政令之責，并將本省府之機構如民財教建各廳，悉依據法令，組織完成，次爲安定民生，事變以還，人民生活狀態爲之大變，失業已久，趨入歧途，地方秩序，蒙及影響，本席以爲古來處置游民辦法，首重安插，在今日大局未能安定，工商業未能恢復之秋，不得不計劃過渡辦法，以兼顧地方治安與民人失業，因定擬輯編組辦法，次第推行，庶幾化莠爲良，閭閻安堵，此第二期經過情形也，至此後方針，舉其大者，不外三事。

上月二十二日，本省府召集全省縣政會議，對於治安財政建設三端，均有議決各案待於施行，但執行各案，重在吾同人以實心實力負起責任，方能收機決議案効力，實心之反面，爲推諉，如各縣有諮詢委員會之組織，所以集思益廣，斟酌地方情形，研討於執行之前，多方研討方能適付於執行之際，其負責機關，仍在縣知事之一身，若以諮詢爲卸責地步，與實心辦事之義，殊有未合，況如自衛團之組織，關於治安問題，極爲重大，尤且體察立法精神，悉心籌劃，以爲應付之資，如果習莽從事，掉以輕心或不免發生其他事故，故開辦之初，切宜慎重，至財政一端，尤爲其他政治之所資，浮支濫支，均所不宜，要以綜核名實爲第一義，今日爲言財政，實不過先就以往應征之賦稅，於體恤民力之中，兼籌足用而已，暫時固無所謂裕民裕國也，建設一項，用意亦不外此，以上所述，皆爲總政會議之要項，亦即最短期施政之方針，茲當國慶紀念，爰續述之，期與吾同人共勉焉。

上海特別市長傳筱庵

播音演講今後爲政方針

宗耀今晚在此地大上海電台，同諸位在空氣中播音談話，覺得非常愉快，非常榮幸，不過因爲時間上的關係，恐怕不能與諸位作詳細

的長談，這是很抱歉的，以後如有機會，當隨時與諸位談談，請諸君原諒。

宗耀此次出任上海特別市市長，既不爲名，又不爲利，完全爲地方謀復興，爲人民謀福利，將來的成功或失敗，現在是不能預料的，惟有盡我的心思，盡我的力量，實事求是，腳踏實地的做去，凡有利于地方，有利于人民的事情儘可能的一一興辦起來，如果有困難的時候，亦必努力打破難關，務期達到目的而後已，上海爲遠東第一商埠，不但爲全國經濟的中心點，亦且爲國際貿易之大市場，自從黨政府輕舉妄動，謀國不臧，實則所謂「焦土抗戰」以後，所有大上海的政治經濟的，文化的社會的一切建設，完全毀滅，完全變爲焦土了，生命財產的損失，不可以數計，地方元氣的喪傷，非十年廿年所能恢復，在創鉅痛深之後，我們痛定思痛，黨政府之殃民禍國，實不輕辭其咎，所以請諸位特別注意，切不要被黨政府的虛偽誇大的宣傳給蒙蔽，給迷惑，給欺騙了。

廣州失陷了以後，黨政府已不能有所作爲，而武漢三鎮，又繼之而告不守，黨政府之日暮途窮，已爲極顯着的事實，她的末日，即在目前了，十年來無惡不作，無所不爲的黨政府，雖尙欲作最後的掙扎，但勢窮力蹙，一定是無濟於事的，而掙扎的結果，徒然糜爛地方，塗炭生靈罷了，她前途的命運，顯然是悲觀的，換一句話說，就是無疑地一定要覆亡的。

黨政府所高唱的「焦土政策」，所焦者，乃我民衆之土，所犧牲者乃我民衆之生命財產，而黨政府中的人，上自委員長，下至縣長區長，不但沒有絲毫損失，反而乘抗戰的機會，大家混水裏摸魚，去年上海戰事時，所有在上海的黨政軍人員，沒有一個，不爲非作惡，壓榨民衆，貪污卑劣，中外共知，無待贅述，近數月中，廣州方面，有人利用機會，組織大規模的運輸公司，除運輸軍火之外，又公然運輸鴉片，及私貨，攜了幾千的財，把搜括的民脂民膏，紛紛向外國銀行裏送，預備將來一逃了事，去作海外萬公，這是公開的祕密，爲中外共知之事實，諸位，你們知道麼，這種罪惡，實無可赦，所以我們應當明白這一次戰事的責任，是應由黨政府去負的，我們應當準備向黨政府算賬，切不要被黨政府的走狗們的虛偽宣傳，所迷惑了，這一點，應請諸位特別注意。

上海特別市政府，現在暫設社會、財政、警察、教育、公用、土地六局，關於社會事業的推進，苛捐雜稅之廢除，公共治安之維持，文化教育之普及，公用交通之便利，土地行政之調整等等，均由各主管局分別負責處理，協力同心驅勉以赴，對於大上海的建設，更當盡

