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Incorporating the CHINA OUTLOOK

新華日報
New China Supports Japan

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The Tripartite Alliance

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Japan and Indo-China

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No Surprise

Annexation of Canada

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To The Great Indian People

Now Is Your Only Chance To Shake Off The British Yoke

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

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

Now is the opportune moment to act!

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

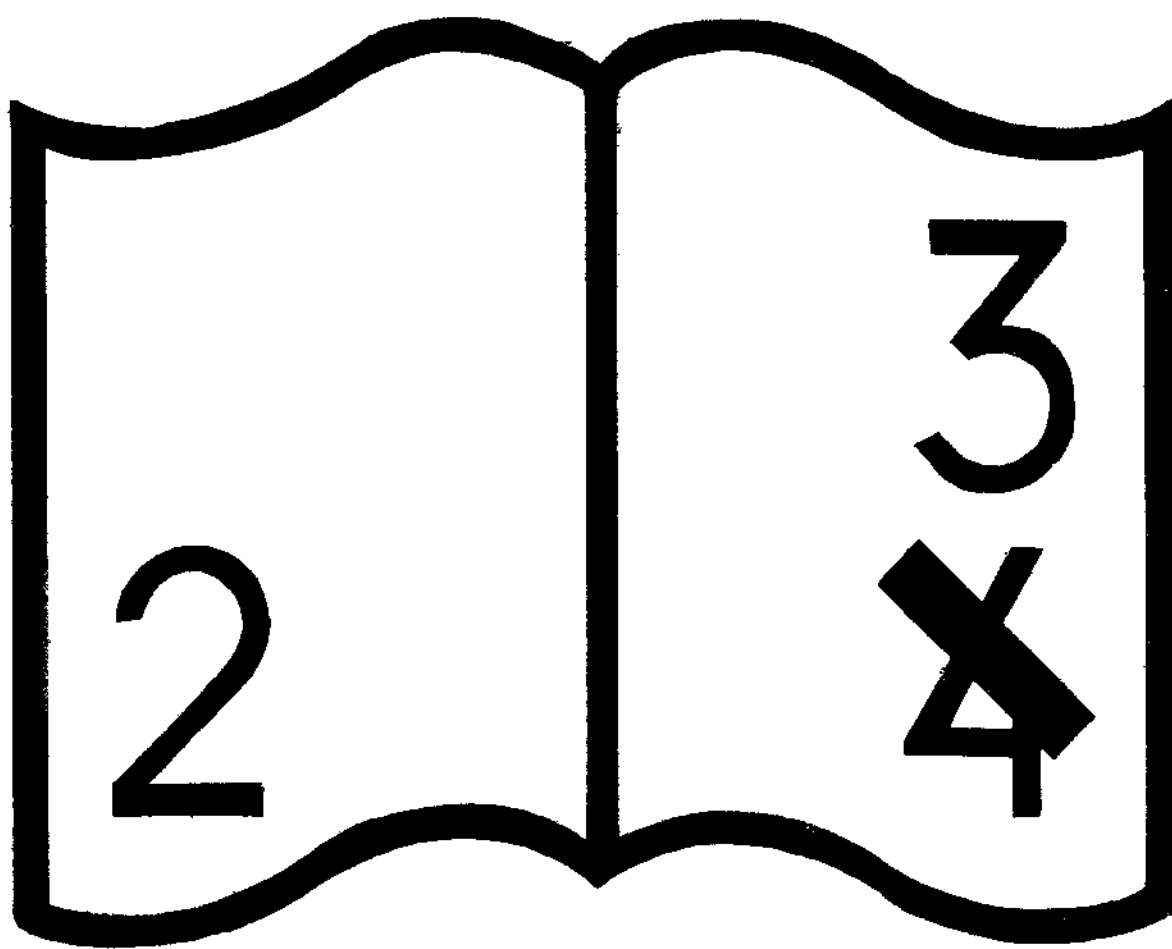
- (1) When India can no longer be exploited by rapacious Britain, the British Empire will perish forever.
- (2) Vindicate what Macaulay said about the Indians: "They (the English) had found no people (Indians) so thoroughly fitted by habit and nature for the foreign yoke." What an insult to the Indian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

JOIN THE ASIATIC LEAGUE TO OVERTHROW BRITISH IMPERIALISM!

L. K. KENTWELL,
Hon. Secretary,

NARAM SINGH,
Asst. Hon. Secretary and Treasurer

8 Drum Tower Villa, NANKING (CHINA).



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Editorial Notes & Comments

New China Supports Japan

The welter of events which has flooded the world during the past fortnight has probably precluded a correct appraisal of the Far Eastern situation, especially where it concerns New China, and the antagonists of the National Government at Nanking have, most foolishly, set aside its power and influence as being of minor importance in the shaping of things to come in this part of the world. That is definitely not so.

Since the re-establishment of the National Government at Nanking under the leadership of Mr. Wang Ching-wei, very definite progress has been made and under no circumstances can the importance of New China in the establishment of a New Order in Greater East Asia be overlooked. So far, only Japan, who assisted in the creation of a New China, has realised this nation's real importance, and for this very reason is assured of that co-operation and assistance which she needs to resist the dangers which face her.

In this fateful hour of Japan's decision, when even the United States boastfully threatens the Island Empire, New China has ranged herself by the side of her neighbor and, come what may, nothing will deter her from giving to the utmost that assistance and collaboration which will enable Japan to vanquish all her foes and further the establishment of the New Order.

The assistance which New China is able to extend is very formidable, the man-power and material resources being enormous. Most of the raw products which Japan requires are available in this country and under the understanding which exists between the two states there will be no halt in the natural flow of raw produce from China to Japan.

In extending this whole-hearted co-operation towards Japan, New China fully realises that

Japan is not fighting her own battle but that of all the Asiatic races, and on account of her vast resources it is up to her to lead the way in providing the sinews for the present epochal struggle.

As the National Government gathers strength, so proportionately will its importance grow and the day is not far off when, marching side by side with Japan, its armies will stage the greatest parade in history, signifying the liberation of Asia from western domination.

Unfettered by European or American domination and influence, New China is in a position to judge the situation clearly and rationally and she has unanimously decided to support Japan with all the means and strength she is capable of summoning. This combination between the two most powerful states in Asia can easily resist the encroachment of predatory western powers as well as the new threat in the Pacific, the United States of America.

* * *

The Tripartite Alliance

All other world events paled into insignificance when it was announced on September 27 that Japan had signed a tripartite alliance with Germany and Italy, providing military and economic aid between the signatories.

The conclusion of the alliance denoted a further step on the part of Japan, Germany and Italy to rid the world of the old order of British domination and injustice and the establishment of a new order which will bring permanent peace and prosperity to all.

The alliance will play a marked and significant role in the future trend of events and it is confidently expected that the united strength of the signatories is more than sufficient to bring about victory in the present conflicts, even though the United States should enter the European War on the side of Britain.

Japan's decision to align herself with the Axis Powers has roused further antipathy and anger against her on the part of the United States and there seems every possibility now that the latter will soon enter the arena against the Axis Powers, while her navy may possibly attempt to harass Japan in the Pacific, in the South Seas region.

The possible American threat holds no fears for Japan who will fight to the last ditch for the establishment of the New Order in Greater East Asia.

Retrospection of the course of action which eventually led to the participation of Japan in the Axis alliance reveals that the policy of the United States towards Japan was the direct cause and the main factor for Japan's decision to cast her lot with Germany and Italy. No matter what Japan did it was construed in the wrong light by the American government and people and practically since the commencement of the China Incident there has been a systematic attempt on the part of certain American interests to undermine Japan. Maudlin sentimentality for the Chinese people took the place of a realistic stand towards both China and Japan, and the latter was made the target of abuse and unjust propaganda.

In spite of these unfriendly acts on the part of the United States—acts which included the abrogation of the 1911 Treaty of Commerce and Navigation and terminated with the recent embargo on scrap metals, machine tools and aviation gasoline to Japan—Japan displayed an exemplary forbearance and patiently tried to educate the Americans to view the Far Eastern situation in the correct perspective. Japanese efforts in this direction, however, brought little fruit and during the past few months the animosity displayed by the United States took on a more venomous tone. In sheer self-defense, Japan has been forced to take such action which she deems necessary for the protection of her interests, and governed by the principles which have led her to establish the New Order in this part of the world, she joined with Germany and Italy for mutual assistance in the establishment of a new order to cover the whole universe.

Today, with the Tripartite Alliance a vigorous, living thing, the world witnesses the strongest alliance which it has seen for many years past. The aims of the alliance and of its individual members have been reiterated time

and again, though the rest of the world paid little heed to the coming changes which the signatories stood for. The alliance has literally divided the world into two major camps: those who persist in preserving the old order of injustice and domination by a few powerful states, and those who, actuated by the highest principles, stand for a new order of equality, justice and progress for all.

The conflict between the two groups has reached an acute stage, but with American participation close it will reach even greater intensity, and the Pacific basin will undoubtedly also form one of the major battlefields of the future.

The people of Japan, confident in their newly-acquired strength and the still unrecruited strength which New China is ready to offer, will march forward more confidently than ever toward the destruction of all those who oppose the establishment of the New Order which spells liberation, freedom and prosperity for the whole of Asia.

Long live the Tripartite Alliance!

* * *

Japan and Indo-China

The good sense of the Vichy Government in coming to an understanding with Japan vis-a-vis French Indo-China has averted what might have been a serious crisis and the wise action of the French leaders deserves only the highest commendation.

Japanese action in Indo-China was, of course, purposely construed in certain quarters to be but another step in Japan's so-called "southward expansion" policy, but the fundamental aim for Japan's insistence in obtaining French permission to establish military and air bases in various parts of Indo-China, adjacent to the Chinese border, is to facilitate Japan's immutable policy of eliminating the Chiang Kai-shek regime and to prevent supplies from reaching Chungking.

It is but natural that if the former French government was partial to the outlaw Chungking government at the expense of Japan, the latter is perfectly entitled to make demands from a new government which has so far displayed a much more realistic attitude not only towards affairs nearer home, but towards affairs affecting her colonies as well.

Japan made it perfectly clear at the very outset of pourparlers with the Vichy Government that her intentions were simply to establish further facilities for the speedy liquidation of the tottering Chungking government, but that there is no intention on Japan's part of acquiring territory at the expense of France.

The minor clashes which have arisen during the entry of Japanese troops to the designated positions as agreed upon between Major-General Nishihara, chief of the Japanese Mission, and the French Indo-China authorities, were due simply to misunderstanding and no blame can be attached to either side for the unfortunate incidents.

Now that the Japanese bases have been established and the minor incidents have been cleared up, there is no ground for dispute between the two governments, and it is hoped that the settlement of the Indo-China affair will lead to a general and clear-cut improvement of relations between Japan and the new Vichy Government, following the traditional friendship which has long existed between the two countries.

* * *

Impending Collapse of Chungking

The Japanese/French Indo-China agreement has driven another nail into Chungking's coffin and the fate of the outlaw Chiang regime will be determined in the near future. Nothing can now save the Soong Dynasty from a well-deserved fate, cut off from the rest of the world and with no hopes for obtaining any further supplies to carry on the so-called resistance campaign.

There has recently been big talk from the Chungkingites as to what they will do if French Indo-China accedes to Japan's demands. They assembled some forces on the Indo-China border and said that they would attack the Japanese in the rear. Up till the time of writing, nothing even approaching a move in this direction has been made. It is nothing more than another bombastic utterance!

Chiang Kai-shek thought that the Indo-China crisis would afford him another opportunity of "making himself useful" to England and the United States, and as these latter nations seem to be drawing closer and closer, he thought that some arrangement or bargain might be driven with them to include "free" China in

the Democratic bloc which is now fighting so desperately to retain all their ill-gotten gains of the past century. Chiang evidently believes in a democratic victory, little heeding that the "strategic retreats" and "according to previous plans" ideas, which he so astutely formulated to hoodwink his own people some years ago when he started the big retreat from North China and Shanghai, are now being followed with as little success by these very democracies.

But a drowning man will clutch at anything in a last desperate effort to save his skin, and thus it is with Chiang and his fellow outlaws in Chungking. They are now clinging to the tattered coat-tails of England, and to the still untattered coat-tails of Uncle Sam, but these grips are weak and with the Indo-China and Burma routes cut off or under the threat of the Japanese bombers, there will be nothing left for Chiang and his satellites to clutch at, except for the nebulous support trickling through the wilderness of Chinese Turkestan. And there is no telling when the Russian bear will change its grin into a snarl!

Still unmindful of the sufferings and misery he is causing to millions of his countrymen, Chiang pursues his evil course with nothing but self-preservation and self-gain as his motives. But the day of reckoning is drawing close and as world events shape themselves more and more favorably for the forces of right and justice so does the chance of existence for the Chungking bandits become slimmer and slimmer.

* * *

London's Destruction Causes No Surprise

In retaliation for the indiscriminate bombing by the Royal Air Force of non-military objectives in Germany and German-occupied areas, causing the death of many civilians, the Reich's powerful air fleet has let loose on London during the past few days one of the most devastating air raids in modern history.

The first pictures showing the effects of the German raids on London have just come to hand, and no matter what the English propaganda organs may do to hide the terrible effects of these raids, the fact remains that the heart of the British Empire has been badly pierced and lies bleeding before its final gasp.

London is not only the financial, economic and political center of the British Empire; it is

also a military center of the greatest importance. Its immense areas, containing many arsenals, dockyards, airports and armaments factories, constitute a legitimate objective for attacks.

To date, approximately 200 raids have been successfully carried out over the English capital, numerous military objectives being destroyed by the German bombers. Neutral observers have testified to the wide-spread damage, and today London is like a ghost city, bereft of most of its large population of nearly eight million souls. The routine of the city has been completely disrupted, finance and commerce have been badly hit and the various factories which still remain undamaged are only able to work in short shifts, during lulls between raids. It is only natural that the continuous German strafing from the air has played havoc on the nerves of the remaining inhabitants and now it is only a matter of time before London, once proud and arrogant capital of British Imperialism, will be levelled to the dust.

It is a pity that the innocent must suffer for the wicked, but war is war and the fact must not be lost sight of that London has been for over a century the headquarters of a world domination campaign which has resulted in the enslavement of nearly one-quarter of the population of the universe and which has worked untold suffering on those who were forced to bow before the heavy heel of that imperialism, and the arrogance and discrimination which it stood for.

England has crushed many a fair city and its inhabitants during her scramble for power and world domination. Today retribution has overtaken her, and her own capital, London, lies crushed in wreckage and shambles. There are very few to mourn the passing of the capital of the British Empire.

* * *

Annexation of Canada

Having obtained a foothold in all the British colonies in the Western Hemisphere, the United States of America is now suspected of casting covetous eyes on the Dominion of Canada. In the past there have been fears of American annexation of this British possession, especially during a post-World War period when Anglo-American relations reached an acute

tension and war threatened between them. These fears were allayed as time passed and Anglo-American relations became more amiable, but the recent trend of events again foreshadows such a possibility.

Owing to geographical propinquity, a common culture and language, it is not impossible, but highly probable, that such a contingency may occur, especially in view of England's present helpless position. Furthermore, in the place of annexation, the Canadians themselves, for reasons of more effective defense, may wish to join the American republic as one of its federal states.

The movement for annexation, whether voluntary or not, has undoubtedly been fanned by the growing tide of American imperialism which sees in the present world conflict an opportunity for American aggrandizement at the expense of the defeated European states. American appetite has even reached the extreme western portion of the Pacific, and there is now free talk of the possibility of Washington concluding an agreement with London concerning the use of the powerful Singapore naval base. It is incomprehensible for America to desire the use of this naval base, so far removed from the orbit of American influence, and the only construction which can be placed on this move is that America is preparing the ground for a wholesale annexation of possessions and colonies which defeated European states might be forced to give up after the eventual German and Axis victory.

