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Incorporating the CHINA OUTLOOK

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A POLITICAL CRIME

L. K. KENTWELL'S
BIOGRAPHY

MAYOR CHEN'S
MISSION
OF GOODWILL

ROOSEVELT UNDER
FIRE

BRITISH COWARDICE

5TH CALUMNIST
AGAIN



President Wang Ching-Wei

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A Political Crime & An Empty Gesture

RUMOR has it that the U.S. Congress in the near future will discuss the revision of the discriminatory American immigration law for Chinese. Like the much belated announcement some months ago by Britain and America of the abolition of extrality rights and talk of the revision of the immigration law for Chinese, coming at this eleventh hour constitutes nothing more than another empty gesture.

The imposition of the law decades ago against the Chinese was a crime in politics, a contradiction in terms and an outrage to justice. Announcement of the relinquishment of extrality by the die-hards, Britain and America some time ago was hailed as a futile and empty gesture. It came at a time when the Chungking regime had been reduced to only a local government. Its application at best would be nothing short of a farce.

The move can only be designed to dupe the Chiang Kai-Shek regime into continuing resistance against Japan according to informed sources. The latter also vouchsafed the opinion that this is another expression of the United States impatience and disgust caused by the poor exhibition of the British forces on the Burmese front. The intensified dissatisfaction on the part of Chungking against the dwindling United States aid as well as the failure of the United States air force to raid Japan from the bases in China, has finally forced the United States to invent another trick to deceive the complaining Chungking quarters into a prolonged resistance against Japan, in view of the steadily weakening Anglo-American guerilla operations in Asia, the same source continued.

The same source concluded by pointing out that the proposed revision of the immigration law was motivated by dishonest and impure objectives and that Chungking will never be able to attain international equality unless it awakens to the true and actual mission of China and paves the ground for intercourse with the world powers on an equal basis. The Chungking leaders were urged to make careful and exhaustive studies of the teachings and principles of the late Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, "Father of the Chinese Revolution" and to realize what a great mistake it has made in fighting Japan.

That this immigration law against Chinese should have been passed by a Republic fighting as it alleges today, "to make the world safe for democracy" exposes that same government to ridicule and universal opprobrium among the family of nations. For many decades America was barred to Asiatic races while the mongrels and gangsters of Europe were allowed to gain entry into this land of the free or as it ironically styles itself, "God's own country". This same America today pretends to be the champion of the cause of China, the standard bearer of the flag of humanity and international justice.

By **KAN TEH-YUN**

Mayor Chen's Goodwill Mission To Japan

MAYOR Chen Kung-Po's personality and individuality were expressed in his recent visit to Japan with his suite to express the thanks of the National Government to the Japanese Imperial Government for its all-out support and to convey China's



Special Envoy Chen was the recipient of the First Class Order of the Rising Sun with the Grand Cordon graciously conferred upon him by His Majesty the Emperor. Shown above is Noritake Yoshioka, Chief of the Protocol Section of the Foreign Office, making the presentation.

zeal in its participation in the war against the United States and Britain. Crowds of enthusiastic students view with the populace in Tokyo to cheer the special envoy and distinguished ambassador of goodwill as Mayor Chen and his suite proceeded to the Imperial Palace. He was given an overwhelming ovation by the Japanese people attesting to his immense popularity in Japan.

Commenting on his mission the NIPPON TIMES said: "The phenomenal progress made by the National Government since its foundation at Nanking is now part of world history. It has been made possible both by Japan's powerful support and the efficient efforts of the National Government itself. Its preparations for sharing the responsibilities of war with Japan have been completed and it now stands shoulder to shoulder with Japan against the common foes. Highlights of Mayor Chen's visit follows:

Special Envoy Chen was the recipient of the First Class Order of the Rising Sun with the Grand Cordon graciously conferred upon him by His Majesty the Emperor of

Japan. The presentation was made by Mr. Noritake Yoshioka, Chief of the Protocol Section of the Foreign Office.

At a party given in honor of the Special Envoy and his suite Prime Minister of Japan General Hideki Tojo delivered a cordial address of greetings and exhortations for the continued joint efforts of the two countries.

Special Envoy and his suite paid homage to the Meiji Shrine.

The Yasukuni Shrine was the scene of this impressive ceremony when respects were paid to the spirits of the war heroes.

Mayor Chen addressed a number of foreign correspondents at the Imperial Hotel speaking to the newsmen through an interpreter.

Among the ceremonies the Mayor with Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani drank a toast for the prosperous future of East Asia.

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EDITORIAL NOTES & COMMENTS

Central Reserve Bank Scores

IN its inexorable fight against inflation the Central Reserve Bank will soon score a signal victory with the operation of the new laws providing even capital punishment for hoarders and profiteers. These unscrupulous elements who continue to hurl defiance at law and order will soon awaken to the grim reality that the justice will overtake the most hardened transgressor and that the "mills of gods grind slow; they grind exceedingly small."

Despite the heavier calls upon its finances now being met by the National Government following its participation in the War of Greater East Asia, the national currency is being increasingly stabilized as a result of various beneficial reforms, Central Press learned on good authority.

Contributing to this healthy development have been such fundamental reforms as the formation of taxation administration organs at the beginning of the present year, adoption of the *ad valorem* system in the consolidated tax, tightening of preventive measures against tax evasions, and modernization of the Government's budgetary system.

Under the budgetary reform, average monthly expenditures for the first half of the current fiscal year were fixed at Yuan 90,000,000.

Meanwhile, Government revenue has increased markedly, the consolidated tax alone amounting to more than Yuan 30,000,000 each month and promising an annual income of over Yuan 400,000,000. Customs revenue has witnessed an increase, too, in transit duties although China's foreign trade remains at a standstill.

With increases foreshadowed in the salt tax, the revenue tax and other levies, the National Government's total annual revenue for the present fiscal year will far exceed budgetary estimates and requirements, it is generally believed.

Following the establishment of branches in Nanking, Soochow and Hankow, the Financial Examination Office of the Central Reserve Bank of China has dispatched officials to Hangchow and Pengpu to make the necessary arrangements for the setting up of branches there, Central Press reported.

The branches are scheduled to be inaugurated some time next month, officials of the Central Reserve Bank of China revealed.

President Wang Attains 60

Congratulatory messages on his 60th birthday were received by President Wang Ching-Wei of the National Government of China recently at his official residence when he received visits from Minister Plenipotentiary Tateki Horiuchi, the Acting Japanese Ambassador, Manchoukuo Ambassador Lu Jung-Huan, German Charge d'Affaires Erich Kordt, and Italian Ambassador Marquis Francesco Taliani.

Simultaneously, about 600 Chinese citizens here who are the same age as the President held a combined birthday celebration at the Municipal Hall.

TOKYO, May 4 (CPS)—Premier Hideki Tojo dispatched a telegram of congratulations today to President Wang Ching-Wei of the National Government of China on the Chinese leader's 60th birthday.

BERLIN, May 4 (CPS)—On the occasion of the birthday of President Wang Ching-Wei, the Fuehrer sent a cordial congratulatory telegram to the President of the Chinese National Government, DNB learns.

The 60th birthday of President Wang Ching-Wei was observed here recently by the Social Welfare Bureau at the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce Building, with a simple ceremony in accordance with the wishes of the President, Central Press reported.

A number of local sexagenarian leaders whose ranks the Chief Executive joined recently were present at the ceremony.

President's Call To China's Youth

President Wang Ching-Wei urged China's youth to grasp the full meaning of the New Citizens' Movement and to contribute toward the rehabilitation of their country and the defence of East Asia by promoting physical fitness and cultivating a healthy spirit, when he gave instructions to 500 boys and girls on the campus of Central University.

The Chief Executive, dressed in a generalissimo's uniform, delivered his speech at the opening of an athletic meet on the occasion of Youth Day, jointly sponsored by the New Citizens' Movement Promotion Commission, the Publicity Ministry, the Social Welfare Ministry and the Nanking Special Municipality.

The Second Front

Although Tunisia has fallen which was inevitable it is a far cry from this far-flung African outpost to a second front in Europe from the Mediterranean. At the time of going to press the news from Europe

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stated that the Axis have refused all Allied terms for a surrender and are continuing the inexorable struggle.

The Allied victories in Africa must not be the cause of too much optimism for their sympathizers. Past history of the entire war in Africa has shown that this African front is like a see-saw and that many important centers have changed hands so many times that all the victories attained in the past proved to be ephemeral.

British propaganda in the past has made much of the war in Africa giving big headlines to British capture of certain towns and little prominence to the capitulation of the same towns later on. Of course the British war office has had to find something to bolster up the crestfallen spirits of its public owing to its reverses on every other front and every bit of success, even temporal and insignificant, has been given considerable prominence to stir up public opinion.

It is our candid opinion that the recapture of Tunisia is only a matter of time and that its fall was due more to strategic reasons than the superiority of Allied forces whose only superiority in the battle was the superiority of numbers. When the Axis forces have re-marshalled their strength there is no doubt that another come-back will be staged which will tell a different story.

Soviet Impasse

A serious rift was occasioned in the Allied ranks recently by the refusal of the Soviets to recognize the refugee Polish government in London. Despite the attempts of Britain and America, Stalin was reported to have adamantly stood his grounds and refused to have anything to do with the government of General Sikorski.

The rift clearly indicated the refusal of the Kremlin to be dictated to by their allies, but that Russia is pursuing an independent war policy divorced from that of Britain and America.

Britain on the other hand has done her utmost to placate Stalin even to the length of sacrificing Poland and acceding in entirety to the Soviet demands for the formation of a new Polish government and revision of the Polish frontiers. It will be recalled that Britain declared war on Germany to secure the integrity of these same boundaries and this latest *volte face* on her part demonstrates the hypocrisy of British war aims.

Submarine Warfare Intensifies

The intensification of submarine warfare in the Atlantic and near British home waters is today the despair of the home defence and the blockade of the British Isles is becoming a very serious matter. Britain, it must be remembered, began to blockade Germany and today finds herself in the predicament she planned for others.

The Future of the British Empire

Senator Gerald P. Nye, one of the outstanding leaders of the American isolationists, has declared that he had always been of the opinion that the gigantic British Empire constituted a definite danger to the peace of the world. Therefore, he predicted, Britain would have to renounce at least a part of her overseas possessions in the course of the forthcoming peace negotiations. This candid statement coming in the midst of the current life-and-death struggle

from one of the most respected of contemporary American statesmen is an unmistakable indication of how the political wind is blowing in the United States, Britain's most powerful ally.

The change of leadership from Britain to the United States as a result of the First World War caused animated discussions regarding the future of the British Empire not only in the Anglo-Saxon countries but, also throughout the world. Then came the Second World War. Within less than ten months after the outbreak of the war in Europe, astute observers of world affairs everywhere came to realize the soundness of their previous conviction that the final stage of the complete collapse of the British Empire had finally come. The historic tragedy of Dunkirk, the conclusion of the separate armistice agreement between Germany and France, and the subsequent unbroken series of military defeats on the part of Britain and her weak allies have virtually sealed the fate of Britain as a great empire.