其唯一重要施設之電氣通信事業之統合發達，作為目的，遂設立中日合辦之華中電氣通信股份有限公司，邇來該公司於中國民衆待望裏，銳意整頓通信設備，期必恢復舊狀而着收其成果，此次中日無線電話之復舊開始，其意義極爲重大，爲邦國故不禁表示無任欣快，同時際于此開始之時，夙蒙貴國政府及關係者之援助指導，表示由衷衷心之感激。

希冀藉本施設之成立，加深兩國之理解及融和，共舉相互提攜之實，期以貢獻于中日共通之理想實現者也。

日遞信省小野次官祝辭

(一) 日本遞信省小野遞信次官祝辭

中華民國維新政府交通部長江洪杰閣下。
時際於結成中華兩國無線電話之開道時，本人得向閣下表示由衷之心之敬意，誠引爲無任欣快之至。

除去禍危東亞之共通威脅，兩國國民願由赤心上謀取真正之融和和提攜之我國真意，獲得貴國國民之理解及協襄結果，貴政府遂願調無阻的邁步向前發展，同時所有新建設工作亦節節舉獲其成果，在戰火猶未消滅之今日下，由于此電話連絡而臻通信方法之開始者，誠乃兩國之和平提攜基礎，已愈趨鞏固所致，此尤所引爲欣慰無此者也，惟欲圖真正之融和親善，胥係基于互相之真正理解，若齋來真正之理解，則相互間之隔撥惡感，便能打消殆盡互吐本懷成意，以真摯熱腸保持着直接之接觸，則尤所企盼希冀者，華中地區係貴國繁榮之中樞，於文化上經濟上均與我國有着莫大密接之關係，今日於茲，以新文化之手段，加深互相間緊密結合，於兩國親善上，劃出東亞安定進展之新立脚，此固本人確信其含有重大之意義者也，原來建設工作，方就端緒，今後連互兩國間之文化，經濟，政治等各門之分野，咸應連帶提攜而加以實施之事項正多，此尤本人深信不疑者也。

此次以無線電話之開通爲契機，逐漸謀其實現，作成東亞恆久的和平及兩民族共存共榮確立不動之柱石，是新股殷勤待者，尤希冀貴國國民之替贊協力而臻于我功之境。

今日此兩國間之欣喜，固由于貴政府之鼎力，然具象兩國協力之華中電氣通信株式會社及其他關係各位之策襄勤功，實匪淺鮮，借此機會散向協力之各位，表示感激之誠用意，同時就祈念其順調之發展，於前藉日華無線電話之初聲，敬表本人深厚之祝意。

(按通話時間及價目如左)

自午前八時起午後八時止

普通通話 一次以三分鐘爲限——七圓五十錢或九元每增一分鐘增
加一二圓五十錢或三元
至急通話費則增加一倍

江蘇省長陳則民

雙十節演辭

民國肇造，今年第二十七週矣，回想此二十七年中，變故相尋，歲無甯日，直至現在，尙未進入康莊坦途，創造艱難，如此之鉅，今日紀念我國成立之國慶，能無欣然以喜躍然以懼，將經過情形爲同人一告焉，創造國家，原無於短期間得能完成之歷史，遠溯三王之世，商周之興，積德累仁，歷世而成大業，漢唐開基，數十年後始睹文景貞觀之治，下至宋明清朝，亦莫不於數十年後，始慶昇平，即如歐西，法國之革命成功，尤在百年之後，是上稽吾國歷朝開創之史迹，旁考歐洲革命之先例，定成大業之年月，往往與人民享受之幸福爲正比例，即成功愈艱愈困者，其享受之幸福亦愈大而愈久也，溯吾人嘗辛亥革命之時，所希望者，以爲吾國自三王家天下以來，二千餘年間，亂世常多，治世常少者，由於帝王以國家之大業，傳之子孫，今如推翻一姓相傳之局面，變爲全民共主之國體，征誅之局，永不再開，長治久安之盛，或可復睹於來日，不意民國成立二十餘年間，禍亂相仍，兵革不息，竟與吾民所期望者，大相背馳，推原其故，皆由主持時政者自顧私利之一念所造成，具體言之，西南護法，由於袁氏之帝制自爲，馬廠起義，由於張勳之復辟圖功，他如江浙之爭，山海關之戰，莫不起於私利之一念，逮及國民黨專政，私國家爲黨有，凡百政治，概以黨權統制之，穢德彰聞萬方疾首，則壓迫而芟夷之，然利之所在，五雀六燕，難得其平，黨內之派紛起，黨爭不已，繼之以戰，十年數十戰，民生凋弊，不可收拾，終且造成共產黨彌天之毒焰，蔓延及大半中國，不但吾立國基礎之文化根本，發生動搖，即東亞大局，亦爲震撼，鄰邦責言頻起，釀成上年七月七日之事變，黨軍既敗，放棄江南，吾維新政府於友軍協助之下成立，以收拾殘破地方，安輯子遺人民爲職志，務反從前自顧私利之行爲，本席秉承，維新政府政令，主持蘇政，除救民水火外，罔知其他，就事以來，曁將半載，政將經過情形，及此後施政方針，舉其大略，昭告同人。