These recent moves on the part of the United States prove that she is no less imperialistic than Britain. In fact, American imperialism began to show its teeth in the Spanish-American War, when, besides grabbing Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines, she also annexed the Hawaiian Islands, then a republic, in 1898, under the flimsy pretext that if Spain won the war she would take over these islands for the latter's role in assisting the United States against Spain.

The mantle of British imperialism seems to be falling on Uncle Sam's shoulders and no amount of American hypocrisy can hide the fact. But to be forewarned is to be prepared, and any further American moves in the Pacific will meet the stern opposition of Japan who is determined to halt any further infiltration of European or American influence in East Asia.

France Threw Away Golden Opportunities in Refusing Revision of Versailles Treaty

The German Nation Highly Resented Presence of French Colonial Black Troops on Her Soil

By L. K. Kentwell, B.A., LL.B.

Within the incredibly short period of three weeks, Germany over-whelmed France in a most spectacular show of German efficiency and thoroughness by the occupation of Paris and over half of France, including all her Atlantic coastal ports, while her Ally, Italy took care of the French coast bordering on the Mediterranean. This article concerns more of pre-war period between 1919 and September 1939 than with the subsequent developments of the present war. It is our intention to review briefly the events subsequent to the signing of the Versailles Treaty which France unreasonably and stubbornly refused to revise. It will now be drastically revised against her will.

Fully fifteen years ago and long before Herr Hitler came into power, it was recognized that reconciliation between Germany and France was an essential condition of permanent peace in Europe, but in spite of Locarno and improved relations between two countries, a real settlement never appeared likely.

300 Years Old Quarrel

More than 300 years old is the quarrel between Germany and France. It is about the Rhineland, to which the French claim made in the seventeenth century was the first cause of the trouble. Richelieu originated that claim and for three centuries it has been one of France's principal aims as a European power. Richelieu's policy took shape in the intervention of France in the Thirty Years War. The result was the annexation of Alsace to France by the Treaty of Westphalia, which was completed by the conquest of Strasbourg in 1681. At the end of the eighteenth century the French again invaded Germany, and Napoleon became the master of a large part of German territory. The treaty of Vienna in 1815 deprived France of all the territories conquered by Napoleon and put the French frontiers back to where they

were before January 1, 1792. France thus retained Alsace and Lorraine, which had been united to the French Crown by the marriage of Louis XV with Mary Leczinska, daughter of the last Duke of Lorraine.

Though the French were forced to abandon the Rhineland, they still claimed it. As the Empress Eugenie avowed to Pateologue, the aim of annexing the Rhineland inspired Napoleon III to declare war on Prussia in 1870. France, however, was defeated and had to suffer the loss of Alsace-Lorraine. Thenceforth the chief aim of French policy was the recovery of Alsace-Lorraine, and the claim of the Rhineland was forgotten until it was revived during the World War. In 1917, when the Austrian Emperor, Karl, made his peace proposals through Prince Sixtus of Bourbon, Poincare in his reply demanded the permanent separation of the Rhineland from Germany. It was not to be openly annexed to France, but was to be made an autonomous State permanently occupied by a French army—annexation in everything but name.

Occupation of Rhineland

At the peace conference in 1919 the permanent separation of the Rhineland under the conditions mentioned was again demanded by France, but the opposition of President Wilson and Lloyd George forced the French to withdraw the demand, and temporary occupation of the Rhineland was substituted for it. Poincare, however, did not abandon the policy of separating the Rhineland from Germany. In 1922 he sent Dariac, a French Deputy, to the Rhineland to report to him the best methods of achieving this aim. Though Dariac's report was confidential, it was published in the "*Manchester Guardian*" in November, 1922, and its publication ruined Poincare's policy.

It would have been possible for complete reconciliation between France and Germany at

the end of the World War had France so desired, but at that time she did not. It was generally felt soon after the war ended not only by all Germans but by all foreigners who had been in Germany during the war, that there was no hatred of France in Germany. There was bitter hatred of Great Britain, because of the blockade which inflicted the most terrible sufferings on the German people and which was continued for months after the armistice. But France was regarded as being largely the victim of the Russian alliance, and for that reason the German attitude toward her was more friendly than toward the other allies. Yet, within three years of the armistice, Great Britain had become extremely popular and France was universally detested.

Insulting Germany

The reason for the change was brought about in the first place by the section of the French authorities and of the French Army in the occupied territory. When the war was over, the British, and the Americans, too acted on the principle that one must not hit a man when he is down, whereas the French and Belgians thought that this was the time to kick him. For example, when the British and French military commissions arrived in Berlin after the armistice the British officers were ordered never to appear in public in uniform. The French officers, on the other hand, not only flaunted their uniforms all over Berlin, but even ordered the bands in the cafes to play the Marseillaise. On one occasion the conduct of some French officers in the Hotel Adlon was such that the Germans present began throwing at them plates, glasses and anything else that came handy.

The French military authorities in the occupied territory behaved similarly during the earlier years of the occupation. There was a change for the better when the Herriot Government appointed General Guillaumat Commander-in-Chief in the Rhineland. Conditions were also better in the first few months when most of the French officers were mobilized civilians, but when professional officers took their places in the occupying army conditions became worse. The behavior of the Belgians was even more discreditable. The inhabitants of the Rhineland were subjected to every sort of petty humiliation.

Presence of Black Troops Resented

On summer evenings, people were afraid to go into the woods, because they were frequented

by French soldiers, including black soldiers. The use of black troops by the French Government in the occupied territory was an outrage, not because they were black, but because they were not civilized. As far as it could be gathered, the black soldiers behaved no worse than the others—they were indeed under stricter discipline. Nevertheless, their presence was an insult to the Germans and it was meant to be.

The French Government's policy excited as much bitterness in Germany as did the conduct of the French Army in the occupied areas. Every excuse was seized upon for occupying further German territory. On one occasion the French went into Frankfurt without the consent of the other allied governments, and indeed in opposition to their known wishes. A crowd of inhabitants had assembled merely out of curiosity to see the black troops, and the French officer in command, thinking the intentions of the crowd hostile, gave the order to fire, with the result that several people were killed and injured. One happy thought of the French high command was that of putting a Senegalese band to play on the square in front of the Frankfurt Opera House. The French were forced to leave Frankfurt by the intervention of Lloyd George.

Occupation of the Ruhr

Far worse was the occupation, at the beginning of 1923, of the Ruhr. In this Great Britain refused to take any part, on the ground that it was a violation of the treaty of Versailles. Bonar Law, who was then British Prime Minister, offered to cancel the whole of the French debt to Great Britain if Poincare would forego the occupation of the Ruhr, but Poincare refused. He was determined to humiliate Germany, and moreover he regarded the occupation of the Ruhr as a step forward toward the separation of the Rhineland from Germany.

The French military command in the Ruhr had done certain things which were quite unprecedented. For example, when a town refused to pay a fine inflicted on it because of some incident, such as a hostile demonstration against the French Army, the French soldiers were instructed to collect the money in the streets from individuals, whom they stopped and ordered to empty their pockets. This authorized system of highway robbery for the benefit of the French Government degenerated in some cases into highway robbery for the benefit of the soldiers themselves.

The "autonomists" movement for the separation of the Rhineland started by the French military command and financed by the French Government did more harm to Franco-German relations than the occupation of the Ruhr. It was started by the late General Mangin, the first French commander in the Rhineland, at the beginning of the occupation. Though Clemenceau was obliged by pressure from the British Government to recall Mangin, his policy was continued. In 1918 there was a strong feeling in the Rhineland in favor of separation, not from Germany, but from Prussia, and possibly, had the French behaved differently and cultivated the friendship of the inhabitants, this feeling might have become a movement for separation from Germany. But French policy defeated itself and this tendency died out. Naturally a movement led by paid agents of a foreign government excited only disgust on the part of all decent people. The movement failed, leaving behind it a legacy of hatred, while its leaders were driven into exile.

French Policy — A Blunder

The methods of the British and American occupying armies were quite different, while the policy of the French Government was a blunder as well as a crime. The British military authorities were by no means lenient when a German committed any offense against the British Army. The sentences of the British courts-martial in such cases were often much too severe and the convictions were sometime unjust. Nevertheless, the British Army succeeded in making itself liked by the inhabitants of the occupied territory and, when Cologne was evacuated, the Burmoneister in a public speech of farewell declared that the occupation had strengthened the ties of friendship between Great Britain and Germany. The reason was that the British studiously avoided anything in the nature of pin pricks or petty humiliations. Soldiers were instructed to observe the regulations of the German authorities. Notices to that effect were, for example, posted in the cafes of Cologne. The relations between the British soldiers and the inhabitants were most cordial, and the occupation resulted in many marriages between British soldiers and German girls. The British soldiers in Cologne had indeed strong pro-German sympathies.

There is no doubt that since 1924 French policy in regard to Germany did undergo some

change for the better. The Dawes Plan was the point of departure; it was followed by the evacuation of the Ruhr; then came in 1925 the treaty of Locarno; in 1926 the famous meeting between Briand and Stresemann at Thoiry, and then the two Hague conferences in August, 1929, and January, 1930. The Young Plan adopted at The Hague was a genuine attempt to settle the reparations question, but far more important than that was the evacuation of the Rhineland which was the consequence of the Young Plan. The British and Belgian occupying armies left at the end of 1929, and on June 30, 1930, the last French soldier left the Rhineland.

Concessions Grudgingly Made

One would have thought that this should have brought about a final reconciliation between France and Germany, but it did not, largely because all concessions by the French were made so grudgingly that their effect was destroyed. Although it was evident that the occupation of the Ruhr could not continue after the adoption of the Dawes Plan, Herriot in August, 1924, delayed evacuation as long as possible and yielded only under pressure from the American financiers, who bluntly said there could be no Dawes loan unless the Ruhr were evacuated. In August, 1929, at The Hague it was evident that, when once the reparations question had been settled it would have been a violation of the Treaty of Versailles to continue the occupation of the Rhineland, since it had already been declared that Germany had fulfilled her obligations in regard to disarmament, but Briand held out against evacuation until the last moment, and gave way only when Arthur Henderson said that the British troops would leave the Rhineland at the end of 1929, no matter what the French did. The Germans naturally allow no credit to the French for concessions under pressure.

The inconsistency of French policy has been obvious. Briand, to cling to office in all circumstances, has been forced into shifts and expedients to secure acceptance of his policy by a Parliamentary majority in reality opposed to it, and has been obliged to take back with one hand what he gave with the other. Always declaring Franco-German reconciliation to be his aim, he has at the same time denounced the union of Germany and Austria as meaning war, asserted that there can be no revision of the peace treaties, and declared that France would not reduce her armaments without further gua-

rantees of "security," although Germany and the other conquered nations are disarmed. In short, reconciliation between France and Germany is not possible until France admits that Germany as a nation is an equal, but so far France refuses to do so.

The treaty of Locarno, the authors of which were Lord D'Abernon, formerly British Ambassador in Berlin, and in a secondary degree the late Dr. Stresemann, was agreed to by the French Government only with great hesitation and after months of negotiation. Up to September, 1939, when the war broke out, neither the treaty nor the policy that it represents has really been accepted in France. The French object to this treaty because it is bilateral, whereas they wanted a unilateral guarantee by Great Britain against Germany. Yet the bilateral character of the treaty of Locarno is of its very essence. It was the brilliant idea of Lord D'Abernon who recognized that France and Germany could never be reconciled unless Great Britain acted as an intermediary between them. A unilateral guarantee on one side or the other would have made reconciliation impossible. By the treaty of Locarno, Great Britain and Italy undertook to support either France or Germany against an aggression on the part of the other. This puts Germany and France on an equality, and that is what the French did not like.

No General Disarmament

The French see that equal rights for Germany mean (1) that either France and other nations must accept the disarmament conditions imposed upon Germany, or Germany must be relieved from them; (2) that Germany and Austria must be allowed to unite if they both wish it; (3) that there must be a revision of certain provisions of the treaty of Versailles imposed upon Germany by force. If fear was the motive of the French refusal to grant equality to Germany, that refusal was very unwise since it is likely to produce the results that are feared. It was predicted fully 9 years ago that if France continued to refuse to disarm, it was quite obvious that sooner or later Germany would rearm, and France would not be able to prevent it, for the other nations of Europe other than her own allies, would not support her in preventing it. It continued that if, on the other hand, France agreed to general disarmament under effective international control, this danger would disappear. If France continued to oppose the union of Germany and

Austria, which was made inevitable by the splitting up of Central Europe into a larger number of nations in accordance with the peace treaties, that union will nevertheless come about some day in spite of her and against her, and then it may really be a danger to France. In itself a union between Germany and Austria would be no danger to France at all if France and Germany were really reconciled. It was also predicted many years before that if France continued to oppose all revision of the peace treaties, in the end they will be revised against her and probably in a much more drastic way than if she acquiesced in their revision. The prophecy has come true, as Germany has defeated France in a most spectacular fashion last June and the fortunes of France are now in German hands. In her fight against Britain, the last of her enemies, Germany will no doubt be able to give a good account of herself and eventually vanquish her second foe, in the same manner that France has been put out of action.

It should be pointed out that Germany made no demands for the revision of the new Franco-German frontier, but she desired a revision of her eastern frontier, and in particular of the impossible situation caused by the Polish corridor. It was possible to solve this problem without actually returning the territory to Germany, but it was not done. Had France been wise and willing to bring pressure on Poland to make proposals for remedying the impossible position, the present war would not have come, but France backed Poland in refusing to discuss any modification of it, and Poland was the first to succumb to German arms.

Fear, however, was not the real motive of the French attitude toward Germany. No doubt the French people were afraid of Germany and also of Italy, but only because their fear was worked up by a tied press controlled by the Government. The French general staff nine years ago were afraid neither of Germany nor of Italy. They were confident that France could easily deal with both of them at that time, apart from the treaty of Locarno. The fundamental obstacle to reconciliation between Germany and France was the system of alliances devised to bolster up French hegemony on the Continent of Europe. It was because the rulers of France could not bring themselves to abandon that dream of hegemony, because they could not admit German equality, that reconciliation between France and Germany was impossible.

Failure of Locarno Policy

That explains the failure of the policy of Locarno, of which the treaty was the outward and visible sign. The logical consequence of Locarno was the abandonment of the French system of alliances. Briand undoubtedly knew that, but his colleagues in the government did not agree with him, and as he would not resign he had to pursue two inconsistent policies. The inconsistency became the more glaring since Briand's scheme of what he called European federal union, for such a union was not possible unless all the European nations were on an equal footing. No European union could be reconciled with particular alliances. It was freely predicted that if the French system of alliances continued it is inevitable that a rival combination would come into existence. Sure enough, an alliance was formed between Germany and Italy on one hand and Germany and Russia on the other hand. Europe was again divided into two hostile armed camps.

On the other hand, had France been willing and wise and abandoned her dream of European hegemony, agreed to general disarmament on the same conditions for all nations, including those conquered in the war, consented to treat

Germany as an equal and to consider her reasonable demands, and discard alliances with particular nations, which are incompatible with the spirit, if not the letter, of the League covenant, France-German reconciliation would have been possible and the tragedy of the present war would undoubtedly have been avoided. It is too early to predict what the terms of the peace treaty will be. The war is still on against Britain, the ex-Ally of France.

Exporters Planning South Seas Missions

In an effort to find new markets for Japanese goods in the South Seas, the Osaka Exporters' Association plans to send two economic missions to the Netherlands East Indies, French Indo-China, and Thailand in the near future.

The local Association is seeking the assistance and cooperation of leading businessmen in Osaka, Nagoya and other parts of Central Japan.

The main task of the proposed missions is to find markets for machines, utensils, ironwares, various sorts of merchandise, dyestuffs and textile goods.