Australia Stands Alone

Bereft of adequate aid from her erstwhile parent country across the seas, Australia stands alone today on the Pacific war front. Ever since the fall of Singapore more than a year ago, the Commonwealth has been dependent solely on what little aid trickled across the Pacific from America's overworked production plants.

But now it is learned that even the little aid Australia had been receiving from the United States has virtually ceased and the Australian Government is sorely beset with anxiety.

Australia's Prime Minister John Curtin has announced curtly that the Commonwealth Minister for External Affairs, Hugh Evatt, would be dispatched shortly to London and Washington in order to consult with anti-Axis leaders for the resumption of the shipment of war supplies.

It was added that Minister Evatt's visit to Washington last year proved only momentarily beneficial and once again it is necessary for a personal plea for an adequate shipment of war supplies to Australia.

Meanwhile, renewed Japanese air attacks on vital Australian strongholds have brought forth a flood of repercussions in Commonwealth circles despite the fact that the United States Secretary of the Navy Knox some twelve thousand miles away in the safety of Washington blithely announced that the Japanese threat to Australia has diminished. This is but a lame excuse for Washington to reconcile the fact that American aid to Australia has dwindled down to a mere trickle.

Deeds, Not Promises

Step by step the Japanese Government proceeds to demonstrate by actual deeds its sincere and practical friendship for China. The latest example is the conclusion at Nanking on March 14, of the agreement on details concerning Japan's rendition of her exclusive concessions to China and the terms of understanding attached thereto.

According to this latest instrument, Japan will actually turn over her concessions in China to the National Government of the Republic of China on March 30. Thereby will be fulfilled the earlier engagement entered into by the two Governments in the epoch-making arrangements concluded at the time of China's formal entry into the War of Greater East Asia on January 9 of this year.

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By this latest step in the co-operation rendered by Japan to the National Government of China, the Nanking Government will be materially strengthened in political power and prestige, for it means that it is this Government, under the peerless leadership of President Wang Ching-Wei, which is succeeding in steadily winning back the long-lost sovereign rights of China. It means that it is under this Government, which enjoys the enthusiastic co-operation of Japan, that China is experiencing a national regeneration which will usher in a day of glory for China as a vital member of the Greater East Asia Co-Prospersity Sphere.

With this new status being won by the Nanking Government, the sorry spectacle of the Chungking regime stands in greatest contrast. For all his promises, Chiang Kai-Shek has succeeded in securing nothing tangible for the benefit of China. In fact his efforts have only succeeded in binding Chungking more tightly than ever as a slave of the Anglo-American imperialists whose sole interest in China is to exploit her.

Prime Minister Tojo's Visit to China

Although Prime Minister Tojo's visit to China is the third Japanese mission to New China, this is the first time that a Japanese Prime Minister has come to China in his formal capacity. This unprecedented step on the part of Japan is an index of the vital importance this country attaches to its relations with China, its present situation and future tendencies, especially since the phenomenal developments seen following the visit of the Wang Ching-Wei mission to Japan in December last year, climaxed by the entry of the National Government into the War of Greater East Asia and the retrocession of concessions and relinquishment of extraterritoriality in China by the Imperial Government. At the same time, the fact the present heads of the Japanese and Chinese Governments have exchanged views at Nanking, on the future of China and of East Asia manifests, similarly as at the time of the Wang mission to Tokyo, that Japan and China are passionately resolved to destroy their common enemies, the United States and Britain.

The effect of such momentous contact will naturally be to draw the two countries closer to each other and epochally to strengthen the relationship expressed by President Wang of "living or dying together." The political power and foundations of the National Government, too, are expected to expand and solidify at a quickened tempo under the impetus of increased moral and material aid from Japan.

Viewed in such a light, the visit of Prime Minister Tojo to Nanking undoubtedly has exerted far-reaching effects not only on Sino-Japanese relations but on all the peoples of the Greater East Asia Co-Prospersity Sphere.

United Nations?

That the so-called "United Nations" are far from united is amply demonstrated by the present rift between the Soviet Union and the Polish government-in-exile in London. Moscow's refusal to recognize the Polish refugee government and General Sikorski has demonstrated the absolute lack of solidarity between the Allied Powers. It has caused great embarrassment to Britain and America which cannot exert the least control over their recalcitrant Soviet partner.

All newspapers in Moscow on March 1 printed a Tass London dispatch of February 25 quoting a state-

ment issued by the Polish government-in-exile regarding the recovery of its lost territory. Side by side with this dispatch, the papers carried under banner headlines an article by Tass, the Soviet news agency, refuting the claim of the exiled Polish government. It is clear that the claim is far-fetched considering present circumstances in which the end of the war is not even in sight. And further it is predicated on victory by the anti-Axis Powers. But it was enough to arouse the ire of the Soviet Government. And other exiled governments of Eastern Europe very likely will file similar claims with the Kremlin.

Straws in the Wind

There is still some time to come before the selection of the candidates for the next presidential election in the United States, but already political prognosticators in that country are about their business. In the Democratic ranks, the major question is whether or not Franklin Delano Roosevelt will have the temerity to run for the fourth term. Everything in the Democratic picture hinges on this point. It is true that Henry Wallace, Iowa's popular statesman and currently Vice-President, is being considered as a possible candidate as is also Paul V. McNutt, Democracy's "fair-haired boy." However, so far there is no indication that either one has launched upon a personal campaign for the 1944 election. So, as in the last presidential race, it will all depend on the decision of the President.

Meanwhile, in Republican Party ranks, there is consternation and confusion. Wendell Willkie, who amassed 22,000,000 votes against Roosevelt in 1940, is the liveliest candidate, and he has even intimated that he is willing to run again. But the trouble with him is that he is unpopular with the Republican Party machine. He has earned the ill-favor of the Republican bosses by globe-trotting to London, Moscow, and Chungking as Roosevelt's message boy. But then the Republicans are really confronted with a dilemma, for it is evident that Willkie is the only candidate with whom the Republicans have any possible chance of a victory.

India Trouble Nears Climax

With Mahatma Gandhi having fallen into a critical condition, the burning enmity of the Indian masses against the British authorities seems to have reached a breaking point. According to dispatches, the public movement demanding the release of the Mahatma has become ever more intense and large-scale prayer meetings, participated in not only by the Hindus but also by Moslems and Sikhs, were held in villages and towns throughout India to express their demand for the unconditional release of the great leader.

In the meantime, British political circles have been considerably alarmed over the situation and a faction of the Labor Party has filed a strong demand with the British Government for the immediate release of Gandhi.

In view of this grave crisis, it is reported that President Roosevelt, who finally determined to mediate in person, has started negotiations with the British Government creating great repercussions in government and civilian quarters of Britain. Meanwhile, martial law was declared throughout India from February 22.

Lawrence K. Kentwell

(Kan Teh-Yun)

A BIOGRAPHY By H. M. S.

(The third instalment of this interesting human document is reproduced below. The writer has traced the career of Mr. Kentwell over a period of years and was associated with him when he founded the "CANTON DAILY SUN" and was its publisher from 1929 to 1934. The "SUN'S" editorial policy was anti-British like the "CHINA COURIER" published in Shanghai in 1925 championing the cause of China in her efforts to shake off the yoke of extralality and the recovery of concessions from predatory nations. Hongkong was the main butt of attack by the "CANTON DAILY SUN" which continuously demanded the immediate retrocession of Hongkong and other British concessions including the International Settlement of Shanghai, which was regarded as a British concession. The Hongkong authorities made things hot for Mr. Kentwell who was ordered by the police to return to Canton when his presence was discovered there, as he was PERSONNA NON GRATA with the Hongkong Government. In penning the biography of an interesting personality and an interesting career the biographer is not actuated by any desire to publicize the subject of the biography who has always shunned publicity for himself, but to place on record the history of one man's struggles against British imperialistic arrogance and racial barrier. This series of articles will also shed considerable light on the sinister activities of the Anglo-Americans and their unjust discrimination against Asiatics—H.M.S.)

IN a previous instalment, I have delineated the early boyhood days of my subject. I have related how Mr. Kentwell obtained the rudiments of his education in Hongkong and Honolulu before continuing his studies in America and England. While attending Oahu College in Honolulu as a day scholar Mr. Kentwell was concurrently a pupil teacher in evening classes at Mills School founded by the late Mr. Frank Damon for the advancement of education for Chinese youths in the Hawaiian Islands. It was here that he met the "father of the Chinese Republic" Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, who was lecturer in physiology for about two years.

It was owing to Dr. Sun's encouragement and inspiration that Mr. Kentwell left Honolulu and entered Columbia University in the fall of 1905 after his graduation from Oahu College whose motto was "Alta Vestiga"—aim high.

When Dr. Sun was in New York Mr. Kentwell, while attending Columbia University, frequently acted as his interpreter when he spoke before American audiences. Dr. Sun spoke with such fervor about the necessity for the overthrow of the Manchu regime that many American sympathizers subscribed liberally to help his cause. On one evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt, Mr. Kentwell recollects that the sum of U.S.\$22,000 was subscribed after Dr. Sun's eloquent address.

Becomes Chinese Citizen

In the previous instalment I related the circumstances connected with Mr. Kentwell's disbarment from the British Bar Association in Shanghai. Immediately after this incident Mr. Kentwell announced his intention of assuming the Chinese nationality of his mother. His renunciation of his British nationality will long be remembered by many of his intimates owing to the acrimony and finality of the severance of all his British ties. Dr. Lo Wen-Kan, Minister of Justice in Peking, also an Oxonian, on the application of Mr. Kentwell issued him a certificate to practise law as a Chinese lawyer and he immediately joined the Chinese Bar Association in Shanghai. Many congratulatory messages were received by Mr. Kentwell from his friends and admirers for the courage of his conviction by renouncing his British allegiance. This was in the Spring of 1926.

During his long sojourn in Shanghai Mr. Kentwell, despite his law practice devoted himself to lecturing at the Comparative Law School of Soochow University with which venerable institution he was affiliated for four years. One of Mr. Kentwell's pupils was the famous Dr. John Y. Wu, editor of the "China Critic." Another pupil was the renown jurist, Dr. Eugene Y. B. Kiang.

When General Chiang Kai-Shek transferred the seat of his government to Nanking in the Spring of 1927, Mr. Kentwell noticed a definite *volte face* in the attitude of the Generalissimo towards the British. The leader was formerly intensely anti-British but his policy underwent a vacillation after he made Nanking his capital, owing obviously to the many loans granted to his government by British interests in 1927. The same year Mr. Kentwell was a member of a committee which went to Lunghua to welcome General Chiang upon his arrival in Shanghai from Nanking. The General spoke before the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and received a tremendous ovation from the members. Mr. Kentwell noticed the change of policy by General Chiang and his government towards Britain. The Chinese press on the whole became strangely pro-British and the demand for the abolition of extrajurisdiction and the retrocession of British concessions had abated altogether except the "China Courier" which continued its anti-British editorials which were not pleasing to General Chiang. Mr. Kentwell sensed the danger of such a policy and made a trip to Nanking to find things out for himself. He found General Chiang in an excellent mood, very receptive and rather too pleasant. Mr. Kentwell stayed one night at Nanking and bade the General goodbye after he discovered that British loans were fast filling Gen. Chiang's empty coffers and henceforth Chiang's regime would be pro-British. On his return to Shanghai, he decided to sever further relations with their leader and in November, 1927, he left for Japan where he stayed for eight months.