當黨軍敗退友軍佔領吾蘇之時，吾蘇千萬人民，流離顛沛，竄走山谷中，幾無一人有生人之趣，本席與同人，同處此種露宿風餐情形之下，相聚而謀曰，吾輩讀古人書，於歷代變亂史迹，相知一二，凡

窮奢極慾，百弊橫生，置人民之利益於不顧，乃為蔣介石包辦下南京政府之特徵，政治軍事上之封建色彩，自南京之「皇」執政以來，日益有增無減。

蔣介石與其內舅宋子文，自四年前攪攪政權以來，浪費國幣，至六萬萬兩，而建設方面，則毫無成績可言，賄賂公行，以鉅金買服異己，則在所不惜，務求保持其個人之地位，蔣氏之斂錢肥己，已不下一萬萬元，宋子文起而效顰，積資亦約有五千萬元矣。

甯波幫金融界，復運用其經濟之勢力，以維持蔣氏之地位，因此每有反蔣事端之發生，蔣氏必能呼應鉅額現款，以滿足反對者之慾望，而藉以平其亂，若是者已屢見不鮮矣，此次西南將領，為忠心家國而起義，恐不復能為蔣氏金錢所買服矣，人民之欲謀推倒南京政府，已為全國普遍而一致之情緒，故蔣氏之末日，已在不遠，蔣政府之實質，乃一純粹軍人獨裁之政治機構，全恃擴張軍備，以維其生命，然而民意之反對，終必將其推翻也。

南京政府除江浙兩省外，其他各省未有擁護之者，而南京之政令，當然亦不能遠及各省，所以各國之承認南京為中國之中央政府，實為外交史上之一大錯，蓋在南京政府之下，中國未嘗一日統一也。

東三省本來獨立，未與南京合作，西北各省則站於半獨立之形態中，四川雲南何獨不然，廣東廣西今亦宣佈獨立，且自西南政府成立後，甯幫金融界已有停止以金錢接濟南京政府之議，羣以蔣氏之糜財腐政，禍國殃民為非計，故西南之出師討蔣，必能使甯佔南京政府，國民革命之叛賊俯首就降也。

行政院院長

發表武漢陷落談話

國民黨之愚民政策，至今自己完全暴露矣，廣州漢口，不足五日，相繼陷落，可知其從前一切粉飾之言，種種誇大之語，不過欺騙此一般民衆，為私人政爭之工具而已，事實證明當非鄙人所能捏造，惟是鄂粵各省又添無數災黎，又不禁使鄙人衷心為之惘惘，時至今日，但望我父老子弟，從速醒悟，勿再為民黨所麻醉，自掘坟墓，而陷此數千年古國於萬劫不復之地也，從來兵凶戰危，古有明訓，而况強弱相較，有備與無備，又殊勢乎，不忍小憤同種相殘，乃至南北十數省，悉遭浩劫，謀國者固如是耶，國民黨之存亡，本無足惜，其如吾數

千萬傾家蕩產轉徙流亡之民衆何，抗戰之口號，結果如斯，聯共之政策，成效如此，到今日徒使有家者無家可歸，有田者無田可種，彼蔣孔兩家仍可逍遙於國外，苟安於邊陲，殃民禍國之罪，蓋擢權難數也，本政府成立宣言，當以招輯流亡安定農商為職志，所望我父老子弟，勿再徘徊，翻然易轍，相率同登覺岸，共建新邦，以延我中華一線之國脈，至於國民黨之政權，何止三分去其二，銷滅已在目前，固不必再由鄙人詳述也云。

實業部長王子惠

向記者談戰後生產狀況

維新政府肇建迄今，倏逾半載，在此半載之中，凡備位於政府者，努力奮鬥不避勞怨，故能博得大多數民衆之擁戴，基礎益形鞏固，實業部負起復興產業及建設新事業之重大責任，半年以來，所辦各事，雖不能盡照原定計劃，推行盡利，然其大部分尚能從復興之途，邁步前進，至於今後之六個月，舉凡一切環境皆較前六個月為進步，故實業部各項工作，亦必能獲有較著之成績也，戰後之生產事業，破碎零落，不堪收拾，但在過去之六個月中，幸賴友邦日本之協助及合作，尚不致於一蹶不振，此次鄙人由滬回京，沿途所見農作物豐登景象，足見我國大部分之生產力量，寄於農民之身，換言之，即謂復興之生命線，大部分繫於勤苦耐勞之農民身上亦無不可。