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Axis Partners Entertained at Tokyo Party



After Japan signed the military alliance with the Axis Powers on Sept. 27, Premier Prince Konoye was host at a luncheon party to the German and Italian partners in the agreements. Left to right in front row are: Marquis Mario Indelli, Italian Ambassador; Prince Konoye, Major-General Eugen Ott, German Ambassador. Second row from left: Lieutenant-General Hideki Tozo, War Minister; Herr Heinrich G. Stahmer, German Minister-at-Large, who is credited with having brought Japan fully into the Axis, and Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

New Axis Pact Celebrated in Tokyo



The picture at left was rushed to China by air and shows the scene at the official residence of the Japanese Foreign Minister, Mr. Y. Matsuoka, after the signature of the Pact by which Japan entered into a military and economic alliance with Germany and Italy. In center with upraised arm, is Herr Heinrich von Stahmer, who has been described as Herr von Ribbentrop's proxy, and who played a leading role in the consummation of the Pact. At his left is Mr. Y. Matsuoka, Japanese Foreign Minister.

The Value of British Promises

British statesmen and Anglo-Jewish propaganda are trying to justify England's war by declaring that it is for democracy, for the right of "small nations", for the Wilsonian principle of self-determination, that Great British is fighting.

But today, unlike 1914, practically the whole world has come to realize the truth about England's intention in conducting this latest war. The world knows today that behind those sweet-sounding principles for which the British Empire is supposed to be fighting there stands England's real object, clear as crystal, which is imperialism and sheer love for profit which know no limit.

England's false pretensions are quickly brought into daylight by the fact that England herself denies to hundreds of millions of human beings who live within the British Empire, the right to enjoy those very principles for which she claims to be fighting.

Political Swindle

Of those millions of people who have been denied liberty and freedom are the Arabs. No sooner is the word "Arab" mentioned than people's thoughts turn towards the Palestine tragedy. But it is not only in Palestine that the Arabs have suffered gross injustice at the hands of the English. The injustice suffered by the Arabs generally have not been greater in Palestine than elsewhere, but it is only in Palestine where matters have come to a head due to peculiar circumstances, that has turned the Palestine question into a major political crisis. The tragedy which is being enacted in Palestine today, is only a small part of a much wider whole, and only a small example which illustrates British injustices and political swindle of the Arab nation as a whole. It was during the World War 1914 that the story began.

At the close of the 19th century, the Arab people under Turkish rule became conscious of their natural rights, which awakened in them the love of freedom and independence; soon scores of secret Arab nationalist societies sprang up in most of the Ottoman Arabic-speaking provinces in Constantinople and in Paris with one single object—to overthrow Turkish rule and achieve national independence. But the vigilant eyes of the Turkish Government drove these societies underground and only little progress was made.

Turkey and Britain

In February 1914, the Emir Hussein, Grand Shereef of Mecca, instructed his son Abdullah to call upon Lord Kitchener in Cairo and find out from him what England would do if the Arabs of the Hyjaz were to rise against the Turks. Kitchener's reply was that in no circumstances would England intervene in any dispute between the Hyjaz and the Sublime Porte. In September 1914, six weeks before Great Britain and Turkey were at war, Kitchener, now a Cabinet Minister in London, sent instructions to the British Agency in Cairo to find out from Abdullah whether his father, Hussein would take sides with England or with Turkey, if Turkey entered the war against Britain.

The Shereef Hussin faced with this enquiry had two alternatives: either to remain faithful to Turkey and fight for her, and thus expect a reward for his services or declare himself for England and win for the Arabs national independence or perish in the attempt.

Hussein's councillors, his sons Feisal and Abdullah were of opposite minds. Feisal was strongly in favor of remaining loyal to Turkey for he was suspicious of French and English designs on Syria and Mesopotamia respectively; furthermore, the Arabs were not in a position to rise against Turkey in open rebellion even if they wanted to. But Abdullah advised his father not to reject but to follow up Kitchener's questionnaire in order to find out what lay behind it.

Now, the Shereef Hussein while agreeing in the main with Feisal, thought that there was something to be said about Abdullah's suggestion and accordingly he instructed the latter to inform the British Agency that he (Hussein) was prepared to come to an understanding with Great Britain provided that he could be sure of England's effective and continuous support. Hussein's message reached Kitchener on Oct. 1914, who immediately responded with the assurance that Hussein could be sure of British support if he fought for Britain. Furthermore in his reply Kitchener hinted at the emancipation of the Arabs from the Turkish yoke, of Arab independence and of the dawn of a new era. With this ends the first phase of the Anglo-Arab negotiations.

I. The McMahon Correspondence, 1915

In July 1915 Hussein addressed to Sir H. McMahon, the then British High Commissioner in Egypt, the first of eight diplomatic notes which are known as the McMahon Correspondence.

In his letter the Shereef Hussein clearly stated his terms for Arab support for Britain; the gist of his terms was complete Arab independence and sovereignty, and the boundaries of the proposed Arab State were set out. Furthermore, Hussein asked for recognition by Britain of himself as Caliph in the event of an Arab being proclaimed to that office. In fact Hussein asked for a mutual alliance with Great Britain for 15 years or more.

The British reply was to instruct Sir Henry McMahon to satisfy Hussein at all costs, to hint and promise, but without actually committing the British Government to support Arab independence.

On August 30th, 1915 McMahon's reply was received by Hussein which was completely unsatisfactory to him since in the reply the British suggested that the question of geographical boundaries of the proposed Arab State should be left out until the war was over.

To this Hussein answered by a letter, Sept. 9th, 1915, that the success of the Anglo-Arab negotiations depends on the acceptance or rejection by Britain of the boundaries question. That is to say, Hussein made it clear that the question of the boundaries of the proposed Arab State was basic and fundamental while McMahon was trying to evade the issue. Faced with such a situation the British Foreign Office had to act quickly. Accordingly it was decided at once to promise Hussein enough as to bring him openly and definitely in favor of Great Britain.

French Interest

The most important document in the McMahon Correspondence which made Hussein declare himself for England, is the letter sent to the Shereef on Oct. 24th 1915 by McMahon, who on behalf of the British Government declared that "in so far as Great Britain was at liberty to act without prejudice to French interests" the British Government pledged itself to uphold Arab independence and sovereignty within the boundaries delineated by Hussein excepting as regards the district of Mersina and Alexandretta as well as those parts of Syria lying to the "West of the districts of Damascus,

Honis, Hama and Aleppo," which cannot claim exclusive Arab nationality and must on that account be excluded."

But eight months before Shereef Hussein received McMahon's communication of Oct. 24th, 1915, Great Britain had agreed secretly with France whereby Syria was allotted to France. Thus the Clause "in so far as Great Britain was at liberty to act without prejudice to French interests" rendered the British pledge to Hussein, through McMahon's letter of Oct. 21st null and void, because what Britain promised to Hussein was hostile and contrary to French interests. Thus while Great Britain formally accepted Hussein's boundary demands, the acceptance was in fact rejection.

Therefore in her deal with the Arabs, Great Britain was guilty of fraud and her action was quite hypocritical.

But after further negotiations Hussein compromised by agreeing to postpone until the war was over, the separation of that part of Syria which was proposed by McMahon from the domain of the proposed Arab State. Accordingly on June 5th, 1916, the first shots of the Arab revolt were fired in Mecca.

II. The Sykes-Picot Treaty 1916

No sooner had Britain concluded an agreement with the Arabs than negotiations were started early in 1916 in London between England and France with Sir Marks Sykes representing England and M. Picot representing France.

The object of these deliberations between the Entente Powers was to ratify the less formal London Convention started early in 1915 by which England, France and Italy agreed how to divide among themselves the possessions of the sic. Man.

Moreover England's object in concluding the Sykes-Picot Treaty was to get France to define exactly her somewhat vague claims over the whole of Syria, since for strategical reasons England herself wanted to take over the southern part of Syria, today known as Palestine.

The third partner to this treaty was, this time Russia, in place of Italy, who now that she was on England's side was ignored. Under this treaty the Arab provinces of the Ottoman Empire divided among England and France. Picot secured for France the whole of Syria, a large part of Anatolia and most of Northern Iraq in-

cluding the oilfields of Mosul, while for England Sykes secured the Bay of Aere, Southern Iraq connected with the Egyptian frontier by a corridor through the Arabian desert. But later at Versailles, England managed to get more than what was allotted to her under the Sykes-Picot Treaty. As regards southern Syria, now known as Palestine, England succeeded in getting the agreement of France and Russia to set up a "special regime" administered internationally because of the religions characteristic of the Holy Land. Thus did England use Religion as a cloak to cover her real intentions which were imperialistic: to Great Britain, Palestine was very essential for the defence of the Suez Canal, and moreover Palestine would provide England with a buffer State which would keep France at a considerable and at a safe distance from Suez. The main point to remember about the Sykes-Picot Treaty is that it was a secret, unknown to the Arabs, concluded at their expense.

III. *The Balfour Declaration 1917*

Early in 1917 the Entente Powers were economically facing bankruptcy and were on the verge of defeat.

In the U.S.A. the Jews were holding high offices under President Wilson and their influence was so great both on the Executive and on Congress that the national policy of the U.S.A. was virtually conducted by the Jews for their own ends. By April 6th 1917, the Jews had succeeded in drawing America into the War, while in London the Zionists were unusually busy making preparations for the inauguration of a national home for the Jews in Palestine.

As a reward for their services the British Government, whose members were very sympathetic to Zionists' aspirations especially Mr. Lloyd George, agreed to present Palestine to the Jews. This was put into effect through the Balfour Declaration, Nov. 2nd 1917 which was in the form of a letter sent by the then British Foreign Secretary, Arthur Balfour, to Lord Rothschild.

Not only did the Balfour Declaration satisfy the Jews, but at the same time it was a most convenient instrument by which to serve British Imperialism.

We have seen that for reasons of military and hence imperialist strategical considerations, Great Britain wanted for a long time to annex

Palestine. But to call Palestine a British colony or possession would arouse French and American opposition. French opposition because France would be afraid that such a move on England's part would help to establish a British hegemony in the Near East and hence threaten French interests in Syria; while on the other hand, to call Palestine a British possession might arouse the suspicions of the American Yankee who was convinced by Jewish propaganda that he was fighting for democracy and the rights of small nations, and at last find out that in reality he was fighting for British Imperialism.

Palestine — A British Possession

Hence the Balfour Declaration was the way out by which to reconcile British imperialism and the principles of self-determination and democracy. The Balfour Declaration enabled Great Britain to claim with a certain show of reason that as she has undertaken to establish a national home for the Jews in Palestine, it was only logical that the administration should be British, and this in effect would make Palestine a British possession. To give legality to England's action in annexing Palestine, the Jews invented the principle of the mandate system of government. Thus the Balfour Declaration satisfied the Jews, served British imperialism, overcame any possible French or American opposition while at the same time it did not disturb Anglo-Arab relations during the war since the Arabs knew nothing of the existence of the Balfour Declaration.

To sum up then British Policy during the World War with regard to the Near East:

Firstly, England promises the Arabs through Sir H. McMahon to help them achieve national independence and set up an Arab Sovereign State to include Syria — less a part — Palestine, Trans-Jordan, Iraq and the Hyjaz. This the Anglo-Arab Agreement, 1915.

Secondly, England and France negotiate the secret Treaty of Sykes-Picot whereby the Entente Powers divide the Arab countries between themselves. This in 1916.

Thirdly, England undertakes to establish a national home for the Jews in Palestine — a part of a country which is no British possession and which belongs, by right of conquest and settlement, to the Arabs.

Plight of Arabs

It is very easy to see that the above three agreements which England undertook to carry out, are contrary to each other so that the existence of more than any one of them at the same time is an absurdity. Furthermore the fact that the second and third treaties were negotiated secretly and kept a secret from the Arabs proves that they were aimed at them. Great Britain used the Arabs during the World War so long as they were of service to her; as soon as their services were no longer needed, England ignored the Arabs and rewarded them plentifully. Instead of giving them independence and freedom, as they were promised, England placed the Arabs under two masters—British imperialism and Jewish colonization and exploitation. The Arab countries were divided and sub-divided by England into numerous small States, so small in some cases that one suspects that the English have lost all sense of proportion.

Such is then the plight of the Arabs at the hands of the English; the value of British promises have been proved to be nil; and today the Arab is again struggling to shake off the yoke of British imperialism and judging from past experience the Arab nation today will think twice before listening to any British overtures.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Mausoleum Again Guarded by Chinese Police

Since the return of the National Government to its Capital, the maintenance of peace and order in Nanking has been greatly improved. In view of present conditions, the Japanese military authorities turned over the work of guarding Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Mausoleum to the local Police Bureau on September 30. Hereafter, the Chinese Police stationed there will work in close co-operation with nearby Japanese troops to maintain peace and order in that part of the Capital.

North China-Japan Air Service Scheduled

Air service between Lienyunkeng and Osaka will be established shortly, according to a decision reached at the Japan-Manchoukuo Communications Conference. Chief objects of the service will be closer economic collaboration and speedier communications between China and Japan.

A National Independent India Urged; Udhom Singh's Execution Condemned

A recent meeting of the India Independence League of Japan was held at the Nakamura Restaurant, Shinjuku, Tokyo, Mr. Rash Behari Bose presiding, and the following resolutions were passed:

1. The Indian nationalists in Japan hereby earnestly request the Indian National Congress authorities to establish immediately a national independent government in India in place of the present alien government.

2. The Indian nationalists in Japan hereby respectfully implore all Indians at home and abroad to lend their full support to the Congress authorities in order to enable them to establish once a national independent government in India.

3. The Indian nationalists in Japan hereby revere the memory of, and pay homage to, the late Mr. Udhom Singh, who was hanged by the British in London on the 31st July last on a charge of murdering on 13th March 1940 Sir Michael O'Dwyer, ex-lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, who was chiefly responsible for killing more than 1,000 and wounding more than 3,000 unarmed and defenceless men, women and children in India in 1919, whose only offence was that they peacefully protested against the enforcement of Martial Laws for controlling legitimate political movement.

Customs College Opens Class

Since the Customs College was taken over by Dr. Chang Su-min, Director of the Customs Administration of the Ministry of Finance, a large number of former tutors and staff-members of both Chinese and foreign nationalities have returned to their original posts. The full support of the Custom authorities has also been obtained according to the *Central Press*.

Following its inauguration on September 23, the College has formally opened its classes.

Central Hospital to Build More Wards

The former premises of the Bank of China will be converted into wards for the Central Hospital, it is learnt here. The work of construction is expected to be completed at the end of this year.

As Seen on the Road to Haiphong



This photograph, taken on the road to Haiphong, shows a Japanese unit just outside the Indo-China port. The picture was taken on September 26.