His intention of leaving for Nippon was to stay there for two years to learn the Japanese language, but an urgent call from Canton made him leave Japan in May, 1928, to go to the City of Rams in South China. He founded the "Canton Daily Sun" in the following year and Hongkong was the main butt of attack. As delineated above, Mr. Kentwell was *persona non grata* with the Hongkong authorities and his presence was not wanted there, but time had softened the sting and Mr. Kentwell was then allowed to visit the British colony where he gathered news for his paper which never relaxed in its demand for the return of Hongkong to China.

In the Spring of 1931, there was a rift in the Chiang regime when Mr. Wang Ching-Wei and his followers left Nanking for Canton to overthrow Gen. Chiang Kai-Shek. The charge against Gen. Chiang was that he had assumed dictatorial powers, in other words, he was a dictator. Mr. Eugene Chen who was then the Foreign Minister of the Canton Rebel Government—a seasoned journalist himself and who believes the pen is more powerful than the sword—dropped in at the office of the "Canton Daily Sun" one fine morning in May, 1931, and said to Mr. Kentwell that the Canton Government was determined to overthrow Chiang Kai-Shek, the dictator, and solicited its cooperation. Bearing in mind the *volte face* of Gen. Chiang when his regime became pro-British after he had established himself in Nanking in the Spring of 1927, Mr. Kentwell readily assented and joined hands with the Canton Government to oust the Nanking dictator who had muzzled the press in Shanghai and imprisoned many of his political opponents. One of them was Mr. Hu Han-Min, statesman and scholar and Dr. Sun's right hand man. Without firing a shot the Canton Government succeeded in forcing Gen. Chiang to resign who departed for his home in Funghua, Ningpo, in October of the same year for a brief retirement.

(To be continued)

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Roosevelt Under Fire

REFLECTING the increasing dissatisfaction the people of the United States are feeling over the blundering war conduct of the Roosevelt Administration, Stanley High, well-known political commentator and formerly a political adviser to President Roosevelt, in an article carried by the Reader's Digest bluntly accused Roosevelt and his cohorts of utilizing the people's trust and the war-situation to further their own political interests.

To Stanley High's withering blast against the President was added a strong warning by writer Arthur Krock of the New York Times. Krock predicted that Roosevelt will be faced with a powerful Republican bloc reinforced by disgruntled Democratic elements in Congress who will make every attempt to stem the rising trend toward bureaucratization of politics.

High's article in the Reader's Digest is as follows:

"As soon as the Japanese-American war broke out, the Government set its propaganda machinery in motion, telling the people that they were expected to sacrifice everything they had, even to their lives, for the country.

"The people accepted what was told them by the Government without question. In this manner the President came to wield powers possessed only by a dictator.

"Congress has hitherto been careful not to stand in the way of the Government. It tried not to interfere in anything done by the Government in an attempt to make the war situation develop favorably.

"Now Congress is disillusioned. It has realized that while it thought that the Government was devoting itself to create favorable conditions for a victorious end to the war, the President and those near him were serving their own interests, taking advantage of the war. It has been fully proved that the President's policy in the prosecution of the war is part and parcel with his New Deal policy. Both policies are designed to strengthen his position as the chieftain of his political party. President Lincoln did not do things in the manner in which President Roosevelt is doing things. Upon the outbreak of the Civil War he was quick to take steps to ensure that in everything he did in the war he would have the undivided support of every group in Congress.

"What he had done in the war shows conclusively that President Roosevelt is interested only in the furtherance of his interests and those of his party. Under the cover of the flurry of opinion in the country, he is pushing his war program in the formulation of which nothing but his personal interests were considered.

"The war we are conducting is not a war for the Democrats. Neither is it a war for the New Deal. Certainly it is not an affair of concern to the President alone.

"The people of America are beginning to awaken to the situation. Although belatedly, they are coming to realize that the President is the servant of nobody else than himself. It is this awakening of the American masses to the realities of the situation which was in the background of the defeat suffered by the Democrats in the Congressional elections some time ago."

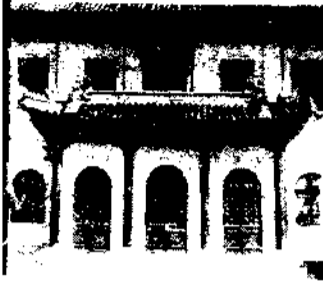
Arthur Krock, a noted writer on the editorial staff of the New York Times is another authority who points out that the people of America are getting in a dangerous frame of mind with regard to President Roosevelt and his administration.

"There is every indication," Mr. Krock writes, "that President Roosevelt means to take advantage of the war to increase his authority.

"The Republicans, who are in a minority, have yet to develop a tendency toward violent criticism of the manner in which the war is being prosecuted. Enough is known of their attitude toward the New Deal and the other domestic policies of the Government to justify us in predicting that these measures will be fiercely condemned by them in the current session of Congress.

"One will not be surprised if the Republicans, with the help of the disgruntled element in the Democratic Party, subject the gigantic budget of the Government to the closest scrutiny and move to have cut out some of the proposals for the expansion of the administrative service. They see in the proposed gigantic expenditures on Government personnel the surest sign of the increased tendency of the Government toward the bureaucratization of politics."

A Washington dispatch in the New York Times declared in the meanwhile that the Republicans were ready to come to grips with the Government over the question of the New Deal.



FROM THE CAPITAL

PLANS FOR EXCHANGE OF COMMODITIES BETWEEN N. AND C. CHINA DECIDED

Concrete plans for the exchange of commodities between North and Central China during the present year as well as general principles governing the demand and supply of raw cotton and manufactured goods in Central China were decided at the second meeting of the Commodity Control Investigation Commission, held at the International Club.

Reports on the formation of the lower structure of the All China Commercial Control General Association were also made at the meeting.

Mr. Chow Fu-Hai, Minister and Chairman of the Commission as well as other leading Chinese and Japanese Government and military representatives attended the meeting.

MANCHOUKUO ENVOY FETES CHOW FU-HAI

Lu Jung-Huan, Manchoukuo Ambassador to China, gave a dinner at the Manchoukuo Embassy in honor of Chow Fu-Hai, Vice-President of the Executive Yuan and Finance Minister, and his suite following their return to the capital on April 25 from Hsinking.

ANGLO-AMERICANS LEADING "SHOCK TROOPS" IN THIRD WAR ZONE

Disclosure that 300 Anglo-Americans who fled into the Chinese interior at the time of the fall of Hongkong into Japanese hands more than 16 months ago are directing the activities of 40,000 Chungking troops belonging to the 12th Group Army under General Li Mo-An was reported on the basis of information reaching here.

The self-styled "Chungking International Shock Troops," under these advisers have far from lived up to their name in the period of their existence and their effect upon the Japanese forces has been negligible.

Each regiment of the 12th Group Army possesses 10 of these foreigners, the majority of whom are British, in the capacity of advisers. These foreigners, lacking correct information on the defeats sustained by their countries, have led a rather primitive life since their flight from Hongkong.

In the Lishui area in southern Chekiang Province they launched a training program for General Li's troops completing it in the beginning of February this year. Those passing the final tests were detailed to attack Japanese defence lines near Tientai and Hsinchang.

HONGKONG POPULATION TOTALS 978,207

The population of Hongkong is 978,207 of which 494,426 are males and 483,781 females, according to figures released by the Government-General of Hongkong recently.

Compared with the preceding month there was a decrease of 1,787, it was disclosed.

Details by nationality are as follows: Chinese 965,075; Japanese 5,129; others, 8,003.

The population of neighboring islands under the jurisdiction of the Government-General is not included in the foregoing figures, the people in these areas being estimated at 29,292.

BANKS GRANTING FARM LOANS

The Bank of Communications and other local banking institutions have organized a "rural loans consortium" for the granting of loans to farmers to assist the Government in its production increase program.

The banks, when granting these loans early in May, will charge a nominal interest rate. These monetary advances will enable farmers to purchase farming utensils, fertilizers and seeds.

A number of native banks and exchange shops are mapping out a scheme for the granting of silk cocoon loans, Central Press stated.

NORTH CHINA REFUGEES TO BE GIVEN RELIEF

An extensive campaign will be launched by the Social Welfare Ministry in aid of the numerous refugees in the famine-stricken areas of Honan, Hopei and Shantung Provinces, where the gravity of the situation is said to be unprecedented in the past 10 years.

An FRB\$50,000.00 emergency fund has been approved by the Executive Yuan to be appropriated for relief purposes following the requests of General Hu Yu-Kun, Pacification Commander-in-Chief of the Kiangsu-Honan Border Regions, and other military and civil leaders in the east Honan district.

Despite repeated efforts on the part of the North China authorities and charity organizations in Peking and Tientsin, no effective aid has as yet been given to the needy, owing to the shortage of foodstuffs.

The Social Welfare Ministry, in view of the gravity of the situation, is making every effort to carry out an extensive relief campaign in conjunction with the North China authorities, as well as the native guilds of Honan and Hopei Provinces at Nanking, and successive meetings have been held by the Ministry to map out relief measures.

BRITISH COWARDICE

PPOINTING out the cowardly attitude of the British authorities in abandoning Mahatma Gandhi to his fate, Kiwao Okumura, vice-president of the Board of Information, in a press conference recently urged the Indian people to combat the British policy of "divide and rule" and to fight unflaggingly for their independence.

Asked what was the attitude of the Japanese Government toward Gandhi's fast, Mr. Okumura said that it was not the problem of a single individual but of India as well as the whole world and both the Government and people are, therefore, deeply interested and seriously concerned about the Mahatma.

As to whether it was not incomprehensible that the Indian Government as well as the British Government were taking such an attitude in spite of the advanced age and feeble health of the Indian saint, Mr. Okumura declared that the British Government was resenting the uncompromising attitude of the Mahatma. "It is seeking to overturn the position he enjoys among the Indian people as their spiritual guide and political leader," he asserted, "and it is clear that the British see in his fast a good opportunity for killing him without directly laying hands on him."

"The British Government," the vice-president of the Board of Information continued, "considers his anti-British and uncompromising attitude extremely harmful to the anti-Axis cause. We are moved to bitter public indignation over the British intention of abandoning him to death after imprisoning this holy man from selfish motives."

"We need not wonder, however, when we remember the sort of gentleman and sportsman the British nation is. In the last war, Britain promised independence to India in return for armed co-operation but after the war it rewarded the Indians with the Rowlatt Act and the massacre of Amritsar."

"Will the British Government be able to suppress the anti-British sentiment and movement among the Indian people?" Mr. Okumura was asked.