江浙皖三省素稱富饒，然其所以致此之故，不僅在天賦之獨厚，尤仰賴於農民之分外勤勞，於此鄙人敢斷言我國產業之復興，為期亦必不遠，灰燼瓦礫，皆不足以使我人望而却步也。

日華無線電話開通式

交通部長江洪杰氏祝辭

(一) 維新政府江交通部長祝辭

大日本帝國政府通信省通信次官小野閣下

茲際中日無線電話舉行開通式之時，對於閣下表示滿腔之敬意，今得此機會，誠不堪欣快。

本日適當貴國靖國神社舉行臨時大際之期，對於戰歿將士英靈，謹此表示敬虔之意。

維新政府是基於東亞和平確立之理想，在貴國絕大的援助之下，迅速結束戰禍，圖經濟之復興，俾得臻至人民安居樂業之途，故力求

蔣氏賊黨一日不亡，中國一日不救，實較講和爲尤要，吾人當早自爲計，不可坐而待斃也，查蔣氏賊黨所日夕引以安慰吾人者，不外英法俄能助我而已，張鼓峯之役，俄曾不敢與日戰，捷克之事，英法坐視不能救，豈能遠渡萬里而救我，幸而捷克見機，不致步我國後塵，土地尙可保全大半，此則柄國者賢不肖之別，國人亦應知所鑑戒矣，夫繼續抗戰，蔣氏賊黨必不保其權位，勢力，彼輩深知之，據各方消息，彼輩正日夕暗中求和，以冀維持其殘餘之地盤，觀汪精衛對路透社之言，可窺見其心肝，吾國今日誠需要議和，但決決不能再容許蔣氏賊黨盜竊權位，且須與彼輩算其十年禍國殃民之賬，而一致擁護新政府，自力更生，善鄰睦交，庶幾公道申而是非明，然後可救亡而圖存也。

中國之新中央政府

自維新政府與臨時政府聯合委員會于九月二十二日在北京成立，並推王克敏爲主席委員後，兩政府合併之基礎已經奠定，事前于九月九日兩日，兩政府要人在大連簽定圓滿之合併條約，故在北京舉行之正式成立大會典禮，即爲中國新政府成立之先聲。

合併條約最堪注意之點，即兩政府今後之共同努力，建設新中國，而謀在新政府統治下廣大區域之迅速復興也。（宣言全文，見上期卷首。）

綜觀未來之新中國中央政府，其成功正屬未可限量，民治民有之精神，從此可以實現，復思一般批評者與反對維新臨時兩政府者，每譏之爲傀儡，正不知蔣介石以一人之專橫無道，置中國於不可收拾狀態之中，其受外力之支配與壓迫，身不由自主，實乃傀儡之大者也，中國人民在蔣孔宋一黨專政之下，無異奴隸之受其暴主之驅使，日就滅亡也。

現在對於新政府過作獎譽，時機似欠成熟，然而觀之各領袖者之忠誠愛國，於夫以愛民爲本之宗旨，則經過相當時期，必有良好之成績也，目前內憂外患，方興未艾，如能以堅忍之努力，克服一切困難，則其成功可預卜也，本刊謹爲聯合委員會憂忱企視，願其重大任務之成功。

唐紹儀之被刺

我國政治家老前輩唐紹儀氏，日前亦被刺身死矣，唐氏年已七十有八，其生前之識之者，莫不敬而愛之，死耗傳來，聞者莫不驚惜。

唐氏遇害於九月三十日之晨九時三十分，是晨暴徒四人，僞裝古董商混入福開森路十八號唐氏寓所，出所懷利斧殺唐氏，刺唐動因，不外政治作用，但唐氏晚近，閉門謝客，不問政治者久矣，行刺兇手，則至今尙未緝獲。

據聞近數月前，維新政府曾有邀請唐氏出任要職之舉，唐氏雖未接受，今竟因之而身死矣。

刺唐之原因，姑置不論，而遇刺情形之慘酷，實使聞者不寒而慄，唐氏之繼晚近，若干被刺者而死於非命，無非又爲某少數人以卑陋手段毀滅易己之犧牲品，欲制止此卑陋手段之繼續得以發揮，則非將此某少數之幕後指揮者，執而置之於法，受民衆之裁判而後可，暗殺事件之在租界連續發生，對於租界之安全問題，實大有影響，深望租界當局之採取相當手段，以防止此類魔魅行爲之頻頻演出也，緝拿兇手，固爲當局之責任，然而非謀根本解決，去其爲惡之首，則不得爲之已足，而罪魁禍首之爲誰，則無須明言，已可推測矣。

唐紹儀氏爲廣東番禺人，年十三由清廷遣送赴美留學，亦即爲我國留美學生之第一批，卒業於哥倫比亞及紐約兩大學，回國後，歷任清廷要職，袁世凱督高麗時，唐氏爲其幕下，繼勸袁氏平拳匪之亂於山東，光緒三十一年，出任駐藏大臣，翌年任外務部侍郎，及滬甯魯漢兩路督辦，光緒三十三年，任奉天撫台，旋出使美國考察，歸國後，任郵傳部尚書，清室讓祚，爲袁世凱代表，與革命黨議和於上海，民國成立後，爲第一任國務總理，及袁氏之最高顧問，繼因反對袁氏稱帝，加入廣東軍政府，民國八年，爲南方代表，出席南北和平會議於上海，後屢經北京政府委爲國務總理及外交部長等職，均未就也，十八年至二十三年，任國民政府高等顧問，及中山樞密縣長，繼任國民黨中央監察委員，及廣東西南政委會委員等職。