Port of Aden Attacked by Italian Planes



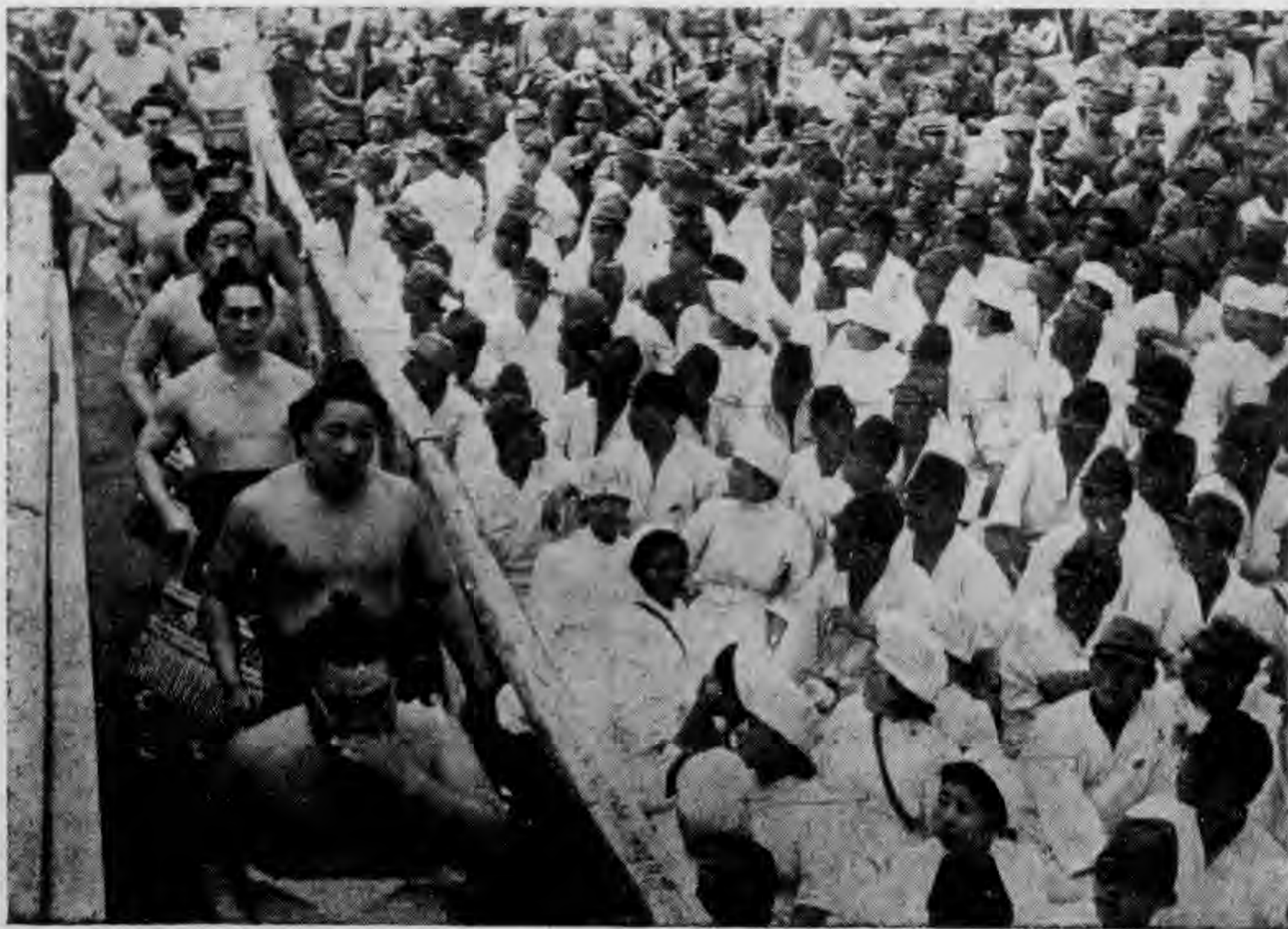
Additional attacks by Italian planes were made on the important British base at Aden according to messages received here. The raiders caused serious damage, the report states. Photo shows the peaceful waterfront of the port taken before world hostilities broke out. A small pleasure launch is seen moving along in the foreground.

Shanghai Cotton Exchange Opens Doors



This picture, taken at the opening of the Shanghai Cotton Exchange Ltd. on Kiukiang Road, where the business on that day reached a \$4,865,000 mark, can be taken as an indication that businessmen are optimistic as to the future of the Shanghai cotton trade.

Sumo Wrestling Finds Shanghai Receptive



Thousands of Japanese wrestling enthusiasts filled the Shanghai Civic Center Stadium during the past few days in order to witness some of Japan's outstanding sumo exponents in action. The participants are seen entering the ring.

How to Have a Clean Government

Employment of Relatives Discouraged

One of the fundamental causes of corruption in the Chinese Government, writes the "*Central China Daily News*," is the practice followed by government officials of engaging in commercial enterprises. This is one of the main causes which has slowed down China's progress and kept China from organizing a clean government.

Government officials have oftentimes utilized their position to "squeeze" or to increase their own commercial profits. They have enriched themselves because of the advance information they are in a position to receive. As a result, this practice has endangered the normal development of commerce.

Everyone knows that when the Government announced the nationalization of silver and the introduction of the new currency program in the latter part of 1935, Dr. H.H. Kung became richer by several millions. Everyone knows that Dr. H. H. Kung, Dr. T. V. Soong and their family members and relatives lost heavily in cotton yarn speculation and this was one of the reasons which caused the outbreak of hostilities on August 13th, 1937. Everyone knows that in April and May, 1937, Drs. Kung and Soong "squeezed" the Anglo-Chinese Exchange Stabilization Fund so that the value of the Chinese dollar dropped heavily. All these are facts.

Officials Enriched Themselves

Many high officials enriched themselves by speculation in trade because of their positions. So is it also with small officials. In military circles, military trucks are not used for the transportation of arms and munitions but for ordinary business. Buses operated by the Ministry of Communications are not carrying paying passengers but are being used to transport the relatives and family members of the staff members of the Ministry as well as smuggled goods. It was reported that truck drivers are receiving wages and extra income exceeding the salaries of high officials in the Southwest! It was because of this reason, many people do not want to remain as officials or military officers but prefer to become truck drivers.

If Chinese politics are to be clean and if China's social and economic structure is to be improved, we must first have a clean government. All government officials must not be allowed to "squeeze" or to enrich themselves.

The Executive Yuan of the National Government in a recent order prohibited government officials from being engaged in commercial enterprises. This order is to remedy the general situation. President Wang has repeatedly ordered severe punishment for corrupt officials who co-operate with unscrupulous merchants in order to enrich themselves. If these orders are carried out the Chinese Government will be clean and Chinese officials will not think of enriching themselves illegally.

Evils of Corrupt Government

In addition, continues the paper, much has to be done in other respects to do away with the evils of a corrupt government. For instance, no government official should employ his relatives or his own men in high or low positions in his office. All officials should have sufficient training and should have a high standard of morality. Only when all our government officials are well trained and have a high standard of morality can our government affairs be managed efficiently and satisfactorily. In the past, the officials were engaged in speculation business and government work was left undone.

Because of the evil practice of government officials, the government has been a corrupt one. This kind of practice cannot be tolerated in the reorganized National Government, which has returned to Nanking. This National Government aims to have only honest and clean officials. All officials will not be employed because of their long record in the government office but if they are found to be qualified to do the work of the office. These officials will receive particular training, so that they will be able to render better service to the country. Only by so doing, can we have a clean government and only when we have a clean government can we attain complete peace and carry out our national reconstruction projects.

Britain Needs a War Every Twenty Years and Has Caused 12 Wars to be Waged in Europe

The Present War is the Thirteenth

It is Fatal to Become Britain's Ally Because "Whom Britain Wants To Destroy, She First Makes Her Ally"

"Britain needs a war every twenty years" — this was stated by the Italian historian Carlo Scarfoglio in a book called "L'Inghilterra e il Continente" (England and the European Continent), published in 1935. Britain has caused 12 wars to be waged in Europe and is at present engaged in the 13th. Let us follow the method

In the 17th century, Holland, Spain and France were strong seapowers, very much to the chagrin of Britain. Britain was too weak — as she always is — to fight for herself. But envy and rage soon inspired her with a plan, which was successful — for Britain. Louis XIV of France invaded the German Palatinate. Britain organised a coalition — the first of many successful coalitions by which nations of the Continent bled for the ultimate profit of Britain — and urged Holland and Spain to fight France. Britain was by no means interested in the fate of the Palatinate, but there were seapowers in her way. So Holland and Spain fought France. And the result? Not France was defeated, but Holland and Spain lost their seapower. Britain's plan had been successful! Already then — in 1688 — Europe could have learned the lesson that it is fatal to become Britain's ally, or as Bismarck once said, "Whom Britain wants to destroy, she first makes her ally!"

Now Holland and Spain and been eliminated. France still remained. And soon there was Britain's chance — she could organise the second and third coalition war. France wanted to unite the Spanish Crown with her own. Britain called the alarm, already at that time agitated for the "Balance of Power in Europe", and succeeded in getting Dutch, Spanish and German soldiers to fight her battles. At the end of the war — France did unite the two crowns, Holland and Germany were weakened — and Britain was suddenly in possession of Gibraltar. She ended this war as

soon as she had robbed certain French colonies in America, and as soon as a further continuation of the war might have meant some sacrifices for Britain. Thus the second British war ended with weakened Europe and strengthened Britain.

The third and fourth wars — the Austrian War of Succession and Frederick the Great's Seven Years' War — were also fought because Britain had to have France occupied in Europe. Britain gave subsidies to all belligerent parties, in order to prevent termination of hostilities — until the French colonies in America were firmly in Britain's hand. Then all subsidies were stopped, Britain had gained, Europe was weakened.

Thus Britain agitated, thus Europe was misguided, and thus Britain gained her World-Empire, which comprises a quarter of the globe. Until outbreak of the World War, Britain in this manner had seven wars started, each one bringing her one step nearer her goal. world dominion!

The World War had as added impetus the growing German trade. And again Britain succeeded in having the whole world fight her battle.

And then Britain attempted her 13th war of coalition. And it has proved to be her undoing. True, at the beginning she succeeded in forming a coalition, but the more important European powers had learned their lesson. Russia, Italy and some Balkan States refused "to play" And the others their alliance with Britain has proved fatal. After one year of hostilities there lie on the roadside Poland, Norway, Holland, Belgium and France.

And Britain is wounded as she was never wounded before, because Britain has now to

Japanese Children in Air Defence Drill



Eager to prove their stamina in an emergency, Tokyo school children are at present taking an active part in the ten-day air defence drill in the Japanese capital. Drill opened on October 1, and continued until October 10. Lines of children are seen passing buckets of water to put out the "blaze."

President Roosevelt Attends Submarine Launching



With the United States rushing her naval building program in all shipyards in the country, President Franklin D. Roosevelt recently attended the launching of one of Uncle Sam's latest submarines at one of the bases. Photo shows the President arriving by car, whilst the officers and crew of the submarine stand at the salute.

fight for herself, a thing she has never had to do before. Nemesis is finally here. Britain's days are numbered. She will not be able to delude the peoples of the world again to fight for the greater glory of the English Empire, since the world now knows that it is not being asked to fight for humanity, for justice, for the rights of small nations, but only for the enlarging of British influence and for the profit of the bankers in the City.

The reason for this change is to a great extent that an idea has been raised against Britain and because a line of policy greater than Britain's is being carried out.

Total Warfare Study Institute

A "Total Warfare Research Institute" will be established under direct control of the Cabinet, October 1, according to The Japan Times.

The Institute is designed to conduct studies in national policies concerning the construction of a national defense structure of the highest degree and to re-educate government officials.

The Cabinet was to submit the matter to the Throne to be referred to the Privy Council for deliberation, but later the Cabinet Legislation Bureau found it not necessary to take such procedure for establishment of the Institute.

The Legislation Bureau intends to complete regulations governing the proposed Institute and submit it to a Cabinet conference for approval within this month.

Chiang Kai-shek Alarmed

After the landing of Japanese troops in Indo-China on September 23, according to a telegram received in Hongkong from Chungking, Chiang Kai-shek was extremely alarmed. The situation in Yunnan, especially in Kunming, has become very disorderly.

Ministry of Education to Improve Agricultural Education

In view of the importance of agriculture to this country, the Ministry of Education has decided to list the improvement of agricultural education as one of its urgent tasks in carrying out the work of national reconstruction. The Agricultural Affairs Training Institute will be converted into a Second National Vocational School for turning out well-trained workers for agricultural reforms.

English Financial Distress

Typical of the mood in English economic and financial circles is the fact that the two and a half per cent war-loan is quoted under par on the London Stock Exchange. Quotation under par is most unusual for a loan still under subscription and will seriously prejudice all quarters concerned with subscription to the loan. It is also to be supposed that the return from the war-loan will be most unfavorably affected by the decline on the Stock Exchange, since the purchase of war-loan securities is already cheaper than the subscription of new securities. This development is certainly not consistent with any "passionate and determined fighting spirit" in English economy.

The introduction of a 25% sales-tax can also be looked for in the near future. It is planned to comprise nearly all wares, with the exception of food-stuffs, in the sales-tax.

The inauguration of such a drastic sales-tax also points to the financial distress in which England finds herself. It is felt in English economic circles that sales will so sharply decline as a result of the high sales-tax that the estimated revenue from the tax cannot be anywhere nearly reached.

From these two reports, it becomes obvious that the financial difficulties of Britain are becoming constantly more threatening. The danger of inflation is, accordingly, creeping ever nearer.

Japan's Economy to be Reorientated

A radical reorientation of Japan's national economy has been effected by the National Planning Board to meet Anglo-American economic reprisals over Japan's renewed determination to realize the East Asiatic chain of common prosperity as evidenced by the conclusion of the tripartite pact, the "Yomiuri," popular vernacular daily, reported.

The new plan which is to be presented to the Cabinet for approval soon is based upon economic relations between China, Japan, Manchoukuo, French Indo-China, the Netherlands East Indies and the South Seas, to secure necessary raw materials for which hitherto Japan depended on Britain and America.

The manufacture and export of goods will also be directed along new channels designed to meet demands in East Asian markets.

Retrocession of the Special Rights of A Third Power in Liukung Island

The statement issued by Dr. Chu Min-yi, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the National government on September 30, declaring that the Chinese Government would refuse to recognize the extension of lease of the Liukung Island is an important measure taken by authorities to correct the misapprehension of the Far Eastern situation by Third Powers. The Third Powers, because of their unwillingness to look directly on the developments of the Far East and the realities in this part of the world, have repeatedly committed serious mistakes in their policies toward China.

The National Government respects the lawful rights and interests of Third Powers in China. This has not only been repeatedly announced but serious efforts have been made to protect these lawful rights and interests. However, the Third Powers remain unaware of, and are, in fact, unwilling to understand, this situation. They cannot renounce their long-cherished desires and, as a result, they have created a situation which no civilized people can tolerate. All the unfriendly actions, such as the American attempt to take over the defence areas in Shanghai vacated by the British troops and the advance of an American credit loan to the Chungking regime which obstruct the movement in China to attain nation-wide peace and national unification, are based on this mistaken belief.

Illegal British Rights

The illegal British rights over Weihaiwei were obtained by the British Government by illegal means in 1898. In 1930, the British Government announced that she was ready to return the sovereign rights over Weihaiwei to China and in April of the same year concluded a special agreement containing 20 clauses and another agreement containing six clauses with the National Government for the retrocession of Weihaiwei. The special agreement became effective on October 1, 1930, and the term of the agreement was ten years. The generosity shown by Britain by returning Weihaiwei and the leased territory around Weihaiwei deserves our admiration. However, we regret that the British authorities are not prepared to give up the excellent summer resort of the

British navy in Weihaiwei. It is for this reason that to the special agreement for the retrocession of Weihaiwei was later appended a supplementary agreement aims to make it appear outwardly that Weihaiwei, in reality still held by Britain, has been returned to China. The first clause stipulates. "The Chinese Government agrees to lease to Britain some houses in the Liukung Island near Weihaiwei and some other facilities to be used as a summer resort by British troops." The third clause stipulates "From the beginning of April to the end of October every year, the Chinese Government agrees to permit British warships as well as auxiliary vessels to anchor off the Liukung Island." The second part of the same clause says further "The British navy shall have the right of practicing off the Island." The third paragraph of the clause states that British sailors may land on the Liukung Island to practice shooting with the approval of the Chinese Government." The six clauses are designed to retain the rights in the Liukung Island so that the British navy may dominate the entire coast north of the Yellow Sea under the pretext of leasing some houses and facilities on the Liukung Island. As Chinese diplomacy was one dependent upon Britain and America at that time, the Chinese Government regarded this agreement as a sort of partial success in the general movement for the retrocession of foreign concessions.

This agreement is due to expire on October 1 this year. It is reported that in March, the British Government and the Chungking regime agreed to a renewal of the accord. We cannot tolerate this kind of surreptitious dealing. We want to inform the British people openly that the present situation is entirely different from that of the past. All Third Powers should give up their illegal rights and interests in China so as to preserve their lawful rights and interests in this country. All illegal rights and interests of Third Powers, including the secret renewal of the lease of the Liukung Island between British and Chungking, will not be recognized by the National Government of China. The announcement lately made by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs regarding the renewal of the lease of the Liukung Island is but a preliminary step taken to cope with illegal actions.