"No, they are more likely to be greatly intensified," he replied. "The Indian opposition to the British today has two causes. One is the perpetual famine that Britain and the British war have brought on to

India and the other is the development of the War of Greater East Asia. The first will last as long as the predatory British Empire exists, while the second is clearly the outcome of the astounding achievements of the Japanese Forces in the Greater East Asia area. So long as Japan maintains its victorious and undefeatable position and continues to liberate race after race from the Anglo-American yoke in accordance with Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's statement, as it has already done in the case of Burma, India's neighbor, the anti-British flames in India will continue to burn and spread throughout the land."

Asked whether Britain has not up in its sleeve some dastardly plot to manage the Indians after the death of Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. Okumura said:

"The anti-British, disobedience movement in India will no doubt intensify and spread under the stimulus of Japanese victories but one thing we must guard against is the British policy of 'divide and rule.' Behind the British attitude of allowing the Mahatma to die, there lurks the obvious intention to divide the remaining leaders, set one faction, religion, sect or race against another, so that in the struggle among themselves the Indians would be too weak to offer any systematic resistance to the British. This British policy is diametrically opposed to the Japanese policy of supporting the entire Indian independence movement regardless of faction, religion, sect or race."

"Over this traditional policy of the British to 'divide and rule,' even the United States and the Soviet Union, in the same camp, are commenting unfavorably. It is hoped that the Indian people would not be deluded by such show of sympathy and would carefully guard themselves against the caballing of the British."

"Now is the time, I think, for the Indian people to resist the 'divide and rule' policy of the British, to unite and fight together for the common cause of independence. The Indian people should never forget for a moment that in the same Greater East Asia Sphere Japan, their friend, with its allies are smashing one Anglo-American stronghold after another and giving the strongest support to the movement to make 'India a land for the Indians.'

(Continued on Page 11)

The 5TH COLUMNIST OF SHANGHAI

The utter failure of the American attempt to raid Japan in April last year was recently brought to light. Major Doo-Little in charge of the raiding planes it was disclosed did darned little and flew off Chungkingwards leaving the other raiders to be shot down. His was the only plane that emerged unscathed. For this act of conspicuous bravery we understand Do Little has been promoted to take charge of American aviation in the African theatre of war. Here we have no doubt he will continue to do little and continue to be promoted until perhaps he is elected vice-president of the United States of Asses. Of such stuff are American heroes made.

DO LITTLE'S HEROISM CAN ONLY BE EQUALLED BY THE EXPLOITS OF GENERAL McARTHUR WHO WAS IN CHARGE OF THE CORREGIDOR DEFENCES. WHEN HE FOUND HIMSELF IN A TIGHT SPOT, IT WILL BE RECALLED, HE HOPPED OFF TO AUSTRALIA BEFORE THE CORREGIDOR FORTS CAPITULATED TO THE NIPPON FORCES. HE ESCAPED ALIVE WITH HIS SKIN, LIKE A CAPTAIN WHO DESERTS HIS SINKING SHIP.

For this great act of valour McArthur has been placed in command of the Australian defence forces and was hailed in America as a conquering hero. His well-deserved promotion after the Corregidor escapade has certainly singled him out for special mention and rapid promotion.

I was so thrilled by the story of his bravery in deserting Corregidor at the time that I prognosticated that he is in line to be the next president of America.

For hopping off and leaving a deserted fort to take over the Australian command McArthur deserves the Victoria Cross or better still the new Allied Order of the Grand Double Cross. We understand this distinguished order also will be conferred soon on Anthony Eden and Churchill for deserting the sinking Polish vessel following the Soviet-Polish impasse. These two adroit politicians, according to latest reports are willing to forego the principal aim for which Britain entered the war, namely to rescue Poland from the jaws of the Nazis. Now in their anxiety to placate the Soviets they are more than prone to hand over Poland to the Bolshies; lock, stock and barrel.

ALL OF WHICH HAVE MADE GENERAL SIKORSKI VERY SICK INDEED. ANYWAY THE KREMLIN HAS REFUSED TO BE DICTATED TO BY THE BRITISH AND AMERICANS WHICH SHOWS CLEARLY A SPLIT IN THE ALLIED CAMP AS SURE AS THE SPLIT IN THE CHINESE LADY'S SKIRT.

Talking off Double Cross why we understand the American once applied for permission to install a hospital by that name in Shanghai for victims of American double-crossing in China. Well, anyway why not? We have hospitals called Red Cross, Blue Cross and the inclusion of the Double Cross would not be amiss.

In Shanghai we talk of gold-diggers, blonde and brunette varieties while in dear old England the talk is about Empire grave-digging. Winnie Churchill is Britain's ace empire grave-digger while many of his loyal people in these here parts have been trying their hands at potato digging. While gold-diggers find that it is not all gold that glitters, the Britons here find that it is not all potatoes that grow. Then there are many of them who are infra digs who had nothing to commend themselves except that they could strut about and boast about being the elect people of God whose natural heritage was to rule the earth.

The HCL or high cost of loving will result in fewer marriages here this June and there will be less June brides. Brides or no brides youth will out and excursions under the moonlight will be aplenty and loving couples holding hands and fondly gazing into each other's eyes while the cow jumps over the moon will go on showing love's litany.

SUMMER IS HERE. THIS IS EVIDENT IF YOU WALK DOWN MOSCOW BOULEVARD ON A WARM DAY AND SEE THE SCANT APPAREL ON MILADY OWING TO THE HIGH COST OF HOSIERY, THIS IS DONE AWAY WITH AND THERE IS A LEG DISPLAY TO DELIGHT THE HEART OF THE MOST HARDENED CYNIC OR WOMAN HATER.

If a man should go and do likewise he would look a sight as he was created a bandy legged bi-ped and a sight to look at begad. If the deadlier sex cuts a good figure and is a joy of creation, man minus his vestments looks a sorry sight.

TRYST AT DAWNING

*I rose from sleep when the dawn was chill
And crept to thy window, fleet and still.
I stood there lost in dreams devout
And another man came crawling out.*

Women are like cigarettes: They come in packs; get lit; hang onto your lips; make you puff; go out unexpectedly; leave a bad taste in the mouth, and still they satisfy.

Girls who keep on slapping faces
Don't see sights and don't go places.
Girls who can't stand friendly tussles
Should wear crinolines—or bustles.
Girls who act like elder sisters
Seldom register with misters.

(Continued from Page 10)

"Even should Mahatma Gandhi die—which God forbid—the Indian people must set up a second and third Gandhi, all 400,000,000 of them carrying on the patriotism and unperishable will of the Mahatma until the day of complete independence from the British yoke. It is the firm belief of Japan that it is precisely what the Indian people will do."

Coming American Revolution

(This is the third instalment of the condensation of the entire book written by a prominent American lawyer and labor leader revealing the state to which materialism and the play for power by capitalists has reduced the country—Editor).

THE plutocratic scheme for domination contains those three elements: gold, oil and steel. Even though, with certain countries, it might not be possible to execute the triple scheme for domination, nevertheless, it is always possible to use one of the three elements by substituting oil for gold, or steel for gold, in every case where the plutocrats have failed to ram the gold standard down the throats of their victims.

The British-American plutocratic desire to control the world's oil and steel production might be called an effort to patch up their decaying gold standard scheme.

The foul mode of operation of the domination-plan was to stifle, choke and extinguish the competition of other nations through the use of an intricate "stoppage-at-the-source" plan, and by using all other means "short-of-war."

Stoppage-at-the-source means to stop the supply of raw materials at their source so that they will not be available for use by a competitor-nation's industries. Thus, the survival of its industries, and in consequence, the survival of the nation as a whole, is at stake. It relates not only to industrial raw materials but also to the food supply of a nation.

The blocking of access, to such necessary raw materials, eliminates the possibility of competitive industrial products ever being made. It eliminates competitive products at their very source. It is absolutely wrong to block the manufacture of products within any foreign country which are made solely for its domestic use and not for export in competition to our products.

If it is not possible for a civilized nation to get oil or coal, rice or wheat, cotton or wool for home use, then it will not be able to survive as a free nation. Finding itself in such a predicament, it will have to do one of two things: (1) collapse, or (2) strike back by a declaration of war.

The plan of the British-American imperialists for world domination included stoppage-at-the-source of the supply of British-American controlled wheat, corn, cotton, oil and steel to Europe and to East Asia.

This economic blockade, to secure economic domination of the areas so attack-

ed, was cloaked behind a smoke-screen of pious virtue and such moral principles as "the protection of labor standards," "national defense," "national prosperity" and, of course, the usual ones of "democracy" and "Christianity."

The British-American imperialists' stoppage-at-the-source type of economic warfare was supplemented by a further type known as "all means short-of-war."

Economic Warfare

The short-of-war strategy of these plutocratic British-American imperialists meant economic warfare such as economic sanctions, economic blockades, freezing orders, stirring up internal strife within opposition-nations, bribery of officials, subsidizing newspaper propaganda, attacking the stability of currencies, dumping of merchandize to disrupt foreign industries and instigating public hatred of all opposing nations.

The viciousness of these acts gradually aroused the working people of Europe and East Asia, and formented a condition of unrest which, later, formed the basis of an active revolt against British-American imperialism. This revolt, in Europe, was led by Germany and was supported by Italy, Hungary and Bulgaria.

The silent revolt against British-American dominance in Europe was cloaked in Germany's plan for a new order. It did not include any provision for British-American imperialists, in fact, they were quietly left completely out of it. The new order in Europe began as a veiled revolt, a silent evolution away from British and American domination. It was designed to deliver Europe from the yoke of this domination by building a co-operative organization of free European nations. Britain was not to be included as a continental nation nor were any nations in Europe who were mere puppets of British or American imperialism.

To crush the revolt in Europe led by Germany, Britain and France declared war on Germany on September 3, 1939, thereby starting the second World War. This opened the door for American plutocrats to use their war materials against Germany. They calculated that the economic resources

of the United States were so great that Germany would soon see the "handwriting on the wall and submit to British-American domination."

Encirclement Policy

We have seen the policy of encirclement which has been carried on by Britain against Germany. Britain sought to create this encirclement by using false statements to gain the sympathy of nations who were to act as part of that encirclement.

Again, in the present war, Britain has attempted the same false plan. She now states that, instead of the Hohenzollerns, she is opposed to Adolf Hitler, and instead of German monarchy, she is now opposed to National Socialism. Consequently, she picks these as pretexts which are only of nominal importance for an attack against the German people. The truth is that British plutocracy attacks the German working people and not "a certain form of government" such as German monarchy or German National Socialism. The pretext of "objection to the form of government" was clearly exposed as false when Britain joined hands with the Russian communist government against Germany. Although Britain had for years condemned the form of the Russian communist Government equally with the form of the German National Socialist Government, Britain nevertheless ignored the "form of government" pretext when she joined with Russia as an ally against Germany. The truth is that the form-pretext was a sham. Also false was the pretense of the American Government which likewise condemned the form of government in both Russia and Germany and then joined hands with Russia. When it suits the fancy of the British-American capitalists they do not hesitate to join and enter into a comradeship with even the meanest form of government—communist Russia.