蔣介石爲叛國奸賊

蔣介石以壓迫民衆，排斥異己之手段所造成之獨裁政權，不顧民生之痛苦，致國家於不可收拾之危境，其沒落之期，已指日可望，尤不惜違背民意，頑強爭抗，其不惜犧牲全國以謀保持一己之地位，已爲人民所洞悉矣。

民意對蔣之不滿，日甚一日，早晚必有如火山般之怒吼，一舉而驅蔣於野，膽敢忠義之士，已會屢舉倒蔣之義旗，以圖除奸而謀國是，一九三一年西南獨立，報紙激烈倒蔣，廣東「中華實事調刊」於一九三一年八月，發表下列論文，讀之可見當時南方輿情之一斑，茲譯之以饗讀者。

何害之品，乃派專員多人調查此物之性質，而所謂專員者，受商人運動，偽造報告，但言其利，而諱言其弊，英后閱之，徒憑各方之通信，均謂鴉片有百利而無一弊之物，於是推之旨遠，嗚呼，奸商之慾壑無窮，我民之脂膏有限，彼所攫者為金錢，吾所吸者為毒物，彼所掠奪者，係吾人之血汗，吾人所犧牲者，適百姓之生命，為害之烈，可勝歎哉。

數十年來，鴉片之禍，如火之燎原，水之決口，不能自已，而近十載中，鴉片以外，更增嗎啡之害，內地鄉僻，每有注射之惡習，通商口岸，又多丸藥之生涯，吾國生靈，一再塗炭，其有躍出浩劫之希望乎。

考嗎啡之來源，其路線雖不一，要不外乎英商，查製造嗎啡之大機器，價值頗昂，惟英國廠家備之，其餘各國，僅設小機器，不足以造多量之嗎啡，故在遠東銷售者，皆來自大不列顛，就吾人所知嗎啡乃英國出品，其來源以私運方法，裝成包裹，改換名稱，或運入病院，視為不可少之藥品，其實皆私運之貨也，嗎啡之外，更有希羅因，可第因，達羅寧等物，亦以秘密方法運入吾國，嗚呼，吾民何辜，不生於鴉片嗎啡未臨之先，不生於鴉片嗎啡既絕之後，而生於毒流全國殺人如麻之際，其將嗜之如飴，而沉淪苦海歟，抑將視如蛇蠍，而退避三舍歟，在吾人之自審而已。

夫鴉片與嗎啡之禍，可謂烈矣，直接中其毒與間接蒙其害者，無處不有，但熱心愛國之人，非盡聳聽，早已洞見，鴉片之害人者深矣，前道光三十三年（一九〇七年），吾國當局，與英國訂立約章，期以十年之內，以次遞減，印度與中國之鴉片買賣，至一九一八年，必須完全禁絕，詎約期甫滿，忽有猶太商人，應中國某官僚之命，私運大宗烟土一千五百箱，來華交易，迨查見之時，其數僅存一千二百七箱，約值銀二十四兆元之譜，故一八九九年，上海浦東有禁烟之舉者，即此貨也，鴉片與嗎啡大宗，既來自外國，則禁烟之事，非由國際公會通過不可，先是吾國警覺之士，會同外邦熱心之人，於歐戰以前大聲疾呼，協謀禁銷鴉片，在海牙和平會中，正式提議此事，凡三次焉。

第一次，在一九一一年至一九一二年，其時有十二國均贊成阻止，賣買鴉片嗎啡等物，與議之國，為中、日、英、美、德、意、法、蘇維埃、荷、波斯、葡萄牙與暹羅是也，第二次，在一九一三年，其時全球四十六國中，竟有四十四國，共同簽押，以期禁絕此毒物之實行，第三次，一九一四年，中國、美利堅與荷蘭，再申前議，以圖切實禁止，其時英吉利雖已贊同，而遲延未進行者，吾人大感不解也。

歐戰之時，各國所注意者，為軍務，禁烟之政，一時中輟，泊戰事終了，和會告成之際，協約國提議，販賣人口，以及接濟兵器，為不合人道主義，應行干涉，萬國禁烟團體，聞訊之下，即一再通電，託在歐洲機關，催促開國際聯盟會，將海牙條件全部認可，蓋銷售毒物本宜干涉，後此案卒獲認可，而對於限制製造麻藥問題，亦有相當規定，於禁烟前途，大有希望，想締約國家必能嚴密履行該公約規定之義務也。