Such Is American Friendship!

The British Empire in the Far East has been dismembered and, curiously enough, dismembered by the United States, whom Britain regards as her most reliable friend and most powerful ally. In the same way as she dismembered British possessions in the Western Hemisphere, the United States is beginning to dismember the British possessions in the South Pacific, says the "*Central China Daily News*."

Negotiations for the American use of the naval base of Singapore are proceeding half overtly and half covertly. One report has it that the United States fears that the development of these negotiations will be mistakenly considered by some circles as the foundation for an Anglo American military alliance. Although this is a rumor, there is some truth in it, for the British Empire has not yet reached the stage of a complete collapse and, so long as this stage is not reached, the United States will consider the time as unripe for action. Indeed, the United States is ready to assist Britain but she believes it is more reasonable to protect British possessions. She knows moreover that it is better to protect British rights and interests in different parts of the world, not before the collapse of the British Empire but on the eve of the collapse so that Britain may feel deeply grateful to America as a friend indeed, and at the same time the United States may find it easier to satisfy her own desire of turning from a friend and a protector of another's possessions and rights into a successor to the possessions and rights.

Anglo-American military alliance is another matter. There are thousands or tens of thousands of illogical developments in this world. Although the United States does not want people to believe mistakenly that the foundation of an Anglo-American military alliance has been laid, she cannot bear to see the military bases of the British Empire in the South Pacific fall lightly into the hands of other Powers. Just as the islands in the Caribbean Sea serve as an outpost for the defence of the Panama Canal, so Singapore serves as a rampart for the protection of the British possessions in the South Sea Islands.

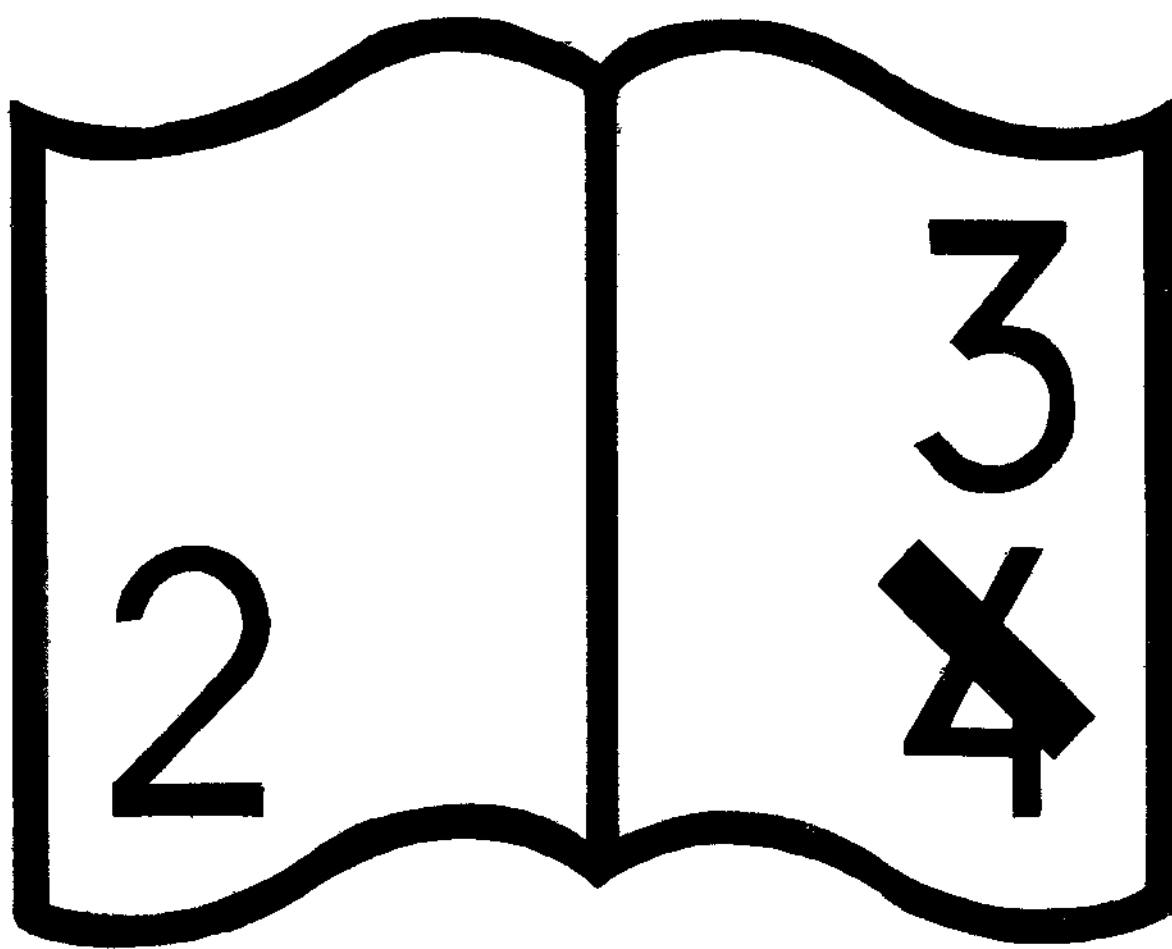
Because of the tense situation in the three British Isles and the military exigencies in and around the Mediterranean Sea, the British Empire is compelled to shorten step by step its

line of defence in the whole world. Since the lease of her islands in the Western Hemisphere to the United States, the British Empire has withdrawn her influence completely from Central and South America. This has facilitated much of the joint defence measures of the Pan-American Republics. This gratifies America's desire to monopolize the American Continent and puts an end to the subterranean struggle between American and British influences in Central and South America, in a most friendly manner. America presented 60 out-of-date warships to Britain. As to Britain, she said goodbye to Central and South America.

The British tragedy in the Far East is being enacted in a like manner. British troops, stationed in China for several decades, have been quietly withdrawn. America, who is well-known for her intention of not interfering with foreign affairs, wanted to take over the defence areas vacated by the British troops and to protect the British rights and interests in China. Not satisfied with what she has thus done for her miserable friend, the United States, who is "generous and righteous," wants to go a step further and try to protect British rights and interests in a more extensive area. She turned her attention, therefore, to the South Sea Islands.

Domination of the Pacific is out of question, unless the South Pacific is included within the scope. Japan's attempt to dominate the Far East in the past was always obstructed by British influences, which have their base in the South Pacific. The main base of British Empire in the Far East is Singapore in the military sense and Hongkong from the commercial point of view. Without Singapore, she cannot keep Hongkong and the large market of China. This, Britain's friend, the United States, has realized clearly. It is for this reason, the United States wants to protect British rights and interests in Singapore, Australia, and other places.

The British Empire is like an injured lion and is fighting single-handed against her enemy whilst at the same time expecting another lion to help her. But the other lion—the United States—is preparing to succeed to the throne and comforts Britain by saying "Friend, fight on to protect yourself but let me protect your possessions!"



应为 P28-15

五，門券及彩券推銷定十月九日正午十二時截止出售，餘之券逾時不繳回者，作已售論，應由經手推銷者負責。

六，捐贈獎品無論珍奇玩巧書畫丹青及一切實用品物，均所歡迎，請送交甯波路德瑞同學會本會籌備處並掣回收據，或用電話通知社會部二三五八四王德言先生或宣傳部二三四四二章乃綸先生派員來收。

七，經手領券者，請將售券所得之款連同存根，送德瑞同學會稽儲慶先生核收。

八，得獎者可憑所購獎券對號領獎，如份量過鉅不便攜帶，則請開留地址當為代送。

天津現銀運英購買澳麥

充為華北難民救濟資金之英租界現銀一百五十萬元，於運抵孟買後，旋即售予印度聯邦準備銀行，廿一日兌得英幣，分存於正金銀行倫敦支店，及麥加利銀行，又以該項資金，購買澳洲小麥手續，刻正在進行中。

滬電車汽車大罷工

滬公共租界，英商電車公司華人職工一千五百名，曾為要求加薪未遂，而全體罷工，本星期內，又有英國中國公共汽車公司華人職工二千名，亦告罷工，雖經調解，仍未見效，廿五日法租界之公共汽車公司職工二千名，亦加入罷工同盟，今滬上兩租界之公共交通機關，均陷停頓狀態，其罷工人員，總計六千五百名，實係事變以來最初之大罷工也。

請 看

大 正 論 言 通 靈 息 消
廣 最 路 銷 實 翔 載 紀

而 具 有 最 大 廣 告 効 力 之

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電 話 一 九 一 〇 七 號

歡 迎 外 埠 分 銷 定 價 格 外 克 己

辦事員)曹鐵民 張展成，(第三分團部主任兼幹事)呂恩澤，(書記兼幹事)應仲傑，(幹事)傅曉峯，費泰，何惕庵，(指導員)吳伯昂，劉厚載，(組訓股長)馬慶元，(宣傳股長)俞鴻憲，(總務股長)王承彬，(辦事員)陳宏文，(辦事員)劉厚載，(兼任)(直屬第四分團部主任，莊雁初，(籌備員)吳傑，凌澤夫。

中德文化協會成立

中德文化協會事變後，會務停頓，經留德熱心人士陳昌祖，陳允文，稽儲慶，汪孟晉，馮翊等提倡復興籌備數月，現已就緒，日昨在上海路中德文化協會開會員大會，中德兩國人士到會者數十人，推舉朱維琮為臨時主席，馮翊，稽儲慶報告籌備經過，通過會章，並選舉陳昌祖，陳允文，朱維琮，馮翊，德國駐京士薄利總領事等五人為常務理事，林彪，汪孟晉，陳國強，稽儲慶，葉秉衡，德國駐滬總領事飛師爾，海通社長藍威廉，羅德夫人等為理事，後由理事會推舉馮翊兼總幹事，陳國強，王裕光，稽儲慶，華乾吉，馬湖江，藍威廉，德國大使館秘書賀德等為幹事，分任總務，文化，出版三組主任，並聘請公博，褚民誼，德國大使陶德曼為名譽會長，會後舉行聚餐，彼此盡歡而散云。

國慶紀念舉行慈善遊藝會

本年雙十節為國府還都後之第一屆國慶紀念，因值邦基再奠萬象更新，在京各長官發起於國慶前夕即十月九日之夜，假本京甯波路德瑞同學會，舉行國慶紀念慈善游藝會，酌收門券，移充救濟，會中廣陳娛樂，多備獎彩，汪主席特為頒賜法書用為倡導，並由各界慷慨捐贈珍奇玩巧墨寶詞章及一切用具物品，作為贈彩及會場之點綴，購券參加者定必非常踴躍。

縣政研究

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國慶紀念慈善游藝會辦法

- 一、本會由各部會長官發起，并承擔籌備費用。
- 二、本會係慈善性質，故出售門券及贈彩券，所有售券收入概行移充救濟之用。
- 三、門券每張十元附贈彩券一張，門券之外歡迎多購彩券，每張五元，券上編號，每號有一獎權。
- 四、獎品徵求捐贈編號分例等次於會場中當衆抽彩。

之。

第三條，日本，德意志及義大利，約定彼此協助根據上項方針之努力，并約定三締約國中有一國，受現未參加歐洲戰爭及中日紛爭之國家攻擊時，三國當用一切政治的，經濟的及軍事的方法援助之。

第四條，爲實施本條約計，日本，德國及義大利政府，應派選委員，組織混合專門委員會，此委員會應儘速召開之。

第五條，日本，德國及義大利三國，確認上項條項，對於各締約國與蘇維埃聯邦間之現有政治狀態，並不發生影響。

第六條，本條約自簽字日起實施之，有效期間，爲自實施日起之十年，但上項有效期間滿期前，締約國之一國提出要求時，得在適當時期由簽約國商議本條約之更新重訂。

英在劉公島權益期滿

民國十九年間，中英兩國，於訂立交收威海衛專約時，規定英國在劉公島內，享受之權益，以十年爲期，該項規定，截至本年九月卅日期滿，國民政府外交部長褚民誼，頃特發表重要談話，表明政府對於於延展該項協定之期限一事，斷難同意，茲誌褚外長談話如下，民國十九年，（西歷一九三〇年）四月十八日，中英訂立交收威海衛專約，同時訂立協定六條，規定英國在劉公島內，享受之權益，以十年爲期，期滿後，經兩國政府同意，得當用原條件或用其他經兩國政府同意議定之條件，續借等語，該協定於是年十月一日發生效力，至本年九月卅日，十年屆滿，據可靠消息，英國政府於本年三月間，已與重慶政權議定，將所訂期限予以展延，查本政府爲中華民國唯一合法政府，此爲事實上能在該島行使權力之政府，對於展限一事，全未與聞，實難同意，茲由部照會駐華英大使，聲明中華民國國民政府，對於上述英國所享權益之期限，無意予以展延，按照原協定所載，截至本年九月卅日期限屆滿，該項權益當然解除，應請轉達英國政府。

渝青年團幹部人員悔過自首

國府還都後，和平運動基礎，日趨堅固，全國有識之士，紛紛響應，一致渴望早現和平，而渝方三民主義青年團上海支團團員，則仍潛伏上海租界，乘機作不法活動，若輩之無知盲從，各方無不深爲惋惜，並冀其悔悟，茲者，該團幹部人員書記長奚培文，組訓組長呂哲，情報組長姜夢麟，總務組長王果爲，行動隊長張樹椿等，因毫無底抗戰錯誤政策，決不能恢復國運，深悔過去行爲，受人利用，以致傷害呂戰，胡斯梯，王寶玉等和運同志，當茲和平運動正在擴展之時，悔過自新，猶未爲晚，特聯袂向政府警署自首，並爲表示其誠懇態度，將全體團員八百餘人之名冊，照片，各項重要文件，無線電台，暨收發報機等，一併呈繳，該署以奚等既然悛悔悟，投署自首，參加和運，態度又異常坦白，爲秉承政府意旨，寬大爲懷，予以自新之路，並界以相當任務，今將一部分渝方三民主義青年團上海支團名單發表於後：（主任）吳紹樹，（書記兼幹事）吳培文，（已自首）（幹事）呂哲，（已自首）吳任滄，葉風虎，略美中，陶載良，莊鶴初，（組訓組組長）呂哲，（兼任宣傳服務組組長）王晉琦，（婦女組組長）錢劍秋，（調查觀察組長）姜夢麟，（已自首）（總務組組長）王敬君，（已自首）（辦事）（會務）朱雲，朱素尊，倪大恩，陸增福，（助理）方巖紅，（幹事）冠六，呂軍豪，王逸清，江惠君，甘運樞，（幹事）劉徽五，蔡吾哉，吳時俊，黃雪芳，（服務員）葛家棟，沈業儒，姜麟善，陶璇，何開霞，（滬市視察員）楊承瑤，（一等服務員）劉芬，（二等服務員）張紀荃，（特別交通）張文元，劉邦才，（第一分團部主任）沈祖懋，（書記兼幹事）曹俊，（幹事）徐百宜，倪孝同，陳奮克，（指導員）王景伊，梅伯平，嚴志強，曹玉磨，朱君惕，（組訓股長）費文慶，（宣傳股長）朱關泉，（總務股長）曹俊，（兼任）（辦事員）謝傑柱，（義務辦事員）何清，（第二分團部主任）周爲羣，（書記兼幹事）李國璋，（幹事）王家瑞，馮克昌（幹事）王復旦，（指導員）林志鵬，蔡和璋，王元候，（組訓股長）王家瑞，（兼任）（宣傳股長）葉辛，（總務股長）王家瑞，（兼任）