When a plutocratic capitalist joins hands with a degenerate communist, then all morals and virtues have been cast to the winds!

The New Order

The demand for a new order in East Asia arose as a protest against British-American dominance. Actually, it was the revolt in Europe which had spread to East Asia. The people could no longer tolerate the conditions which were forced upon them. They demanded freedom of access

to the natural resources of Asia—a right which was inherently theirs—but which had been taken from them by their oppressors.

Let him who will, be he economic tyrant or American plutocrat, pit his strength against the mighty upsurge of human sentiment now being crystallized in the hearts of thirty million American workers clamoring for the establishment of a labor government. He is a mad man or a fool who believes that this river of human sentiment, flowing as it does from the hearts of these thirty millions who, with their dependents, constitute two-thirds of the population, can be damned or impounded by the erection of arbitrary legal barriers of restraint against the freedom of labor.

We may be accused of disturbing the "system." But, it is the defenders of things as they are who interfere with order because the natural order of things is movement. Rivers flow. The wind blows. The ocean slaps the coast-line. The hearts of the working people beat day and night as a pendulum which counts the time when the labor government will finally arrive.

Labor Government

We want the practice of politics to coincide with the principles of politics. We believe in the principle of the Declaration of Independence from Britain and we want to practise that principle. To do so we want to demonstrate that independence by separating our nation from Britain now, so that she may go down to her fate of defeat alone. We want to throw out of our Government all pro-British sympathizers, those sons of British aristocracy who have descended upon us as American plutocracy. We want a labor government instead, where the representation will be by the working people and for the working people. We do not want multi-millionaires to represent the working people as they do under the present system of plutocratic democracy.

A complete and widespread change, from the present plutocratic democracy form of government to a strict labor government, would be so different and sudden that no other term except "revolution" would be proper and adequate to describe it. That is what we mean when we refer to "The Coming American Revolution." There may be no force necessary if the voting for the change by the working people of America is not interfered with. The Washington plutocrats have ordered the

(Continued on Page 15)

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(Continued from Page 13)

army to suppress labor's strikes everywhere, but we hope and trust that plutocracy will not make the mistake of ordering the army out against the same strikers when they vote at the elections for a labor government. Then, it may be said, that the plutocrats started the revolution by pitting the people (the army) against the people (the civilians).

Let us remember that the existing state of affairs in this world is the result of the uninterrupted process of life and political development. It is impossible for anyone to maintain that, during any given century, political development must suddenly come to an end and cease to progress having reached temporary perfection. This principle is the same as in the development of nature where stagnation always results in death. It is the very spirit of nature which dictates that the most efficient, in the survival of the fittest, be elevated and made more conspicuous. Human beings, too, must likewise clear the road for the progress of the efficient so that they will not be hampered. Provision should be made for a stream of new blood to constantly flow to the top so that there will be new life and new spirit to guide that progress.

"Freedom To Starve"

"Freedom to starve" cannot be paid off with a promise of "freedom from want," especially after that promise was not fulfilled in three terms of the presidency. And especially when it comes from a man who promises "freedom from fear" to everyone in the world while he cautiously moves about behind a bodyguard of 1,000 FBI-men (Federal Bureau of Investigation men), and speaks from behind bullet-proof glass, and rides about in a bullet-proof automobile while wearing a bullet-proof vest.

Such a man will promise anything—just for the fun of promising it. Any man who will make such ridiculous promises is not a liar, a faker, or a maniac, but just a real, dyed-in-the-wood American plutocrat. To him, the public are such fools that even a promise made without any intention of fulfillment is more than they deserve. The time for America to wake up has come. America will and must arise!

There is no sense in the American people diverting their interest from such an internal change to the present foreign war which was planned and designed to divert such interest. Since 1929, the time has

grown ripe for a labor government and nobody knows this better than the plutocrats themselves who have taken such means to allay the domestic attack against them. There would be no sense in winning a war in Europe or Asia and still have the old "labor trouble" right at home. If we lost the war, we would still have the old plutocratic problem. Win or lose, we have that problem. Being the nearest to us, and therefore the most pressing (despite all propaganda to divert our attention abroad), we should tackle that problem first at the next election. Otherwise, when the war is over, win or lose, we would still have the old, grey-haired men and their system of incompetence to employ 9,000,000 unemployed American citizens.

(To be concluded)



Madame Chen Kung-Po

Indefatigable social worker and wife of Mayor Chen Kung-Po, concurrently President of Legislative Yuan, National Government. Madame Chen is a foremost woman educationalist and is reputedly a great helper to her husband in his many arduous duties. She enjoys the same wide popularity as the Mayor.

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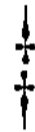
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，抓住對政府的支配力，此後如不聽指使，隨時可由美國財閥資本家使之下台。對德國美國金權主義者也以爲可用這方法。不過如何實行，必需另有計劃。而他們的計劃乃是驅使英國對德宣戰，做他們的爪牙，想因此而使德國返還魯爾鐵工業的支配權於台倫財閥。

台倫財閥的策略，想用支配通貨的方法來支配英帝國。果然在一九三三年之秋獲得成功。這時候美國的統計家們，忽然想到英國在前次大戰中所欠的戰債尚有二十五億元未曾償還。台倫財閥乃計劃全部黃金，而再要求英國用黃金來支付戰債。試問英國那裏再有黃金呢？一面並準備英國買回黃金起見，在該年的美國議會通過「托瑪斯修正法」，授與總統有調整黃金價格之權。假使英國想買回黃金，破壞台倫的計劃，則美國提高黃金的價格。

至該年末，着着進行準備，使英國可以發表其破產宣言。在倫敦召集世界經濟會議，即是爲了這一目的。當該會議閉幕的時候，皮佛勃路克帶了先已預備好的聲明書宣言英國破產。這宣言揭載於倫敦的每日快報(Daily Express)，正可以視爲英國這一條巨大的「章魚」日趨滅亡的說明。英帝國五億人民之驚悸的心臟，默然等待喪鐘撞擊。這是人類歷史上具有劃時代重大性的一個時期。這是英帝國的呻吟瀕死的告白。這敗北的反響，每個人都帶着下述的一種神態，喃喃地說：「英國啊！被你壓迫的奴隸們，現在見到你的失敗，吐出了歷年來積貯的一口怨氣了！」茲從每日快報上摘錄皮勃洛克的英國破產宣言如次：

「在一九二二年，英國的對美戰債，大概達四十億，這筆款子是英國參戰後向美國借得者，迄今日和平已告恢復，美國希望

這戰債償還，但英國一般人則不信有此可能。(中略)債務不能用黃金來支付，因爲英國沒有這許多黃金。用增加英國商品的輸出來支付亦不能，因爲美國不要買這許多東西。用貿易的差額來解，亦不可能，因爲英國預計每年都是入超的。亦有人說英國用別的資產來支付戰債，例如英國的屬領等。當然，戰債的償還還是無望了。因爲不能償還，所以結果英國國庫破產，黃金喪失。這是真真的破產。(下略)

據此破產聲明，英國破產的事實，是毫無疑義的確事了。

打倒英國的皇帝——當時是老皇喬治五世——奪取皇冠，這是紐約華爾街中財閥們的陰謀。當時策劃的根據地是華爾街二十三號的摩根財閥的大本營與那蘇街百五十號台倫財閥的大本營。他們有二個計劃：第一是摘取「腐爛中的英國之季」，第二，以英國向德國索還投放於德國的「魯爾之花」交還台倫財閥。第一項已經巧妙地計劃着且實行了。

一九三四年的金準備法第十節，經當時華盛頓的議會通過實施。這據美國報紙上發表乃是「爲了緩和失業問題」的措置。這明明是飾辭。這法律把美元對黃金的價格從一盎司二〇·六七元提高至三四·三三元。換言之，把以前的價格增加了百分之六十七。實在說來，這二種價格都是虛構的價格。美元對黃金的價格增加六七%者，乃是使英國尚未償還的戰債絕對再無力支付了。從法律上說來，因爲不償還戰債，所以美國政府在理論上是英國的破產管理人，是英國的所有者。美國的財閥怎樣策動以謀獲得破產管理人的地位，就是這國際的大陰謀之真相。

。他們以為美國完備的政治與政治組織，恰如把「投資之花」關在玻璃屋子內，雖然徒供玩賞，並且在經營上也沒有指望，但那花總可以有生長的運命。經營上的無能力，可以用政治的並政府的保護這玻璃屋子來遮掩。但在德國則政府尚在社會民主主義的治下，蘇聯則正在援助占當時德國人口三分之一以上且日趨擴增中的德國共產黨。「投資之花」出毛病了，魯爾事實上在破產狀態中。雖然他們是用五分作一元的「銀行價格」來收買的。

所謂銀行家買東西是專門場便宜的，他們的確以為魯爾鐵工業的到手是獲得了便宜。前次大戰後，摩根與台倫李特財閥對原來的德國通貨加以攻擊，使魯爾鐵工業破產，因為魯爾是歐洲最有組織的鐵工業。從一九二二年至一九二四年，他們用通貨膨脹的方法，使魯爾鐵工業變成無價值的東西。據台倫財閥駐德代表在紐約的美國銀行公會所作的聲明：「因此使魯爾鐵工業破產，至一九二四年，僅用極少數美元就收買了魯爾鐵工業。」

當時蘇聯對美國資本家施行了很巧妙的計策，蘇聯賦與台倫李特財閥之一員的哈里曼公司獨佔的權利，使該公司用資金並機械投資於蘇聯的鐵礦，於是哈里曼投資了一千五百萬美元。之後，蘇聯政府藉口不分紅利，開始爭執，結果，獨佔權取消，哈里曼的投資全部被沒收。當時有許多美國資本家向蘇聯投資的遇到多起同樣的事件。因此，台倫李特財閥聯想到蘇聯正在扶植德國的共產黨勢力，對台倫的魯爾鐵工業不也要用同樣手段對付嗎？於是台倫財閥為謀對抗起見，在德國物色足與共產黨分庭抗禮的政黨，而找到了反共產主義的團體德意志勞工黨，即後來的德意

志國民社會主義勞工黨，現在的德國總統希特勒，當時已經是該黨魁首，如此，台倫李特熱心希望這國民社會黨保護對魯爾的投資，不要被德國共產黨侵害。

一九三三年一月三十日希特勒登台，這時候台倫財閥祇希望對魯爾的投資能免稅就夠了。然而這也遭到了拒絕，德國當局用強硬的態度，對台倫李特投資於魯爾的，與國內其他一切企業課以同率的稅金，德國當局與台倫李特之間因此開始了政治的鬥爭。在這狀態之下，美國無能的投資家，有力無處使，台倫的魯爾鐵工業終以滯納稅金而不得不出賣德國政府。而加上了海爾曼，格林鐵工業的名稱。