救亡論

公言

余前論蔣介石，勢必滅亡，遷川，遷滇，均不能保，此非予一人之私言，世界有識之士所同見者也，今廣東已失，日軍可沿西江以攻桂，滇，閩二省壯丁，盡皆抽援長江，死亡略盡，田無人耕，商無人營，日軍一到，勢如破竹，粵事即其前車，武漢已陷，日軍可沿長江以攻川，黔，其勢較桂，滇尤易舉，觀察全局已在日軍控制之下，況海口盡失，軍械無從接濟，地皆貧瘠，糧食無可仰給，即使日軍不再深入，亦是坐而待斃，古者以諸葛之賢，姜維之勇，尚不能以全蜀抗爭中原，清初吳三桂據有滇，黔，結連閩粵，不數年亦即失敗，况蔣氏賊黨，賢不如諸葛，才不如吳三桂，類孫可望之逃敗，同張獻忠之殘酷，雖日夕宣傳誘敵深入，最後勝利，其實不值識者一笑，豈能一日苟存耶，國人若不覺悟，甘受欺騙，祇有供其炸死，餓死，冷死，焚死而已，其幸而生存者，雖不欲為奴隸，何可得也，夫為日人之奴，猶勝於為蔣氏之奴，為日人之奴，如高麗，台灣，尚可安居樂業，為蔣氏之奴，只有餓死，慘死，國人試一回想，「八一三」以前，豈有一息自由安樂之可得耶，「八一三」以後之慘狀為何如耶，蔣氏賊黨所言之事，有一筆事實耶，十年以來，民血民膏，盡入蔣氏賊黨私囊，豈運歐美，何止數千萬萬，否則亦不致飛機，大炮全無抵抗矣，蔣氏內懷姦詐，外行殘酷，寵信婦黨，私人，為國際人道所不容，其不絕滅，實無天理，今因彼一人，失數於日本，遂盡驅四萬萬人而盡焚之，南京，武漢民衆之死於黨軍放火焚死者，較死於日軍多百倍，其數約十餘萬，流離道路而死者百餘萬，安居租界外洋之同胞，不能知也，觀之痛心，聞之落淚，誠古今中外所無，滅絕天理良心，一至於此，奈之何，國人猶不悟也，史有之曰：「撫我者后，虐我者仇」，國家者，即四萬萬人是也，彼蔣氏賊黨，曾不愛我民衆，縱情慘殺，視若禽獸，實吾人之大仇，實國家之公敵，雖千刀刺王莽，燃燭燒董卓，曾不足以蔽其辜，豈有聽其無意識之宣傳，以陷自身於滅亡耶，故

國，不願鴟蚌同斃，以貽漁人之利，於是不計毀譽，乃至不計生死以親日，是其人爲忠義，且爲聖賢，得其人，則局之亂者立定，以其人有此力也，情之乖者立和，以其人有此德也，反之必其人爲環境所迫，而微窺夫親日爲投機，趁鴟蚌之相持，可以收漁人之利，於是不顧廉恥，不顧生命，冒親日之名，以求自私自利之實，是其人爲奸佞，且爲陰險，遇其人，則局之亂者必益亂，情之乖者必益乖，以其人之心，不惜傷人之心，以製造一切之禍亂也，一人之進退似輕，大局之安危斯繫，安可不詳察其情，而徒聽其口頭親日耶。

爲新政府進一言

漢良

中日不幸事變序幕之先，國人主戰主和，一時議論縱橫，然吾人即深不以主戰爲然，力主和議，祇以獨夫誤，一意孤行，灰萎蕪之心，長蕉苻之志，舍磐石之安，就虎尾之危，斷送萬民之命，離間兩國之歡，爭端既起，橫流莫挽，進戰退戰，中原鼎沸，生靈塗炭，萬民不贖，老弱轉乎溝壑，少壯流爲餓殍，軍士拚頭顱，肝腦塗沙場，青年洒熱血，膏液潤草野，時間經十閱月，區域達數行省，筆者靜觀大局，默察前途，心所謂危，不寒而慄。

惟語有之，天不願覆，地不偏載，夫吾中日兩國，淵源同文同種，理合共存共榮，況今時值非常，尤宜精誠合作，以維艱鉅，茲幸天命維新，國運方泰，興滅繼絕，與民更始，捐細過，履大道，避危殆，就安利，寢兵休卒，同躋治域，衰衰諸公，任重道遠，承兵燹之餘烈，感元氣之新喪，建國於廢墟之上，挺身乎患難之秋。

雖然奠定邦基，貴有深謀遠慮，勤政愛民，庶幾和衷共濟，立國今日之世界，自有所以生存之道，友邦先進，生聚教訓，垂六十年，至今衣冠翁絕，文物鼎盛，禮樂法度，化民成俗，若大和魂，若武士道，精神獨特，足資於式，即戰學步，匡我不及，爲今之計，除安定農村，維護商業，和平建設，相機進行，不可偏廢外，厥爲復興教育，是務，教育者，經國之大業，不朽之盛事也，繼往開來，實利賴之，蚩蚩者氓，渾不解事，周防不至則忤，禁止不詳則亂，斯自然也，是故不順者政之刑之，善良者教之育之，刑政教育必相附麗，牧民之道無他，誘掖提攜，因勢利導而已。