策」之實踐，蓋新體制云云，絕不應僅爲紙上空談，而應在打破難局之前提下使之發育完成，我人現遭遇足以決定民族興替之嚴重局面，同時我人正積極邁進，圖開拓光明之前途，此際我人所受之千辛萬苦，固爲事先所料及環境之惡劣，即全國一億人民具共赴國難之情緒，猶有不足之概，故既無分門立派之餘裕，更無自由討論之餘地，個人之生活及享樂，應爲自己之同胞而犧牲，一身之榮譽及利益，應爲君國而放棄，處非常之時期，不畏縮，不疑慮，致其奉公之至誠，乃日本國民之本分，同時使全國國民各安其所，傾注其全副精神，發揮其全部能力，盡瘁於邦國，實爲非常時內閣之責任，換言之，政治之責任爲使國民各安其所，國民之職分爲致其報國至誠，須如此，方能發揮我國國體之精華，而新體制之理想，亦在於此，政府茲奉戴聖旨，對外樹立萬全之外交方案，對內建設萬民翼贊之體制，出任克服難局之艱鉅，一方以真情告國民，希望其犧牲及奉公，同時政府自身，亦將奮發努力，保證全國國民之最低生活及最大名譽，處此非常時期，政府決不允許個人之暖衣飽食，然亦決不容國民中有一人之飢餓，全體國民，務須同心戮力，乘風破萬里浪，向海外雄飛開拓，余切望於諸君奮發者在此。

林宣傳部長談日軍入越意義

日外務省公布日法協議，經已獲得圓滿之結果，又日軍大本營發表，二十三日晨，日軍已開始進駐越南北部，關於此事，宣傳部林柏生部長在今晨接見中外記者席上，發表談話如左：

此次日法協議，圓滿結束，日軍進駐越南，無論其爲進攻昆明之準備，或僅爲遮斷重慶之運輸路線，對於時局，均有重大之影響，國際間對東亞情勢觀感之轉變，於此見其端倪，而在歐戰風雲驟然勢將波及太平洋之今日，如何速謀中日和平之實現，進而共求東亞和平之確保，尤爲當務之急，法國當局，本負責之精神，正視現實，知戰

禍之不可再延，毅然對德言和，今茲亦已正視東亞和平之現實的趨勢之故，改變其對東亞之政策，日法協議，用能克底於成，彼惟恐天下不亂，日事挑撥煽動，圖使中日戰爭與歐洲戰爭釀成一片，使太平洋捲入世界大屠殺之漩渦者，雖不乏人，然此豈亞洲民族之所能忍，而彼在共產黨徒脅持之下，妄冀依賴外力盲目抗戰者，當亦知所猛省矣，亞洲之命運，在於亞洲民族之自決，中日兩大民族，負有保衛東亞之共同任務，解除百年來殖民主義之束縛，奠定今後國際間自由平等共存共榮之新基，正其時，孫先生大亞洲主義之精神在此，日本所倡言建設東亞新秩序之要旨亦在於此，就各國而論，其在東亞之正當權益，亦惟有於和平安甯平等互惠之新秩序中，乃能得合法之保障，此則尤願關係各國加以注意者也，吾人遵行孫先生遺教，認中日兩國，只宜爲友，不宜爲敵，現在重慶處境十分窘迫，吾人目擊戰禍之擴展，與其匪之蔓延，想念前途，心所謂危，難安緘默，對於一般愛國民衆，爲共產黨所乘，爲獨裁者所制，遭此浩劫，尤深悲切，時至今日，猶復盲目拖延，寄民族之命運於國際之後援，則爲不智，毀國家之元氣於無底之戰禍，則爲不忠，驅億萬人之生命於無可補償之犧牲，則爲不仁，陷兩國之前途於兩敗俱傷之境遇，則爲不義，重慶方面不乏有識之士，甚願其終能相繼奮起，以促盲目者之覺悟，接受去年第六次代表大會宣言，及今年國民政府還府宣言，幡然改圖，共濟艱鉅也。

日德義協定原文

二十七日在柏林舉行簽字之日德義三國協定之內容，頃由日外務省公布如下：

第一條，日本國承認德國及義國建設歐洲新秩序之指導地位，且尊重之。

第二條，德國及義國承認日本建設大東亞新秩序之指導地位，且尊重

針，一定的步驟，這種一定的方針，一定的步驟，從那裏得來呢，也是要訓練才能夠得來的，總而言之，訓練才能夠擔負時代的使命，訓練才能夠適應時代的要求，訓練的重大意義在這裏，至於實現和平，實施憲政種種的道理，種種的內容，我們很有時間，大家來討論，今天兄弟還有一句說話，就是總理知難行易四個字，譬如實現和平實施憲政，應該樣呢，我們有小組討論會來討論，我們有座談會來交換意見，所有小組討論會座談會，都是求知，知是很難的，所以我們要努力去求他，同時我們的行動能否紀律化，我們的行動能否組織化，就是行，行是比較容易的，我們不用去求，可以立刻做到，如果我們以為有了小組討論會座談會大家研究就夠了，而對於自己是行動不能夠遵守紀律，不能夠遵守組織所規定，那麼，我們根本不是知難行易的信徒，我們如果以為這一回的訓練，光是求知的，那就錯了，我們這一回的訓練，不只要滿足大家求知的慾望，尤其要使大家對於實行上能夠一致，換一句話來說，不只在我們思想上要訓練，我們行動上也要訓練，所以各位同志，如果要求知，就要在平常一切行動上紀律化，組織化，否則知還沒有求到，行已決是完全散漫了，我們訓練團，不只要注重知識，尤其注重行動，不只要注重訓練思想，尤其注重訓練行動，這是知難行易的信徒，應該遵守的，今天很簡單的對各位同志說幾句話，因為將來我們大家討論研究的時候，還有很多，我們認定了時代的要求，認定了我們要擔負的時代的使命，因此我們在這個時候來做理論上行動上的訓練，要求達到我們擔負時代的使命，適應時代的要求，這個重大的目的，今天各位同志，對兄弟致深厚的祝辭，兄弟非常的感激，謹以誠意，說這幾句簡單的話，末了，祝我們各位同志對於國民革命的成功，祝我們各位同志的健康。

日首相闡明日德義同盟意義

近衛首相於廿八日下午在首相官邸發表廣播演說，闡述日德義三國同盟與建設世界新秩序之意義，並籲請全國國民，邁進於創設新體制，建立國防國家，首相之演詞，歷時約十分鐘，並由東京電台轉播

，國內國外均可收聽，茲將演詞之要旨錄下：

政府此次於世界史上空前之轉換時期，拜受聖旨，決定與德義締結三國條約，彼此協力，實現世界之永久和平，余茲擬乘此機會，與國民諸君一談時局之真相，期望諸君努力奮發，為國効勞，慨自中國事變發生以還，已三易星霜，其間更因關係列國之行動，使事變之性質益趨複雜，解決愈感棘手，究其根源，今日中日間之紛爭，實不外被置於世界舊制度重壓下之東亞變態的內亂，解決之道，惟有用大刀闊斧之手段，剷除橫亘於世界舊秩序根底之矛盾，方克有濟，換言之，日本在解決目前中國事變之同時，須參加更新世界紀元之鉅業，分擔其重要職責，試放大眼光，觀察東亞及歐洲之現狀，則我人發見日德義三國，現正各就其地位，繼續其破壞舊秩序之努力，德義兩國，企圖在歐洲建設秩序，日本則期在大東亞之地域內，建設亞洲新秩序，在世界歷史之現階段，添全世界為一個單位之組織，尚為不可能之工作，故世界各民族之分別形成若干共存共榮團，乃時勢之必然，日本的在東亞，德義之在歐洲之處於指導上項共存共榮團之地位，無論從歷史上，地理上或經濟上，均為事理之當然，依余之見解，歐洲之發生第二次大戰，東亞之顯示華戰時的國際關係之緊張，按其原由，俱起於有人擬阻止上述必然傾向之伸展，此說若無錯誤，則日本協助德義，德義亦協助日本，三國握手協力，視情勢之需要，或竟發揮軍事同盟之威力，亦為必然之趨勢，當此之時，我人務應抱重大決心具有突破國難之覺悟，由過去三載有餘之中國事變，我國已犧牲不少之忠勇將士，消耗鉅額之國幣及經濟力，而處於非常時代之日本，又不得不傾注全力，擴大生產能力，充實軍事準備，補償此重大之消耗，政府經周詳檢討國內情勢，更參照緊迫之國際關係，結果達到一個結論，即日德義三國條約之締結，無論在經濟上或軍事上，均為克服上述難關之最善方策，我人鑑於時局之嚴重，現正根據愛國之精神，努力於建設萬民實贊之新體制，而予此新體制以生命，並鼓勵其精神者，乃「非常時國

情，大家能夠開誠公布，負起責任，使第三國陰謀，無從再來搗亂，和平運動自然若決江河，沛然莫之能禦了。

汪主席對黨訓團訓話

中央黨務訓練團學員，十五日上午十一時赴中央黨部大禮堂，向汪主席致敬聆訓，茲錄汪主席訓話全文如次：

中央黨務訓練團各位同志，總理領導我們努力國民革命，目的是一貫的，然而時代却是不斷變化的，我們要認清楚時代的要求，領導民衆，向着我們最後的目的，不斷的進步，這樣才能使國民革命臻於成功，如此說來，我們同志，第一，要認清楚時代的要求，第二，要能擔負時代的使命，第三，要有一致的言論，一致的行動，才能擔負起這時代的使命，這一致的言論，一致的行動，從何得來呢，從訓練得來，這就是中央黨務訓練團所以設立的原因，第一次全國代表大會的時候，總理是自己在指導我們訓練我們的，總理逝世之後，時代還是不斷的變化，我們同志還是想使這時代在不斷變化之中能夠不斷進步，達到國民革命的本來目的，這一次時代的使命是什麼，國府還都以後，已經說明白了，實現和平，實施憲政，就是時代的要求，也是我們同志對於這個時代所應該擔負的使命。

我們先講實現和平，中日兩個國家如果不會合作，和平不會實現的，中日兩個國家，如果沒有合作的可能，弄到非兩敗俱傷不可，那就不用說了，如果想到一個方法，使中日能夠合作，這個是中國所必要，也是日本所必要的，我們現在已經找到中日可以合作的一條路，這條路就是實現和平的一個根本的原因，如果中日不合作，實現和平這四個字，是做不到的，各位同志如果把總理遺教，從頭到尾看一遍，就知道總理對於中日合作，很決定的，總理遺教裏頭，也有批評日本在某階段的政策的不妥當，例如在實業計劃裏，就有這些批評，然而根本思想，仍然是要中日合作，這種根本思想，在總理遺教中，沒有一點搖動過的，不只是總理逝世前一年，在神戶所演講的大亞洲主

義爲然，我們試看看民國六年總理所著的中國存亡問題，我們現在看起來，更覺得驚心動魄，各位同志，把總理遺教，細心看看，從頭到尾，有過一句根本反對中日合作的沒有，可以斷定，是沒有的，所以我們現在主張實現和平，是總理遺教中的一個重要部份，所謂實現和平，就是中日合作，這是總理遺教中的一個重要部份，請各位注意，這個是信念，現實的方法怎樣呢，如今中日交涉條約已經做好了，可以說中日合作的共同基礎是有了，但是這裏頭有一個頂困難的問題，就是全面和平還沒有做到，中日合作共同的基礎固然是已經有了，但是中國還沒有做到全面和平，我們沒有方法使重慶放棄抗戰，也就沒有方法使日本停止戰爭，在這個時間之中，我們是很苦痛的，我們的工作是很困難的，各位同志也許你們已經遭受了困難，我可以決定將來也遭受到困難，總而言之，在全面和平沒有實現之前，我們不能夠有完全自由，我們要協力，非協力不能夠實現全面和平，非協力不能實現中日合作，既然目的這樣遠大，環境又這樣困難，如果我們同志行動不一致，言論不一致，拿什麼方法去擔負這個時代的使命呢，要求我們同志有一定的方針，有一定的步驟，大家一致去做，就得要訓練，這是關於實現和平，至於實施憲政呢，有人以爲現在中國還不必講實施憲政的，這句話是過去的了，因爲五全大會宣言，已經明定了要實施憲政，六全大會的宣言，又是明定了要實施憲政，這不可以失信的，所以說現在不是實施憲政的時候，這句話是已經過去了的，現在所需要的是如何實施憲政，詳細一點說我們同志在實施憲政的時候，怎樣能夠使中國國民黨成爲中國的一個中心勢力，來實行三民主義，及總理一切的政策，如果我們大家同志，能努力做成中心勢力，憲政實施之後，還是能夠實行主義實行政策的，反而言之，我們同志不努力，不能做成一個中心勢力，就算是一黨專政，還是空的，所以現在的問題，是我們同志如何實施憲政的問題，我們同志如何在實施憲政的時候，使中國國民黨的主義政策，能夠成爲全國的中心勢力的問題，這個問題的複雜困難，同實現和平也差不多的，也要有一定的方

了三月。才又施行食物票的辦法，目前約有二十萬西班牙難民及近十萬的德國難民，均大量的消耗其食糧，春耕開始之日，我們發現只有少數未被徵往軍火廠工作的婦女，從事耕種，政府為謀補救計，曾擬向海外殖民地運輸七萬苦工來補充，但問題是利用這班未經訓練的異民族來做工，其效率之微，自屬當然，屆時恐所產之農品，尙不足供此輩之消耗。

在英國，經過六個月慘淡計劃，前首相魯德爾曾警告全國，謂「飢饉的魔影已出現於地平線上，吾人素所仰賴之食物，約有百分之六十均取給於國外，可是目前的消費者，較之一九一八年，已超過五百萬，而海上運輸量，却反減低了一百萬噸，被敵人擊沉之船隻，其數量之巨，已超過一九一四年之開始六個月以內者約二倍而有餘，每一個男子，每一個女子，每一畝土地，都非常需要勝利不可，」他的驚人雄辯，使得貴族的三百萬畝草地，立刻被從事開墾。

在戰事爆發約四個月後，英國的物價就增加了百分之二十，比之一九一四年，已超出百分之七十，到了今年二月，凡是六歲以上的兒童及成人，每週只准一磅肉，四兩牛油，十二兩白糖，在一九三八年，英國由丹麥及挪威運來的食品，約佔全部食品百分之十二，大部分是牛奶等及火腿，今日則完全被切斷矣。

總觀歐陸目前之局面，參加戰事之兵士，為數約有三千萬衆，為維持這班兵士的衣食及軍火，平均每一個兵，得需兩個工人，整天的做工才行，這不是很明白的告訴我們，要把九千萬的健壯男子，統統強迫着離開了各自的職業，而去從事戰爭的延長，人民的生活，那有不曾走入破產之途呢，最重要的一切耕種生產運輸以及分配，完全被戰爭所犧牲了，何況歐洲的農業狀況，在昇平之日，即不見佳乎，今次大戰，全歐的民衆，已被趨入死亡線上去了，如果今次毀滅人類的戰爭，再不設法停止那到了來年今日，其景况幾有令人不堪設想者。

歐洲遭遇飢荒，但人類本性，都為自生而掙扎，結果恐祇有革命。

懷疑是和平運動之癥結

(大民會)

現在和平運動已踏上了新的階段，共產黨和盲目抗戰者，尙在故意造謠虛構事實，希圖破壞和平，以遂其野心的企圖，已如司馬昭之心，早已路人皆知了，所慮者「一犬吠影，百犬吠聲」許多知識薄弱，認識不足的民衆，時常受其煽惑，引起種種誤會，種種懷疑，因而遂一時血氣之勇，走入歧途，不但沙蟲狼藉，同歸於盡，即整個救國問題，亦受到相當的影響，這一點是不是和平前途最大之癥結麼？

戰爭的程序，以破壞為前提，在時間上應求其迅速，和平的程序，以建設為前提，在時間上應求其永久，汪主席本總理大無畏精神挺身而出，毅然與日本停戰媾和，完全出於民族自決自主的一條正路，並且雙方均互相讓步，日本並不以戰勝國自居，中國亦並未失去主權，在近衛首相發表聲明中，亦鄭重表示日本之真意，不在謀中國之滅亡，而在謀中國之興隆，不在謀日本之獨占，而在謀中日之共同發達，是我們在抗戰後進行和平所要求的目的已表現了，汪主席見幾而作，用剛毅的手段，出來奔走和平，呼籲和平，無疑的是救中國，是拯全國同胞出水火而登衽席，現在除掉蔣共遺作迷途的羔羊，自走抗戰的死路外，全國同胞無不渴望和平，已毫無疑慮了。