鐵工業歸德國政府所有，也就是說魯爾鐵工業從美國財閥之手復歸於德國人民，而有利於德國的勤勞者。但犧牲了台倫財閥而以利益給與德國的勤勞階級，德國政府的這一合法行為，却大為華爾街的金權階級所不滿而發生了強烈的敵意。「復仇！」為打倒德國勤勞階級而戰爭！他們喝叫起來了。在華爾街的奸惡的幹部室中，並在其所操縱的傀儡，華盛頓政府中官員們的事務室中，都不謀而合地這樣喝叫起來了，他們的「朋友」希特勒，國社黨不再替他們當差了。於是其結果，對希特勒，對德國，展開了有計劃的伺隙而動的鬥爭。最初德國是被稱為「適於投資的國家」，希特勒，國社黨是美國金權階級的傀儡。現在他們覺得已不再像他們的美國傀儡羅斯福及民主黨一樣指揮如意，於是他們遂非難希特勒及其指導者。

一九三三年春，被憎惡希特勒及德國的情感所驅使，台倫開始利用羅斯福，使美國國民從事對德戰爭的準備。用政治的策略

美國的「民主主義」，「投票自由」，宣傳得天花亂墜，但其實體不過如此而已。

我們勤勞大眾稱此次的戰爭是「財閥復權戰爭」，因為在美國看來，此次的戰爭，其本質的意義與性格，與前次大戰並無區別。一九二九年華爾街的經濟大恐慌，美國財閥的損失達三百億元。財閥們日夜籌思怎樣彌補這損失的機會。第二次大戰就是他們所視為千載一時的良機。他們把美國拖入需三千億元戰費的戰爭中，他們祇要從中括得十分之一，即三百億元，便可以彌補一九二九年的損失了。

海軍部長諾克斯，是用摩根的資本所經營的芝加哥每日新聞(Chicago Daily News)報的社長，陸軍部次長彼得生，係在台倫李特財閥之政治勢力的庇蔭下，從普克林地方裁判所的推事擢升者。海軍部次長福萊斯太，曾為台倫李特商會的社長，而陸軍部長史汀生，則是與摩根商會一鼻孔出氣的夥伴。

如此，陸海軍最高的地位，乃操於二大財閥之手。建造一艘戰艦，可以從中得取四百萬的暴利，所以戰艦的建造與裝配，統在台倫李特和摩根二大財閥所支配下的造船所工作，而由他們的傀儡海軍部長和次長發出文告。海軍最高要職的部長與次長，不由阿那波里斯海軍士官學校的出身者擔任，不能不說是值得注目的事實。

(著者於此另有一章「英國罪惡史」，詳細敘述伊里沙伯王朝的東印度公司以來，英帝國的膨脹與侵略世界的經過。說美國財閥之濫用金權，實為步武英國武功來實現世界侵略。其次，乃詳

細暴露美國財閥怎樣引起第二次世界大戰。)

所以美國著名的勞動運動指導者薩繆爾·康派司批評美國說是「第二個英帝國」。美國決不是宣傳上所說的「民主主義」的國家。金權階級在美國玩弄所有的策略，施行連國民自身也差不多不知道的奸計。金權階級的巧妙的宣傳，在這些奸計上包上了甜蜜的糖衣，着上了魅力的色彩，出賣國民人衆。其次，我們再看美國金權階級的政治宣傳的內幕與其幕後的真相。美國在英國的利權之中，潛伏着美國的對德舊利權問題為中心的特殊事件。美國為欲向德國算清舊賬，故把英國當作敲門磚，使英國闖入德國的大門。美國怎樣把英國當作他的籠中物，怎樣用對德宣戰的形式，把英國置於德國的襲擊之下，此中真相，不能不說是國際陰謀中的一個大傑作。

一九二四年，台倫李特財閥，決定收買全部魯爾鐵工業，想組織德國鐵工業托辣斯。這託辣斯是一家支配克虜伯，迪生，許地息納斯及其他各製鐵企業的大股票公司。這股票公司的支配權握於台倫李特財閥之手。以弗立茲·迪生為其駐德代表，這樣，台倫財閥把德國鐵工業抓到手中。然而之後又發見了累贅的障礙。當時德國內政情況，雜亂無章，極為混沌，恐怕有妨於台倫財閥所手植的「花」的生長。

若沒有預先確保美國那樣的政治的安全性，不敢冒險投資於國外的事業。在美國，摩根與台倫李特各抓了共和黨與民主黨在他們的手中，不管政府屬於何黨當政，事事都須仰財閥的鼻息。因此，金權階級以為在國內是絕對安全的，但在德國則不然

「開戰以來，我們已經供給了諸外國二億元以上的借款。假使戰事長時期繼續下去，美國即使不是故意這樣做法，也將由債權國變成債務國，結果則美元將代金鎊而為國際通貨。」

言外之意，暗示美國成為世界金融的中心。當協約國被德軍痛擊而陷於一敗塗地的危機時，已經從美國財界借了十五億元戰費，這時候美國駐英大使不奇立電威爾遜總統稱：

「美國祇有參戰以挽救摩根商會。否則美國將趨崩潰。」

不奇就是摩根的爪牙，每年由花旗銀行 (National City Bank) 的大股東道奇送給駐在英國的不奇二萬五千元。

前次大戰發生，以經手協約國方面武器買賣而起家的摩根，早已料到美國的參戰，預先在政府的要路尤其在收購物品的重要職上占了高官的地位，替華爾街的財閥充爪牙。自美國參戰至戰爭終了，美國最後一批的遣歐部隊歸國，在此期間，美國所支出的戰費達三百五十四億一千三百萬元，而從一九一六年一月至一九二一年七月美國戰時工業最後的清算告終時為止，美國財閥所得到的純益有三百八十億元。相等於美國政府所支出的戰費。

大家都知道美國政界可分為民主黨與共和黨二大勢力。民主黨由台倫，李特支配，共和黨則由摩根支配。

在一九四〇年的總統選舉中，支持羅斯福(民主黨候補)者為財閥台倫李特。支持威爾遜(共和黨候補)者是財閥摩根。當然，在他們一夥裏，早已有了默契，隨便那一方獲得勝利，都沒有損失。那證據就是兩派的選舉標語羅斯福時是「援助英國」，威爾遜是「救助英國」。要求民衆於「援助」「救助」二者之中任選其一。

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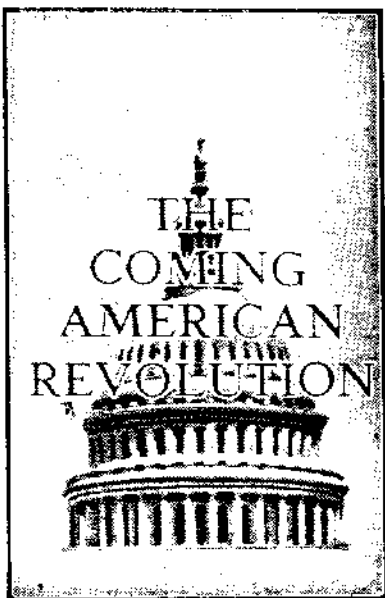
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領袖為爭取中國的自由獨立，東亞的共存共榮，宵衣旰食，不辭勞苦，數十年如一日，憑着至大至剛的浩然之氣，故愈勞苦而精神愈益充沛，愈益旺盛。我們自己作了一番檢閱之後，自問對於領袖的辛勤，到底分担了多少？對於領袖的披荆斬棘，以圖挽救之國家命運，及東亞命運，盡了多少責任？這樣想來，真是

▲此次大戰與美國財閥的陰謀▼



把美國在第一次大戰中拖落水的，是最近傳說近世的美國財界巨頭 J. P. 摩根 (Morgan)。他為了防止摩根商會的倒潰，怎

樣用最惡辣的陰謀，榨取美國民衆的血與財產，來挽救他自身的破滅，以肥其私囊，這已經是大家都知道的常識了。然則在第二次大戰中，沒有像摩根那樣的人嗎？假使有，那是誰呢？現在有一本書記載二十年來這次大戰的底細，說明此次大戰的事實上的首謀者，暴露美國財閥可怖的陰謀。那就是腓立特烈，威爾所著的「未來的美國革命」(The Coming American Revolution)，著者是紐約著名的法律家，勞働問題的權威站在擁護勞働階級的立場，長年在美國法庭當勞働關係的辯護。從其觀點出發，作為一個徹底的孤立主義者，指揮全國反對美國的參戰運動。他完全

萬分慚愧，萬分惶悚！當領袖誕辰的今天，同時又是青年節的前夕，惟有牢記領袖刻苦耐勞勇猛精進的訓示，與青年諸君邁步向前，謹以此祝領袖政躬康泰，國運興隆，並祝全國國民暨青年同志不斷進步。

贊同日本的大東亞共榮圈，德國的歐洲新秩序建設，並主張美國應與之並進而建設美洲大陸共榮圈，由於這三大共榮圈的理解提攜，使世界和平永久化。茲介紹該書的概要於左：（該書於去年在紐約出版。）

美國的支配者，即所謂「美國的六十家族」。獨立戰爭時，在親英的旗幟下從事戰爭的英國貴族階級，在美國獨立後，成為目前的六十家族的全權階級，而繼承其傳統的精神以至於今日。這六十家族把他們所擁有的鉅額財富委託於美國的「二大財閥」：摩根商會與台倫李特商會管理。這二大財閥用所有的財富支配全美的及國外的銀行，工業，鐵道及公共事業等合計共四千五百家公司。據美國週刊「幸運雜誌」(Fortune) 所載，二大財閥除四千五百家公司的賞金之外，另外僱用年俸一萬五千至二萬元的經理三萬名。這些財閥的走狗，在推動着美國的經濟組織，為「美國的六十家族」及與此有關係的四萬六千名資本家服務。

前次大戰中，希望因美國參戰而得以蓄積財富的人，就是拖美國落水參戰的人，參戰的祕密，當然尙由摩根商會隱秘着，但摩根商會的巨頭雷蒙特在一九一五年四月在費拉特爾斐亞演說稱：

▲由五四到五五▼

林部長五月四日下午十時五十分廣播詞

今天是領袖的誕辰，明天是第一屆的青年節，兄弟現在在此廣播，諸君在收音機上聽到是在領袖誕辰的今天，而諸君在報紙上看見，則將是明天的青年節，這兩個日子緊緊的銜接着，使我們格外感覺到義意的重大。

當此領袖誕辰之日，全國民衆莫不歡欣鼓舞，大家仰體領袖的意旨，不從俗，不鋪張，不糜費，然而大家正是從心的深處表示着最莊嚴的敬意和愉悅。

兄弟今天所用的標題，是「由五四到五五」，這不是一種隨意的巧合，而是有着歷史的深意的。

第一，我們今天慶祝領袖誕辰，明天慶祝青年節，這是告訴我們，在慶祝領袖誕辰的時候，要以學習的精神，敬仰領袖偉大的人格和言行；在接着慶祝青年節的時候，更要繼承領袖的精神，使領袖的精神深深的普及於全國青年，在空間上時間上不斷的發展，也就是民族精神不斷的發展，國家民族的永生，其根本全在於此。