古者人心淳樸風俗敦厚，教化之行，建首善自京師始，黨有庠，家有塾，國有學，春夏學詩書，秋冬習羽籥，分三物，六行，六藝之科，學有專攻，又有移郊移遂，東寄西棘之法，制度嚴密，今則不然，蔣政權盡其一黨專政之能事，操縱教育，不遺餘力，古聖先賢之書

，覆瓿覆甄，秦之若敝屣，國粹淪亡，五穀不分，猶其餘事耳，不事惟是，此外各派政敵之待時以動，千方百計，思有以破壞之，搗亂也，罷課也，要挾也，風潮也，鬻字之規模騷然，師道之尊嚴掃地，綜其反動有過之無不及，總之，蛇蝎一篋，此消彼長，荼毒青年，無所不用其極，莘莘學子，未知受愚，潛移默化，以爲當然根深蒂固，寢成風氣，國家廢廢公帑於教育上，其數至大且鉅結果如此，良堪痛惜。

若夫善莪之美，樂育才也，孔子曰，得天下英才而教育之，一樂也，然則吾手持文柄者，非惟高視瓊海而已，青年血氣方剛，思想應予善導，改組各級學校，整飭駢浮士氣，將來時機成熟，南北統一，自當甄陶眞實才器，準備輔佐建設，凡此對症發藥，謂非當務之急而何，抑尤有進者，過去一黨專政之時代不教而戰，現在萬派朝宗之政府教而不戰，尊經崇儒，惟力是視，遴選各方俊傑之士，智勇辨力，廣索博取，定法律，整綱紀，參政事，俾得人盡其才，國蒙其益，創業垂統，茲事體大，非有宏才大略，何以堪任仔肩，非得雷厲風行，何以完成使命，誠然，以吾政府諸公之賢且明，寧有見不及此，筆者自愚，敢不憚詞費者芹曝之獻，補闕云爾。

鴉片與嗎啡禁賣史之我觀

枝

自有史以來，黃帝子孫，所受之痛苦，所罹之禍害，莫有甚於近百年之鴉片與嗎啡者，染此癖者，其初也，作爲消遣之需，或爲療疾之用，及其繼也，嗜癮日深，身心不能自主，非常用此物，不足以提起精神，且其吸食之量，必日增日多，消化器首當其衝，呼吸器亦受其害，甚至血液不清，腦筋有礙，大便秘結，不能通利，身軀漸弱，肌肉瘦削，脂肪驟減，骨瘦如柴，形容憔悴，因此而廢時失業者，何可勝計，因此而蕩產傾家者，層出不窮，蓋烟癮一深，即不能早起，疏懶成性，不務勤勞，半榻橫陳，一燈如豆，清磨歲月，耗費精神，弱種弱民，莫此爲甚，其尤可懼者，染癮既深，則心思變壞，而神經衰弱，向之正直無私者，一變爲荒延作偽之人，而干紀犯上之事，有潛滋暗長之勢，故鴉片與嗎啡之禍患，實較洪水猛獸爲尤烈也。

考鴉片之輸入，在明季已開其端，迨前清道光元年（一八二一年），始有兩廣總督，阮元奏禁，道光九年（一八一九年），兩廣總督林則徐，將英商所蓄之鴉片，盡行焚燬，遂起戰爭，至道光二十二年（一八四二年），中英互立和約，開通商口岸，而英人藉戰勝餘威，遂強輸鴉片於我國，至今九十有四載矣，初印度產土，英商運之入華，英皇後維多利亞，聞吾人有拒絕之抗議，彼固不知鴉片究有何益，或有

抗日派與親日派之辨別

溫宗堯

孟子曰：「有人於此，越人關弓而射之，則已諒笑而道之，無他，疏之也，其兄關弓而射之，則已垂涕泣而道之，無他，親之也。」孟子之辨疏與親也如此，乃探其情而言之也，若泥其迹，則不惟談笑而道者，疑若非親，且必加一矢以助我殺人，而後認爲親我也，不惟不以垂涕而道者爲親，且以其勸止爲阻撓，而責其怨我也，豈知疏之者之情，不惟談笑而聽越人殺人以取禍，且不惜暗助一矢以買越人之歡心，禍則歸之越人，而已無預焉，以將順爲陷害，而越人不悟，陰險之小人所以得志也，親之者之情，不惟垂涕而道人之不可射，且不惜犯顏以爭，甯受其兄之撻楚，而決不聽其兄殺人以取禍，尤愛其兄，爭之尤切且烈，以諫爭爲匡救，而其兄不悟，正直之君子，所以寒心裹足也。