我們在那事變爆發之時，目擊中國民族的危險，迫於眉睫，不惜廢寢忘食，拋妻撇子，拚命去參加抗戰，而結果乃適得其反，然猶可強辯飾非者，謬為時機未到，不妨遲遲吾行也，現在兩週潮平，汪主席是我們救星，已經把和平之路鑿成了，我們應投袂而起，在和平的光明大路上浮厲奮發，打破一切難關，負起建設國家之責任，分擔與亞偉大之使命，是刻不容緩的，如果再有一點懷疑受淪政府盲目抗戰的麻醉，把和平反共建國的新圖策丟在腦後，一味盲從與蠻幹，招取無謂的犧牲，無謂的痛苦，根本是沒有人來原諒的，「泰山崩潰於前而色不變，麋鹿興於左而目不睜」，就是能夠站得定腳根認得清正義，現在我們所希望的是和平，日本所希望的亦是和平，但所謂和平，不在虛聲，而在現實，不在局部，而在全面，說到全面和平，要大家有同

此外還有一嚴重問題，就是目前在羅馬尼亞國境內，幾乎有十萬以上的猶太逃民，他們每天得需超過數噸以上的存糧，就在著者旅行之際，羅馬尼亞因國境三面受外力之威脅，全國動員兵士，差不多已及二百萬，以素日歐陸糧台見稱之羅馬尼亞，今日的農業，竟受國際巨變而走入停頓的境地，前途危險，殊非吾人所敢想像，同時所經過的猶哥斯拉夫，土耳其，希臘及布加利亞，我看到的景況，都和羅馬尼亞所見的一樣，壯丁都成了無所事事的兵卒，眼看廣漠無涯的肥沃農田，都聽其荒蕪。

意大利在目前，很嚴重的在謀此問題之解決，他本國內可耕之地，僅佔全土地面積百分之二十，而海外殖民地，更對食糧之供給，毫無增益，平日仰賴於巴爾幹諸小國之食糧輸入，為數本即微小，今次大戰爆發，幾全部為交戰國所壟斷，因之在一週內，物價飛增幾超過百分之十，投機者羣起從事收買，藉次漁利，在今年二月止，此輩被官方所拘捕者，約有三千三百人。

西班牙的景況，更較前述各國為黑暗，一年前的內戰，雙方的軍隊，像蝗蟲似的把全國掃了個精光，踏平了菜園，摧毀了村莊，殺戮之慘，真可說雞犬皆死，寸草不留，補充生產乳汁的牲畜，仍出如何高價，亦是無法得到，有一個時期，甚至全村莊裏，由不着一滴牛乳或半塊麵包。

匈牙利在一九三九年曾遭過空前未有的大荒災，今年又猛然加入了十萬以上的波蘭逃民，景況因之更趨惡劣，政府為謀補救計，曾規定麵包產額之限制，並限人民在一週內，只准吃五天肉，一個農業的國家，同樣的把幾乎近百萬的農村壯丁，抽出去入伍。

荷蘭和比利時，目前總動員的人數，也有一百五十萬以上，對於食糧的恐慌，政府雖在竭力謀補救之策，恐亦無補來日之大難。

在過去，交戰國之食糧供給，多仰諸中立國，可是今次大戰，最令我驚奇不已的，無論歐陸任何國家，中立國家非但不能為交戰國供給食糧，且亦無法使自已解除飢餓的恐慌，同時因強鄰俟隙，各中立

國家均惴惴不安，勢乃逼迫不得不放棄普通生活，而努力於軍備的擴充，結果是多數中立國的居民，其身體強健者，亦被徵入伍，變成了穿制服的失業游民，空白的坐吃山空。

德國的食糧問題，似乎比歐陸各國稍微有點辦法，在七年前，德國即先各國而有規模「食糧前線」之組織，其效率之已見諸實際者，即全國人民約百分之八十，均可自足自給，不過他因擴軍之日見龐大，此種統見，目前怕有點不可靠，在去秋進兵波蘭前三日，德政府曾聲稱存儲之食糧，已有八百六十萬噸，然而以每年普通消耗量二千五百萬噸計，則所存者，亦究屬有限。

不但如此，天公似乎也故意要給德國以嚴重打擊，十年來，每屆冬季，必遭奇冷，致將所存儲之蔬菜，全部毀滅淨盡，素日所備之罐頭食物，原為非常時期所需用，今亦不得不全部拿出，以供大量軍隊用，征服後之波蘭，雖有廣大之農田，然自經大戰後，其產額僅足百萬波蘭飢民之需，對德國亦無多大補益，戰事爆發後，各重要漁場，亦多被封鎖或切斷，南美之阿根廷，為供給德國小麥之主要國家，今亦被切斷矣，目前德國祇有向巴爾幹求出路，然廣漠產區，尚待開墾，總之，目前的德國，只有非人力所可想的倚賴，才能使他不至再步入一九一八年之飢荒。

再看看蘇俄是個什麼情況，蘇俄素以世界最大之產麥國著名，實際上，他的荒災紀錄，僅次於印度及中國，一九三九年冬，馬鈴薯和牛奶之產額，即呈缺乏，到了今年開始，流言紛起，謂一九三二——三三年之飢饉，恐將重演於今日，農村佃戶，羣往城市集中，反映一種最恐怖的慘狀，來往各地的火車，都有警察搜索乘客，嚴禁人民將城市存糧，攜往外埠各地。

英法的逐漸成為工業國，其情形正與德國相同，其中尤以法國為最苦，全國食糧，僅取給於許多小規模的農田，同時他還不能再從事節食運動，因為法國的民食，目前已節至最低限度了，再節的話，必有損於人民的健康，直到今年正月，法國政府才宣布禁止肉食日，到

，大多分發各線補充，所能再徵募者為數亦極有限，謹以川省人民迭役之衆多，可知渝方特為兵源惟一補充地區之川省，亦已澤竭而魚，殊不易再獲兵源以補充，抗戰之徹底失敗，單就兵源人力方面而言，即顯而易見，况新兵毫無作戰經驗，不論配備任何一線，其不足經日軍之一擊，殆可斷言。

更從軍需之補充及外援言，日軍進駐越北，不但可使滇越桂完全達到，嚴密之封鎖，且可影響滇緬公路之長期封鎖，在歐洲之當前形勢，英國對於渝方任何方式之援助，俱不可能，即可能亦無效果之可言，至於美國援助，亦將陷入同樣之環境，故渝方所希望以苟延殘喘之歐美助力，至此亦完全絕望，若再夸言自力抗戰，則最近事實教訓，渝方統治下之人民，決無再肯妄信矣，日方之徹底封鎖，不但足使抗戰軍需斷絕接濟，即一切經濟金融，亦將接受更悲慘更嚴重之結果，此種結果更為渝方之致命傷。

復次，渝方之遷都西昌（一說康定）原為避免日方之轟炸，但越北日空軍根據地之設立，即可打破渝方之迷夢，故吾人不難想像，一旦日軍深入雲南，渝方舍退往西北（或者天水蘭州），成為共黨之俘擄外，西南方面，決無以立足，盲目抗戰之毀滅，當在意料中矣。

故日軍進駐越北之重大意義，無過於打破盲目抗戰派所持以自欺欺騙民衆之歐美援助與自力抗戰兩大魔法，從此舉國人士，由不難一致體認歐美援助與自力抗戰，俱屬空中樓閣，決無補於實際，而抗戰之日就滅亡，尤為無可避免之隱憂，由於而覺悟中日和平之確為當前救亡方針，由此而迫切促成全面和平之實現，和平運動之展開擴大，以澈底於完成，尤為旦夕間事耳。

（三）奠定南進之基礎

日本南進之國策，自我觀之，實即大亞洲主義與乎東亞新秩序之建設實現之一環，而與南洋華僑之解放運動，尤為重大關係，日法協議之圓滿與日軍進駐越南之事實，即明顯表示日本南進之第一步，已

完全成功，此等基礎之奠定，足使南太平洋之形勢，改其舊觀，即英美之遠東政策，亦將受其影響，而明確認識中日和平東亞新秩序之建設，實為處理亞洲國際之合理方針，非歐美所得越庖代謀也，例如德外交當局廿三日下午宣稱，此次日軍進駐越南毫無領土要求及其他特殊意味，又東京電泰國官方意見越南問題圓滿解決，日軍在和平空氣中進駐，此乃日法兩國友好關係所致……：此次協定成立，對泰法關係及泰日關係，均予良好影響，廣而推至維持東亞整個和平，亦有極重大意義。

故日軍進駐越南，一方面使中日和平得以早日實現，一方面奠定南進的基礎，日本南進即整個東亞和平之策動，更為大亞細亞主義之具體表現，於此點之意義，尤為重大，而在中日和平共同致力於大亞細亞主義之場合下，我人更願此南進基礎，從茲鞏固。

大戰中之歐陸飢荒談

一文

過去幾個月漫遊歐陸各地，使我毫無疑問的相信歐洲要遭遇飢荒，在肥沃多產的（Flanders）地方——大戰後羅馬尼亞得自匈牙利者，我曾在一家破落的富農家裏做了七天客，在我臨走的那一天，我的主人很不好意思的對我說，「要是在一年前的話，我定會給你預備一套車，可是目前我連什麼也辦不到，我們所有的汽車，都被徵走了，甚至連農場上需用的運物車以及耕種機，都被全拿去了，依照他們的見解，我們祇能用手推車，我們，凡是身體健壯的男子，全都加入軍隊了，所留下的就祇是些老弱，婦女，兒童殘廢者，到了來年這個時候，哼！怕連吃的都沒有呢」。

在該地北部，駐有大部的蘇俄軍隊，由曲灣灣的戰壕，綿亘數十里，把所有的麥田全給毀了，後來我又經過素有羅馬尼亞倉庫之稱的布哥羅納（Bukovina），其農產品之豐富，在過去曾供給全德國民衆約百分之十二尚有餘，目前行經該地之單軌火車，除了滿載運往德國之煤油外，統看不見些許食糧之運輸。

能滅亡中國，而那時滅亡中國的第三國，正是很多，所以稍有正確見解的人，都能知道中日的長期戰爭，無論是勝或敗，都足以造成中國的滅亡，這種危險，這種可怖的危險形勢，早已顯露在我們的面前，我們當不能不有所警戒，而澈底覺悟抗戰的失策。

因為國家民族的事大，並不是普通的個人所能比擬，個人可以生存，可以死亡，並沒有多大的關係，民族却只能生存，而不能死亡的，所以任何人都不能隨便逞意氣來賭國家民族的存亡，國家民族已經走入危險境地，他們為求民族的生存，就不能不雖然改圖，拋棄錯誤的抗戰政策，而立刻求和平的實現，求民族的生存，是我們自己的事，是我們自己的責任，我們當然要用主動的力量，以促成和平的實現，決不能容我們還在那兒期待日本，觀望日本的態度而後決定我們的行動。

總之，在今日無論為中國，無論為日本，和平乃是有利無害的事，且為防止因戰爭所發生的危險，不得不在刻求和平的實現，這是日本國民的責任，也是中國國民的責任，彼此都應當以主動的地位，誠意的向前推進，不可遲疑不決，專在那兒觀望他人責難他人，所以在今天，我很希望中日的國民，都很勇敢的負起和平的責任來，不要再在那兒猶豫，這也就是我對於九一八事變紀念日的一點感想。

日軍進駐越南的意義

君平

(一)事實之演進

據中央社廿三日東京電，日本大本營陸海軍部發表稱，日越現地軍當局，根據八月廿五日及三十日之日法兩國政府磋商結果，於九月初旬來交涉軍事問題，九月廿二日下午四時三十分成立協定，故日陸海軍部隊根據該協定，於廿三日開始進駐越南北部，當日軍通過國境時，雖似曾發生若干紛爭，但可儘今後能順利完成任務，還據哈瓦斯社越南河內廿三日電，越南總督德古海中將，頃發表告人民書，略謂，艱辛之談判，茲已告一段落……查法日兩國政府，曾經成立外交

協定，規定日本對於越南領土完整以及法國在越南之主權，明白予以承認，此在法國，則本友好援助之精神，當在越南以軍事上某種便利畀予日本陸軍……當在北圻以飛行場若干處，聽由日本陸軍使用，以應付其軍事行動之需要，折衝暹月之日法越南談判至是圓滿解決，日軍於英美便用新加坡軍港成立諒解傳稱聲中進駐越南，其意義在中日和平與乎共同建設東亞新秩序之立場上，意義至為重大。

又據中央社南京廿三日電，日陸軍省情報部，秋山邦經少佐，今日下午就日軍進駐越南之意義發表談話云，日法現地協定，甫告成立，我軍現正開始進駐，未能將詳細情形奉告，殊為抱憾，然中國事變經我軍之進駐越南，殆已達到重大轉換期，殆已毫無疑問，概括言之，此次日軍之進駐越南，意義有二，(一)為日法開業已得到諒解，日本可在軍事上利用法屬印度支那之北部，藉以遂行中國事變之結束，換言之，已在援助淪陷之法國，茲已脫離妨害日本建設東亞新秩序之歐美陣營，協助日本，(二)滇緬路封鎖十月廿八日滿期之後，英國將取如何態度，頗值注意，我人若明瞭緬甸與越南在地理上隣接毗連，當可知日軍此次進駐越南，具有如何意義矣。

(二)抗戰之徹底失敗與和平之必然成功

日軍進駐越南，及日法成立協定之直接影響，莫過於重慶抗戰之徹底失敗，益趨明朗化與乎全面和平成功之必然性，聞其明顯，誠如林部長柏生氏所言「此次日法協議，圓滿結束，日軍進駐越南，無論其為進攻昆明之準備，或僅為遮斷重慶之運輸路線，對於時局，均有重大之影響，國際間對東亞情勢觀感之轉變，於此見其端倪」淪方盲目抗戰之首受日軍進駐越南重大打擊者，為軍事之應付，淪方欲達到防守雲南之目的，至少須配備五十萬以上之精銳兵力，因滇越邊界廣延，大多荒山僻野，由越北進攻竊點甚夥，故攻較守為有利，淪方各線兵力，多無可抽調，故滇桂邊區之防守兵力，大多以新兵為主，就淪方兵源之補充，西北數省及雲貴，人口稀少，徵調不易，其惟一兵源供給地為四川省，川省自抗戰以來，壯丁被強迫入伍者數近百萬

中日兩國是最鄰近的國家，在歷史上嘗有親善的時期，同時也免不了有互相衝突的時期，不過在古時，中日兩國間有一海之隔，那時海戰技術還沒有發達，所以彼此間的戰爭也是非常的少，並且那時日本須由中國吸收文化，所以在歷史上遺留了很多親善的事實，到了近代，因為日本善於吸收西洋科學文明，早現成為世界的強國，中國反因內政的不上軌道，以及國際上資本主義國家的重重剝削，越發陷於窮困，到了這時，日本國民對於本國的富強，不免過於自信，而有目空一切的心理，可是我們中國人民，對於日本的富強，却多少都有些畏懼的心理，而不敢輕於信賴日本，由於這兩種心理的歧異，所以雖有中日兩國的先知先覺，早已指明，惟有中日兩國合作，結成親密的關係，才能保障東亞的安全，而解除外來的一切壓迫，但在事實上，中日兩國的人，都不在注意這種指示，不單不彼此親善，並且走到相反的方面，這就是日本國民太自信本國的富強，以為可以不假助於弟兄民族的中國，就可以用日本的獨力，去稱雄於世界，所以對於貧弱的中國，極不願加以重視，反之，中國的國民，則因為過於畏懼日本的富強，以為和日本親善，不過是食肉投虎，乃是自討麻煩，甚至於要勾結其他列強來制服日本，因此中日兩國不單不能保持親善，而且裂痕和惡感，反一天天的深刻起來，嚴重起來，九一八事變的發生，也就是這種裂痕所造成的軍事衝突。