第二，五四是廿四年前青年運動的開始，五五是現階段青年運動的新發展，五五是五四的明天，這是告訴我們，今後的青年運動不是踏着舊轍的五四運動之復演，而應該是另闢途徑的新五四運動，即五五運動之發端。我們要檢討過去，把握現在，推進未來。我們要發揮五四運動的優點，使之發揚光大，我們要矯正五四運動的缺點，使之摧陷廓清。

青年是國家的基礎，戰爭的勝負中國的前途，以至於東亞的前途的取決於青年的精神力量，我們應該如何學習領袖偉大的精神，盡忠於主義，以躬行實踐勇猛精進，刻苦耐勞的準則，這是每一個青年今天慶祝領袖誕辰的時候，以及明天慶祝青年節的時候所應該深切思考的。我們應該反省領袖偉大的人格和言行，自己學得到一點一滴沒有？我們自己在舊的社會裏，所養成的陋習，是否能如領袖的革除陋習一樣革除了去？領袖訓示我們貢獻一切於國家，我們貢獻了多少？領袖訓示我們勵行廉潔撲滅貪污，對着這八字自己良心上有沒有一點慚愧？領袖訓示我們，要建立自己，我們是否能自立，是否有建立自己的能力和勇氣？領袖訓示我們要有罪己的精神，要有深切的反省，要有深刻的責任心，我們做到了沒有？領袖訓示我們要總力參戰，完遂大東亞戰爭，興復中華，保衛東亞，我們於此盡過了多少努力？現在與將來又應該怎樣努力，這樣時常的檢閱自己，策勵自己，真知而力行之，才能在領袖之下達成時代所給予我們的重大使命。

領袖是 國父唯一的繼承者，也就是我們青年唯一的領導者，領袖的一身，關係中國的存亡，東亞的安危，中國的自由獨立，東亞的共存共榮，只有於領袖的領導之下，始能獲得。我們要前進，我們要有領袖領導着我們前進，我們要服從領袖的領導，才能前進，青年們！

領袖是青年的領袖，青年是領袖的青年。

我們要服從我們青年的領袖，我們而努力去做我們領袖的青年。

日知錄有兩段說得最好，現在手邊沒有日知錄，將其大概，記出如下：

讀屈子離騷之篇，乃知堯舜所以行出乎人者，以其耿介；同乎流俗，合乎污世，則不可與入堯舜之道矣。

老氏之學，所以異於孔子者，和其光，同其塵，此所謂似是而非也。卜居漁父盡之矣。非不知其言之可從也，而義有所不當為也。子雲而知此義也，反離騷其可不作矣。尋其大指，生斯世也，為斯世也，善斯可矣，此其所以為莽大夫歟。

以上兩段，大義是說，一個人要信道篤而自知明，不可為環境所屈服，像屈原這樣甯死不為流俗污世所屈，是值得佩服的。如果他不是自殺而死，而是革命而死，那就完全了。然而此甯死不屈的精神，已經難得，一般青年信道要篤，操守要堅，必要這樣，纔能建立自己改造社會。屈原能不為惡俗所屈，是值得佩服的。我們還要更進一步，與惡俗奮鬥，戰勝惡俗，改造一個光明純潔的社會。

從前端午節，紀念屈原，有一個辦法，便是龍舟競渡。龍舟是古時的工具；競渡的精神，卻是今古如一的。幾十個人在一條船上，一齊努力，與其他的船爭向前進，這種競爭，是相摩相厲促成進步的競爭。這種競爭精神，在歷史進步的意義上，在社會進化的意義上，是很重要的。

以上是因如今青年節而聯想到以前的端午節，隨便附帶的幾句話。

總而言之，一般青年在這時代，應該認定復興中華保衛東亞的使命，以刻苦耐勞勇猛精進的精神擔當一切。當度着青年節的時候，想起十年五月五日 國父就任大總統時那一種艱難奮鬥的苦心毅力，加重了我們承先啓後的心事，誓當繼續努力以貫徹國父生平未竟之志，同時聯想起古代一段美麗的歷史，也就可歌可泣，所謂百世之下，聞風興起。我們應該鼓起蓬蓬勃勃清鮮活潑的朝氣，大踏步往前進。

營業種類

存款，放款，匯兌，貼現，
其他法令許可之銀行業務。



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報 (China Courier)，為贊助國民革命軍北伐之唯一英文日報，聘請素負盛名之中國新聞記者謝福生先生為該報編輯。

一九二六年七月，國民革命軍在廣州誓師北伐，同年九月到達漢口，北伐軍所向無敵，華北軍閥望風披靡。

特載

五五青年節之意義

主席訓詞

國民政府定每年五月五日為青年節，是有意義的，四月四日是兒童節，六月六日是教師節，介於這兩節之間，是青年節，最為適當，而且在這時候，正是新綠瀟灑，萬里山河，都添上一層蓬蓬勃勃的清新活潑的氣象，以之象徵青年，更是貼切不過。

說到歷史，元年一月一日，是國父在南京就職臨時大總統的紀念日，十年五月五日，是國父在廣州就職大總統的紀念日；前者關係中華民國的開創，後者關係中華民國的復興。迴想當時，全國之內，軍閥割據，暗無天日，即以廣州而論，也還在反革命勢力醞釀爆發之中。國父不忍國民革命的中斷，在萬分惡劣的環境裏，擔負起復興中華民國的重任。這種只知正誼明道不計成敗利鈍的堅苦卓絕的精神，真是一般青年的最高模範。當時還有些人，以國會未足法定人數為言。須知自六年督軍團作反違背約法解散國會以來，所謂護法，其根本精神在打倒督軍團；既然要打倒護法的對象督軍團，便不可無護法的主體中華民國政府

同年十二月初旬，甘先生離滬，赴南昌訪蔣將軍，赴漢口見陳部長。甘先生之謁見蔣將軍，係以個人資格表示賀意，乃為蔣所留有借重之意，然以個性狷介，無心仕進，不久重回滬土。

(未完)

。這種根本精神的重要，較之形式，何止萬倍；無如當時許多人還泥於形式而忽略了根本精神，以致十一年間，為督軍團所利用，在北京恢復國會。十二年間，這恢復了的國會，便替督軍團的首領曹錕捧場。每一個議員，以數萬元一票以至數千元一票不等，選舉曹錕做大總統，從此國會便墮入泥犁地獄去了。這因為根本精神已經消失，留着軀殼，自然歸於腐爛。許多人雖然追悔，已經無及了。由此可知，歷史的進步，全憑着根本精神，形式可變，根本精神不可變。我們舉行青年節的時候，想起青年節的日子，也就是國父擔負起復興中華民國的重大責任的日子。我們應該追隨着國父不死的精神，一直的幹下去。

再說到更舊的歷史，陰歷的五月五日，是端午節，相傳戰國時候，有一個屈原，於是日自沉於汨羅。屈原的列傳，見於史記，其文辭見於離騷。本來自殺是消極的行爲，不足取法的，但是我們讀了史記列傳，讀了離騷，可以領略出屈原的苦心。顧亭林

▲我們的社長——甘德雲▼

(一) 反對英國侵略中國之奮鬥經過

上一期曾提及，當甘先生留美時，梅華銓博士勸其赴滬執行律務。甘先生既抵達世界第六大都會不分國界之上海，遂專心致志以執行律師職務，與老練的律師梅博士同事。留滬不久，甘先生雖感覺處於英國專權之下，華籍或歐亞血統之律師，在法律界謀進展之希望，實微乎其微，但仍不灰心。甘先生以本人具有華人血統，且精通華語，外來的英國人施於甘先生之種族障壁與偏見，均為其所粉碎，此後，甘先生交遊漸廣，相熟之友人漸多，如三北輪船公司虞洽卿，上海商業儲蓄銀行陳光甫，浙江實業銀行李銘等無不樂與交遊。

一九二五年五月卅日，老鬧捕房警長伊凡孫指揮槍擊學生，釀成慘案，甘先生援助學生組成團體杯葛英國（杯葛英文為 Boy-cott，意即抵制），結果，所有英商航運如太古，怡和等洋行之輪船，均無法行駛，連續四十日，始告平息。同年六月，此種杯葛運動傳播至廣州，遂以香港為杯葛對象。香港英當局備受困苦，卒不得不啓封中國海員公會而屈服焉。

其時，國民革命軍已在廣州發動北伐以推倒華北軍閥。

一九二五年四月，為擁護華人反對英帝國主義者把持上海公共租界起見，甘先生提議修正工部局章程允許依據華籍納稅人納稅之多寡，容納華籍納稅人名額，以代表華人之議案。華人納稅以維持工部局，既佔全稅百分之七十五，故甘先生力爭華籍納稅


人應佔納稅人代表之大半數。甘先生在市政廳面對七百納稅人提議，但遭英美籍代表一致否決。甘先生對當時之出席者致其最後之忠告，謂：「在最近之將來，中華民族終能目覩英國治下暴君式之工部局之沒落」。以今視昔，甘先生之預言果如所料矣。

英當局鑒於甘先生之反英政治活動，尤其參預五卅慘案，於己不利，遂決意與其為難。一九二六年春，英王皇家律師華德氏（The Acting Crown Advocate Mr. H. Lipson Ward），傳喚甘先生，舉出毫無理由之理由，說明所以取消甘先生執行律師職務之資格，據謂甘先生協助一華人到西班牙總領事館登記申請為西班牙之被保護人云。

甘先生據理駁斥，因彼早知英國大理院法官格蘭恩爵士（Sir Peter Cran）訓令華德氏藉端訐發；而格蘭恩爵士又奉到英國駐北京公使之主使。

聽審之日，甘先生坦然無懼，親自出庭，對法官格蘭恩子爵揭發誣陷本人之陰謀，並宣稱用此手段以迫逼之，實屬無恥。甘先生又指出，使該華人登記者為西班牙領事館，本人為該當事者之律師，僅為其預備文件並代轉呈，許可之權操之領館，本人無由負責，然終不敵，遂被取消其英國律師之資格。

甘先生之律師資格既被取消，遂轉赴廣州，曾在廣州謁見蔣介石將軍，暨前任外交部長陳友仁先生。旋又返滬，創辦中國郵



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備常午早 品粥賣炒	飯客式各 食麵點茶
到週待招 堂禮麗富	話電
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	八〇〇〇九



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	屋東東東
	頂亞亞亞
	樂咖啡室
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永安東 跑冰場

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編成)，如今却拚命增強，想達到守備隊八萬名，航空機三千五百架的理想。

(一)

美國陸軍要地的最大據點，為阿拉斯加內地他那那河的凡爾班克斯城，和中央太平洋岸的安戈列治城。這兩大軍事要地做了守備隊和航空部隊的幹部，再從這幹部散布無數的枝葉，主要的阿拉斯加東南端威爾斯太子島魯勃脫太子港附近的米陀拉加陀拉，阿拉斯加灣東北岸的牙庫達脫，以及奇魯庫脫等。在這些要地編成地上部隊和航空部隊。地上部隊的任務是擊退敵國降落傘部隊，防衛航空要地。

(二)