今將求中日之親善，苟不師孟子之言，而探其情，則必以疏者爲親，不惟親善之的莫達，日本汲汲求親中國之盛心，究竟適集中國之怨毒，不可不察也。

中國四萬萬五千萬人，今日大別之，可爲三派，其一派，知抗日之不利於國家，親日又不能求諒於國人，於是而中立，其一派，但知親日之非，於是而抗日，其一派，但知抗日之非，於是而親日。

中立者勿論，但論抗日親日，考其迹，雖分兩派，探其情，則抗日派之中，固有抗日而愛中國者，亦有抗日而害中國者，親日派之中，固有親日而愛日本者，亦有親日而害日本者，所謂不可不察者此也。

抗日派雖佔全國人之十九，真以國家爲前提而抗日者，蓋不過十之一耳，不知抗日之利害，見人之抗日，遂盲目而從之，是曰愚抗，知抗日之害國，或畏人之罵，而不敢不抗，是曰懦抗，或求人之譽而爲一抗，是曰巧抗，不惜斷頭流血，求伸一朝之氣，是曰憤抗，抗日之情，有潔有污，其爲害國則一，蔣介石非愚人也，其始之抗日，半由儒而避罵，半由巧而耍譽，不幸一抗而履北，喪師太衆，失地太多，無面目以謝中國人，遂憤而與日本爲長期抗戰，其心理雖屢變，要以個人之名譽與地位爲前提，且不惜害整個之國家，以保全個人之名譽與地位，是蔣介石之可誅也。

兩國之情勢，至於今日，雖素以親日爲志者，亦不能不以愛名譽愛生命之故，而閉門緘口，至於今日，尤敢開口談親日，開門與日本人往來且合作者，是其情有二焉，其一則由愛日本之故，望日本體貼中國之國情，延攬中國之人才，收拾中國之人心，以達到中日精神合作之目的，以永立東亞和平之基礎，以增進東亞富強之功業，因是之

故，不惜受國人之唾罵，且不惜受國人之暗殺，出而與日本人合作，凡可以體貼國情，延攬人才，收拾人心，以達到中日精神合作之目的，以永立東亞和平之基礎，以增進東亞富強之基業者，無不盡心爲日本思之，盡量爲日本言之，言之不聽，且不惜強聒之，日本人所措施，苟有違反中國之國情，阻抑中國之人才，喪失中國之人心，足以妨害中日合作之目的，搖動東亞和平之基礎者，必盡力以諫，一諫而不聽，必再三諫，即聽而不樂，亦必爭以去就，愛之至者，乃至爭以生死，如忠臣之愛其君，如義士之愛其友，是所謂親日而愛日本者也。

其一則由愛自己之故，所謂犧牲名譽生命，出而與日本合作者，乃求解決個人之生活問題，但能得日本人之歡心，而保其祿位者，無不盡力以求媚，不惟日本人措施，有如上舉違反中國國情之一切錯誤，彼不肯諫止，且從而附和之，即日本人一切趨於正，彼且不惜導之以入於邪，而因以自利，至於怨毒皆歸於日本，其人之生活問題則既解決，可拂衣而去矣，古之奸臣之害其君，巧妄之害其友，皆此類也，是所謂親日而害日本者也。

日本人皇皇以求中國人之親日者，非不欲求真愛日本人之人也，中國亦固有其人，或不易得，或得之又不能盡其愛，此其故無他，其愛日本者，皆不免乎直，直者之心誠善，其言則逆耳，不能委曲以悅人，始聞直言而驚，再聞之而疑，再聞之而不能不怒，至於怒，雖家人骨肉之親，亦有所顧忌，而不能不引避矣。

害日本者，心雖惡其言則甘，始聞甘而悅，再聞之而信，再聞之則陷其術中，而不能自拔矣，愛與害之情藏於中，直與甘則其表現於外，不能自掩者也，將求愛我之人，必先求敢直言之人，將遠害我之人，必先遠悅我之人，將求遠悅我之人，必先我不爲所悅，將求聽直之人，必先我能容其直，且用其言，求悅日本者，若惟知愛日本，然豈有不愛其親，而愛他人之親之人，忠告日本者，若不免愛中國，然豈有愛其親，不愛他人之親之人，「求忠臣必於孝子之門」，「孝弟也者，其爲人之本與」，是皆古聖賢試驗所得之言。

凡不惜害中國，以求悅於日本者，他日害日本，以求悅於第三國，可斷必此人也，日本將鑑別中國人，孰爲愛日，孰爲害日，必先鑑別其有無愛中國之心，勿徒聽其一味親日之言，遂認其爲愛日，而不知其爲愛己，爲害日本，求悅者愈進，直言者愈退，不惟中日永遠親善之的莫達，即今日殘破之局，亦誰與收拾乎。

一年以來，因親日而受唾罵，毀其名，抄其家，掘其墳墓，乃至爲人暗殺，喪其生命者，已不知若干人，而猶有與日本人合作，不放棄其親日主義者，是其人傲於愛中國之心，又確見乎非愛日本無以存



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