九一八事變發生以後，中日兩國所有兩條路可走，其一，是改正往日的錯誤觀念，以求國家的調整，其次，則須準備未來更大規模的戰鬥，可是不幸得很，在那時中日兩國，都還沒有那樣的覺悟，可以認識自己的錯誤，而各作極端的準備，所以，後來八一三的事變，也竟形成了長期的全面戰爭，假若在那時我們都有了真正的覺悟，斷然改善國交，以求中日的親善，不單可以免去現在事變的雙方犧牲，而九年間的休養生息，則以中日為基礎所構成的東亞勢力，已是不可侮，自可利用現在歐戰的機會，以求東亞的獨立解放，甚至整個亞洲的獨立解放，可是現在我們是怎樣，中日兩國間雖然有了部份的和

平，而全面的和平，還未能夠實現，中日兩國的有用的兵力，不能不用於東亞的內戰，不單美國抓着我們這種弱點，在那兒高唱擴軍，對東亞作種種威嚇，以表示強硬，甚至那已經處於敗勢的英國，在東亞也不示弱，我們為什麼受人家這種的欺侮，這就是因為我們東亞各國，不能團結合作，還要在自己的家裏從事內戰，才給人家一個可以欺侮的機會。

積弱的中國，經過這一次大戰以後，已是存亡莫保，眼望着歐洲戰爭時期是中國解放的最好時機，也毫無辦法，就是世界上處處不願落人後的日本，一方面負着鎮壓重慶的重荷，一方面又要抗拒列強對於東亞的侵襲，這確是不易應付的事，到了這時，日本受了這樣事實上的教訓，確是已經覺悟了，而由於去歲近衛首相的聲明，且把這種覺悟完全表白出來，坦白的承認東亞新秩序的建立，必須有中國民族的協力分担，已不再過於自信日本單獨行動的力量，因此日本拋棄中日相仇的錯誤，而力求協力合作，那也是極自然的事。

日本既已覺悟，現在殘留的最困難的問題，就是中國人的覺悟，這也就是怎樣使中國人都拋棄懷疑日本，畏懼日本，甚至於仇視日本的心理，而變成信賴日本，關於這個問題的解決，在表面上好像不是一件容易的事，其實，也並不是沒有辦法，因為日本的覺悟係從事實上而得來，則中國人的覺悟，也可以從事實上得來，日本拿他那強國的地位，正可以表現一些事實，以取得中國人的信賴，須知中日的親善合作，有利於日本，也有利於中國，改正過去的錯誤，以求中日間的親善，不止是日本國民的責任，而也是中國國民的責任，所以我們也不能專事仰望日本，期待日本，而沒有自己的辦法，在這一事變中，中國人民飽受了痛苦和犧牲，一般淺薄的人們，固也有因此而更加深其對日本的仇視的，可是稍能瞭解國際形勢，稍能瞭解東亞形勢的人，則都能知道中日的長期戰爭，足以促成中國的滅亡，雖有些人據依錯誤的判斷，以為中國的力量，足以抵抗日本，而取得最後的勝利，但是中國的國力，都已消耗在長期的中日戰爭之中，就是日本不

英帝國建設於弱小民族血汗之上，今則以其驕狂自負，自取滅亡，英帝國已不復存在矣。

英國無挽回危機之望

海斯將軍著
王家驊譯

戰爭之要義爲作戰，作戰之目的爲勝利，勝利之方法則在採取攻勢，此即先發制人之道也，德國士兵人人受此原理之薰陶，此已成爲數百年來用兵之道，德國新軍隊之創造人希特勒，尤較前人注重此項軍事原理，故德國之士兵，德國之戰略，遂得聞名於全世界，德國之新國防軍所配備之軍器咸以進攻爲目的，以適應現代戰爭之進攻戰略爲主，配備精良，練成一支勁旅，人人均知軍器在現代戰爭中佔極重要之地位，可以決定戰爭之勝負，數年前明瞭此中價值者寥寥無幾，德國元首希特勒或爲把握此項要義之唯一先知先覺者，德國爲一貧乏國家，須賴工業與經濟之生產以作戰，藉新式機械化軍器及德國之優秀軍事技術，即能節省人力，從事生產工作，此即戰時之後方工作，其重要自不待言，反之，英法兩國則已成爲財閥政治之國家，情形完全不同，社會上暴露超等文化，奢侈，自私自利，人口生殖率降低等現象，因此英法兩國企圖以另一種方式，獲取戰爭之勝利，英法兩國憑其世界大戰時之經驗，以爲新式鎗炮炸彈之破壞力，可以建築防線抵禦之，英法軍事專家屢以世界大戰四年半中之經過事實，爲其理論之根據，謂世界大戰時突破堅固之防線，即須大量人力及軍火，堅固之陣線，即使被突破，陣線後之作戰陣地亦能抵禦敵軍，且能反攻敵軍之側翼，將其擊退，所以法國對瑪奇諾陣線，遂寄以重大希望，以爲固若金湯，可以抵禦任何攻擊，且能節省人力，此爲人口生殖率減低之國家所樂望，此外，英法軍事專家以爲建築防線，尙有其他利益，可如一九一四年至一九一八年使戰爭拖長，直至英國封鎖措施發生效力，德國即將不攻自破，故法國祇須召集年至四十八歲之後備兵入

伍已足，英法又相信封鎖措施必能較上次大戰迅速發生效力，蓋德國爲一貧乏國家，缺乏各種資源，作戰決難久持，但歷史決不重演，此次戰事爆發之初，情形已大變，自蘇台德，奧斯特瑪克（即奧地利），相繼併入德國，捷克成立保護地之後，英法之包圍計劃已受到嚴重打擊，自德國與蘇聯，羅馬尼亞締結商務協定，波蘭戰爭在短短十八日內結束之後，德國對抗英法之封鎖措施，聲勢益甚，英法兩國對此種事實竟不加重視，仍堅持其防守戰爭計劃及其封鎖措施，在最新綏派駐白種及有色人種之軍隊，使其受德國軍隊之正面攻擊，毫無鬥志，徒使彼等流血犧牲而已，德國元首希特勒之指揮作戰，在波蘭，挪威，荷蘭，比利時，法國等地連戰皆捷，所運用之閃電戰術，已爲舉世所驚異，戰術隨時代而變遷，十五年前之作戰經驗決不能應用於今日，新式軍器必須新戰略，相輔而行，元首迅速把握時機，不拘泥於過去之戰略，故能使法國趨於崩潰，陷英國於孤立，使英國須同時應付德義兩國，瑪爾太島已受威脅，直布羅陀根據地對英之價值亦大爲減低，反之，德國在陸上已能與西班牙直接交通，至法國在北非之殖民地，對於英義戰爭，可謂無關緊要，土耳其對英關係之誠意已在動搖，埃及與南非之對英態度，亦在改變中，最近數週義大利空軍復封閉英國在地中海之商業活動，使其駛往印度之商船必須繞道好望角而行，英國輪船在大西洋亦受水雷，潛水艇及魚雷艇之威脅，即使貨船能脫海上之險而駛抵英國海港，則亦難逃德機之轟炸，加以炸毀，英國已在德國空軍轟炸網之範圍內，英倫各地之軍事目標，如船塢，飛機場，兵工廠等，決難倖存，情勢大變，英國已漸感封鎖之影響云。

對九一八事變的感想

孔憲鏗

九一八事變的發生，係在民國二十年，到現在已經有整個九年，在這個長期間中，又有一二八，七七，八一三等事變的相繼發生，而加深了中日關係上的創痕，一直到最近，才有中日國交調整會議的圓滿結束，使我們看見了新的曙光。

交戰國，則以法律上之觀點言之，可謂對美國中立法之抵觸，蓋羅斯福總統之宣言中，禁止軍需品之出售也，關於日本政府因美國對日歧視而禁運航空汽油之抗議，須磨氏再度說明美國與交戰國會訂立供給此種軍需品之合同，該發言人以華盛頓之行爲，爲與赫爾國務卿之和平計劃相反，蓋此計劃之原則，爲經商自由也。

美國之對歐戰，則任意破壞其中立法，對於東亞方面之行爲，又積極趨入同等之危途，吾人對於華盛頓及美國人民，已作數次警告，並非出於挑戰之情緒，實因美國對於目前世界之危局，負有重大之責任也，美國若不注意此種警告，將被捲入世界大戰之漩渦，目前世界之秩序，或將就此終了，而美國將來之厄運，惟有自負其咎耳，認識日本之志願，至少可以改善目前之危機，而整個改變其對日對華之政策，則必能保持太平洋上之永久和平也。

▲英帝國已不復存在▼

在全世界之報紙上，英國雖大事宣傳，誇揚其歐戰中空軍之勝利，一樁最有意義之非常事件，竟已實現，而此事件之性質，則顯示英國向來帝國主義政策之背向轉變，無他，乃英國將其加利賓之屬地，一吐給美國也。

表面上以租借九十九年爲名，而實際上英國已將西印度方面之屬地，讓與美國，使美國在各該島嶼，建設海空軍根據地。

英美兩國之宣傳者，當然極力抹煞事實，而以此爲普通之「交易」，即言美國以兵艦易取西半球英國屬地爲海空軍根據地，事實當然非若此之簡單，此種動議之本身，在英國國會，大受老朽之帝國主義者之攻擊，而充滿帝國主義思想之英國民衆，亦紛起反對放棄「大英帝國之寸土」，但是當時之事態，及邱吉爾政府之決心欲得美國援助終獲勝利，而大英帝國機構之瓦解，即此開始。

英美間此種協定，對於一般人士，或許並不以爲十分重要，但在目光遠大者觀之，可知一世紀來之英帝國，已不復存在，頭腦清醒者

，其能否認之乎。

英帝國之本土，已受着最猛烈之攻擊，德國之致其最後之一擊，以了結此早當毀滅之驕誇帝國之生命，乃時間問題耳，離英國海岸數里之遙，德國已佔領英法海峽之島嶼，其地本屬法國，數百年前爲英國所佔據，今日其地已爲德國攻英之最新鋒。

沿地圖而望東南，則見直布羅陀，數十年來英國藉之以保持其在地中海上之霸權，西班牙素來鹹默，無形中爲英帝國主義下之奴隸，至今而在佛郎哥政府領導之下，已向英國要求立即收還直布羅陀，要求不允，則西班牙將以武力克服此要塞，一旦因之交戰，其結果不難預測，直布羅陀不久將物歸舊主，英國在地中海之霸權，乃受致命之打擊。

馬爾泰位置於意大利靴形版圖之足尖，曾爲十字軍進攻聖地之根據，屢爲意大利所「踐踏」，至今亦不能視爲英國軍事上之要隘，其用爲海軍根據地之價值，已因意大利空軍轟炸而消失。

英屬索麥利倫，爲防禦埃及，蘇彝士運河，及紅海之要地，在戰略上有非常之重要性，已爲墨相之兵士不戰而獲，英軍「依照原定計劃作戰略上之撤退」，（讀者可以參考蔣介石取同樣之戰略，結果潰退至四川之深山）。

索麥利倫之失陷，與埃及方面英國難免之敗退，蘇彝士運河，終必入於意大利之手，至此而英國至亞洲之交通線，乃被切斷。

在亞洲方面，英國面對印度革命之公開威脅，上次歐戰時來自印度之大量金錢助力，此次英國則不能得之，印度一失，而英帝國之命運休矣。

英國在華之勢力，向來爲英帝國主義者最大財源之一，亦已消失殆盡，且以其執迷不悟之助蔣抗戰，與新中國及日本，已有深刻之惡感，香港及其僅存之天津租界，不久即將隸屬於新秩序之下，此等帝國主義在亞洲之遺毒一去，則帝國將復無以自命爲帝國。

概觀以上，可見在短促之十二個月內，世界有史以來之唯一強大帝國，竟被支解，而世人眼見此帝國之隕滅，反無爲之惋惜者，蓋以

中華新聲半月刊

社址：南京鼓樓新村八號
總主筆及發行人：甘德雲

▲新時代之曙光照耀中日兩國▼

中日兩國之共謀迅速結束戰事，而締結永久和平，各方已莫不許為最合理之途徑，蓋中日兩國既非世仇，又然新怨，三年前爆發之戰事，乃同文同種之兄弟民族間所不當有之鬥爭。

調整中日國交之談判，於本年七月五日開始，至八月三十一日，會議結束，兩國代表本着深切之信念，以為中日兩國當互助合作，互相尊敬兩國之民族特性，樹立中日和平軸心，而有共同負起建設東亞新秩序之責任之必要，連續舉行會議至十六次，始完成其歷史上之使命。

八月三十一日之最後一次會議，乃談判最初階段之終了，為汪主席與日本阿部大使談判之圓滿結束，至於條約之內容條款，兩國政府正在詳加研究之中，十月初間當有正式簽訂之希望。

八月三十一日舉行最後會議之後，勞苦功高之汪主席，發表下列之談話。(略云)

中日兩國條約簽訂之前，經過兩個月之討論，除十六次正式會議之外，雙方代表，曾有多次之非正式會談，以交換意見，雙方一致認為兩國間已往之一切爭端，必須消滅，以樹立此後之友好關係，在政治上，中日兩國，必須互相尊敬其獨立自主，在經濟上，兩國必須以互助之精神互相合作，共同努力，建設東亞新秩序，以消滅共禍，而拔除一世紀來經濟帝國主義之惡勢力。

既有一致之目標，雙方之談判，乃非常誠懇，所注意者，惟為今後之重要問題，故今此之條約，實為中日兩國新關係之奠基石，吾人

所稱之奠基石，換言之可以說，是一種模範，因為此次中日兩國之訂立條約，乃在戰事完全結束之前，吾人開始談判之時，少數人民，尚作抗戰到底之呼聲，談判進行之時，戰事亦在進行之中也，此則為今次中日談判之特殊性，吾人鑑於和平之路，既是開放，而延長「抗戰」之必須終止，故以全副精神，訂立和約，既可作為和平之基礎，又可使懷疑者有所殷鑒，全面和平，非至全國人民消滅其所有懷疑，不能達到，故而可說此條約是一種模範。

吾人既有基礎及模範，今後當更加努力，一致奮鬥。

▲日美關係惡化▼

美國關心於延長動搖中大英帝國之壽命，出乎常軌，以老塾師及警察之態度，對於日本在亞洲大陸之行動，妄加教誨，且警告日本，不得擾亂越南及荷屬東印度之現成狀態，此動搖中之大英帝國，乃建設於侵略中國印度等懦弱民族之上也。

美國除對日警告之外，且以日本為對象禁止輸出汽油廢鐵，若此之行爲，以最低限度言之可謂對日之不友好。

日本已屢次聲明其決不干涉西半球事端，因美國在西半球，已成立其門羅主義也，因此美國對於日本在亞洲大陸之建設新秩序，解放亞洲民族，擺脫外人之挾制與侵略，亦不當妄加干涉，羅斯福總統曾親口發表其對於樹立局部門羅主義之願望，使五大洲上，各負調整其自身事務之責任，然而華盛頓方面之外交政策，則似與羅斯福之願望，背道而馳，此種背理之情形，徒使日本更事警惕，堅決抵抗美國在世界此部之侵略行爲，不但是也，一旦日美發日戰事，日本將有中國之全力合作，此種助力，則非同小可也。

最近美國之外交政策，已漸漸傾向於加入世界大戰，最近之以其五十艘所謂「過期」戰艦，「售」與英國，交換英屬西印度屬地間之若干海空軍根據地，乃為美國加入歐戰更進一步之表示，日本外交部發言人須磨，關於美國之中立，曾有評論云，如美國繼續以軍需品出售與



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中華新報

中華民國二十九年十月一日

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