其次，美國最主要的海軍要地是：烏那拉斯加島，安納脫島，牙旁斯基島，科札克島等。

又，加拿大政府於一九四一年，便溝通自阿爾柏達省經英屬哥倫比亞省的路線，從加拿大到阿拉斯加設有七個民團飛行場，同時提供美國陸軍使用。另一方面，美國自太平洋沿岸經中美至南美，築有汽車路，以與西雅圖連接，經加拿大以達阿拉斯加。這些產業道路，到了戰時，便可成爲軍用道路。

北方圈今後成爲日美第二戰場，恐是不可避免的。日本須得在這美領北方樹立勢力，進兵阿拉斯加，加拿大，美國本土，先發制人，截斷美國利用阿拉斯加，阿留申羣島，作爲進攻日本的捷徑，才不致被制於人。

附美領北方圈地名中英文對照

- 阿拉斯加...Alaska
- 牙庫達脫...Yakutat
- 阿留申羣島...Aleutian Is.
- 安戈列治...Anchorage
- 厄士島...Atu Is.
- 克伊新加島...Kiska
- 安德里阿諾夫羣島...Andreanov Is.
- 烏那拉斯加島...Unalaska Is.
- 西雅圖...Seattle
- 英屬哥倫比亞...British Columbia
- 他那那河...Tanana R.
- 科札克島...Kodiak I.
- 凡爾班克斯城...Fairbanks
- 阿爾柏達...Alberta
- 威爾斯太子島...Prince of Wales I.
- 魯勃脫太子港...Prince Rupert
- 米陀拉加陀拉...Metlakatla

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▲美領北方圈與日美戰爭▼

愷宗

(一)

在最近的將來，北方圈的日美血戰勢將難免。五月的陽光一惠臨，寒帶北方圈自然有一番新氣象。五月未到以前，有所謂結冰期，濃霧期，地理的氣候的惡條件，足使行動不自由，日本進攻美國，或美國進攻日本，都不容易；但本年五月以後，北方圈血戰的火蓋將揭開，一如已往南太平洋展開血戰一樣，這是不必置疑的吧。何以見得呢？因為阿拉斯加，阿留申羣島一帶，十月起至翌年五月止，濃霧和結冰，奪去艦船和航空的自由，軍事行動，大受拘束。五月的陽光使北方圈漸漸步入春境，冰溶霧消，天氣和暖，一直延長到九月。在此大好時光，日美血戰如果放過了，須得再空過一年，因此，北方圈活潑戰局的發展，須得迅速展開。

北方圈站在美國方面而言，稱為對日進攻的「東洋之橋」，即從阿拉斯加至阿留申羣島一氣呵成的紐帶，睥睨日本的北方。這裏是美軍的北方根據地，比較太平洋海域的美軍根據地，與日本的距離更接近。可是，去夏日軍佔領了厄士島，克伊斯加島以來，北方圈却變成美國進攻日本地利的逆轉，反使日本取得進攻美國的地利，結果，美國感到極大的不安。

在南太平洋海戰敗退的美軍，勢必利用北方圈作為進攻日本的最後根據地。因此，日本須得先發制人。對美國這一方面的軍事根據地予以打擊，為急不容緩之舉。美國從南方根據地攻擊日本無從實現之時，必然地重視北方根據地，從這方面反攻日本，這是誰也不難想像得到的吧。

美國看出北方圈的軍事價值，始於一九三五年。一九三五年以前，阿拉斯加和阿留申羣島一帶，只視作漁業和若干產業地帶吧了。一九三五年，美國預見第二次世界大戰的來臨，便派遣陸軍守備隊駐守阿拉斯加，又測量這一帶的港灣，把這一地帶視作軍用地帶，禁止一般的航運與飛行。但阿拉斯加，阿留申羣島的軍事設施，一九三七年纔正式建設。一九三七年以前，北方圈的軍事設施，因陋就簡，僅有可容陸軍守備隊八千名的兵營，海軍根據地的建設，僅規定四個地方，一九三七年以後，纔積極興工。其時第二次歐戰勃發，美國鑒於德國節節勝利，又企圖制服日本，形成對日包圍，於是在結成ABC陣線前後，美國北方圈的軍事設施，便拚命興工建造。

然而，北方圈的軍備增強，受了氣候的惡條件的影響，不能照足預期的時間達到目的。一年之中，只有五月至九月好幾個月可從事於建設根據地的勞務，一到十月至翌年四月，在這寒帶的作業，就須得停頓下來，尤其是兵營，航空根據地的飛機庫等禦寒設備，又，航空機的夜間起行，濃霧期前排除濃霧的設備等作業，須得停滯。從西雅圖而來的勞務者雖大量歡迎，但勞働力依然不夠，足使根據地建設無甚進步。處於惡條件之下從事建設，不會有甚麼進步，是可以想像得到的。

自第二次歐戰爆發以還，美國政府格外重視北方圈，以當時軍備十倍化為目標，着手建設。換言之，北方圈當時的軍備，陸軍守備隊的兵額，主要的即步兵和砲兵，共八千名，陸軍航空部隊只有飛機三百五十架（由轟炸機，戰鬥機，驅逐機，輸送機所

羅邱會議關於亞洲議題的透視

本月初旬，英相邱吉爾到達華盛頓，與美總統舉行所謂羅邱會議，討論主題，除計劃如何在歐洲大陸開闢第二戰場之外，亞洲問題，亦必提出討論，討論結果，自當留待羅邱會議完畢後，方能詳悉，但據來自東亞之重要人物，如駐印度英軍總司令華維爾元帥，駐印度英空軍司令貝爾斯元帥，駐印度美軍總司令史蒂維爾，英國遠東艦隊總司令蘇瑪維爾中將，美國駐滬空軍司令程諾德少將，以及羅斯福駐印度私人代表費利浦等均有參加羅邱會議之消息，予以常識的考察，不難預知羅邱會議關於亞洲問題之範圍，其主眼當不出今後如何對日作戰，如何處理英印對立。

據說羅邱二氏此次之會晤，或將對印度問題試獲一解決辦法。但將如何解決？勢必犧牲印度之獨立，引誘印度與英合作。無奈印人已深知印度不能因英美之協調而獲得何物，必將奮鬥，直至外國統治者全被擊敗。故羅邱會議，對印度問題，決難完滿解決。

至羅邱商談如何對日作戰，當不外如何對已被日軍佔領之緬甸採取攻勢，如何以阿留申群島為據點以進攻日本，但英美一部份軍力既為希特勒所吸引，而日軍亦因本其應付英美海陸空軍攻擊綽綽有餘之已往經驗，足以繼續應付英美之任何新威脅。

總而言之，羅邱晤談關於亞洲問題，無論如何決定，結果必難收到預期之收穫。

羅邱會議關於歐洲議題之透視

據參加此次羅邱會議之名單，英國方面有英帝國總參謀長勃魯克爵士，英空軍參謀長波托爾元帥，英運輸大臣萊特斯勳爵，

海軍大臣龐特爵士等，而蘇聯人物並不參加，由此規知，羅邱會議關於歐洲之主要議題，除商談如何開闢第二戰場進攻歐陸而外，必連帶涉及如何協調英美蘇間，最近由於蘇波間萬人塚事件所引起之矛盾問題，蓋英美深知，欲在歐洲開闢第二戰場，非先取得蘇聯之密切合作不為功。但蘇聯除在對軸心國德意志作戰，歡迎英美合作而外，對於戰後歐洲新秩序之理想，根本與英美同牀異夢，故英美積極援蘇，將使蘇聯亦化歐陸之野心，提早實現；非積極援蘇，對德作戰，必遷延時日，無從迅速結束歐戰。況據最近消息，蘇聯對捷克斯拉夫，已予以捷克政府應從倫敦移至莫斯科之警告，對波蘭又有另組赤化亡命政府之企圖。由此推知，羅邱會議對於協調英美間之矛盾，繼北非突尼斯戰事結束之後，迅速結束歐戰之期待，將成泡影，自在意中。

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社評

滬法租界的慘案

本月份最堪為吾人注意的社會事件，便是上海法租界警員毆打張金海致死一案。這事的詳細經過已由各報披露，不必贅述，但有兩點感想和主張：(一)上海法租界必須立刻收回。取消領事裁判權，收回租界是本刊一貫主張，為保障法租界一百萬市民的生命，及保全國家的主權計，這事應請國民政府立即施行。法國和我國從前雖有條約，但是法國至今仍未承認我國政府，依照國際法，這種狀態便是無條約存在。在這種場合，我國根本上可以否認法租界的存在。我們若果要退一步着想，我當局須立即收回法租界內的警察權。法租界警政腐敗，凡是上海市民都有目共睹，希望當局勿再遷延。(二)私刑取供，致人於死，已是公開的祕密。為甚麼這次能夠一洗沉冤？就是民衆聯合的力量，輿論的力量。我們為保障人權，和自己切身的利益計，此後應該向這方面努力！

美國學者的荒謬

凡是在帝國主義國家裏的學術團體，多數是掛羊頭賣狗肉的。美國人在檀香山從前成立了一個「太平洋關係研究協會」，網羅了許多學者參加。開口便是友誼，閉口便是親善。不料自從戰事發生，這輩學者不特不行檢討自己的過失，反替本國帝國主義宣傳。最近日本時報載稱彼等共同決議主張將來要佔領東京，

完全解除日本武裝，割取日本在海外一切的屬地。這等主張不祇是荒謬絕倫，簡直是痴人說夢。目前日本軍事進展已經達到南太平洋，威脅印度。英美自身難保，還說甚麼進迫他人！記者勸美國學者還是先求諸己罷！

銀行錢莊限期註冊

國府還都以來，財政當局推進金融行政成績超著，本刊前期曾經有一個詳細的討論。近日報載上海市各銀行錢莊未經呈准註冊而擅自營業的有五十餘家，故此財部和金融當局限令在八月甲旬一律依法辦理申請登記註冊手續。滬市年來成立的銀行，加以「雨後春筍」四個字來形容，真是適當。這種現狀鼓勵囤積，影響民生實有嚴加取締的必要。財部當局限期註冊是至要之圖。等到各行註冊之後，一面嚴格監督，一面由中儲行運用中央銀行調劑金融的能力，流資便續漸被導入正軌，有了歸宿，囤貨居奇自然可以減小。我們認為這是正當調整經濟機構的第一步驟！(憲)

本刊啟事

本刊因紙張來源缺乏迫不得已每月暫改出版一次俟稍有辦法再行照常半月出版事非得已諸希見原

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List Of Commodities Transacted By This Market
(1) Vegetables (2) Fruits (3) Eggs (4) Hams and Saltmeats (5) Dry Food-stuff (6) Chinese Drug Materials (7) Wood and Charcoal (8) Candle Materials (9) Tinned-food (10) Ice and Other.

Chapei Branch: Associations Under This Market:

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

Nantao Branch:
The Fruits and Vegetables Agents Association of Nantao, Shanghai.

Western District Branch:
The Vegetables Agents Association of Western District, Shanghai.

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